Notes on Transcription and Transliteration of Asian Languages

ibetan terms are provided in both simplified phonetic transcription and in transliteration adapted from the Wylie system in order to render the readings more accessible while providing precise references for the spelling. The phonetic transcription is from the THL Simplified Phonetic Transcription of Standard Tibetan but in line with the approach followed by *The Treasury of Lives*. Already established convention has been taken into account. In the first occurrence, Tibetan names or terms are transliterated in parentheses according to the Wylie system: for example, Tubten Gyatso (Thub bstan rgya mtsho). For the Tibetan names for which we want to specify the Chinese form, we use pinyin, but hyphenating between words, for example 判已言材 would be written Zhaba-Jicun.

Chinese terms are romanized according to the pinyin system. In the first occurrence, Chinese names or terms are first written in pinyin and followed by the traditional Chinese characters, for example, Zeng Jize 曾紀澤.

For Manchu names included within this volume that have not been identified through the Ming-Qing Name Authority File database maintained by the Academia Sinica¹ and for which we don't know or cannot easily guess what the original Manchu name would have been, we followed the convention to write out the Manchu name using pinyin, but hyphenating between characters, for instance, 聯豫 would be written Lian-yu.

For Russian terms, we use the Library of Congress Transliteration Style for Russian followed by the Cyrillic form, for example "historical moment" (Rus. *istoricheskii moment исторический момент*).

Japanese terms follow Hepburn.

For Thaï names, we use the Royal Thai General System of Transcription (RTGS) published by the Royal Academy.²



https://newarchive.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/sncaccgi/sncacFtp?@@1299190056

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Thai_General_System_of_Transcription