

METHOD OF CITING AUTHORITIES

The numbers given in the footnotes, when citing authorities, refer to the verses or lines or pages as indicated below :

(1) The number following the title indicates the number of the verse, e.g. M.Tv. 59 means *Mutal Tiruvantāti*, verse 59; T.Pv 28 means *Tirup. pāvai*, verse 28 and so on.

(2) When two numbers are used, the first number denotes the hymn or chapter (adhyāya, praśna, valli, anuvāka, khāṇḍa etc.) or kūtai and the second one, the verse or line in it. e.g. Tol. 3: 45 means *Tolkappiyam*, Book 3, cuttiram 45; Perum. Tm. 8: 6 means *Perumal Tirumoli*, Hymn 8, verse 6; Sv. Up. 5: 13 means *Svetāśvatara Upaniṣad*, fifth adhyāya, verse 13; PRN. 23: 13 means *Puṛanānūru*, verse 23, line 3, and so on.

(3) When three numbers are used, the first denotes the work, the *Tirumoli* or *Tirumuṟai*, the second the hymn, and the third the verse. e.g. T.V.M. 6.9: 7 means *Tiruvāymoli* 6, hymn 9, and verse 7; mere number such as 7.96: 9 means *Tirumurai* 7, hymn 96, verse 9; Ch. Up. 3.14: 2 means *Chāṇḍogya Upaniṣad*, third prapāṭhaka, fourteenth khāṇḍa verse 2; CLP. 3.22; 11 42-48 means *Cilapatikāram*, kantam 3, katai 22, lines 42 to 48 and so on.

(4) In the case of other books of commentary or of scholarship, the number refers to the page or pages and is preceded by p or pp.

(5) Wherever words or phrases are quoted from the texts, their transliterated forms are indicated by double marks of quotation, and the translated version of the same by single marks of quotation. In all other cases, the diacritical marks alone easily distinguish them as transliterated words or phrases. Wherever translated versions alone are given, they are denoted by double marks of quotation.