

Instructions for Authors

Comparative Philosophy

(June 2023 version)

The Journal is to be published in a typeset format that can be read on-screen or printed by the reader. Besides the ISSN of the Journal, the physical appearance and Universal Resource Locator (URLs) are permanently fixed, to allow for reliable citations.

Reviewing Procedure

Comparative Philosophy follows a blind peer reviewing procedure. Authors are therefore requested not to include their name or affiliation in their submitted papers. Self-identifying citations and references in the article text should be avoided (with ‘Author’ and year used in the references and footnotes, instead of the author’ name, article title, etc.).

Manuscript Presentation

General Guidelines

- * The journals language is English (American English or British English spelling and terminology may be used, but either one should be followed consistently throughout the article). Submissions are to be made in clear and accessible English (whenever logical notation is not being used) electronically via internet.
- * Manuscripts should be compiled in the following order: title page; Abstract; Keywords; main text; Appendix (if any, as appropriate); “Acknowledgments” (for research articles); “References”. Number the pages consecutively.
- * Abstracts of 150 to 250 words are required for all research articles submitted.
- * Keywords: provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes.
- * The length of a submitted article, generally speaking, is expected to not exceed 10,000-word length.
- * Section headings (and sub-section headings, if any) should be concise and numbered sequentially, using a decimal system for subsections [‘1.’ (‘1.1’, ‘1.2’...), ‘2.’ (‘2.1’, ‘2.2’,...), ...].
- * Use footnotes rather than endnotes for the sake of online reading convenience. Restrict notes to explanatory statements that develop an idea or expand a quotation, where to do so in the text

would disturb the balance. Notes are not used to give references (but cross-references can be placed in explanatory notes).

* Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the “References” section. [This part is expected to be added later if the paper is accepted for the sake of blind review need.]

* Supplementary material (if needed) should be collected in an Appendix and placed before the “Acknowledgements”/“References” section(s).

* For all manuscripts, non-discriminatory language is mandatory. Sexist or racist terms should not be used.

* **Quotation marks**

* Double quotation marks (“...”, instead of "...") are used for <1> **direct quotations** of what some agent or document says or said (those with no more than 40 words run on in the text) [but using single quotation marks for quotations within quotations] or <2> **emphasis** on a term with some (distinct) referential meaning to which the author intends to call attention (not talking about that linguistic term itself but what the term refers to) [**or in italics for emphasis**] or <3> single out a sentential content that is talked about in a larger sentence (not talking about that linguistic sentence itself but the content that the sentence delivers).

* Single quotation marks (‘...’, instead of ‘...’) are also used to distinguish words or phrases that are *mentioned* [given the distinction between *mention* and *use*: though usually we *use* a linguistic term (by simply giving that term without quotation marks) to talk about something non-linguistic, we sometimes *mention* a linguistic term (by giving its name—typically its quotation name) to talk about that linguistic item itself]. In the latter case, please use single, rather than double, quotation marks to give the quotation names. Example of this distinction is this:

(a) Obama is the current president of the USA.

(b) ‘Obama’ consists of five letters.

* Larger sections of quoted text (i.e., anything over 40 words): set these off from other text by adding a blank line above and below the section, and indent the block of text on the left and in 11-point size. These larger sections, or block quotations, should not be enclosed in quotation marks.

* **Punctuation.** (1) Use a single (not a double) space after a full point, and after commas, colons, semicolons, etc. (2) Do not put a space in front of a question mark, or in front of any other closing punctuation mark. (3) The closing quotation mark should precede any punctuation, unless the text that is a *direct quotation* from what an agent or document says or said forms a complete sentence, e.g.:

(a) He commented that it was “the best of times”.

(b) In the literature, the symbol ‘~*S*’ means either “It is not *S*” or “*S* is false” or “*S* is denied”.

(c) Sample cases in which what are referred to do not actually exist include “Vulcan is a planet between Mercury and the Sun” and “The present King of France [in 2020] is bald”.

But

(d) He commented: “It was the best of times.” [a direct quotation]

* Use the typeface of “Times New Roman”: 12-point size in the main text (11-point size in block quotations in the main text); 11-point size in the texts of “Acknowledgements”/“References”; 10-point size in footnotes (9-point size in block quotations in footnotes).

* **References.**

* In the main text and footnotes, a cross-reference identified by means of an author name should be followed by the year of the reference in parentheses and page number(s) where appropriate [for example, (Smith 2013, 341)].

