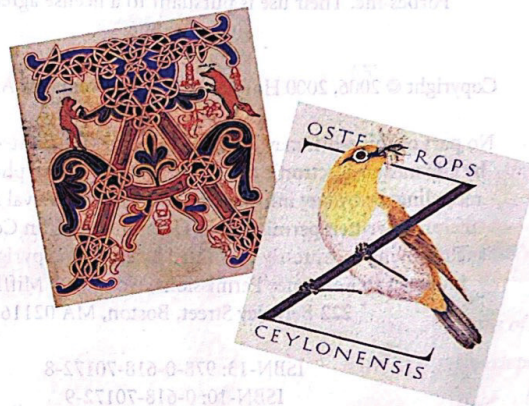


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fill or make complete again; add a new stock or supply to: *replenish the larder*. 2. To inspire or nourish: *The music will replenish my weary soul.* —*intr.* To become full again. [Middle English *replenissen*, from Old French *replenir*, *repleniss-*: *re-*, *re-* + *plenir*, to fill (from *plein*, full, from Latin *plenus*; see *plena* in Appendix I).] —*replenish'er* *n.* —*replenishment* *n.*

replete (rĭ-plĕt') *adj.* 1. Abundantly supplied; abounding: *a stream replete with trout*; *an apartment replete with Empire furniture*. 2. Filled to satiation; gorged. 3. *Usage Problem Complete*: a computer system replete with color monitor, printer, and software. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *repletus*, past participle of *replere*, to refill: *re-*, *re-* + *plere*, to fill; see *plena* in Appendix I.] —*replete'ness* *n.*

Usage Note *Replete* means "abundantly supplied" and is not generally accepted as a synonym for *complete*.

repletion (rĭ-plĕt'shən) *n.* 1. The condition of being fully supplied or completely filled. 2. A state of excessive fullness.

replevin (rĭ-plĕv'ē) *adj.* Recoverable by replevin: *replevinable property*.

replevin (rĭ-plĕv'ē) *n.* 1. An action to recover personal property said or claimed to be unlawfully taken. 2. The writ or procedure of such an action. ♦ *tr.v.* -ined, -in'ing, -ines To replevin. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman *replevine*, from *replevin*, to give as a security: *re-*, *re-* + *plevin*, to pledge (from Late Latin *plebere*, of Germanic origin; see *delegh-* in Appendix I).]

replevin (rĭ-plĕv'ē) *tr.v.* -ied, -y'ing, -ies To regain possession of by a writ of replevin. ♦ *n.*, *pl.* -ies A replevin. [Anglo-Norman *replevin*. See *REPLEVIN*.]

replica (rĕp'li-kə) *n.* 1. A copy or reproduction of a work of art, especially one made by the original artist. 2. A copy or reproduction, especially one on a scale smaller than the original. [Italian, from *replicare*, to repeat, from Late Latin *replicare*. See *REPLICATE*.]

replicase (rĕp'li-kās', -kāz') *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of a complementary RNA molecule from an RNA template. [REPLICASE + -ase.]

replicate (rĕp'li-kāt') *v.* -cat'ed, -cat'ing, -cates —*tr.* 1. To duplicate, copy, reproduce, or repeat. 2. *Biology* To reproduce or make an exact copy or copies of (genetic material, a cell, or an organism). 3. To fold over or bend back. —*intr.* To become replicated; undergo replication. ♦ *n.* (-kit) A repetition of an experiment or procedure. ♦ *adj.* **replicate** (-kit) also **replicated** (-kāt'id) Folded over or bent back upon itself: *a replicate leaf*. [Middle English *replicaten*, from Late Latin *replicare*, *replicāt-*, to repeat, from Latin, to fold back: *re-*, *re-* + *plicare*, to fold; see *plek-* in Appendix I.] —*replica'tive* *adj.*

replication (rĕp'li-kā'shən) *n.* 1. A fold or a folding back. 2. A reply to an answer; a rejoinder. 3. *Law* The plaintiff's response to the defendant's answer or plea. 4. An echo or reverberation. 5. A copy or reproduction. 6. The act or process of duplicating or reproducing something. 7. *Biology* The process by which genetic material, a single-celled organism, or a virus reproduces or makes a copy of itself: *replication of DNA*. 8. In scientific research, the repetition of an experiment to confirm findings or to ensure accuracy.

