

write letters which are not visible till something else is applied.

5. In *anatomy*, sympathetic is applied to two nerves, from the opinion that their communications are the cause of sympathies. One of these is the great intercostal nerve; the other is the facial nerve. *Cyc.*

SYMPATHETICALLY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYMPATHIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser*. See *Sympathy*.]

1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation.

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We *sympathize* with our friends in distress; we feel some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance.

[It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.]

3. To agree; to fit. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SYMPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπάθεια*, *συμπάθειν*; *συ*, with, and *πάθος*, passion.]

1. Fellow feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel *sympathy* for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This *sympathy* is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret.

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression. *Chipman.*

I value myself upon *sympathy*; I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kames.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. *Encyc.*

To such associations may be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies of our nature. *Anon.*

3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by *sympathy*, or consent of parts. *Cyc.*

4. In *natural history*, a propensity of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron. *Cyc.*

SYMPHONIOUS, *a.* [from *symphony*.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

—Sounds

Symphonious of ten thousand harps.

SYMPHONY, *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie*; Gr. *συμφωνία*; *συ*, with, and *φωνή*, voice.]

1. A consonance or harmony of sounds,

agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around.

Dryden.

2. A musical instrument, mentioned by French writers.

3. A full concert.

4. An overture or other composition for instruments.

SYMPHYSIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνφύσις*; *συ*, together, and *φύω*, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint. *Core. Cyc.*

2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound. *Core.*

SYMPOSIAC, *a.* *sympos'iac*. [Gr. *συνέσιος*, a drinking together; *συ*, together, and *πίνω*, to drink.]

Pertaining to computations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as *symposiac* meetings.

Brown.

Symposiac disputations. *Arbuthnot.*

[*Not much used.*]

SYMPOSIAC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

Plutarch.

SYMPOSIUM, *n.* *sympo'zium*. [supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

Warton.

SYMP/TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*; Gr. *συμπτωμα*, a falling or accident, from *συ*, with, and *πτωω*, to fall.]

1. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence in *medicine*, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the *symptoms*. Particular *symptoms* which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic symptoms*.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurings of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

SYMPTOMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.

2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic* fever may proceed from local pain or local inflammation. It is opposed to *idiopathic*. *Encyc. Core.*

3. According to symptoms; as a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMATOI/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπτωματολογία*, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. *Core.*

SYNAGOGICAL, *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue. *Dict.*

SYNAGOGUE, *n.* *syn'agog*. [Fr. from Gr. *συναγωγή*; *συ*, together, and *αγω*, to drive; properly an assembly.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.

2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the great synagogue. *Cyc.*

SYNAGRIS, *n.* A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of Sparus. *Cyc.*

SYNALE/PHA, *n.* [Gr. *συναλοιφή*.] In grammar, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as *ill' ego* for *ille ego*.

SYNARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *συναρχία*.] Joint rule or sovereignty. *Stackhouse.*

SYNAR/ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *συναρσεις*.] Contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as *ill' ego* for *ille ego*.

SYNAR/ESY, *n.* traction; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter, as *ne'er* for *never*. *Addison.*

SYNARTHRO/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *αρθρω*, to articulate.]

Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis and the like. *Core.*

SYNAX/IS, *n.* [Gr. from *συναγω*, to congregate; *συ* and *αγω*.]

A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. *Saxon Laws.*

SYNCHONDRO/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *χονδρος*, cartilage.]

The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle. *Wiseman.*

SYN/CHRONAL, *a.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *χρονος*, time.]

Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN/CHRONAL, *n.* [supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. *More.*

SYNCHRONICAL, *a.* [See *Synchronism*.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Boyle.*

SYN/CHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *χρονος*, time.]

Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. *Hale.*

SYN/CHRONIZE, *v. i.* [supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. *Robinson.*

SYN/CHRONOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN/CHRONOUSLY, *adv.* [supra.] At the same time.

SYN/COPATE, *v. t.* [See *Syncope*.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

2. In *music*, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note in one part, in the middle of a note of another part.

SYN/COPATED, *pp.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.

3. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYNCOPA/TION, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle.