The *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) the “Duke University Press Journals Style Guide,” which offers general rules for DUP journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS); and (3) an explanation with examples of the journal’s format for citations and reference list or bibliography.

**Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East (CSSAAME) Style Sheet**

**Art**

**JOURNALS ART GUIDELINES**

Full details on requirements for size, format, and resolution are available at [www.dukeupress.edu/Editors/submission](http://www.dukeupress.edu/Editors/submission). Please note that CSSAAME prints figures in grayscale.

**Documentation**

CSSAAME does not publish separate lists of primary, secondary, and archival sources. Primary and secondary sources should be combined; archive information should be listed in a note.

**ARCHIVES**

All archival information is provided in an endnote. In general, authors should use the standard abbreviations and conventions of their particular field, while making sure readers understand what is being cited and how they could locate the information.

For non-English archive sources and texts, on first mention give the full name of the archive and a location, as follows:


Subsequent citations are given in abbreviated form.

For earlier references regarding the missions of the office, see NMML/HMS/P-110/1947/15-17.

**LEGAL SOURCES**
Legal sources (court cases, constitutions, treaties, statutes, and legislative materials, such as unenacted bills, hearings, and reports) should be cited in the main body of the article or in the notes. If a case or law is well known (e.g., Roe v. Wade), it is not necessary to provide a full citation. The general form of legal citations should follow the conventions for law review footnotes in The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, 20th ed.


Usage

TRANSLATIONS
In the main text of an article, translations of non-English titles of literary works, films, paintings, and other artistic works are provided. Translations of titles follow the original titles in parentheses and are treated as bona fide titles whether or not they represent published translations.

TRANSLITERATIONS
Because CSSAAME is an English-language journal of comparative studies, its contents are prepared so as to be accessible to an English-reading audience. A word should be transliterated only if there is no acceptable English equivalent. Per CMS 11.74, transliterated forms that are listed in Merriam-Webster’s are preferred (e.g., ulema, not ‘ulamā’).

If there is no acceptable English equivalent and no transliteration listed in Merriam-Webster’s, authors should consult the ALA-LC romanization tables for the appropriate language. However, as per CMS 11.74, diacritics should be kept to the minimum level necessary to preserve clarity and specificity.

In particular, for Arabic and Persian texts, authors should use diacritical marks only for ’ (ayn) and ’ (hamza) (for example, talaq, not ṭalaq). Per CMS 11.77, the hamza is represented by an apostrophe (as in da’im), and the ’ayn by a single opening quotation mark (as in ‘ayn).

Kitabkhanas (Book Reviews)

When citing the main work under review, provide an endnote at first mention that includes the author’s last name, short title, page number(s), and “hereafter cited in the text.” In subsequent citations, page numbers should be given parenthetically in the text.

Glossary
anti-imperial (hyphenated)
Arab revolution
Arab Spring (caps)
area studies (lc)
burka
claim making (two words)
decision-making (hyphenated)
global North (lc)
global South (lc)
government of India (lc)
governor-general (hyphenated)
governorate (lc)
interior minister (lc, unless directly preceding a proper name)
interregional (no hyphen)
Iranian revolution
Islamic Republic (caps)
Islamic revolution (lc)
Left (capped), leftist (lc), left-wing (adj., lc)
Ministry of Interior (caps)
Muslim League (capped); the league (lc)
Muslim Personal Law
non-aligned movement (hyphenated)
nonalignment (closed)
noncooperation movement (lc, no hyphen)
Pakistan’s West Wing
Partition (capped)
policy making, policy maker
post–World War II years (en-dash, compound adjective)
pre-WWI (hyphen)
pre–World War I (en-dash)
Quran (not Koran)
Romanticism; Romantic
scheduled castes (lc)
Second International (caps)
settler colonialism (no hyphen)
sharia
Shariat benches
Shia, Shias
Shi’i
Shiism
Shiite
Third International (caps)
World War I; the First World War; the Great War; the war
World War II; the Second World War; World Wars I and II; the First and Second World Wars; the two world wars

Duke University Press Journals Style Guide
7/18

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed. (CMS). Documentation style and elements of style specific to individual journals are addressed in separate documents.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by the.

