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- chan-cel-lor** \ˈchan(t)-s(ə)-lər/ *n* [ME *chanceler*, fr. AF *chanceler*, fr. LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, secretary, fr. *cancellus*] (14c) **1 a**: the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king **b**: the lord chancellor of Great Britain **c Brit**: the chief secretary of an embassy **d**: a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded **2 a**: the titular head of a British university **b (1)**: a university president **(2)**: the chief executive officer in some state systems of higher education **3 a**: a lay legal officer or adviser of an Anglican diocese **b**: a judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states of the U.S. **4**: the chief minister of state in some European countries — **chan-cel-lor-ship** \-ˌʃɪp/ *n*
- chancellor of the exchequer** *often cap C&E* (1535): a member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure
- chance-med-ley** \ˈchan(t)s-ˈmed-lē/ *n* [AF *chance medlée* mingled chance] (15c) **1**: accidental homicide not entirely without fault of the killer but without evil intent **2**: haphazard action: **CONFUSION**
- chanc-er** \ˈchan(t)-sər/ *n* (1599) *Brit*: a scheming opportunist
- chan-cery** \ˈchan(t)-sə-rē, ˈchan(t)s-rē/ *n*, *pl -cer-ies* [ME *chancerie*, alter. of *chancelerie* chancellery, fr. AF, fr. *chanceler*] (14c) **1**: a record office for public archives or those of ecclesiastical, legal, or diplomatic proceedings **2 a cap**: a high court of equity in England and Wales with common-law functions and jurisdiction over causes in equity **b**: a court of equity in the American judicial system **c**: the principles and practice of judicial equity **3 a**: a chancellor's court or office or the building in which it is located **b**: the office in which the business of a Roman Catholic diocese is transacted and recorded **c**: the office of an embassy: **CHANCELLERY** **3 — in chancery** **1**: in litigation in a court of chancery; *also*: under the superintendence of the lord chancellor <a ward in *chancery*> **2**: in a hopeless predicament
- chan-cre** \ˈʃan-kər/ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. L *cancer*] (ca. 1605): a primary sore or ulcer at the site of entry of a pathogen (as in tularemia); *esp*: the initial lesion of syphilis — **chan-crous** \-k(ə)-rəs/ *adj*
- chan-croid** \ˈʃan-kroɪd/ *n* (1861): a venereal disease caused by a bacterium (*Hemophilus ducreyi*) and characterized by chancres unlike those of syphilis in lacking firm indurated margins — called *also soft chancre* — **chan-croi-dal** \ˈʃan-kroɪ-dəl/ *adj*
- chancy** \ˈchan(t)-sē/ *adj* **chanc-i-er; -est** (1513) **1 Scot**: bringing good luck: **AUSPICIOUS** **2**: uncertain in outcome or prospect: **RISKY** **3**: occurring by chance: **HAPHAZARD** — **chanc-i-ness** *n*
- chan-de-li-er** \ˈʃan-də-ˈli-ər/ *n* [F, fr. OF, candle holder, modif. of L *candelabrum*] (1736): a branched often ornate lighting fixture suspended from a ceiling — **chan-de-li-er-ed** \-ˈli-əd/ *adj*
- chan-delle** \ˈʃan-ˈdel, ʃā-ˈnəl/ *n* [F, lit., candle] (1918): an abrupt climbing turn of an airplane in which the momentum of the plane is used to attain a higher rate of climb — **chandelle** *vi*
- chan-dler** \ˈchan(d)-lər/ *n* [ME *chandelier*, fr. AF, fr. *chande* candle, fr. L *candela*] (14c) **1**: a maker or seller of tallow or wax candles and usu. soap **2**: a retail dealer in provisions and supplies or equipment of a specified kind <a yacht>
- chan-dlery** \-lə-rē/ *n*, *pl -dl-er-ies* (15c) **1**: a place where candles are kept **2**: the business or shop of a chandler **3**: the commodities sold by a chandler
