locally

Let $\mathfrak{M}$ be a class of mappings between compact spaces. A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between continua is said to be *locally* $\mathfrak{M}$ provided that for each point $x \in X$ there is a closed neighborhood V of x such that $f(V)$ is is a closed neighborhood of $f(x)$ and that the restriction $f|V$ is in $\mathfrak{M}$ (see [59, Chapter 4, Section C, p. 18]).

locally confluent

A mapping f from a space X onto a space Y is *locally confluent* if, for each point y of Y, there is an open set U containing y such that $f^{-1}(\overline{U})$ is confluent.

local homeomorphism

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]):
– a *local homeomorphism* provided that for each point $x \in X$ there exists a an open neighborhood U of x such that $f(U)$ is an open neighborhood of $f(x)$ and that f restricted to U is a homeomorphism between U and $f(U)$.

local separating point

A point p of a locally compact separable metric space L is a *local separating point* of L provided there exists an open set U of L containing p and two points x and y of the component containing p of U such that $U \setminus \{p\}$ is the sum of two mutually separated point sets, one containing x and the other containing y.

MO-mapping

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]):
– an *MO-mapping* provided that it can be represented as the composition of two mappings, $f = f_2 \circ f_1$ such that f_1 is open and f_2 is monotone.

monotone

A continuous function $f : X \to Y$ is said to be *monotone* provided $f^{-1}(y)$ is connected for each $y \in Y$.