- further expansion of NATO’s membership
- dissent within the AFL-CIO
- sexism is rampant at IBM
- certain US constituencies

Latin abbreviations, such as e.g. and i.e., are usually restricted to parenthetical text and notes and are set in roman type, not italics. The word sic, however, is italicized.

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACT

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person (“This article proposes . . .”) not the first person (“I propose . . .”).

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND TERMS

After a Colon
If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.63.

**Quotations**
Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 13.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus three dots should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.53).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

**Terms**
A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

**Titles of Works**
For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that,* etc.). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The *to* in infinitives and the word *as* in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are lowercased unless they are proper nouns. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized.

- Nineteenth-Century Literature
- Avoiding a Run-In
- Policies on Re-creation
- Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm

When titles contain direct quotations, the headline-capitalization style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush
In capitalizing titles in any non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.70 and 11.39 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Rebecca Newman is professor of history at the University of Chicago. She is author of *In the Country of the Last Emperor* (1991).

Yingjin Zhang teaches Chinese literature at Indiana University. His book *Configurations of the City in Modern Chinese Literature* is forthcoming.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.29–38.

May 1968
May 1, 1968
May 1–3, 1968
on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.
September–October 1992
from 1967 to 1970
1960s counterculture; sixties [not 60s or ‘60s] counterculture
the 1980s and 1990s
mid-1970s American culture
the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]
the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya
the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18
AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]
c. 1820

ELLIPSES. See also CAPITALIZATION

Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used before a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or after a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the
ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.50–58 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

**EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and ELLIPSES**

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

**FIGURE CAPTIONS AND TABLE TITLES**

Captions take sentence-style capitalization and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption. Table titles take sentence-style capitalization but do *not* have terminal punctuation.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.

Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.

Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners’ strike was depicted in John Sayles’s film *Matewan*. Photograph courtesy Matewan Historical Society.

Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.

Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–2015

**INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE**

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman*, *mankind*, etc.). Never allow the form *s/he*. State both pronouns—*he or she, him or her, his or her*—or recast the sentence in the plural. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article. See CMS 5.251–60, especially 5.255–56.

**INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS**

**KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACT**
Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas.

*Keywords* negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

**NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES**

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred* and *thousand*), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. Numerals are used to express very large numbers (in the millions or more).

- no fewer than six of the eight victims
- no more than fifty-two hundred gallons
- One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC
- attendance was about ninety thousand
- at least two-thirds of the electorate
- there were 2 million ballots cast
- the population will top 25 billion

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

- no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims
- Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

- an average of 2.6 years
- now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants
- more than $56, or 8 percent of the petty cash
- a decline of $0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.61):

- 1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.
On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.
Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.
Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.
Most critics consider *The Godfather, Part II* a better movie than *Jaws 2*. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.43.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the *Collected Works*, our assumptions are overturned.

**POSSESSIVES**

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter s are formed by adding an apostrophe and an s (CMS 7.17).

- Burns’s poetry
- Camus’s novels
- Descartes’s philosophy
- Euripides’s plays
- Jesus’s name

**QUOTATIONS.** See EXTRACTS

**SPELLING AND TERMS**

Follow the online *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (www.merriam-webster.com) and *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary* for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., judgment, not judgement; focused, not focussed). Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in *Webster’s*.)

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to *Webster’s* for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

A term referred to as the term itself is italicized.
In the twentieth century socialism acquired many meanings.  
The word hermeneutics is the most overused term in recent monographs.  
The term lyricism was misused in Smith’s book review.

**TABLES. See FIGURE CAPTIONS AND TABLE TITLES**

**TRANSLATIONS**

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, the first version (whether original or translation) takes the form of an original title, and the second version is always enclosed in parentheses and treated like a published title (whether or not the work represents a published translation) with title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto* (*My Name Is Roberto*) in 1989.  
I read *My Name Is Roberto* (*Mi nombre es Roberto*) in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.  
Rubén Darío’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

**DOCUMENTATION: NOTE CITATIONS**

This journal uses note citations with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

The notations f. (ff.), ibid., op. cit., and loc. cit. are not used, nor are eadem, idem, infra, passim, and supra. Commonly used abbreviations include cf., ed. (eds.), e.g., esp., et al., etc., fig. (figs.), fol. (fols.), i.e., n. (nn.), p. (pp.), pt. (pts.), ser., trans., vol. (vols.). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in et al., et is a whole word (meaning “and”) and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation “l.” or “ll.” might be mistaken for a numeral, the word “line” or “lines” is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. References are arranged alphabetically by author, with multiple works by the same author arranged alphabetically by title. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. For additional guidelines
concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.

