

# Note on Transliteration, Transcription and Glossing

The transliteration is based on the system ISO 15919 with the following deviations from it:

- if an anusvara is used in the same way as an anunasika, that is to mark a nasalised vowel, it is represented with a tilde, e.g. बूँद or बूँद *bū̃d*, आँख or आँख *ā̃kh*;
- if an anusvara marks a nasal preceding a stop, it is represented with *m̃* (not *m̄*);
- ऋ / ॠ is represented with *ṛ* (not *ṙ*).

The transcription uses the International Phonetic Alphabet (2015).

## Glossing

In the articles that use morphological glosses the level of glossing varies depending on the objective of the article. Basically we follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>) occasionally complementing them with the abbreviations from the Wikipedia List of glossing abbreviations <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_glossing\\_abbreviations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_glossing_abbreviations)>, which is compiled from various academic sources.

A note is due here on the marking of postpositions in Hindi and its dialects. As their status is contestable in all positions except after pronouns, they are marked as clitics (with the preceding sign =) only after pronouns.