STYLE GUIDE

Referencing

For referencing and other standard academic conventions, I have mostly

followed the UK's *Modern Humanities Research Association Style Guide*, version

2.3, as advised by the Faculty of Theology and Religion at the University of

Oxford. However, I have not italicised Sanskrit and Gujarati words or titles of

primary sources (i.e. those abbreviated below); the sheer number of their

occurrence would have made for cumbersome reading.

Quotations from primary sources, of whatever length, have been indented and

formatted with single spacing to highlight their primacy. Excerpts from

secondary sources are incorporated into the running text within quotation

marks.

Translations

Unless otherwise stated, all translations from Sanskrit, Gujarati and Hindi works

are my own. For the Vacanāmrut, I used the latest Gujarati edition, published in

2010 with extensive footnotes and appendices (696 pages), but also consulted

the revised English version, for which I was a part of the team of translators and

a member of the editorial committee. Where I have deviated from this

translation, with minor modifications only, it is primarily to suit this more

academically-oriented project. For all other works, I have used the original text

only.

Transliteration

For the Romanisation of Sanskrit text from the Devanagri script, I have used the standard scheme established by the International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration.

On the whole, I have followed the same rules when transliterating Gujarati. However, it should be noted that there is a loss in phonemic length of vowels, especially the 'a' when conjoined with the final consonant of a morpheme. Thus, in practice, although one might write 'પ્રગટ', for example, it is usually pronounced in Gujarati as 'pragaṭ' (as opposed to 'pragaṭa' in Sanskrit). Also, the 'ઋ' is more commonly pronounced as 'ru', so 'Vacanāmṛta', 'Prakṛti' and 'kṛpā', for example, are pronounced in Gujarati as 'Vacanāmrut', 'Prakruti' and 'krupā'. This may cause some confusion for words which are written identically in both Sanskrit and Gujarati, but are pronounced differently, such as these last three words and many others. As a rule, I have kept the Sanskrit as the default pronunciation, except when citing words explicitly from Gujarati sources. For accuracy, I have transliterated these words as they are commonly pronounced in Gujarati. With the absence of the retroflexive 'ળ' in Sanskrit, but which is common in Gujarati, I have denoted it with 'ḷ', which should not be confused with the rare Sanskrit vocalic 'ḹ'.

Sanskrit and Gujarati passages of special interest or importance are provided, in transliteration, alongside their English translation, so Sanskrit and Gujarati

readers can see how the translation was rendered and to appreciate key terms that may not be immediately apparent in translation. Within the text, I have sometimes placed Sanskrit or Gujarati words in parentheses after my English translations when useful and relevant.

As is becoming common innovation, I have sometimes applied English suffixes to Sanskrit and Gujarati words to form such modifiers as māyic, śāstric, sampradāyic, brahmic, etc. Their spellings thus follow English conventions rather than the Sanskrit or Gujarati, as in 'Vedic', 'yogic' and 'Upaniṣadic', etc., rather than 'Vaidika', 'yaugika' and 'Aupaniṣadika', as it would be otherwise. I have generally not ventured much beyond adjectives, though this rule could easily be extended to adverbs as well, to form such useful terms as 'yogically', 'sampradāyically', and others.

Finally, for the names of Indian authors and editors, I have followed their own choice of English spelling, except when the name appears on the Sanskrit title page of a work, in which case it is spelled according to international scholarly usage.

Abbreviations

Titles of texts and, in the case of the Vacanāmrut, its major sections, have been abbreviated when used in citations. For the Vacanāmrut, I follow the system used in the English version, itself partly adopted from the common Gujarati system, and for the Upaniṣads, I have adopted the abbreviations used by Olivelle in his

Oxford World's Classics translation. Within the text, I have preferred to use the full names of sources wherever appropriate.

The list of abbreviations is as follows:

AU	Aitareya Upaniṣad
BG	Bhagavad-Gītā
BP	Bhāgavata-Purāṇa
BS	Brahmasūtras
BU	Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad
CU	Chāndogya Upaniṣad
IU	Īśā Upaniṣad
KaU	Kaṭha Upaniṣad
KeU	Kena Upaniṣad
MuU	Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad
MāU	Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad
PU	Praśna Upaniṣad
SU	Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad
SB	Svāminārāyaṇa-Bhāṣya
SV	Svāminī Vāto
TU	Taittirīya Upaniṣad
Vac. Amd.	Vacanāmrut Amdāvād

Vac. Gaḍh. I	Vacanāmrut Gaḍhaḍā I
Vac. Gaḍh. II	Vacanāmrut Gaḍhaḍā II
Vac. Gaḍh. III	Vacanāmrut Gaḍhaḍā III
Vac. Jet.	Vacanāmrut Jetalpur
Vac. Kār.	Vacanāmrut Kāriyāṇī
Vac. Loyā	Vacanāmrut Loyā
Vac. Pan.	Vacanāmrut Pancāḷā
Vac. Sār.	Vacanāmrut Sāraṅgpur
Vac. Var.	Vacanāmrut Vartāl
VR	Vedarasa