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pa-tres-fa-mil-i-as plural of **paterfamilias**

patri- prefix, paternal o *patrilíneal* [From Latin *pater*, the stem of *pater*, and Greek *patr-*, the stem of *patér* (see **PATER**)]

pa-tri-arch /páytree áark/ (plural -archs) *n.* 1. HEAD OF A FAMILY a man who is the head of a family or group 2. RESPECTED SENIOR a respected and experienced senior man within a group or family 3. BIBLE BIBLICAL ANCESTOR a figure mentioned in the Bible considered as the ancestor of the whole human race, e.g., Adam or Noah 4. BIBLE HEBREW LEADER any of the ancestors and religious leaders of the Hebrew people in Hebrew Scriptures, especially in the book of Genesis, e.g., Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob 5. OLDEST MEMBER the oldest male member of something, such as a community of people or a herd of livestock 6. FOUNDER a man who is a founder of something 7. CHR EASTERN ORTHODOX BISHOP in the Eastern Orthodox Church, a bishop of the sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, or Jerusalem, and also of Russia, Romania, or Serbia 8. CHR SENIOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop next in rank to the pope 9. CHR DIGNITARY OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS a high dignitary of the Latter-Day Saints with the power to invoke blessings, especially one of the Melchizedek order of priests [12thC. Directly and via French from ecclesiastical Latin, from Greek *patriarkhēs*, literally "head of a family," from *patria* "family."]

pa-tri-ar-chal /páytree áark'l/ *adj.* 1. RELATING TO A PATRIARCH relating to or held to be typical of a patriarch 2. TYPICAL OF A CULTURE RULED BY MEN relating to or typical of a culture in which men are the most powerful members 3. CHR RULED BY A BISHOP in Roman Catholicism, governed by a bishop — **pa-tri-ar-chal-ly** *adv.*

pa-tri-ar-chal cross *n.* a Christian cross with a second and shorter horizontal bar above the main bar

pa-tri-ar-chal-ism /páytree áark'l ízzəm/ *n.* institutionalized domination by men, with women being regarded as socially or constitutionally inferior

pa-tri-ar-chate /páytree áarkat, -ár káytl/ *n.* 1. CHR OFFICE OF A CHRISTIAN PATRIARCH the office, term of office, area of jurisdiction, or residence of a patriarch of a Christian church 2. = **patriarchy** [Early 17thC. Via medieval Latin *patriarchatus*, from, ultimately, ecclesiastical Latin *patriarcha* (see **PATRIARCH**).]

pa-tri-ar-chy /páytree áarkeel/ (plural -chies) *n.* 1. SOCIAL SYSTEM IN WHICH MEN DOMINATE a social system in which men are regarded as the authority within the family and society, and in which power and possessions are passed on from father to son 2. PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY a form of society based on a system of patriarchy [Mid-16thC. Via medieval Latin *patriarchia* from, ultimately, Greek *patriarkhēs* (see **PATRIARCH**).]

pa-tri-cian /pá trish'nl/ *n.* 1. ARISTOCRATIC ROMAN a member of an aristocratic family of ancient Rome, whose privileges included the exclusive right to hold certain offices 2. ARISTOCRAT a member of the aristocracy in any country 3. SOMEBODY TYPICAL OF THE UPPER CLASS somebody who has the qualities and manners typical of those of the upper class 4. NONHEREDITARY BYZANTINE TITLE a nonhereditary honorary title bestowed by Byzantine emperors on people who had been of great service to the empire ■ *adj.* 1. OF PATRICIANS relating to patricians, or belonging to a class of patricians 2. ARISTOCRATIC typical of aristocrats or the upper class 3. POL OPPOSED TO DEMOCRACY against the idea that people in all social classes should have voting rights [15thC. Via French *patricien* from Latin *patricius* "of a noble father," from *pater* "father."]

pa-tri-ci-ate /pá tríshee at, -áytl/ *n.* 1. RANK OF PATRICIAN the position or rank of a patrician 2. PATRICIANS AS A GROUP the social class to which patricians belong [Mid-17thC. From Latin *patriciatus*, from *patricius* (see **PATRICIAN**).]

pa-tri-cide /pátrri síd/ *n.* 1. MURDER OF OWN FATHER the murder of a father by his own child or children 2. MURDERER OF OWN FATHER somebody who murders his or her own father [Late 16thC. From Late Latin *patricidium*, from Latin *pater* "father." — **pa-tri-cid-al** /pátrri síd'l/ *adj.*

