Scope

Oriens (ORIE) 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

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

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
Instructions for Authors

Contributions should be written in American English, 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 for these languages. The metalanguage in French (resp. German) articles should also be French (resp. German). Be consistent in using the particular language in the entire article, i.e., also in the references. For French you should use consistently French style, e.g.:
- use guillemets
- set footnote numbers before interpunction
- use hyphens in page ranges (instead of EN-dashes)
- use EN-dashes instead of EM-dashes in the text
- set a hairspace between character and interpunction
- set no space before an ellipsis

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 with 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/page/PublishinginaBrillJournal/publishing-in-a-brill-journal#prepare.

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 used. Most importantly, authors should be consistent in using only one transliteration system throughout a contribution.

Arabic diphtongs should be transliterated as aw and ay, and double wāw and yā’ by ww and yy, e.g. quwwa, māhiyya. The DMG transliteration signs (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 EI³ 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/page/fonts/fonts-scripts-and-unicode.

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 EI³ (i.e., ‘a’/’e’/’o’) or the system used by the Encyclopaedia Iranica (i.e., ‘a’/’e’/’o’) throughout a contribution, e.g. either Dāništāgh-i Tīhrān or Dānešgāh-e Tehrān, etc.
Instructions for Authors

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-madinat al-fāḍilat (for al-madinat al-fāḍilat), al-mulaḥḥas fī al-ḥikmah (for fī l-ḥikmah), or ad-dinār wa ad-dīn (for wa-d-dīn), is never acceptable. In the same vein, the utmost care should be taken to differentiate consistently between the transliteration of tāʾ marbūṭa followed by a ṣīfa (e.g., maktubah in al-Maktabah al-Miṣrīyyah with “-a” at the end) and tāʾ marbūṭa within an idāfah (e.g., maktubah in Maktabat Miṣr with “-at” at the end).

- No transliteration of tāʾ marbūṭah as ah, but a in the pausal form.

- 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 ʿayn (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., kitābhū or kitābu-hū, but not kitābu-hū or kitābu-hu).

- Authors should be consistent in writing Abū l-.., ilā l-.. or ‘alā l-.. as against Abu l-.., ila l-.. or ‘ala l-.. etc.

- 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-fiʿl (instead of bil-fiʿl).

- 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-Šifāʾ and at-ṭabiʿa etc. or always al-Šifāʾ and al-ṭabiʿa etc.).

- At the beginning of a name, ibn should be spelled completely, i.e., Ibn Sinā and not b. Sinā. In the middle of a name it should be spelled completely only if it is a family name. When it refers to a patronym, then you should spell “b.”.

- In transliterated Arabic titles of books, treatises, etc., only the initial word, i.e., the leading word after K./Kitāb, 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.

- Write ‘inda l-ʿArab instead of ‘ind al-ʿArab or bayna n-nās instead of bayn an-nās.

- For phrases observe complete voweling (including word-final inflectional vowels).
Instructions for Authors

- You should not omit final vowels of pronoun suffixes, prepositions etc. Don’t write kitābuh, but kitābuhu resp. kitābuhū, not ʿalayh, but ʿalayhū resp. ʿalayhu.

- Transliterate Arabic titles in the pausal form.

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks such as commas and periods, when placed next to quotation marks, are enclosed in quotation marks, while semicolons and colons are not.

Question marks and exclamation points are either inside or outside, depending on whether they are part of the original quoted matter or not.

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.

In American English, the closing punctuation of a phrase is supposed to always come inside the quotation marks (e.g., He said: “I will help you,” but he never did).

For American style cf. thepunctuationguide.com/british-versus-american-style.html.

In French, any closing punctuation comes before or after the closing guillemet depending on whether it modifies the quoted text or the whole sentence (e.g., Il lui a demandé : « Veux-tu que je t’aide ? » mais c’était à contre-coeur, but, Il a dit : « Je vais t’aider », mais finalement il n’a rien fait). You should not use double parantheses, brackets etc.

Emphasis

The use of underlining in text is to be avoided.

For Greek texts and texts with Latin scripture emphasis is to be added in italics.

In Arabic texts, red color is to be added.

If italics are already used for a different function, the emphasis is to be highlighted in bold characters. In any case it is to be indicated at the end of the resp. footnote that the emphasis has been added by the author.

