Guidelines for Articles in
Kierkegaard Studies. Monograph Series
and Kierkegaard Studies. Yearbook

Names
Both in the main text and in notes there should be a period and a space between initials; and there should be a space between the period after the last initial and the first letter of the last name. Example: H. C. Andersen.

Page References
The word „page“ is abbreviated as „p.“ and is followed by Arabic numerals. References to single pages are made with „p.“ (in German „S.“, in French „p.“) followed by a space and the relevant page, e.g. p. 21. References to several pages are given with „pp.“ followed by a space and the relevant pages connected by a hyphen, e.g. pp. 67-85. For page references of three numerals, the hundred digit is repeated, e.g. pp. 112-198 (and not pp. 112-98 or pp. 110-7). When the reference also includes the following page, either partially or wholly, then the abbreviation „f.“ is used. When the end of the page reference is floating, the abbreviation „ff.“ is used, e.g. pp. 118ff.

For direct quotations quotation marks are used, and the text is punctuated in accordance with the conventions of the language in which the article is written. The kind of quotation marks used is also dictated by the conventions of the language in which the article is written. (See „Quotation Marks“ below.)

Year of Publication
The complete year of publication should be given, e.g. 1847 (and not simply -47). When the dates of publication span two centuries, then the first and the last years are to be given and connected with a hyphen, e.g. 1897-1904. When, however, the years of publication fall within the same century, the century is listed only once, e.g. 1960-62.

References to Works
References to works are given in the following manner:

The author’s name (without a following comma).

The title of the book (and optionally the subtitle) in italics followed by a comma.

The titles of entire works are italicized, e.g. Either/Or; parts of a larger work are put in quotation marks, e.g. „The Diary of a Seducer.“
Place of publication (and optionally the publishing house for books published after 1950) and year, followed by a comma.
If the publishing house is given, it is written before the place of publication and is followed by a comma.

For articles in American English the place of publication is given first followed by a colon.

Reference to the relevant page (cf. „Page References“ above) is placed after the publication year and a comma. Examples:

   J. P. Mynster *Prædikener holdte i Aaret* 1848, Copenhagen 1849, p. 23.


When referring to a later edition, the year of the first edition is given in brackets immediately after the year of the edition which is used. Example:

   I. Kant *Critik der reinen Vernunft*, 4th ed., Riga 1794 [1781].

Works consisting of several volumes are referred to thus:
   first reference:
      *Gotthold Ephraim Lessing’s sämmtliche Schriften* vols. 1-32, Berlin 1825-28; vol. 17, 1827, p. 12. (German: Bd.; French vol. or tome)
   later references:
      *Lessing’s sämmtliche Schriften* vol. 17, 1827, p. 19.

First reference to a work which contains several volumes and divided volumes:
   *Samlede Værker* vols. 1-9, Copenhagen 1920-45; vol. 5.2, 1939, p. 112 (German: Bd. 5,2; French: tome or vol. 5,2)

Examples of references to independent volumes in collected works:


Example of a reference to a work which is contained in a volume with other works, which in turn constitutes a part in the author’s collected works:

   "St. St. Blicher *Jyllandsrejse i sex Dggn* in *Samlede Digte* vols. 1-2, Copenhagen 1835-36; vol. 2, p. 74."
When a long book title appears several times in the same work, it is written the first time in its entirety with the abbreviated title in parentheses, e.g. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel 's Werke. Vollständige Ausgabe vols. 1-18, Berlin 1832-45 (abbreviated Hegel's Werke); in the next reference, the abbreviated title in italics is used: Hegel's Werke. Note, the author's name should not be used as an abbreviation.

**Articles, Titles of Chapters or Parts of Larger Works**

Author's name (without a following comma).

The title of the article in quotation marks (as dictated by the language in which the article is written) followed by the word: in.

The title (and optionally the subtitle) of the journal or collected works in italics.

The year and number, abbreviated as: no. (German: Nr.; French: no.).

