Instructions for Authors

Scope

Oriens is dedicated to extending our knowledge of intellectual history and developments in the rationalist disciplines in Islamic civilization, with a special emphasis on philosophy, theology, and science. These disciplines had a profoundly rich and lasting life in Islamic civilization and often interacted in complex ways – from the period of their introduction to Islamic civilization in the translation movement that began in the eighth century, through the early and classical periods of development, to the post-classical age, when they shaped even such disciplines as legal theory and poetics. The journal's range extends from the early and classical to the early modern periods (ca. 700-1900 CE) and it engages all regions and languages of Islamic civilization. In the tradition of Hellmut Ritter, who founded Oriens in 1948, the central focus of interest of the journal is on the medieval and early modern periods of the Near and Middle East. Within this framework, the opening up of the sources and the pursuit of philological and historical research based on original source material is the main concern of its editors and contributors. In addition to individual articles, Oriens welcomes proposals for thematic volumes within the series.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

Submission of an article for publication in any of Brill's journals implies the following:

1. All authors are in agreement about the content of the manuscript and its submission to the journal.
2. The contents of the manuscript have been tacitly or explicitly approved by the responsible authorities where the research was carried out.
3. The manuscript has not been published previously, in part or in whole, in English or any other language, except as an abstract, part of a published lecture or academic thesis.
4. The manuscript has not and will not be submitted to any other journal while still under consideration for this journal.
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Submission

Contributions should be submitted by e-mail to the editors: Asad Q. Ahmed (asad.ahmed@berkeley.edu), Robert G. Morrison (rgmorris@bowdoin.edu), Cornelia Schöck (cornelia.schoeck@ruhr-uni-bochum.de).

File Format

Digital manuscripts should be submitted both in Rich Text Format (rtf) and Portable Document Format (pdf).

Submission Requirements

Language

Contributions should be written in English (British or American), French, or German. Spelling should be consistent throughout (except, of course, in quotes and references where the original spelling needs to be retained). Do not use English capitalization rules for languages other than English, but follow the current usage obtaining for these languages.

Unicode and Non-Roman Fonts

In view of a uniform encoding of non-Latin scripts and diacritics used for Roman transliteration of Arabic etc., the use of fonts conforming to the Unicode standard is required. For the handling of special scripts and transliteration, follow the rules given below, and the information provided on the Brill website at: brill.com/resources/authors/publishing-journals-brill/ preparing-your-journal-article-manuscript.

Transliteration

While Oriens does not impose a specific system of transliteration, the rules of the DMG (Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft/German Oriental Society) are recommended as a general guideline. Alternatively, the rules recommended to authors by Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Islam, 3rd edition, may be observed. Most importantly, authors should be consistent in using only one transliteration system throughout a contribution.

The DMG transliteration rules (as contained in Die Transliteration der arabischen Schrift in ihrer Anwendung auf die Hauptliteratursprachen der islamischen Welt and as adopted by DIN 31635) and the EP transliteration charts for Arabic, Persian, Urdu/Hindi/Punjabi, and Ottoman Turkish are given below in an Appendix. A short overview of Brill’s DMG-based transliteration system (including information on the correct input of Unicode characters with diacritics) can be found at brill.com/sites/default/files/special_scripts_handling_arabic.pdf.

For classical Persian, see also Fritz Meier, “Aussprachefragen des älteren Neupersisch,” in Oriens 27/28 (1981): 70-176, esp. 86-104, 134-156. In the transliteration of Persian short vowels, authors should choose
to consistently apply either the system concurrently recommended by DMG and EI\textsuperscript{3} (i.e., ‘a’/‘i’/‘u’) or
the system used by Encyclopaedia Iranica (i.e. ‘a’/‘e’/‘o’) throughout a contribution, e.g. either
Dānišgāh-I Tihrān or Dānešgāh-e Tehrān, etc.

In addition to the general rules of transliteration, the editors would like to ask the authors to pay
particular attention to the following guidelines:

