

Section 21

Alphabetic References

21.1	Fundamentals	21-1
21.2	General Format for Alphabetic References	21-1
21.3	Guide Words	21-4
21.4	Indexes.....	21-7
21.5	References without Syllabification or Pronunciation	21-9
21.6	Glossaries.....	21-11
21.7	Thesauruses	21-13
21.8	Dictionaries and Facsimiles	21-13
21.9	Alphabetic References in Foreign Language Materials	21-20
21.10	Samples	21-24

21.1 Fundamentals

21.1.1 This section contains general provisions for alphabetic references, e.g., glossaries, thesauruses, dictionaries, and indexes. Other alphabetic reference materials (e.g., gazetteers) also fall into this category, and the guidelines provided in this section serve as the appropriate format for them. (See *Formats*, §21.6.3, English and Foreign Language Glossaries.)

Bibliographies fall into a separate category and are an exception to the guidelines in this section. (See *Formats*, §22, Bibliographies.)

21.2 General Format for Alphabetic References

21.2.1 These are the common guidelines for formatting alphabetic references. Additional information unique to specific alphabetic references is discussed later in this section. **Note:** See *Formats*, §21.9 for formatting specifically related to foreign language materials.

- a. Start each alphabetic reference on a new braille page.
- b. The main entry begins in cell 1. Each subentry level begins two cells to the right of the previous level. All runovers begin two cells to the right of the farthest indented subentry.

etc.

Example 21-1: Italicized Entry Word

Adaptation, 50, 52, 55

- a. Center alphabetical division letters.
- b. The grade 1 indicator is used before alphabetical division letters as required.
- c. Insert a blank line before, but not after, the first alphabetical division.
- d. Do not insert blank lines before or after other alphabetical divisions.
- e. Follow print for capitalization.
- f. Alphabetical divisions are followed by at least one line of text at the bottom of the braille page.

Example 21-2: Alphabetical Division Preceded by a Blank Line

Words to Know: Access Guide
Go to the page number for word definitions.

A
abominably, 930

Braille representation of the text above, showing a blank line preceding the alphabetical division 'A'.

- g. Insert one blank line when print uses only blank lines to separate alphabetical divisions.

Example 21-3: Blank Lines Indicating Alphabetical Divisions

External migration, 707
Extinction, 683–684

Falciparum malaria, 3, 44, 53, 54

Braille representation of the text above, showing blank lines indicating alphabetical divisions.

- h. Do not insert blank lines if alphabetical divisions are not indicated in print.

Example 21-4: Alphabetical Divisions not Indicated

External migration, 707
Extinction, 683–684
Falciparum malaria, 3, 44, 53, 54

Braille representation of the text above, showing that no blank lines are inserted when alphabetical divisions are not indicated in print.

21.2.4 Cross-References ("See" or "See also")

- Follow print for placement.
- Retain font attributes.

Example 21-5: Cross-References

High Middle Ages, 217-42
 Agriculture, 218-20, 229
 Russia, 254-55. *See also* Soviet Union
See also Early Middle Ages

21.2.5 Alphabetic Reference Type and Letter Sequence on the

Title Page. When an alphabetic reference (e.g., dictionary, thesaurus, etc.) occupies more than one braille volume, include the sequence of letters that identify the range of entries contained in that volume on the title page. Insert this information after the volume number. In addition:

- a. Include the type of alphabetic reference, e.g., "Index," "Thesaurus," etc.
- b. Use uncontracted braille for the letter sequences.
- c. Place the same letter sequence on the volume binding or spine in both print and braille.

Example 21-6: Title Page Format for Inclusive Letters of Index

Volume 2 Index alt-arte

21.3 Guide Words

21.3.1 Print Page Guide Words

- a. Omit print guide words unless the text is teaching readers how to use guide words.

- In the excerpt below, print guide words are centered at the beginning of each print page.

An open book is shown. The left page is numbered 88 and contains the word 'braille'. The right page is numbered 89 and contains the word 'break'. The book is open, showing the gutter in the center.

- Section 21
-
- Alphabetic References

Example 21-8: Examples of Print Guide-Word Separators

	infer-inherit	
	infer•inherit	
	infer→inherit	
	infer inherit	
1		
1		
1		
1		

21.3.2 **Braille Page Guide Words.** Add braille page guide words to all alphabetic references except bibliographies. An agency may choose to omit the guide words in certain alphabetic references, such as indexes.

