

PARTICIPATE, *v. i.* [L. *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility *participates* in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by *of*.
He would *participate* of their wants.

Hayward.

2. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both.

Bacon.

PARTICIPATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship

Such as I seek, fit to *participate*

All rational delight—

Milton.

PARTICIPATED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PARTICIPATING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PARTICIPATION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as a *participation* of joys or sorrows.

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme.

Stillingfleet.

3. Distribution; division into shares.

Raleigh.

PARTICIPATIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PARTICIPIAL, *a.* [L. *participialis*. See *Participle*.]

1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle; as a *participial* noun.

PARTICIPALLY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as *having*, *making*, in English; *habens*, *faciens*, in Latin. The English participles *having*, *making*, become nouns by prefixing *the* to them; as *the having* of property; *the making* of instruments. But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles for example, *had*, *made*.

Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb and become adjectives; as *willing*, in the phrase, *a willing heart*; *engaging*, as *engaging manners*; *accomplished*, as an *accomplished orator*.

2. Any thing that participates of different things. [Not used.]

Bacon.

PARTICLE, *n.* [It. *particola*; Fr. *particule*; L. *particula*, from *pars*, part.]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; as a *particle* of sand, of lime or of light.

2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, *particles* are the elements or constituent parts of bodies.

Encyc.

3. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.

1. In the *Latin church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread.

Encyc.

5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected; as a preposition.

Organic particles, very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals.

Encyc.

PARTICULAR, *a.* [Sp. Port. *id.*; It. *particolare*; Fr. *particulier*; Low L. *particularis*, from *particula*.]

1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.

2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its *particular* nutriment. Most persons have a *particular* trait of character. He alludes to a *particular* person.

3. Noting some property or thing peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory.

Bacon.

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been *particular* in examining the reasons of this law.

5. Single; not general.

6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.

7. Singularly nice in taste; as a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no *particular* news.

9. Containing a part only; as a *particular* estate, precedent to the estate in remainder.

Blackstone.

10. Holding a particular estate; as a *particular* tenant.

Blackstone.

PARTICULAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal.

Bacon.

2. A distinct, separate or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story.

Addison.

3. An individual; a private person.

L'Estrange.

4. Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. [Not in use.]

Hooker.

5. Private character; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I will receive him gladly.

Shak.

6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. [Not in use.]

Ayliffe.

In *particular*, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

This, in *particular*, happens to the lungs.

Blackmore.

PARTICULARITY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

—Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome.

Sidney.

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Hooker.

3. Petty account; minute incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor—with the like *particularities*—

Addison.

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Shak.

5. Something peculiar or singular.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid.

Addison.

6. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great *particularity*.

PARTICULARIZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin.

Atterbury.

PARTICULARIZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.

Herbert.

PARTICULARLY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly.

South.

2. In an especial manner.

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character.

Dryden.

PARTICULATE, to mention, is not in use.

PARTING, *ppr.* [from *part*.] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.

2. *a.* Given at separation; as a *parting* kiss or look.

3. Departing; declining; as the *parting* day.

Pope.

PARTING, *n.* Division; separation. Ezek. xxi.

2. In *chemistry*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstruums.

3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PARTISAN, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *parti*, *partir*.]

1. An adherent to a party or faction.

Addison.

2. In *war*, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise; hence,

3. By way of distinction, a person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys or otherwise annoying an enemy.

4. A commander's leading staff.

Ainsworth.

5. A kind of halbert. [Fr. *pertuisane*; It. *partigiano*.]

PARTITE, *a.* [L. *partitus*, from *partio*, to divide. See *Part*.]

In *botany*, divided. A *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down to the base.

Lee.

PARTITION, *n.* [L. *partitio*, from *partio*, to divide.]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.

2. Division; separation; distinction.

And good from bad find no *partition*.

Shak.

3. Separate part; as lodged in a small *partition*.

Milton.

4. That by which different parts are separated; as a *partition* of wood or stone in a building.

5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass

Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass.

Dryden.

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.

Blackstone.

PARTITION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to *partition* the floor of a house.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

PARTITIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive; as a noun *partitive*.

PARTITIVELY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

Lilly.