Note Citations
Short-form citations appear in notes, and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. Every citation of a work, including the first citation, contains the author’s surname, a shortened title, and, if needed, a page number. For consecutive citations of a given work, this information is repeated; ibid. is not used. For works that are cited frequently, an abbreviation for the title may be introduced at the first mention and used thereafter, with page number, in the running text.

Sample Note Citations with Corresponding References

BOOK

1. Langford, Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!,” 174; Midge, What Were They Thinking?, 63; Smith, All Tongue-Tied, 132.

Langford, Gerald. Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!”: A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1971. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 14.94). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 14.96).]


Smith, John. All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot. Vail, CO: Slippery Slopes, 2011. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.167]

E-BOOK

2. Begler, Updike, chap. 9; Doubtfire, Yeah, Right, “Put-Ons and Put-Downs.” [Chapter numbers or section headings are used; page and location numbers are not (CMS 14.160).]


CHAPTER


Weinstein, Donald. “The Art of Dying Well and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola.” In Tetel, Witt, and Goffen, *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*, 88–104. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

**PREFATORY MATTER**


**EDITED WORK**


**REPRINT**


Williams, Theodore. *The Art of Porcelain during the Late Ming Dynasty*. 1905; repr., New York: Grove, 1974. [The date of first publication is followed by the facts of publication for the reprint edition (CMS 14.114).]

**TRANSLATION**


**FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK**


Dachuan, Sun. *Jiujiu jiuyici* (*One Last Cup of Wine*). Taipei: Zhang Laoshi Chubanshe, 1991. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to Western readers. The translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.9)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.]

**MULTIVOLUME WORK**


Hooker, Joseph. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1977–82. [If there are ten editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

MULTIAUTHOR WORK

9. Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe, *Principles of Commerce*, 15 (hereafter cited as PC). [If a work has three or fewer authors, all are named in a citation (CMS 15.29).]

10. Gustafson et al., *If I Were a Rich Man*, 103–6. [If there are more than three authors, the first is named in a note, followed by “et al.” (CMS 15.29).]


Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Murphy, WI: Fore and Aft, 1985. [If there are ten authors or fewer, all are listed by name in a reference; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

11. *True and Sincere Declaration*, 1. [A shortened title is used in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used (CMS 14.79).]

*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced*. London, 1610. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 14.79).]

UNDATED WORK


REFERENCE WORK


JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT


Meban, David. “Temple Building, Primus Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third Georgic.” Classical Philology 103, no. 2 (2008): 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]


JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE


Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. “Specific Capital and Technological Variety.” Journal of Human Capital 2, no. 2 (2008): 129–52. doi.org/10.1086/590066. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 14.8.]

REVIEW


Jameson, Fredric. “The Historian as Body-Snatcher.” Review of Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. Times Literary Supplement, January 18, 1991, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.191) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections (CMS 14.197).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE


MAGAZINE ARTICLE


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE


UNSIGNED ARTICLE


DISSERTATION


PAPER OR PRESENTATION

23. Poovey, “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.”


PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW
Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.214).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.214).]

CITATION FOLLOWING QUOTATION

25. As Sylvia Molloy observes, “The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself” (At Face Value, 43).


NOTE

26. Javitch, “Reconsidering the Last Part of Orlando Furioso,” 385n; Adams, “Christine de Pizan,” 5n10, 8nn20–21. [With unnumbered notes, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.157).]


SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.209, such citations have corresponding references.]

27. O’Brien, “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

28. Souza, “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.”

29. The Chicago Manual of Style, “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.”


O’Brien, Conan (@ConanOBrien). “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

Twitter, April 22, 2015, 11:10 a.m.

twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448.
Souza, Pete (@petesouza). “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1, 2016. www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt.

WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (if no publication date is provided). The titles of websites and blogs generally use headline-style capitalization. See CMS 8.191 and 14.206 for guidance as to whether such titles should be set in roman type or italicized. Websites and social media postings are cited in notes but are not included in the reference list. Items resembling articles in form, such as blog postings, are cited in notes and also included in the reference list.]


32. Lasar, “FCC Chair Willing.”