



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S

college dictionary *with CD-ROM*

RANDOM HOUSE
REFERENCE

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Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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skills, techniques, etc., used in a particular field or occupation. [1840-50; < F < LL *repertorium* catalogue. See **REPERTORY**]

rep-er-to-ry (rep'ər tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. a type of theatrical presentation in which a company performs several works regularly or in alternate sequence in one season. 2. Also called **rep/ertory com/pany** (or **the/ater**), a theatrical company that presents productions in this manner. 3. **REPETOIRE**. 4. a store or stock of things available. 5. a storehouse or repository. [1545-55; < LL *repertorium* inventory < L *reper*(ire) to discover, find (*re-* + *perire*, comb. form of *parere* to bring forth, produce) + *-torium* -TOR'Y] —**rep/er-to-ri-al**, *adj.*

rep-e-ti-tion (rep'i tish'ən), *n.* 1. the act of repeating; a repeated action, performance, etc. 2. repeated utterance; reiteration. 3. a reproduction or copy. [1375-1425; late ME (< OF *repeticion*) < L *repetitio* = *repeti*, var. s. of *repetere* to REPEAT + *-tio* -TION]

rep-e-ti-tious (rep'i tish'əs), *adj.* full of repetition; tending to repeat unnecessarily and tediously. [1665-75] —**rep-e-ti-tious-ly**, *adv.* —**rep-e-ti-tious-ness**, *n.*

re-pet-i-tive (ri pet'i tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by repetition. [1830-40] —**re-pet-i-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**re-pet-i-tive-ness**, *n.*

repet/itive strain/ disor/der, *n.* REPETITIVE STRAIN INJURY. *Abbr.*: RSD

repet/itive strain/ in/jury, *n.* any of a group of debilitating disorders, as of the hand and arm, characterized typically by pain, numbness, tingling, or loss of muscle control and caused by the stress of repeated movements. *Abbr.*: RSI [1990-95]

re-phrase (rē frāz'), *v.t.*, -phrased, -phras-ing. to phrase again, esp. in a different manner. [1890-95]

re-pine (ri pīn'), *v.i.*, -pined, -pin-ing. 1. to fret or complain. 2. to yearn for something. [1520-30; appar. on the model of **REPENT**]

repl., 1. replace. 2. replacement.

re-place (ri plās'), *v.t.*, -placed, -plac-ing. 1. to assume the function of; substitute for: to replace gas lights with electric lights. 2. to provide a substitute for: to replace a broken dish. 3. to return; make good: to replace borrowed money. 4. to restore to the proper place. [1585-95] —**re-place/a-ble**, *adj.* —**re-place/a-bil/i-ty**, *n.*

re-place-ment (ri plās'mənt), *n.* 1. the act of replacing. 2. a person or thing that replaces another. 3. a person in the military assigned to fill a vacancy in a unit. [1780-90]

re-plant (rē plant', -plānt'), *v.t.* 1. to plant again. 2. to provide again with plants. 3. to reattach, as a severed finger, esp. with the use of microsurgery. [1565-75] —**re-plan-ta-tion**, *n.*

re-play (v. rē plā'; *n.* rē'plā'), *v.t.* 1. to play again, as a record or tape. —*n.* 2. an act or instance of replaying. 3. a repetition of all or part of a broadcast or of the playing of a videocassette, etc. 4. **INSTANT REPLAY**. 5. a repetition or recurrence. [1880-85]

re-plen-ish (ri plen'ish), *v.t.* 1. to make full or complete again. 2. to supply with fresh fuel. 3. to fill again or anew. —*v.i.* 4. to become full or complete again. [1300-50; *replenissen* < MF *repleniss*, long s. of *replenir* to fill, OF] —**re-plen-ish-er**, *n.* —**re-plen-ish-ment**, *n.*

re-plete (ri plēt'), *adj.* 1. abundantly supplied: a speech replete with humor. 2. stuffed with food and drink. [1350-1400; ME *replet* < MF *replet* < L *replētus*, ptp. of *replere* to fill up = *re-* + *plere* to fill, akin to *plenus* FULL] —**re-plete/ly**, *adv.* —**re-plete/ness**, *n.*

re-pletion (ri plē'shən), *n.* 1. the condition of being filled or abundantly supplied; fullness. 2. overfullness resulting from excessive eating or drinking; surfeit. [1350-1400]

re-plev-in (ri plev'in), *n.* *Law*. 1. an action for the recovery of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained. 2. the writ or action by which such goods are recovered. —*v.t.* 3. to replevy. [1300-50; ME < AF, der. of *replevir* to bail out, OF. See **RE-**, **PLEDGE**]

