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of the monarchy in England in 1660 under Charles II **b**: the period in English history usu. held to coincide with the reign of Charles II but sometimes to extend through the reign of James II

re-stor-ative \ri-'stôr-ə-tiv\ *adj* (14c): of or relating to restoration; *esp*: having power to restore (~ sleep)

restorative *n* (15c): something that serves to restore to consciousness, vigor, or health

re-store \ri-'stôr\ *vt* **re-stored**; **re-stor-ing** [ME, fr. AF *restorer*, fr. L *restaurare* to renew, rebuild, alter. of *instaurare* to renew] (14c) **1**: GIVE BACK, RETURN **2**: to put or bring back into existence or use **3**: to bring back to or put back into a former or original state: RENEW **4**: to put again in possession of something *syn* see RENEW — **re-stor-er** *n*

re-strain \ri-'strân\ *vt* [ME *restraynen*, fr. AF *restreindre*, fr. L *restringere* to restrain, restrict, fr. *re-* + *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN] (14c) **1 a**: to prevent from doing, exhibiting, or expressing something (~ed the child from jumping) **b**: to limit, restrict, or keep under control (try to ~ your anger) **2**: to moderate or limit the force, effect, development, or full exercise of (~ trade) **3**: to deprive of liberty; *esp*: to place under arrest or restraint — **re-strain-able** \ri-'strā-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-strain-er** *n*

syn RESTRAIN, CHECK, CURB, BRIDLE mean to hold back from or control in doing something. RESTRAIN suggests holding back by force or persuasion from acting or from going to extremes (*restrained* themselves from laughing). CHECK implies restraining or impeding a progress, activity, or impetus (*trying to check government spending*). CURB suggests an abrupt or drastic checking (*learn to curb your appetite*). BRIDLE implies keeping under control by subduing or holding in (*bridle an impulse to throw the book down*).

re-strained \ri-'strānd\ *adj* (14c): marked by restraint: not excessive or extravagant — **re-strain-ed-ly** \ri-'strā-nəd-lē\ *adv*

restraining order *n* (1781) **1**: a preliminary legal order sometimes issued to keep a situation unchanged pending decision upon an application for an injunction **2**: a legal order issued against an individual to restrict or prohibit access or proximity to another specified individual

re-straint \ri-'strānt\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *restreinte*, fr. *restreindre*] (15c) **1 a**: an act of restraining: the state of being restrained **b** (1): a means of restraining: a restraining force or influence (2): a device that restricts movement (~ for children riding in cars) **2**: a control over the expression of one's emotions or thoughts

re-strict \ri-'strikt\ *vt* [L *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*] (1535) **1**: to confine within bounds: RESTRAIN **2**: to place under restrictions as to use or distribution *syn* see LIMIT

re-strict-ed \ri-'strikt-əd\ *adj* (1585): subject or subjected to restriction: as **a**: not general: LIMITED (~ the decision had a ~ effect) **b**: available to the use of particular groups or specif. excluding others (~ country club) **c**: not intended for general circulation or release (~ document) — **re-strict-ed-ly** *adv*

re-stric-tion \ri-'strikt-shən\ *n* [ME *restriccioun*, fr. AF *restriction*, fr. LL *restriction*, *restricciō*, fr. L *restringere*] (15c) **1**: something that restricts: as **a**: a regulation that restricts or restrains (~s for hunters) **b**: a limitation on the use or enjoyment of property or a facility **2**: an act of restricting: the condition of being restricted

restriction enzyme *n* (1965): any of various enzymes that cleave DNA into fragments at specific sites in the interior of the molecule — called also *restriction endonuclease*

restriction fragment length polymorphism *n* (1982): variation in the length of a DNA fragment produced by a specific restriction enzyme acting on DNA from different individuals that usu. results from a genetic mutation and that may be used as a genetic marker

re-stric-tion-ism \ri-'strikt-shə-'ni-zəm\ *n* (1937): a policy or philosophy favoring restriction (as of trade or immigration) — **re-stric-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nist\ *adj* or *n*

re-stric-tive \ri-'strikt-tiv\ *adj* (1579) **1 a**: of or relating to restriction **b**: serving or tending to restrict (~ regulations) **2**: limiting the reference of a modified word or phrase **3**: prohibiting further negotiation — **restrictive** *n* — **re-stric-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-stric-tive-ness** *n*

