



Guidelines for Preparing a Bibliography and Footnotes in IJYS

1. General

Any manuscript, including the obligatory bibliography, should be submitted without indents, and should be formatted to 12 point font in the Times New Roman typeface. Footnotes should be held at size 10. Line spacing should be consistently set to 1.5.

Pictures, maps, graphs, tables, etc. should be separately provided as jpg, png, or gif files; these must be accompanied by the relevant copyright information, as well as captions if the content is not self-explanatory. In addition, the author(s) should indicate in a pdf version of the manuscript where he/she/they want these visual pieces to appear within the text.

2. Bibliography

2.1. General (*Books and Articles*)

The bibliography must be located at the end of the text, with the pertinent strings of information (like author's name, first name, year, title, etc.) separated by commas. The works (books and articles) should be recorded in alphabetical order by the family names of the authors. If the reference work also contains a first and middle name, only the first name should be recorded in full. No middle names (in full or abbreviated) should be entered into the bibliographic citations. However, this does not mean that the full name, including middle names, patronyms, lineages (ibn or bin), titles, etc., should not be mentioned in the text or in a footnote. The names of several authors of a publication should be separated by the term "and". For instance:

Kreyenbroek, Philip and Rashow, Khalil

Books or articles with more than two authors should be recorded in the bibliography by furnishing the surname and given name of the first author, referring to the others as "et al.". For instance:

Jäger, Pia et al.

Works by the same author(s) should be entered in reverse chronological sequence, whereby the latest publication should always come first. The year should be recorded in parentheses after the first name of the author. For instance:

Spät, Eszter (2018)

Spät, Eszter (2017)

Spät, Eszter (2016)

Books and/or articles published by identical author(s) within the same year should be entered in alphabetical order of their titles and indicated by lower-case letters: "a", "b", "c", and so on.

Rodziewicz, Artur (2022a), *Between Orthopraxy and Orthodoxy ...*



Rodziewicz, Artur (2022b), Heft Sur ...

Rodziewicz, Artur (2022c), The Mystery of Essence

Entries for non-English works (author, title, etc.) in the bibliography must be drafted in the original language and script. The only exceptions (for technical reasons) are dextrosinistral scripts, like Arabic, Kurdish, and Persian, running from right to left. The tables in the annex provide guidelines for the transcription of these scripts. Regardless of whether a script is sinistrodextral or dextrosinistral a translation should be provided in the bibliography. This translation should be put in brackets and become an integral part of the title. Hence, it should not be separated by punctuation marks or parenthesis signs. However, authors are encouraged to use the original script of their source (Author and Title) as well as transcription and translation of the same in the text or in a footnote. For instance:

Аристова, Татьяна (1966), *Курды Закавказья [The Kurds of Transcaucasia]*, Москва

Balādhurī, Aḥmad (1978), *Futūḥ al-buldān [Conquest of the Countries/Lands]*, Vol. I, Beirut

Güler, Ümit (2021), “Osmanlı Diyarbekiri’nde Köle Ve Cariyeler (18. Ve 19. Yy.) [Male and Female Slaves in Ottoman Diyarbakir (18th and 19th Centuries)]”, *Marmara Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi*, Vol. LX, 29-56

აბაშიძე, ზაზა და სხვ 2013, *საქართველო და ქართველები [Georgia and Georgians]*, თბილისი

Շարարյան, Արսակ (2014), *Փաստարկներ Հայոց ցեղասպանության մասին [Arguments about the Armenian Genocide]*, Երևան

2.2. Books

The information concerning books listed in the bibliography must also contain the title in *italics*, and the volume (if there is more than one), which should be abbreviated as “Vol.”. The number of the volume should be specified in Roman numerals. Any book entry should also provide the place of publication. If there is more than one place of publication, they should be separated by “and”; if there are more than two places of publication, only the first should be entered, followed by “et al”. Bibliographic entries of books published as Kindle editions do not need a place of publication, as this is replaced by the requirement to use the term “Kindle Edition”. For instance:

Clayton, Matt (2019), *Mesopotamian Mythology: A Captivating Guide to Ancient Near Eastern Myths*, Kindle Edition

Guest, John (1993), *Survival Among the Kurds: A History of the Yezidis*, London and New York

Layard, Austin (1903), *Autobiography and Letters from his Childhood until his Appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid*, Vol. II, London et al.

Kreyenbroek, Philip and Rashow, Khalil (2005), *God and Sheikh Adi are Perfect. Sacred Poems and Religious Narratives from the Yezidi Tradition*, Wiesbaden

Pirbari, Dimitri et al. (2008), *Holy Lalish. The Temple of the Yezidians*, Ekaterinburg



Books written by an unknown author or authors should be listed alphabetically according to their title. For instance:

Oracles chaldaïques (1971), Édouard des Places (ed.), Paris.

