

INTRODUCTION.

to teach a horse to stop, and in horsemanship, to stop; *parata*, a warding off, a garbishing; *parato*, prepared, ready, prompt, warded off or parried, shielded, defended.

Apparare, to learn; *apparato*, learned, prepared; *apparato*, preparation, garnishment.

Parechio, a preparation; also equal, even, [*L. par*]; *parechiare*, to prepare; *pareggiare*, to make equal, to compare; *apparechiare*, to prepare, to ornament or garbish, to set in order; *appareggiare*, to put in competition, to match, to equal.

Comparare, to compare.

Disparare, to forget; *disparare*, *sparare*, to unfurnish, to disgarish, to make unready, to disbelow, to separate, to disjoin, to unpair; to discharge, as artillery.

Imparare, to learn.

Riparare, to repair, to restore to the first state; to repair, or resort to, or have access to; to parry, or ward off; *riparo*, reparation, a fort, a bank, fence, mound, remedy, shelter.

SPANISH.

Parar, to prepare; to stop, detain, prevent; to end; to treat or use ill; to stake at cards; to point out the game, as pointers.

Parada, a halt or stopping, end, pause; a foil for cattle; a relay, as of horses; a dam or bank; a stake or bet; *parade*, or a place where troops are assembled to exercise; *parado*, remis, careless, unemployed.

Par, a pair; a peer; alter-birth; the handle of a bell.

Aparrar, to stretch out the hands or skirts of a garment for receiving any thing; to dig and heap earth round plants; to close the upper and hind quarters of a shoe to the sole; to couple male and female animals; to dub as a ship.

Aparrador, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe; *aparrado*, preparation, pomp, show.

Aparrar, to watch; to suit one thing to another. [*par*.]

Parcejo, preparation, harness, consisting of a piece of linen or board on which something is to be painted, tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship. [*Apparel*, *parrel*.]

Comparar, to compare.

Desparajar, to make unequal.

Disparar, to discharge, as fire arms.

Aparrar, to shelter; to protect. [*Aragon*, to sequester, as goods.]

Aparrar, to continue or shut up.

Reparar, to repair; to observe carefully, to consider; to mend or correct; to suspend or detain; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recover from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, v. i. to stop, to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at the knee, to touch, to be bounded; to end, to drive at something, to aim at, to come to; to imply, involve, or comprise: "Não posso parar com fome," I cannot bear hunger. "Ninguém pode aqui parar," nobody can live or stay here. [*Eng. bear*.]

Parar, v. t. to stop, to hinder from proceeding; to parry or ward off; to turn or change with regard to inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager. *Parada*, a stopping or place of stopping; a bet or wager.

Aparrar, to protect, shelter, defend, shut.

Comparar, to compare; *comparar*, to try, to procure.

Aparrar, to pare, as an apple; to mend or make a pen; to parry a blow.

Aparrar, to prepare, to fit, to cut out or rough hew; *aparrado*, tackle in a ship for hoisting things. *Eng. parrel*.

Disparar, to shoot, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Reparar, to repair; to parry in fencing; to advert; to observe; to make amends; to retrieve; to recover; to recruit; to shelter; *reparo*, in fortification, defense.

FRENCH.

Parer, to deck, adorn, trim, set off, embellish; to parry or ward off. "Parer des cuirs," to dress leather; "parer le pied d'un cheval," to pare a horse's hoof.

Parer, v. i. to stop; *paresse*, idleness.

Par, a lay, bet or wager; *partier*, to bet or lay a wager.

Appareil, preparation, furniture, train, retinue, [*Eng. apparel*.] *Appareil*, tackle, sails and rigging. [*Eng. parrel*.]

Pair, a peer, an equal; *paire*, a pair; *appairer*, to pair, to match.

S'emparer, to seize, to invade.

Reparer, to repair.

Separer, to separate.

ARMORIC.

Para, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

RUSSIAN.

Uberayu, to put in order, to adjust, to mow or reap, to cut, to dress as the hair. This word has the common prefix *u*.

PERSIC.

پوریدن *poridan*, to cut off.

WELSH.

Par, something contiguous, or that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; a pair or couple; a fellow, match.