restrictive clause *n* (ca. 1895): a descriptive clause that is essential to the definiteness of the word it modifies (as *that you ordered* in "the book that you ordered is out of print")

re-strike \ri-'striik, 'rē-\ *n* (1868): a coin or medal struck from an original die at some time after the original issue

rest-room \rest-'rūm, -rūm\ *n* (1899): a room or suite of rooms providing toilets and lavatories

re-struc-ture \ri-'strək-chər\ *vt* (1942): to change the makeup, organization, or pattern of ~ *vi*: to restructure something

re-sult \ri-'zəlt\ *vt* [ME, fr. ML *resultare*, fr. L, to rebound, fr. *re-* + *sal-tare* to leap — more at SALTATION] (15c) **1 a**: to proceed or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion (death ~ed from the disease) **b**: to have an issue or result (the disease ~ed in death) **2**: REVERT **2 result** *n* (1610) **1**: something that results as a consequence, issue, or conclusion; also: beneficial or tangible effect: FRUIT **2**: something obtained by calculation or investigation — **re-sult-ful** \-fəl\ *adj* — **re-sult-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

re-sul-tant \ri-'zəlt-ənt\ *adj* (1639): derived from or resulting from something else — **re-sul-tant-ly** *adv*

resultant *n* (1815): something that results: OUTCOME; *specif*: the single vector that is the sum of a given set of vectors

re-sume \ri-'zūm\ *vb* **re-sumed**; **re-sum-ing** [ME, fr. AF or L; AF *resumer*, fr. L *resumere*, fr. *re-* + *sumere* to take up, take — more at CONSUME] (15c) **1**: to assume or take again: REOCCUPY (*resumed* his seat by the fire — Thomas Hardy) **2**: to return to or begin again after interruption (~ *resumed* her work) **3**: to take back to oneself **4**: to pick up again **5**: REITERATE, SUMMARIZE ~ *vi*: to begin again something interrupted

re-su-mé or **re-su-mé** also **re-su-mé** \ri-'zə-'mā, 'rē-'zə-' also 'rā- or 'rā-\ *n* [F *résumé*, fr. pp. of *résumer* to resume, summarize, fr. MF *resumer*] (1804) **1**: SUMMARY **2**: CURRICULUM VITAE **3**: a set of accomplishments (a musical ~)

re-sump-tion \ri-'zəm(p)-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. AF or LL; AF, fr. LL *resumptio*, *resumptio*, fr. L *resumere*] (15c) **1**: an act or instance of resuming: RECOMMENCEMENT **2**: a return to payment in specie

re-su-pi-nate \ri-'sū-pə-'nāt\ *adj* [L *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupinare* to

bend back to a supine position, fr. *re-* + *supinus* supine] (ca. 1776) **1**: inverted in position (~ orchid flowers) **2**: having or being a fruiting body lying flat on the substrate with the hymenium at the periphery or over the whole surface (~ fungi) (~ sporophores)

re-sur-face \ri-'sər-fəs\ *vt* (1889): to provide with a new or fresh surface (~ skin by dermabrasion) ~ *vi*: to come again to the surface (as of the water); *broadly*: REAPPEAR — **re-sur-fac-er** \-fə-sər\ *n*

re-surge \ri-'sərj\ *vi* **re-surged**; **re-surg-ing** [L *resurgere*] (1575): to undergo a resurgence

re-sur-gence \ri-'sər-jən(t)s\ *n* (ca. 1834): a rising again into life, activity, or prominence (~ of interest)

re-sur-gent \-jənt\ *adj* [L *resurgens*, prp. of *resurgere*] (1805): undergoing or tending to produce resurgence

res-ur-rect \ri-'zə-'rekt\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *resurrection*] (1772) **1**: to raise from the dead **2**: to bring to view, attention, or use again

