

# Clogging Step Dictionary Abbreviations

August 2014

*Abbreviations are in alphabetical order*

Abbreviation Movement/Instruction	Name	Explanation
BA	Ball	Weight of the body is transferred from one foot to the ball of the other foot in a stepping motion. You can have BA/BA if the weight is already on one BA, e.g. DT-BA/BA (weight would already be on R foot).
(BK)	Back	Moving backwards or behind the weight bearing foot.
BO	Bounce	With <b>both</b> feet on the floor a bounce is done so that you rebound after having struck the floor. It can be BO/HD (both feet share some portion of the weight) if there has been no foot change for the BO, e.g. it may have been preceded by a DS on L. If you change feet then it would be HD/BA.
BR	Brush	The ball or side of the foot brushes along the floor in a forward or sideways movement, with the weight being on the opposite foot.
(BS)	Beside	Beside (next to weight bearing foot.)
(CLK)	Click	When any part of the shoes are touched together, usually the heels, producing
DBR	Double Rock	A buck step. TCHH-TCH-TCHH-S all done on the same foot. See 1 beat Section in the ACA Clogging Step Dictionary.
DBL	Double	Same as DT except there is a deliberate separation of the forward brush and backward slap, creating an evenness of sound. More often used in higher level routines.
(DIAG)	Diagonally	Feet or steps move in a diagonal direction.
(DIR)	Direction	Direction of the movement (e.g. OPP DIR = opposite direction).
DR	Drag	A back and upward movement. With either one or both feet (as designated on the cue sheet) on the floor and knees bent, drag back about half a shoe length and at the same time straighten the knees.
DS	Double Toe Step	Combination of DOUBLE TOE and STEP.
DT	Double Toe	The ball of the foot brushes the floor in a forward movement then slaps the floor in a backward movement. There is no hesitation between the forward and backward movement. The heel should not touch the floor.
(F)	In Front	In Front of the weight bearing foot.
FL	Flap	The toe of the foot drops onto the floor after a heel movement that is weight bearing.
FLA	Flange	The non-weight bearing foot remains on the floor and rolls over onto the outside edge with the two smallest toes along the floor. NO weight should be placed on the flanging foot.
(FLR)	Flair	Foot makes a horizontal semi-circle from front to back.
(FT)	Foot	Foot or footwork.
(FULL)	Full	360° turn (i.e, full turn)
(FWD)	Forward	Moving forward
H	Heel	Weight is put on the heel, either sharply or gently. It can be either full body weight or shared body weight.
H-BA	Heel touch Ball	A quick way to write, TCHH-BA. The heel of the foot touches the floor before weight is transferred to the ball of the same foot. This is often but not always done on quarter beats (Buck Step).
HD	Heel Dig	A touch of the back edge of the heel to the floor, the majority of the weight being on the opposite foot. Often done simultaneously with a movement on the other foot.

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HOP	Hop	A hop is an upward movement off the floor when the weight is on <b>one</b> foot or ball and then landing on the <b>same</b> foot.	
H-S	Heel touch Step	A quick way to write, TCHH-S. The heel of the foot touches the floor before weight is transferred to the same foot with a S. This is often but not always done on quarter beats (Buck Step).	
JMP	Jump	<b>Starting with both feet on the floor</b> , a jump is an exaggerated upward motion lifting both feet off the floor and landing, either on the flat or ball of one or both feet.	
K	Kick	An out and up movement of the kicking leg which generally straightens then bends. The foot does not make contact with the floor.	
	(L)	Left	Moving/turning left. L is also used to indicate Left foot.
LIFT	Lift	The foot is lifted off the floor usually straight up with knee bent. It could be in other directions, e.g. XIF, OTS but usually the knee is bent.	
LOOP	Loop	When a step (XIB) is indicated, it can be done by swinging your leg out and away from your body in a circular motion and stepping onto that foot across and behind the other foot.	
	(OBA)	Out, Back and Around	See Flair (FLR)
	(OPP)	Opposite	Opposite (e.g. OPP DIR = opposite direction).
	(OTS)	Out to side	The foot is extended out to the side of the weight bearing foot.
	(P)	Pause	Wait for number of counts indicated.
PLBK	Pullback	The movement is a high HOP with an <b>emphasis on the upward motion</b> of the HOP. On the upward motion a SLAP is done before landing on the Ball of the same foot. So within the PLBK there are 2 movements, a HOP and SLAP (2 quarter beats.) The Pullback is often but not always preceded by a S(FWD) or a TT(IB) and followed by a TCH or S.	
POP	Pop	With the weight on the foot/feet, drag back while lifting the toe of the foot/feet and letting the toe/s snap back down.	
PULL	Pull	A direct movement of the foot along the floor towards the weight bearing foot. The movement can be done with any part of the foot in any direction. No weight is transferred.	
PVT	Pivot	Indicates a turn in the designated direction.	
	(R)	Right	Moving or turning right. R is also used to indicate Right foot.
R	Rock	The ball of the foot is placed slightly behind, in front or to the side of the body's centre of gravity and the knees straightened as the weight is transferred over the ball. This creates a slightly rocking motion. The other foot is always lifted off the floor whilst doing the ROCK. The heel of the rocking foot does not touch the floor.	
S	Step	Using the whole foot, both the heel and toe touch the floor at the same time producing a single clicking sound. As the foot is moved towards the floor the knees bend and the weight is transferred forward onto the foot.	
SC	Scoot	A forward sliding motion on the ball of the foot from a bent-knee position where the heel does not make contact with the floor as it does in a "slide".	
SK	Scuff	A scuff is a forward brushing motion using just the heel tap to	

