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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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resecare, to cut off : *re-*, back, off + *secare*, to cut (see *sek-* in Appendix*.)

re-section (ri-sék'shən) *n.* The surgical removal of part of an organ or structure.

re-se-da (ri-sē'də) *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Reseda*, which includes the mignonette. 2. Grayish or dark green to yellow green or light olive. See *color*. [New Latin, from Latin *reseda*.] —*re-se-da* *adj.*

re-sem-blance (ri-zēm'blans) *n.* 1. The condition or quality of resembling something; similarity in nature, form, or appearance; likeness. 2. Something that resembles another; a likeness; semblance. —See Synonyms at *likeness*.

re-sem-ble (ri-zēm'bl) *tr.v.* -bled, -bling, -bles. To have a similarity to; be like. [Middle English *resemblen*, from Old French *resembler* : *re-* (intensifier) + *sembler*, to be like, from Latin *simulāre, similāre*, to imitate, from *similis*, like (see *sem-* in Appendix*).] —*re-sem'bler* *n.*

re-sent (ri-zēnt') *tr.v.* -sented, -senting, -sents. To feel indignantly aggrieved at (an act, situation, or person). [Obsolete French *resentir*, to feel strongly : *re-* (intensifier) + *sentir*, to feel, from Latin *sentire* (see *sent-* in Appendix*).]

re-sent-ful (ri-zēnt'fəl) *adj.* Full of, characterized by, or inclined to feel resentment. —*re-sent'ful-ly* *adv.* —*re-sent'ful-ness* *n.*

re-sent-ment (ri-zēnt'mənt) *n.* Indignation or ill will felt as a result of a real or imagined offense. See Synonyms at *anger*.

re-ser-pine (ri-sēr'pin, -pēn', rēs'ar-pin, -pēn') *n.* A white to yellowish powder, $C_{17}H_{15}NO_6$, isolated from the roots of certain species of *rauwolfia*, and used as a sedative and tranquilizer. [German *Reserpin*, from New Latin *Rauwolfia serpentina*, a species of snakeroot : *RAUWOLFIA* + Late Latin *serpentina*, feminine of *serpentinus*, SERPENTINE.]

re-ser-va-tion (rēz'ar-vā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of reserving; a keeping back or withholding. 2. Something that is kept back or withheld. 3. A limiting qualification, condition, or exception. 4. A tract of land set apart by the Federal government for a special purpose; especially, one for the use of an American Indian people or tribe. 5. a. An arrangement by which accommodations are secured in advance, as in a hotel or on an airplane. b. The accommodations so secured. c. The record or promise of such an arrangement. —See Synonyms at *qualem*.

re-serve (ri-zūrv') *tr.v.* -served, -serving, -serves. 1. To keep back or save for future use or a special purpose. 2. To set apart for a particular person or use. 3. To keep or secure for oneself; retain. 1. *reserve the right to disagree*. —See Synonyms at *keep*.

re-serve (ri-zūrv') *n.* 1. Something kept back or saved for future use or special purpose. 2. The state of being kept back, set aside, or saved; *funds held in reserve*. 3. The act of reserving; a reservation, condition, or exception. 4. The keeping of one's feelings, thoughts, or affairs to oneself. 5. Self-restraint in expression; reticence; discretion. 6. Lack of enthusiasm; skeptical caution. 7. An amount of capital held back from investment by a bank or company in order to meet probable or possible demands. 8. A reservation of public land; *a forest reserve*. 9. *Often plural*. a. A fighting force kept uncommitted until strategic need arises. b. The part of a country's armed forces not on active duty but subject to call in an emergency. —*adj.* Held in or forming a reserve; *a reserve supply of food*. [Middle English *reserven*, from Old French *reserver*, from Latin *reservare*, to keep back : *re-*, back + *servare*, to save, keep (see *ser-* in Appendix*).] —*re-serv'a-ble* *adj.* —*re-serv'er* *n.*

reserve bank. Any of the 12 main banks of the U.S. Federal Reserve System.

re-served (ri-zūrv'd) *adj.* 1. Held in reserve; kept back or set aside. 2. Characterized by self-restraint or reticence; not outgoing in manner or speech; undemonstrative; reticent. —See Synonyms at *humble, silent*. —*re-serv'ed-ly* (ri-zūrv'id-lē) *adv.* —*re-serv'ed-ness* *n.*

