

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Journal welcomes articles, editions, notes and communications for publication in the Journal, within the stated area of interest. Articles may vary in length and composition.

Articles should, if possible, be provided on disk with accompanying printout (Mac or PC). Please notify which program is used.

Where the article discusses an original source, a copy of this should where applicable be provided in camera-ready form.

The Journal applies the amended *EI* transcription format, i.e. [°] - b - t - th - j - ḥ - kh - d - dh - r - z - s - sh - ṣ - ḍ - ṭ - ḏ - ° - gh - f - q - k - l - m - n - h - w - y; aw, ay; *nisba* suffix as -iyya, and feminine ending as -a in pausal form and -at in *idāfa* (as: *Muqaddimat sharḥ al-Risāla al-Qushayriyya*). *Hamzat al-waṣl* is rendered by an apostrophe, as in Abū 'l-°Abbās, 'alā 'l-ard, wa'l-kitāb. *Hijrī/CE* dates are given as: 14 Jumādā II/2 April 1493; 1166–1200/1752-3—1785-6.

The first occurrence of every cited work should contain a complete reference, in the form: G. Nachtigal, *Sahara and Sudan*, trans. A.G.B. Fisher and H.J Fisher, 4 vols., London 1971-87, III, 435-7 (or: ... London: Christopher Hurst, 1971-87, ...). Later references should be in an abbreviated format, as Nachtigal, *Sahara and Sudan*, III, 438. Journal volumes are referred to in small roman numerals and issues in Arabic numerals, thus: *Journal of African Studies*, iv, 3, 1977, 277.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

<i>ALA</i>	<i>Arabic Literature of Africa</i> , I, Leiden 1994. II, Leiden 1995, IIIa Leiden 2003, IV, Leiden 2004.
<i>EI</i> (1)	<i>Encyclopaedia of Islam</i> , 5 vols., Leiden 1913-38.
<i>EI</i> (2)	<i>Encyclopaedia of Islam</i> (new edition), Leiden 1960-[in progress].
<i>Shorter EI</i>	H.A.R. Gibb and J.H. Kramers (eds.), <i>Shorter Encyclopaedia of Islam</i> , Leiden 1974.
<i>ISSS</i>	<i>Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara</i> .
<i>GAL</i>	C. Brockelmann, <i>Geschichte der arabischen Literatur</i> , 2 vols. and 3 vols. supplements (<i>S</i>), Leiden 1943-9, 1937-42.
Kaḥḥāla	°Umar Riḍā Kaḥḥāla, <i>Mu°jam al-mu°allifīn</i> , 15 vols., Damascus 1957-61.
<i>SAJHS</i>	<i>Sudanic Africa. A Journal of Historical Sources</i> .
Ziriklī	Khayr al-Dīn al-Ziriklī, <i>al-A°lām</i> [edition used indicated in brackets].

SUDANIC AFRICA: STYLES AND REFERENCE FORMATS

This is written for the benefit of authors, to explain the ‘house style’ that is applied in SAJHS. The style is applied by the copy editor, but any help from the author in his or her usage of these styles in the ms. file is appreciated.

Text styles, some remarks:

- The authors should normally themselves divide up their text in paragraphs and subtitles. It is preferable to have at least one subtitle division per about three pages.
- Quotes in the text are denoted by single quote marks (inverted, or ‘smart’ quotes). Quotes within quotes are denoted by double quote marks (He said, ‘The article “Man and nature” is quite useful’.) For further levels of quotes within quotes, single and double marks are used alternatively.

Lengthy quotations should be put in separate paragraphs, and are thus not surrounded by quote marks.

- ‘M-space’ hyphens: — are used for insertions, without space before or after (‘The man on the boat—who was elderly—soon fell into the sea’).

• Single space between sentences; and only one return between paragraphs. Double spaces are also automatically removed during copy editing; thus also spaces before periods etc.

- Bullets, as here, may be used for lists (rather than hyphens or stars), but it is better if possible to avoid any such.

• Please avoid if possible optional (‘soft’) hyphens or automatic hyphenation; in particular if the document shall cross over from DOS to Mac. All mechanical hyphenation will be removed and replaced at print time.

• Terms in Arabic are given in *italics* lower case, and always in transliteration. Thus, ‘the *qāḍī* of Damascus and the *mufṭī* of Homs’. Well known geographical names are not transliterated, nor terms deemed to have entered the English language (thus e.g. caliph and imam). [Corr. below: mufti is English, not *qāḍī*]

If your computer system is not capable of transliteration, use normal letters and indicate the diacritics clearly on the enclosed printout. Similarly if you are using special characters on a DOS platform, as these characters are deleted in the transfer to Mac. Always include a printout on paper of your article, whatever system you are using.

