



### *Instructions for Authors*

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## Scope

*Quaderni di Studi Arabi* (QSA) was founded in Venice in 1983. A New Series was begun in 2006 by the Istituto per l'Oriente C.A. Nallino in Rome. It is an international, double-blind peer-reviewed journal that aims to provide a forum for interdisciplinary discussion on Arab civilization in its historical-cultural context.

## 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](http://brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance).

## Submission

Submissions should be sent by e-mail to the Editor, Antonella Ghersetti (Department of Asian and North African Studies, Università Ca' Foscari, Venice, Italy) at [qs.quadernistudiarabi@gmail.com](mailto:qs.quadernistudiarabi@gmail.com).

### *Double-blind Peer Review*

QSA *n.s.* uses a double-blind peer review system, which means that manuscript author(s) do not know who the reviewers are, and that reviewers do not know the names of the author(s). When you submit your article, you should submit a separate title page which includes the full title of the manuscript, the names and complete contact details of all authors, the abstract, keywords, and any acknowledgement texts. If you have any, you are requested to include also the ORCID id of all authors. This page will not be accessible to the referees. All other files (manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning author names, institutions, etc. The names of these files and the document properties should also be anonymized.

### *File Format*

Authors should make use of Apple Macintosh or PC format and Unicode fonts (especially the Brill, [brill.com/about/brill-fonts](http://brill.com/about/brill-fonts)); *scheherazade* (16 ppt.) for Arabic. Word is the preferred word processor. The files should be submitted in .doc format and as a PDF file.

## Submission Requirements



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All typescripts must be in their final form in all respects. The Editors will not submit any typescript to reviewers which they do not consider to be satisfactory.

### *Language*

QSA *n.s.* publishes articles in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Manuscripts should conform to the conventions of spelling and punctuation of the language used.

### *Non-Roman Scripts*

Nothing should be put in a non-roman script unless it is essential for the purpose of the article or review.

Arabic can be printed subject to the following considerations:

- Anything which is to be put into any non-roman script must be typed with absolute clarity.
- Any material in a non-roman script which consists of more than a word or two should appear on a separate, new line.
- Vocalization of material in Arabic script should be omitted unless it is essential for the argument.
- Transliterated material is satisfactory for most purposes and is essential for obscurer scripts: the following transliteration system must be observed.

### *Arabic*

The following system must be used consistently throughout.

#### Transliteration of consonants

ʾ b t ṭ ġ ḥ ḫ d ḍ r z s š ṣ ḍ ṭ ṣ ʿ ġ f q k l m n h w y

- ʾ (*hamza*) is not to be used in initial position
- examples: *al-amr*, *Aḥmad*, *amīr al-umarāʾ*, *li-stiqbāl*, *wa-stiqbāl*, *li-amīr*, *wa-amīr*

#### Short and long vowels

- a/ā, i/ī, u/ū
- examples: *Ūlū l-amr*, *Abū l-Faraġ al-Iṣfahānī*, *Ādāb al-mulūk*, *ʿĪsā l-Bābī l-Ḥalabī*,

#### Diphthongs

- examples: *bayt*, *dawla*,

#### The definite article

- examples: *al-šams*, *al-kitāb*

#### *Iḍāfa*

- examples: *Risālat al-Tarbīʿ wa-l-tadwīr*, *Ibn Abī l-Ḥadīd*



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### Feminine ending of nouns:

- *risāla*, Fāṭima l-Zahrā'

### Prepositions preceding indefinite nouns:

- *fī madīna*, *bi-ḥaṭṭ*, *li-ṣāhib*

### Prepositions preceding definite nouns and pronouns:

- *fī l-madīna*, *bi-l-'aql*, *li-l-ṣāhib*, *bi-llatī*, *li-lladīna*, *fī llatī*

### Conjunctions *wa* and *fa*:

- *wa-mu'ānasa*, *wa-l-mu'ānasa*, *fa-mu'ānasa*, *fa-l-mu'ānasa*

### Suffix pronouns:

- *ṣāhibuhu*, *ṣāhibuhā*

### Šadda:

- 'arabī (not 'arabiyy), 'arabiyya (not 'arabīya)

### Personal names:

- Abū l-Farağ, 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib, Ibn al-Nadīm, al-Sarī l-Raffā', Imru' al-Qays
- At the beginning of a sentence names with the article *al-* begin with capital letter: Al-Ġāhiz.

