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Text. The start of the article and each section should be flush left; other paragraphs should be indented. Do not use desktop publishing features (justified text, bold and underlined fonts, etc.). Block indent long quotations (more than 50 words). Never cross-reference.

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¹Stanford J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977).

²Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, 3rd ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 10; idem, *Muslim Communities of Grace: The Sufi Brotherhoods in Islamic Religious Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007), 4.

³Howard Crane, trans. and ed., *Risale-i Mimarîyye: An Early-Seventeenth-Century Ottoman Treatise on Architecture*, Studies in Islamic Art and Architecture 1 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987), 71.

⁴Martin Rein and Donald Schon, "Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse," in *Social Sciences and Modern States*, ed. Peter Wagner, Carol Hirschon Weiss, Björn Wittrock, and Helmut Wollman (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 262–89.

⁵Clifford Geertz, "Toutes Directions: Reading the Signs in an Urban Sprawl," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 21 (1989): 291–306.

When references to the same work follow without interruption, use *ibid*. When notes to the same work follow after interruption, use the author's last name and a shortened title of the book or article. Do not use *op. cit.*:

⁶Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 2:6.

⁷*Ibid.*, 1:10–52.

⁸Social Science Research Council, "Internationalization and Interdisciplinarity: An Evaluation of Title VI Middle East Studies Centers," Social Science Research Council, accessed 20 March 2007, http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey_of_middle_east_studies/.

⁹Otis Glazebrook to the U.S. State Department, "Increase in Cost of Living Caused by War," 3 November 1915, consular correspondence, American consulate in Jerusalem, record group 84, Vol. 72, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md. (NACP).

¹⁰Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maqrabi, *al-Tajammu' al-Yamani li-l-Islah: al-Ru'ya wa-l-Masar—Dirasa fi al-Mash' a wa-l-Tatawwur* (Sanaa, Yemen: Yemeni Reform Gathering, 1998).

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Transliteration System. For Arabic and Persian, *IJMES* uses a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed in the Transliteration Chart below. Note that *tāʾ marbūʿa* is rendered *a* not *ah*, except in Persian, where it should be *ih*; in Arabic *idāfa* constructions, it is rendered *at*. The feminine nisba ending is rendered *-iyya* (*iyiyih* in Persian). Inseparable prefixes in Arabic are connected with what follows by a hyphen: bi-, wa-, li-, and la-. When one of these prefixes is followed by al, the *a* will elide, forming a contraction rendered as wa-l-, bi-l-, li-l-, and la-l-. The definite article al- is lowercase everywhere, except when it appears as the first word of a sentence or endnote. When an Arabic name is shortened to just the surname, the al- is retained; for example, Hasan al-Banna becomes al-Banna. Connectors in names—such as bin, ben, abu, and so forth—are lowercase only when preceded by a name, for example, Osama bin Laden, but Bin Laden, Ibn Khaldun. Follow English capitalization rules for transliterated titles; capitalize all major terms, but not articles, prefixes, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions. Use italics to indicate a book, newspaper, or periodical. Do *not* add diacritical marks, but do preserve ‘*ayn* and hamza (except for initial hamza, which is dropped), for example, *Faysal al-Tafriqa bayn al-Islam wa-l-Zandaqa* and *al-Di‘aya ila Sabil al-Mu‘minin*. For Ottoman Turkish, either transliterate according to our chart or use modern Turkish orthography consistently. Persian must be transliterated using the *IJMES* system, not that of the *Encyclopedia Iranica*, so *i* and *u* must be used, not *e* and *o*. The Persian *izafat* is rendered *-i*.

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IJMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH

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A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

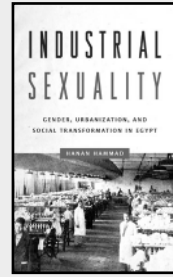
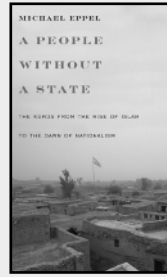
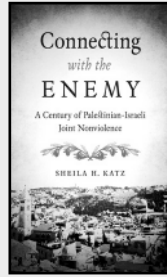
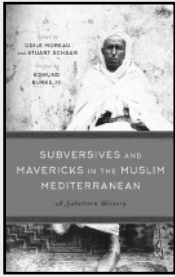
	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ء	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	—	ز	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k or g	k or ñ	k or n
ب	b	b	b	b or p	ژ	—	zh	j	j				or y	or y
پ	—	p	p	p	س	s	s	s	s				or ğ	or ğ
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ş	ş	گ	—	g	g	g
ث	th	ṯ	ṯ	s	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ş	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ẓ	ẓ	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h ¹	h ¹
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	—	و	w	v or u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	ẓ	ẓ	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ة	a ²			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	q	k	ال	a ³			

¹ When h is not final. ² In construct state: at. ³ For the article, al- and -l-.

VOWELS

	ARABIC AND PERSIAN	OTTOMAN AND MODERN TURKISH
<i>Long</i>	ا or آ ā	ā { words of Arabic and Persian origin only
	و ū	
	ي ī	
<i>Doubled</i>	آئِ iy (final form ī)	iy (final form ī)
	أُوּ uw (final form ū)	uvv
<i>Diphthongs</i>	أُو au or aw	ev
	أَي ai or ay	ey
<i>Short</i>	ا a	a or e
	و u	u or ü / o or ö
	ي i	i or i

For Ottoman Turkish, authors may either transliterate or use the modern Turkish orthography.



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