res-ur-rec-tion \ri-'zə-'rek-shən\ *n* [ME *resurreccioun*, fr. AF, fr. LL *resurrection*, *resurrectio* act of rising from the dead, fr. *resurgere* to rise from the dead, fr. L, to rise again, fr. *re-* + *urgere* to rise — more at SURGE] (14c) **1 a cap**: the rising of Christ from the dead **b often cap**: the rising again to life of all the human dead before the final judgment **c**: the state of one risen from the dead **2**: RESURGENCE, REVIVAL **3** *Christian Science*: a spiritualization of thought: material belief that yields to spiritual understanding — **res-ur-rec-tion-al** \-shə-nəl, -shə-nəl\ *adj*

res-ur-rec-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-nist\ *n* (1776) **1**: BODY SNATCHER **2**: one who resurrects

re-sus-ci-tate \ri-'sə-'sə-'tāt\ *vb* **-tat-ed**; **-tat-ing** [L *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* to reawaken, fr. *re-* + *suscitare* to rouse, fr. *sub-*, *sus-* up + *citare* to put in motion, stir — more at SUB-, CITE] *vi* (1532): to revive from apparent death or from unconsciousness; also: REVITALIZE ~ *vi*: COME TO, REVIVE — **re-sus-ci-ta-tion** \ri-'sə-'sə-'tā-shən, 'rē-\ *n* — **re-sus-ci-ta-tive** \ri-'sə-'sə-'tā-tiv\ *adj*

re-sus-ci-ta-tor \ri-'sə-'sə-'tā-tər\ *n* (1808): one that resuscitates; *specif*: an apparatus used to restore respiration (as to a partially asphyxiated person)

res-ver-a-trol \rez-'vir-ə-'trōl, -trāl, -trōl\ *n* [prob. fr. *resinous* + *veratrum* (fr. *Veratrum grandiflorum*, hellebore in which the substance was found) + *-ol*] (1939): a trihydroxy stilbene derivative C₁₀H₁₂O₃ that is found in some plants, fruits, seeds, and grape-derived products (as red wine) and has been linked to a reduced risk of coronary disease and cancer

ret \ret\ *vb* **ret-ted**; **ret-ting** [ME, fr. MD] *vt* (14c): to soak (as flax) to loosen the fiber from the woody tissue ~ *vi*: to become retted

ret *abbr* retired

re-ta-ble \ri-'tā-bəl, 'rē-\ *n* [F, fr. MF, modif. of Old Occitan *retale*, alter. of *retable*, ultim. fr. L *retro-* + *tabula* board, tablet] (ca. 1823): a raised shelf above an altar for the altar cross, lights, and flowers

re-tail \ri-'tāl, 'esp for 2 also ri-'tāl\ *vt* (15c) **1**: to sell in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer **2**: TELL, RETELL ~ *vi*: to sell at retail — **re-tail-er** *n*

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *retaille* cutting, deduction, retail, fr. *retailier* to cut out, fr. *re-* + *tailier* to cut — more at TAILOR] (15c): the sale of commodities or goods in small quantities to ultimate consumers; also: the industry of such selling — **at retail** **1**: at a retailer's price **2**: RETAIL

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ *adj* (1601): of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of commodities at retail (~ trade)

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ *adv* (1784): in small quantities: from a retailer

re-tail-ing \ri-'tāl-ɪŋ\ *n* (14c): the activities involved in the selling of goods to ultimate consumers for personal or household consumption

re-tain \ri-'tān\ *vt* [ME *reteinen*, *retainen*, fr. AF *retenir*, *reteigner*, fr. L *retinere* to hold back, restrain, fr. *re-* + *tenere* to hold — more at THIN] (15c) **1 a**: to keep in possession or use **b**: to keep in one's pay or service; *specif*: to employ by paying a retainer **c**: to keep in mind or memory: REMEMBER **2**: to hold secure or intact *syn* see KEEP

retained object *n* (ca. 1904): an object of a verb in the predicate of a passive construction (as *me* in "a book was given me" and *book* in "I was given a book")

re-tain-er \ri-'tā-nər\ *n* (1540) **1 a**: a person attached or owing service to a household; *esp*: SERVANT **b**: EMPLOYEE **2**: one that retains **3**: a device or structure that holds something in place: as **a**: the part of a dental replacement (as a bridge) by which it is made fast to adjacent natural teeth **b**: a dental appliance used to hold teeth in correct position *esp*. following orthodontic treatment