Pat-rick /pátrík/, St. (389?-461?) British-born Irish churchman. He spread Christianity throughout Ireland, and reorganized the church there. He is the patron saint of Ireland. Known as the **Apostle of Ireland**

pat-ri-cli-nous *adj.* = **patroclinous**

pa-tri-lin-e-age /pátrr línnee ij/ *n.* 1. DESCENT ON THE FATHER'S SIDE descent traced through the male line 2. ANCESTRAL GROUP ON THE FATHER'S SIDE a group of people who are related to each other on the father's side of a family

pat-ri-lin-e-al /pátrr línnee əl/, **pat-ri-lin-e-ar** /-ər/ *adj.* used to describe family relationships traced through the male line, or societies in which only such relationships are recognized — **pat-ri-lin-e-al-ly** *adv.*

pat-ri-lo-cal /pátrr lóck'l/ *adj.* used to describe a custom in which the wife goes to live with the husband's family or people after marriage, or a society in which this custom prevails — **pat-ri-lo-cal-ly** *adv.*

pat-ri-mo-ny /pátrr mōnee/ (plural -nies) *n.* 1. INHERITANCE FROM A FATHER an inheritance from a father or man ancestor 2. HERITAGE the things that one generation has inherited from its ancestors 3. CHR ESTATE BELONGING TO A CHURCH an estate or endowment that belongs to a church [14thC. Via French from Latin *patrimonium*, from *pater* "father." — **pat-ri-mo-ni-al** /pátrr mōnee əl/ *adj.* — **pat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly** /-əlee/ *adv.*

pa-tri-ot /páytree ət, -ət/ *n.* somebody who proudly supports or defends his or her country and its way of life [Late 16thC. Via French from late Latin *patriota* "fellow countryman," from, ultimately, Greek *patris* "fatherland." — **pa-tri-ot-ic** /páytree óttik/ *adj.* — **pa-tri-ot-i-cal-ly** /páytree óttikeele/ *adv.*

pa-tri-ot-ism /páytree ə tízzəm/ *n.* pride in or devotion to the country somebody was born in or is a citizen of

pa-tris-tic /pə trístik/, **pa-tris-ti-cal** /pə trístik'l/ *adj.* CHR relating to the early Christian writers such as St. Augustine or St. Ambrose whose works have helped to shape the Christian church. [Mid-19thC. From German *Patristik*, from Latin *pater* "father." — **pa-tris-ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

pa-tris-tics /pə trístiks/ *n.* the study of the writings and lives of the early Christian theologians (*takes a singular verb*) [Mid-19thC. Via German *Patristik* from Latin *pater*.]

patro- prefix = **patri-**

pat-ro-cli-nous /pátrr klínnees/, **pat-ri-cli-nous** *adj.* descended or inherited from the men's line [Early 20thC. Coined from **PATRI-** + Greek *klinein* "to lean."]

Pa-tro-clus /pə trókləs, pə trókləs/ *n.* in Greek mythology, a friend of Achilles and a warrior in the Trojan War. When Hector killed Patroclus, Achilles avenged his death by killing Hector.

pa-trol /pə tról/ *n.* 1. REGULAR TOUR MADE BY A GUARD a regular tour made of a place in order to guard it or to maintain order 2. SOMEBODY CARRYING OUT A PATROL a person or group that carries out a patrol 3. MIL MILITARY UNIT ON A MISSION a military unit sent on a particular mission, e.g., to carry out an attack or reconnaissance 4. SCOUTING SUBDIVISION OF A SCOUT TROOP a subdivision of a troop of Boy Scouts of America or Girl Scouts of America ■ *vt.* (-trolled, -trol-ling, -trols) GO ON PATROL to guard or protect a place o *the troops patrolling the border* [Mid-17thC. Directly or via German *Patrolle* from French *patrouiller*, originally "to walk through mud in a military camp," from, ultimately, Old French *patte* "paw" (source of English *patois*).]