*The detailed reference of a citation is given in “References” at the end of the main text. We basically adopt *the Harvard reference system* [with minor modifications as indicated below and illustrated by the sample published article in the Journal], for it is a simple referencing system that is easy to use for author and reader alike.

With this system, generally speaking, you cite the author’s surname, the year of publication and the page reference immediately after the quoted material, e.g., ‘John Smith said, “In the last chapter...Greek thought” (Smith 1948, 30).’ [However, there are conventional specifications concerning citation references to some ancient thinkers’ classical texts, such as ‘... (Plato *The Republic*, Book V, 449a)’, ‘...(Confucius *Lun-Yü*, 2.4).’]

With this system, the reference lists every work cited by you in the text; where there are two or more works by one author in the same year, distinguish them as 1999a, 1999b, etc.; type bibliographic entries in this order: author’s surname, given name or initials, year, title, place of publication, publisher. For example:

Smith, John (1948), *On Beings* (New York: The Macmillan Company). [**authored book**]

Beale, A. J., and Collins, C.H. (eds) (1992), *Safety in Biotechnology* (London: Routledge). [**edited volume**]

Smith, John, and Cohen, David (1958), ... [two authors or editors]

Smith, John; Cohen, David; and Shaw, Fred (eds) (1968), ... [more than two authors or editors: using semicolons]

Wang, Dong (1999), “On Emptiness”, *Philosophy East and West* 10.4: 485-95. [**article in hardcopy journal**]

Moore, Joseph G. (2008), “A Modal Argument against Vague Objects”, *Philosophers’ Imprint* 8: 23-44 <<http://www.philosophersimprint.org/008012/>>. [**article in online journal or at online site**] [For an online entry that is not given its initial/copy-right year, need to give its download timeline within bracket parentheses put at the end.]

Frank, Ernest (2001), “The Creative Chef”, in Gary Ross (ed.), *The Creative Organization* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press), 145-66. [book chapter]

Bannan, Nancy (1995), “Underground Town Planning in the US”, Dissertation, University of Chicago. [from sources such as unpublished theses]

Bird, David (1957), “Mencius on *Hao-Ran-Zhi-Qi*”, *Asian Philosophy*, 25: 266-75; reprinted in Robert Coney (ed.) (1988), *Contemporary Philosophy* (London: Routledge). [works which have been published in different sources]

Braudel, F. (1949; 2nd edition 1966), *La Méditerranée*, trans. Sian Reynolds (1999), *The Mediterranean* (London: Collins). [translated works]

Husserl, Edmund (1900-1), *Logische Untersuchungen* [*Logical Investigations*] (Halle a. d. S.: Max Niemeyer). [non-English (German) works]

Publications in foreign languages (illustrated by sample publications in Chinese below):

Fung, Yu-lan 馮友蘭 (1988), 《中國哲學史新編》 [*A New Inquiry into History of Chinese Philosophy*], vol. 5 (北京 Beijing: 人民出版社). [non-English (Chinese) works]

Wang, Dong 王冬 (2017), “論空” [On Emptiness], 《中國哲學前沿》 [*Frontiers of Philosophy in China*]12.2: 252-270. [non-English article in hardcopy journal]

Lun-Yü 《論語》 [the *Analects*]. [In case you give your own translation(s) of the cited passage(s) from it.]
or

Lun-Yü 《論語》 [the *Analects*]; [for example,] trans. Edward Slingerland (2003), *Confucius—Analects* (Indianapolis: Hackett). [In case you use one of its already published English translations.]

* **DOI.** One of the requirements with this journal’s DOI registration service (Crossref), is to include the DOIs for any cited items that would have a DOI (typically, journal articles). The addition of the DOIs helps to create the hyperlinking and subsequent Times Cited calculations in the scholarly communication ecosystem. It is required that DOIs be added to these citations (items that do not typically have DOIs would be exempt) as illustrated by the following reference sample entries:

- Russell, Bertrand (1905), “On Denoting”, *Mind* 14.56: 479-493 <<https://doi.org/10.1093/mind/XIV.4.479>>.
- Westerhoff, J. (2007), “The Madhyamaka concept of svabhava: ontological and cognitive aspects”, *Asian Philosophy* 17.1: 17-45 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/09552360701201122>>.