### Familiar Arabic places and names

- Familiar Arabic places or names and other words should generally follow the usual spelling except when part of a longer transliterated Arabic text: Cairo, Medina, Algiers, Abbasid, Sufism, wadi, etc.

### Arabic dialects

- Authors writing on Arabic dialects will employ the systems most suited to their needs but should explain their system at the beginning of their notes.

## Manuscript Structure

### Abstract & Keywords

Articles must have a short abstract (5-10 lines long) and 3-8 keywords on the first page.



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### Capitalization

Only book and article titles in English should have the main words capitalized. Titles in other languages must follow the normal practice for the language in question. For French capitalize the first word of a title, even if the title begins with an article:

*La Critique poétique chez les Arabes, L'Amour courtois en Orient*

Transliterated Arabic titles should be capitalized as follows:

*Kitāb al-Buḥalāʾ, Risāla ilā Walī l-ʿahd, al-ʿUmda fī maḥāsin al-šīʿr wa-ādābihi, Iḥyāʾ ʿulūm al-dīn, Risālat al-Tawābiʿ wa-l-zawābiʿ, Šarḥ al-Mufaššal.*

### Quotations

For quotations within text, use double quotation marks; single quotation marks should be reserved for quotes within quotes.

Words and quotations in italic transliteration or non-roman script do not need quotation marks.

Any material added to a quotation, including [*sic*], should appear in square brackets.

Sources of quotations should be given in footnotes.

### Block Quotations

Quotations longer than about three lines (30 words approx.) should be indented without quotation marks and will be set ultimately in smaller type.

### Italics

Italics must be indicated by using an italic font. Ensure that all diacritics and accents remain clear.

Use italics for the titles of printed books and journals, but do not italicize the word “Koran” (Quran, Corano etc.) or books of the Bible.

Material transliterated from foreign scripts are set in italic.

Common Latin abbreviations are italicized (*ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *e.g.*).

Italics are used for abbreviations where the original full words were in italic.

### Abbreviations

Do not use full stops in abbreviations which consist of sets of initials (*GAL* not *G.A.L.*). Other abbreviations (but not contractions – see below) should be followed by full stops.

Retain full stops for initials in personal names: A.F.L. Beeston (without spaces between A. F. L.).

Omit full stops in contractions (*i.e.*, where the last letter of the word is retained), *e.g.* Dr, St, eds, including contractions of titles of biblical books. Otherwise include a final full stop.

Apart from the rule that no space separates abbreviations of personal names, there should be a space after any abbreviation which is followed by a full stop: p. 63.



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General abbreviations should follow the *Oxford English Dictionary* for English, or authoritative dictionaries for other languages.

*i.e.* and *e.g.* should not be followed by a comma.

Abbreviations of journal titles and well-known encyclopaedias, etc., must be those commonly used: *EL*, *EL<sup>2</sup>*, *EL<sup>3</sup>*, *JESHO*, *SI*, *JSS*, *RSO*, etc.

### Dates

All Islamic dates should be given in the form 700/1300 (*i.e.*, AH followed by AD/CE). None of these abbreviations has full stops.