pa-trol car *n.* = **squad car**

pa-trol-man /pə trólmən/ (plural **pa-trol-men**) *n.* a police officer who patrols a beat

pa-trol-o-gy /pə trólləjeel/ *n.* CHR the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church [Early 17thC. From Greek *patēr* "father." — **pa-tro-log-i-cal** /pátrr lójjik'l/ *adj.* — **pa-trol-o-gist** /pə trólləjist/ *n.*

pa-trol tor-pe-do boat *n.* full form of **PT boat**

pa-trol wag-on *n.* U.S., ANZ an enclosed police vehicle for transporting prisoners

pa-trol-wom-an /pə tról wódmən/ (plural **pa-trol-wom-en** /-wimmin/) *n.* a policewoman who patrols a beat

pa-trol /páytrən/ *n.* 1. SPONSOR somebody who gives money or other support to somebody or something, especially in the arts 2. REGULAR CUSTOMER a customer, especially a regular one, of a shop or business 3. RELIG = **patron saint** 4. HIST ROMAN SLAVE MASTER a slave master in ancient Rome who freed a slave but retained some rights over him or her [14thC. Via

French from Latin *patronus*, literally "one who protects, as a father does," from *pater* "father." — **pa-tron-al** *adj.* — **pa-tron-ly** *adj.*

WORD KEY: SYNONYMS

See Synonyms at **backér**.

pa-tron-age /páytrənij, pátrrənij/ *n.* 1. APPOINTMENTS ASSIGNED BY A POLITICIAN the appointments or privileges that a politician can give to loyal supporters 2. POWER TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS the political power to grant privileges or appoint people to positions 3. REGULAR PURCHASING FROM A STORE the regular purchasing of goods from a particular store or business 4. SUPPORT OF A PATRON the encouragement, monetary support, or influence of a patron 5. CONDESCENDING KINDNESS support or kindness offered in a condescending way [14thC. From French, from *patron* (see **PATRON**).]

pa-tron-ize /páytrə níz, pátrrə níz/ (-ized, -iz-ing, -izes) *v.* 1. *vt.* BE CONDESCENDING to treat somebody as if he or she were less intelligent or knowledgeable than yourself 2. *vt.* BE A REGULAR CUSTOMER of to be a regular customer of a particular store or business (*formal*) 3. *vt.* SUPPORT SOMEBODY to give money or other material support to somebody or something, especially in the arts — **pa-tron-iz-er** *n.*

pa-tron-iz-ing /páytrə níz-ing, pátrrə níz-ing/ *adj.* treating somebody as if he or she is less intelligent or knowledgeable than yourself — **pa-tron-iz-ing-ly** *adv.*

pa-tron saint *n.* a saint who is believed to be the special guardian of somebody or something, especially a country, trade, or group of people

pat-ro-nym-ic /pátrrə nímimik/ *adj.* DERIVED FROM A MAN ANCESTOR'S NAME used to describe a name derived from a man ancestor's name, especially one that adds a prefix, e.g., "Mac-," or a suffix, e.g., "-son," to the earlier name ■ *n.* PATRONYMIC NAME a patronymic name [Early 17thC. Via late Latin *patronymicus* from Greek *patrōnumikos*, from *patrōnumos* "father's name."]

pa-troon /pə tróon/ *n.* the owner of a manorial estate in New York or New Jersey granted under Dutch rule [Mid-18thC. Via Dutch from French *patron* (see **PATRON**).]

pat-sy /pátsee/ (plural -sies) *n.* somebody who is easily victimized, cheated, or manipulated (*insult*) [Late 19thC. Origin uncertain; perhaps from Italian *pazzo* "fool."]

pat-ten /pátt'n/ *n.* a clog, sandal, or overshoe with a raised wooden sole to raise the wearer's feet above mud [14thC. From French *patin*, from *pátte* "paw" (source of English *patrol*).]

pat-ter¹ /páttər/ *vi.* (-tered, -ter-ing, -ters) 1. MAKE A QUICK TAPPING SOUND to make a quick light tapping sound on something o *The rain pattered against the window.* 2. STEP LIGHTLY to move or run with short quick light steps o *She pattered across the floor in her pajamas.* ■ *n.* TAPPING NOISE a quick light tapping sound [Early 17thC. Formed from **PAT** "to hit," with the literal sense "to keep on hitting," thought to suggest the action.]

