



ENCYCLOPÆDIA IRANICA
NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Entry format. An entry should begin with a concise definition conveying the significance and range of the topic, e.g.:

Šāpur II, Sasanian king (309-379).

Avicenna, Persian philosopher and physician of the 11th century.

Matnawi, a poem in which each hemistich rhymes with its counterpart, i.e. without monorhyme.

Footnotes are not used. Entries need to be fully documented by reference to primary and secondary sources. Bibliographical citations should be given in abbreviated form in the text within parentheses consisting of the name of the author, followed by the date of publication if there is more than one work by the same author in the entry, and the page number(s), e.g. (Browne, pp. 37-39; Henning, 1940, p. 17; Madelung, 1988, pp. 76-79). The details of these will appear in the Bibliography as follows:

E. G. Browne, *A Year Amongst the Persians*, 1st ed. 1893, Cambridge, pp. 37-39.

W. B. Henning, "The Date of Sogdian Ancient Letters," *BSOAS*, 1948, pp. 612-14.

W. Madelung, *Religious Trends in Early Islamic Iran*, New York, 1988, pp. 76-79

Bibliography. All entries should be appended by a Bibliography, where full details of short references mentioned in the text will be provided. They should be arranged alphabetically by author's surname or equivalent (where appropriate, by title or editor). Works by the same author are listed in order of publication. If an author has published more than one work in the same year, then letter tags will be added to the year (e.g., 1991a, 1997b, etc.) In longer bibliographies entries may be grouped into appropriate categories. References in the text should include specific page numbers. Please begin each bibliographical entry on a new line. The only exception to the above is in the case of short articles with no more than one or two bibliographical references. In such cases, bibliographical references may be given in the body of the text with their full details. Examples:

Farid-al-Din 'Aṭṭār, *Manteq al-tayr*, ed. Š. Gowharin, Tehran, 1963.

M. Boyce, *A Reader in Manichaean Middle Persian and Parthian*, *Acta Iranica* 9, Leiden, 1975.

Charles A. Burney, "Excavations at Yanik Tepe," *Iraq* 23, 1961, pp. 138-53.

Idem, "Excavations at Haftavan Tepe, 1973: Fourth Preliminary Report," *Iran* 13, 1975, pp. 149-64.

J. R. Crumb, Review of *Malay Literature* by G. Finchley, *Critical Studies* 18, 1974, pp. 313-15.

F. S. Kuznetsov, "Kochevniki Irana" (Nomads of Iran), Ph.D. diss., Moscow State University, 1999.

A. Levshin, *Opisanie Kirgiz-Kazachikh, ili, Kirgiz-Kaisatskikh ord i stepei*, St. Petersburg, 1832; tr. F. de Pigny as *Description des hordes et des steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks*, Paris, 1840.

Punctuation, etc. Italics are used for titles of books (but not for series), and transliterations of material originally in a non-Latin alphabet (but titles of articles should be left in roman). Double quotation marks (with final comma or period inside) are used for titles of articles and dissertations (see above). Single quotes are used for quotations within quotations, and for glosses immediately following foreign words or phrases—no punctuation before; a following comma or stop goes outside; e.g., *kotob* (Ar. pl.) ‘books’.

Dates. Given in European style without internal punctuation: 3 Rabi‘ I 775/23 August 1375; 1243/1827-28. Centuries are identified by figures, and should be given for the Common Era only: 11th century, 19th-20th centuries. Eras (when needed) are abbreviated as BCE, AH, CE. Iranian-Islamic solar dates (*šamsi*; abbreviated Š.) should be cited only if the day and month, as well as year, are at issue, e.g.: 21 Šahrivar 1380 Š/11 September 2001. Further examples: 445-40 BCE; Between 950 and 1260 CE; The 1920s; In the 20th century [not “last century”]

Anglicized Forms. Whenever possible, English forms and translations should be used instead, or as the first instance, of Persian or other foreign place names, offices, institutions, etc. (a transliteration and/or gloss, if appropriate, may follow in parentheses). Consult Webster’s *Third New International Dictionary* as a guide. Examples: Abbasid, Achaemenid, beg, Bukhara, darvish, Hadith, imam, madrasa, Mamluk, Manichaeon, Nisa, Omayyad, qadi, Qajar, Sasanian, Sogdian, Turkmen, ulama, vizier. The major Persian cities are anglicized: Hamadan, Isfahan, Kerman, Shiraz, and Tehran. Consult Webster’s *New Geographical Dictionary*.

