

Wiktionary:Templates

A **template** is a page in the Template: namespace, which contains special wiki code that allows it to be reproduced ("transcluded") on many different pages. Templates can either be transcluded directly, or you can pass on additional information (through "parameters") to the template that controls or modifies its behaviour.

The advantage of using templates is that when the template itself is changed, all pages that transclude the template will automatically be updated as well. This helps in reducing the duplication of identical content, and templates are a powerful tool for keeping the appearance of certain parts of a dictionary entry consistent. For example, a single template to generate a table of inflected forms of a verb can be used on hundreds of different pages, but will look and function the same on each one. Generally speaking, if you find yourself having to add more or less the same thing on several pages, it's probably better to write a template instead and transclude it onto the pages.

Wiktionary makes heavy use of templates, so it is a good idea to familiarise yourself with how they work and how to use them, even if you don't write your own. Templates can be found in [Category:Templates](#) and its subcategories.

Writing templates

Templates may either use a [Scribunto](#) module as underlying mechanism, or be written directly in template code. Although Scribunto is strongly preferred for templates with complex logic, a straightforward string-assembly template probably doesn't need a module. Some templates may also mix both, calling on Scribunto for some parts while using template/wiki code for the remainder.

Here are some good guides for using and writing templates:

- [Meta:Help:Template](#)
- [Meta:Help:A quick guide to templates](#)
- [Meta:Help:Advanced templates](#)
- [MediaWikiWiki:Help:Extension:ParserFunctions](#) – template functions such as `#if` and `#switch`
- [Meta:Help:Editing sections of included templates](#)
- [Meta:Help:Parameter default](#)
- [Meta:Help:Variable](#)
- [Meta:Help:Array](#)

Also, the introductory explanations of the sister project Wikipedia are of great help for beginners:

- [Wikipedia:Help:Template](#)
- [Wikipedia:Help:Template#Parameters](#)

If you want to create a new template, but you're still inexperienced with them or with Wiktionary in general, it's probably best to ask first (at the [WT:Grease Pit](#)). Maybe there isn't really a need for such a template, because the problem you are trying to solve with it can be approached differently. Maybe someone else already wrote something similar to your idea; it would be better to use what already exists instead of doing it all over again. For that reason, the best way to "learn" templates is probably to study the ones we already have on Wiktionary.

Language-specific templates

Many languages have their own set of templates, which can be found in one of the subcategories of [Category:Templates by language](#). Language-specific templates are better able to cater to the needs of a specific language than a general template can, and allow for specific exceptions or restrictions that general templates don't. Because they are made for a specific language, knowledge of that language's grammar can be embedded into them. For example, the template {{es-conj}} automatically generates a table with a full set of inflected forms of a Spanish verb, while {{en-noun}} is capable of automatically showing the plural form of many English nouns.

While it may be easier to use generic templates like {{head}} to start off with, you'll eventually come to a point where it's better to create a tailor-made set of templates for your language. At that point, however, you'll already have all the "old" entries to deal with, which still use the generic all-language templates, which you'll then have to fix. For that reason, it's encouraged to create at least a basic set of headword-line templates (see below) for each language, before you start to create entries in that language.

Naming templates

Try to use a name that is both short and descriptive. As a rule of thumb, the more often the template will be used, the more [leeway](#) there is in using a short name. Templates that are used only within other templates should have longer names, as they generally don't need to be used that often. If you can, try to avoid using characters outside the ASCII encoding (use only the Latin alphabet), so that everyone can easily type the template's name.

Templates that are intended specifically for one language should have a name that begins with that language's [language code](#), followed by a hyphen. For example, {{en-verb}} is intended to be used for English entries, {{nl-adj form of}} for Dutch entries, {{fr-conj-auto}} for French entries, {{sl-decl-adj}} for Slovene, and so on. What follows after the code is up to the creator of the template, but there are certain naming conventions that are followed, on which more below. If you are writing a template for a specific language, you include any of the characters that are used in that language as part of the name. However, even then, using just the Latin alphabet is preferable.

By convention, templates with specific types have names beginning with a prefix, followed in most cases by a language code and then another colon, and then a short, descriptive name. A small number of templates may be applicable across multiple languages and may omit the language code. These types are shown at the table below.