replicon (rĕp'li-kōn') *n.* A genetic element that undergoes replication as an autonomous unit. [REPLICATION + -on'.]

reply (rĭ-pli') *v.* -plied, -ply'ing, -plies —*intr.* 1. To give an answer in speech or writing. 2. To respond by an action or gesture. 3. To echo. 4. To return gunfire or an attack: *The big guns replied*. 5. *Law* To respond to a defendant's plea. —*tr.* To say or give as an answer: *I replied that I was unable to help them*. See synonyms at *answer*. ♦ *n.*, *pl.* -plies 1. A response in speech or writing. 2. A response by an action or gesture. 3. *Law* A plaintiff's formal response in answer to that of a defendant. [Middle English *replein*, from Old French *replier*, from Latin *replicare*, to fold back. See *REPLICATE*.] —*repli'er* *n.*

repo (rĕp'pō') *n.*, *pl.* -pos *Informal* A repurchase agreement. [Shortening and alteration of *REPURCHASE AGREEMENT*.]

repo (rĕp'pō') *n.*, *pl.* -pos *Informal* 1. Repossession of merchandise or property from a buyer who has defaulted on payment. 2. Repossessed merchandise or property.

repolarization (rĕ-pō'lā-rī-zā'shən) *n.* The restoration of a polarized state across a membrane, as in a muscle fiber following contraction.

repolarize (rĕ-pō'lā-rīz') *intr.v.* -ized, -iz'ing, -izes To return to a polarized state; undergo repolarization.

report (rĭ-pōrt' -pōrt') *n.* 1. An account presented usually in detail. 2. A formal account of the proceedings or transactions of a group. 3. *Law* A published collection of authoritative accounts of court cases or of judicial decisions. Often used in the plural. 4. Common talk; rumor or gossip: *According to report, they eloped*. 5. Reputation; repute: *a person of bad report*. 6. An explosive noise: *the report of a rifle*. ♦ *v.* -port'ed, -port'ing, -ports —*tr.* 1. To make or present an official, formal, or regular account of. 2. To relate or tell about; present: *report one's findings*. See synonyms at *describe*. 3. To write or provide an account or summation of for publication or broadcast: *report the news*. 4. To submit or relate the results of considerations concerning: *The committee reported the bill*. 5. To carry back and repeat to another: *reported the rumor of a strike*. 6. To complain about or denounce: *reported them to the principal*. —*intr.* 1. To make a report. 2. To serve as a reporter for a publication, broadcasting company, or other news media. 3. To present oneself: *report for duty*. 4. To be accountable: *She reports directly to the board of directors*. —*phrasal verb*: **report out** To return after deliberation to a legislative body for action: *The committee reported the new tax bill out.*

—*idiom*: **on report** Subject to disciplinary action. [Middle English, from Old French, from *reporter*, to report, from Latin *reportare*: *re-*, *re-* + *portare*, to carry; see *per-* in Appendix I.] —*report'able* *adj.*

reportage (rĕp'ar-tāzh', rĭ-pōrt'ij, -pōrt') *n.* 1. The reporting of news or information of general interest. 2. Something reported. [French, from *reporter*, to report, from Old French. See *REPORT*.]

report card *n.* A report of a student's progress presented periodically to a parent or guardian.

reportedly (rĭ-pōrt'id-lē, -pōrt') *adv.* By report; supposedly.

