

## TANG STUDIES STYLE SHEET

All submissions should be sent to the Editor and must carry assurance that they have been submitted exclusively to *Tang Studies*. Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce any materials taken from other sources (e.g., quotations that exceed fair use, illustrations, charts and/or other graphics) from their respective copyright owners.

### I. GENERAL FORMATTING

Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance to the guidelines set forth in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. They should be double-spaced (including double-space for quotations) with one-inch margins. For proper citation format in footnotes, please refer to the guidelines below as well as articles in earlier issues of the journal, particularly those published after volume 27 (2009). All text should be in Times New Roman font.

If the submission is accepted, the final version for publication will require an abstract of up to 250 words, five to seven keywords, and a short biography of the author of up to 100 words (“Notes on Contributor”).

Tables and images should only be indicated (e.g. “<Table 1>”) within the manuscript itself, and need to be provided in separate documents. Images should be high-resolution (at least 300 dpi). All proper copyright permissions should be obtained and documented in writing. If there are multiple documents, they should be combined as a single Zip archive.

Before submitting final copy, change the following Microsoft Word setting for the entire document (both main text and footnotes): Paragraph > Asian Typography > uncheck the box for “Automatically adjust space between Asian and Latin text.”

### II. TRANSLATIONS

*Tang Studies* may accept translations in various styles, depending on the decisions of the peer reviewers and editors, but all translations will be reviewed for accuracy and clarity before publication. Authors are generally expected to provide precise English equivalents of specialized terms such as official titles, plant names, or religious terms. Avoid inaccurate identifications like “orchid” for *lan* 蘭 or tendentious renderings

### III. CITATIONS

#### 1. Texts and terms in Chinese and other East Asian languages

- a. Do not provide English translation for titles of secondary works in East Asian languages.

b. For references to titles of primary works or terms in Chinese (or other East Asian languages), please follow the examples provided below. Whichever option you choose to follow, please try to be as consistent as you can.

For a book title

Option 1: *Shishuo xinyu* 世說新語

Option 2: *Shishuo xinyu* 世說新語 (A new account of tales of the world)

For a non-book title

Option 1: “The Nineteen Old Poems” (Gushi shijiu shou 古詩十九首)

Option 2: “The Nineteen Old Poems”

Option 3: “Gushi shijiu shou” 古詩十九首

Notes:

(1) Do not italicize a non-book title, either in the text proper or in parenthetical references.

(2) Do not use quotation marks around a title in transliteration placed inside parentheses.

(3) When a non-book title is cited in transliteration only, place Chinese characters after the closing quotation mark.

For a foreign term

Option 1: . . . the Confucian principle of “the rectification of names”  
(*zhengming* 正名).

Option 2: . . . the Confucian principle of *zhengming* 正名 (the rectification of names).

2. Titles of works in East Asian languages cited in endnotes

a. Book titles: Provide romanized names and titles followed by the characters (except for the well-known works; see above under 1b.). Include also information about the edition used, but do not provide characters for places of publication nor for the names of publishers.

Pre-modern work

(1) Pre-modern edition:

Liu Xiang 劉向 (79–8 B.C.), comp., *Shuo yuan* 說苑 (*SBBY*), 14.7a–9b.

(2) Modern edition:

Xu Song 許嵩 (fl. 756–762), *Jiankang shilu* 建康實錄 (Shanghai: Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1987), 16.441–42.

### Modern work

Lu Kanru 陸侃如, *Zhonggu wenxue xinian* 中古文學系年 (Beijing: Renmin wenxue chubanshe, 1985), 1:114–16.

Note: When citing a multi-volume work with continuous pagination, such as the example above, indicating the volume number in which the reference occurs is optional, though recommended. If the volume number is indicated, however, please note that there is no space between the colon and the page reference.

b. Essays or journal articles: Provide romanized names and titles followed by the characters. Provide only the romanized title of Asian-language journals.

### Essay or article in a collection

An Qi 安琦, “Dong-Lu yujia dikao” 東魯寓家地考, in *Li Bai yanjiu* 李白研究 (Taipei: Shuiniu chubanshe, 1992), 111–21, esp. 115–17.

### Essay or article in a journal

Fu Xuancong 傅璇琮, “Tangdai shiren kaolue” 唐代詩人考略, *Wenshi* 8 (1980): 159–63.

Nie Yonghua 聶永華, “Nanchao shengse yu shidai qixiang de gouhe—Yu Shinan, Chu Liang, Li Baiyao shige zonglun” 南朝聲色與時代氣象的構合—虞世南、褚亮、李百藥詩歌綜論, *Henan keji daxue xuebao (shehui kexue ban)* 2004.4: 50–55.

Notes:

(1) Insert a space between the colon and the page reference.

(2) When a journal publishes more than one issue a year and uses continuous pagination after issue no. 1 (e.g., *HJAS*, *JAOS*, *T'oung Pao*, and most other academic journals), it is not necessary to include the issue number or month/season in your citation—only volume number and year, as follows:

Howard J. Wechsler, “The Confucian Teacher Wang T'ung (584?–617): One Thousand Years of Controversy,” *T'oung Pao* 58 (1977): 225–72.

(3) Many journals from the PRC do not have volume numbers. Instead, the year of publication functions as the volume number, followed by a period and then the issue number within that volume. The Nie Yonghua article above illustrates this point.