pat-ter² /páttər/ *n.* 1. GLIB AND RAPID TALK the fast well-prepared talk of someone such as a comedian or salesperson 2. JARGON the language that belongs to a specific group or class of people 3. SMALL TALK meaningless empty chatter ■ *v.* (-tered, -ter-ing, -ters) 1. *vi.* TALK QUICKLY to speak rapidly and glibly 2. *vt.* REPEAT SOMETHING RAPIDLY to repeat something quickly in a mechanical way [14thC. Shortening of **PATER-NOSTER**. The modern meaning "fast speech" evolved from "to mumble prayers quickly" (the way the paternoster was said in church) via "to speak quickly and glibly."]

pat-tern /páttərn/ *n.* 1. DESIGN a repeated decorative design, e.g., on fabric o *a zigzag pattern* 2. PROTOTYPE an original design or model from which exact copies can be made 3. PLAN FOR MAKING SOMETHING a plan or model used as a guide for making something o *a knitting pattern* 4. REGULAR FORM a regular or repetitive form, order, or arrangement o *a predictable pattern of behavior* 5. GOOD EXAMPLE a model that is considered to be worthy of imitation 6. REGULAR WAY OF DOING SOMETHING a regular or standard way of moving or behaving o *the flight patterns of birds* 7. METALL MODEL USED FOR MAKING A MOLD a wood, plaster, or metal shape used to make a mold for casting in a foundry. The original model is often slightly oversized to allow for the contraction on cooling. 8. SEW LENGTH OF FABRIC a length of fabric that is enough to make a garment 9. ARMS GUNSHOTS ON TARGET marks made by shots from a gun on a target 10. ARMS SPREAD OF SPENT PROJECTILES the dispersal of projectiles such as artillery shells and shrapnel on the ground around a target ■ *vt.*

patterning

(-termed, -term-ing, -terns) 1. MIMIC to imitate the design of something 2. PUT A PATTERN ON to make something into, or decorate something with, a repeated decorative design [14thC. Via Old French *patron* "pattern," also "patron," from Latin *patronus* "patron." The underlying meaning is of a patron commissioning work and providing a model or example to be copied.]

pat-tern-ing /pát'térning/ *n.* a design or configuration that is in accordance with a pattern



George S. Patton

Pat-ton /pát'tn/, **George S.** (1885–1945) U.S. general. In World War II he commanded the Third Army in France, successfully defeating the Germans.

pat-ty /pát'tee/ (*plural -ties*) *n.* 1. FLAT PORTION OF FOOD a small flat individual cake made from ground or chopped meat, vegetables, or other food 2. SMALL PIE a small pie or pastry 3. = **patty shell** [Mid-17thC. Anglicization of French *pâté*, influenced by **PASTY**.]

pat-ty-pan squash *n.* a variety of wheel-shaped summer squash with a ribbed edge. Latin name: *Cucurbita pepo*. [**Pattypan** from **PATTY** + **PAN**]

pat-ty shell, **pat-ty** (*plural -ties*) *n.* a decorative edible shell of baked puff pastry that is filled with other food such as meat, fish, vegetables, or fruit

pat-u-lous /páchələss/ *adj.* BOT used to describe branches that spread or expand from a central point [Early 17thC. Formed from Latin *patulus*, "standing open," from *patere* "to be open."] —**pat-u-lous-ly adv.** —**pat-u-lous-ness n.**

pat-zer /pátsər, pátsər/ *n.* somebody who plays chess badly (*insult*) [Mid-20thC. Origin uncertain: perhaps from German *patzen* "to bungle."]

Pau /pə/ city in southwestern France. It is the capital of the Pyrénées-Atlantiques Department, in Aquitaine Region. Population: 83,928 (1990).

PAU, **P.A.U.** *abbr.* Pan American Union

pau-ci-ty /páwssátee/ *n.* 1. DEARTH an inadequacy or lack of something 2. FEWNESS a small number of something [14thC. Via Old French *paucité* from Latin *paucitas*, from *paucus* "few, little."]

Paul /páwl/, **St.** (3?–62?) Early Christian missionary. He became a Christian after having a vision of Jesus Christ on the road from Jerusalem to Damascus. A major missionary of Christianity, he was also its first theologian. His life and teachings are described in the Epistles and the Acts of the Apostles in the Bible. Known as Saul of Tarsus, Paul the Apostle — **Paul-ine** /páw lín, -leən/ *adj.*

Paul VI, **Pope** (1897–1978). He became pope in 1963, and presided over the Second Vatican Council. He traveled widely to extend the Vatican's influence. Real name Giovanni Batista Montini

Paul-ding /páwding/, **James Kirke** (1778–1860) U.S. writer. His novels and plays draw on Native American material.