reporter (rĭ-pōrt'ar, -pōrt') *n.* 1. A writer, investigator, or presenter of news stories. 2. *Law* A person who is authorized to write and issue official accounts of judicial or legislative proceedings. —*rep'or'torial* (rĕp'ar-tōr'ē-əl, -tōr', rĕ-por-) *adj.* —*rep'or'torial'ly* *adv.*

repose (rĭ-pōz') *n.* 1. The act of resting or the state of being at rest. 2. Freedom from worry; peace of mind. 3. Calmness; tranquillity. ♦ *v.* -posed, -pos'ing, -pos'es —*tr.* 1. To lay (oneself) down. 2. To rest or relax (oneself). —*intr.* 1. To lie at rest. 2. To lie dead: *repose in a grave*. 3. To lie while being supported by something. [From Middle English *reposen*, to be at rest, from Old French *reposer*, from Late Latin *repausare*, to cause to rest: Latin *re-*, *re-* + Latin *pausare*, to rest (from Latin *pausa*, rest; see *PAUSE*).] —*re'pos'al* *n.* —*re'pos'er* *n.*

repose (rĭ-pōz') *tr.v.* -posed, -pos'ing, -pos'es To place (trust, for example): *reposed all his hopes in the new cure*. [Middle English *reposen*, to replace, from Latin *reponere*, *repos-*, to put away. See *REPOSIT*.]

reposeful (rĭ-pōz'fəl) *adj.* Marked by conducive to, or expressing repose. —*re'pose'ful'ly* *adv.* —*re'pose'ful'ness* *n.*

reposit (rĭ-pōz'it) *tr.v.* -it'ed, -it'ing, -its 1. To put away; store. 2. To put back; replace. [Latin *reponere*, *reposit-*: *re-*, *re-* + *ponere*, to place; see *apo-* in Appendix I.]

reposition (rĕp'pā-zish'ən, rĕp'pā-) *n.* 1. The act of repositing or the condition of being repositing. 2. The return of something, such as a bone, to its proper position. ♦ *tr.v.* (rĕp'pā-) -tioned, -tion'ing, -tions 1. To place or put in a new position; position again. 2. To update or change the marketing of (a product or service).

repository (rĭ-pōz'it-ōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -ries 1. A place where things may be put for safekeeping. 2. A warehouse. 3. A museum. 4. A burial vault; a tomb. 5. One that contains or is a store of something specified: *"Bone marrow is also the repository for some leukemias and lymphomas"* (Seth Rolbein). 6. One who is entrusted with secrets or confidential information.

repossess (rĕp'pā-zēs') *tr.v.* -sessed, -sess'ing, -sess'es 1a. To regain possession of. b. To reclaim possession of for failure to pay installments due. 2. To give back possession to. —*re'pos'ses'sion* (-zēs'hən) *n.* —*re'pos'ses'sor* *n.*

repoussé (rā-pōō-sā') *adj.* 1. Shaped or decorated with patterns in relief formed by hammering and pressing on the reverse side. Used especially of metal. 2. Raised in relief. ♦ *n.* 1. A design in relief. 2. The technique of hammering and pressing designs in relief. [French, past participle of *repousser*, to push back, from Old French: *re-*, *re-* + *pousser*, to push (from Latin *pulsare*, to beat, frequentative of *pellere*, to push; see *PEL*).]

repp (rĕp) *n.* Variant of *rep*.

reprehend (rĕp'ri-hĕnd') *tr.v.* -hend'ed, -hend'ing, -hends To reprove; censure. See synonyms at *criticize*. [Middle English *reprehenden*, from Latin *reprehendere*: *re-*, *re-* + *prehendere*, to seize; see *ghend-* in Appendix I.]