2.3. Articles

2.3.1. Articles in Journals or Encyclopaedias

Articles published in a journal or encyclopaedia should conform to the rules stipulated in subsections 2.1. and 2.2. (“General” and “Books”). Begin with the family name, then the first name of the author. Next, input the year of publication, the title of the article with quotation marks, followed by the *italicized* title of the journal or the encyclopaedia. Then the volume, number, or issue of the journal or encyclopaedia, if any, should be provided in Roman numerals, followed by the page numbers of the article. For instance:

Ahmed, Sami (2002), "Yezidi Religion", *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. XIV, 890
Mossaki, Nodar and Pirbari, Dimitri (2019), "The Death of Mir Tahsin Beg and the Future of the Yezidi Community", *Asia and Africa Today*, Vol. XI, 49-54

2.3.2. Articles in Editorial Collections

Articles published in editorial collection should be entered in the same fashion as the ones published in journals. However, instead of the title of the journal, the first name and the family name of the editor(s) should be provided together with the remark (ed.) or (eds.); followed by the *italicized* title of the editorial collection as well as the volume (if any), the place of publication, and the page numbers of the article. For instance:

Bruinessen, Martin van (2018), "Genocide of Kurds", Israfor W. Charney (ed.), *The Widening Circle of Genocide*, Vol. III, Oxfordshire, 165-191.
Mato, Naif (2016) "The Massacre of Koço: Testimony", Katharina Brizic et al. (eds.), *Şingal 2014: Der Angriff des "Islamischen Staates", der Genozid an den Êzîdî und die Folgen*, Wien, 57-59

2.3.3. Articles on Websites

Articles found on a website should be treated like articles published in a journal. However, instead of the volume and pages, input the website, as well as the date the submitting author accessed said content. For instance:

Hintze, Almut (2014), "Mihr Yaşt," *Encyclopaedia Iranica*,
<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/mihr-yasht> (accessed on 1 October 2014).
Mustafa, Himdad (2023), "Sacred Trees in Kurdish Culture & Mythology", *The Kurdish Center for Studies*, <https://nlka.net/eng/sacred-trees-in-kurdish-culture-mythology/> (accessed: 07.12.2023)



Kurdistan Regional Government (Representation in the United States) (2023), “ISIS genocide of Yezidis and Christians”, <https://us.gov.krd/en/issues/isis-genocide-of-yezidis-and-christians/> (accessed: 12/02/2022).

3. Footnotes

3.1. General

References must, without exception, be placed in the footnotes, and not in the main body of the text. They must contain the author’s family name, the year of publication, and the relevant page(s) from the cited source. If a passage of a publication is quoted verbatim within the text, it must be contained in quotation marks. The footnote should merely reference the publication, as described in the example below. However, if the reference is not to an exact quote, then the footnote should denote this with the remark “see” or “cf.” before the quote (the use of “see” or “cf.” should be consistent throughout the entire article). All footnotes should end with a full stop (.) For instance:

Guest 1993: 30. (verbatim quote)

Cf. Guest 1993: 30. (non-verbatim quote)

3.2. Books With Several Authors

Footnotes referring to works containing multiple authors should follow the standards established for the bibliography in subsection 2.1. The names of the authors must be separated by the term “and”. If there are more than two authors, only the first one should be mentioned, followed by the term “et al.”. For instance:

Nicolaus and Rodziewicz 2023: 501-3.

Cf. Pirbari et al. 2008: 26.

3.3. Books, articles, and online publications of unknown author(s)

The name of the publication, the year, as well as the page(s), if any, will suffice for these types of publications. For instance:

Oracles Chaldaïques 1971: 123.

3.4. Whole Books, Whole Articles, and Online Publications

Any reference to whole articles should contain the page numbers from the beginning to the end of the article, whilst, with regard to books and online publications, only the year of publication is needed. For instance:

Gutas 1988: 37–41. (reference to a whole article)

Rodziewicz 2022. (reference to a whole book)

Mustafa 2023. (reference to an online publication)



3.5. More Than One Reference in a Footnote

References in a footnote should be separated by semicolons (“;”). For instance:

Guest 1993: 70; Mossaki and Pirbari 2019: 52. Cf. also Spät 2018: 355.

3.6. Abbreviations Used in Footnotes

If a publication or an author was referred to in the previous footnote, then certain abbreviations should be applied. However, in order to use these abbreviations, the reference to the previous footnote has to be unmistakably clear. In other words, if there is more than one author or publication quoted in the previous footnote, it will always be the last entry to which the abbreviation in the next footnote should refer. If the reference is to the same page of the previously quoted publication, then the *italicized* abbreviation “*ibid*” should be placed in the same position in lieu of the redundant information. If a different page of the same publication is referenced, then the page number(s) must be provided in the footnote. If citing a different publication by the same author, then the abbreviation “*idem*” for male authors, and “*eadem*” for female authors after the year and page(s) of the publication should be entered. For instance:

Previous footnote: Guest 1993: 166

Following footnote: *Ibid*

Previous footnote: Guest 1993: 166

Following footnote: *Ibid*: 202

Previous footnote: Bruinessen 2009: 55

Following footnote: *Idem* 2000: 9

Previous footnote: Arakelova 2021: 745-8

Following footnote: *Eadem* 2020: 405