STYLE SHEET (Copyediting)

The Editors of the *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* (JSEAS) will review manuscripts prepared according to any standard set of scholarly conventions used consistently. (*The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th ed. onwards, is recommended, although the journal uses UK spelling; *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*).

**General points:**

- If possible, manuscripts should be submitted as e-mail attachments. The text should be prepared with double spacing throughout.

- The preferred length of article is between 9,000 and 12,000 words, inclusive of footnotes.

- An abstract of 100 words should be provided. This usually appears before the rest of the article.

- Author’s email, job designation, place of work as well as acknowledgements should be provided. This information is placed before the first footnote. Hence, please do not number your bio-note section as footnote 1.

- Font size should be in 12-point. While preparing footnotes, please ensure there is double-spacing and 12-point font size is adopted.

- Pages should be numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript, and generous margins should be set.

- The text throughout the article (including footnotes) should be left-aligned.

- Headings should be in bold, 12-point. Example: *The ruling power’s policy on wealth*.

- Sub-headings should be in italics, 12 point. Example: *The emperor’s first plan*.

- To indicate a parenthesis, use an em-dash (ALT + 0151), with a space on either side (not an en-dash).

- Use closed en-dashes (Alt + 0150) for page number ranges. Examples: p. 34, pp. 45–50.

- Any word after colon ( : ) in sub-heading, heading or title must be capitalised. For instance:

  Thailand in the 1900s: Politics in the country  
  (heading/sub-heading)

  Burma in 1900s: Politics and Economics  
  (title of article)

- Titles of books and articles in footnotes also follow the above convention; word after colon ( : ) must be capitalised.
Material accepted for publication will also need to be brought into line with the following conventions:

1. **Spelling**

   For the English language, follow British spelling conventions as found in the Oxford series of dictionaries with the exception of material in a direct quote, which should follow the original source.

   Authors should note the spellings of the following commonly used words:

   - centre, not center
   - programme, not program
   - colour, not color
   - flavour, not flavor
   - specialise, not specialize
   - honour, not honor
   - humour, not humor
   - saviour, not savior
   - organise, not organize
   - labour, not labor

2. **Capitalisation**

   For titles of books or articles written in languages using the Roman alphabet, capitalise the first word of the title plus the first word after a colon or semi-colon, as well as any proper nouns.

   In transcribing from languages written in non-Roman scripts, capitalise only proper nouns. When in doubt, do not capitalise.

3. **Italics**

   Titles of books, pamphlets and periodicals should be italicised, as should words of non-English origin except for terms that have been incorporated into the English language.

   Examples of non-italicised words include ibid., per diem and vice versa. Italics should not be used for titles of chapters in books, titles of articles, personal names, and names of places and organisations in the English language.

   Do not italicise latin or other loan words/phrases that are now part of the English language and appear non-italicised in the Oxford English Dictionary, e.g. ad hoc, inter alia, coup-d'etat, ancien regime, fait accompli, per se.

   Proper nouns in foreign languages should be not be italicised, in general.
Punctuation enclosing or following italics should be non-italicised.

Avoid italicising words for emphasis.

4. **Inverted Commas/Quotation marks**

- Use single inverted commas [quotation marks] for titles of articles, unpublished works, English translations of words from another language, and short quotations.

- Use single inverted commas for ‘alarm quotes’ (for emphasis etc.); avoid overuse of ‘alarm quotes’

- Use double inverted commas to indicate quoted material within a quotation.

- All punctuation used in connection with phrases inside inverted commas must be placed according to the sense: if the punctuation marks are part of the material quoted, they should be placed inside the quotation marks; otherwise they should be placed outside the closing quotation marks.

5. **Diacritical marks**

The Journal can reproduce most diacritical marks, and these should be placed in the text submitted electronically, or if that is not possible, indicated clearly on the hard copy.

In the same issue, the different use of diacritics — e.g. on two articles on Vietnam, or one with a comparative study of Vietnam, one using diacritics and one without — is allowed, as long as it is consistently used within the article.

6. **Quotations**

a. Fragmentary quotations must fit grammatically into the text in terms of syntax, verb tenses, personal pronouns, etc.

b. Block quotations or extracts of more than forty words should be set off from the text by indenting them a few spaces in from the left-hand margin.

Inverted commas are not placed around block quotations.

Paragraph indentation for the first sentence of the quotation is unnecessary.

If, however, the quotation consists of two or more paragraphs, the second and any subsequent paragraphs should begin with a paragraph indentation.

Block quotations should be in size 10-point font to distinguish it from main text.
There is no need to add ellipsis points (… ) at the beginning of an indented quote even if it begins in the middle of a sentence.

7. Brackets

- Use square brackets [ ] to enclose explanatory matter inserted into a verbatim quotation, or matter inserted to complete the meaning of a translation and intended to read as part of the translated text.

- In the Notes, the translation of the title of a book or article in a foreign language, if given, should be placed in square brackets after the original title.

8. Ellipses

For ellipses within a sentence use three full stops [periods] ... and for ellipses at the end of a sentence use four full stops (.... ).

9. Numerals

- Numbers of less than two digits should be spelled out except in technical or statistical discussions involving their frequent use, or in footnotes where space saving is recommended.

- When many numbers occur within a single paragraph, maintain consistency in the immediate context for items in any one category. Do not use a mixture of numerals and spelled out numbers in the same sentence or series of sentences for the same kind of item.