reprehensible (rĕp'ri-hĕn'sə-bal) *adj.* Deserving rebuke or censure; blameworthy. See synonyms at *blameworthy*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *reprehensibilis*, from Latin *reprehensus*, past participle of *reprehendere*, to reprehend. See *REPREHEND*.] —*rep'rehen'si-bil'i'ty*, *rep'rehen'si-ble'ness* *n.* —*rep'rehen'si-bly* *adv.*

reprehension (rĕp'ri-hĕn'shən) *n.* The act of rebuking or censuring; reproof. —*rep'rehen'sive* (-siv) *adj.*

represent (rĕp'ri-zĕnt') *tr.v.* -sent'ed, -sent'ing, -sents 1a. To stand for; symbolize: *The bald eagle represents the United States*. b. To indicate or communicate by signs or symbols: *Letters of the alphabet represent sounds*. 2a. To depict in art; portray. b. To describe or present in words; set forth. 3. To present clearly to the mind. 4. To draw attention to by way of remonstrance or protest: *Our parents represented to us the need for greater caution*. 5. To describe or put forward (a person or thing) as an embodiment of a specified quality. 6a. To serve as the official and authorized delegate or agent for. b. To act as a spokesperson for. 7. To serve as an example of: *The museum had several paintings representing the artist's early style*. 8. To be the equivalent of. 9a. To stage (a play, for example); produce. b. To act the part or role of. [Middle English *representen*, from Old French *representer*, from Latin *repraesentare*, to show: *re-*, *re-* + *praesentare*, to present; see *PRESENT*.] —*rep'resent'a-bil'i'ty* *n.* —*rep'resent'a-ble* *adj.* —*rep'resent'er* *n.*

Synonyms *represent, delineate, depict, limn, picture, portray* These verbs mean to render or present a realistic image or likeness of: *a statue representing a king; cave paintings that delineate hunters; a cartoon depicting a sea monster; the personality of a great leader limned in words; a landscape pictured in soft colors; a book portraying life in the Middle Ages*.

representation (rĕp'ri-zĕn-tā'shən, -zān-) *n.* 1. The act of representing or the state of being represented. 2. Something that represents, as: a. An image or likeness of something. b. An account or statement, as of facts, allegations, or arguments. c. An expostulation; a protest. d. A presentation or production, as of a play. 3. The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson. 4.



repoussé

brass and gilt repoussé on an early-19th-century Shiviti

The right or privilege of being represented by delegates having a voice in a legislative body. 5. A body of legislators that serve on behalf of a constituency. 6. Law A statement of fact made by one party in order to induce another party to enter into a contract. 7. Mathematics A homomorphism from an algebraic system to a similar system of matrices.

rep•re•sen•ta•tion•al (rĕp'ri-zĕn-tā'shā-nal, -zān-) *adj.* Of or relating to representation, especially to realistic graphic representation. —**rep•re•sen•ta•tion•al•ism** *n.*

rep•re•sen•ta•tive (rĕp'ri-zĕn'tā-tiv) *n.* 1. One that serves as an example or type for others of the same classification. 2. One that serves as a delegate or agent for another. 3a. A member of a governmental body, usually legislative, chosen by popular vote. b. A member of the U.S. House of Representatives or of the lower house of a state legislature. *adj.* 1. Representing, depicting, or portraying or able to do so. 2. Authorized to act as an official delegate or agent. 3. Of or characteristic of government by representation. 4. Like or typical of others of the same class. —**rep•re•sen•ta•tive•ly** *adv.* —**rep•re•sen•ta•tive•ness** *n.*

re•press (rĕ-prĕs') *v.* -pressed, -pressing, -presses —*tr.* 1. To hold back by an act of volition: *couldn't repress a smirk.* 2. To put down by force, usually before total control has been lost; quell: *repress a rebellion.* 3. Psychology To exclude (painful or disturbing memories, for example) automatically or unconsciously from the conscious mind. 4. Biology To block (transcription of a gene) by combination of a protein to an operator gene. —*intr.* To take repressive action. [Middle English *repressen*, from Latin *reprimere*, *repress-*: *re-*, *re-* + *primere*, to press; see *per-* in Appendix I.] —**re•press'•i•bil'ity** *n.* —**re•press'•i•ble** *adj.*

re•press (rĕ-prĕs') *tr.v.* -pressed, -pressing, -presses To press again: *repressed the shirt after noticing more wrinkles.*

repressed memory (rĕ-prĕst'f) *n.* A memory that is repressed because of the anxiety it engenders.