Capitalization. Titles and epithets are not capitalized except when appended to a name: the shah arrived; Nāder Shah. They are transliterated when they form an integral part of a name: Sultan Maḥmud, Shah Solṭān-Ḥosayn, Šāhroḵ Mirzā, Šafi-‘Ali-šāh. The Arabic article *al-* is capitalized only at the beginning of a sentence. Institutions, etc. are capitalized in English, and on the first word of a transliteration: Parliament; the Majles; the Treaty of Golestān; the Ministry of Arts and Culture (*Wezārat-e farhang o honar*).

Transliteration

(For transliteration of Persian letters, refer to the Transliteration Table on the previous webpage)

“Long” vowels: ā ī ū (no macron on *i* or *u*, **except** for quoted passages and bibliographical data which must retain their original transliterations)

ē (*majhul*; optional for Afghan, Indo-Persian and early Persian)

ō (*majhul*; optional for Afghan, Indo-Persian and early Persian)

“Short” vowels: a e o (e.g., ‘*amal*, *fe‘l*, Rostam)

Silent final *-h*: -a (Arabic and Persian words: *kāna*, *qe‘a*)

ow (in Persian words: Ferdowsi)

aw (in Arabic words: Majd-al-Dawla)

ey (in Persian words: *keyhān*)

ay (in Arabic words and exceptionally in Persian words: Ḥosayn, *ayvān/eyvān*)

kesra before y: ī (e.g., not *Siyār al-moluk* but *Siār al-moluk*)

kesra before geminate y: iy (e.g., *adabiyāt*)

Vowels. Do not use *i* and *u* for the “short” vowels of Persian or Arabic; use *e* and *o*, e.g., *pesar*, *Foşuş*, *meḥwar*.

Arabic constructs. In persons’ titles or names, hyphenate and capitalize both elements (‘Abd-al-Ḥosayn, Fath-‘Ali, Zinat-al-Nesā); in book titles, institutions, etc., use the pattern *Nozhat al-qolub*, *bayt al-māl*. Drop al- before Arabic proper names, except in constructs, thus Biruni, Ḥallāj, but Ebn-al-Aṭir, Nāşer-al-Din.

Avestan transliteration may follow either Bartholomae, *Altiranisches Wörterbuch*, or Hoffmann.

Old Persian transliteration follows Kent, *Old Persian*.

Middle Persian (Pahlavi): Mackenzie, *A Concise Pahlavi Dictionary*.

Tajik: Vowels are transliterated as from Cyrillic, and consonants in accordance with the *Encyclopædia*’s Persian transliteration (i.e., not with digraphs as if from Russian), but without “Arabic” diacritics: Sadriddin Aynī, *Muktasari*

tarjumai holi kudam (Şadr-al-Din ‘Ayni, *Muktaşar-e tarjoma-ye ḥāl-e kudam*).

Turkish: Modern (Republican Turkish) is given in the current Latin orthography, followed, if necessary by a transliteration as from Perso-Arabic script: Mehmet Çelebi (Moḥammad Čalabi).

Ottoman and Central Asian Turkish: Use appropriate variants of the Perso-Arabic system.

Chinese: Use Pinyin (“Beijing”) system. This may be followed by the older Wade-Giles system in parenthesis, if desired. The *Chicago Manual of Style* provides a comparative table

Russian: Use the table in Webster’s *Third International Dictionary*.

Important: Articles should be sent electronically either on a CD or as a Word attachment via email. A hard copy of the article with all the appropriate diacritics should also be sent either by airmail or as a PDF file. Please use the following system for rendering diacritical marks:

Table for Conversion of Diacritics (see also Transliteration Table)

‘ (ayn) = # (‘Ali : #Ali)	’ (hamza) = @ (ra’is : ra@is)
ā = a2 (Ādam : A2dam)	ḵ ^v = k3 (ḵ ^v āja : k3a2ja)
ī = i2 (kabīr : kabi2r)*	ş = s2 (Şafi : S2afi)
ū = u2 (dastūr : dastu2r)*	š = s3 (še’r : s3e’r)
č = c2 (čub : c2ub)	ṭ = t2 (bāṭen : ba2t2en)
ḍ = d2 (adān : ad2a2n)	ṭ = t3 (aṭar : at3ar)
g = g2 (ḡayb : g2ayb)	ẓ = z2 (ẓāher : z2a2her)

ḥ = h2 (ḥaqq : h2aqq) ž = z3 (žarar : z3arar)
ḵ = k2 (ḵalq : k2alq) ž̄ = z4 (ž̄āle : z4a2le)

* (ī and ū are used only in citing references that use them)

Please refer to the *Encyclopædia*'s published volumes for models of different articles and our format, style and conventions, and to the *Chicago Manual of Style* (latest edition) for points not covered above.