GUIDELINES ON STYLE
FOR MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED TO THE
STUDIES IN CHINESE RELIGIONS (SCR)

1. MANUSCRIPT FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

**Spelling:** British (The Concise Oxford Dictionary and The Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors) English style quotations.

**Tables:** Tables, maps, and figures are to be numbered and have a heading/caption. Do NOT place them in the body of the text; instead, place them at the end of the manuscript. Give a clear indication of where you want the material included; after reformatting, we shall insert them into the text during page layout.

**Keywords and abstract:** Please provide three to seven keywords and an abstract of no more than 200 words.

**Notes:** Use endnotes, not footnotes. To make a reference, please use (a) the author’s last name + (b) an abbreviation of the title of the book or article + (c) page number. For example:


For referring to a primary source, use the Romanized (not English) title + juan/fascicle number + page number (of the edition used). E.g., *Wei shu* 13.321.

*in particular, citation from the Taishō Canon:* A citation should include the Romanized (not English) title, T number, volume, juan/fascicle number, page, column and line number: e.g., *Xu Gaoseng zhuang*, T no. 2060, 50: 21.564a18–565b10.

**Romanization:** Please use *pinyin* to Romanize terms of Chinese origin; for Japanese terms, please follow the usage of Kenkyusha’s Japanese-English Dictionary (e.g., *Jinbun* rather than *Jimbun*). The first appearance of a Romanized term should be followed by the corresponding Chinese or Japanese character/s. For Korean terms, please use the Revised Romanization system instead of the older McCune–Reischauer system. For example, Romanize 崔致遠 as Choe Chiwon, rather than Ch'oe Ch'i'iwôn.

**Diacritics:** Please use full diacritical marks and use the Times New Roman Extended font for diacritics (please contact us should you have any questions as to how to install this program). Excluding the ü in lü 律, for example, diacritics are not required for *Pinyin* transliteration.
**Buddhist terms:** A Buddhist term that has entered the English vocabulary need not be italicized, but full diacritics should be kept intact. Please refer to *Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies* 5.2 (1982), 141–42, for a complete list of such terms.

2. **BIBLIOGRAPHIES/REFERENCES**

Primary sources and secondary studies shall be presented separately.

English translation are needed for titles of all non-English publications, including journal articles, book chapters, edited volumes, monographs, journals, dissertations, etc.

(A) **Abbreviations:** Please specify any abbreviations used in the footnotes. For examples:


(B) **Primary sources:** Primary [Asian] sources shall be presented in the following way:


For example:


* in particular, citation from the *Taishō* Canon: A citation should include

Pinyin/Romanization of the title + 2. original characters of the title + 3. Sanskrit and/or English translation + 4. *juan* 卷 number + 5. names of author(s) or translators + 6. completion date of the work + 7. information on the edition used. Example 2:


(C) **Secondary Studies:** The following style of reference is to be followed:

MONOGRAPH


**BOOK CHAPTERS**

**ARTICLE IN PERIODICAL**

**DISSERTATION**

**PHOTOCOPIED MATERIAL**

**EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE BOOKS**

**EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE BOOK CHAPTERS**

**EAST ASIAN ARTICLE IN PERIODICAL**
Appendix:
How to Prepare citations to Texts and People for Notes and in the Body of Your paper

Example no. 1: Chinese Buddhist text

In 420 or 421, Buddhaghosa translated the Huayan Jing 華嚴經 [Skt. Avatamsaka sutra; Flower Garland Sutra]

Example no. 2: Tibetan Buddhist text

In the Kangyur, we find a Hundred Karmas Sutra [Tib. Les brygas tham-par; Ch. Baiye jing 百業經]

Example no. 3: Chapter of Buddhist text

This legend is found in the 'Chapter on Protecting the Stupa' [Ch. Huta pin 護塔品] in the Risang jing 日藏經 (Skt. Sūryagarbha sūtra; Bodhisattva Sūryagarbha Sutra).

Example no. 4: Japanese text

Kyokai 泉戒 (fl. early ninth century) wrote the Nihon Ryōiki 日本靈異記 [Record of Miraculous Events in Japan].

Nihon Ryōiki is an early Heian period setsuwa collection.

When the title appears again, provide the romanized — not the English — title.
Example no. 5: How to add Chinese characters to translated selections

However, Ch’oe Ch’iwôn’s biography points to the possibility that Fazang’s native place was actually somewhere other than Chang’an:

In Tianshou 1 (October 16–December 5, 690), [Fazang] went to Xia-zhou to visit his parents. All of the governors of the prefectures and the magistrates of the sub-prefectures that he passed on his way came out to greet him in the countryside—Buddhist monks [at the time] took this as an honor [for the Buddhist community as a whole].

Replace all Chinese punctuations with English ones. But remember to leave one space after each punctuation.

Example no. 6: How to mention foreign terms from East Asian languages

Māya 末法 (final dharma) is a concept that has influenced the development of Chinese Buddhism. *Māya* influenced the the production of Chinese Buddhist classics and the creation of Buddhist grottoes.

Italicize the pinyin