

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Aṅguttara Nikāya (followed by Nipāta and discourse number)
D	Dīgha Nikāya (followed by discourse number)
Dh	Dhammapada (followed by verse number)
DhA	Dhammapada Commentary
It	Iti-vuttaka (followed by discourse number)
J	Jātaka (followed by verse number)
Kh	Khuddaka-pāṭha (followed by discourse number)
M	Majjhima Nikāya (followed by discourse number)
Pv	Peta-vatthu (followed by discourse number)
S	Saṃyutta Nikāya (followed by Saṃyutta number and discourse number)
Sn	Sutta-nipāta (followed by chapter number and discourse number)
Ud	Udāna (followed by discourse number)

Please note that the middle dot is used, as in *maṅgalam·uttamaṃ* (= *maṅgalam* + *uttamaṃ*) to show when the *niggahīta* ‘ṃ’ at the end of a word has been changed to a nasal (m, as in the example above, but sometimes appears as ñ and n), and when the final vowel has been changed to a semi-vowel, as in *bhavatv·antarāyo* (= *bhavatu* + *antarāyo*). In these examples the *niggahīta* ‘ṃ’ at the end of a word or final vowel have changed for one or both of two reasons: easy of pronunciation, and constraint of the metre in verse. Middle dots have been used to show when a euphoric consonant has been added for ease of pronunciation, as in *idha·m·āhu* (= *idha* + *āhu*).

Also, hyphens have been added to compounds to show the individual component words and also to make reading easier, as for example in *purisa-damma-sārathi*. Other cases, such as in *aggappasāda* (= *agga* + *pasāda*), where the first consonant is doubled within a compound, or when a final vowel is somehow modified by an initial vowel within a compound, as in *atītānāgata* (*atīta* + *anāgata*), a hyphen has not been added.