

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as for your *part*; for his *part*; for her *part*.

For my *part*, I have no servile end in my labor. *Wotton.*

14. Share of labor, action or influence; particular office or business.

Accuse not nature, she hath done her *part*, Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The *parts* of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirably performed.

16. Action; conduct. *Shak.*

17. In *mathematics*, such a portion of any quantity, as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a *part* of 12. It is the opposite of *multiple*.

*Parts*, in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English— *Spenser.*

*Parts*, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts xx.*

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints and fears. *Dryden.*

In general, *parts* is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase, a *man of parts*.

In *good part*, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it in *good part* at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

In *ill part*, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.

For the *most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*

In *part*, in some degree or extent; partly.

*Logical part*, among schoolmen, a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are *parts* of a genus, and individuals are *parts* of a species. *Encyc.*

*Physical parts*, are of two kinds, homogeneous and heterogeneous; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.

*Aliquot part*, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer. Thus 6 is an *aliquot part* of 24.

*Aliquant part*, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes greater or less than the whole, as 5 is an *aliquant part* of 17.

*Part of speech*, in grammar, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is a *part of speech*, denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action or being.

*PART*, *v. t.* [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir*; W. *parthu*.]

1. To divide, separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts ii.*

3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth i.*

4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea *parts* England from France.

5. To separate, as combatants. Night *parted* the armies.

6. To seern; to secrete.

The liver minds his own affair, And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

7. In *seamen's language*, to break; as, the ship *parted* her cables.

8. To separate metals.

*PART*, *v. i.* To be separated, removed or detached.

Powerful hands will not *part* Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To take or bid farewell. *Swift.*

4. To have a share.

They shall *part* alike. 1 Sam. xxx.

5. [Fr. *partir*.] To go away; to depart.

Thy father Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable *parted*.

To *part* with, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to *part* with near friends.

Celia, for thy sake I *part* With all that grew so near my heart. *Wolter.*

*PARTABLE*. [See *Partible*.]

*PARTAGE*, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; a *French word*. [Little used.] *Locke.*

*PARTAKE*, *v. i.* pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken*. [part and take.]

1. To take a *part*, portion or share in common with others; to have a share or *part*; to participate; usually followed by *of*; sometimes less properly by *in*. All men *partake* of the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not *partake* of the enjoyments.

2. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.

*PARTAKE*, *v. t.* To have a *part* in; to share.

My royal father lives; Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

[This is probably elliptical, of being omitted.]

2. To admit to a *part*. [Not used.] *Shak.*

*PARTAKEN*, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

*PARTAKER*, *n.* One who has or takes a *part*, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*.

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers* of their spiritual things— *Eom. xv.*

Sometimes followed by *in*. Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness— *Shak.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matt. xxiii.*

2. An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Ps. i.*

*PARTAKING*, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

*PARTAKING*, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

*PARTED*, *pp.* Separated; divided; severed. *Sidney.*

*PARTER*, *n.* One that *parts* or separates.

*PARTERRE*, *n.* *parta're*. [Fr.] In *garden-ing*, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys. *Encyc.*

*PARTIAL*, *a.* [Fr. from L. *pars*; It. *parziale*.]

1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial*.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favor without reason. Authors are *partial* to their wit, and critics to their judgment.

3. Affecting a *part* only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was *partial* or total.

All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [Colloquial.]

5. In *botany*, subordinate; applied to subdivisions; as a *partial* umbel or umbellicle; a *partial* peduncle. A *partial* involucre is placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel.

*PARTIALIST*, *n.* One who is *partial*. [Unusual.] *Bp. Morton.*

*PARTIALITY*, *n.* *parshali'ty*. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. *Partiality* springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.

2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as a *partiality* for poetry or painting; a *colloquial use*.

*PARTIALIZE*, *v. t.* To render *partial*. [Not used.] *Shak.*

*PARTIALLY*, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge *partially*.

2. In *part*; not totally; as, the story may be *partially* true; the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

*PARTIBILITY*, *n.* [See *Partible*.] Susceptibility of division, partition or severance; separability; as the *partibility* of an inheritance.

*PARTIBLE*, *a.* [It. *partibile*, *partire*, to *part*.] Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*. *Blackstone.*

*PARTICIPABLE*, *a.* [See *Participate*.] That may be participated or shared. *Norris.*

*PARTICIPANT*, *a.* [See *Participate*.] Sharing; having a share or *part*; followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

*PARTICIPANT*, *n.* A *partaker*; one having a share or *part*. *Bacon.*