

# STVDIA ASIATICA

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*International Journal for Asian Studies*

Founded in 2000 by the **Romanian Association for the History of Religions (RAHR)**, a member of the **European Association for the Study of Religions (EASR)** and of the **International Association for the History of Religions (IAHR)**, *Studia Asiatica* is a peer-reviewed, indexed journal published in English, French, German, Italian, and Romanian, co-edited by **RAHR** and the **Institute for the History of Religions (IHR)**, Romanian Academy, Bucharest.

## Presentation

It is essential that material submitted for publication is clearly printed or typed, with generous margins, on A4 paper or the nearest equivalent. Only one side of the paper should be used. One copy of the typescript must be supplied. Everything should be single spaced, including footnotes, bibliography and quotations. It is particularly important that all diacritics, accents and non-roman characters are clearly legible. Footnotes must be collected at the end of the typescript and begin on a new page. Footnotes are to be avoided in reviews.

A version should also be supplied by e-mail or on disk. Whilst most wordprocessor formats are acceptable, Word is preferred. The files should be submitted in the wordprocessor's native format and as an Rich Text Format file (RTF). All typescripts must be in their final form in all respects, including grammar and spelling. Typescripts in English should conform to British English conventions of spelling and punctuation. Non-English words which are listed in the Oxford English Dictionary mainly follow the OED spelling (except for some Asiatic words like Qur'an and words which form part of a larger transliterated text).

## Quotations, capitalization, headings, italics

**Quotations** longer than about five lines (50 words approx.) should be indented without quotation marks and will be set ultimately in smaller type in a separate paragraph. In footnotes, prose quotations, of whatever length, are run on within quotation marks. For quotations within text, use single quotation marks, reserving double quotation marks for quotes within quotes. When a quotation forms part of a longer sentence, include the full stop within the quotation only if it consists of a grammatically complete sentence. Otherwise, the full stop or comma follows the closing quotation mark. Words and quotations in italic transliteration or non-roman script do not need quotation marks. Any material added to a quotation, including the word *sic*, should appear in square brackets. If sources of quotations are not given in footnotes, they appear in parentheses between the closing quotation mark and the following punctuation, with no punctuation inside the closing quotation mark: 'quotation' (source). Use three-point ellipsis (...) throughout, omitting any immediately preceding punctuation.

Book and article titles in English should have the main words **capitalized**. Titles in other languages must follow the normal practice for the particular language. Names of parts of a book are not usually capitalized (foreword, bibliography, index), but capitalize where a specific number follows: Chapter 3, Table 6.

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**Main Headings:** centred on a separate line, bold, roman, main words capitalized.

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**Minor subsections:** left justified, italic, capitals for first word and proper nouns only.

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### **Abbreviations, brackets, dates, numerals**

Some Latin abbreviations are in italics (*ibid.*, *op. cit.*), but other are left in roman (cf., etc.). Italics are used also for abbreviations where the original full words were in italic. Do not use full stops in abbreviations which consist of sets of initials (e.g.: *JA* for *Journal Asiatique*, not *J.A.* or *J.As.* or *JAs*). A list of abbreviations for more than one hundred Asian studies periodicals is printed in *Studia Asiatica* (see also “*Conspectus siglorum*” in *Archaeus. Studies in the History of Religions*) and available from the editors. Abbreviations of journal titles and well-known encyclopaedias, etc. must be the commonly used abbreviations. Other abbreviations should be followed by full stops. Retain full stops for initials in personal names: **I. P. CULIANU** (with a space between the I. and the P.). General abbreviations should follow the Oxford English Dictionary. Please use the following: *c.* (*circa*), *ch./chs.*, *edn.*, *ed./eds.*, *frg./frgs.*, *MS(S)*, *n.d.* (no date of publication), *n.p.* (no place of publication), *n.s.* (new series), *o.s.* (old series), *v./vv.*, *vol./vols.* The terms *i.e.* and *e.g.* should not be followed by a comma. Abbreviations of Asian texts must follow the standard rules for every region, period and/or category, e.g. for ancient and medieval South(east) Asian Buddhist texts:

For **Pali**, we follow *Critical Pali Dictionary*, begun by [Carl] V. [Wilhelm] TRENCKNER, Union Académique Internationale and Royal Danish Academy / Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen, 1924 sq.