- change** \ˈtʃæŋj/ *vb* **changed; chang-ing** [ME, fr. AF *changer*, fr. L *cambiare* to exchange, prob. of Celt origin; akin to OIr *camm* crooked] *vt* (13c) **1 a**: to make different in some particular: **ALTER** <never bothered to ~ the will> **b**: to make radically different: **TRANSFORM** <can't ~ human nature> **c**: to give a different position, course, or direction to **2 a**: to replace with another <let's ~ the subject> **b**: to make a shift from one to another: **SWITCH** <always ~s sides in an argument> **c**: to exchange for an equivalent sum of money (as in smaller denominations or in a foreign currency) <~ a 20-dollar bill> **d**: to undergo a modification of <foliage *changing* color> **e**: to put fresh clothes or covering on <~ a bed> *vi* **1**: to become different <her mood ~s every hour> **2 of the moon**: to pass from one phase to another **3**: to shift one's means of conveyance: **TRANSFER** <on the bus trip he had to ~ twice> **4 of the voice**: to shift to lower register: **BREAK** **5**: to undergo transformation, transition, or substitution <winter *changed* to spring> **6**: to put on different clothes <need a few minutes to ~ for dinner> **7**: **EXCHANGE, SWITCH** <neither liked his seat so they *changed* with each other> — **chang-er** *n* — **change hands**: to pass from the possession of one owner to that of another <money *changes hands* many times>
- syn** CHANGE, ALTER, VARY, MODIFY mean to make or become different. CHANGE implies making either an essential difference often amounting to a loss of original identity or a substitution of one thing for another <changed the shirt for a larger size>. ALTER implies a difference in some particular respect without suggesting loss of identity <slightly altered the original design>. VARY stresses a breaking away from sameness, duplication, or exact repetition <vary your daily routine>. MODIFY suggests a difference that limits, restricts, or adapts to a new purpose <modified the building for use by the disabled>.
- change** *n* (13c) **1**: the act, process, or result of changing: as **a**: ALTERATION <a ~ in the weather> **b**: TRANSFORMATION <a time of vast social ~> <going through ~s> **c**: SUBSTITUTION <a ~ of scenery> **d**: the passage of the moon from one monthly revolution to another; *also*: the passage of the moon from one phase to another **e**: MENOPAUSE **2**: a fresh set of clothes **3 Brit**: EXCHANGE **5 a**: money in small denominations received in exchange for an equivalent sum in larger denominations **b**: money returned when a payment exceeds the amount due **c**: coins esp. of low denominations <a pocketful of ~> **d**: a negligible additional amount <only six minutes and ~ left in the game> **e**: MONEY **1** <cost a large chunk of ~> **5**: an order in which a set of bells is struck in change ringing **6**: **CHANGEUP**
- change-able** \ˈtʃæn-jə-bəl/ *adj* (13c): capable of change: as **a**: able or apt to vary <~ weather> **b**: subject to change: **ALTERABLE** <~ plans> **c**: FICKLE <a person ~ in his moods> — **change-abil-i-ty** \ˈtʃæn-jə-ˈbi-lə-tē/ *n* — **change-able-ness** \ˈtʃæn-jə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **change-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*
- change-ful** \ˈtʃæn-jəl/ *adj* (1591): notably variable: **UNCERTAIN** <~ times> — **change-ful-ly** \-fəl/ *adv* — **change-ful-ness** *n*
- change-less** \ˈtʃæn-jəs/ *adj* (1580): never changing: **CONSTANT** <~ truths> — **change-less-ly** *adv* — **change-less-ness** *n*
- change-ling** \ˈtʃæn-jɪŋ/ *n* (1537) **1 archaic**: TURNCOAT **2**: a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy **3 archaic**: IMBECILE — **changing** *adj*
- change off** *vi* (1873) **1**: to alternate with another at doing an act **2**: to alternate between two different acts or instruments or between an action and a rest period
- change of heart** (1791): a reversal in position or attitude
- change of life** (1834): **CLIMACTERIC** **2**
- change of pace** (1912) **1**: **CHANGEUP** **2**: an interruption of continuity by a shift to a different activity
- change-over** \ˈtʃæn-jə-ˈvər/ *n* (1907) **1**: **CONVERSION, TRANSITION** **2**: a pause in a tennis match during which the players change sides of the court
- change ringing** *n* (1872): the art or practice of ringing a set of tuned bells (as in the bell tower of a church) in continually varying order