retainer *n* [ME *reteigner*, lit., retention, fr. AF, fr. *reteigner*, v.] (1775) **1**: the act of a client by which the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser are engaged **2**: a fee paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on services when needed

re-take \ri-'tāk\ *vt* **-took** \-tūk\; **-tak-en** \-tā-kən\; **-tak-ing** (15c) **1**: to take or receive again **2**: RECAPTURE **3**: to photograph again

re-take \ri-'tāk\ *n* (1916): a subsequent filming, photographing, or recording undertaken to improve upon the first; also: an instance of this

re-tal-i-ate \ri-'tā-lē-'āt\ *vb* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [LL *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, fr. L *re-* + *talis* legal retaliation] *vi* (1611): to repay (as an injury) in kind ~ *vi*: to return like for like; *esp*: to get revenge *syn* see RECIPROCATATE — **re-tal-i-a-tion** \ri-'tā-lē-'ā-shən, 'rē-\ *n* — **re-tal-i-a-tive** \ri-'tā-lē-'ā-tiv\ *adj* — **re-tal-i-a-to-ry** \ri-'tā-lē-'ōr-ē, 'tā-lē-'ōr-ē\ *adj*

re-tard \ri-'tārd\ *vb* [ME, fr. AF or L; AF *retardare*, fr. L *retardare*, fr. *re-* + *tardus* slow] *vi* (15c) **1**: to slow up *esp*. by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment: IMPEDE **2**: to delay academic progress by failure to promote ~ *vi*: to undergo retardation *syn* see DELAY — **re-tard-er** *n*

re-tard *n* (1788) **1** \ri-'tārd\ : a holding back or slowing down: RETARDATION **2** \ri-'tārd\ *often offensive*: a retarded person; also: a person held to resemble a retarded person in behavior

re-tar-dant \ri-'tār-dənt\ *adj* (1642): serving or tending to retard (~ a growth-retardant substance) — **retardant** *n*

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar
\a\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
\j\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ōi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot
\y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ŋ, æ, w, ʏ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

