LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
AND LEXICOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

[term]² The number in superscript refers to a specific meaning of a polysemous term.
+
In cross-references, this symbol indicates that additional information is to be found under this term.

* The symbol * indicates that the term, or a particular meaning of the term, does not appear in this edition of the Dictionary.

(*) and (<) These symbols accompany equivalent terms in the target language. They indicate that the word is either broader (>) or narrower (<) in meaning than the term in the source language.

(X) This symbol indicates a term that is to be proscribed. It appears before the reference to the correct term in the Dictionary.

[ ] Square brackets indicate an addition to the text of a quotation or designate the year of decision in law reports.

[...] An ellipsis between square brackets indicates an omission in the text of a quotation. An ellipsis without brackets is part of the original passage quoted.

adj.
adj.
adj.ph.
adjective

adj.ph.
adjectival phrase

(Adm. Law) Administrative Law

adv.
adv.
adv.ph.
adverb

adv.ph.
adverbial phrase

Ant.
Antonym: this abbreviation introduces terms in a relationship of antonymy, complementarity or reciprocity

App.
Appendix

art. (arts.)
article(s)

Bk
Book

c.
chapter

(C.A.) Court of Appeal

C.C.R.O. Civil Code Revision Office

C.J.
Chief Justice

(Comm. Law) Commercial Law

(Const. Law) Constitutional Law

ed. (eds.)
edition/editor(s)

e.g.
exempli gratia (for example)

esp.
especially

et al.
et alter (and others)

et seq.
et sequential (and following)

(Evid.)
Law of Evidence

F.f.
Faulty form: this abbreviation introduces a normative cross-reference to indicate an incorrect use for the meaning found at the correct term.

For ex.
For example: this abbreviation introduces juridical illustrations
former art. former article: article which is no longer in force
Fr. French: this abbreviation is placed at the end of the article of
definition. It precedes the French-language equivalents.
Gall. Gallicism
(Hist.) History of Law
i.e. id est (that is to say)
(Ins. Law) Law of Insurance
J. Justice
J.C.p.C. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
(Jud. Law) Judicial Law
K.B. Court of King’s Bench
(Lab. Law) Labour Law
Leg. Legislature
(Mar. Law) Maritime Law
(Mun. Law) Municipal Law
n. noun
n°, n°s number
Neol. Neologism
nom.ph. nominal phrase
O.C. Order-in-Council
(Obl.) Law of Obligations
Obs. Observation: introduces observations of a juridical, linguistic or
etymological nature.
Obsol. Obsolete: indicates a term or meaning no longer current in
Quebec law by reason of obsolescence or legislative modification.
Occ. Occurrence
p. (pp.) page(s)
para. (paras.) paragraph(s)
(Pers.) Law of Persons, including family law and matrimonial regimes
(Priv. Int. Law) Private International Law
pl.n. plural noun
p.p.adj. past participle used as an adjective
prep.ph. prepositional phrase
(Prescr.) Law of Prescription
pron. pronoun
(Prop.) Law of Property
Prov. Ct Provincial Court
(Public Int. Law) Public International Law
(Q) Indicates a term or concept peculiar to the English language in
Quebec law
r. rule of practice or regulation
Rare Indicates a term no longer part of common usage
(Regis.) Law of Registration
s.(ss.) section(s)
Sch. Schedule
(Sec.) Law of Secured Transactions
See Refers to the multiple-word entry which includes this term.
See also Introduces analogous cross-references to terms in a relation of
cause and effect, or of a part to the whole, or simply a close notional relationship.

Sess.  Session
(Succ.)  Law of Successions
Supp.  Supplement
Sup. Ct  Superior Court
Syn.  Synonym: when the abbreviation is not in bold, the term stands in for an independent definition.
t.  tome
U.K.  United Kingdom
v.  verb
v.  versus
verb.ph.  verbal phrase
30 & 31 Vict.  Regnal Year
Vict.  Victoria
vol.  volume