Transliteration

Where the transliteration of Tibetan in the footnotes and appendices to this volume does not follow the standard modified Wylie system, it accords with the more rigorous codicological system adopted by editors of the Old Tibetan Documents Online portal (see under “Editorial Policy” at https://otdo.aa-ken.jp/). For instance, the reverse gi gu is transliterated with the upper case “I” and stacked letters that are not found in the Classical Tibetan orthography of indigenous words are transliterated with the “+” sign (e.g., dhi with a subscribed ha is d+hi), the sign marking the beginning of a folio, paragraph, etc. is transliterated with $ and the anusvāra is transliterated with M (capital letter).

Tibetan terms and other foreign terms are given in italics. Exceptions are place names and personal names. These are spelled according to the orthography in the main text of the Dba’ bzhed or other source being quoted, for example Bodhisatva (with one “t”; see also Chapter 2, footnote 9), disregarding any interlinear amendments or additions. In proper nouns, the first letter is capitalised, as opposed to the root letter. Family names are capitalized alongside personal names, where both can be established, e.g. “Sba Gsas snang” for Gsas snang of the Sba family. Similarly, titles or honorific elements within names are also capitalized, e.g., Khri Srong Ide btsan, where Khri is a royal title added to the name Srong Ide btsan.

When quoting secondary sources, their authors’ spellings have been retained but their transliteration system has been brought into line with that of the volume. This means that hyphens and diacritics have been removed (e.g. daṅ-po is converted to dang po) and names capitalised by their first letter rather than their root letter. The exception to this is in the case of bibliographic information, where accuracy may be required in order to find sources. Please consult the Bibliography for the abbreviations used for exemplars or the Testimony of Ba tradition in this volume.