

# The Global Qur'an

## Author guide

### Proposal

Please send your proposal to the general editor, Professor Johanna Pink (johanna.pink@orient.uni-freiburg.de). Please use our [submission form](#).

If the editorial board accepts your proposal, you will be asked to submit the manuscript for peer review.

### Style guide

Please refer to the [OBP Authors' Guide](#), bearing in mind these additional points concerning transliteration and dates:

Use the transliteration system of Brill's Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE, for Arabic text. For other languages, use a transliteration style that is common and generally accepted in English academic writing.

For names, use the definite article throughout (e.g., al-Ṭabarī, not Ṭabarī). If an author uses a Latin spelling for their name (e.g., Mohamed Talbi) or if there exists a common English spelling for a name (e.g., Nasser), it is acceptable to use that spelling.

Words that are contained in standard English dictionaries (e.g., jihad, sharia) and place names that have a common English spelling (e.g., Cairo, Mecca) need not be transliterated. If you use vernacular versions of commonly used Islamic terms (e.g., Indonesian *dzikir* instead of Arabic *dhikr*), include the Arabic equivalent in brackets at first mention.

Use "Qur'an" and "qur'anic" with an apostrophe, not hamza.

Quote from the Qur'an either as "Q 2:111" or, if you think that this will make your text more accessible to parts of your audience, as "Q Baqara 2:111".

In references and the bibliography, transliterate titles in Arabic and other languages that do not use Latin script. The definite article "al-" should precede the author's name but be ignored for the purpose of sorting the bibliography; e.g., Muṣṭafā al-Ṭayyib should be spelled as "al-Ṭayyib, Muṣṭafā" and sorted as "Ṭayyib".

When quoting entire verses or segments of text from the Qur'an in Arabic, use Arabic script, rather than transliteration. If you quote the Qur'an or other sources in their original language, provide an English translation.

For dates, use either the Hijrī/C.E. format or the C.E. format only depending on what is appropriate for your material. As a rule of thumb, for events up until the nineteenth century that have been recorded according to their Hijrī date, use the Hijrī/C.E. format.

For full dates, use the format "12 May 1889" (British) or "May 12, 1889" (US-American).

Write centuries as lowercase words ("nineteenth century").