

es. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name, Gr. *αἰσχυρὸς*, weak.

Cleveland.

AN/ALECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, to collect.] A collection of short essays, or remarks.

Encyc.

AN/ALEMMMA, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεμμα*, altitude.]

1. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. Also,

2. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon and cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses; and all circles whose planes pass through the eye, will be right lines.

Encyc. *Jsh.*

ANALEP/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλεψις*, from *ἀναλαμβάνω*, to receive again.]

The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease.

Quincy.

ANALEP/TIC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

ANALEP/TIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.

ANAL/OGAL, *a.* Analogous. [Not used.]

Hale.

ANALOG/ICAL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus *analogical* reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An *analogical* word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word *firm* primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability.

Watts.

ANALOG/ICALLY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation or agreement. Thus to reason *analogically* is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.

ANALOG/ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy. *Johnson.*

ANAL/OGISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλογισμός*.]

An argument from the cause to the effect.

Johnson.

Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.

Crabbe.

ANAL/OGIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

ANAL/OGIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else. *Cheyne.*

ANAL/OGOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to*; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body.

ANAL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλογία*, of *ἀνα*, and *λογος*, ratio, proportion.]

1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different.

Thus a plant is said to have *life*, because its growth resembles in some degree, that of an animal. In *life* and *growth*, then, there is an *analogy* between a plant and an animal. Learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind, what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When the things which have an analogy follow a proposition, that proposition must be *between or betwixt*; as there is an analogy between plants and animals, or between customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the proposition used must be *to or with*; as, a plant has some analogy *to or with* an animal.

2. With *grammarians*, analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is that the plural of a noun ends in *es*; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an *analogy*, or are formed in *analogy* with other words of a like kind.

Johnson. Encyc.

ANALYSIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, of *ἀνα* and *λύω*, a loosing, or resolving, from *λυω*, to loosen. See *Loose*.]

1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an *analysis* of water, air or oil, to discover its elements.

2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately; as the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis*.

In *mathematics*, analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra, or specious arithmetic. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus.

Encyc.

In *logic*, analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.

3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.

4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

ANALYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis.

Kirwan.

ANALYTIC, { *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

ANALYTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject, into its principles.

ANALYTICS, *n.* The science of analysis. [See *Analysis*.]

ANALYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *ἀνάλω*. See *Analysis*.]

To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyze*

a fossil substance; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality.

ANALYZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

ANALYZER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

ANALYZING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

ANAMORPH/OSIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναμορφωσις*, formation.]

In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plain or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ANA/NAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia, the pine-apple. *Encyc.*

AN/APEST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνα*, and *παισ*, to strike. *Bailey*.]

In *poetry*, a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long; the reverse of the dactyl; as,

Can a bosom so gentle remain  
Unmoved when her Corydon sighs?

Shenstone.

ANAPEST/IC, *n.* The anapestic measure. *Bentley.*

ANAPEST/IC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

ANAPH/ORA, *n.* [Gr. from *ἀναφύω*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, "Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?" *Johnson.*

2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

Encyc. *Coxe.*

ANAPLEROT/IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναπληρωτός*, to fill.] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh.

ANAPLEROT/IC, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN/ARCH, *n.* [See *Anarchy*.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt.

Milton.

ANARCH/IC, { *a.* Without rule or gov-

ANARCH/ICAL, { ernment; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fictitious uses *anarchical*, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

AN/ARCHIST, *n.* An anarchy; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state. *Stephens.*

AN/ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία*, of *ἀνα*, and *αρχη*, rule.]

Want of government; a state of society, when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

ANAR/HICHAAS, *n.* The sea wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of *Apodas*, found in the northern seas.

AN/AS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowl of the order *Anseres*; including the swans, geese, and ducks. The species are very numerous.

ANAS/ARCA, *n.* [Gr. *αρα*, in or between, and *αρσ*, flesh.]