

SIN'GULAR, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.]

1. Single; not complex or compound.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex or compound. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as the *singular* number. The *singular* number stands opposed to *dual* and *plural*.

3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as a *singular* phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not *singular*.

4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as a man of *singular* gravity, or *singular* attainments.

5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved.

His zeal

None seconded, as *singular* and rash.

Milton.

6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SIN'GULAR, *n.* A particular instance. [Unusual.] *More.*

SINGULARITY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.] Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative or distinction.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*, (universal bishop.)

Hooker.

Catholicism—must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. The *singularity* of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended.

5. Oddity.

6. Celibacy. [Not in use.] *J. Taylor.*

SIN'GULARIZE, *v. t.* To make single. [Not in use.]

SIN'GULARLY, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be *singularly* good.

2. Oddly; strangely.

3. So as to express one or the singular number. *Morton.*

SIN'GULT, *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh. [Not in use.]

SIN'ICAL, *a.* [from *sine*.] Pertaining to a sine.

SIN'ISTER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is weak, defective.]

1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to *dexter* or *right*; as the *sinister* cheek; or the *sinister* side of an escutcheon.

2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as *sinister* means; *sinister* purpose.

He seems to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *B. Jonson.*

Sinister aspect, in astrology, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *Encyc.*

SIN'ISTER-HANDED, *a.* Left-handed. [Not in use.]

SIN'ISTERLY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly. *J. Wood.*

SINISTROSAL, *a.* [sinister and Gr. *opow*, to rise.]

Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

SINISTROUS, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left. *Brown.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SINISTROUSLY, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly.

2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.* pret. *sunk*; pp. *id.* The old pret. *sank* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *sen-can*, *sincan*; Goth. *sigewan*; G. *sinken*; D. *zinken*; Sw. *siunka*; Dan. *synker*; coinciding with *siege*. Class Sg.]

1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to subside; opposed to *swim* or *float*. Some species of wood or timber will *sink* in water. Oil will not *sink* in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter.

I *sink* in deep mire. Ps. lxi.

2. To fall gradually.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Kings ix.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii.

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level.

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him. *Addison.*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. Luke ix.

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes *sink* into the head.

8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually *sinks* into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a *sinking* commerce.

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence; as, to *sink* away in pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will *sink* in time of peace.

SINK, *v. t.* To put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.

2. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.

3. To depress; to degrade. His vices *sink* him in infamy, or in public estimation.

4. To plunge into destruction.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged.

Woodward.

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would *sink* the spirit of a hero.

8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade.

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness. *Rogers.*

9. To cause to decline or fail.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. [Unusual.] *Swift.*

11. To depress; to lower in value or amount.

Great importations may *sink* the price of goods.

12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to *sink* an estate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc*.] A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. *Shak. Hayward.*

2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINKING, *ppr.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.

Sinking fund, in *finance*, a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin*.] Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience.

2. Free from sin; innocent; as a *sinless* soul. *Dryden.*

SIN'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt. *Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.

2. It is used in contradistinction to *saint*, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins.

3. An offender; a criminal. *Dryden.*

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; in *ludicrous* language.

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

SIN'-OFFERING, *n.* [sin and offering.] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Ex. xxix.

SIN'OPER, { *n.* [L. *sinopsis*; Gr. *synopsis*.]

SIN'OPLE, { Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper. *Cleveland.*

SIN'TER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, calcareous sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. *Cleveland.*

Silicious sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture.

Opaline silicious sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances. *Phillips.*

Pearl sinter or florite occurs in stalactitic