Naming convention

Type	Name prefix (without language code)	Example	Notes
General	-	<code>{{en-noun}}</code>	Just use the language code then a dash "-".
Usage note templates	U:	<code>{{U:en:less and fewer}}</code>	
Reference templates	R:	<code>{{R:mia:Costa:2003}}</code> <code>{{R:Etymonline}}</code>	
Reference & quotation templates	RQ:	<code>{{RQ:Atlantic}}</code>	
List templates	list:	<code>{{list:provinces of the Philippines/en}}</code>	Language codes are after the description, after a "/"
Auto-table templates	table:	<code>{{table:Brazil/en}}</code>	

Changing existing templates

Special care should be taken when making changes to an existing template, since the changes will (potentially) affect all pages that transclude the template. Depending on the [editing interface](#) you are using, you should be able to preview your changes before publishing them (in the standard editor the relevant features are called "Show preview" and "Show changes"). You may also be able to preview (before publishing) how another page that calls the template you are editing will look once your changes are applied ("Preview page with this template").

Most of our templates can be modified by any user, but sometimes templates are [protected](#) from editing by regular users. In such a case, proposed changes can be discussed on the template's associated discussion page or in [Wiktionary:Grease pit](#) to gain consensus before requesting that the changes be made by a [template editor](#).

Showing a link to the template page and documentation

To display a link to a template page presented in the style of a call to that template, you can use:

`{{temp|template name}}`

For example:

`{{temp|quote}}`

produces:

`{{quote}}`

where you can follow the link to see how to use the "quote" template. This is useful in discussions and in template documentation, but should not be used in our dictionary entries.

Headword-line templates

Main category: **Headword-line templates by language**

Headword-line templates are templates that are used to produce the headword line of a term. The headword line is the line that comes immediately below the header specifying the part of speech (such as **Noun** or **Verb**). At the very least, the headword line contains the headword in question, specially formatted in bold text. Additional information may also be presented on the headword line, such as the gender of a noun (for languages where that applies), or a selection of inflected forms.

Most languages have their own set of headword-line templates; these are the most common form of language-specific template. In cases where the language lacks an appropriate headword-line template, `{{head}}` should be used.

Naming

Headword-line templates are named using the language code, followed by an abbreviated form of the part of speech that the template is used for. For example, `{{nl-verb}}` is for the headword line of Dutch verbs, `{{en-noun}}` is for English nouns, and so on. The following abbreviated part-of-speech names are currently in common use:

- Adjective: `adj`
- Adverb: `adv`
- Conjunction: `con`
- Determiner: `det`
- Interjection: `interj`
- Noun: `noun`
- Numeral: `num`
- Particle: `part`
- Postposition: `postp`
- Preposition: `prep`
- Pronoun: `pron`
- Proper noun: `proper noun`
- Verb: `verb`

Languages may extend these names if they need templates for more specific purposes, such as `{{nl-noun-dim}}` for Dutch diminutive nouns. In rare cases where special templates are required for non-lemma forms (words that are not full dictionary entries – they are not lemmas – but are a form of another word), these end in `-form`, for example, `{{ur-adj-form}}` for Urdu adjective forms.

Formatting the headword

The headword itself appears in boldface, unless it's in a writing system where bold text is harder to read, in which case it appears with a larger font-size (this is controlled through [global CSS styling](#)). Within the template's code, the `{{PAGENAME}}` [magic word](#) is used to automatically display the name of the current page. Most headword-line templates also provide a parameter named `|head=`, which allows other editors override this default display, in case this is desired (for example, if additional accent marks should be displayed on the headword). Some templates may use other names for this parameter, but `|head=` is the most common and the most standard, so it is preferred for the sake of easy interoperability.

Every headword-line template needs to either invoke `{{head}}` from within the template, or invoke a language-specific Lua module that uses [Module:headword](#). This allows the template to use the additional features that `{{head}}` provides, such as automatic script detection, transliteration and link processing. Examples:

```
{{head|fr|noun|head={{head}}}
{{head|ru|noun|head={{head}}}}
```

Genders and other grammar information

For languages that have grammatical genders, the gender usually immediately follows the headword. Genders should be formatted using [Module:gender and number](#) or through `{{g}}`. Many templates allow you to indicate the gender by passing it as the first numbered parameter, although the `|g=` parameter is also commonly used (it is used by `{{head}}`). Writing the template to use the numbered parameter is preferred, however, because it's less likely to be overlooked by other editors – you have to consciously "skip" the first parameter to get to the second, which makes it more obvious when you forget it. Thus, a template that is used like `{{ca-noun|m}}` is preferred to one that is used like `{{ca-noun|g=m}}` (the `ca-noun` template itself already uses the first format, so using the second is an error in this case).

