

DIFFLUENCE, *n.* [*L. diffluo.*] A flowing; or falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIFFORM, *a.* [*L. dis* and *forma*.] But it appears to have been adopted from the French or Italian, *difforme*, which we write *deform*.

1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as a *difform* flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; so *difform* leaves. *Martyn.*

2. Unlike; dissimilar.
The unequal refractions of *difform* rays.

DIFFORMITY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity. *Brown.*

DIFFRAN CHISE. } [See *Diffra-*
DIFFRAN CHISEMENT. } *chise*, which is the word in use.]

DIFFUSE, *v. t. diffuze.* [*L. diffusus*; *diffundo*; *dis* and *fundo*, to pour, to spread. If *n* is casual, as it probably is, the root belongs to Class Bd or Bs.]

1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread.

The river rose and *diffused* its waters over the adjacent plain.

2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions; to disperse. Flowers *diffuse* their odors. The fame of Washington is *diffused* over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be *diffused* over the earth.

DIFFUSE, *a.* Widely spread; dispersed.

3. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions; as, *Livy* is a *diffuse* writer.

3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise; as a *diffuse* style.

DIFFUSED, *pp. diffu'zed.* Spread; dispersed.

4. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak.*

DIFFUSEDLY, *adv. diffu'zedly.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *n. diffu'zedeness.* The state of being widely spread. *Shrewood.*

DIFFUSELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n. diffu'sibility.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as the *diffusibility* of clay in water. *Kirwan.*

DIFFUSIBLE, *a. diffu'zible.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as *diffusible* stimuli. *Brown.*

DIFFUSIBLENESS, *n. s* as *z.* Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION, *n. s* as *z.* A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as the *diffusion* of water; the *diffusion* of air or light.

A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds.

3. A spreading; extension; propagation; as the *diffusion* of knowledge, or of good principles.

4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style. [*Little used.*]

DIFFUSIVE, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as

minute particles. Water, air and light; dust, smoke and odors, are *diffusive* substances.

2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive; as *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *n.* The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion.

2. Extension, or extensiveness; as the *diffusiveness* of benevolence.

3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, *v. t. pret. digged* or *dug*; *pp. digged* or *dug*. [*Sw. dika*; *Dan. diger*, to dig; to ditch; *Sw. dike*, a ditch, *Dan. dige*; *D. dyk*, a dike; *G. deich*, *Sax. die*, id.; *Sax. diecian*, to ditch; *Eth. ḏāḥp*, *dachi*, *Class Dg. No. 14*. The Irish, *lochlainm*, *lochlainm*, to dig, may be from the same root.]

1. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit or a mine.

3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles.

4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast.

To dig down, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, *to dig down* a wall. **To dig out**, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging; as, *to dig coals* from a mine; *to dig out* fossils. But the preposition is often omitted, and it is said, the men are *digging* coals, or *digging* iron ore. In such phrases, some word is understood: They are *digging* out ore, or *digging* for coals, or *digging* ore from the earth.

To dig up, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar; as, to *dig up* a stone.

DIG, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work.

I cannot dig; I am ashamed to beg. *Luke xvi.*

2. To work in search of; to search.

They *dig* for it, more than for hid treasures. *Job iii.*

To dig in, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.

Son of man, *dig* now in the wall. *Ezek. viii.*

To dig through, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DIGAMMA, *n.* [*Gr. δῖς* and *γάμμα*, double gamma.]

The name of F, most absurdly given to that letter, when first invented or used by the Eolians, on account of its figure. A letter should be named from its sound, and not from its shape. The letter is *cf.*

DIGAMY, *n.* Second marriage. [*Not in use.*]

DIGASTRIC, *a.* [*Gr. δῖς* and *γάστρον*, belly.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw. *Bailey.*

DIGERENT, *a.* [*L. digerens.*] Digesting. [*Not in use.*]

DIGEST, *n.* [*L. digestus*, put in order.] A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian. A pandemic.

2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; as the *digest* of Comyns.

DIGEST, *v. t.* [*L. digestum*, from *digero*, to distribute, or to dissolve; *di* or *dis* and *gero*, to bear, carry, or wear; *Fr. digerer*; *It. digerire*; *Sp. digerir*.]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the common law.

2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme. *Coze. Encyc.*

4. In chemistry, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or mattress, as a preparation for chemical operations.

5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, say what you will, he will *digest* it. *Shak.*

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse or sermon.

7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate.

8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.

DIGEST, *v. i.* To be prepared by heat.

2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound.

3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DIGESTED, *pp.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DIGESTER, *n.* He that digests or disposes in order.

2. One who digests his food.

3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.

4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat, and reduce them to a fluid state, or in general, to increase the solvent power of water.

DIGESTIBLE, *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGESTING, *pp.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DIGESTION, *n.* [*L. digestio.*] The con-