



Instructions for Authors

Scope

Indo-Iranian Journal (IJ), founded in 1957, focuses on the ancient and medieval languages and cultures of South Asia and of pre-Islamic Iran. It publishes articles on Indo-Iranian languages (linguistics and literatures), such as Sanskrit, Avestan, Middle Iranian and Middle & New Indo-Aryan. It publishes specialized research on ancient Iranian religion and the Indian religions, such as the Veda, Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism (including Tibetan). The journal welcomes epigraphical studies as well as general contributions to the understanding of the (pre-modern) history and culture of South Asia. Illustrations are accepted. A substantial part of the *Indo-Iranian Journal* is reserved for reviews of new research. Twice a year it contains a detailed bibliography of all publications received. The Journal predominantly publishes articles in English and occasionally in French and German.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance.

Submission

Submissions to the journal should be sent by e-mail to the *Editors-in-Chief*.

Manuscript files Submissions to the journal should be in Word or RTF and in PDF with the fonts embedded or in TeX/LaTeX and PDF with the fonts embedded.

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Books for review and book reviews should be sent to the *Book Review Editor*:

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All submitted papers will be subject to peer review. Papers that are submitted for initial consideration should be complete, including affiliation details, abstract, keywords, all notes, bibliographical references, tables, etc. The manuscript pages should be numbered consecutively and have wide margins on all sides. The final draft of a manuscript accepted for publication should be submitted electronically (in Word or RTF and in PDF with the fonts embedded or in TeX/LaTeX and PDF with the fonts embedded). Final versions must be proofread carefully before submission. The e-mail- and postal address of the corresponding author should be included in the title page of the final manuscript. The e-mail address need not be published if you do not wish it to be, but must be provided to the editors and publisher.

Submission Requirements

Language

Articles and book reviews should preferably be written in English, but contributions in German or French are also accepted.

Fonts, Transliteration and Orthography

Where possible, all examples from languages not using the Latin alphabet, in particular Asian languages, should be transliterated using an accepted system of transliteration. For more specific guidelines, see the Appendix. Authors should use their chosen system consistently throughout the manuscript. Where no standard system has been adopted in the literature (e.g., examples of certain dialects never described before), use symbols to represent sounds that are as close to the IPA symbols as possible, and give explanations where appropriate. Where a transliteration system is already used in the literature, no new transliteration system invented by the author will be accepted.

Italics and Bold

Italics should only be used for other languages than the main article language, for the title of texts, and the third level headings. Underlined text will be changed to italics.

Bold should only be used in exceptional cases of extra emphasis, and for the main headings.



Manuscript Structure

Articles should be assembled in the following order: title page, abstract, keywords, introduction, content-related sections (each section with an appropriated heading text, not numbers), conclusions, acknowledgements, appendixes, reference list, tables, figure legends (grouped together).

The journal reserves the right to conform contributions to its style. Please avoid the use of justification and bold-face or underlined type. Do not hyphenate words at the end of a line. TAB should be restricted to a paragraph indent. For general rules on style, see the *Chicago Manual of Style* (chicagomanualofstyle.org, 15th ed., University of Chicago Press, 2003, or the most recent edition) or the *MLA Style Guide*.

Title Page

- The first page of an article should contain the title of the paper, the name(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s), and the name, e-mail address and postal address of the author to whom correspondence, proofs, and off-prints should be sent.
- Title in roman type (capitals for the first letter of main words) should be as brief and informative as possible.
- Authors names in roman type as normally used by the author, first name followed by family name, names separated by commas and between the last two names by 'and', references to affiliations as superscripts, in ascending order (e.g., "Peter Breiner¹ and Oric Basirov²", "Peter Breiner^{1,2}").
- Affiliations where the work has been done should be indicated under the authors in roman type. When the authors are based at different organizations, this should be indicated in superscript in front of the organizations (e.g., ¹University of Leiden –corresponding to the references under 'authors').
- Postal and e-mail addresses of the corresponding author must be added.

Abstract

Articles should include a short abstract in English (100 to 150 words), which should mention all the principal facts and conclusions set forth in the paper.

Keywords

Four to six keywords (in lower case and separated by commas) should be added, for indexing purposes.

Section Headings

First level headings in **bold**, capitals for first letter of main words (Abstract, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References or other variants if appropriate), flush left, separated by white lines from text.



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Second level headings in *bold italics*, capitals for first letter of main words, flush left, but without a white line separating them from the following text.

Third level headings are in roman, but without a white line separating them from the following text.

Paragraphs must be indented (except after headings) and not be separated from each other by an empty line.