It's usually good coding practice to add code to the template that checks whether the gender that has been provided to the template is valid. For example, French has no neuter gender, so if someone writes `{{fr-noun|n}}`, then that is an error. If it's not valid, the template should add the page to a cleanup category such as [Category:French nouns lacking gender](#), so that it can be corrected.

Inflected and related forms

Following the headword and optional gender information, you can choose to display additional forms of the word, surrounded by parentheses. `{{en-verb}}` displays the various forms of an English verb, for example, while `{{nl-adj}}` displays the comparative and superlative form of a Dutch adjective. These can be passed to `{{head}}` as additional inflection parameters; see the documentation of that template.

A template may need additional parameters to correctly display the additional forms, while some forms can be determined automatically. Different templates currently use different approaches. `{{nl-noun}}` requires you to manually enter the forms, and will display a notice on the page and add the entry to a category if they are missing. `{{en-verb}}` on the other hand generates them automatically. There are pros and cons to both approaches. Determining the forms automatically makes things easier for the editor, because they do not have to concern themselves with the details. On the other hand, automatically-

generated forms may not be correct, while they will more likely be correct if they have to be entered manually. Requiring editors to manually enter the forms also means that a user can add the template to an entry without having to worry whether the forms it has generated are correct (this is useful because an editor may not know the language but still want to add the template to an entry in that language). You will therefore have to make a trade-off. If the forms that the template can automatically generate are correct in the majority of cases, then it makes sense to do so. However, if automatically generated forms can only be correct in a small amount of cases, it makes more sense to require the editor to enter them.

Be very mindful of which forms you choose to include in this way. While a lightly-inflected language like English only has a few forms, languages like Latin may have dozens, and they could never fit onto a single line (also keep in mind that some users might have smaller screens!). If a word in your language has too many distinct forms to fit on one line (4–5 is probably about the limit) then it's better to show either no forms on the headword-line, or show only a few key forms that help users figure out the remainder themselves. For Latin verbs in particular, the four verb forms that are displayed on the headword line are the least predictable forms, which most other forms can be regularly derived from (so-called "principal parts").

Categories

Basic categorisation is handled by `{{head}}`.

Inflection-table templates

Main category: **Inflection-table templates by language**

Languages that use several different forms of the same word often use inflection-table templates. These are templates that display a table or list containing all or most of the inflected forms of a particular word. Unless they are very small, these tables should be made collapsible.

There are currently three techniques available for writing inflection tables:

1. `{{inflection-table-top}}` and `{{inflection-table-bottom}}`

These templates provide an easy way to design standard inflection tables that work well in light and dark modes alike without requiring knowledge of CSS:

```
{{inflection-table-top|title=...|palette=grey}}
(put the table itself here, without the opening {| or closing |} symbols)
{{inflection-table-bottom}}
```

More examples of how to write a table are provided at the `{{inflection-table-top}}` documentation page.

2. NavFrame

NavFrames are used in templates such as `{{trans-top}}` (translation tables in English entries) and `{{box-top}}` (miscellaneous collapsible boxes). They can also be used in inflection table templates, although this is discouraged as it can be difficult to achieve a suitable visual appearance:

```

<div class="NavFrame">
<div class="NavHead">(text to display when the table is collapsed)</div>
<div class="NavContent">
  (put the table itself here)
</div>
</div>

```

3. View switcher

View switchers allow you to set up complex tables or other boxes where different sets of elements are visible in the collapsed/hidden and expanded/shown states. Similar to NavFrames, the visual appearance needs to be hand-coded using CSS to work in both light and dark modes.

Examples include `{{fi-decl-nainen}}` (although this template is implemented in Lua) and `{{sl-pronounce}}` (a non-inflection-related example).

By convention, tables that show the forms of nouns, pronouns and adjectives are named `decl` and are placed in a `====Declension====` section on the page, while tables that show the forms of verbs are named `conj` and are placed in a `====Conjugation====` section. Usually, the name also includes the specific inflection type or class that the word may follow, or its abbreviation. `{{la-ndekl}}` is used for Latin nouns, for example, and `{{nl-decl-adj}}` for Dutch adjectives, while `{{es-conj}}` is used for Spanish verbs.