- Guide words indicate the first and last main entries on the braille page.
- Do not generate guide words for subentries.
- Center guide words on the last line of every braille page.
- At least three blank cells must precede the first guide word.
- Leave at least three blank cells between the last guide word and braille page number.
- Leave at least three blank cells after the second guide word when there is no braille page number on interpoint even pages.
- Do not include punctuation attached to the end of the entry word in the guide word text.
- Use a dash to connect guide words.

Example 21-9: Guide Words with Dash

	4 aboriginal: ...	
	...	
	24 -agogy: ...	
25		

- i. Shorten guide words when entry words are too long to fit. Do not add a period. Include enough letters from each entry word to make it intelligible.

Example 21-10: Shortened Guide Words

```

2 acetylsalicylic acid: ...
...
22 acquired immune deficiency syndrome: ...
23 ...
24 ...
25 .....

```

- j. Use the last guide word from the previous page(s) followed by "(cont.)" when there are no new main entry words on a braille page.

Example 21-11: Continued Guide Word

```

2 kayak: ...
...
23 keep: ...
24 ...
25          kayak—keep
          —New Braille Page—
1      ... (definitions for keep continue for the rest of the braille page)
...
24 ...
25 .....

```

21.4 Indexes

- 21.4.1 Indexes may be found on the last pages of a text or printed on the inside cover.
- 21.4.2 Transcribe indexes printed in two or more columns as a list. Do not retain column headings. Insert a transcriber's note to explain the change to print format.

21.4.3 **Font Attributes.** Omit font attributes when a letter such as **m** for map, or **p** for photograph is emphasized as part of a page number in the index.

Example 21-12: Emphasized Page Numbers

Index 932

Page numbers after an *m* refer to a map.

A

Aegean Sea, 247, 248, 250, *m*247

Africa, 368-373, 671, *m*608

21.4.4 An *index entry* consists of the word or phrase with all its page references and subentries.

Example 21-13: Index with Listed Subentry

A

Abenaki, creation myths of, 658-659

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
culturally specific education and services for, 490-491

Action anthropology, 687

Change subentries in paragraph form to a nested list. Start main entries in cell 1. All runovers are in the same position.

AirWays, 70
Alabama, as right-to-work law state, 201; per capita personal income, 399; growth of real per capita personal income, 399

21.5.1

- ### Example 21-15: Entry Word Followed by Punctuation

addiction: compulsive drug craving and use, despite adverse consequences

alpha waves The relatively slow brain waves of a relaxed, awake state.

antique (n.) relic, artifact, heirloom, survival, rarity,
monument, vestige, ruin.

- acronym** a word formed by using the initial letters of other words: radar (*radio detecting and ranging*)

- [illegible]

Section 21
Alphabetic References

Example 21-20: Abbreviation with Font Attribute Omitted

apply *v* to lay or spread on.

21.5.3 Sample Sentences. Retain font attributes in sample sentences.

Example 21-21: Sample Sentence with Font Attributes

apply to lay or spread on. Please **apply** the wax in a circular motion.

21.6 Glossaries

21.6.1 Simple Glossaries. There is no syllabification or pronunciation in a simple glossary. Follow print layout of entries and subentries arranged in paragraphs, lists, or other formats. (See [Sample 21-1: Simple Glossary](#) on page 21-26 and [Sample 21-2: Multilevel Glossary](#) on page 21-28.)

21.6.2 **Glossaries with Pronunciation.** The basic format of a glossary is the same when it includes pronunciation. (See *Formats*, §20.7, Pronunciation.) When entry words are shown with syllable breaks, insert the word in contracted form with no syllable breaks at the margin. Follow this (after one blank cell) with the word showing syllable breaks and using contracted braille. (See [Sample 21-3: Glossary with Diacritics](#) on page 21-30.)

21.6.3 **English and Foreign Language Glossaries.** English and foreign language entry words are frequently separated by a slash or dash, with the foreign language definition following on the same line.

- a. Use contracted braille for English entry words.
- b. Use uncontracted braille for foreign language entry words, using the appropriate accented letters and symbols for the language. (See *UEB*, §13, Foreign Language.)