Capital Letters

Capitals should only be used for the first letter of main words of title and headings, first letters of sentences, first letters of proper names and first letters of specific words (e.g., Table, Fig.) that should be emphasized.

Footnotes

Use footnotes, not endnotes. References to the bibliography should be given briefly in footnotes rather than in the main text. Please only give the first and last name of the author, the year in parentheses and, if applicable, the page number(s) in the following manner: Peter Breiner (1996), 158-167.

The complete details of all references should be given in a list of references at the end of the paper, in alphabetical order.

Tables

References to tables in the text should consist of the complete word, first letter capital (also in the middle of a sentence or in brackets) + number in Arabic numerals. Examples: Table 7 or (Table 7).

Tables should be kept as simple as possible. Use of bold type and capitalized words must be avoided.

Vertical lines will be deleted and horizontal lines must be limited to the minimum, data ordered in a convenient way. Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals and include a title. The title should give all details that are needed to understand the table.

Figures

Figure captions should not be attached to the figures but should be typewritten on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript.

Figures should be drawn for reproduction within the typesetting area of the Journal (110 x 175 mm), leaving enough space for the figure captions. Figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals and include a title.

Illustrations must be provided in a digital format:

- Line drawings. Bitmapped files (.tif, .jpg) should have a resolution of at least 600 p.p.i. at 100% size.
- Halftones. Grayscale illustrations, bitmapped files (.tif, .jpg) should have a resolution of at least 300 p.p.i. at 100% size.



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References to figures should consist of the complete word only at the beginning of a sentence and in the figure captions; otherwise the abbreviations “Fig.” or “Figs” are used. Examples: Fig. 1, (Fig. 1), Figs 1, 2.

Publication

Proofs

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to the designated author by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. The proofs should be returned promptly within the period requested, with no corrections marked other than those made in the typesetting or conversion process.

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Scripts in 'Latin' Transliteration

Computer Operating Systems

Make sure you use an appropriate operating system, such as Windows XP or Vista, or Mac OS X v.10.4.x or 10.5.x. Although we have not tested this, the combination Linux and OpenOffice should also work well.

Word Processing

Windows users should use MS Office Word 2003; Word 2007 users should save their documents in .doc (not .docx) format.

Macintosh users should use either MS Word 2004 (version 11.x), 2008 (version 12.x), Mellel, Nisus Writer Pro, Nisus Writer Express, or Pages. As to the MS Word version designated as 'X' (version 10): this is not Unicode-capable and it can therefore not be used.

Authors should save their documents in .doc (Microsoft Word) or .rtf (Rich Text) format, as well as in PDF format. Please check your documents carefully before you submit them; the PDF document should be checked especially for special characters and non-Latin and historic scripts: make sure you embed your fonts.

Fonts

Make sure you use a Unicode-friendly font such as the Brill (brill.com/about/brill-fonts). Although there are currently many Unicode fonts in existence, very few exist that offer a wide range of transliteration characters such as *h*, *m*, and *ş* which are available not only in roman format but also in italic. One (free) set of fonts which provides both is the Charis SIL Unicode family, available from sil.org.

Please be aware that some combinations of base letter + diacritic(s) are not defined separately as 'precomposed' characters: for instance, there is no 'precomposed' capital version of the letter *ĵ*. It must be composed of *J* and *ˇ* (combining caron), which gives *Ĵ*.

To find the essential combining diacritics, the chart of the Unicode Range Combining Diacritical Marks 0300-036F will prove helpful. See below, 5) Combining diacritics; vocalic *r* and *l*. An extensive list of precomposed transliteration characters such as *h*, *m*, IJ_special_characters.doc, version 1.2, 9 March 2009 page 1 of 8 and *ş* can be found below, 6) List of 'latin' transliteration characters and their Unicode hexadecimal values; this list contains not only transliteration characters commonly used in Indo-Iranian but also rarer characters used in European languages.

Keying Unicode Code Points by Hexadecimal Number

No standard input method/keyboard exists which covers all transliteration characters which are in current scholarly use. It is, however, possible to use the Unicode codes to reach all characters. In the list of transliteration characters below each is accompanied by a hexadecimal value (hexadecimal – or 'base-16' – numbers run from 0 to 9 and then up from A to F). With the aid of these and with the right software



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it is possible to input the 'special' characters. 4.1) Windows XP and Vista: you need MS Office Word 2003 or better. After keying the four-position hex number press Alt-X and the code will be converted to the character or symbol. This works as a toggle: press Alt-X again and the code will reappear. [It does not matter whether you key uppercase or lowercase letters.] 4.2) Mac OS X v. 10.4.x/10.5.x: you need to activate the Unicode hex keyboard/input method, which is present on all recent Mac OS X versions.