Form-of templates

Main categories: **Form-of templates** and **Form-of templates by language**

On Wiktionary, a form-of entry is an entry for a word that is considered an inflected form of another word. Such entries don't contain a full definition. Usually the definition is a short description of the grammatical properties of this form, and a link to the main entry. Compare, for example, the entries for *locate* and its past-tense form *located*. The definitions of such entries are generated automatically with templates. There is a wide variety of form-of templates, and many of them not specific to one language but can be used for most languages. For that reason, it is often not necessary to create form-of templates for your language. It doesn't hurt to do so anyway, but it may be considered wasteful and redundant if your template does what a generic template already does perfectly.

Some form-of templates also add the entry to a category. `{{comparative of}}`, when provided with the parameter `|lang=da`, adds the entry to *Category:Danish comparative adjectives*. This may or may not be desirable. Generally, the headword-line should add the category, so it is at the very least redundant if the form-of template also does this. Furthermore, a template may be used for more than one part of speech (case in point: `{{comparative of}}` can be used for adjectives, adverbs or determiners), and it may also conflict with the way a language's categories are structured. Therefore, it's probably good practice to not add categories with form-of templates, or to add only additional categories and not the main part-of speech category.

Context label templates

(please expand)

- **{{label|_____}}** Tag a term in a definition and add a category link for it. Put this just after the "#" character and before the definition text. For example, to have *(mathematics)* appear, one may use {{label|en|mathematics}} and the term will also be added to Category:en:Mathematics.
- **{{qualifier|_____}}** Shows the given qualifiers in a reader-customizable style, e.g., *(qualifier)*. The default style is with parentheses and italics. This template is intended generally only used in the definition of other templates, but may also be used directly in articles at the beginning of a list item if no other template applies.

Examples

- {{ux}} — show usage examples under a definition line
- {{uxi}} — inline form of the {{ux}}

Category boilerplate templates

(please expand)

Citations

Templates for entering quotations (also Category:Citation templates):

- {{quote-book}}
- {{quote-journal}}
- ...

Templates for referring to sources in quotations:

- See Category:Reference templates and [1] (https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=Special%3APrefixindex&from=RQ%3A&namespace=10).

Columns

Long lists of terms (such as derived terms or translations) usually look better when formatted into columns. The templates below provide an easy method of doing this.

Current Wiktionary style is to put such material in collapsible tables so that the user can display it only if they wish to. This makes an entry easier to read and navigate. Alternatively, content may be made permanently visible. It is preferable to use collapsible tables for long lists and to make only short lists permanently visible, or to use collapsible tables for all lists (given that short lists may eventually become much longer).

To use any of these templates, place the "top" template immediately before the content and the "bottom" template immediately after.

Use the templates from one group only at any one time. Do not combine templates from different groups, as this will give odd results or might not be parsed correctly by the browser.

For "Translations" sections

The following templates display translations in two columns in a collapsible table for the translations sections. They are for use **only** in the **Translations** section of an article; in other sections, use the templates below.

The "trans-top" template takes an argument that is used as the header for the table. A gloss summarising the meaning being translated is put here. For example, in the entry for time, the gloss "inevitable passing of events" is given in the first table of translations, and this is generated thus: `{{trans-top|inevitable passing of events}}`.

- `{{trans-top}}`
- `{{trans-bottom}}`

Currently, templates for collapsible translation tables are available only in two-column format.

For other lists

Collapsible tables

The following templates display lists in two columns in a collapsed or collapsible table. They are for use in sections **other than** the **Translations** section of an article (not just the Related terms section, despite the name); in the **Translations** sections, use the templates above.

The preferred template to use is `{{col}}`, which takes a language code and list of terms, and automatically generates a collapsible table with an appropriate number of columns. This table by default displays the first three rows and collapses the rest, which a "Show more" icon to show the remainder. Alternatively, you can manually specify the number of columns using `{{col2}}`, `{{col3}}` or the like. For example, in the entry for time, the table of derived terms could use `{{col|en|on time|in time|time after time|once upon a time|...}}`, and would automatically sort the list and show it in a balanced multicolumn format.

In unusual cases, you can use the `{{col-top}}` and `{{col-bottom}}` templates, which display a completely collapsed box in a specified number of columns and require you to specify the list content between the two templates. The `{{col-top}}` template takes two arguments, a number of columns and the header for the table. For example:

```

{{col-top|3|der}}
* {{l|en|in time}}
* {{l|en|on time}}
* {{l|en|once upon a time}}
* {{l|en|time after time}}
...
{{col-bottom}}
```

Here, the first argument to `{{col-top}}` is the number of columns and the second argument in the header, which uses standard abbreviations such as `der` for "Derived terms".

