

仙童英汉双解

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审校●姚穆 茹爱林

纺织词典

Fairchild's English-Chinese Dictionary of Textiles

第七版
7th Edition



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纺织工业出版社

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Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles, 7th Edition Phyllis G. Tortora & Robert S. Merkel
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Preface

THIS IS THE seventh edition of *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles*. The book might be characterized as a collaborative effort by a number of individuals who never actually worked together. Each new edition has built on the foundation laid by the authors of earlier editions. Louis Harmouth undertook the monumental effort of preparing the first edition, published in 1915, and he also prepared the revisions of two subsequent editions in 1920 and 1924. The fourth edition, which was published in 1959, involved extensive review of all the definitions in earlier versions and was completed by Stephen Marks, editor of Fairchild Publications. Dr. Isabel B. Wingate, editor of the fifth (1967) and sixth (1979) editions, added many new terms that grew out of technological advances in all aspects of the textile industry. The work of preceding editors forms the backbone for this present and seventh edition.

Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles serves as a basic reference for those working in the textile industry: manufacturers of fibers, yarns, fabrics, and the equipment for their production; converters and distributors; retail managers and personnel; designers; those in advertising and public relations. Teachers and students in textile and apparel education in professional schools, colleges, and universities will find it an invaluable addition to their resources. In libraries, it will add a reference that will be of use not only to professionals

but also to the general consumer who seeks to learn more about textile products.

To accomplish these purposes, the *Dictionary* frequently goes beyond brief, one-sentence definitions, although there are a number of these. Definitions of key terms can be fairly extensive, with comprehensive descriptions including details about historic background, geographic references, and uses both past and present. Extensive cross-referencing and listing of synonyms help the user to gain a broader understanding of the specific term being defined.

Not only are specific words relating to textiles defined, but terms and general expressions used in the industry also are explained. Often a word will have one meaning in general usage and another in the textile industry. For example, the average consumer uses the word "size" when selecting garments, but in textile processing, it has a completely different meaning. Such terms are defined only as they are used within the industry.

Technological advances in the textile industry since the last edition are reflected in many new and updated entries. This edition, as did previous editions, includes many trademark names. It should be noted, however, that there is constant change in trademark names with new ones being added and older ones being discontinued. Also the enormous number of trademarks in use in various segments of the textile industry requires that

some limits be placed on those to be included. The entries for current trademark names for generic fibers are as comprehensive as possible and include both U.S. and foreign trademarks. Many yarn and fabric manufacturers' trademarks, especially where these are promoted to the public or the industry or applied to unique products, have also been included. The editors have chosen not to include extremely general trademarks for textiles, specifically those trademarks that do not specify a particular fiber, structure, or process. The very nature of these loosely defined trademarks demanded exclusion from the *Dictionary* because of the amount of confusion that the user would encounter when trying to specifically identify the fabric, structure, or process as given in these definitions. Also excluded are most trademarks for special finishes and those for specific dyestuffs. Individuals interested in such products can find a comprehensive list provided each year in the July issue of the *Textile Chemist and Colorist*, which is published by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Names of governmental entities relevant to the textile field and their acronyms are printed in the body of the text. Names of U.S. and multinational trade, educational, and professional associations are included in an appendix, together with a description of their purposes and/or functions and the cities in which their headquarters are located.

These listings and their acronyms are cross-referenced in the body of the dictionary. The editors have included as many national and multinational organizations as could be located in the literature and our references, but some have surely been overlooked and for such inadvertant omissions we apologize. Space limitations precluded listing very local organizations and those of individual foreign countries.

The following is an overview of the scope of terms included in the *Dictionary*:

I. Textile fibers

A. Sources

1. Natural

- a. Animal: silkworms, sheep, and other hair-bearing animals
- b. Vegetable: cotton, flax, and plants with roots, stalks, or leaves that contain usable fibers
- c. Mineral: asbestos

2. Manufactured

- a. Regenerated from natural materials
- b. Synthesized from chemicals

B. Technology related to:

- 1. Harvesting and processing of natural fibers
- 2. Regeneration and/or synthesis and processing of manufactured fibers

Preface

II. Yarns

- A. Types
- B. Manufacture
- C. Texturing
- D. Dyeing and finishing

III. Fabric construction

- A. Weaving
 - 1. Names and descriptions of basic weaves and variations
 - 2. Technology
 - 3. Machines and equipment used
- B. Knitting
 - 1. Names and descriptions of basic knits and variations
 - 2. Technology
 - 3. Machines and equipment used
- C. Nonwoven processes including: web forming, felting, stitch-bonding
 - 1. Names and descriptions of basic types and processes
 - 2. Technology
 - 3. Machines and equipment used
- D. Other fabric-forming processes including: lacemaking, crochet, embroidery, macramé, knotting, laminating, and tufting.