### References

Articles should give bibliographical references in footnotes in a shortened version (see footnotes, below) and full bibliographical references in the Bibliography. Authors should ensure that bibliographic information supplied is complete and consistent. *QSA n.s.* uses the following conventions:

- Author's names are given in the form used in the original source.
- For more than three authors or editors, *et al.* is used after the first three names.
- Book titles are in italic (see Capitalization, above).
- Titles and subtitles are separated by a colon, regardless of the original form.
- Subtitles begin with a capital letter.
- Series titles are in roman and accompanied by brackets.
- Journal titles are in italic; titles of articles are in roman within double quotation marks.
- Arabic numbers are used for series numbers, regardless of the original form.
- Roman numbers are used for volumes of books, regardless of the original form (e.g., VI, p. 15-36)
- Names of publishers should be given.
- Names of medieval authors should be given in full where there is real danger of confusion.

### Bibliography

#### Books

- Pellat, Ch., *Risāla fī l-Ḥilm 'inda l-'Arab*, Bayrūt, Dār al-kitāb al-ġadīd, 1973.
- Giffen, L.A., *Theory of Profane Love among the Arabs: Development of the Genre*, New York, NYUP, 1971.
- Ibn Bassām, Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad, *Nihāyat al-rutba fī ṭalab al-ḥisba*, ed. Ḥ. al-D. al-Sāmarrā'ī, Baġdād, Maṭba'at al-ma'ārif, 1968.

#### Edited Books

- Editor, A., ed., *The Title of the Book*, Location, Publisher, 2020.
- Editor, A. and B. Editor, eds, *The Title of the Book*, Location, Publisher, 2020.

#### Articles in Journals or Encyclopaedias



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- ‘Abbās, I., “Nazra ġadīda fī ba‘ḍ al-kutub al-mansūba li-bn al-Muqaffa”, *Mağallat Mağma‘ al-Luġa l-‘Arabiyya* [Dimašq], 52 (1977), p. 538-580.
- Agius, D.A., “The Shu‘ūbiyya Movement and its Literary Manifestation”, *The Islamic Quarterly*, 24 (1980), p. 76-88.
- Pellat, Ch., “Ḳayna”, *EF*.

### Articles in Books

- Bausani, A., “Muhammad or Darius? The Elements and Basis of Iranian Culture”, in *Islam and Cultural Change in the Middle East*, ed. S. Vryonis Jr, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1975, p. 43-57.

### PhD Theses

- Author, A., The Title of the Thesis, PhD Thesis, Department, University, 2020.

Shortened references take the forms: Pellat, *Milieu*, p. 152; Agius, “The Shu‘ūbiyya”, p. 81.

Biblical, Quranic and similar references should follow the pattern: Gen 6: 4; Kor (or Qur) 7:3; Kor (or Qur) 2:28-32.

### Footnotes

All footnotes should be presented as double-spaced footnotes in the typescript.

Footnote numbers in the text (numbered consecutively throughout) should be clear and should not be accompanied by brackets or other marks. They should be in superscript numbers above the line of writing and after punctuation marks: *Kitāb al-Ḥayawān*.<sup>63</sup>

In the footnotes themselves, each note should begin with the footnote number in superscript and not followed by any full stop or other punctuation.

Where a further reference is made to a work cited in the immediately preceding note, use *ibid.* (same work, same or different page).

### Review Headings

Information given in the headings of reviews takes the following form in order and punctuation:

- Kecia Ali, *Sexual Ethics & Islam: Feminist Reflections on Qur’an, Hadith, and Jurisprudence*, Oxford, Oneworld, 2006, xxviii + 217 p., ISBN 1-85168-456-5, 12,99 £ paperback.
- *The Early Islamic Grammatical Tradition*, ed. Ramzi Baalbaki, Ashgate, Variorum [The Formation of the Classical Islamic World, 36], 2007, 1+365 p., ISBN 978-0-86078-718-1, 80,00 £ hardbound.
- Mary Carruthers, *Le livre de la mémoire : la mémoire dans la culture médiévale*, trad. Diane Meur, Paris, Macula [Argô], 2002, 432 p., ISBN 2-86589-069-4, 30 € paperback.

### Publication



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#### *Proofs*

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to authors 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. Revised proofs of articles are read by the authors and Editors; revised proofs are sent to authors of reviews where necessary.

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