Instructions for Authors

Journal of Fiqh and Uṣūl (Principles and Jurisprudence)

Part one: General Considerations

1. The present quarterly is largely dedicated to *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence), *uṣūl al-fiqh* (principles of Islamic jurisprudence), the philosophy of *fiqh*, and interdisciplinary subjects such as *fiqh* and law. The journal publishes pioneering and original research from across these areas.
2. The default language of the journal is Persian. Occasionally, influential articles in Arabic or English may be published according to the editorial board's decision.
3. Manuscripts should not be any longer than 25 pages (according to the journal's IfA) or 8500 words on Microsoft Office.
4. The abstract should include your statement of the problem, research purpose, methodology, and results discussion both in Persian and English. The maximum length of this section is 10 lines (100-200 words), with a minimum of 4, and a maximum of 6 keywords inserted at the end of the abstract.
5. Manuscripts should include the author(s)' full name and academic ranking, plus their institution name and academic affiliation in Persian and English. The corresponding author's name and the co-authors' names should appear in alphabetical order and submitted along with postal address, phone number, and email address.
6. The journal retains all rights to correct and edit the content or structure of articles.
7. The manuscript should be typeset in Microsoft Word and submitted (alongside other necessary information) to the *Fiqh and Uṣūl* journal via the Journal Management System on the website of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
8. In order to prevent any breach of best practice in publication (be it intended or accidental), all the manuscripts submitted to the journal are checked for similarity by "Samīm"[1] plagiarism checker (for Persian articles) and "iThenticate" (for English articles). Only those manuscripts with a maximum 15% rate of similarity to previous research are eligible

[1] http://www.samimnoor.ir/view/fa/default

to go under review. It is recommended that authors run their work through the aforementioned tools to evaluate their work before submission.

9. Screening of your manuscript would depend on adhering to writing guidelines, as well as meeting quality research standards. Final acceptance depends on the reviewers' observation and the editorial board's consent.
10. Submitted articles will not be retracted once the reviewing process has started.

Part Two: Style Guide

Authors must adhere to Persian orthography[2] as adopted by the Academy of Persian Language and Literature. We encourage authors to refer to tools such as *Farhang-i ʾImlāyī Khaṭ-i Fārsī*[3], The "Vīrāstyār" extension, or the online platform "VīrāstLive"[4]. Ignoring punctuation rules might result in major delay in publication, extra publication fee, or retraction of the article at production level.

Major points regarding writing style are as follows:

1. **Punctuation and Spacing:**
    1. The following punctuation marks should follow their preceding word without a space, and be separated from the next word with a full space: ". " ",” ":" "…" "!" "?"
    2. It is necessary to use a full space before and after parentheses or quotation marks. However, no space is needed within the parentheses or quotation marks.
    3. Islamic honorifics should follow their referent without a space after the first parenthesis. Example: Muhammad (peace be upon him)
    4. Superscript numbers should be inserted after punctuation marks like «» and ().
    5. Regarding the non-primary punctuation marks in Persian, it is necessary to use the *tanvīn* (ـًـٍـٌ) in words like *avvalan, qablan, vāqiʾan, mużāf-un-ilayh, bi-ʿibārat-in ʾukhrā*. It is also necessary to insert a *madde* on *alif* in words like آب and مآخذ, and یای کوتاه روی های غیرملفوظ like نامهٔ من. It is not necessary to use other non-primary punctuation

[2] http://apll.ir/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/D-1394.pdf
[3] http://apll.ir/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/F-E-1394.pdf
[4] http://www.virastlive.com/

marks like *tashdīd*, *fatḥi*, *kasrih*, and *żammih*, unless their lack of insertion leads to ambiguity. Examples: *Muʿīn/Muʿayyan, ʿAlī/ʿIlly, Banā/Bannā, ʿurżi/ʿarżi, harf/hiraf.*

6. Prefixes such as "*mī*" and "*nimī*", the collection of "*ʾam, ʿī, īm, ʾīd, ʾand*", and the combination of letters and nouns should be typed with a half-space. For example: می‌روم, کتاب‌ها, خسته‌ام
7. Using non-Persian punctuation marks should be avoided. Quotation punctuation marks in Persian are displayed with these symbols: «»
8. Half spaces should be inserted using ctrl + shift + 2 exclusively. However, in case of using a standard keyboard, shit + space may also be used.

2. Layout

1. The article is comprised of several sections, including the abstract, introduction, main body, conclusion, and the list of works cited.
2. The main body contains a number of headings. We encourage authors to limit the number of headings as much as possible. If using additional classifications is inevitable, the additions should be separated from the heading. The heading should be boldfaced, and followed by a colon and the additional text. For example, if verses from the Quran (*āyahs*) or narratives (*rivāyahs*) are used as evidence, they should be followed by a colon and explained further. Example: 1. *āyahs*: …
3. The abstract, conclusion, and works cited sections do not need to be numbered.
4. Numerals should be used for titles and headings in the main body. If sub-headings cannot be avoided, they should be indicated with ordinal numbers.
5. In headings, it is necessary to use only periods. For example: 1. 2. 3.

3. Citation guide and bibliography

Citations are arranged based on the Chicago style and the notes and bibliography system.

Following this system, authors are required to add comments and citations in footnotes. Information about the books must be added in the bibliography section.

In-text citations, end notes, and post scripts are not allowed in this system.