In English texts:

- (bold and red added for emphasis) or (italics and red added for emphasis)
- or (italics added for emphasis)
- or (bold added for emphasis)
- or (red added for emphasis)

In French texts:

- (gras et rouge ajoutés) or (italique et rouge ajoutés)
- or (italique ajouté)
- or (gras ajouté)
- or (rouge ajouté)

If every instance of emphasis is added by the author, a single reference is sufficient, e.g.: Here and hereafter: bold, italics, and bold italics added for emphasis.
Instructions for Authors

For French can be added “Pour cet extrait et tous les suivants, rouge et gras ont été ajoutés.”

Length
Manuscripts should normally not exceed 15,000 words excluding the 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/book/ed17/frontmatter/toc.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 exceeding 100 words, should accompany each submission. Five keywords (in English) should be included with the abstracts.

Affiliation and Acknowledgments
The affiliation is to be placed beneath the title, one below other: Author's name, author's affiliation and author's mailing address (e.g., University Professor, Faculty of Philology, Department of Oriental and Islamic Studies, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany cornelia.schoeck@rub.de

Acknowledgments can be added in a separate paragraph with the heading Acknowledgments at the end of the article immediately before the bibliography. Asterisked footnotes are not allowed.

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

Appendix
Appendices are placed at the end of the article before the acknowledgments and bibliography
Bibliography (Reference Style I)
A list of references cited must be supplied at the end of the manuscript, in the form of a bibliography.

- Publishers' names in Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish:
  Capitalization of the first word only, with the exception of proper names and the names of towns that should be capitalized in any case, e.g.:

- Book titles in modern Turkish: French style of only capitalizing the first letter of a book title, with the exception of proper names, for example:
  - İbrahim Kûrānî: hayatı, eserleri ve tasavvuf anlayışı.
  - İslâm düşüncesinin dönüşüm çağındaki Fahreddin er-Râzî.
  - Fahreddin er-Râzî'nin İbn Sinā yorumu ve eleştirisi.

- When the bibliography lists several works by the same author, the author's name should be repeated in every instance. 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). In two-digit numbers there is no abbreviation. N.B.: When giving a range of years, only the numbers indicating the century are abbreviated (e.g., 720-25; 1423-50; 1980-95).

- Qur'ānic Sura and verse are quoted with either colon or comma between the Sura and the verse, and without intermediate space, e.g. 2:30 or 2,30.
Instructions for Authors

- Volume and page number can be quoted with intermediate colon and without intermediate space, e.g. (2:59) for vol. II, page 59.
- 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 ‘fols.’ 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. Consider that this includes also the first names of authors, editors, etc. as you can see in the examples below. 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.
Instructions for Authors

- 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.
- You should use “id.” resp. “ead.” to replace the name of a repeated author.
- 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)


Instructions for Authors

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)

Chapter from a Book / Edited Volume
Bibliographic Form (Style I)
Instructions for Authors

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)

Article from an Electronic Source
Bibliographic Form (Style I)
Instructions for Authors

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

Website (or Part of a Website)

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.

Publication

Proofs
Authors are responsible for checking the page proofs. They will receive a proof in .pdf format by e-mail that should be checked carefully for factual and typographic errors. At this stage, only minor corrections will be allowed. Authors are requested to return any corrections in a single e-mail to the journal manager within one week after receipt of their proofs.

E-offprints
A PDF file of the article will be supplied free of charge by the publisher to authors for personal use. Brill is a RoMEO yellow publisher. The Author retains the right to self-archive the submitted (pre-peer-review) version of the article at any time. The submitted version of an article is the author’s version that has not been peer-reviewed, nor had any value added to it by Brill (such as formatting or copy editing). The Author retains the right to self-archive the accepted (peer-reviewed) version. The accepted version means the version which has been accepted for publication and contains all revisions made after peer reviewing and copy editing, but has not yet been typeset in the publisher’s lay-out. The publisher’s lay-
License to Publish

Copyright and License to Publish

By submitting a manuscript, the author agrees that the copyright for the article is transferred to the publisher if and when the article is accepted for publication. For that purpose the author needs to sign the License to Publish form, which will be sent with the first proofs of the manuscript.

Brill Open Access

Should the author wish to publish the article in Open Access he/she can choose the Brill Open option. This allows for non-exclusive Open Access publication under a Creative Commons license in exchange for an Article Publication Charge (APC), upon signing a special Brill Open Consent to Publish Form. More information on Brill Open can be found on brill.com/brillopen.