References
Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary
Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition

Terms (alphabetical order)
acknowledgment
afterward
among (not amongst)
antinaturalism
a priori
backward
backyard
Buddha-nature
canceling
cat people
center (not centre)
countertraditions
decentered
de dicto
etcetera
face to face; face-to-face (a)
farther (for distance)
favor (not favour)
first (not firstly)
firstborn
first-person (a)
focuses
F’s; non-F’s; F-ness
fulfillment
human-as-animal
humanimal
interhuman
labeling
Levinasian ethics
Llewelyn, John
long-standing (a)
lovable
Macmillan
make-believe
marvelous
movable
naivety
nonhuman
nonideal
on (not upon, unless awkward)
open-source
outward
plowing
posthumanist
prephilosophical
recognize; recognizably
re-creation
reentrenches
re-mythologization
retranscribing
slum dwellers
sociocultural
still-smoldering (a)
subhuman
titled (not entitled)
toward
tranquillity
traveled; traveling
well-being
well known (n); well-known (a)
worshiped
un-Levinasian

**Formatting**

Quotation marks used to alert readers that a term is used in a nonstandard (or slang), ironic, or other special sense. Such scare quotes imply “This is not my term” or “This is not how the term is usually applied.” Like any such device, scare quotes lose their force and irritate readers if overused. See CMS 7.57.

Key terms in a particular context are italicized on their first occurrence. See CMS 7.56.

Foreign terms ital. on first instance, roman thereafter.

When a word or term is not used functionally but is referred to as the word or term itself, it is either italicized or enclosed in quotation marks. Proper nouns used as words, as in the third example, are usually set in roman. See CMS 7.63.

**Numbers**
Spell out zero to one hundred, and all round numbers thereafter

Inclusive page ranges and numbers are abbreviated according to the principles illustrated in CMS 9.61.

Commas

Quotes
First words capitalized in quotes are now done silently, as such capitalization does not normally affect the significance of the quoted matter, which is assumed to have been taken from another context. Brackets to indicate change are only necessary with legal writing. See CMS 13.18.

En dashes or hyphens used as em dashes may be changed to em dashes, with any space before or after the dash or hyphen eliminated as needed. See CMS 13.7.

Single quotation marks may be changed to double, and double to single; punctuation relative to quotation marks should be adjusted accordingly. See CMS 13.7.

Obvious typographic errors may be corrected silently (without comment or *sic*). This device should be used only where it is relevant to call attention to such matters (and especially where readers might otherwise assume the mistake is in the transcription rather than the original) or where paraphrase or silent correction is inappropriate. See CMS 13.61.

Citations
In a departure from previous editions, Chicago discourages the use of ibid. in favor of shortened citations; to avoid repetition, the title of a work just cited may be omitted. See CMS 14.34.

In notes and bibliography, an initial *The* is omitted from a publisher’s name, as are such abbreviations as Inc., Ltd., or S.A. following a name. Co., & Co., Publishing Co., and the like are also omitted, even if Company is spelled out. See CMS 14.134.

Style for notes follows CMS chapter 14 standard style for notes and citations. See examples below:
