



## Ummatics Formatting and Citation Guidelines

### Formatting

The main text is Times New Roman, size 12 font with 1.15 line spacing, 1"/2.54cm margins, and fully-justified. Paragraphs that follow directly after another paragraph (as opposed to a title, subtitle, or blockquote) have a 0.5"/1.27cm hanging indent. All quotations longer than three lines are in blockquotes, of size 11 font with single line spacing and with 0.5cm left indentation.

Footnotes are in Times New Roman, size 10 font with single line spacing, 3pt after paragraph spacing, and fully-justified.

Transliteration of Arabic terms should adhere to the [Library of Congress conventions](#).

### Referencing style

The Chicago note-bibliography style is to be used. All citations are placed in footnotes, with full citation (full author name, title, publication info in round brackets, page number if applicable) on first mention of a source, and shortened citations (author surname, brief title, page number) for all subsequent mentions of the same source. Examples of main source types are provided below. For consecutive or close subsequent mentions of the same source, an even shorter form is used (author surname, page number), instead of using *ibid*. There is no need to include a separate bibliography.

### Qur'an

Include surah and verse number or surah name and verse number. Mention the translator in the first note only.

<sup>1</sup> Qur'an, 2:54, trans. Marmaduke Pickthall; or

<sup>2</sup> Qur'an, al-Baqara: 54.

## Hadith

Mention the name of the book and either the hadith number or the transliterated names of the kitāb and bāb, or both. If volume and page numbers are cited instead, treat the source as a book and include publication information.

<sup>1</sup> Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, 7151; or al-Bukhārī, 7151; or

<sup>2</sup> Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, *kitāb al-aḥkām, bāb man istur`iya r`iyatan fa lam yanṣaḥ*, 7151; or

<sup>3</sup> Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, ed. Muhammad Zuhayr bin Nāsir, 9 vols. (Beirut: Dār Tawq al-Najāt, 1422), 9:64.

For a hadith not in Bukhārī or Muslim, include basic grading information.

Hadith commentaries should include full publication information.

<sup>1</sup> Ibn Ḥajar, *Fath al-Bārī Sharḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, ed. `Abd al-`Azīz Bin Bāz and Muḥammad Fu`ād `Abd al-Bāqī, 16 vols. (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-`Ilmīyah, 1997), 11:525–27.

<sup>2</sup> Ibn Ḥajar, *Fath al-Bārī*, 9:155.

## Books

<sup>1</sup> Mona Hassan, *Longing for the Lost Caliphate: A Transregional History* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2017), 45

<sup>2</sup> Al-Taftāzānī, *Sharḥ al-`Aqā`id al-Nasaḥīyya* (Karachi: Maktabat al-Bushrā, 1430/2009), 353–54.

<sup>3</sup> Hassan, *Longing for the Lost Caliphate*, 55.

## Journal Articles

<sup>1</sup> Talal Asad, “Reflections on Violence, Law, and Humanitarianism,” *Critical Inquiry* 41, no. 2, 390-427.

<sup>2</sup> Michaelangelo Guida, “Seyyid Bey and the Abolition of the Caliphate,” *Middle Eastern Studies* 44, no. 2 (2008), 275–89.

<sup>3</sup> Asad, “Reflections on Violence,” 395.

Newspaper/Magazine/Web Journal Articles

<sup>1</sup> Azad Essa, “Muslims being 'erased' from Central African Republic,” *Al Jazeera*, July 31, 2015, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/amnesty-muslims-erased-central-african-republic-150731083248166.html>.

<sup>2</sup> “Despots are pushing the Arab world to become more secular,” *The Economist*, November 2, 2017, <https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2017/11/02/despots-are-pushing-the-arab-world-to-become-more-secular>.

<sup>3</sup> Essa, “Muslims being ‘erased’.”

<sup>4</sup> “Despots are pushing.”

For more examples and other items, see the Chicago Manual of Style’s Citation Quick Guide [here](#).