IV. Dyeing and finishing of fabrics

- A. Dyeing and printing
 - 1. Sources of dyestuffs
 - a. Natural
 - b. Synthetic
 - 2. Application techniques
 - 3. Machines and equipment

- B. Finishes to enhance appearance or function

- 1. Types
 - 2. Application techniques
 - 3. Machines and equipment used

V. Textile Fabrics

- A. Woven fabrics – names, descriptions, and places of origin
- B. Knitted fabrics – names, descriptions, and places of origin
- C. Nonwoven fabrics – names, descriptions, and places of origin
- D. Laces, crochet, embroidery, and the like – names, descriptions, and places of origin
- E. Carpets and rugs – names, descriptions, and places of origin
- F. Thread, rope, and cordage – names, descriptions, and places of origin

VI. Other

- A. Acronyms and abbreviations of special relevance to the textile field
- B. Business and trade terms of special relevance to the textile field with emphasis on international trade
- C. Inventors/developers of textile technology
- D. Legislation and regulations affecting textile materials and processing
- E. Trade and professional associations
- F. Some scientific and statistical terms that frequently are found in textile literature

Excluded from this edition, as from earlier editions are:

- Mechanical details of machinery and equipment, but major machines and equipment are included
- Terms associated with non-textile products
- Labor relations and regulations
- General business terms
- Most scientific and statistical terms not applied specifically to textiles that are used in reporting the results of research in the technical literature
- Terms of a non-specialized nature found in standard dictionaries, however, many general terms that have special meaning in textile trade parlance are included
- Style designations of garments and parts of garments
- Fashion terms (for fashion and style terms, please consult *Fairchild's Dictionary of Fashion* by Dr. Charlotte Calasibetta)
- Home sewing terms.

"Men ever had, and ever will have, leave
To coin new words well suited to the age.
Words are like leaves, some wither ev'ry
year,

And ev'ry year a younger race succeeds."

Horace: Epistles, Book II, iii, line 333

Horace's comment in the first century B.C.E. has particular relevance to technologi-

cally based areas. As new methods of manufacture and processing are developed, they must be named. Many words – once current in the textile industry – "wither", become obsolete, and pass from current usage.

Others lose their original meanings and gain new ones. In this seventh edition of the *Dictionary*, textiles, fabrics, processes, and terms that are no longer current have been marked with a dagger (†) to indicate that they are archival. This does not mean that these words are never used, however. This archival marking denotes that the term, textile, fabric, or process is not in common, everyday trade usage.

Historic terms, even those about which very little is known, continue to make a significant portion of the *Dictionary*. For the seventh edition, geographic references have been clarified and modernized. Historic entries have been clarified and, when additional information has been available, expanded. Some have been reprinted without significant changes. In the sixth edition, Dr. Wingate effectively presented the rationale for including archival and historic terms:

"Many of the fibers once used and many of the handmade fabrics once produced have no present commercial significance; at least in their original form. Nevertheless, their designations are included in this *Dictionary* in order to provide better understanding of the many references to

them in historical literature. They give today's designers a knowledge of once important fibers and fabrics and may present new ideas about yarns, weaves and finishes that may again find a market, if modified in view of modern technology."

Taken as a whole, this assemblage of definitions speaks eloquently to the many aspects of textiles. It is likely that most persons who use this book will consult it to find specific definitions for individual words, but those who go on to browse its pages will find that even a random look can reveal the many varied and fascinating aspects of textiles: aesthetic, historic, geographic, scientific, economic, and technological. For example, the reader looking for a definition of the word "jacquard" will find a brief review of the development of this weaving system, the operation of the jacquard loom, and a listing of the types of fabrics commonly woven on the jacquard loom. Almost twenty terms employing the word "jacquard" in some way

are defined. If the user's glance happens to fall on nearby definitions, he or she will learn of the oriental influences on "jacobean embroidery" or get a glimpse into the practice of Arab women of wearing veils in the definition of "izar." If users look up "damask," which is a "jacquard" cross-reference, they will find a tantalizing hint of the historical and cross-cultural connections in textiles in that one word with echoes of trade with China by way of Damascus, Syria.

