

in synthesis or composition; as the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

**SYNTHETICALLY**, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

**SYNTHETIZE**, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Not much used.*]

**SYNTONIC**, *a.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *τονος*, tone.] In music, sharp; intense.

Rousseau.

**SYPHILIS**. [See *Siphilis*.]

**SYPHON**, *n.* [Gr. *σῦων*.] A tube or pipe. More correctly *siphon*, which see.

**SYRIAC**, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.

**SYRIAC**, *a.* [from *Syria*.] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

**SYRIACISM**, *n.* A Syrian idiom. Milton.

**SYRIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

**SYRIANISM**, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. Paley.

**SYRIASM**, *n.* The same as *syrianism*. Warburton. Stuart.

**SYRINGA**, *n.* [Gr. *σπυγξ*, *σπυγγος*, a pipe.] A genus of plants, the lilac.

**SYRINGE**, *n.* *syrrinj.* [supra.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

**SYRINGE**, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

**SYRINGOTOMY**, *n.* [Gr. *σπυγξ*, a pipe, and *τομή*, to cut.]

The operation of cutting for the fistula.

Cyc.

**SYR'TIS**, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*]

Milton.

**SYRUP**. [See *Sirup*.]

**SYSTASIS**, *n.* [Gr. *συσσις*.] The coexistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*]

Burke.

**SYSTEM**, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. *συστημα*; *συν* and *στημι*, to set.]

1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme

consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a *system* of logic, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, a *system* of principles, the solar *system*, the Copernican *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of law, a *system* of morality, a *system* of husbandry, a *system* of botany or of chemistry.

2. Regular method or order.

3. In music, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the fifth octave, &c. the elements of which are called *diastems*.

Busby.

**SYSTEMATIC**, *a.* Pertaining to system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as a *systematic* writer.

**SYSTEMATICALLY**, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. Boyle.

**SYSTEMATIST**, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

**SYSTEMIZATION**, *n.* [from *systemize*.] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

**SYSTEMIZE**, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systemize* the principles of moral philosophy; to *systemize* plants or fossils.

**SYSTEMIZED**, *pp.* Reduced to system or method.

**SYSTEMIZER**, *n.* One who reduces things to system.

**SYSTEMIZING**, *ppr.* Reducing to system or due method.

**SYSTEM-MAKER**, *n.* One who forms a system.

**SYSTEM-MONGER**, *n.* One given to the forming of systems. Chesterfield.

**SYS'TOLE**, } *n.* [Gr. *συστολή*, from *συστellaō*, to contract; *συν* and *στέλλω*, to send.]

1. In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

2. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. [See *Diastole*.]

**SYS'TYLE**, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with or together, and *στυλος*, a column.]

In architecture, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules. Encyc.

**SÝTHE**, *n.* [Sax. *silthe*; D. *seissen*; Ch.

ܣܝܬܐ, Syr. ܣܝܬܐ, Ar. ܣܝܬܐ *hatzada*, to reap; deriv. Ar. a sickle; Sam. ܣܝܬܐ to reap; Eth. ܣܝܬܐ *atzad*, to reap, and deriv. a sickle; Heb. Ch. ܣܝܬܐ from the same root, an ax. These verbs seem to be the same, with different prefixes, and from this evidently is derived *sythe*, which is written incorrectly *scythe*.]

1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, which in New England is called a *snath*, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is hinged to the snath at an acute angle.

In mythology, Saturn or Time is represented with a sythe, the emblem of destruction.

2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

**SÝTHE**, *v. t.* To mow. [*Not in use.*] Shak.

**SÝTHED**, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.

**SÝTHEMAN**, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.

**SYZYGY**, *n.* [Gr. *συνυγία*; *συν* and *ζυγωω*, to join.]

The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the *syzygies*, depends a great part of the lunar theory. Encyc.

## T.

**T** is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables *at*, *et*, *ot*, *ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing *ad*, *ed*, we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing *at* and *et*. **T** by itself has one sound only, as in *take*, *turn*, *bat*, *bolt*, *smite*, *bitter*. So we are accustomed to

speak; but in reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it.

When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal, as in *that*.

The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, *partial*, *substantiate*; which are pronounced *nashon*, *moshon*, *parshal*, *substanshate*. In this case, *t* loses entirely

its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian*, *mirtion*, *question*.

**T** is convertible with *d*. Thus the Germans write *tag*, where we write *day*, and *gut*, for *good*. It is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser*, for *water*, and *zahn*, for *tooth*.

**T** as an abbreviation, stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D. *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, **T** is an abbreviature, which stands for *Titus*, *Titius* or *Tullius*.