- ### Example 21-22: Simple English/Spanish Glossary

A 10x10 grid of dots representing a sparse matrix. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded structure with some off-diagonal elements, typical of a discretized differential equation system.

- 21.6.5 **Glossaries with Samples.** Some glossaries and handbooks may include examples of print formats, e.g., lines of poetry, sentence diagrams, other illustrative materials, etc.

- Section 21
-
- Alphabetic References

- e. Use the appropriate format for the example, e.g., paragraphs, poetry, etc.
- f. Do not insert a blank line between the heading and illustrative material, even though blank lines *are* required in specific formats, such as poetry. (See [Sample 21-7: Glossary with Lines of Poetry](#) on page 21-35.)
- g. Examples of glossary terms are treated as displayed material when they follow the definition. (See *Formats*, §9, Displayed Material, Attributions, and Source Information.)

(See [Sample 21-8: Glossary with Displayed Text](#) on page 21-36.)

21.7 Thesauruses

- 21.7.1 Thesauruses may be a listing of synonyms, antonyms, etc., or a listing of a specialized vocabulary. Generally diacritics are not used.
 - a. Follow print layout of entries and subentries.
 - b. Follow print for the spacing of a dash, which typically indicates antonyms. This dash cannot end a braille line.
- 21.7.2 **Single-Level Thesaurus.** Use 1-3 margins for all entries. (See [Sample 21-9: Single-Level Thesaurus](#) on page 21-38.)
- 21.7.3 **Multilevel Thesaurus.** Print does not always use indentation to indicate subentries. In this case, the entries are often bold and subentries are another font attribute, such as italics.
 - a. Use a nested list format, with 1-5 margins for all main entries and 3-5 margins for all subentries.
 - b. Omit font attributes for entry words at the main and subentry levels.

(See [Sample 21-10: Multilevel Thesaurus](#) on page 21-39.)

21.8 Dictionaries and Facsimiles

- 21.8.1 Dictionaries include a number of features not found in other alphabetic references.

21.8.2

Special Print Markers. Follow print for the placement and spacing of print markers, e.g., symbolic colon. List the symbols on the Special Symbols page or in a transcriber's note before the text.

Example 21-23: Dictionary Entry with Left Angle Bracket

bou-le-ward (bool'ə vārd') *n.* [Fr < MDu *bolwerc*, bulwark] a broad street lined with trees, etc.

- a. **Symbolic Colon.** Some dictionaries use the symbolic colon (i.e., a boldface or regular colon, often printed with a space preceding and following it) to introduce a definition, or to separate two or more definitions. Follow print for placement and emphasis.

Example 21-24: Lightface Symbolic Colon

uncage... *transitive verb* : to release from or as if from a cage : free from restraint

- b. **Dashes and Swung Dashes.** Many dictionaries use the dash and/or the swung dash to replace or stand for the main entry word at certain points in the entries. Follow print for emphasis, number, and spacing of dashes.

stay ... 6. to keep even in a contest or rivalry < ~ with the leaders >








- ### Example 21-26: Symbolic Colon, Angle Brackets, Swung Dash

stay ... 3. : to remain during <~ed the whole time>

a. **Entry.** The entry includes the word or phrase being defined. It also includes pronunciation information; derivations; parts of speech; definitions; subentries, antonyms, synonyms; sample sentences; and illustrations.

pre-sen-ta-tion \pre'-zen-tā'-shən\ *n* (15 c) **1 a** : the act of presenting **b** : the act, power, or privilege esp. of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice **2** : something presented: **a** : a symbol or image that represents something **b** : something offered or given **3** : an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory
—pre-sen-ta-tion-al

- Section 21
-
- Alphabetic References

Example 21-28: Entry-Word Segment in Dictionary Entry (Print Only)

pre-sen-ta-tion \pre'-zen-tā'-shən\ *n* (15 c) **1 a** : the act of presenting **b** : the act, power, or privilege esp. of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice **2** : something presented: **a** : a symbol or image that represents something **b** : something offered or given **3** : an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory
—pre-sen-ta-tion-al

- c. **Definition Segment.** The definition segment includes the part-of-speech label, definition, descriptions, examples, etc.

