

HYPOSULPHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOSULPHURIC, *a.* Hyposulphuric acid, is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

HYPOSULPHUROUS, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases. *Ure. Henry.*

HYPOTENUSE, *n.* [Gr. *υποτενωσα*, part. of *υποτινω*, to subvert.]

In geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. *Encyc.*

HYPOTHECATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypothecca*, a pledge; Gr. *υποθηκα*, from *υποτιθημι*, to put under, to suppose.]

1. To pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship; but if the ship returns safe, he receives his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest. *Blackstone. Park.*

2. To pledge, as goods. *Park.*

HYPOTHECATED, *pp.* Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HYPOTHECATING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HYPOTHECATION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a ship or goods, for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage; otherwise called *bottomry*.

HYPOTHECATOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

Judge Johnson.

HYPOTHESES, *n.* [L. from Gr. *υποθεσις*, a supposition; *υποτιθημι*, to suppose; *υπο* and *τιθημι*.]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. *Encyc.*

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood. *Encyc.*

HYPOTHETIC, *a.* Including a supposition. **HYPOTHETICAL**, *a.* supposition; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof. *Watts.*

HYPOTHETICALLY, *adv.* By way of supposition; conditionally.

HYRSE, *n. hirs.* [G. *hirse*.] Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. [See *Hurst*.]

HYSSON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

HYSSOP, *n. hyssop.* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. *υσσωπος*.] It would be well to write this word *hyssop*.]

A plant, or genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for use. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. Hyssop was much used by the Jews in purifications. *Encyc.*

HYSTERIC, *a.* [Fr. *hysterique*; Gr. *υστερικος*, from *υσπερα*, the womb.]

Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYSTERICUS, *n.* A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system. *Encyc.*

A spasmodic disease of the *primæ viæ*, attended with the sensation of a ball rolling about the abdomen, stomach and throat. *Coez.*

HYSTEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *υσπερα*, the womb, and *κελη*, a tumor.]

A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. *Lamier.*

A rupture containing the uterus. *Coez.*

HYSTERON PROTERON, *n.* [Gr. *υστερον*, last, and *προτερον*, first.]

A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first. *Peacham.*

HYSTEROOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *υσπερα*, the uterus, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

In surgery, the Cæsarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, *n.* A port. [See *Hithe*.]

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English Alphabet. We receive it through the Latin and Greek from the Shemite *jod*, *je*, or *ye*, in Greek *ιωτα*, whence our English word *jot*. This vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*; in which words the sound of *i* coincides with that of *y* in *hypocrite*, *cycle*, and at the end of words, in unaccented syllables, as in *holy*, *glory*. It is this short sound of the French and Italian *i*, which we hear in the pronunciation of *been*, which we pronounce *bin*. After *i*, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of *y*, as in *million*, pronounced *mil-yon*. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in *Joseph*, which in Syria is pronounced *Yoseph*, and with the sound of the German *j*, as in *ja*, *jahr*, that is, *ya*, *yahr*.

The sound of *i* long, as in *fine*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal; it begins with a sound approaching that of broad *a*, but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not open-

ed to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of *au*. The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of *e* long. This sound can be learned only by the ear. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *rein*, *friend*, and with *o* in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong.

No English word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*.

As a numeral *I* signifies one, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as *II*, two, *III*, three, &c. When it stands before *V* or *X*, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the *V* or the *X*. Thus *IV* expresses four, one less than *V*, five; *IX* stands for nine, one less than *X*, ten. But when it is placed after *V* or *X*, it denotes the addition of an unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus *VI* is five and one, or six, and *XI* is ten and one, or eleven; *VIII* stands for five and three, or eight, &c. Among the ancient Romans, *I* stood for 500; *CI*, for 1000; *I* followed by 5000; *CCI* followed by 10,000; *I* followed by 50,000; and *CCI* followed by 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words,

as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally this was written *y*.]

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic*; Goth. D. *ik*; G. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *εγω*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*; Subs. *agam*. In Armenian *me* is the nominative; so *W. mi*, Fr. *moi*, Hindoo, *me*.] Either *ego* is contracted from *me-go*, or *I* and *me* are from different roots. It is certain that *me* is contracted from *me-g* or *mig*. See *Me*.]

The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*. *I* am attached to study; study delights *me*.

We often hear in popular language the phrase *it is me*, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for it is *I*. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh *mi*, or from the French use of the phrase, *c'est moi*.

In the plural, we use *we*, and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.

Johnson observes that Shakspeare uses *I* for *ay* or *yes*. In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.