re-plev-y (ri plev'ē), *v.*, -plev-ied, -plev-y-ing, *n.*, *pl.* -plev-ies. *Law*. —*v.t.* 1. to recover possession of by replevin. —*v.i.* 2. to take possession of goods or chattels under a replevin order. —*n.* 3. a seizure in the action of replevin. [1425-75; late ME < MF *replevir*; see **REPLEVIN**]

rep-li-ca (rep'li kə), *n.*, *pl.* -cas. 1. a copy or reproduction of a work of art produced or supervised by the maker of the original. 2. any close copy or reproduction. [1815-25; < It: reply, repetition, der. of *replicare* to repeat < LL *replicare* to REPLY]

rep-li-case (rep'li kās', -kāz'), *n.* RNA SYNTHETASE. [1960-65; **REPLIC** (ATE) + **-ASE**]

rep-li-cate (*adj.*, *n.* rep'li kit; *v.* -kāt'), *adj.*, *v.*, -cat-ed, -cat-ing, *n.* —*adj.* 1. Also, **rep/li-cat/ed**. bent back on itself: a replicate leaf. —*v.t.* 2. to repeat, duplicate, or reproduce. —*v.i.* 3. to undergo replication. —*n.* 4. something, as a scientific experiment, that can be replicated. [1525-35; < LL *replicatus*, ptp. of *replicare* to repeat, L: to fold back] —**rep/li-cable**, *adj.*

rep-li-ca-tion (rep'li kā'shən), *n.* 1. a reply; answer. 2. the reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's plea or answer. 3. reverberation; echo. 4. copy; replica. 5. the act or process of replicating, esp. in a scientific experiment. 6. the process by which double-stranded DNA makes copies of itself, each strand, as it separates, synthesizing a complementary strand.

rep-li-ca-tive (rep'li kā'tiv), *adj.* characterized by or capable of replication, esp. of an experiment. [1850-55]

rep-li-con (rep'li kon'), *n.* any genetic element that can regulate and

effect its own replication from initiation to completion. [< F (1963), shortened form of *réplication*; see **-ON**]

re-ply (ri plī'), *v.*, -plied, -ply-ing, *n.*, *pl.* -plies. —*v.i.* 1. to give an answer in words or writing; respond: to reply to a question. 2. to respond by some action: to reply to the enemy's fire. 3. to echo or respond. —*v.t.* 4. to return as an answer: He replied that no one would go. —*n.* 5. a response in words or writing. 6. a response in the form of some action. [1350-1400; ME (v.) < MF *replier* to fold back, reply < L *replicare*; see **REPLICATE**] —**re-pli/er**, *n.* —**Syn.** See **ANSWER**.

re-po¹ (rē'pō), *n.*, *pl.* -pos. REPURCHASE AGREEMENT. [1960-65; **REP**(URCHASE) + **-O**]

re-po² (rē'pō), *n.*, *pl.* -pos. repossessed property. [1970-75]

re-port (ri pōrt', -pōrt'), *n.* 1. a detailed account of an event, situation, etc., usu. based on observation or inquiry. 2. a statement or announcement. 3. a widely circulated item of news; rumor; gossip. 4. an account of a speech, meeting, etc., esp. for publication. 5. a loud noise, as from an explosion. 6. a statement of a student's grades or academic standing. 7. a statement of a judicial opinion or decision. 8. repute; reputation. —*v.t.* 9. to carry and repeat, as an answer or message. 10. to relate, as the results of one's observation or investigation. 11. to give a formal account or statement of: to report a deficit. 12. (of a committee) to return (a bill) to a legislative body with findings and recommendations. 13. to make a charge against (a person), as to a superior. 14. to make known the presence, absence, condition, etc., of: to report an aircraft missing. 15. to write an account of, as for publication in a newspaper. 16. to relate; tell. —*v.i.* 17. to make a report of something observed. 18. to work as a reporter, as for a newspaper. 19. to make one's condition or whereabouts known, as to a person in authority: to report sick. 20. to present oneself as ordered: to report for duty. [1325-75; (v.) < MF *reporter*, OF < L *reportāre* to carry or bring back = *re-* + *portāre* to carry; (n.) ME < MF, der. of *reporter*] —**re-port/a-ble**, *adj.*

re-port-age (ri pōrt'ij, -pōrt', rep'ōr tāj', -ār), *n.* 1. the act or technique of reporting news. 2. reported news collectively: *reportage on the war*. [1605-15; < F; see **REPORT**, **-AGE**]

report/ card, *n.* 1. a periodic written report of a pupil's grades and behavior, sent to the parents or guardian. 2. an estimation of accomplishment as viewed by others. [1925-30, *Amer.*]

re-port-ed-ly (ri pōrt'id lē, -pōrt'), *adv.* according to report. [1900]