The name of the editor of the collected works preceded by: ed. by (German: hrsg. v.; French: edité par).
This rule does not apply to journals.

The year of publication followed by a comma.

Reference to the relevant page(s) followed by a period.

Examples:


If there is a series title, this is added as secondary information together with the volume number after the title.

Examples:


For journals where there is only a single editor and where that editor also plays a substantial role as author, the editor is given after the title after a comma.
Example:
Theologisk Bibliothek, ed. by Jens Møller.

For newspapers the date and year is given along with the number. Examples:
Nyt Aftenblad no. 19, February 17, 1843.
Kristeligt Dagblad no. 285, September 8, 1997.

References to Kierkegaard’s Books and Collected Writings
One should make clear to which edition of Søren Kierkegaard’s works one refers, whether the Danish, English, German, or French, by means of the list of abbreviations found at the end of each volume of the Yearbook. Textual references are made in the notes and not in the text itself.
References are given by means of the appropriate abbreviation of the text referred to and a comma, followed by the page number: E01, p. 212.

One refers to the existing Danish editions of Samlede Værker 1st, 2nd, or 3rd ed., thus: SV1 XII, 62, SV2 XII, 62, or SV3 12, 62, or to Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter, thus: SKS 4, 214, and to the commentary volumes thus: SKS K4, 115. Note the abbreviation „p.“ (or „S.“) is not used. In general, reference should be made to SKS when the text in question has already been published in this new edition.

One refers to the Danish edition of the Papirer thus: Pap. X 2 A 117 (and optionally followed by the page number, e.g. Pap. VII 2 B 235, p. 71).

References to Søren Kierkegaard’s Journals and Papers, (ed. and tr. by Howard V. Hong and Edna H. Hong, assisted by Gregor Malantschuk, vols. 1-6, vol. 7 Index and Composite Collation, Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press 1967-78) are given to volume number and then entry number (and not page number), e.g. JP 5,6024.
Grammar and Punctuation
The Kierkegaard Studies. Monograph Series and the Kierkegaard Studies. Yearbook publish material in German, Danish, French, and both British and American English. The goal of the editors is to respect the integrity of each of these languages as far as possible. Thus authors should follow the conventions of grammar and punctuation of their own languages. Authors using English as a second language should follow consistently the conventions of either British or American English.

Quotation Marks
Quotation marks are to be written as follows: For American English: “…” For British English: ‘…’ For German and Danish: »…« For French: «…»

Formatting
As a help to the editors, one should in general use as few codes as absolutely possible in the formatting of one’s text. There should be none of the following: bold face type, underlining, spacing in between the letters in a word for emphasis, block capitalization. (Use only italics.) For paragraph indentation, use the tabulator and not manual spacing. After periods and other punctuation marks, use only a single space (and not a double one). Leave a space both before and after a dash. Use the symbol for a dash and not a hyphen. Leave a space both before and after a slash. The punctuation following an italicized word should also be in italics. Example: In the first chapter Kierkegaard claims this to be true; however, he later denies it.

Font
With the exception of the text of a block quotation, write everything, including title, section headings and notes in the font Times, 11 point.

Block Quotations
If a quotation is longer than four lines, then format it as a block quotation, again using the tabulator. There should be no quotation marks in a block quotation. Leave an empty line both before and after the block quotation. The block quotation should be in the font Times, 10 point.
Notes
Notes in the manuscript are placed at the end of the text and are numbered consecutively in normal formatting. They will be set into the text as footnotes by the editors. The numbered footnote markers are of course to be placed in the text and are to correspond with the numbered notes at the end of the text.

Abstract
Every article (with the exception of the commissioned articles on the reception of the history of individual works) should be accompanied by an abstract in English of no more than 100 words. Non-native speakers should have their abstract checked by a native speaker before submission. The abstract should appear after the title and before the article. It should be in the font Times, 10 point.

Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre / 14 September 2000