- change-up** \ˈtʃæn-jə-ˈʌp/ *n* (1949): a slow pitch in baseball thrown with the same motion as a fastball in order to deceive the batter
- chan-nel** \ˈtʃan-nəl/ *n* [ME *chanel*, fr. AF, fr. L *canalis* channel — more at CANAL] (14c) **1 a**: the bed where a natural stream of water runs **b**: the deeper part of a river, harbor, or strait **c**: a strait or narrow sea between two close landmasses **d**: a means of communication or expression: as **(1)**: a path along which information (as data or music) in the form of an electrical signal passes **(2) pl**: a fixed or official course of communication <went through established military ~s with his grievances> **e**: a way, course, or direction of thought or action <new ~s of exploration> **f**: a band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio or television communication **g**: **CHANNELER** **2 a**: a usu. tubular enclosed passage: **CONDUIT** **b**: a passage created in a selectively permeable cell membrane by a conformational change in membrane proteins; *also*: the proteins of such a passage — compare **ION CHANNEL** **3**: a long gutter, groove, or furrow **4**: a metal bar of flattened U-shaped section
- channel** *vi* **-neled or -nelled; -nel-ing or -nel-ling** (15c) **1 a**: to form, cut, or wear a channel in **b**: to make a groove in <~ a chair leg> **2**: to convey or direct into or through a channel <~ his energy into useful work> **3**: to serve as a channeler or intermediary for
- channel** *n* [alter. of *chainwale*, fr. *chain* + *wale*] (1769): one of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a ship to increase the spread of the shrouds
- channel bass** *n* (1884): **RED DRUM**
- channel catfish** *n* (1820): a large black-spotted catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) that is an important freshwater food fish of the U.S. and Canada — called *also channel cat*
- chan-nel-er** \ˈtʃan-nəl-ər/ *n* (1987): a person who conveys thoughts or energy from a source believed to be outside the person's body or conscious mind; *specif*: one who speaks for nonphysical beings or spirits
- chan-nel-hop-ping** \ˈtʃan-nəl-ˈhɒp-ɪŋ/ *n* (1979): **CHANNEL SURFING** — **chan-nel-hop** \-ˈhɒp/ *vi*
- chan-nel-ize** \ˈtʃan-nəl-ɪz/ *vt* **-ized; -iz-ing** (1609) **1**: **CHANNEL** **2**: **CHANNEL** **3**: to straighten by means of a channel <~ a stream> — **chan-nel-i-za-tion** \ˈtʃan-nəl-ɪ-ˈzā-shən/ *n*
- channel surfing** *n* (1988): the action or practice of surfing through television programs usu. by use of a remote control — **channel surf** *vi* — **channel surfer** *n*
- chan-son** \ˈʃān-ˈsɒn/ *n*, *pl chan-sons* \-ˈsɒn(z)/ [F, fr. L *cantion*, *cantio*, fr. *canere*] (1602): **SONG; specif**: a music-hall or cabaret song
- chanson de geste** \-də-ˈzhest/ *n*, *pl chansons de geste* \-ˈsɒn/ [F, lit., song of heroic deeds] (1833): any of several Old French epic poems of the 11th to the 13th centuries
- chan-son-nier** \ˈʃān-ˈsɒ-njər/ *n* [F, fr. *chanson*] (1872): a writer or singer of chansons; *esp*: a cabaret singer
- chant** \ˈtʃant/ *vb* [ME *chaunter*, fr. AF *chanter*, fr. L *cantare*, freq. of *canere* to sing; akin to OE *hana* rooster, OIr *canid* he sings] *vi* (14c) **1**: to make melodic sounds with the voice; *esp*: to sing a chant **2**: to recite something in a monotonous repetitive tone <protesters were ~ing outside> *vi* **1**: to utter as in chanting **2**: to celebrate or praise in song or chant
- chant** *n* (1671) **1**: **SONG** **2 a**: **PLAINSONG** **b**: a rhythmic monotonous utterance or song **c**: a composition for chanting
- chant-er** \ˈtʃan-tər/ *n* (14c) **1**: one who chants: **a**: **CHORISTER** **b**: **CANTOR** **2**: the chief singer in a chantry **3**: the reed pipe of a bagpipe with finger holes on which the melody is played
- chan-te-relle** \ˈʃan-tə-ˈrel, ʃān-ˈrəl/ *n* [F] (1775): a fragrant edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*) usu. having a yellow to orange color