Apple menu → System

Preferences → Personal: International → Input Menu button → Checkmark "On" next to "Unicode Hex Input." If it was not visible already a keyboard menu appears in the menu bar near the right-hand side. You use this keyboard to input the fourposition hex codes: press down the Option (/Alt) key, type the four-position code, and release the Option key; the character or symbol will then appear. [It does not matter whether you key uppercase or lowercase letters.]

Combining Diacritics; Vocalic r and l

Many character-plus-diacritic combinations have been defined in the Unicode Standard and they can be found in the list below (6) List of 'latin' transliteration characters and their Unicode hexadecimal values), but not all that our authors may need. Fortunately, the Unicode Standard provides for this through the mechanism of Combining Diacritical Marks: any character may carry one or more combining diacritics. The correct Unicode way to type ('encode') these characters with combining characters is: base character (consonant or vowel), followed by one or more combining diacritics below, followed by one or more combining diacritics above. The Charis SIL Unicode fonts contain all relevant combining diacritics as defined in Unicode's Combining Diacritical Marks range. Combining diacritics are keyed from the base character outwards, so if two combining diacritics are to appear below a base character, the one nearest the base character must be keyed first. Combining characters below must be keyed before combining characters

above. To give an example, the way to type vocalic *r* and *l*, both short and long, is as follows (the numbers are in hexadecimal format, as in the Unicode code chart):

ṛ 0072 0325 (r+◌◌)

Ṛ 0052 0325 (R+◌◌)

ṝ 0072 0325 0304 (r+◌◌+◌◌)

Ṝ 0052 0325 0304 (R+◌◌+◌◌)

l̄ 006C 0325 (l+◌◌)

Ḷ 004C 0325 (L+◌◌)

ḷ

l̄̄ 006C 0325 0304 (l+◌◌+◌◌)

Ḹ 004C 0325 0304 (L+◌◌+◌◌)

(Please note that *r* Ṛ Ṝ Ṝ̄ Ḷ Ḹ and Ḹ̄ are also available in the Unicode Standard as precomposed characters.)



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List of 'Latin' Transliteration Characters and their Unicode Hexadecimal Values

Some Greek characters have been added that are in frequent iranicist use.

ʾ 02BE (translit. of Ar. <i>hamza</i> /Heb. <i>'aleph</i>)	ε 0119 Ε 0118
ˁ 02BF (translit. of Ar. <i>'ayn</i> /Heb. <i>'ayin</i>)	ě 011B Ě 011A
ã 00E3 Ã 00C3	è 0205 È 0204
ā 0101 Ā 0100	ê 0207 Ê 0206
ǎ 0103 Ă 0102	ę 1EB9 Ę 1EB8
ǎ 01CE Ă 01CD	ə 0259 Æ 018F
ą 0105 Ą 0104	ε 025B Ε 0190
å 00E5 Å 00C5	ġ 1E1F Ġ 1E1E
á 01FB Á 01FA	ĝ 011D Ĝ 011C
à 0201 À 0200	ğ 011F Ğ 011E
â 0203 Â 0202	ġ 0121 Ģ 0120
à 1E9A — —	ġ 0123 Ģ 0122
æ 0250	g 01E5 G 01E4
æ 00E6 Æ 00C6	ğ 01E7 Ğ 01E6
æ 01E3 Æ 01E2	ġ 01F5 Ģ 01F4
é 01FD É 01FC	ġ 1E21 Ģ 1E20
ḃ 0180	γ 0263 Ḃ 0194
ḃ 1E03 Ḃ 1E02	γ 03B3
Ḅ 1E07 Ḃ 1E06	ḥ 1E25 Ḥ 1E24
β 03B2	ḥ 1E2B Ḥ 1E2A
ç 00E7 Ç 00C7	ḥ 1E96 — —
ć 0107 Ć 0106	ĥ 0125 Ĥ 0124
č 010D Č 010C	ħ 0127 Ħ 0126
ć 010B Ć 010A	ħv 0195 Ħv 01F6
ĉ 0109 Ĉ 0108	h 02B0 — —
d' 010F Ď 010E	ĩ 0129 Ĩ 0128
ď 0111 Ď 0110	ī 012B Ī 012A
đ 1E0B Đ 1E0A	ï 012D Ĭ 012C
đ 1E0D Đ 1E0C	ÿ 01D0 Ÿ 01CF
đ 1E0F Đ 1E0E	ı 012F İ 012E
ð 03B4	ì 0209 Ì 0208
ē 0113 Ē 0112	î 020B Î 020A
é 1E17 É 1E16	ı 0268 İ 0197
è 1E15 È 1E14	ı 0131 (Turkish etc.)
ë 0115 Ě 0114	İ 0130 (Turkish etc.)
é 0117 Ê 0116	ĵ 0135 Ĵ 0134