As a useful tool, *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles* will prove its worth over and over again, but those who go beyond the search for a particular word and its meaning may find themselves in agreement with Albert Jay Nock when he commented, "As sheer casual reading matter, I still find the English dictionary the most interesting book in our language."¹

¹Albert Jay Nock, (1873-1945), *Memoirs of a Superfluous Man*, Chapter 1.

序言(译文)

本词典是 *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles* 的第七版。参与编写本书的作者都是独立工作的人,他们从未在一起合作过,可称得上是本书的特色。每一次再版均是以前一版为基础的。1915年,在路易斯·哈姆瑟(Louis Harmouth)的主持下,出版了本词典的第一版。他还组织出版了随后的两个版本,即1920年的第二版和1924年的第三版。第四版于1959年问世,它是仙童出版社的编辑斯代芬·马科斯(Stephen Marks)在前几版的基础上组织编写的。伊萨伯·温哥特博士(Dr. Isabel B. Wingate)是第五版(1967年)和第六版(1979年)的主编。在这两版中,收录了许多反映纺织领域新技术的词条。前六版编辑们的卓越工作为本版(第七版)的顺利出版打下了坚实的基础。

本词典可以为纺织界人士提供基本的参考资料,它所适应的对象是:纤维、纱线、织物的生产者,纺织设备的制造者和使用者、销售商、产品设计师、广告制作人员、公关人员以及纺织院校的师生。本词典不但可以为上述人士提供极有价值的参考材料,而且对于纺织界外人士那些对纺织品有兴趣的消费者也大有益处。

为了达到上述目的,词典中对词条不是采用简单和单一的注释,一般的词条均有几个相关的解释。对于一些重要单词的注释是非常全面的,它包括了详细的历史背景、地理环境以及过去和现在用法的比较。词典中广泛采用了交叉注释的方

法,这十分有助于读者对词义的深刻理解。

有些单词,不但给出了在纺织领域的含义,同时也提供了在一般工业中的含义。很多词条在一般情况下有其固定的含义,而在纺织领域又具有特定的含义,词典中对这样的词条一般只给出纺织领域中的含义。

自从第六版出版以来,纺织技术得到了进一步的发展,因此在本版中增加了许多新的词条。词典中录用了许多商品名称,应该注意,随着一批新商品名称的出现,总会伴随着一批旧商品名称的消失。除此之外,在纺织行业中有着名目繁多的商品名称,因此,商品名称的录用是有取舍的。在美国和世界各地出现的新的纤维名称,都尽量收录了。一些具有较高知名度的或独特风格的纱线和织物的名称,均收录在词典中。有一些定义模糊的商品名称,并非特指一种特定的纤维、一种特定的织物结构或一种特定的生产工艺,由于其定义的不确定性,有时会误导读者,本词典舍弃了这一类的词条。许多有关特殊织物整理和染料的商品名称也未收录。对此感兴趣的读者可以参阅每年七月份由美国纺织化学家和染色家协会出版的《纺织化学家和染色家》杂志,其中会有详细的说明。

与纺织相关的政府机构及其缩写都收录在正文中。美国以及其他国家与纺织相关的教育机构、专业机构在附录中有详细的介绍,介绍中包括了机构的功能、机构所在的城市等资料。这些机构在正文中亦有相应的注释。在参考文献中出现的组

织机构,都尽可能地收录到词典中。由于工作的疏忽,肯定会有遗漏,对此我们深表歉意。由于版面的限制,不得不舍弃国外的一些地方组织和民间组织名称的收录。

以下简单介绍本词典收录的词条内容。

一、纤维

(一)纤维来源

1. 天然纤维

(1)动物纤维:蚕、羊、其他动物纤维

(2)植物纤维:棉、麻,植物的根、茎、叶

(3)矿物纤维:石棉

2. 化学纤维

(1)人造纤维(再生纤维)

(2)合成纤维

(二)纺织工艺技术

1. 天然纤维的采集与加工

2. 化学纤维的加工

二、纱线

(一)类型

(二)生产技术

(三)变形工艺

(四)染色和整理

三、织物结构

(一)机织

1. 基本组织,变化组织

2. 生产技术

3. 机械设备

(二)针织

1. 基本组织,变化组织

2. 生产技术

3. 机械设备

(三)非织造布加工(包括:成网、制毡、缝编)