re•press•er (rĕ-prĕs'ər) *n.* Variant of **repressor** (sense 1).

re•pres•sion (rĕ-prĕsh'ən) *n.* 1. The act of repressing or the state of being repressed. 2. The unconscious exclusion of painful impulses, desires, or fears from the conscious mind. —**re•pres'sion•ist** *adj.*

re•pres•sive (rĕ-prĕs'iv) *adj.* Causing or inclined to cause repression: *a repressive dictatorship.* —**re•pres'sive•ly** *adv.* —**re•pres'sive•ness** *n.*

re•pres•sor (rĕ-prĕs'ər) *n.* 1. also **re•press•er** One that represses. 2. Genetics A protein that binds to an operator, blocking transcription of an operon and the enzymes for which the operon codes.

re•prieve (rĕ-prĕv') *tr.v.* -prieved, -prieving, -prieves 1. To postpone or cancel the punishment of. 2. To bring relief to. *♦ n.* 1a. Postponement or cancellation of a punishment. b. A warrant for such an action. 2. Temporary relief, as from danger or pain. [Alteration (influenced by Middle English *repreven*, to contradict, variant of *reproven*, to rebuke) of Middle English *repreien*, probably from Old French *repreis*, past participle of *reprendre*, to take back, from Latin *reprehendere*, *reprehēdere*, to hold back. See *REPREHEND.*] —**re•prieve'•able** *adj.*

re•prim•and (rĕp'ri-mānd') *tr.v.* -manded, -manding, -mands To reprove severely, especially in a formal or official way. See synonyms at **admonish**. *♦ n.* A severe, formal, or official rebuke or censure. [French *réprimander*, from *réprimande*, a reprimand, alteration (influenced by *mander*, to order) of obsolete *reprimende*, from Latin *reprimenda* (culpa), (fault) to be repressed, feminine gerundive of *reprimere*, to restrain. See *REPRESS.*]

re•print (rĕ-print') *n.* 1. Something that has been printed again, especially: a. A new printing that is identical to an original; a reimpression. b. A separately printed excerpt; an offprint. 2. A facsimile of a postage stamp printed after the original issue of the stamp has been discontinued. *♦ tr.v.* (rĕ-print') -printed, -printing, -prints To make a new copy or edition of; print again. —**re•print'er** *n.*

re•pris•al (rĕ-pri-zəl) *n.* 1. Retaliation for an injury with the intent of inflicting at least as much injury in return. 2. Forcible seizure of an enemy's goods or subjects in retaliation for injuries inflicted. 3. The practice of using political or military force without actually resorting to war. [Middle English *reprisail*, from Old French *reprisaille*, from Old Italian *ripresaglia*, from *ripreso*, past participle of *riprendere*, to take back, from Latin *reprehendere*, *reprehēdere*, to take hold of. See *REPREHEND.*]

re•prise (rĕ-prĕz') *n.* 1. Music a. A repetition of a phrase or verse. b. A return to an original theme. 2. A recurrence or resumption of an action. *♦ tr.v.* -prised, -prising, -prises To repeat or resume an action; make a reprise of. [Middle English, act of taking back, from Old French, from feminine past participle of *reprendre*, to take back. See *REPRIEVE.*]

re•pro (rĕ-prō) *n., pl. -pros* Informal 1. A reproduction proof. 2. A copy or duplicate; a reproduction.