1. Main sections of footnotes:
   a. Footnote sections should be separated by a comma.
   b. Only the author's last name should be mentioned.
   c. Titles of major works (e.g., books) should be italicized *(Īrānīk).*
   d. Titles of minor works (e.g., articles) should be inserted in double quotations.
   e. Citations should include page number(s) and volume number. These should be separated by slash marks.
2. Main sections of bibliography:
   a. Main sections should be separated via period marks.
   b. Author's full name (first name and last name) should be mentioned.
   c. Titles of major works (e.g., books) should be italicized *(Īrānīk).*
   d. Titles of minor works (e.g., articles) should be inserted in double quotations.
   e. Names of translator, researcher, and editor should be included; with last name following first name.
   f. With regards to books, information about the publisher and the date and place of publication should be included (the word "publisher" should not be used).
   g. With regards to articles, volume and issue numbers, year of publication, and the range of pages cited should be included.

Citation Samples:

Attention: the main sections of footnotes are separated by commas, and the main sections of bibliography are separated by periods.

Book:

- In footnotes: ʿAllāmih Ḥillī, *Qavāʿid al-ʾaḥkām*, 14/3
- In bibliography: ʿAllāmih Ḥillī, Ḥasan ibn Yūsuf. *Qavāʿid al-ʾaḥkām fī maʿrifat al-ḥalāl va-al-ḥarām*. Qum: Daftar-i intishārāt-i islāmī. First publication, AH 1413.

Article:

- In footnotes: Musṭafavī Fard, "Ḥākimīyyat-i Pārādaym-i ʿAdam-i Ḥujjīyat Akhbār-i Āḥād bar Guftimān-i Fuqahāyi Shīʿī Sadi Panj tā Haft", 140.
- In bibliography: Musṭafavī Fard, Ḥāmid. "Ḥākimīyyat-i Pārādaym-i ʿAdam-i Ḥujjīyat Akhbār-i Āḥād bar Guftimān-i Fuqahāyi Shīʿī Sadi Panj tā Haft", *Fiqh and Uṣūl*. vol. 50, no. 113, autumn 1397, 135-159.

Further Considerations Regarding Citations

1. In bibliography, only the first author's last name should precede his/her first name. For books and articles with more than one author, the second and third authors should be introduced with their last name following first name. In case there are more than three authors, the main author's name should be followed by the abbreviation et. al.
   Example: Qanavātī, Jalīl, Sayid Ḥasan Vaḥdatī Shubayrī, Ibrāhīm ʿAbdī Pūr. *Contractual Rights in Imāmīya law*, First volume. Tehran: Samt, 1379.

2. In the case of *taqrīr-i durūs*, teacher's name (*ṣāḥib-i-dars*, *ṣāḥib -i- ra ʾy va naẓar*) should be mentioned as the author.
   Example: Ṣadr, Muḥammad bāqir. *Buḥūth fī ʿilm il-Uṣūl*. Transcriber: Hāshimī Shāhrūdī.
   In footnotes it is not necessary to include the transcriber's name.
3. Citations to Latin sources should be given in the original language.
   Example:
   In footnotes: Davis, *Meaning, Expression and Thought* ,67.
   In bibliography: Davis, Wayne A. *Meaning, Expression and Thought*. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
4. Web sources should be cited with full web page address and specific access date.
   Example: The Logical Method in Shaykh Ṣadūq's Academic Sirah; https://hawzah.net/fa/Article/View/106134. Accessed 1402/02/20
5. Citation numbers should follow a coherent order throughout the article. Footnote numbers do not need to be restored at the beginning of each page.
6. All superscript numbers should go after punctuations.
7. Preferably, abbreviations "ibid." and "idem" are to be avoided in citations.

8. In citing Quran verses (*āyahs*), the name of Surah and the number of *āyah* should be mentioned in footnotes. A colon should be used to separate them. Example: Baqarah: 282
9. Dashes should be avoided in citing the range of page numbers. Example: 179 to 180.
10. Additional necessary information should be indicated by superscripts and included in footnotes on the same page. In case another source is cited in these notes, the rules of citation in footnotes should be applied.
11. The list of works cited is to be arranged alphabetically by the author's last name or *ism-i ʾashhar* (based on *Mustanad-i Mashāhīr-i Īrān* or the National library index). Religious texts are not bound by this rule.
12. Sources that are originally written in Persian and have English abstracts should be marked by the phrase "in Persian with English abstract" after being translated into English.
13. Sources that are originally written in Persian but do not have English abstracts should be marked by the phrase "in Persian" after being translated into English.
14. For articles where DOI is available, it is compulsory to include the DOI with full address at the end of each source.
15. The journal transliterates manuscripts according to the "IJMES"[5] transliteration chart. More information can be found on this[6] page. All the final sources of the article must be carefully transliterated. The journal outsources accepted articles, and authors are required to transliterate on their own budget.

Dates and Historiography:

Dates set in the *Hijrī Shamsī* (solar) calendar should not be abbreviated. For dates set in *Hijrī Qamarī* (lunar) calendar, use AH, and for dates set in the Gregorian system use AD.

Attention: In any case and throughout the article, names of the months should be spelled out and be attached to the day and year number without spacing. Example: 2011 April 1

Fonts:

[5] https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-file-manager/file/57d83390f6ea5a022234b400/TransChart.pdf
[6] https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-middle-east-studies/information/author-resources/ijmes-translation-and-transliteration-guide

We encourage the authors to submit their manuscripts in “IRLotus”, a font designed by the *Shurā-yi ʿĀlī Iṭṭilāʿ Risānī*[7]

[7] http://earmin.com/files/Standard-IRFonts-eArmin.com.zip