For the rules of transliteration (modified EI system) and date concordance, see Notes for Contributors in each issue.

Reference styles:

These are applied mercilessly by the editors:

- Unless directly pertinent to the running argument, all references are put in footnotes.

• For books: First mention is in the format: [John Doe, *Title*, Paris 1975, 234-46].

Articles: [John Doe, ‘Title’, *Journal*, xvi, 1, 1975, 234-46] or [John Doe, ‘Article’, in Peter Pan (ed.), *Title*, Place 1975, 46-8].

• Thus: No comma between place of publication and year; no p. or pp. before page numbers.

• For journals, volume numbers are in lower case Roman numerals and issue number (optional) in Arabic numerals. For multi-volume works, volume numbers are in upper case small caps Roman numerals (I, IV, VI).

• You may also (optionally) add publisher, thus [Paris: Seuil 1975, 234-6].

• The same for theses: [John Doe, ‘Title’, Ph.D. thesis, University of Somewhere 1975, 345-6].

- Page numbers are shortened to significant elements, thus 234-5, not 234-235. Since the numbers 11-19 are considered indivisible in English, they are typed in full; 213-14.

- Later references: [Doe, 'Short title', 245-57]. 'Short title' is as much of the title as is necessary to identify it. The use of *op. cit.* and *ibid.* is discouraged, and if used should be quite unambiguous. (Thus, [23. Doe, *Title*, 35 and Pan, *Book*, 64-8] followed by [24. *Op. cit.*] is not acceptable.)

- In references after the first, only last name is given. Qualifications as (ed.) or (trans.) are also only given in first reference.

- In the author's name, one may write the first name in full or with initial only. The author's name should normally be spelt as on the title page if known. However, if the same author appears in several references in different forms, a single form should be used consistently.

- For joint authorship, use [John Doe and Peter Pan] rather than [John Doe & Peter Pan] or [John Doe/Peter Pan]; or [Doe, John and Pan, Peter]. For double initials, note no space between them: [J.M. Doe] not [J. M. Doe]. [Refined 98: In first reference, [John Doe and Peter Pan] preferred. In secondary refs [Doe & Pan].]

- When referring to the length of mss, pp. and ff. are used to signify the unit given, in exception to the 'no pp.' rule above. When pages alone are referred to, note space after period, [as can be seen on p. 34] not [... on p.34]. In references, a space after any period should always be the rule.

In bibliographies, most of the same rules apply. However, notice: [Doe, Joe and Peter Pan, *Title*. Place 1975] and [... 'Title'. *Journal*, ...] : the name order; also period rather than comma. Note also, [J. Hinde, *Originaltitel*. Platz 1885. Trans. Peter Pan, *Translation*. Place 1975] but [J. Hinde, *Title*, trans. Peter Pan. Place 1975].

For book reviews, remember to include full bibliographic details for the book you are reviewing. These are positioned at the beginning of the review, in the standard format referred to above. Book reviews longer than one page should have a short title.

Arabic and other non-European material

There is considerable leeway in the formatting of non-European text, due to the variation in the material. If the original document is available and legible, we may use this in place of or in addition to typed-in text. If at all possible typed-in material should be made available in Macintosh Arabic format (*not* al-Kaatib). The material can be submitted in separate files (from e.g. WinText, Nisus, or muEdit or similar). Indicate on the printout where the material should go in. The normal sequence is Introduction, Arabic material, translation; although the author may dispense with this.

It is up to the author's discretion whether the texts should be rendered line by line (with line numbers), or in a running text with line breaks—if desired—indicated by slashes, although the latter is preferred.

The notation method may vary, and should be indicated in the text. But some 'standards' may be:

- Slashes (/) to mark line breaks. Not required in translation. Page or folio number between double slashes [/32/] both in Arabic and (if required) in the translation.

- Curly brackets { } to mark notations in the ms, e.g. comments in margin.

- Square brackets [] to mark editor's reconstructions and other editorial material, such as line numbers if required. As a rule, line numbers may be written in Arabic script. Editor's remarks in footnotes (in Arabic or English by choice).

You may if necessary use a word in Arabic script inside the English text, although transcription should be the norm. If your article does not contain any other Arabic material, it is preferable for technical reasons to restrict such use of Arabic script to single words (if your article otherwise includes typed-in Arabic text, this does not apply).

There is a separate sheet with details of technical formatting, available on request.

Knut S. Vikør 25.1.94