

Note on Transliteration and Dates

Note on Transliteration

The following rules of transliteration have been applied:

- Original passages and individual words from Indic languages are transliterated from their original scripts into the Latin script according to the Report of the Transliteration Committee at the 10th Orientalist Congress in Geneva, 1894, which is reaffirmed in ISO 15919: 2001.
- The inherent ‘a’ (pronounced [ə] in Modern Standard Hindi) that is syncopated in unstressed open syllables in modern Indian languages is retained in the transliteration of Sanskrit and vernacular verses, but is often omitted from individual terms quoted in the main text.
- The final ‘a’ ([ə]) of Indic words is omitted in well-known names and places, following common conventions; for example, Sūrdās is used instead of Sūradāsa.
- Terms established in both Sanskrit and vernacular traditions are often transliterated according to Sanskrit conventions.
- For vernacular verses and terms, the notation specific to the language is followed. For instance, in the transliteration of Punjabi ś and ṣ represent allophonic variants of a postalveolar fricative phoneme /ś/. This also applies in tatsama words.
- Diacritics in the names of modern authors writing in Indian languages have been retained in bibliographical references.
- Well-known names, titles, and place-names have been used in their adapted English form in the body of the text.

Abbreviation for Calendrical term

vs *Vikrama saṁvatsara*; 57 or 56 years before the common era, depending on the corresponding start of the year