Example 21-29: Definition Segment in Dictionary Entry (Print Only)

pre-sen-ta-tion \pre'-zen-tā'-shən\ *n* (15 c) **1 a** : the act of presenting **b** : the act, power, or privilege esp. of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice **2** : something presented: **a** : a symbol or image that represents something **b** : something offered or given **3** : an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory
—pre-sen-ta-tion-al

- d. **Subentry.** A subentry is an entry that is subservient to the main entry. It may be a definition, another part of speech, another form of spelling, or a cross-reference.

pre-sen-ta-tion \pre'-zen-tā'-shən\ *n* (15 c) **1** **a** : the act of presenting **b** : the act, power, or privilege esp. of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice **2** : something presented: **a** : a symbol or image that represents something **b** : something offered or given **3** : an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory
—pre-sen-ta-tion-al

- ### Example 21-31: Sub-subentry in Dictionary Entry (Print Only)

pre-sen-ta-tion \pre'-zen-tā'-shən\ *n* (15 c) **1** **a** : the act of presenting **b** : the act, power, or privilege esp. of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for instituting someone into a benefice **2** : something presented: **a** : a symbol or image that represents something **b** : something offered or given **3** : an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory
—pre-sen-ta-tion-al

21.8.4

Single-Level Dictionary Entries

Example 21-32: Single-Level Dictionary Entries

active duty — Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. See also **active duty for training**; **inactive duty training**.

[illegible]

21.8.5

Multilevel Dictionary Entries. All of the following are treated as subentries, no matter how they appear in print:

- Parts of speech: Each part of speech is treated as a subentry when an entry includes more than one part-of-speech label.
- Each numbered or lettered definition.
- Run-in derived entries, e.g., —flat-ly *adv.* —flat-ness *n.*
- Synonyms or antonyms.
- “See also” references when they apply to the entry and all subentries.

Example 21-33: Dictionary with Subentries

im·prove (im·prōv') v. **1** to make or become better [Business has *improved*.] **2** to make good use of [She *improved* her spare time by reading.] — **im·proved'**, **im·prov'ing**

- f. Second-definition levels are treated as sub-subentries.
- g. Words of foreign derivation are contracted.

(See [Sample 21-11: Dictionary with Sub- and Sub-subentries](#) on page 21-40.)

21.8.6 Entry Words with Superscript Numbers

- Regardless of print placement, place the superscript number *after* the entry word in braille. Follow print for spacing.
- List the superscript indicator on the Special Symbols page, or in a transcriber's note before the text.
- Insert a transcriber's note when the superscript numbers appear before the entry words in print. Sample:

Superscript numbers appear before the entry word in print. They are inserted after the entry word in braille. ⠠⠠⠠ is the superscript indicator.

Example 21-34: Superscript Numbers Before Entry Words

¹live /lɪv/ v. intr. To be alive; exist
²live /lɪv/ adj. Having life; alive: live animals

Example 21-35: Superscript Numbers After Entry Words

live¹ /lɪv/ v. intr. To be alive; exist
live² /lɪv/ adj. Having life; alive: live animals

21.8.7 **Marginal Labels.** See *Formats*, §16.11, Keying Technique for Marginal Labels, when dictionary excerpts/facsimiles have marginal labels.

21.9 Alphabetic References in Foreign Language Materials

21.9.1 These guidelines are unique to the formatting of alphabetic references in foreign language materials.

- a. Ignore print emphasis for entry words, subentry words, and all translations and definitions unless needed for distinction.
- b. It is important to determine whether abbreviations are given in English or in the foreign language, e.g., inf. can mean either infinitive or infinitif, and sing. may represent either singular or singulier. Follow the guidelines for foreign language materials using contracted braille for English abbreviations and uncontracted braille for foreign abbreviations. (See *Formats*, §1.16, Foreign Material in English Context.)

21.9.2 Bilingual Reference Materials

- a. Use nested list format.
- b. A complete entry word consists of the main entry word itself plus its pronunciation, abbreviation for gender, part of speech, and other forms of the word.
- c. Insert a braille colon to indicate a change in language after each complete entry or subentry word that is followed by a translation. If a print comma appears at this point, omit it and substitute a colon.
- d. If a special print sign (e.g., an asterisk) is printed after an entry word, the asterisk symbol is transposed to precede the entry word. Explain this rearrangement in a transcriber's note placed before its first occurrence.
- e. Use the following format when articles, reflexive pronouns, special print signs, specially marked items, or English infinitives, are shown before entry words.
 - (1) Begin the longest article, reflexive pronoun, etc. in cell 1.
 - (2) Align the initial letters of the foreign language words.
 - (3) The left margin is the braille cell in which the initial letter of the entry words appears.
 - (4) Adjust each braille page to align the main entry words on that page.