1. 基本组织,变化组织

2. 生产技术

3. 机械设备

(四)其他织物的加工,包括:织带、钩编、刺绣、流苏花边、编结、层合、簇绒等

四、织物染整

(一)染色和印花

1. 染料来源

(1)天然染料

(2)合成染料

2. 应用技术

3. 机械设备

(二)外观整理与功能整理

1. 整理类型

2. 应用技术

3. 机械设备

五、纺织产品

(一)机织物:名称,解释,来源

(二)针织物:名称,解释,来源

(三)非织造布:名称,解释,来源

(四)带子、钩编物、绣品:名称,解释,来源

(五)毛毯、地毯:名称,解释,来源

(六)线、绳、缆:名称,解释,来源

六、其他

(一)与纺织有关的缩写

(二)与纺织有关的商业与贸易名称,特别是国际贸易方面的名称

(三)纺织界的发明家,有突出贡献的人物

(四)与纺织材料和纺织加工有关的条例和法规

(五)商业协会、专业协会

(六)纺织文献中常见的科技术语和统计术语
与前几版一样,词典中不包括下述内容:

1. 机械设备的详细说明,但对于重要设备会有例外
2. 与纺织无关的术语
3. 劳动法规
4. 一般性商业用语
5. 在科技写作中常见的通用统计用语
6. 在一般词典中没有纺织特色的词条。如果某些词条在纺织领域有特定的含义,则会被录用
7. 服装风格,服装各部位的名称
8. 时装术语(对于时装风格的术语,请参阅 Dr. Charlotte Calasibetta 编著的 *Fairchild's Dictionary of Fashion*)
9. 家庭缝纫术语

“不论是过去还是将来,人类总会创造出一些满足时代需求的新名词,名词就如树叶一样,每年都会有一些凋谢,同时会有一些新叶诞生。”

豪瑞斯(Horace)的这句名言对科技领域单词的进化有深刻的意义。当一个新的加工方法或生产工艺诞生后,需要有自己的名称。同时许多在纺织界曾经流行一时的单词会逐渐退出历史舞台,有一些单词会失去它们原来的含义,而被赋予新的含义。在本版词条的正文中,对于已经过时的关于纺织品以及生产工艺的词条,在其前面均加了符号(+),这并不意味着它们已经被废弃,只是使用得不太广泛而已。本词典中还包含了一些历史上遗留下来的单词,尽管对其含义知之甚少,但还是保留下来了。在本版的编辑过程中,核查并调整了一些有关地理方面的注释。对一些古老的词条进行了核实,在现有资料的条件下做了力求详尽的注释。另外的一些词条再版时没有做明显的变更。对此温哥特博士(Dr. Wingate)有一番颇有见地的评论:“许多曾一度被广泛使用的纤维及手工织物在当代已经失去了其商业价值,至少对于那些原始的纤维和织物是这样。词典并没有放弃与此相关的词条,因为它们的存在,有助于人们对历史文献的理解。从另一个角度看,它们可以为当代的设计者提供必要的历史知识和设计灵感。用现代人的眼光去重新审视历史,有时会萌发一种新的设计思路,开拓一个新的市场。”

从总体上看,词典中对词条的注释覆盖了整个纺织领域。多数读者一般希望查找某个单词的某一个特定含义。但是,如果随意浏览本词典,便会发现有关纺织的一些十分有趣的事情。在美学、

历史、地理、科学、经济、技术等方面都可以发现这样的例子。如有读者要查找提花机(jacquard)这个词的含义,他会发现词典中对这一传统织造技术的历史回顾、提花机的操作方法、一系列提花机生产的织物。大约有二十多个词条使用了“jacquard”这个单词。如果读者的目光偶然扫视一下临近的词条,他会发现东方文化对刺绣影响的介绍,或者是对阿拉伯妇女织造面纱的说明。如果读者查询“damask”的含义(该词是“jacquard”的一个交叉注

释词条),他会发现人类历史上的纺织文化交流和友好往来的记载,他还会发现有关叙利亚大马士革与中国贸易的历史。

作为一本十分有用的工具书,本词典会不断地证明它的内在价值。如果读者不是查找词条的注释而是随意翻阅这本词典,他会同意阿尔伯特·捷·诺克(Albert Jay Nock)的观点:“如果是单纯的浏览,我一直认为这本词典是最有趣味的一本书”。

How to Use the Dictionary

AS AN EXAMPLE, the following imaginary entry illustrates the organization and format features of the *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles*:

†**fibre z** (fiber z) [fi' -buhr zee] An obsolete variant of NYLON created in Myanmar (Burma). Synonym: *nylofib*. Also see FIBRE X.