- chan-teuse** \ˈʃan-tūz, ʃān-ˈtə(r)z/ *n*, *pl chan-teuses* \-ˈtūz, -ˈtū-zəz, -ˈtə(r)z, -ˈtə(r)-zəz/ [F, fem. of *chanteur* singer, fr. *chanter*] (1844): **SONGSTER**; *esp*: a woman who is a concert or nightclub singer
- chan-ty** or **chan-ty** \ˈʃan-tē, ˈchan-ˈ or ʃan-ty \ˈʃan-ˈ/ *n*, *pl chan-tyes* or **chanties** or **shanties** [modif. of F *chanter*] (1856): a song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work
- chan-ti-cleer** \ˈtʃan-tə-ˈkli-ər, ʃān-ˈ/ *n* [ME *Chantecler*, rooster in verse narratives, fr. OF *Chantecler*, rooster in the *Roman de Renart*] (14c): **ROOSTER**
- Chan-ti-ly lace** \ˈʃan-ti-ˈli-ˈl/ *n* [*Chantilly*, France] (1848): a delicate silk, linen, or synthetic lace having a 6-sided mesh ground and a floral or scrolled design — called *also Chantilly*
- chan-try** \ˈtʃan-trē/ *n*, *pl chantries* [ME *chanterie*, fr. AF, lit., singing, fr. *chanter*] (14c) **1**: an endowment for the chanting of masses commonly for the founder **2**: a chapel endowed by a chantry
- Chanukah** *var* of HANUKKAH
- cha-os** \ˈkɑ-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk — more at GUM] (15c) **1 obs**: **CHASM, ABYSS** **2 a often cap**: a state of things in which chance is supreme; *esp*: the confused unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct forms — compare **COSMOS** **b**: the inherent unpredictability in the behavior of a complex natural system (as the atmosphere, boiling water, or the beating heart) **3 a**: a state of utter confusion <the blackout caused ~ throughout the city> **b**: a confused mass or mixture <a ~ of television antennas> — **cha-ot-ic** \kɑ-ˈä-tik/ *adj* — **cha-ot-i-cal-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
- chaos theory** *n* (1984): a branch of mathematical and physical theory that deals with the nature and consequences of chaos and chaotic systems
- chap** \ˈtʃap/ *n* [ME *chappes*, *pl.*, fr. *chappen*] (14c): a crack in the skin caused by exposure to cold

- peating or being repeated **b**: a motion or exercise (as a push-up) that is repeated and usu. counted **2**: MENTION, RECITAL — **rep-e-ti-tion-al** \ˈrē-pē-ti-shən-əl, -ti-shən-əl\ *adj*
- rep-e-ti-tious** \ˈrē-pē-ti-shəs\ *adj* (1675): characterized or marked by repetition; *esp*: tediously repeating — **rep-e-ti-tious-ly** *adv* — **rep-e-ti-tious-ness** *n*
- re-pet-i-tive** \ri-ˈpē-tiv\ *adj* (1839) **1**: REPETITIOUS **2**: containing repetition — **re-pet-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-pet-i-tive-ness** *n*
- repetitive strain injury** *n* (1983): any of various painful musculoskeletal disorders (as carpal tunnel syndrome or tendinitis) caused by cumulative damage to muscles, tendons, ligaments, nerves, or joints (as of the hand or shoulder) from highly repetitive movements — called also *repetitive stress injury*
- re-pine** \ri-ˈpīn\ *vi* (1530) **1**: to feel or express dejection or discontent **2**: COMPLAIN **3**: to long for something — **re-pin-er** *n*
- repl** *abbr* replace; replacement; replacing
- re-place** \ri-ˈplās\ *vt* (1595) **1**: to restore to a former place or position (< cards in a file) **2**: to take the place of esp. as a substitute or successor **3**: to put something new in the place of (< a worn carpet) — **re-place-able** \ˈplā-sə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-plac-er** *n*
- syn* REPLACE, DISPLACE, SUPPLANT, SUPERSEDE mean to put out of a usual or proper place or into the place of another. REPLACE implies a filling of a place once occupied by something lost, destroyed, or no longer usable or adequate (< replaced the broken window>). DISPLACE implies an ousting or dislodging (< war had displaced thousands>). SUPPLANT implies either a dispossessing or usurping of another's place, possessions, or privileges or an uprooting of something and its replacement with something else (< was abruptly supplanted in her affections by another>). SUPERSEDE implies replacing a person or thing that has become superannuated, obsolete, or otherwise inferior (< the new edition supersedes all previous ones>).