For lists that are always displayed

Alternatively, a list of terms can be formatted so that it is always displayed (that is, not hidden in a collapsible table). This format is best reserved for short lists.

The following templates display content in two, three or four columns. They are **not** for use in a **Translations** section of an article; in the **Translations** section, use `{{trans-top}}` etc. as described above.

Two columns

- `{{top2}}`
- `{{bottom}}`

Three columns

- `{{top3}}`
- `{{bottom}}`

Four columns

- `{{top4}}`
- `{{bottom}}`

Etymology

Etymology templates:

- `{{derived}}` (shortcut `{{der}}`)
- `{{borrowed}}` (shortcut `{{bor}}`)
- `{{learned borrowing}}` (shortcut `{{lbbor}}`)
- `{{orthographic borrowing}}` (shortcut `{{obbor}}`)
- `{{inherited}}` (shortcut `{{inh}}`)
- `{{PIE root}}`
- `{{affix}}` (shortcut `{{af}}`)
 - `{{prefix}}` (shortcut `{{pre}}`)
 - `{{confix}}` (shortcut `{{con}}`)
 - `{{suffix}}` (shortcut `{{suf}}`)
 - `{{compound}}` (shortcut `{{com}}`)
- `{{blend}}`
- `{{clipping}}`
- `{{short for}}`
- `{{back-form}}` (shortcut `{{bf}}`) (longcut `{{backformation}}`)
- `{{doublet}}` (shortcut `{{dbt}}`)

- `{{onomatopoeic}}` (shortcut `{{onom}}`)
- `{{calque}}` (shortcut `{{cal}}`), (shortcut `{{clq}}`)
- `{{semantic loan}}` (shortcut `{{sl}}`)
- `{{named-after}}`
- `{{phono-semantic matching}}` (shortcut `{{psm}}`)
- `{{mention}}` (shortcut `{{m}}`)
- `{{cognate}}` (shortcut `{{cog}}`)
- `{{noncognate}}` (shortcut `{{noncog}}`)
- `{{langname-mention}}` (shortcut `{{m+}}`) – like mention but also can generate a Wikipedia link for the language when used with `w=1`
- `{{rfe}}`
 - `{{etystub}}`
- `{{unknown}}` (shortcut `{{unk}}`) – only for words where no etymological information exists
- `{{uncertain}}` (shortcut `{{unc}}`)

Languages: These templates "wrap" the language abbreviations used in Webster 1913 (see [Wiktionary:Abbreviations in Webster#Languages](#)). One function of these templates is to make transcribing etymologies from Webster 1913 simple. Another function is to expand the obscure abbreviation into the full name of the language. A third function of these templates is to automatically categorize words according to their etymologies (see [Wiktionary:Categorization](#)).

These templates will automatically both add a word to an etymology category and create an interwiki link to the language article on Wikipedia, as well as expand to the name of the language, and are suitable for use in the "Etymology" section of an article.

Further reading

External links:

- `{{wikipedia}}` — Inclusion of this inserts a highly visible link to Wikipedia for the same word/topic. If there are enough headings, then this should go *above* the `==English==` header line to make it appear correctly.
- `{{slim-wikipedia}}` – Suitable for Wikipedia links on smaller pages
- `{{wikisource}}`
- `{{wikibooks}}`
- `{{w}}`
- `{{pedialite}}` — A simple one-liner entry that gets tucked away in `===Further reading===` to link to Wikipedia with the page title.

Maintenance

See the separate page *[Wiktionary:Maintenance templates](#)*.

Pronunciation

See also [Category:Pronunciation templates](#) and [Wiktionary:Pronunciation#Section layout and templates](#).

The main pronunciation templates are

- {{IPA}}
- —
- {{rfap}} - request for audio pronunciation
- {{rfp}} - request for pronunciation

References

Main category: **[Reference templates](#)**

Reference templates, templates used to link to external sources used as a reference:

Reference templates have names beginning with R : , see [#Naming templates](#), above.

Some often used reference templates:

- {{R:Webster 1913}}
- {{R:Century 1911}}
- {{R:OneLook}}
- {{R:L&S}} - Charlton T. Lewis & Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1879

Requests

Request templates (also [Category:Request templates](#)):

Request templates for dictionary entries in the main namespace. Parameters are optional, unless marked with an asterisk (*). (See [Wiktionary:Maintenance templates](#) for additional information.)