Reserve Officers' Training Corps. *Abbr.* ROTC, R.O.T.C. A U.S. military corps that trains college students for commission as officers upon graduation.

re-serv-ist (ri-zūrv'ist) *n.* A member of a military reserve.

re-ser-voir (rēz'ar-vwār, -vwōr', -vōr') *n.* 1. A body of water collected and stored in a natural or artificial lake. 2. A receptacle or chamber for storing a fluid. 3. *Anatomy*. A cisterna (see). 4. A large supply of something; a reserve; *a reservoir of gratitude*. [French *réservoir*, from *réserver*, to RESERVE.]

re-set (rē-sēt') *tr.v.* -set, -setting, -sets. To set (as a broken bone, or matter in type) again. —*n.* (rē'sēt'). 1. The act of resetting. 2. Something that is reset. —*re-set'ter* *n.*

res ges-tae (rās gēs'tī). *Latin*. 1. Things done; deeds. 2. *Law*. The facts of a case that are admissible in evidence.

resh (rēsh) *n.* The 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the letter *r* in English. See *alphabet*. [Hebrew *rēsh*, from *rōsh*, "head."]

Resht (rēsh't). Also *Rasht* (rāsh't). A major commercial city of Iran, in the north near the Caspian Sea. Population, 119,000.

re-side (ri-zid') *intr.v.* -sided, -siding, -sides. 1. To live in a place for an extended or permanent period of time. 2. To be inherently present; exist. Used with *in*. 3. To be vested. Used with *in*. [Middle English *residen*, from Old French *resider*, from Latin *residere*, "to sit back," "remain sitting" : *re-*, back, back in place + *sedere*, to sit (see *sed-* in Appendix*).] —*re-sid'er* *n.*

resi-dence (rēz'ī-dəns) *n.* *Abbr.* res. 1. The place in which one lives; a dwelling; an abode. 2. The act or a period of residing somewhere. 3. Medical residency.

res-i-den-cy (rēz'ā-dən-sē, -dēn'sē) *n.* *pl.* -cies. 1. The period during which a physician receives specialized clinical training. 2. a. The house of a colonial resident. b. The sphere of authority of a colonial resident. 3. Residence.

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d dced/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/tr pier/j judge/k kick/l lid/needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōo took/ōo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish

res-i-dent (rēz'ā-dənt, -dēnt') *n.* *Abbr.* res. 1. One who makes his home in a particular place. 2. A colonial official acting as adviser to the ruler of a protected state, often having quasi-gubernatorial powers. 3. A nonmigratory bird or other animal. 4. A physician serving his period of residency. —*adj.* 1. Dwelling in a particular place; residing. 2. Living somewhere in connection with duty or work. 3. Inherently present. 4. Nonmigratory. Said of birds and other animals.

res-i-den-tial (rēz'ā-dēn'shal) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having residence. 2. Of, suitable for, or limited to residences.

res-i-den-ti-ar-y (rēz'ā-dēn'shē-ēr'ē, -shā-rē) *adj.* 1. Having a residence, especially an official one. 2. Involving or requiring official residence. —*n.* *pl.* *residentialies*. 1. A resident. 2. A clergyman required to have an official residence.

re-sid-u-al (ri-zī'fū-əl) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a residue. 2. Remaining as a residue. —*n.* 1. The quantity left over at the end of a process; remainder. 2. *Usually plural*. Payment made to a performer on a recorded television show for repeat showings. —See Synonyms at *remainder*.

re-sid-u-ary (ri-zī'fū-ēr'ē) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a residue. 2. *Law*. Entitled to the residue of an estate.

res-i-due (rēz'ā-dū-ē, -dyū-ē) *n.* 1. The remainder of something after removal of a part. 2. Matter remaining after completion of any abstractive chemical or physical process, such as evaporation, combustion, distillation, or filtration; a residuum. 3. *Law*. The remainder of a testator's estate after all claims, debts, and bequests are satisfied. Also called "residuum." —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Middle English, from Old French *residu*, from Latin *residuum*, from *residuus*, remaining, from *residere*, RESIDE.]

