SIMPLICITY — SINCERITY

et tampque prope locundos illa terminus homo
napo-pedestris longi intentionem; et illis voce
illarum sint emittat optimi, et manet
ordinantur in significantem.

Simplicity: a STYLUSD (q.v.)
from which the word is derived, and
contains no such composite
propositions. Simple truth: that truth which
pertains to the thing itself, otherwise
to the "truth".

Simplicity: [in aesthetic] (Lat. simplicitas,
from sūnis, pō; without fault); Ger. Einfachheit;
Fr. simplicité; Ital. semplicità. As
characteristic of the last part of the
sentence, the variation of the number and
varieties of parts in an aesthetic whole,
the interest of unity and ease of compre-
VOCATION (q.v.) and Lam (q.v.).

Simplicity: the difficulty of the
essential character of a thing or person.
Simplicity: (1) MARK-BELL (q.v.); see also
Simplicity: (2) Conscious perception, including Equi-

Sine qua non — SLEEP

The depth of sleep was measured by Kohl-

Sine qua non [Lat.]: Abbreviation of conditio sine qua non: necessary condition in
this sense. Cf. VERSATILITAS, and LEE. (1930)

Single: see INDIVIDUAL (different topic).

Singular [Lat. singularis, separate; trans-
lates Gr. ἕνως, and ἑνώς; Ger. (1) zählerisch;
(2) individuell; Fr. (1) individuel, (2) singulier;
Ital (1) singolare, (2) singolare. (1) Applicable, as a sign, to a single individual.

Singular or Individual (in logic): A term
which, during a given discussion, is not to be
considered in its separate parts.

Singular or Individual: These are not
absolute, but relative to the
discussion in hand. Thus "my paleta" may
be, upon one occasion, an indivisible object,
and upon another it may be thought of as
nothing else than the sum of many different
parts. The single or indivisible is essen-
tially characterized by its indivisibility
and its singularity.

Singularism: (1) SINGULARISM; (2) sīngulāritas.

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