re•proach (rĕ-prōch') *tr.v.* -proached, -proaching, -proaches 1. To express disapproval of, criticism of, or disappointment in (someone). See synonyms at **admonish**. 2. To bring shame upon; disgrace. *♦ n.* 1. Blame; rebuke. 2. One that causes rebuke or blame. 3. Disgrace; shame. —**idiom:** beyond reproach So good as to preclude any possibility of criticism. [Middle English *reprochen*, from Old French *reprochier*, from Vulgar Latin **repropiare*: Latin *re-*, *re-* + Latin *prope*, near; see *per-* in Appendix I.] —**re•proach'•able** *adj.* —**re•proach'•a•ble•ness** *n.* —**re•proach'•a•bly** *adv.* —**re•proach'er** *n.*

re•proach•ful (rĕ-prōch'fəl) *adj.* Expressing reproach or blame. —**re•proach'•ful•ly** *adv.* —**re•proach'•ful•ness** *n.*

re•pro•bate (rĕp'rā-bāt') *n.* 1. A morally unprincipled person. 2. One who is predestined to damnation. *♦ adj.* 1. Morally unprincipled; shameless. 2. Rejected by God and without hope of salvation. *♦ tr.v.* -bated, -bating, -bates 1. To disapprove of; condemn. 2. To abandon to eternal damnation. Used of God. [From Middle English, condemned, from Late Latin *reprobatus*, past participle of *reprobare*, to re-

prove: Latin *re-*, opposite; see *RE-* + Latin *probare*, to approve; see *PROVE.*] —**re•pro•ba•tion** *n.* —**re•pro•ba•tive** *adj.*

re•proc•ess (rĕ-prōs'ĕs', -prō'sĕs') *tr.v.* -essed, -essing, -esses To cause to undergo special or additional processing before reuse.

re•pro•duce (rĕ-prā-dōs', -dyōs') *v.* -duced, -ducing, -duces —*tr.* 1. To produce a counterpart, image, or copy of. 2. Biology To generate (offspring) by sexual or asexual means. 3. To produce again or anew; re-create. 4. To bring (a memory, for example) to mind again; recall. —*intr.* 1. To generate offspring. 2. To undergo copying: *graphics that reproduce well.* —**re•pro•duc'er** *n.* —**re•pro•duc'•i•bil'ity** *n.* —**re•pro•duc'•i•ble** *adj.*

re•pro•duc•tion (rĕ-prā-dŭk'shən) *n.* 1. The act of reproducing or the condition or process of being reproduced. 2. Something reproduced, especially in the faithfulness of its resemblance to the form and elements of the original: *a fine reproduction of a painting by Matisse.* 3. Biology The sexual or asexual process by which organisms generate new individuals of the same kind; procreation: *human reproduction; cell reproduction.*

reproduction proof *n.* A proof of typeset material made for reproduction through a photographic process such as photo-offset lithography.

re•pro•duc•tive (rĕ-prā-dŭk'tiv) *adj.* Of, relating to, or capable of reproduction: *reproductive organs.* *♦ n.* Zoology A reproductive organism, especially a sexually mature social insect. —**re•pro•duc'tive•ly** *adv.* —**re•pro•duc'tive•ness** *n.*

reproductive system *n.* The bodily system of gonads, associated ducts, and external genitals concerned with sexual reproduction.

re•pro•gram (rĕ-prō-grām') *tr.v.* -grammed, -gramming, -grams or -gramed, -graming, -grams To program again. —**re•pro•gram'•ma•bil'ity** *n.* —**re•pro•gram'•ma•ble** *adj.*

re•pro•graph•ics (rĕ-prā-grāf'iks) *n.* 1. (used with a sing. verb) The technique of reprography. 2. (used with a sing. or pl. verb) The materials, equipment, and processes used in reprography.