- re-place-ment** \ri-ˈplās-mənt\ *n* (ca. 1790) **1**: the action or process of replacing: the state of being replaced **2**: one that replaces another esp. in a job or function
- replacement set** *n* (1959): a set of elements any one of which may be used to replace a given variable or placeholder in a mathematical sentence or expression (as an equation)
- replacement therapy** *n* (1944): therapy involving the supply of a substance (as a hormone or nutrient) lacking in or lost from the body — compare ESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY, HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- re-plant** \ri-ˈplānt\ *vt* (1575) **1**: to plant again or anew **2**: to provide with new plants **3**: to subject to replantation
- re-plan-tation** \ri-ˈplān-ˈtā-shən\ *n* (1870): reattachment or reinsertion of a bodily part (as a limb or tooth) after separation from the body
- re-play** \ri-ˈplā\ *vt* (1884): to play again or over
- re-play** \ri-ˈplā\ *n* (1895) **1 a**: an act or instance of replaying **b**: the playing of a tape (as a videotape) **2**: REPETITION, REENACTMENT (< don't want a ~ of our old mistakes>)
- re-plead-er** \ri-ˈplē-dər\ *n* [*replead* to plead again + *-er* (as in *misnomer*)] (1607) **1**: a second legal pleading **2**: the right of pleading again granted usu. when the issue raised is immaterial or insufficient
- re-plen-ish** \ri-ˈplē-nish\ *vb* [ME *replenissen*, fr. AF *repleniss-*, stem of *replenir* to fill, fr. *re-* + *plein* full, fr. L *plenus* — more at FULL] *vt* (14c) **1 a**: to fill with persons or animals: STOCK **b** *archaic*: to supply fully: PERFECT **c**: to fill with inspiration or power: NOURISH **2 a**: to fill or build up again (< ~ed his glass>) **b**: to make good: REPLACE ~ *vi*: to become full: fill up again — **re-plen-ish-able** \-ni-shə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-plen-ish-er** *n* — **re-plen-ish-ment** \-nish-mənt\ *n*
- re-plete** \ri-ˈplēt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *replet*, fr. L *repletus*, pp. of *replere* to fill up, fr. *re-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] (14c) **1**: fully or abundantly provided or filled (< a book ~ with ... delicious details> — William Safire) **2 a**: abundantly fed **b**: FAT, STOUT **3**: COMPLETE *syn* see FULL — **re-plete-ness** *n*
- re-ple-tion** \ri-ˈplē-shən\ *n* (14c) **1**: the act of eating to excess: the state of being fed to excess: SURFEIT **2**: the condition of being filled up or overcrowded **3**: fulfillment of a need or desire: SATISFACTION
- re-plev-in** \ri-ˈplē-vən\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. *replevir* to give security, fr. *re-* + *plevir* to pledge, fr. LL *plebere* — more at PLEDGE] (15c) **1**: the recovery by a person of goods or chattels claimed to be wrongfully taken or detained upon the person's giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action **2**: the writ or the common-law action whereby goods and chattels are replevied
- replevin** *vt* (1678): REPLEVY
- re-plev-in** \ri-ˈplē-vē\ *n*, *pl* **re-plev-ies** [ME, fr. AF *replevir*, v.] (15c): REPLEVIN
- replevy** *vt* **re-plev-ied**; **re-plev-ying** (1596): to take or get back by a writ for replevin — **re-plev-i-able** \-vē-ə-bəl\ *adj*
- rep-li-ca** \re-ˈpli-kə\ *n* [It, repetition, fr. *replicare* to repeat, fr. LL, fr. L, to fold back — more at REPLY] (1824) **1**: an exact reproduction (as of a painting) executed by the original artist (< a ~ of this was painted ... this year> — Constance Strachey) **2**: a copy exact in all details (< DNA makes a ~ of itself> (< sailed a ~ of the Viking ship>); broadly: COPY (< this faithful, pathetic ~ of a Midwestern suburb> — G. F. Kenan) *syn* see REPRODUCTION
- rep-li-ca-ble** \re-ˈplā-kə-bəl\ *adj* (1950): capable of replication (< experimental results>) — **rep-li-ca-bil-i-ty** \re-ˈplā-kə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n*
- rep-li-case** \re-ˈpli-kās, -kāz\ *n* [*replication* + *-ase*] (1963): a polymerase of viruses that promotes synthesis of a particular RNA in the presence of a template of RNA