- ### Example 21-36: Foreign Language Glossary

- Section 21
-
- Alphabetic References

Example 21-37: Foreign Language Glossary with Print Colon

to show	enseñar, 4;	to show photos
	enseñar fotos, 9	
shy	tímido(a), 2	
sick: to be	estar enfermo(a), 7	
silk	la seda, 8	
silly	tonto(a), 3	

to show	enseñar, 4;	to show photos
	enseñar fotos, 9	
shy	tímido(a), 2	
sick: to be	estar enfermo(a), 7	
silk	la seda, 8	
silly	tonto(a), 3	

21.9.3 Dashes and Hyphens in Foreign Entries

- Insert the appropriate modifier (unspaced) before the braille dash or hyphen if an accent mark is shown above the print symbol. (See *UEB*, §4.2, Modifiers.) Explain this usage on the Special Symbols page.
- Represent a spaced dash, hyphen, or special print sign that is used to indicate the repetition of an entire word by a spaced braille dash.

Example 21-38: Repetitions Shown with Print Symbols

coup, —	de pied
der Laden, —	
das Leben, —	

coup, —	de pied
der Laden, —	
das Leben, —	

- Represent a dash, hyphen, or special print sign (often unspaced) used to indicate the omission of a word or

word part to which an addition is to be made by the braille hyphen.

Example 21-39: Additions Represented by Print Symbols

dessus, là-
der Tisch, —e
der Spass, -e or -esse
exacto, -a
tu —ses, ilΔt

21.9.4 Guide Words in Foreign Language Texts

- a. Omit articles, reflexive pronouns, or other elements that precede foreign entry words when choosing guide-word text.
- b. Use only the initial entry word as a guide word when an entry consists of two or more foreign words. Use the first two words of an entry when two or more consecutive entries have the same initial word.

21.10 Samples

[Sample 21-1: Simple Glossary](#), page 21-26

[Sample 21-2: Multilevel Glossary](#), page 21-28

[Sample 21-3: Glossary with Diacritics](#), page 21-30

[Sample 21-4: Guide Words for English/Spanish Glossary](#),
page 21-32

[Sample 21-5: Side-by-Side English/Spanish Glossary](#), page
21-33

[Sample 21-6: Nested English/Spanish Glossary](#), page 21-34

[Sample 21-7: Glossary with Lines of Poetry](#), page 21-35

[Sample 21-8: Glossary with Displayed Text](#), page 21-36

[Sample 21-9: Single-Level Thesaurus](#), page 21-38

[Sample 21-10: Multilevel Thesaurus](#), page 21-39

[Sample 21-11: Dictionary with Sub- and Sub-subentries](#),
page 21-40

Sample 21-1: Simple Glossary

102

Glossary of Botanical Terms

Appressed: Lying close and flat against, as hairs against a surface.

Axil: The angle formed by a leaf or branch with the stem.

Axillary: Situated in an axil.

Bipinnately Compound: Twice pinnately compound; the primary leaflets being further divided into secondary leaflets.

Calyx: The collective term for all the sepals of a flower.

Corolla: The collective term for all of the petals of a flower.

Drupe: A fleshy fruit, surrounding a stone that contains a single seed.

Husks: Tiny thin scales enclosing a grass grain, often having hairlike appendages to assist with wind and animal dispersal of the seed.

Lenticels: Raised pores or short lines on the stems of plants, usually corky in color.

Ligule: A tiny membranous projection often fringed with hairs, from the summit of the sheath of grasses, located in the *uxil*.

Panicle: A loose irregularly branched inflorescence (flower cluster).

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 24
 25

—New Braille Page—

1
 2
 3

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-2: Multilevel Glossary

Conjunction A word or phrase that connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating Connects words, phrases, or clauses of equal rank:

and, but, or, and nor.