Pau-li ex-clu-sion prin-ci-ple /pówlee-/ *n.* the law of quantum physics stating that no two identical particles of a particular type (*fermions*) may occupy the same quantum state at the same time [Early 20thC. Named for Wolfgang Pauli, the Austrian-born U.S. physicist who enunciated it.]

Paul-ing /páwling/, **Linus** (1901–94) U.S. chemist and peace activist. He won a Nobel Prize in chemistry (1954) and the Nobel Peace Prize (1962) for his efforts to end nuclear testing. Full name Linus Carl Pauling

pau-low-ni-a /paw lónee ə/ (*plural -as or -a*) *n.* a deciduous Chinese tree of the snapdragon family, especially one that has large heart-shaped leaves and pyramid-shaped clusters of purple or white flowers. Latin name: *Paeonia officinalis*

19thC. From modern Latin, named for Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), wife of William II of the Netherlands and daughter of Tsar Paul I of Russia.]

paunch /pawntʃ/ *n.* 1. BIG STOMACH a large round stomach on somebody 2. ZOO = **rumen** [14thC. Via Old French *pance*, *panche*, from Latin *panticeum* "belly, bowels."]

paunch-y /páwnchee/ (-i-er, -i-est) *adj.* having a large round stomach —**paunch-i-ness n.**

pau-per /páwpər/ *n.* 1. VERY POOR PERSON somebody who is in extreme poverty 2. RECIPIENT OF PUBLIC AID a needy person who is eligible to receive aid from public funds [15thC. From Latin, literally "getting little," from *paucus* "little" + *parare* "to get."] —**pau-per-ism n.**

pau-per-ize /páwpə ríz/ (-ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es) *vt.* to make somebody become extremely poor

pau-piette /pə pyét/ *n.* a piece of meat or fish that is cut or rolled out very thin, topped with a stuffing, then rolled up into a neat shape and cooked [Early 18thC. Via French, and Italian *polpetta* from Latin *pulpa*, "pulp" (source also of English *pulp*).]

pau-ro-pod /páwrə pòd/ *n.* a small eyeless invertebrate with eleven segments and nine pairs of legs. Class: Pauropoda. [Late 19thC. From modern Latin *pauropoda*, literally "small-footed," from Greek *pauros* "small" + *podos* "-footed," from its tiny feet.]

pause /pawz/ *v.* (**paused**, **paus-ing**, **paus-es**) 1. *vi.* STOP BRIEFLY to stop doing something before carrying on ○ *He paused for a moment and then continued eating.* 2. *vi.* STAY BRIEFLY to stop somewhere for a short time ○ *I paused to glance into a shop window.* 3. *vi.* HESITATE to hesitate before doing or saying something 4. *vt.* CAUSE SOMETHING TO PAUSE to cause something such as a machine to stop temporarily, e.g., by pressing a pause button ○ *Can you pause the video for a moment?* ■ *n.* 1. BRIEF STOP a temporary break in an activity 2. SHORT SILENCE a brief moment of silence between words, sounds, or musical notes 3. HESITATION a brief moment of hesitation or uncertainty before something happens or is done 4. MUSIC MUSICAL SYMBOL FOR TIME EXTENSION a musical symbol indicating that a note, chord, or pause is to be held longer than the indicated time value. It is represented by a period with an upside-down "u" above it. 5. POETRY = **caesura** *n.* 6. **pause**, **pause button** a control on an electronic or mechanical device such as a video machine that brings it temporarily to a halt [15thC. Via Middle French, and Latin *pausa* "stopping, cessation," from, ultimately, Greek *pauein* "to stop, cease."] —**paus-al adj.** —**paus-er n.** —**paus-ing n.** ◇ to give somebody **pause** to make somebody to hesitate or reconsider

WORD KEY: SYNONYMS

See Synonyms at *hesitate*.

pa-vane /pə vān, pə ván/ *n.* 1. DANCE STATELY DANCE a slow stately court dance performed in the 16th and 17th centuries 2. MUSIC MUSIC FOR A PAVANE a piece of music written for a pavane, usually in slow duple meter [Mid-16thC. Via French from Italian *pavana* "Pavuan," from *Pavo*, a dialect name for the city of Padua.]



