

PARONYCHIA, *n.* [Gr. *παρωνυχία*; *παρ*, by, and *ονχ*, the nail.] In surgery, a whitlow or felon. *Encyc.*

PARONYMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *παρωνυμος*; *παρ* and *ονομα*, name.] Resembling another word.

PAROQUET, } *n.* A small species of parrot.
PAR'OKET, } *rot.* *Grew.*

[More properly *perroquet*, which see.]

PAROTID, *a.* [Gr. *παρ*, near, and *ους*, ωτα, ear.]

Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva.

Parr. Cox. Grew.

PAROTIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρωτις*. See *Parotid*.]

1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. *Parr.*

2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland. *Quincy.*

PAROXYSM, *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμος*, from *παροξυνω*, to excite or sharpen; *παρ* and *οξυς*, sharp.]

An exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions; as the *paroxysm* of a fever or gout. *Encyc.*

PARONYSMAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; as a *paroxysmal* disposition. *Asiat. Res.*

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho*, from *aparelhar*, to prepare; *Sp. aparejo*, tackle and rigging, from *aparejar*, to prepare, *L. paro*. It coincides with *apparel*, which see.]

Among seamen, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it. *Encyc.*

PARRICIDAL, } *a.* [See *Parricide*.]

PARRICIDIOUS, } Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child.

2. Committing parricide.

PARRICIDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. paricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother.

2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RIED, *pp.* [See *Parry*.] Warded off; driven aside. *Johnson.*

PAR'ROT, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from Fr. *perroquet*.]

1. The name of fowls of the genus *Psittacus*, of numerous species. The bill is hooked and the upper mandible movable. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These fowls are found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice.

2. A fish found among the Bahama Isles, es-

teemed to be delicate food and remarkable for the richness of its colors. *Pennant.*

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; *It. parare*, to adorn, to parry; *Sp. parar*, to stop; *Port. id.* to stop, to parry; from the root of *pare*, to cut off, to separate. See *Pare*.]

1. In fencing, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by; as, to *parry* a thrust.

2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect.

3. To avoid; to shift off.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

PAR'RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke.*

PAR'RYING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, *v. t.* *p'ars*. [from *L. pars*, part, or one of the Shemitic roots, פָּרַשׁ to divide, or פָּרַשׁ to spread.]

In grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PARSIMONIOUS, *a.* [See *Parsimony*.]

Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from *frugal*, in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money than is necessary or honorable.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

[It is sometimes used in a good sense for *frugal*.]

PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PARSIMONY, *n.* [*L. parsimonia*, from *parcus*, saving, literally close. *Parcus* seems to be from the root of the G. D. *bergen*, Sax. *beorgan*, to save or keep. Eng. *park*. So in Russ. *bereg* is to keep or save, whence *berjivai*, parsimonious. And this seems to be the root of *burg*, a borough, originally a fortified hill or castle.]

Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used perhaps in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from *frugality* and *economy*. More generally, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to *covetousness*, but it implies less meanness than *niggardliness*. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

PARSLEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil*; *Sp. perexil*; *Port. perrexil*; *It. petroselino*, corrupted to *petroselino*; *Sax. peterselie*; *G. petersilie*; *D. peterselie*; *Sw. persilia*; *Dan. petersille*, *persille*; *Ir. peirsil*; *W. perlyls*; *L. petroselinon*; *Gr. πετροσελινον*; *πετρος*, a stone, and *σελινον*, parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.]

A plant of the genus *Apium*. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine.

PARSNEP, *n.* [The last syllable of this word is the Sax. *nape*, *L. napus*, which occurs also in *turnep*.]

A plant of the genus *Pastinaca*. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent.

PARSON, *n.* *p'arsn*. [*G. pfarrherr*, *pfarrer*, lord of the *pfarre*, benefice or living. I know not from what root *pfarre* is derived. See *Parish*.]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of christians; but among independents or congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.

2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach. *Shak.*

PARSONAGE, *n.* In America, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.

2. In England, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Addison. Gray.*

Parsionically, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [*L. pars, partis*; *Fr. part*; *Sp. It. parte*; *W. parth*; from פָּרַד, פָּרַץ, which in the Shemitic languages signify to separate, to break.]

1. A portion, piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five *parts*.

2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what *part* of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper *part* or lower *part*, the fore *part*, a remote *part*, a small *part*, or a great *part*.

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Ex. xix.*

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself; as a *part* of the nation or congregation.

4. A portion or component particle; as the component *parts* of a fossil or metal.

5. A portion of man; as the material *part* or body, or the intellectual *part*, the soul or understanding; the perishable *part*; the immortal *part*.

6. A member.

All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as all the *parts* of domestic business or of a manufacture.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.

9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my *part* of the danger. *Dryden.*

10. Proportional quantity; as four *parts* of lime with three of sand.

11. Share; concern; interest.

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David. 2 Sam. xx.

12. Side; party; interest; faction.

And wake whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*