

clattering or rumbling sound, long continued; as the *din* of arms; the *din* of war.
DIN, v. t. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries; to *din* with clamor.

DINE, v. i. [Sax. *dýnan*, to dine. The Fr. *diner*, is supposed to be contracted from *It. desinare*, to dine, *L. desino*, to cease; in which case, *dinner* must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. has *δαιναίω*, and *δυναω*, to feast.]

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. *δινητικός*.] Whirling round. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DING, v. t. pret. *dinged* or *dinged*. [Sax. *denggan*, to beat; Scot. *ding*, to drive or strike.]

To thrust or dash with violence. [Little used.] *Nash. Marston.*

DING, v. i. To bluster; to bounce. [A low word.] *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. Words used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DINGINESS, n. [See *Dingy*.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DINGLE, n. A narrow dale or valley between hills. *Milton.*

DINGLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DINGY, a. Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DINING, ppr. Eating the principal meal in the day.

DINING-ROOM, n. A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DINER, n. [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner*. See *Dine*.]

1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.

2. An entertainer; a feaster.

Behold, I have prepared my dinner. *Matt. xxii.*

DINER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining. *Pope.*

DINT, n. [Sax. *dýnt*, a blow or striking. It may be contracted with *din* and *ding*.]

1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*

2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by *dint* of arms, by *dint* of war, by dint of argument or importunity.

3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent*.

His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden.*

DINT, v. t. To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See *Indent*.] *Donne.*

DINTED, pp. Marked by a blow or by pressure; deep-dinted furrows. *Spenser.*

DINTING, ppr. Impressing marks or cavities.

DINUMERATION, n. The act of numbering singly. [Little used.]

DIOCESAN, a. [See *Diocese*. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal. The accent given to this word in the English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese.

DIOCESAN, n. A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DIOCESE, n. [Gr. *διοίκησις*, administration, a province or jurisdiction; *δια* and *οικω*, residence; *οικω*, to dwell; *οικος*, a house. *Diocesis* is a very erroneous orthography.]

The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction, an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishop's jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one dioceses, and that of York three, besides the isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. *Blackstone.*

A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture. But the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

DIOCTAHEDRAL, a. [dis and octahedral.] In crystallography, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. *Cleveland.*

DIODON, n. The sun-fish; a genus of fishes of a singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a deep fish amputated in the middle. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

DIOMEDE, n. An aquatic fowl of the web-footed kind, about the size of a common domestic hen, but its neck and legs much longer. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

DIOPSIDE, n. [Gr. *διοψιδης*.] A rare mineral, regarded by Haüy as a variety of augite, and called by Jameson a subspecies of oblique-edged augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. The variety with four-sided prisms has been called Muscite, from Musca in Piedmont. It resembles the Saltilite. *Cleveland.*

DIOPHASE, n. Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms. *Cyc.*

DIOPTRIC, a. [Gr. *διοπτριχος*, from *διοπτρω*, to see through; *δια* and *οπτω*, to see.]

1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects as a dioptric glass. *Boyle.*

2. Pertaining to dioptries, or the science of refracted light.

DIOPTRICS, n. That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass. *Harris.*

DIORISM, n. [Gr. *διορισμα*.] Definition. *More.*

DIORETIC, a. Distinguishing; defining. [Rarely used.]

DIORETICALLY, adv. In a distinguishing manner. [Rarely used.]

DIP, v. t. pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dippt*. [Sax. *dippan*; Goth. *dauþpan*; D. *doopen*; G. *taufen*; Sw. *döpa*, *doppa*; Dan. *døppe*; It. *baffare*; Russ. *toplyu*; Gr. *δύω*; allied probably to *div*, Heb. *Ch. p225*. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, for the same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp or impress a mark, Gr. *τυπω*, whence *type*; and *τυττω*, to strike, Eng. *tap*, seem to be of the same family. Class Db. No. 28.]

1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

The priest shall dip his finger in the blood. *Lev. iv.*

Let him dip his foot in oil. *Deut. xxxiii.*
 One dip the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid, as to dip water from a boiler; often with *out*, as to dip out water.

3. To engage; to take concern; used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.

He was a little *dippt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

5. To moisten; to wet. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, v. i. To sink; to immerge in a liquid. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*

3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to dip into the funds.

4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to dip into a volume of history. *Pope.*

5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take. *Dryden.*

6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle dips. [See *Dipping*.]

DIP, n. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as the *dip* of the needle.

The *dip* of a stratum, in geology, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course, called also the *pitch*. *Cyc.*

DIP-CHICK, n. A small bird that dives.

DIPETALOUS, a. [Gr. *δης* and *πεταλον*, a leaf or petal.]

Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

DIPHTHONG, n. [Gr. *διφθόγγος*; *δης* and *φθόγγος*, sound; *L. diphthongus*.]

A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. [The pronunciation *diphthong* is vulgar.]

DIPHTHONGAL, a. Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

DIPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. *δύς* and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In botany, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIPLOE, n. [Gr. *διπλος*, double.] The