Luciano Pavarotti

Pav-a-rot-ti /pávə rótee/, **Luciano** (b. 1935) Italian tenor. Known for his great vocal power and range, he is associated with 19th-century Italian opera.

pa-ve /payv/ (**paved**, **pav-ing**, **paves**) *vt.* 1. PROVIDE WITH A SURFACE FOR WALKING ON to cover something with brick, concrete, or other hard materials in order to make it a suitable surface for walking or traveling on 2. BE A SURFACE FOR WALKING ON to serve as the material that is used to cover the surface of something in order to make it suitable for walking or traveling on ○ *Large stone slabs paved the path.* 3. COVER

or flowers [14thC. Via Old French *paver* from Latin *pavire* "to beat, tread down."] —**pav-er n.** ◇ **pave** the way to prepare for and facilitate the progress of somebody or something

pa-vé /pa váy, pə váy/ *n.* a jewel setting in which small stones are set very close together so as to cover the surface of the piece and obscure the metal base [Late 19thC. From French, "paved."]

pave-ment /pávmənt/ *n.* 1. TRANSP PAVED SURFACE a paved surface, especially of a road 2. INDUST MATERIAL FOR PAVEMENTS material such as concrete or stone that is used to make a pavement 3. CIV ENG LAYERED SURFACE OF A PATH the layered structure that forms the surface of a path, road, carriageway, or aircraft runway 4. U.K. = **sidewalk** 5. GEOL LEVEL AREA OF ROCK a level area of bare rock that resembles a pavement [13thC. Via *pavire* "to beat, tread down."]

pav-id /pávid/ *adj.* timid and fearful (*literary*) [Mid-17thC. From Latin *pavidus*, from *pavere* "to quake with fear."]

pa-vil-ion /pə vilyən/ *n.* 1. BUILDING OUTDOOR STRUCTURE a summer house or other often ornamental building in a park, fair, or garden used for shelter and entertainment 2. EXHIBITION TENT a large tent or other temporary structure used for displaying or exhibiting things 3. BIG TENT a large and often extremely ornate tent 4. BUILDING ANNEX a detached building that forms part of a complex for a hospital or other large public building 5. MINERALS FACET OF A GEM a facet of a brilliant-cut gem that comes below the girdle ■ *vt.* (-ioned, -ion-ing, -ions) 1. SET IN A PAVILION to enclose or house something inside a pavilion 2. ENCLOSE SOMETHING to enclose or completely surround something (*literary*) ○ "*Pavilioned in splendour, And girded with praise*" (Sir Robert Grant, *O Worship the King*; 1833) 3. CONSTRUCT A PAVILION FOR to construct a pavilion for something [Pre-12thC. Via Old French *pavillon*, *pavillon*, *pavilun* from Latin *papilio* "butterfly, tent," because a tent was thought to resemble a butterfly's wings.]

pav-ing /pávyng/ *n.* 1. CONSTRUCTION OF PAVED SURFACE the act of making a paved surface 2. PAVEMENT a surface of paved stone, brick, concrete, or other material 3. MATERIAL FOR MAKING A HARD SURFACE material such as concrete or stones used for making a firm surface, e.g., for a path or road

pav-ior /pávyər/ *n.* a person who lays paving [15thC. From Old French *paveur*, from *paver* "to pave" (see **PAVE**).]

pav-iour *n.* U.K. = **pavior**

pa-vis /pávviss/ *n.* a large heavy medieval shield used to protect the whole body [14thC. Via French and Italian *pavese* from medieval Latin *pavense* "from Pavia," a city in northern Italy where these shields were originally made.]

Pav-lov /páv lov, -lávwl/, **Ivan Petrovich** (1849–1936) Russian physiologist. He became famous for his studies on conditioned reflexes with dogs. He won a Nobel prize in 1904.



Anna Pavlova

Pav-lo-va /pav lóvə, pávləvə/, **Anna** (1882–1931) Russian ballet dancer. Admired for the poetic quality of her movement, she performed many classic roles. The solo dance "The Dying Swan" was created for her.

Pav-lo-vi-an /pav lóve ən, pav lávvee ən/ *adj.* 1. AUTOMATIC produced involuntarily in response to a stimulus 2. RELATING TO PAVLOV relating to Ivan Pavlov and his work [Mid-20thC. Named for Ivan Petrovich PAVLOV.]

Pav-lo-vi-an con-di-tion-ing *n.* = **classical conditioning**