- added to or issued as a continuation of a book or periodical to correct errors or make additions 3: an angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc equals 180°
- sup-ple-ment** \sə-plə-'ment/ *vt* (1749): to add or serve as a supplement to (does odd jobs to ~ his income) — **sup-ple-men-ta-tion** \sə-plə-'men-tā-shən, -mən-/ *n* — **sup-ple-ment-er** \sə-plə-'men-tər/ *n*
- sup-ple-men-tal** \sə-plə-'men-təl/ *adj* (1605) 1: serving to supplement 2: NONSCHEDULED (a ~ airline) — **supplemental** *n*
- sup-ple-men-ta-ry** \sə-plə-'men-tə-rē, -men-trē/ *adj* (1667) 1: added or serving as a supplement 2: ADDITIONAL (< reading) 3: being or relating to a supplement or a supplementary angle
- supplementary angle** *n* (ca. 1924): one of two angles or arcs whose sum is 180° — usu. used in pl.
- sup-ple-tion** \sə-'plē-shən/ *n* [ML *suppletio*-, *suppletio* act of supplementing, fr. L *supplere*] (1914): the occurrence of phonemically unrelated allomorphs of the same morpheme (as *went* as the past tense of *go* or *better* as the comparative form of *good*) — **sup-ple-tive** \sə-'plē-tiv, 'sə-plə-/ *adj*
- sup-ple-to-ry** \sə-'plē-tə-rē, 'sə-plə-'tōr-ē/ *adj* [L *supplere*] (1628): supplying deficiencies: SUPPLEMENTARY (< rules ~ to the contract)
- sup-pi-ance** \sə-'plē-ən(t)s/ *n* (ca. 1611): ENTREATY, SUPPLICATION
- sup-pi-ant** \sə-'plē-ənt/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. prp. of *supplier* to supplicate, fr. L *supplicare*] (15c): SUPPLICANT
- suppliant** *adj* [MF, prp.] (ca. 1567) 1: humbly imploring: ENTREATING (a ~ sinner seeking forgiveness — O. J. Baab) 2: expressing supplication (upraised to the heavens... ~ arms — William Styron) — **sup-pli-ant-ly** *adv*
- sup-pi-cant** \sə-'pli-kənt/ *n* (1591): one who supplicates
- supplicant** *adj* (1597): SUPPLICANT
- sup-pi-cate** \sə-'plē-'kāt/ *vb* -cat-ed; -cat-ing [ME, fr. L *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare*, fr. *supplic*-, *supplex* supplicant — more at SUPPLE] *vi* (15c): to make a humble entreaty; esp: to pray to God ~ *vt* 1: to ask humbly and earnestly of 2: to ask for earnestly and humbly *syn* see BEG — **sup-pi-ca-tion** \sə-'plē-'kā-shən/ *n*
- sup-pi-ca-to-ry** \sə-'pli-kə-tōr-ē/ *adj* (15c): expressing supplication: SUPPLICANT (a ~ prayer)
- sup-ply** \sə-'pli/ *vb* **sup-plied**; **sup-ply-ing** [ME *supplien* to complete, compensate for, fr. MF *supplier*, fr. L *supplere* to fill up, complete, raise (a military unit, crew) to its full complement, substitute, fr. *sub*- + *plere* to fill — more at SUB-, FULL] *vt* (14c) 1: to add as a supplement 2 [MF *supplio*, alter. of *supplere*] *a*: to provide for: SATISFY (laws by which the material wants of men are supplied — Bull. of Bales Coll.) *b*: to make available for use: PROVIDE (supplied the necessary funds) *c*: to satisfy the needs or wishes of *d*: to furnish (organs, tissues, or cells) with a vital element (as blood or nerve fibers) 3: to substitute for another in; *specif*: to serve as a supply in (a church or pulpit) ~ *vi*: to serve as a supply or substitute — **sup-pli-er** \-'pli-(ə)r/ *n*
- supply** *n*, *pl* **supplies** (15c) 1 *obs*: ASSISTANCE, SUCCOR 2 *a obs*: REINFORCEMENTS — often used in pl. *b*: a member of the clergy filling a vacant pulpit temporarily *c*: the quantity or amount (as of a commodity) needed or available (beer was in short ~ in that hot weather — Nevil Shute) *d*: PROVISIONS, STORES — usu. used in pl. 3: the act or process of filling a want or need (engaged in the ~ of raw materials to industry) 4: the quantities of goods or services offered for sale at a particular time or at one price 5: something that maintains or constitutes a supply
- sup-ply-side** \sə-'pli-'sid/ *adj* (1976): of, relating to, or being an economic theory that reduction of tax rates encourages more earnings, savings, and investment and thereby expands economic activity and the total taxable national income — **sup-ply-sider** \-'si-dər/ *n*