re-port-er (ri pōrt'ər, -pōrt'), *n.* 1. a person who reports. 2. a person employed to gather and report news, as for a newspaper. 3. a person who prepares official reports, as of legal or legislative proceedings. [1350-1400; ME *reportour* < AF (OF *reporteur*). See **REPORT**, **-OR**]

rep-or-to-ri-al (rep'ər tōr'ē əl, -tōr', rē'pōr tōr', -pōr tōr', -pār'), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a reporter. 2. characteristic of a report. [1855-60, *Amer.*; **REPORT**(ER) + **-ORIAL**, by analogy with pairs such as *tutor, tutorial*; see **-ORY**, **-AL**] —**rep-or-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

re-pose¹ (ri pōz'), *n.*, *v.*, -posed, -pos-ing. —*n.* 1. the state of being at rest; sleep. 2. peace or tranquillity; calm. 3. dignified calmness; composure. 4. absence of movement or animation. —*v.i.* 5. to lie or be at rest, as from work or activity. 6. to be peacefully calm and quiet. 7. to lie dead. 8. *Archaic*. to rely. —*v.t.* 9. to lay to rest; refresh by rest (often used reflexively). [1425-75; late ME (v.) < MF *reposer*, OF < LL *repausare* = L *re-* + LL *pausare* to rest (der. of L *pausa* PAUSE)] —**re-pos/ed-ly**, *adv.* —**re-pos/ed-ness**, *n.* —**re-pos/er**, *n.*

re-pose² (ri pōz'), *v.t.*, -posed, -pos-ing. 1. to put (confidence, trust, etc.) in a person or thing. 2. to put under the authority of a person. 3. *Archaic*. to deposit. [1375-1425; late ME: to replace, repr. L *repōnere* to put back; see **RE-**, **POSE**]

re-pose-ful (ri pōz'fəl), *adj.* full of or suggesting repose; calm; quiet. [1620-30] —**re-pose/ful-ly**, *adv.* —**re-pose/ful-ness**, *n.*

re-pos-it (ri pōz'it), *v.t.* 1. to put back; replace. 2. to lay up or store; deposit. [1635-45; < L *repositus*, ptp. of *repōnere* to replace = *re-* + *pōnere* to place, put]

re-po-si-tion¹ (rē'pə zish'ən, rep'ə-), *n.* 1. the act of depositing or storing. 2. replacement, as of a bone. [1580-90; < L *repositio*, der. (with *-tio* -TION) of *repōnere* to replace; see **REPOST**]

re-po-si-tion² (rē'pə zish'ən), *v.t.* 1. to put in a new position. 2. to change the marketing strategy of (a product) so as to appeal to a different market. [1855-60] —**re-po-si-tion/a-ble**, *adj.*

re-pos-i-tor-y (ri pōz'it tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -tor-ies. 1. a receptacle or place where things are deposited, stored, or offered for sale. 2. an abundant source or supply. 3. a burial place; sepulcher. 4. a person to whom something is entrusted or confided. [1475-85; < LL *repositorium* store, tomb, L: portable stand; see **REPOSIT**, **-TOR'Y**]

re-pos-sess (rē'pə zes'), *v.t.* 1. to take possession of again, esp. for nonpayment of money due. 2. to put again in possession of something. [1485-95] —**re-pos-ses/sion**, *n.* —**re-pos-ses/sor**, *n.*

re-pous-sé (rə pōō sā'), *adj.* 1. (of a design) raised in relief by hammering on the reverse side. 2. ornamented or made in this kind of raised work. —*n.* 3. the art or process of producing repoussé designs. [1850-55; < F, ptp. of *repousser* to push back; see **RE-**, **PUSH**]

repp (rep), *n.* **REP**¹.

repr., 1. represented. 2. representing. 3. reprint. 4. reprinted.

rep-re-hend (rep'ri hend'), *v.t.* to find fault with; reprove; rebuke.

re-mo/bi-lize/, *v.*, -lized, -liz-ing.
re-mod/ern-i-za-tion, *n.*
re-mod/ern-ize/, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.
re-mod-i-fi-ca-tion, *n.*
re-mod-i-fy/, *v.*, -fied, -fy-ing.

re-mod/u-late/, *v.t.*, -lat-ed, -lat-ing.
re-mold/, *v.*
re-mort/gage, *v.t.*, -gaged, -gag-ing.

re-mo/ti-vate/, *v.t.*, -vat-ed, -vat-ing.
re-mo/ti-va-tion, *n.*
re-name/, *v.t.*, -named, -nam-ing.
re-na-tion-al-ize/, *v.*, -ized, -iz-ing.

re-nom/i-nate/, *v.t.*, -nat-ed, -nat-ing.
re-nom-i-na-tion, *n.*
re-nor-mal-i-za-tion, *n.*
re-nor-mal-ize/, *v.t.*, -ized, -iz-ing.