- No matter which specific transliteration guideline an author wishes to follow, ungrammatical
  usage, such as al-madīna l-fāḍila (for al-madīna al-fāḍila), al-mulāḥḥas fi l-ḥikma (for fi l-ḥikma),
or ad-dunyā ḫādīn (for wa-d-dīn), is never acceptable. In the same vein, the utmost care
should be taken to differentiate consistently between the transliteration of tā’ marbūṭa followed
by a sīfa (e.g., maktaba in al-Maktaba al-Miṣrīyya with “-a” at the end) and tā’ marbūta within an
īdāfā (e.g., maktabat in Maktabat Miṣr with “-at” at the end).
- Alif al-waṣl may not be transliterated as a vowel (e.g., write bayna n-nās rather than bayna an-
  nās). Moreover, initial hamza should generally not be transliterated (e.g., write alam rather than
  ‘alam).
- When quoting the title of a book or article which contains transliterated words or when quoting
  a transliterated portion of text from a secondary source, the original transliteration must be
  retained.
- For typesetting reasons it is not acceptable to replace the correct transliteration characters for
  ‘ayn (i.e., ‘, which is Unicode 02BF) and hamza (i.e., ’, which is Unicode 02BE) by any similarly
  looking characters (such as apostrophe, inverted commas, superscript c etc.).
- Arabic suffixes should generally not be attached by a hyphen (e.g. kītābuhū or kītābu-hu, but not
  kītāb-ḥū or kītāb-hu).
- Authors should be consistent in transliterating Arabic diphthongs either as ay and aw or as au
  and ai – and accordingly, ūy/uw as against i̯/ūw – throughout a contribution (e.g. do not use
  both ay and au within the same article).
- The Arabic particles bi’- and li’- should be attached to the following letter by a hyphen, i.e. li-l-bayt
  (instead of lil-bayt) and bi-l-fi’l (instead of bil-fi’l).
- Moreover, the assimilation of the Arabic article al- before sun letters should preferably be
  reflected in the transliteration. However, if an author should choose not to do so, he should do so
  consistently (e.g., either always aš-Šīfā’ or at-ṭabi’ā, etc. or always al-Šīfā’ and al-ṭabi’ā, etc.).
- At the beginning of a name, ibn should be spelled completely, i.e. Ibn Șīnā and not b. Sīnā (as
  opposed to Abū ‘Ali al-Ḥusayn b. Sīnā, which would be correct).
- In transliterated Arabic titles of books, treatises etc., only the initial word, i.e. the leading word
  after K./Kītāb, etc., and proper names will be capitalized. In addition to that, the first word of a
title within a title should also be capitalized (e.g., in Tahāfut at-Tahāfut both words are
capitalized, since the second Tahāfut is a title within a title, etc.). Likewise, in transliterated
names of Arabic publishing houses only the first word and proper names will be capitalized.
Punctuation Marks
All punctuation marks (, ; .) placed next to quotation marks, should generally be included within the quotation marks (e.g. “right,” and not “false”, etc.).
Moreover, if a footnote number is placed next to a punctuation mark, it should generally be placed after the punctuation mark (; ,) unless the context exigently requires it to be arranged differently.

Length
Manuscripts should normally not exceed 15,000 words exclusive of bibliography.

Manuscript Structure
The text must be formatted with 1.5-inch margins and be double-spaced. For all other matters of style such as capitalization and the use of italics, the Chicago Manual of Style (available online at: chicagomanualofstyle.org/contents.html) should be used as a guide.
N.B.: When referring to English titles, English capitalization rules should be observed. However, these capitalization rules should not be extended to titles in languages other than English.

Abstracts and Keywords
Abstracts in English only, or in English and French, not to exceed 100 words, should accompany each submission. Five key words (in English) should be included with the abstracts.

Affiliation and Acknowledgements
The first footnote, marked by an asterisk and not by a number, should contain the following information: Author’s name, author’s affiliation accompanied by the mailing address reduced to its shortest form (if available, a ‘corporate’ zip code is sufficient), author’s e-mail address (e.g. * Cornelia Schöck, Seminar für Orientalistik, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, D-44780 Bochum, Germany, cornelia.schoeck@ruhr-uni-bochum.de). If an author wishes to give acknowledgements, these should be placed in the first footnote marked by an asterisk before the author’s name, affiliation etc.

Headings
If headings are used, they should be as follows:
Heading Level 1
Heading Level 2
Heading Level 3

Bibliography (Reference Style 1)
A list of references cited must be supplied at the end of the manuscript, in the form of a bibliography.
• When the bibliography lists several works by the same author, the author’s name should not be
Instructions for Authors

repeated but should be replaced by a 3-em dash followed by a full stop (i.e. —.) Works by the same author should be listed in chronological sequence.

- For works with more than one author, the names should always be listed in the order in which they appear on the title page. In the bibliography, only the first name is inverted (that is, last name first).

- Subtitles should always be introduced by a colon.

- Only the first-listed or most relevant place of publication should be given. However, if an author should choose to give all places, this should be done consistently throughout the article.