- sup-port** \sə-'pōrt/ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *supporter*, fr. LL *supportare*, fr. L, to transport, fr. *sub*- + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] (14c) 1: to endure bravely or quietly: BEAR 2 *a* (1): to promote the interests or cause of (2): to uphold or defend as valid or right: ADVOCATE (< fair play) (3): to argue or vote for (< ed the motion to lower taxes) *b* (1): ASSIST, HELP (bombers ~ ed the ground troops) (2): to act with (a star actor) (3): to bid in bridge so as to show support for *c*: to provide with substantiation: CORROBORATE (< an alibi) 3 *a*: to pay the costs of: MAINTAIN (< a family) *b*: to provide a basis for the existence or subsistence of (the island could probably ~ three — A. B. C. Whipple) (< a habit) 4 *a*: to hold up or serve as a foundation or prop for *b*: to maintain (a price) at a desired level by purchases or loans; *also*: to maintain the price of by purchases or loans 5: to keep from fainting, yielding, or losing courage: COMFORT 6: to keep (something) going — **sup-port-a-bil-i-ty** \sə-'pōr-tə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **sup-port-able** \-'pōr-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive** \-'pōr-tiv/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive-ness** \-'nəs/ *n*
- syn* SUPPORT, UPHOLD, ADVOCATE, BACK, CHAMPION mean to favor actively one that meets opposition. SUPPORT is least explicit about the nature of the assistance given (< supports waterfront development). UPHOLD implies extended support given to something attacked (< upheld the legitimacy of the military action). ADVOCATE stresses urging or pleading (< advocated prison reform). BACK suggests supporting by lending assistance to one failing or falling (< refusing to back the call for sanctions). CHAMPION suggests publicly defending one unjustly attacked or too weak to advocate his or her own cause (< championed the rights of children).
- support** *n* (14c) 1 *a*: the act or process of supporting: the condition of being supported *b*: assistance provided by a company to users of its products (customer ~) 2: one that supports — often used attributively (a ~ staff) 3: sufficient strength in a suit bid by one's partner in bridge to justify raising the suit
- sup-port-er** \sə-'pōr-tər/ *n* (15c): one that supports or acts as a support; as *a*: ADHERENT, PARTISAN *b*: one of two figures (as of men or animals) placed one on each side of an escutcheon and exterior to it *c*: GARTER *d*: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER
- support group** *n* (1969): a group of people with common experiences and concerns who provide emotional and moral support for one another
- support hose** *n* (1963): elastic stockings worn esp. to provide mild compression of the leg (as to prevent formation of varicose veins)
- support level** *n* (1953): a price level on a declining market at which a security resists further decline due to increased attractiveness to traders and investors — called also *support area*
- support system** *n* (1980): a network of people who provide an individual with practical or emotional support
- sup-pos-able** \sə-'pō-zə-bəl/ *adj* (1627): capable of being supposed: CONCEIVABLE — **sup-pos-a-bly** \-blē/ *adv*
- sup-pos-al** \-'pō-zəl/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or process of supposing 2: something supposed: HYPOTHESIS, SUPPOSITION
- sup-pose** \sə-'pōz, oftenest after "I" 'spōz/ *vb* **sup-posed**; **sup-posing** [ME, fr. AF *supposer*, fr. ML *supponere* (perf. indic. *supposui*), fr. L, to put under, substitute, fr. *sub*- + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vt* (14c) 1 *a*: to lay down tentatively as a hypothesis, assumption, or proposal (< a fire broke out) (< you bring the salad) *b* (1): to hold as an opinion: BELIEVE (they *supposed* they were early) (2): to think probable or in keeping with the facts (seems reasonable to ~ that he would profit) 2 *a*: CONCEIVE, IMAGINE *b*: to have a suspicion of 3: PRESUPPOSE ~ *vi*: CONJECTURE, OPINE
- sup-posed** \sə-'pōzd; 1b & 2a usu. -'pō-zəd, 3 & 4 often, -'pōst/ *adj* (1566) 1 *a*: PRETENDED (twelve hours are ~ to elapse between Acts I and II — W. S. Gilbert) *b*: ALLEGED (trusted my ~ friends) 2 *a*: held as an opinion: BELIEVED; *also*: mistakenly believed: IMAGINED (the sight which makes ~ terror true — Shak.) *b*: considered probable or certain: EXPECTED (it was not ~ that everybody could master the technical aspects — J. C. Murray) *c*: UNDERSTOOD (you will be ~ to refer to my grandaunt — G. B. Shaw) 3: made or fashioned by intent or design (what's that button ~ to do) 4 *a*: required by or as if by authority (soldiers are ~ to obey their commanding officers) *b*: given permission: PERMITTED (was not ~ to have visitors) — **sup-pos-ed-ly** \-'pō-zəd-lē *also* -'pōzd-lē/ *adv*
- supposing** *conj* (1663): if by way of hypothesis: on the assumption that (< I did agree with you)