- rep-li-cate** \re-ˈplā-kāt\ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [ME, fr. LL *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*] *vt* (15c): DUPLICATE, REPEAT (< a statistical experiment> (< replicated his mentor's writing style>) ~ *vi*: to undergo replication: produce a replica of itself (< virus particles replicating in cells>)
- rep-li-cate** \-kāt\ *adj* (1922): MANIFOLD, REPEATED
- rep-li-cate** \-kāt\ *n* (1929): one of several identical experiments, procedures, or samples
- rep-li-ca-tion** \re-ˈplā-ˈkā-shən\ *n* (14c) **1 a**: ANSWER, REPLY **b** (1): an answer to a reply: REJOINDER (2): a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea, answer, or counterclaim **2**: ECHO, REVERBERATION **3 a**: COPY, REPRODUCTION **b**: the action or process of reproducing or duplicating (< of DNA> (< viral ~>)) **4**: performance of an experiment or procedure more than once
- rep-li-ca-tive** \re-ˈpli-kā-tiv\ *adj* (ca. 1890): of, relating to, involved in, or characterized by replication (< the ~ form of tobacco mosaic virus>)
- rep-li-con** \re-ˈpli-kān\ *n* [*replicate* + *-on*] (1963): a linear or circular section of DNA or RNA which replicates sequentially as a unit
- re-ly** \ri-ˈpli\ *vb* **re-plied**; **re-ply-ing** [ME *replien* to fold back, oppose, respond, fr. AF *replier*, fr. L *replicare* to fold back, make a legal replication, fr. *re-* + *plicare* to fold — more at PLY] *vi* (14c) **1 a**: to respond in words or writing **b**: ECHO, RESOUND **c**: to make a legal replication **2**: to do something in response; *specif*: to return gunfire or an attack ~ *vi*: to give an answer — **re-plier** \-ˈplī(-ə)r\ *n*
- reply** *n*, *pl* **replies** (1560) **1**: something said, written, or done in answer or response **2**: REPLICATION 1b(2) *syn* see ANSWER
- re-po** \ˈrē-pō\ *adj* [short for *repossession*] (1954): of, relating to, or being in the business of repossessing property (as a car) from buyers who have defaulted on payments (< a ~ company>)
- repo** *n*, *pl* **repos** [by shortening & alter.] (1962): REPURCHASE AGREEMENT
- re-po-lar-i-za-tion** \ri-ˈpō-lā-rā-ˈzā-shən\ *n* (1922): restoration of the difference in charge between the inside and outside of the cell membrane following depolarization — **re-po-lar-ize** \ri-ˈpō-lā-rīz\ *vb*
- re-port** \ri-ˈpōrt\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. *reporter* to bring back, report, fr. L *reportare*, fr. *re-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] (14c) **1 a**: common talk or an account spread by common talk: RUMOR **b**: quality of reputation (< a witness of good ~>) **2 a**: a usu. detailed account or statement (< a news ~>) **b**: an account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision **c**: a usu. formal record of the proceedings of a meeting or session **3**: an explosive noise — **on report**: subject to disciplinary action (< was put on report for the violation>)
- report** *vt* (14c) **1 a**: to give an account of: RELATE **b**: to describe as being in a specified state (< ~ed him much improved>) **2 a**: to serve as carrier of (a message) **b**: to relate the words or sense of (something said) **c**: to make a written record or summary of **d** (1): to watch for and write about the newsworthy aspects or developments of: COVER (2): to prepare or present an account of for broadcast **3 a** (1): to give a formal or official account or statement of (< the treasurer ~ed a balance of ten dollars>) (2): to return or present (< a matter referred for consideration>) with conclusions or recommendations **b**: to announce or relate as the result of investigation (< ~ed no sign of disease>) **c**: to announce the presence, arrival, or sighting of **d**: to make known to the proper authorities (< ~ a fire>) **e**: to make a charge of misconduct against ~ *vi* **1 a**: to give an account: TELL **b**: to present oneself (< ~ed to the front desk>) **c**: to account for oneself (< ~ed sick on Friday>) **d**: to work as a subordinate (< ~s to the vice president>) **2**: to make, issue, or submit a report **3**: to act in the capacity of a reporter