Correlative Conjunctions consisting of two elements used in pairs:

both ... and, either ... or.

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-3: Glossary with Diacritics

—6—

ac-cord-ing (ə-kôr' -ding) in agreement

ac-count (ə-kount') explain. Can you account for the broken dishes in the sink?

ac-tu-al-ly (ak' -chü-əl-ē) 1. truly. 2. in fact. Are you actually going to read that whole book this week?

ad-mire (ad-mîr') look up to. The little children admire their teacher.

ad-jec-tive (a' -jik-tiv) a word that tells about a noun. There are two adjectives in that long sentence.

ad-verb (ad' -vêrb) 1. a word that tells about verbs and is also used to tell about adjectives and other adverbs. 2. a word that tells where, when, how or how much. She looked closely at the sentence and quickly found two adverbs in it.

a-gree (ə-grē') 1. think the same as. I agree with your ideas on how to grow vegetables.
2. be the same as.

anomie/desmandado *n.* condición social en la cual las normas son débiles, conflictivas o ausentes

apprehension/aprensión s. temor de lo que pueda pasar; ansiedad

23

24

25

Section 21
Alphabetic References

Sample 21-5: Side-by-Side English/Spanish Glossary

F

factors (p. 10) Two or more numbers that are multiplied together to form a product.

factores Dos o más números que se multiplicand entre sí para formar un producto.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-6: Nested English/Spanish Glossary

A

absorption The process by which nutrients pass through the lining of the digestive system.

absorción Proceso mediante el cual los nutrientes pasan a través de las paredes del sistema digestivo.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-7: Glossary with Lines of Poetry


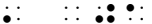

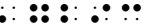



Austen, Jane: English novelist






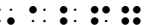

“It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.”








...








Dickinson, Emily: American poet








There's a certain Slant of light,
Winter afternoons—
That oppresses, like the Heft
Of Cathedral Tunes—








1       








2       








3       


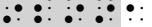





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Sample 21-8: Glossary with Displayed Text

Paradox

A paradox is a statement that seems to contradict itself but is, nevertheless, true, as in the beginning of this poem:

Much Madness is divinest Sense
To a discerning Eye;
Much Sense the starkest Madness.
—Emily Dickinson
from “Much Madness is divinest Sense”

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which human qualities are attributed to an object, animal, or idea. In “Incident in a Rose Garden” by Donald Justice, death is personified as someone who wears black and grins. In this line, morning is personified:

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night ...
—William Shakespeare, from *Romeo and Juliet*

Sample 21-9: Single-Level Thesaurus

agree *v.* coincide, get along, side with, harmonize with, match up, concur, stand together, go along with, say yes to, conform —Ant. differ, disagree, debate.

alarm *n.* anxiety, apprehension, dismay, distress, dread, strain, stress, tension —Ant. assurance, composure, peace, repose, security.

10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-10: Multilevel Thesaurus

Thesaurus

A a

agree v. to express one's willingness or approval. *My parents **agreed** to get a dog for my brother and me.*

approve to say officially that something is correct or should be done.

*The principal **approved** the plan for the field trip.*

consent to say yes. *Did Judy **consent** to the plan?*

antonyms: deny, refuse

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- 2
- 3
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- 10
- 11
- 12

[\(Return to Text\)](#)

Sample 21-11: Dictionary with Sub- and Sub-subentries

fum·ble /fúmbəl/ *v.* & *n.* • *v.* **1** *intr.* (often foll. by *at*, *with*, *for*, *after*) use the hands awkwardly; grope about.
2 *tr.* **a** handle clumsily or nervously. **b** *Football* drop (the ball). • *n.* an act of fumbling. — **fum·bler** *n.* **fum·bling·ly** *adv.*

5 f u m · b l e / f ú m b ə l / v . & n . • v . 1 i n t r . (o f t e n f o l l . b y a t ,
6 w i t h , f o r , a f t e r) u s e t h e h a n d s a w k w a r d l y ; g r o p e a b o u t .
7 2 t r . a h a n d l e c l u m s i l y o r n e r v o u s l y . b F o o t b a l l d r o p
8 (t h e b a l l) . • n . a n a c t o f f u m b l i n g . — f u m · b l e r n . f u m ·
9 b l i n g · l y a d v .
10
11
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13
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[\(Return to Text\)](#)