- sup-po-si-tion** \sə-'pō-'zi-shən/ *n* [ME *supposicion*, fr. AF *supposicion*, fr. LL *suppositio*-, *suppositio*, fr. L, act of placing beneath, fr. *supponere*] (15c) 1: something that is supposed: HYPOTHESIS 2: the act of supposing — **sup-po-si-tion-al** \-'zi-shənəl, -'zi-shə-nəl/ *adj*
- sup-po-si-tious** \-'zi-shəs/ *adj* [by contr.] (1624): SUPPOSITITIOUS
- sup-po-si-ti-tious** \sə-'pō-'zi-ti-shəs/ *adj* [L *suppositicius*, fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere* to substitute] (1610) 1 *a*: fraudulently substituted: SPURIOUS *b* of a child (1): falsely presented as a genuine heir (2): ILLEGITIMATE 2 [influenced in meaning by *supposition*] *a*: IMAGINARY *b*: of the nature of or based on a supposition: HYPOTHETICAL — **sup-po-si-ti-tious-ly** *adv*
- sup-pos-i-to-ry** \sə-'pō-'zə-'tōr-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *suppositorie*, fr. AF, fr. ML *suppositorium*, fr. LL, neut. of *suppositorius* placed beneath, fr. L *supponere* to put under] (14c): a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder of usu. medicated material for insertion into a bodily passage or cavity (as the rectum)
- sup-press** \sə-'pres/ *vt* [ME, fr. L *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, fr. *sub*- + *primere* to press — more at PRESS] (14c) 1: to put down by authority or force: SUBDUCE (< a riot) 2: to keep from public knowledge: as *a*: to keep secret *b*: to stop or prohibit the publication or revelation of (< the test results) 3 *a*: to exclude from consciousness *b*: to keep from giving vent to: CHECK (< ed her anger) 4 *obs*: to press down 5 *a*: to restrain from a usual course or action (< a cough) *b*: to inhibit the growth or development of 6: to inhibit the genetic expression of (< a mutation) — **sup-press-ibil-i-ty** \-'pre-sə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **sup-press-ible** \-'pre-sə-bəl/ *adj* — **sup-pres-sive** \-'pre-siv/ *adj* — **sup-pres-sive-ness** \-nəs/ *n*
- sup-pres-sant** \sə-'pre-sənt/ *n* (1942): an agent (as a drug) that tends to suppress or reduce in intensity rather than eliminate something
- sup-pres-sion** \sə-'pre-shən/ *n* (15c) 1: an act or instance of suppressing: the state of being suppressed 2: the conscious intentional exclusion from consciousness of a thought or feeling
- sup-pres-sor** \-'pre-sər/ *n* (1560): one that suppresses; esp: a mutant gene that suppresses the expression of another nonallelic mutant gene when both are present
- suppressor T cell** *n* (1972): a T cell that suppresses the immune response of B cells and other T cells to an antigen — called also *suppressor cell*
- sup-pu-rate** \sə-'pyə-'rāt/ *vi* -rat-ed; -rat-ing [L *suppurare*, pp. of *suppurare*, fr. *sub*- + *pur*-, *pus* pus — more at FOUL] (1656): to form or discharge pus — **sup-pu-ra-tion** \sə-'pyə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **sup-pu-ra-tive** \-'pyə-rə-tiv, -'rā-, 'sə-prə-tiv/ *adj*
- su-pra** \sü-'prə-, -prā/ *adv* [L] (15c): earlier in this writing: ABOVE
- supra-** *prefix* [L, fr. *supra* above, beyond, earlier; akin to L *super* over — more at OVER] 1: SUPER- 2a (< supraorbital) 2: transcending (< supranational)
- su-pra-chi-as-mat-ic nucleus** \sü-'prə-'ki-əz-'ma-tik-/ *n* (1938): either of a pair of neuron clusters in the hypothalamus situated directly above the optic chiasma that receive photic input from the retina via the optic nerve and that regulate the body's circadian rhythms
- su-pra-lim-i-nal** \sü-'prə-'li-mə-nəl, -prā-/ *adj* [*supra*- + L *limen*, threshold] (1892) 1: existing above the threshold of consciousness 2: adequate to evoke a response or induce a sensation
- su-pra-mo-lec-u-lar** \-mə-'le-kyə-lər/ *adj* (ca. 1909): more complex than a molecule; *also*: composed of many molecules
- su-pra-na-tion-al** \-'nash-nəl, -'na-shə-nəl/ *adj* (1908): transcending national boundaries, authority, or interests (< a ~ authority, regulating ocean usage — N. H. Jacoby) — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ism** \-'nash-nə-'li-zəm, -'na-shə-nə-'li-/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ist** \-'list/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-i-ty** \-'na-shə-'na-lə-tē/ *n*
- su-pra-op-tic** \-'äp-tik/ *adj* (1921): situated above the optic chiasma; *also*: being a small nucleus of closely packed neurons overlying the optic chiasma and intimately connected with the neurohypophysis
- su-pra-or-bit-al** \-'ör-bə-təl/ *adj* [NL *supraorbitalis*, fr. L *supra*- + ML *orbita* orbit] (1828): situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye



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