- re-port-able** \ri-ˈpōr-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1858) **1**: worth reporting (< ~ news>) **2**: required by law to be reported (< ~ income>) (< ~ diseases>)
- re-port-age** \ri-ˈpōr-tij, *esp* for *2*, *re-pōr-ˈtāzh*, *re-pōr-ˈtāzh*\ *n* [F, fr. *reporter* to report] (ca. 1864) **1 a**: the act or process of reporting news **b**: something (as news) that is reported **2**: writing intended to give an account of observed or documented events
- report card** *n* (1920) **1**: a report on a student that is periodically submitted by a school to the student's parents or guardian **2**: an evaluation of performance
- re-port-ed-ly** \ri-ˈpōr-təd-lē\ *adv* (1901): according to report
- re-port-er** \ri-ˈpōr-tər\ *n* (14c): one that reports: as **a**: a person who makes authorized statements of law decisions or legislative proceedings **b**: a person who makes a shorthand record of a speech or proceeding **c** (1): a person employed by a newspaper, magazine, or television company to gather and report news (2): a person who broadcasts news — **re-por-to-ri-al** \re-ˈpō(r)-ˈtōr-ē-əl, -rē-\ *adj* — **re-por-to-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*
- report out** *vt* (1907): to return after consideration and often with revisions to a legislative body for action (< after much debate the committee reported the bill out>)
- report stage** *n* (ca. 1906): the stage in the British legislative process preceding the third reading and concerned esp. with amendments and details
- re-pos-al** \ri-ˈpō-zəl\ *n* (1605) *obs*: the act of reposing
- re-pose** \ri-ˈpōz\ *vb* **re-posed**; **re-pos-ing** [ME, fr. AF *reposer*, fr. LL *repausare*, fr. L *re-* + LL *pausare* to stop, fr. L *pausa* pause] *vt* (15c): to lay at rest ~ *vi* **1 a**: to lie at rest **b**: to lie dead (< reposing in state>) **c**: to remain still or concealed **2**: to take a rest **3** *archaic*: RELY **4**: to rest for support: LIE
- repose** *n* (1509) **1 a**: a state of resting after exertion or strain; *esp*: rest in sleep **b**: eternal or heavenly rest (< pray for the ~ of a soul>) **2 a**: a place of rest **b**: PEACE, TRANQUILLITY (< the ~ of the bayous>) **c**: a harmony in the arrangement of parts and colors that is restful to the eye **3 a**: lack of activity: QUIESCENCE **b**: cessation or absence of activity, movement, or animation (< the face in ~ is grave and thoughtful>) **4**: composure of manner: POISE
- re-pose** *vt* **re-posed**; **re-pos-ing** [ME, to replace, fr. L *reponere* (perf. indic. *reposui*)] (15c) **1** *archaic*: to put away or set down: DEPOSIT **2 a**: to place (as confidence or trust) in someone or something **b**: to place for control, management, or use
- re-pose-ful** \ri-ˈpōz-fəl\ *adj* (1852): of a kind to induce ease and relaxation — **re-pose-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **re-pose-ful-ness** *n*
- re-pos-it** *vt* **re-pos-it-ed** \-pā-zə-təd, -ˈpāz-təd\; **re-pos-it-ing** \-pā-zə-tīŋ, -ˈpāz-tīŋ\ [L *repositus*, pp. of *reponere* to replace, fr. *re-* + *ponere* to place — more at POSITION] (ca. 1641) **1** \ri-ˈpā-zət\; DEPOSIT, STORE **2** \ri-ˈpā-zət\; to put back in place: REPLACE
- re-po-si-tion** \ri-ˈpō-zī-shən, -rē-\ *n* (1588): the act of repositing: the state of being reposit
- re-po-si-tion** \ri-ˈpō-zī-shən\ *vt* (ca. 1859) **1**: to change the position of **2**: to revise the marketing strategy for (a product or a company) so as to increase sales
- re-pos-i-to-ry** \ri-ˈpā-zə-ˈtōr-ē-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** (15c) **1**: a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored: DEPOSITORY **2**: a side altar in a Roman Catholic church where the consecrated Host is reserved from Maundy Thursday until Good Friday **3**: one that contains or stores something nonmaterial (< considered the book a ~ of knowledge>) **4**: a place or region richly supplied with a natural resource **5**: a person to whom something is confided or entrusted
- repository** *adj* (1950) of a drug: designed to act over a prolonged period (< penicillin>)