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ǰ 01F0 (for capital J, use J+combining caron [◌̇] , 030C)	ó 1E53 Ó 1E52
ǰ 025F — —	ò 1E51 Ò 1E50
ķ 1E33 Ƙ 1E32	oe 0153 OE 0152
ķ 0137 Ƙ 0136	ŋ 01A3 Ņ 01A2
ķ̇ 01E9 Ƙ̇ 01E8	ṗ 1E57 Ṗ 1E56
ķ̈ 1E31 Ƙ̈ 1E30	ř 0155 Ř 0154
ķ̉ 1E35 Ƙ̉ 1E34	ŗ 0157 Ř 0156
χ 03C7	ř̇ 0159 Ř̇ 0158
Í 013A Í 0139	ř̈ 0211 Ř̈ 0210
Ĳ 013C Ĳ 013B	ř̉ 0213 Ř̉ 0212
Ĳ̇ 013E Ĳ̇ 013D	ŕ 0280 Ŗ 01A6
Ĳ̈ 0140 Ĳ̈ 013F	ŕ 0281 — —
Ĳ̉ 0142 Ĳ̉ 0141	ŗ̇ 1E5B Ŗ̇ 1E5A
Ĳ̊ 1E37 Ĳ̊ 1E36	ŗ̈ 1E5D Ŗ̈ 1E5C
Ĳ̋ 1E39 Ĳ̋ 1E38	ŗ̉ 1E5F Ŗ̉ 1E5E
Ĳ̌ 1E3B Ĳ̌ 1E3A	ł 027A — —
ṁ 1E41 Ṃ 1E40	ł 027B — —
ṁ 1E43 Ṃ 1E42	ș 1E63 Ș 1E62
uu 026F Uu 019C	ś 015B Ś 015A
ñ 00F1 Ñ 00D1	š 0161 Š 0160
ń 0144 Ń 0143	ș̇ 015D Ș̇ 015C
ņ 0146 Ņ 0145	ș̈ 015F Ș̈ 015E
ņ̇ 014B Ņ̇ 014A	ș̉ 0219 Ș̉ 0218
ņ̈ 0148 Ń̈ 0147	ṥ 1E61 Ṥ 1E60
ņ̉ 1E47 Ņ̉ 1E46	ſ 0283 — —
ņ̊ 1E45 Ń̊ 1E44	ţ 1E6D Ț 1E6C
ņ̋ 1E49 Ņ̋ 1E48	ţ̇ 1E6F Ț̇ 1E6E
õ 00F5 Õ 00D5	ţ̈ 021B Ț̈ 021A
ø 00F8 Ø 00D8	ţ̉ 0163 Ț̉ 0162
ø̇ 01FF Ø̇ 01FE	ť 0165 Ț̇ 0164
ō 014D Ō 014C	ť̇ 0167 Ț̇ 0166
ō̇ 014F Ō̇ 014E	ť̈ 1E6B Ț̈ 1E6A
ō̈ 01D2 Ō̈ 01D1	θ 03B8
ő 0151 Ő 0150	ũ 0169 Ū 0168
q̇ 01EB Q̇ 01EA	ũ̇ 016F Ū̇ 016E
q̈ 01ED Q̈ 01EC	ũ̈ 016B Ṻ 016A
ò 020D Ò 020C	ũ̉ 016D Ū̉ 016C
ô 020F Ô 020E	ů 01D4 Ů 01D3
	ų 0173 Ū 0172



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ű 0171 Ű 0170
ù 0215 Ù 0214
û 0217 Û 0216
ü 01D6 Ū 01D5
ú 01D8 Ú 01D7
ű 01DA Ű 01D9
ù 01DC Ù 01DB
ó 028A Ó 01B1
w 1E83 W 1E82
w 1E81 W 1E80
w 1E85 W 1E84
w 0175 W 0174
w 02B7 — —
ý 00FD Ý 00DD
ÿ 1EF3 Ÿ 1EF2
ÿ 00FF Ÿ 0178
ÿ 0177 Ÿ 0176
ÿ 0233 Ÿ 0232
z 1E93 Z 1E92
z 017A Z 0179
z 017C Z 017B
z 017E Z 017D
z 1E93 Z 1E92
z 1E95 Z 1E94
z 01B6 Z 01B5
ij 0133 IJ 0132
ß 00DF
þ 00FE Þ 00DE
đ 00F0 Đ 00D0
z 0292 Z 01B7
ž 01EF Ž 01EE