- Series titles should only be included if they might help locate a book or if they might be of particular importance for the given reference. If an author chooses to include a series title, it should be capitalized headline-style, Roman type. The series number (if available) is attached to the series title by a comma and the abbreviation ‘vol.’ (e.g. Islamic Philosophy, Theology and Science: Text and Studies, vol. 60).

- When giving page numbers, the second number is abbreviated to include only the changed part of the first number (e.g., 3-10; 107-8; 415-532). N.B.: When giving a range of years, only the numbers indicating the century are abbreviated (e.g. 720-25; 1423-50; 1980-95).

- When giving page numbers, the numbers alone, preceded by a comma, are sufficient. Only if ambiguity could result, ‘p.’ and ‘pp.’ should be used before the page numbers. If an author should choose to give all page numbers by ‘p.’ and ‘pp.,’ he should do so consistently. When giving line numbers, ‘l.’ and ‘ll.’ should be used; when giving folio numbers, ‘fol.’ and ‘foll.’ should be used.

- Non-Roman Scripts may be used in those instances where necessary, such as in the titles of published works or in terms and extended textual references where transliteration into Roman script is impossible or inadequate.

- All abbreviations used must be explained at the top of the bibliography.

- The bibliography should contain all references cited in the manuscript in one of the following forms:


In the interest of brevity, not all possible cases are covered. For more detailed examples, see below. For all remaining cases, please consult the Chicago Manual of Style.
Footnotes (Reference Style II)

For references and footnotes, use the “humanities format” rather than the author-date format common in the natural and social sciences (being inadequate for references to source materials).

- At first mention of a source, the full bibliographical account should be provided in the footnote. If a reference in a footnote has been mentioned already in an earlier footnote, the footnote should give surname and a brief title only, e.g. Doe, The Book, 23 or Doe, “The Article,” 45.
- Please make sure to observe the formal differences between the citation style in a footnote (style II) and the citation style in the bibliography (style I). As a rule of thumb, the footnote form – in contrast to the bibliography form – does not separate the various items of the bibliographical data by a full stop, lists first an author’s given name and then his surname, and provides the information about place, publisher and date within parentheses.
- For works with more than three authors, the footnote citation should give the name of the first listed author followed by ‘et al.’ without intervening punctuation.
- Series information included in the bibliography can be omitted from footnotes.
- A typical bibliographical reference within a footnote will have one of the following forms:

  1a. Footnote reference to a journal article (reference to a specific page only): John J. Doe, “The Article He Wrote: With a Subtitle,” JESHO 14 (1992): 142. – N.B.: If a footnote refers to a specific page within an article, only that specific page is indicated in the footnote; in such cases, the complete information about the number of pages of the article is given in the bibliography only.


  2a. Footnote reference to an article from an edited book (reference to a specific page only): John J. Doe, “The Article He Wrote,” in The Book They Edited, ed. by John J. Doe and Jane J. Roe (Place: Publisher, Date), 14.


In the interest of brevity, not all possible cases are covered. For more detailed examples, see below. For all remaining cases, please consult the Chicago Manual of Style.
Examples for Bibliographical References

Book — Single Author

Bibliographic Form (Style I):


Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):


Footnote Form (Style II) – Second Mention of the Source (Short Bibliographical Account):

3. Ritter, The Ocean of the Soul, ###.

4. Frank, Beings and Their Attributes, ###.

Book — More Than One Author

Bibliographic Form (Style I):


Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

5. Colette Sirat and Marc Geoffroy, L'original arabe du grand commentaire d'Averroès au De anima d'Aristote: premices de l'édition (Paris: Vrin, 2005), ##.

Corporate Author

Bibliographic Form (Style I):


Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

Instructions for Authors

Chapter From a Book / Edited Volume
Bibliographic Form (Style I):

Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

Footnote Form (Style II) – Second Mention of the Source (Short Bibliographical Account):

Journal Article (One Author)
Bibliographic Form (Style I):

Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

Footnote Form (Style II) – Second Mention of the Source (Short Bibliographical Account):

Journal Article (Two Authors)
Bibliographic Form (Style I):

Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):
Instructions for Authors

Article from an Electronic Source
Bibliographic Form (Style I):

Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

Website (or Part of a Website)
Bibliographic Form (Style I):

Footnote Form (Style II) – First Mention of the Source (Full Bibliographical Account):

Illustrations
Diagrams, charts, maps, plans, and other line drawings that are not embedded into the text files, as well as photographs must be submitted as high-resolution image files (TIFF format). If excessive file size forbids the uploading of images by e-mail, these may be forwarded on CD-ROM while being replaced by low-resolution link copies at the appropriate places in the article.

Production

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Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to the 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. Proofs should be returned promptly.
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