

'Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*] Gregory.

TRI/FALLOW, *v. t.* [*L. tres*, three, and *fallow*.]

To plow land the third time before sowing. Mortimer.

TRIF/ID, *a.* [*L. trifidus*; *tres*, three, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, divided into three parts by linear sinuses with strait margins; three-cleft. Martyn.

TRIFIS/TULARY, *a.* [*L. tres* and *fistula*, a pipe.] Having three pipes. Brown.

TRIF/LE, *n.* [*It* coincides with *trivial*, which see.]

A thing of very little value or importance; a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.

With such poor trifles playing. Dryden.
Moments make the year, and trifles, life.

Trifles

Are to the jealous confirmations strong.

Shak.

TRIF/LE, *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They trifle, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. Hooker.

2. To indulge in light amusements. Latw.
To trifle with, to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness.

To trifle with, } to spend in vanity; to waste
To trifle away, } to no good purpose; as, to
trifle with time, or to trifle away time; to
trifle with advantages.

TRIF/LE, *v. t.* To make of no importance. [*Not in use.*]

TRIF/FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. Bacon.

TRIF/FLING, *ppr.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.

2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as a trifling debt; a trifling affair.

TRIF/FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRIF/FLINGLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. Locke.

TRIF/FLINGNESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness. Entick.

2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRIF/LOROUS, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as a triflorous peduncle. Martyn.

TRIFOLI/ATE, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves. Harte.

TRIFOLI/LOLATE, *a.* Having three folioles. Decandolle.

TRIF/FOLY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [*See Trefoil.*] Mason.

TRIF/FORM, *a.* [*L. triformis*; *tres* and *forma*.]

Having a triple form or shape; as the triform countenance of the moon. Milton.

TRIG, *v. t.* [*W. trigaw*. See *Trigger*.] To fill; to stuff. [*Not in use.*]

2. To stop; as a wheel. Bailey.

TRIG, *a.* Full: trim; neat. [*Not in use.*]

TRIG/AMY, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις*, three, and *γαμος*, marriage.]

State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. Herbert.

TRIG/GER, *n.* [*W. trigaw*, to stop; *Dan. trekker*, to draw; *trykker*, to press or pinch; or *trygger*, to make sure; *trug*, *Sw. trygg*, safe, secure; *trycka*, to press. This is the Eng. *true*, or from the same root.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRIGIN/TALS, *n.* [*L. triginta*.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIG/LYPH, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις*, three, and *γλυφω*, sculpture.]

An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by three interstices, called *femora*. Cyc.

TRIG/ON, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις*, three, and *γωνια*, angle.]

1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. Cyc.

2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp.

TRIG/ONAL, } Triangular; having
TRIG/ONOUS, } *a.* three angles or corners.

2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles. Martyn.

TRIGONOMET/RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMET/RICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. Asiat. Res.

TRIGONOM/ETRY, *n.* [*Gr. τριγωνος*, a triangle, and *μετροω*, to measure.]

The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called *plane trigonometry*; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called *spherical trigonometry*.

TRIG/YN, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις*, three, and *γυνη*, a female.] In *botany*, a plant having three pistils.

TRIG/YNIAN, *a.* Having three pistils.

TRIH/EDRAL, *a.* [*See Trihedron*.] Having three equal sides.

TRIH/EDRON, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις*, three, and *εδρα*, side.] A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJ/GOUS, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.]

In *botany*, having three pairs. A trifugous leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets. Martyn.

TRILATERAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. tres*, three, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides.

TRILITERAL, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *littera*, letter.]

Consisting of three letters; as a trilateral root or word.

TRILITERAL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRILL, *n.* [*It. trillo*; *Dan. trille*; *G. triller*; *W. trellian*, to turn, to roll. But the latter may be contracted from *treiglaw*, to turn; *trail*, *traigyl*, a turn or roll, from the

root of *draw*, *drag*. *Trill* coincides with *thirl* and *drill*; *D. drillen*. Qu. reel.]

A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [*See Shake*.]

TRILL, *v. t.* [*It. trillare*.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

The sober-suited songstress trills her lay. Thomson.

TRILL, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. Shak.

2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet. Dryden.

TRILLED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILLION, *n.* *tril'yun*. [a word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or *Gr. τρεις*, and *million*.]

The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus $1,000,000 \times 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000$, and this product multiplied by a million = $1,000,000,000,000,000,000$.

TRILOB/ATE, *a.* [*L. tres* and *lobus*.] Having three lobes. Journ. of Science.

TRILOC/ULAR, *a.* [*L. tres* and *locus*, a cell.]

In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as a *trilocular* capsule.

TRILUMINAR, } [*L. tres* and *lumen*,
TRILUMINOUS, } *a.* light.] Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* [*Sax. trum*, firm, stable, strong, secure; *tryman*, *getrymian*, to make firm, to strengthen, to prepare, to order or dispose, to exhort, persuade or animate. The primary sense is to set, to strain, or to make straight.]

Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is *trim*, or *trim-built*; every thing about the man is *trim*. We say of a person, he is *trim*, when his body is well shaped and firm; and we say, his dress is *trim*, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is *trim*, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, *truma* is a troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, *v. t.* [*Sax. trumian*, *trymian*, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, to prepare, to put in order.]

1. In a general sense, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire. Goldsmith.

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.

I was trimm'd in Julia's gown. Shak.

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to *trim* a gown with lace. Dryden.

4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.