* **Numerals.**

(1) Spell out numbers under 10 (except of the chapter-number and page-number cases like ‘Chapter 2’ and ‘page 5’). Use numerals for measurements, e.g., ‘12 km’, and ages, e.g., ‘10 years old’. (2) Should use numerals for percentages in the text but spell out ‘per cent’, e.g., ‘24

per cent'. The percentage sign ('%') should be used only in table and figures. (3) Insert a comma for thousands and tens of thousands, e.g., '1,000' and '10,000'. (4) Use minimum numbers for number spans except in 'teens', e.g., '25-8', '136-42', '150-1', but '12-16'.

*** Italic (and bold)**

(1) Use *italic* for <1> non-English terms of phonetic languages like Greek and <2> English transliterations of terms of ideographic languages like Chinese that are not person names. For example, '*elenkhos*' from Greek, '*yin-yang*' and '*dao*', 'the Han dynasty' from Chinese, etc. but not for 'Plato' and 'Fung Yu-lan'.

(2) Use *italic* for titles of books, plays, films, long poems, newspapers, journals (but not for articles in journals), ships.

(3) Use *italic* for emphasis, which should be used only sparingly.

(4) Do not use **bold** type for any purpose.

*** Abbreviations.** Full stops should be used after abbreviations ('p.', 'Ch.') but not in acronyms ('BBC', 'UNESCO', 'USA'). Note especially: 'ed.' but 'eds'; 'vol.' but 'vols'; 'Ch.' but 'Chs'; but one exception: both 'no.' and 'nos.' with full stops.

*** Dates.** Set dates out as follows: 'July 8, 1995', 'on July 8', 'on the 8th'; '1990s' (not spelt out, no apostrophe); 'nineteenth century' (not 19th century); '1995-7', '1914-18'.

Special Guidelines for Chinese Scripts and Transcriptions

* In the main text, when there is need to give an original Chinese term for its English translation, please follow this convention: when the term (its English translation) *first* appears in your main text, put its *pinyin* transcription (in italics) and then its original Chinese script within parentheses after its English translation). For example: rectification of names (*zheng-ming* 正名). [Note: (1) the suggested Chinese font style is "MingLiU" for the sake of *more accurate* presentations of the original shape of Chinese character (for example, '道' in "MingLiU" in contrast to '道' in the "SimSun" font style) and of *no change of surrounding space*. (2) but the suggested font style for comma, period, etc. in Chinese context is "MS Mincho" (, 。), instead of "MinLiU" because the latter would put them in a higher position (, °).]

If the *pinyin* transcription of an original Chinese term is *mentioned* (see the distinction between use and mention as explained above) or just given first (whether or not also given its English translation in the current context in parentheses), then, when it *first* appears in your text, put its original Chinese script [in "MingLiU" font] (and, if you prefer, its English translation in the current context) within parentheses after the transcription. For example:

The Chinese term '*wu-wei*' (無為) in this context means...;

The *dao* (道)....

Dao-xue (道学, Learning of Dao)

* The *pinyin* romanization system is employed in this journal for transliterating Chinese names or terms. However, those Chinese names or terms are left in their original romanizations (typically in the Wade-Giles system) in the following cases:

- (1) Titles of cited publications;
- (2) Names whose romanizations have widely and conventionally accepted (such as ‘Confucius’);
- (3) Names of the writers who have had their authored English publications under their regular non-*pinyin* romanized names (such as ‘Fung Yu-lan’).

* Chinese names for persons:

(1) When the transliteration (or the usual English name) of a Chinese name (for a Chinese person) *first* appears in your article (either in the main text or in the “References”), its Chinese original script is given within parentheses after the transliteration. For example, ‘Wang Yang-ming (王陽明)’, ‘Wing-tsit Chan (陳榮捷)’, and ‘Julia Ching (秦家懿)’.

(2) The following rule of thumb is used in dealing with the order of the surname (family) name and given name in romanized Chinese names: (i) for the name of a historical figure in Chinese history, the surname appears first, and the given name second (such as ‘Zhu Xi’) (to avoid possible confusion, in the index of the book a comma separated the indexed surname from the given name); (ii) otherwise, the given name appears first, and the surname second.

(3) Use ‘Lao Zi’, ‘Xun Zi’, ‘Zhuang Zi’, etc. instead of ‘Laozi’, ‘Xunzi’, ‘Zhuangzi’, etc. to avoid the reader’s misunderstanding of the identity of the genuine family name of such a figure, as ‘Zi’ is not part of the figure’s genuine family name but a respectful form of address (like ‘Master’) in ancient China. [The classical texts that are entitled by their names are thus the *Lao-Zi*, the *Xun-Zi*, the *Zhuang-Zi*, etc.]