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		connect with the floor.
SL	Slide	A forward and downward movement with either one or both weight bearing feet (as designated in cue sheet) on the floor and at the same time bending the knees, slide forward and snap heel/s down on the floor.
SLAP	Slap	Using the ball of your foot sharply strike the floor in a backward brush motion keeping the heel off the floor. No transferred weight is associated with the Slap.
SLR	Slur	An arc-shaped sweeping movement of the non-weight bearing foot touching the floor towards the weight bearing foot, usually ending on foot behind the other (across in back). The movement can go across in front or from back to the front.
SR	Single Rock	A Buck Step. TCHH-TCH-S. See 1 Beat Section in the ACA Clogging Step Dictionary.
STA	Stamp	A loud touch using the flat of the foot. No weight is transferred to the foot doing the STAMP. The foot is then lifted off the floor.
STO	Stomp	A variation of the STEP emphasising a loud transfer of weight.
SW	Swivel	See Twist
T	Toe	Weight is placed on the ball of the foot and the heel does not touch the floor. There is weight sharing with the other foot, but the intent is to transfer weight to the ball.
T-BA	Toe(Tip) Ball	A quick way to write, TT(BK)-BA. The Toe Tip touches the floor before weight is transferred to the ball of the same foot, usually behind the body. This is often but not always done on quarter beats (Buck Step).
TCH	Touch	The ball of the foot touches the floor with no weight being placed on the toe. In most cases the ball is then lifted off the floor.
TCHH	Touch Heel	The heel touches the floor with no weight being placed on the heel. In most cases the heel is then lifted off the floor.
TD	Toe Dig	The tip of the toe touches the floor simultaneously with a movement on the other foot, e.g BO/TD
TnDn	Tennessee Down	Flatfoot Step. SK DR(POP) SLAP-S. See 1 beat section of the ACA Clogging Step Dictionary.
TnUp	Tennessee Up	Flatfoot Step. SK DR(POP) SLAP-SL/LIFT. See 1 beat section of the ACA Clogging Step Dictionary.
	(TOG)	Together
		Movements done together.
TS	Toe Stand	The weight is borne on the tip of one or both toes.
TT	Toe(Tip) Touch	The tip of the toe touches the floor and is lifted again with no weight being placed on the toe. Usually done behind the weight bearing foot. A TT BR can be done both in F and BK.
TW	Twist	Twist the feet. Can be for one or both feet. Can be on heels or toes or combination of heels and toes. Feet can go in the same direction or opposite directions. Feet can move sideways or not as preferred.
	(UP)	Raise Foot Up
		See LIFT
	(VAR)	Variation
		Where there are two steps with the same name and one is a variation to the other.
	(WGT)	Weight
		Indicating the weight bearing foot.

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(X)	Back Across	Back across into normal position. "X" is normally used following an "XIF" or "XIB" movement.
(XBA)	Across in Back and around	Toe of free foot brushes around behind the other foot and continues a circular motion (upwards). At the top of circle (with free foot still behind body) the heel of the weight-bearing foot sounds on the floor. The foot doing the brush continues on down to finish the circle.
(XIB)	Across in Back	The foot crosses behind the other leg.
(XIF)	Across in Front	The foot crosses in front of the other leg.
/	Separates simultaneous movements	Movements on each side of the "/" are done simultaneously. The movement on the <b>L</b> foot is always written first, e.g. BA/HD L/ R
(1/4)	Quarter	90° turn (1/4 turn) usually written with a direction indicator as (1/4L)
(1/2)	Half	180° turn (1/2 turn) usually written with a direction indicator (1/2L)
(3/4)	Three Quarters	270° turn (3/4 turn) usually written with a direction indicator as (3/4L)
( )	Comments or Special Movements	Round brackets have been used for further explanation about the step or for direction (as above).
[ ]	All in one direction	Square brackets indicate that all movements within should be done in the direction indicated, eg. [DS DS DS] (FWD)
-	Dash	A dash indicates that consecutive movements are done on the same foot, e.g. DS-DR or SLR-S etc. If however it does not appear consecutive when written down like in a Stagger, where the T and H have a (P) between them, <b>the Dash is not used.</b>

**NOTE:**

See **Notes Page** in the Step Dictionary for:  
FLICK/SLAP, JUMP BACK & CLICK, REPLACE, SPLIT, RLOD and O&B.