(4) There is no need to provide the original script form of East Asian journal titles (as illustrated above).

## 3. Page reference in citations

a. Use an en-dash (not a hyphen) for any citation that extends beyond one page:

115–17 *not* 115-17 (here a hyphen is incorrectly used)

Notes:

(1) Do not write “p.” or “pp.” before the page reference, except in those cases when there is the potential for the confusion of a page reference for a *juan* reference.

(2) Observe the following page citation style—

From a double-digit page number to another double-digit page number:

51–52 or 51–62

From a triple-digit page number to another triple-digit page number:

105–6, 151–52, or 189–231 (but note exception for numbers ending in 0: 100–101, etc.)

b. For multiple-volume modern texts, indicate the volume in which the cited passage is found, followed by a colon and then the page number (without leaving a space). E.g.,

Fung Yu-lan, *A History of Chinese Philosophy*, trans. Derk Bodde, 2nd ed. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1952–1953), 2:165–67.

Note: When citing a multi-volume work with continuous pagination, indicating the volume number in which the reference occurs is optional, though recommended.

c. For pre-modern texts, indicate the *juan* number first, followed by a dot and then the page number (without leaving a space). E.g.,

Liu Xiang 劉向 (79–8 B.C.), comp., *Shuo yuan* 說苑 (SBBY), 14.7a–9b.

Note: When citing a modern edition that has multiple volumes (*ce*), do not cite the *ce* number, e.g. *Han shu*, 78.3274 (not 10.78.3274).

d. Acronyms may substitute for frequently-cited titles but should be not overused. For references to pre-modern texts cited in abbreviation, italicize the abbreviated title, insert a comma, and then provide the page reference. E.g.,

*JTS*, 97.1326.

In general, avoid overly complex abbreviations (e.g., *WXDLZZSY* for *Wenxin diaolong zhuzi suoyin* 文心雕龍逐字索引).

e. For references to pre-modern texts that are collected in a larger *congshu* series, follow the models provided below.

Text in standard *congshu* series

*Li ji zhengyi* 禮記正義 (in *Shisanjing zhushu* [Zhonghua shuju 1980 facsimile], hereafter *Shisanjing*), 21.1414a–c.

Note: “a–c” in the example above refers to the three registers printed in a modern facsimile of a pre-modern text. Cf. the next example.

Liu Jingshu 劉敬叔 (fl. 468), *Yi yuan* 異苑 (in *Xuejin taoyuan* 學津討源), 3.4a/b.

Note: “a/b” in the example above refers to the recto and verso of a leaf in a traditionally printed and bound Chinese text. Cf. the preceding example.

Buddhist texts in Taishō series

Reference includes volume number only:

*T* text##: vol.#                      e.g., *T* 262: 9

Reference includes page number:

*T* text##: vol.#.pg.#                  e.g., *T* 262: 9.58c–b

Reference includes line number:

*T* text##: vol.#.pg.#line#            e.g., *T* 262: 9.58c11–13

Note:

(1) Place one space between the T and the text number, without a period.

(2) Place one space after the colon and then the volume number.

(3) Place a period between the volume number and the page number.

(4) If the line number is cited, place it immediately after the page number without a space.

#### IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Leave only one space after the final punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.
2. For approximated dates, write “ca.” (e.g., “ca. 584,” not “c. 584”).
3. For the abbreviation of “century,” write “c.” (e.g., 6th c.–7th c.).

4. Provide birth and death dates for historical figures, when known. Separate the two dates with en-dash, not hyphen: Du Fu 杜甫 (712–770), Wang Wei 王維 (ca. 701–ca. 761). When only a birth or death date is known, use an appropriate abbreviation: Ashina Duzhi 阿史那都知 (d. 679) [or “ob. 679”], etc.

5. When citing unpublished theses, write

Ph.D. diss.	for doctoral dissertation
M.A.	for master thesis

6. Do not use italics for the following:

et al.  
ibid.

Be cautious of using *ibid.* or cross references to particular footnotes, which frequently lead to editing mishaps. When in doubt, spell out the full citation.

7. Ellipses

a) A space is required both before and after each ellipsis point (i.e., input these manually; do not use the automatic “insert ellipses” command in your word processing program). E.g.,

On the other side, the conservative party . . . is timid.

b) If an ellipsis is applied at the end of a complete sentence, place a period at the end of the sentence first and the ellipsis with a space both before and after each ellipsis point as demonstrated in the example below.

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. . . .

c) Chinese ellipses require six periods:

這一點正構成對話的特徵……即這裡語言是在問和答、給予和取得、相互爭論和達成一致的過程中實現那樣一種意義交往，而在文字流傳物裡巧妙地作出這種意義交往正是詮釋學的任務。

8. Block quotes

a) Block quotes should all be double-spaced with approximately a half-inch indention on both the left and right margins.

b) Leave one extra line space both before and after the block quote.

9. Please do *not* submit final copy with footnotes and other citations imported directly from bibliographic software. Such programs impose their own macros that complicate the conversion to fair copy.
10. In general, please check that all Microsoft Word settings conform to this style sheet. Do not leave Latin text in fonts beside Times New Roman, or include text in colors other than black. Also, double-check guidelines under “I. General Formatting” above.