Instructions for the Submission for Articles to the *Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook* and the *Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series*

Submissions to the *Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook* and the *Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series* can at any time be sent to the editorial secretary, Peter Šajda at:

**kierkegaardstudiesyearbook@yahoo.com**

Both the *Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook* and the *Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series* are blindly refereed research publications.

The author’s name, institutional affiliation and e-mail address should be written on a separate title page.

In order to ensure the anonymity of the submissions, the author’s name should not appear in the paper itself, for example, at the end or in a running header. In the paper there should be no self-references, for example, to “my” previous book or article.

On a separate page, please indicate which of the main area(s) of Kierkegaard studies your paper best falls under:

- aesthetics
- analytic philosophy
- ancient philosophy
- anthropology
- Biblical studies
- conceptual analysis
- Danish Golden Age
- education
- ethics
- existentialism
- German idealism
- hermeneutics
- history of reception
- literary theory
- literature
- pastoral care
- philology
- philosophy of action
- philosophy of history
- Post-modernism
- psychology
- social-political philosophy
- source work research
- systematic theology
- other (please specify)
All submissions should be formatted according to the guidelines of the *Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook* and the *Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series*, which appear below. Failure to comply with this will result in the rejection of the submission.

Papers of longer than 35 (double spaced A4) pages will not be accepted for the *Yearbook*.

The decisions of the referees are final.

**The deadline for submissions for the Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook, 2012, is December 31, 2011.**

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**Guidelines for Articles in the Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook and the Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series**

*Please Note:*

Non-native speakers must have their article checked by a native speaker before submission. All quotations and references must be properly cited.

*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.” and 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. In the unusual cases 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. 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 Books*

References to books are given in the following manner: The author’s full name, i.e., no abbreviations (followed by a comma), the title of the book and, optionally, the subtitle in italics (followed by a comma), city of publication (followed by a colon), publisher (without a following comma), and the year (followed by a period).

   Example:

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

   Examples:


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

Example:

Works consisting of several volumes are referred to as follows:

First reference:

Later references:
*Lessing’s sämmtliche Schriften*, vol. 17, p. 19.

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:


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, ed. by Philipp Marheineke et al., Berlin: Duncker und Humblot 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.

**References to Articles in Collections**

Author’s full name (followed by a comma). the title of the article (and optionally the subtitle) in quotation marks (as dictated by the language in which the article is written) (not in italics) followed by the word “in,” the title (and optionally the subtitle) of the work in italics, the name of the editor of the collected works preceded by: ed. by (German: hrsg. v.; French: édité 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 year of publication.

Examples:


For journals, the reference should be as follows (no city of publication or publishing house is given).


For *Yearbook* references, use the following example:


For newspapers the date and year is given along with the number.

Examples:
*Nyt Aftenblad*, no. 19, February 17, 1843.


References to Kierkegaard’s Books and Collected Writings
One should refer to Søren Kierkegaard’s works using 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: *EO1*, 212.

(References should be to the individual works, not to *KW*.)

References should be given to both *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter* and English (or German or French) translation as follows:

*SKS* 7, 117 / *CUP1*, 122.

One refers to *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter*, as follows: *SKS* 4, 214. One refers to the commentary volumes as follows: *SKS* K4, 115. Note the abbreviation “p.” (or “S.”) is not used. One refers to the first Danish edition of *Samlede Værker* as follows: *SV1* XII, 62.

Please avoid references to the later Danish editions *SV2* and *SV3*. References should be made to *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter* and only when the text does not appear in this new edition can reference be made to *SV1* or *Pap*.

SKC/24.11.2011
One refers to the Danish edition of the *Papirer* as follows: *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 trans. by Howard V. Hong and Edna H. Hong, assisted by Gregor Malantschuk, vols. 1-6, vol. 7 Index and Composite Collation, Bloomington, London: Indiana University Press 1967-78) are given to volume number and then entry number: *JP* 5, 6024.

If one refers to a specific part of an entry which is several pages long, the page number of that section of text should be given after the entry number, e.g. *JP* 5, 6015, p. 127.


References to Kierkegaard’s journals and papers should also be given with double references as follows: *SKS* 17, 51, AA:46 / *KJN* 1, 45.

**Punctuation**

The *Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series* and the *Kierkegaard Studies Yearbook* publish material in German, French, 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 American English.

**Quotation Marks**

Quotation marks are to be written as follows:

For American English: “   ”

For German „ „

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 no space before or after a dash. Use the symbol for a dash and *not* a hyphen.

The punctuation following an italicized word should not be in italics.

Example: In the first chapter Kierkegaard claims this to be *true*; however, he later denies it.

Use no space either before or after an ellipsis, except where a new sentence begins.

Example: These three texts...appeared as individual volumes from 1840-45.

**Sections**

If you choose to divide your article in sections, please use the following system:

*I. II. III.* etc.

Before the section title insert two blank lines.

Section divisions should, as indicated, be in Roman numerals, 12 point and *in italics.*

After the section title: one blank line.

**Font**

Write everything, including title, section headings and body text in the font *Times*, 12 point.

Write footnotes in *Times* 10 point.
Block Quotations
If a quotation is longer than four lines, then format it as a block quotation. 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 to the manuscript are placed at the foot of the text in Times 10 point. The numbered footnote markers are of course to be placed in the text and are to correspond with the numbered notes at the foot of the text.

Abstract
Every article 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, 12 point.

Bibliographies for the Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series
Manuscripts submitted for the Kierkegaard Studies Monograph Series should contain a bibliography. The bibliography should be organized alphabetically by author’s last name. Write the surname first, followed by a comma and then the first name:

Example:

Contact Information
Authors should also send on a separate page their contact information, i.e., their full institute address and e-mail address.