Deletion and verification:

- {{delete|*reason*}} - Request for immediate *deletion* of mistakes, vandalism, and other garbage
- {{rfd|*langcode*|*reason*}} - Listed request for *deletion* of potentially encyclopedic or non-idiomatic terms

- `{{rfd-redundant|langcode|fragment=link text}}` - Request for *deletion of sense*; the definition is redundant
- `{{rfv|langcode|reason}}` - Listed request for *verification*; entry is disputed at [WT:RFV](#)
- `{{rfv-sense|langcode|fragment=link text}}` - Request for *verification of sense*; the sense is disputed at [WT:RFV](#)

Language and translations:

- `{{t-needed|langcode}}` - Request for *translations*; this English article needs translation into other languages
- `{{rfscript|langcode|sc=script name}}` - Request for foreign-language *script*

Information and cleanup:

- `{{rfap|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *audio pronunciation*; an audio file is wanted
- `{{rfc|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *cleanup*; the article is not formatted well
- `{{rfdate|langcode}}` - Request for *date*; the quotation lacks a date
- `{{rfdef|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *definition*; the entry lacks a definition
- `{{rfe|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *etymology*; the entry lacks an etymology
- `{{rfp|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *pronunciation*; the entry lacks a pronunciation (e.g. IPA)
- `{{rfi|langcode|reason}}` - Request for image (drawing, photo, as available)
- `{{tea room|langcode|reason|y=year|m=spelled out month|fragment=link text}}` - Entry is under discussion in the [Tea Room](#)

Other entries:

Request templates for pages in other namespaces:

- `{{delete|reason}}` - Request for immediate *deletion* of mistakes or vandalism
- `{{rfd|langcode|reason}}` - Request for *deprecation* of categories and templates or *deletion* of other pages

Results of requests:

- `{{rfv-passed}}`
- `{{rfv-failed}}`
- `{{rfv-archived}}`
- `{{rfd-passed}}`
- `{{rfd-failed}}`
- `{{rfd-archived}}`

Script

See [Wiktionary:Script templates](#) and [Category:Script templates](#).

Swadesh lists

Templates for [Appendix:Swadesh lists](#).

Templates for Swadesh lists

- [{{Swadesh list 207 plain}}](#): plain list (English and selected language)
- [{{Swadesh list 207 pronunciation}}](#): list with [IPA](#) pronunciation
- [{{Swadesh list 207 trans pronunciation}}](#): list with transcription and pronunciation
- [{{Swadesh list 207 trans}}](#): list with transcription in Latin characters
- [{{Swadesh list 207 trans2}}](#): list with two transcriptions
- [Wiktionary:Swadesh template categorized](#)

Templates for boxes

- [{{Swadesh lists}}](#): box with all Swadesh lists of individual languages, language families and branches

Other templates

- [{{Swadesh list presentation}}](#): Swadesh list presentation template
- [{{Swadesh list templates}}](#): displays all templates

Table of contents

See [Category:TOC templates](#).

Thesaurus

Templates used in [WT:Thesaurus](#):

- [{{ws header|Xxx}}](#) - Marks page as a [Thesaurus](#) entry, and list alphabetically under the [Xxx](#) entry within the [Thesaurus](#) category. Also put in top of page layout for a [Thesaurus](#) entry.
- [{{ws beginlist}}](#) - Top of list of [Thesaurus](#) line entries
- [{{ws|Xxx|Yyy}}](#) - Single line [Thesaurus](#) entry - [Xxx](#) is the entry word, [Yyy](#) is a brief definition/usage note.
- [{{ws endlist}}](#) - Top of list of [Thesaurus](#) line entries

See also [Wiktionary:Thesaurus#Templates](#).

User warning

See [Category:User warning templates](#).

Vocabulary lists

Templates for boxes

- [{{African lists}}](#): box with vocabulary lists of [African languages](#), proto-languages, language families and branches
- [{{MSEA lists}}](#): box with vocabulary lists of [Mainland Southeast Asian languages](#), proto-languages, language families and branches

Welcome

Welcome templates (also [Category:Welcome templates](#)):

- [{{welcome}}](#)
 - [{{welcomeip}}](#)
 - [{{pediawelcome}}](#)
-

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