

# Zeitschrift für Indologie und Südasiastudien (ZIS)

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The journal Zeitschrift für Indologie und Südasiastudien (ZIS) publishes articles on various aspects of Indian / South Asian culture – religion, language, literature, philosophy, arts, sciences (to name the most important aspects) – and history and art history, classical and modern, and on aspects of Iranian culture with a bearing on Indian culture. The ZIS usually appears once a year. This journal does not publish any reviews or review articles. Books sent unsolicited for the purpose of being reviewed will not be returned.

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- Articles may be written in English, French or German. Those in French and German should preferably include a short English summary.
- Please do not use any formatting at all for both text and footnotes.
- Subdivide your article into paragraphs and sections. Subheadings are useful to facilitate transparency, so rather than just numbering sections consider using them.
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### Transliteration:

- Languages not using the Latin alphabet should be transliterated according to the internationally accepted system. For Sanskrit this is the system of the Poona Dictionary, for Iranian the Holimann-Narten system, for Tibetan the Wylie system, for modern Indoaryan languages a modified form of Sanskrit transliteration (cf. below), and for Urdu, Persian and other languages using the Arabic script either the system suggested by the DMG or the Library of Congress transliteration.
- For the transliteration of modern Indoaryan (Hindi, Bengali, Marathi etc.), the following modifications as suggested by Rahul Peter Das should be applied in order to document the exact spellings of words: use ' to mark the omission of inherent *a* inside words (e.g. Hindi *bol'nā*, Bengali *āṭ'kāna*) and . to mark a *halant/hasanta/virāma* (e.g. Hindi *arthāt.*, Bengali *caṭ·paṭ·*). This does not apply for types of versified language, especially pre- and early modern, in which the inherent *a* is pronounced or likely to have been pronounced: in these cases inherent *a* should be written out.
- For Dravidian languages, Sanskrit transliteration is used with certain modifications. For Tamil, see the Madras Tamil Dictionary.
- Especially for modern (colonial and postcolonial) topics, Anglicized spellings, being very common in South Asia, can be used for names of persons (M. K. Gandhi rather than Gāndhī), places, well-known deities (Krishna besides Kṛṣṇa), religious movements (Sufi rather than Sūfī), etc. Diacritical transliteration, however, has to be used for terms and concepts in South Asian languages (*sāhitya*, *biśvakabi*), quotations of original passages and –very importantly –bibliographical references.

### Quotations, footnotes:

- Use double quotation marks for direct quotation and single quotation marks for quotations within quotations. Single quotation marks should also be used for words or phrases employed in a special sense (e.g. for distancing). All citations should appear within the running text, longer ones should be set off from the rest of the text.
- Please use footnotes which should be indicated by consecutive superscript numbers in the text. The very first footnote should contain acknowledgements of people, grants, and so on. In order to avoid an excessive number of footnotes please give short bibliographical references (e.g. Oldenberg 1917: 99-102) within the text in round brackets (see below).

### References:

- References to books and articles should consist of the author's surname (in small capitals) followed by the year of publication, and, in the case of articles, by a colon, a space and the page number(s), all in brackets, e.g. "(see Oldenberg 1917)" or "(see Bloomfield 1928: 212-214)". For publications with more than two authors, only the first author's name should be given, followed by 'et al.' (e.g. see Kielhorn et al. 1903: 15-17). Please do not use abbreviations such as 'op. cit.', 'loc. cit.', 'ibid.', 'passim' and the like.
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Caudh'rī, Vidyā (2006): *Jarmanī ek bhār'tīy gr̥hiṇī kī najar meṇ*. Dillī: Cinmay Jñān'pīṭh.

Fornell, Ines (2011): Die Ereignisse von Ayodhya im Spiegel der gegenwärtigen Hindi-Literatur. *ZIS* 28 (2011), 51-75.

Kuiper, F. B. J. (1972): The Heavenly Bucket. *India Maior (Festschrift Jan Gonda)*. Leiden: Verlag, 144-156.

Oldenberg, H. (1917): *Die Religion des Veda*. Berlin: Cotta.

Raina, Dhruv (2019): The vocation of indigenous knowledge and sciences as metaconcepts. *Engaging Transculturality* (eds Laila Abu-er-Rub et al.). London etc.: Routledge, 277-290.

- When the last word of the title of the article is in italics, insert „In:“ before the title of the monograph, edited collection etc. in order to avoid the clashing of two taggings:

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