re-sid-u-um (ri-zī'fū-əm) *n.* 1. Something remaining after removal of a part; residue. 2. *Law*. Residue (see). —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Latin, RESIDUE.]

re-sign (rē-sīn') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. **re-sign** (ri-zīn') *v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. (oneself); force (oneself) to resign. 1. To give over (a position); quit. 2. To relinquish (a privilege, right, or claim).

re-sign (ri-zīn') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. (oneself); force (oneself) to resign. 1. To give over (a position); quit. 2. To relinquish (a privilege, right, or claim). —*intr.* To give up one's job or office; quit, especially by formal notice. Often used with *from*; *resign from the army*. —See Synonyms at *relinquish*. [Middle English *resignen*, from Old French *resigner*, from Latin *resignare*, to unseal, resign : *re-*, back + *signare*, to seal, sign, from *signum*, a mark, sign (see *sekw-* in Appendix*).] —*re-sign'er* *n.*

re-sig-na-tion (rēz'īg-nā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. An oral or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sig'n-ed-ly* (ri-zīn'id-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *set-* in Appendix*).]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ency* (-yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

res-in (rēz'in) *n.* 1. Any of numerous clear to translucent, yellow or brown, solid or semisolid, viscous substances of plant origin, such as copal, rosin, and amber, used principally in lacquers, varnishes, inks, adhesives, synthetic plastics, and pharmaceuticals. 2. Any of numerous physically similar polymerized synthetics or chemically modified natural resins including thermoplastic materials, such as polyvinyl, polystyrene, and polyethylene, and thermosetting materials, such as polyesters, epoxies, and silicones, that are used with fillers, stabilizers, pigments, and other components to form plastics. —*tr.v.* *resined, -ining, -ins.* To treat or rub with a resin; apply resin to. [Middle English *resyn*, from Old French *resine*, from Latin *resina*, from Greek *ῥητίνη*.] —*res'in-ous* (rēz'ā-nas) *adj.*

res-in-ate (rēz'ā-nāt') *tr.v.* -ated, -ating, -ates. To impregnate, permeate, or flavor with a resin.

res-in-if-er-ous (rēz'ā-nīf'ər-əs) *adj.* Yielding resin.

res-in-oid (rēz'ā-noid') *adj.* Characteristic of, pertaining to, or containing resin. —*n.* A resinoid synthetic, especially a thermosetting resin.

re-sist (ri-zist') *v.* -sisted, -sisting, -sists. —*tr.* 1. To strive or work against; fight off; oppose actively. 2. To remain firm against the action or effect of; withstand. 3. To keep from giving in to or enjoying; abstain from. —*intr.* To offer resistance; act in opposition. —See Synonyms at *oppose*. —*n.* A substance that can cover and protect a surface, as from corrosion. [Middle English *resisten*, from Latin *resistere*, to stand back, resist : *re-*, back, against + *sistere*, to set, place (see *stā-* in Appendix*).] —*re-sist'er* *n.*

re-sis-tance (ri-zis'təns) *n.* 1. The act of resisting or the capacity to resist. 2. Any force that tends to oppose or retard motion. 3. *Abbr.* *r, R* *Electricity*. The opposition to electric current characteristic of a medium, substance, or circuit element. 4. The underground organization engaged in the struggle for national liberation in a country under military occupation. 5. *Psychoanalysis*. A process in which the ego opposes the conscious recall of unpleasant experiences. —*re-sis'tant* *adj.*

re-sist-i-ble (ri-zis'tə-bal) *adj.* Capable of being resisted. —*re-sist'i-bil'i-ty* *n.* —*re-sist'i-bly* *adv.*

re-sis-tive (ri-zis'tiv) *adj.* Capable of or tending toward resistance; resisting. —*re-sis'tive-ly* *adv.*

re-sis-tiv-i-ty (ri-zis'tiv-ē-tē) *n.* 1. The capacity for or tendency

toward resistance of a substance called "specific resistance." 2. *P* *adv.* —*re-sist'* *adj.*

re-sis-tor (ri-zī) *n.* A device that provides resistance in an electrical circuit. —*adj.* [Latin, "thing"]

re-sol-u-ble (ri-zōl'ū-ble) *adj.* [Latin, "thing"]

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