For the convenience of use, this entry has been broken down to illustrate each part and its function:

†
Archival marking. Indicates the entry applies to a textile, fabric, process, or term that is no longer current. As stated earlier, this does not mean that this term is never used, but, rather, is not in common usage.

fibre z
The entry name or label. Grammatical rules relating to capitalization vary a good deal from one style book to another. This is particularly true for capitalization of words that derive from the names of individuals or geographic locations. The editors of the seventh edition have followed the rule that contends that terms that are based on proper nouns – but are in common usage – need not be capitalized. Many textile terms derive from proper nouns, especially from the names of inventors, historic figures, cities, or countries. Therefore readers will find that words such as “china silk,” “jacquard loom,” or “chantilly lace” are printed in lower case type.

(fiber z)

Alternative spelling of the entry label. These are presented within parentheses and, in cases where there are more than one alternate spelling, they are listed in alphabetical order. Sometimes, however, there are too many variants to list at the beginning of an entry. In that case, the alternate variations are given near the end of the listing. More information on spelling variations and synonyms is given further on in this explanation under “Synonym.”

[fi' -buhr zee]

Pronunciation of the entry rendered phonetically. Pronunciations are not provided for all terms, but are given for those that are in current usage and whose pronunciation may not be obvious to the user. These phonetic pronunciations are, at best, approximations of the actual pronunciation. Many English and French language words are nearly impossible to interpret phonetically, but keeping this in mind, the editors have compiled the following list of phonetic pronunciations as a guide for the user:

Vowels:

- a, as in the word lace – ay
- a, as in the word madras – ah
- a, as in the word plaid – a
- a, as in the word china – uh
- e, as in the word delaine – ee
- e, as in the word tex – eh
- e, as in the word fiber – uh

e, as in the word *fibrillated* – **uh**
i, as in the word *ice* – **eye** or **ye** or **y**
i, as in the word *picot* – **ee**
i, as in the word *fabric* – **ih**
o, as in the word *lobe* – **oh**
o, as in the word *toile* – **ah**
u, as in the word *scouring* – **ow**
u, as in the word *tulle* – **oo**
u, as in the word *flux* – **uh**
u, as in the word *urethane* – **yoo**
y, as in *jersey* – **ee**

Of course, there are some variations, as in the following vowel sounds:

- (1) **a**, as in the word *moiré* – **aa**. The double “a” was chosen to represent the flat, nasal French pronunciation. Thus, the phonetic pronunciation for the word *moiré* is **mwaah´-ray**.
- (2) **i**, as in the word *lasting*. The “ing” ending to any word is rendered “ing” for ease and clarity. Consequently, the pronunciation for the word *lasting* would be rendered **last´-ing**.
- (3) the “shwah” sound, interpreted in other dictionaries as an upside-down e. This is particularly tricky because many of these “shwah” sounds vary slightly in pronunciation and any vowel can require this pronunciation. For ease of use, we have rendered this sound “uh,” hence the pronunciation for the word *filature* is rendered **fihl´-uh-chuhr**.

Consonants (only those with variations are listed below):

c, as in the word *cat* – **k**
c, as in the word *civil* – **s**
g, as in the word *goat* – **g**
g, as in the word *giraffe* – **j**
g (or **j**), as in the word *beige* – **zh**

Again, there are a few exceptions, the most notable being the “t” sound in the “-tion” suffix. This is rendered “shuhn,” thus the pronunciation for the word *serrations* is rendered **suh-ray´-shuhns**.

The accent mark shown in any pronunciation is given after the syllable that should be emphasized.

An obsolete variant of nylon . . .

The body of the listing. While this imaginary example is a simple, one definition listing, many of the entries in the *Dictionary* are divided into categories and these are listed in numerical order (1., 2., 3., etc.). In the case where there are subdivisions within a specific category, these are listed as (a), (b), (c), etc. There are some variations to these rules, as in the listing of the steps of a process, which sometimes are listed (1), (2), (3), etc. In the cases where the rules did not fit with the listing, we opted for clarity for the user above all else.

Myanmar (Burma)

Geographical reference. The geographical place