

# R

3. In mercantile language, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.
4. Quota; share. [Not used.]
- QUOTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coler*; connected with *quoith*.]
  1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* the words of Peter, or a passage of Paul's writings; to *quote* chapter and verse. *Atterbury. Swift.*
  2. In commerce, to name, as the price of an article.
  3. To note. *Shak.*

# R A B

QUOTE, *n.* A note upon an author. *Obs. Colgrave.*  
QUO'TED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.  
QUO'TER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.  
QUOTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwythan*, *cythan*, Goth. *quithan*, to say, to tell; W. *gwed*, *gwedyd*; Ir. *ceadach*. Qu. L. *inquo*, contracted.]  
To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as *quoith I*, *quoith he*, and the nominative always follows the verb. It is used only in ludicrous language, and has no variation for person, number or tense.

# R A C

QUOTID'IAN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*; *quotus* and *dies*.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as a *quotidian* fever.  
QUOTID'IAN, *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.  
2. Any thing returning daily. *Milton.*  
QUOTIENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *quoties*, how often.]  
In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3|12(4. Here 4 is the *quotient*, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. Or *quotient* is an expression denoting a certain part of a unit; as  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

# R.

**R** is the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the canine letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod*, *room*, *rose*, *bur*, *bare*, *barren*, *disturb*, *catarrh*, *free*, *brad*, *pride*, *drip*, *drag*, *drown*.

In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. It is the same in the Welsh language. But as the letter is not aspirated in English, *h* is entirely superfluous; *rhapsody*, *rheum*, *rhetoric* being pronounced *rapsody*, *reum*, *rectoric*.

As an abbreviation, **R**, in English, stands for *rex*, king, as George **R**.

In the notes of the ancients, **R**, or **RO**, stands for *Roma*; **R. C.** for *Romana civitas*; **R. G. C.** for *rei gerenda causa*; **R. F. E. D.** for *recte factum et dictum*; **R. G. F.** for *regis filius*; **R. P.** *respublica*, or *Romani principes*.

As a numeral, **R**, in Roman authors, stands for 80, and with a dash over it, **R̄**, for 80,000. But in Greek, ρ, with a small mark over it, thus, ρ̄, signifies 100, and with the same mark under it, it denoted 1000×100, or 100,000. In Hebrew, ך denoted 200, and with two horizontal points over it, ך̄, 1000×200, or 200,000.

Among physicians, **R**, stands for *recipe*, take.

**RA**, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again*, *repetition*. [See *Re*.]  
**RABA'TE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rabatre*; It. *rabbattere*; *ra* and *battere*, *battere*, to beat. See *Beat* and *Bate*.]  
In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth.*

**RABA'TO**, *n.* [Fr. *rabat*.] A neckband or ruff. [Not in use.]

**RAB'BET**, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter*.] To pare down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two. *Moxon.*

2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, &c. In ship carpentry, to let the edge of a plank into the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

**RAB'BET**, *n.* A cut on the side of a board, &c. to fit it to another by lapping; a joint made by lapping boards, &c.

**RAB'BETED**, *pp.* Pared down at the edge; united by a rabbit joint.

**RAB'BETING**, *ppr.* Paring down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbit joint.

**RAB'BET-PLANE**, *n.* A joiner's plane for paring or cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. *Moxon.*

**RAB'BI**, } *n.* [Ch. רַבִּי, Ar. رَبّ, lord, master.]

A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying master or lord. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men. *Encyc.*

**RABBIN'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Rab-  
**RABBIN'ICAL**, } *a.* bins, or to their opinions, learning and language.

**RABBIN'IC**, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew.

**RABBINISM**, *n.* A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins. *Encyc.*

**RABBINIST**, *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

**RABBINITE**, *n.* The same as *rabbunist*.

**RAB'BIT**, *n.* [said to be from the Belgic *robbe*, *robbeken*.]

A small quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is a very prolific animal, and is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh.

**RAB'BLE**, *n.* [L. *rabula*, a brawler, from *rabo*, to rave; Dan. *raaber*; D. *rabbelen*; connected with a great family of words with these elements, *Rb*, *Rp*. Qu. Sp. *rabet*, the tail.]

1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused disorderly crowd. *Shak.*

2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people. *Aldison.*

**RAB'BLE-CHARMING**, *a.* Charming or delighting the rabble. *South.*

**RAB'BLEMENT**, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people. [Not in use.] *Spenser. Shak.*

**RABDOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. *ραβδος*, a rod, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods. *Ash.*

**RAB'ID**, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabio*, *rabo*, to rage; W. *rhaib*.]

Furious; raging; mad; as a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus, affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia.

**RABIDNESS**, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

**RABINET**, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

**R'ACA**, *n.* A Syriac word signifying emptiness, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. *Matt. v.*

**RACE**, *n.* [Fr. *race*, from the It. *razza*; Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray, and *raiz*, a root, L. *radix*; Russ. *rod*, a generation, race; *roju*, to beget. The primary sense of the root is to thrust or shoot; the L. *radix* and *radius* having the same original. This word coincides in origin with *rod*, *ray*, *radial*, &c. Class *Rd.*]