For **Sanskrit**, we follow Heinz BECHERT (ed.), *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch der buddhistischen Texte aus den Turfan-Funden und der kanonischen Literatur der Sarvāstivāda-Schule / Sanskrit Dictionary of the Buddhist Texts from Turfan Finds*, Begonnen von Ernst WALDSCHMIDT, im Auftrage der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1973 sq.

Heinz BECHERT, *Systematische Übersicht über die buddhistische Sanskrit-Literatur / A Systematic Survey of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature*, Im Auftrag der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner, 1979.

Heinz BECHERT, *Abkürzungsverzeichnis zur buddhistischen Literatur in Indien und Südostasien*, Göttingen, 1990.

Abbreviations of other ancient sources follow the standard references. Names of ancient and medieval authors should be given in full. In longer contributions, longer names of publishing houses may be abbreviated, e.g.: MLBD for 'MotiLal BanarsiDass', MRML for 'MunshiRam ManoharLal', etc.

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**All non-roman scripts** and especially Asian scripts (but also Greek) can be printed subject to the following considerations: nothing should be put in a non-roman script unless it is essential for the purpose of the contribution; anything which is to be put into any non-roman script must be typed, or eventually handwritten, with absolute clarity. The Journal considers that transliterated material is satisfactory for most purposes and is essential for obscurer scripts. The transliteration system(s) in common use for every specific Asian language must be observed.

## References, bibliography, footnotes, quotation

The Journal prefers articles to give bibliographical references in footnotes, giving full details of the source at the first mention and a shortened version thereafter (see footnotes, below). Longer material will also be accepted which consistently uses the author-date system of references (or Harvard system). Whichever system is used, authors should ensure that bibliographic information supplied is complete and consistent.

The Journal uses the following conventions:

1. Author's names are given in the form used in the original source. For three or more than three authors or editors, *et al.* is used.
2. Book titles are in italic.
3. Titles and subtitles are separated by a colon, regardless of the original form. Subtitles begin with a capital letter.
4. Series titles are in roman.
5. Journal titles are italic; titles of articles are roman within single quotation marks.
6. Arabic numbers are used for series numbers, **regardless** of the original form.
7. Roman numbers are used for volumes of books, regardless of the original form.
8. Bibliographical details should normally be consistently anglicized, e.g. 'Bucharest' not 'București', vol. rather than Band, etc. regardless of the original form.
9. Names of publishers are given.
10. For more than three places, only first or main place of publication is given. E. g. Bern, etc.: Peter Lang.
11. Alphabetical lists of references are given following the Roman/English alphabet, except for the Asian references in original languages which may follow another alphabet. E. g.: write *Cariyāpiṭaka* / *Cp* **before** *Khuddakapāṭha* / *Khp* if referring to the translations of R. MORRIS 1882 and C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS 1931, but *Cp* **after** *Khp* if referring to the Pāli text.

**References given in bibliography and footnotes** should conform to the following patterns:

### Books

Mircea ELIADE, *Patterns in Comparative Religion*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (New York: Sheed and Ward, 1958), pp. 51–59.

Mihaela TIMUȘ (ed.), *Întotdeauna Orientul. Corespondența Mircea Eliade – Stig Wikander (1948-1977)* [It's Always the Orient. The Correspondence of Mircea Eliade and Stig Wikander], Iassy-Bucharest: Polirom, 2005. (Translation when needed in roman characters; do not repeat numerals).

Moses GASTER, *Studies and Texts in Folklore, Magic, Medieval Romance, Hebrew Apocrypha, and Samaritan Archaeology* [London, 1925-1928], reprint New York: Ktav Publications, 1971, 3 vols.

### Dissertations/theses

Daniela DUMBRAVĂ, *La missione di Nicolae Milescu in Asia settentrionale (1675-1676)*, unpublished PhD thesis, Istituto Studi Umanistici, University of Florence, 2007.

## Articles in periodicals

Arion ROȘU, “Anton et Liza Zigmund-Cerbu, orientalistes de talent en exil,” *Studia Asiatica* 1 (2000), no. 1-2, pp. 11-23.

## Chapters in books:

Eugen CIURTIN, “Eastern Europe,” in Gregory D. ALLES (ed.), *Religious Studies: A Global View*, London-New York: Routledge, 2008, pp. 50-74.

## Reviews

Eugen CIURTIN, review of Bryan RENNIE (ed.), *Mircea Eliade: A Critical Reader*, London-Oakville: Echinoc, 2006, in *Numen* 55 (2008), no. 5, pp. 608-613.

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