re•pro•graph•y (rĕ-prō-grā-fē) *n.* The process of reproducing, reprinting, or copying graphic material especially by mechanical, photographic, or electronic means. [REPRO(DUCTION) + -GRAPHY.] —**re•pro•graph'er** *n.* —**re•pro•graph'ic** (rĕ-prā-grāf'ik, rĕp'rā-) *adj.*

re•proof (rĕ-prōōf') *n.* The act, an instance, or an expression of reproving; a rebuke. [Middle English *reproff*, variant of *reprove*, *reprove*, from Old French *reprove*, from *reprover*, to find fault with. See *REPROVE.*]

re•prove (rĕ-prōōv') *tr.v.* -proved, -proving, -proves 1. To voice or convey disapproval of; rebuke. See synonyms at **admonish**. 2. To find fault with. [Middle English *reproven*, from Anglo-Norman *reprover*, variant of Old French *reprover*, from Late Latin *reprobare*, to disapprove. See *REPROBATE.*] —**re•prov'•a•ble** *adj.* —**re•prov'al** *n.* —**re•prov'ing•ly** *adv.*

re•p•tant (rĕp'tant) *adj.* Biology Creeping or crawling; repent. [Latin *reptans*, *reptant-*, present participle of *reptare*, to creep, frequentative of *reperē*.]

re•p•tile (rĕp'til', -til) *n.* 1. Any of various cold-blooded, usually egg-laying vertebrates of the class Reptilia, such as a snake, lizard, crocodile, turtle, or dinosaur, having an external covering of scales or horny plates and breathing by means of lungs. 2. A person regarded as despicable or treacherous. [Middle English *reptil*, from Old French *reptile*, from Late Latin *reptile*, from neuter of Latin *reptilis*, creeping, from *reptus*, past participle of *reperē*, to creep.]

re•p•til'•i•an (rĕp'til'ē-an, -til'yən) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to reptiles. 2. Resembling or characteristic of a reptile. 3. Despicable; treacherous. *♦ n.* A reptile.

re•p•til'•i•um (rĕp'til'ē-əm) *n., pl. -i•a* (-ē-ə) A building or enclosure housing reptiles for public display.

re•pub•lic (rĕ-pŭb'lik) *n.* 1a. A political order whose head of state is not a monarch and in modern times is usually a president. b. A nation that has such a political order. 2a. A political order in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who are entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them. b. A nation that has such a political order. 3. often **Republic** A specific republican government of a nation: *the Fourth Republic of France.* 4. An autonomous or partially autonomous political and territorial unit belonging to a sovereign federation. 5. A group of people working as equals in the same sphere or field: *the republic of letters.* [French *république*, from Old French, from Latin *rēs-pŭblica*: *rēs*, thing; see *rē-* in Appendix I + *pŭblica*, feminine of *pŭblicus*, of the people; see *PUBLIC.*]

re•pub•li•can (rĕ-pŭb'li-kən) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a republic. 2. Favoring a republic as the best form of government. 3. **Republican** Of, relating to, characteristic of, or belonging to the Republican Party of the United States. *♦ n.* 1. One who favors a republic as the best form of government. 2. **Republican** A member of the Republican Party of the United States. —**re•pub'li•can•ism** *n.*

re•pub•li•can•ize (rĕ-pŭb'li-kā-nīz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes To make republican. —**re•pub'li•can'•i•za'tion** (-kā-nī-zā'shən) *n.*

Republican Party *n.* 1. One of the two primary political parties of the United States, organized in 1854 to oppose the extension of slavery. 2. The Democratic-Republican Party.

Republican River A river, about 676 km (420 mi) long, rising in eastern Colorado and flowing northeast and east across southern Nebraska then southeast through northeast-central Kansas, where it joins the Smoky Hill River to form the Kansas River.

re•pub'li•ca•tion (rĕ-pŭb'li-kā'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of republishing. 2. Something republished.

re•pub•lish (rĕ-pŭb'lish) *tr.v.* -lished, -lishing, -lishes 1. To

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	▸ about, item
ō paw	▸ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)