- Estimated or approximate numbers also should be spelled out:

  “Between August and October 1967, Beijing sent more than twenty threatening messages to Rangoon.”

- Fractional quantities are also expressed in figures. ‘Per cent’ is written as two words, and the symbol % should not be used, except in Tables.

- For dates in the main body of the text, use the following patterns:

  X remained in office from 1927–1939
  The Second World War (1941–45)
  24 August 1971
  eighteenth (not 18th) century
  1890s (not 1890’s)
  the fifties
  221 BCE and 211 CE
10. Units of Measure

- Use the international metric system of measurement for units of measure (length, weight and capacity).

- If other units of measure are indicated, supply metric equivalents.

11. Cross-references

Avoid cross-references to specific pages in the manuscript, or from one footnote to another.

12. Bibliographies

As a rule the Journal does not publish bibliographies, and all bibliographic references should be included in the footnotes.

13. Diagrams, Illustrations, Tables, Maps

- All figures and tables should be on separate sheets and numbered as in the text.

- The position of illustrations, maps, diagrams, and tables should be indicated in the margin of the text, and captions should be supplied.

- Tables should be numbered consecutively. Titles should identify the table briefly, and should not give background information or describe results.

  (Mixing of different kinds of information in one column is to be avoided; for example, put dollar amounts in one column, percentages in another, and so on).

- The source(s) of the information presented in a table should be indicated immediately below it.

14. Material in Asian Languages

The Journal can print titles and terms using the scripts of most Southeast Asian languages, although where terminology is not ambiguous the Editors may opt for Romanisation.

For authoritative spellings and definitions, the following dictionaries are recommended:

*Bahasa Malaysia*

Indonesian

Tagalog

For transcriptions of material in Thai or Chinese or Japanese, use the following standards:

*Thai*
The Library of Congress/Modified Cornell System of transcription.

*Chinese*
Romanisation should be in Hanyu pinyin.


*Japanese*
The system found in Kenkyusha’s *New Japanese-English Dictionary*.

15. **Appendices**

- Each appendix should start on a new page.
- Appendices should be arranged in alphabetical sequence (Appendix A, B, C, ...)
- Each appendix should be given a title.

16. **Citations in the Text: Names**

When referring to the work of other scholars, give the full name and not the surname alone for the first occurrence in the text:

Example: ‘as Anthony Reid says in his ....’

NOT: ‘as Reid says in his book *Southeast Asia in the age of commerce*,
(Note the lower-case style of the title of the book and article).

[Exceptions: Book Reviews of multi-author volumes.]
17. Footnotes

a. Use abbreviated forms, e.g., 24 Aug. 1971, 18th century. For a range of years, use 1939–45; 2000–4 or 2003–11


c. For abbreviations include full stops except in the case of acronyms (such as ASEAN), which should be written in capitals, and titles such as Dr for Doctor (in which the final letter of the short form is the final letter of the word written in full).

d. Page numbers should be indicated in accordance with the following examples. Use closed en-dashes for page number ranges. You may obtain an en-dash by pressing simultaneously Alt + 0150.

- p. 179
- pp. 168–72 [for pages 168–172]
- pp. 244–9 [for pages 244–249]
- pp. 116–18 [for pages 116–118]
- pp. 200–2 [for pages 200–202]

Passim, ff. (following, as in pp. 178 ff.), and et seqq. should be avoided.

Ibid. is allowed. (Do not italicise Ibid.)

Do not cite a footnote (fn.). Just provide the page number. Example: Ibid., p. 34.

e. In citing references from books, give each source in full the first time it appears, arranging the elements as follows:

Author’s name in the normal order,
Title of the book italicised,
Publication details in parentheses (city: publisher, year),
and the page number(s) where the cited information appears.

Please refer to the following examples:


(In this example, [a] ‘ed.’ means ‘edited by’ and should not be ‘eds.’ [b] there is no need to provide the entire page range of the article or chapter if the citation is for a specific reference.)

f. To cite articles that have appeared in journals:

- give the name of the author(s) in the normal order,
- the title of the article within single inverted commas (‘…’),
- the name of the journal or periodical italicised,
- the volume and issue numbers,
- the year of publication,
- and the relevant page number(s).

Please refer to the following example:


g. The title of any unpublished work (dissertation, a paper read at a meeting, or a manuscript, etc.) is enclosed in quotation marks and not italicised, including material in mimeographed form.

x. Periodicals in print other than academic journals
Bangkok Post, 16 Mar 2010 (page nos are optional)

Example on how to cite unpublished works, including PhD theses:

1 Lee Chae Jin, ‘Chinese Communist policy in Laos, 1954–1965’ (Ph.D. diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1966), p. 25. [Please note that it is not necessary to state that a dissertation or other paper is ‘unpublished’.]

h. For references to a work already cited in full

Omit the publication details and include only the author’s surname and shortened title of the book or article followed by the page numbers.

Example: Goodman, *The Dutch impact on Japan*, p. 34.

When a footnote refers to the same source as the one immediately preceding it, ‘Ibid.’ should be used.

Example: Ibid., p. 56.

(This means that the author retrieved the information from page 56 of Goodman’s book entitled *The Dutch impact on Japan*).

The Journal does not use ‘op. cit.’ or ‘loc. cit.’.)
i. Electronic Sources

Example: News daily, online:


18. Short Forms

Take note of the following when using them in the footnotes: They are all in lower case.

- vol. for volume
- chapter
- trans. for translated
- ed. for edited