Par, a cause; the essence, germ or seed of a thing; a spear.

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; *para*, that causes to be.

Parand, prepared, ready; *parodi*, to prepare.

That all the foregoing words in the present European languages, [and several others might have been added], are formed from one stock or radix, coinciding with the Latin *para*, is a fact that admits of no question. The only doubt respecting the correctness of the whole preceding statement, is, whether the Latin *para* is radically the same as the oriental *para*; and with regard to this point, I should suppose the evidence to be convincing. Indeed there is good reason to believe that the oriental verbs *para*, *para*, *para*, and *para*, are all formed from one primitive radix. Certain it is that the English *bear* comprehends both the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and the latter corresponds nearly with *para* and *Eth. para* to bear.

But admitting only *para* to be certain, that all the foregoing European words are from one radix, we are then to seek for a primary meaning from which may be deduced the following significations; Lat. *to prepare*; Ital. *to adorn*, to parry, to stop, to defend, to repair, to learn; Span. *to prepare*, to stop, to lay or stake as a wager, a pair or couple; Port. *to stop*, to confine upon or be contiguous, to drive or aim at, to parry, to pare; Fr. *to deck*, to parry, to stop, to pare; Arm. *to dress*, to prepare, to parry; Russ. *to adjust*, to dress, to mow or reap; Welsh, *preparedness*, contiguity, a pair, a cause, to continue or endure; and several other significations.

The various significations result from throwing, sending, driving. To separate or remove is to drive or force apart; hence to parry, and hence to defend. Separation implies extension, a drawing out in length or time; hence the Portuguese senses of confining upon, reaching to the limit. This gives the sense of *para*, equal, that is, of the same extent, and hence coming to, and suiting, as in Latin *convenio*.

Here let it be observed that admitting the word *para*, equal, to belong to this family, as in the Welsh, we have strong reason to believe that the Schematic *para*, to join, or fit together, to associate, whence as a noun, an associate, is formed from the same root, or *para*; for in the Saxon, we find not only *feru*, but *geferu*, a companion, fellow or peer; *geferu*, answering precisely to the oriental word.

The sense of betting is from throwing down, as we say, to lay a wager. The sense of adorning is from putting on, which is from sending, or from extension, enlargement, as we say, to set off, and hence it is allied to the sense of show, display, *parade*. Preparation is from producing, bringing forward, or adjusting, making right; and often implies advancing, like *ready*, *prompt*, and the latter word, *prompt*, from *promo*, to bring forth, affords a good illustration of the words derived from *para*.

The senses of cutting off, *paring*, and the like, require no explanation.

The Italian, *disparare*, and the Spanish and Portuguese, *disparar*, to discharge fire arms, present the original sense of the root, to send or drive. This sense gives that of the Welsh *par*, a spear, as well as a cause, or that which impels. A spear is a shoot, from the sense of thrusting; and our word *spear* is probably formed from the root of *bar* and Welsh *ber*, a spit, a pike, a lance, a spear, Lat. *veru*. Now in Chaldee, a *bar* is *para*, to pass, a verb which is probably of the same family with *para*. It is further to be observed that in Italian, *bar* is written both *barra* and *sharra*.

It is observed above that *para* is the English *bear* and the Latin *pario*; but *pario* would seem to be the Hebrew *para*, to be fruitful, to bear fruit, applied to plants and animals. But this word seems to denote producing in general, rather than the production of children. However this may be, it is certain that *bear* in English, as well as in Saxon, expresses the sense of both *para* and *fero* in Latin. The Latin *fero*, and the Greek *phero*, signify both to carry and to produce, as young or fruit. *Pario*, does not. So in the Gothic, *bairan* is to carry, *gabairan* is to carry and to produce young. In German, *fuhren* is to carry, and *geboren*, to bring forth, to bear a child. In Dutch, *beuren* is to lift; *voeren*, to carry; and *baaren*, to bring forth, as children, to bear, to beget, to cause. Danish, *bærer*, to carry, to support, and to yield or produce. Sw. *bära*, to carry; *barn*, a son. Irish, *beirinn*, to bear or bring forth, and to tell or relate, like the Latin *fero*, whence Fr. *porter*, to speak.