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Framing the conquest: Bactrian local rulers and Arab muslim domination of Bactria (31-128 AH/651-746 CE)

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Framing the Conquest

Bactrian Local Rulers and Arab Muslim Domination of

Bactria (31–128 AH/651–746 CE)

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Note on conventions

The Arabic transliteration follows the system employed by the *International Journal of Middle East Studies (IJMES)*. However, placenames are not transliterated. Names of the regions like the Hijaz, Iraq, and Khurasan or the areas like Faryab, Baghlan, Samarkand, Nishapur and Kunduz are spelt commonly, which can be found on Google Maps easily. All Arabic words and technical terms are italicised. Exceptions are those terms that are familiar in English usage (e.g., Islam, caliph, hajj, Qur'an). Unless otherwise indicated, translations of Arabic words and passages are my own.

Bactrian personal names and technical terms are not transliterated. However, their forms in the Greek alphabet reproduced by Nicholas Sims-Williams are given to allow the reader to see how they look in Bactrian documents. Place names like Samangan, spelt as Samingan (*σαμινγανο*) in Bactrian documents, remain the same only when the relevant Bactrian document is discussed. The Turkic titles like *χαγανο* and *ταρχανο* that are mentioned in Bactrian documents and also known from the Arabic narratives follow Arabic transliteration based on the *IJMES* guidelines. Bactrian names mentioned in Arabic documents follow the same idea. Translation of Bactrian texts is all borrowed from Sims-Williams. The contextualisation of the Bactrian documents is mine, and any possible misinterpretation of them is only mine and not the translator's. Transliteration of the Sogdian names and technical terms follows the English translation of V. A. Livshits' *Sogdian epigraphy of Central Asia and Semirech'e* (London: School of Oriental and African Studies, 2015). Transliteration of Sanskrit terms follows the *IAST* system.

Transliteration of Middle Persian names and technical terms follow D. N. MacKenzie's *A Concise Pahlavi Dictionary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1971). Exceptions are the titles and names of the Sasanian kings that are spelled commonly as in most of the publications related the Sasanian history. For instance, *šāh*, *Pērōz*, *Husraw*, *Šābuhr* and *Xwarāsān* are spelled as *shāh*, *Peroz*, *Khusrow*, *Shapur* and *Khurasan*. The terms such as *xwadāy* and personal names like *Xwarazād* that are mentioned in the Arabic narratives related to the conquests follow Arabic transliteration based on the *IJMES* guidelines. Transliteration of New Persian names and technical terms follows the *IJMES* transliteration guidelines. Like the Arabic, translation of Persian terms and passages are mine.

Throughout the dissertation, Islamic lunar *hijrī* (AH) and Common Era (CE) dating are ordinarily used when introducing events. If the year is according to the Bactrian calendar, it is

mentioned, and the equivalent year in Common Era (CE) is provided. If a date does not follow CE, it represents Common Era.

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