

Arabic and World Literature (AWL)

Journal Submission Guidelines

AWL journal operates double-blind peer review. Author's details and acknowledgements that identify the author should be provided in a separate document. These should include:

- Title of article
- Author's name
- Department, university, city, country
- Email

Abstract

Please supply 100- to 150-word abstract in English and Arabic, and 7–10 keywords for your article. They should be included on the first page of your manuscript.

AWL adopts the Modern Language Association (MLA) formatting style guide according to the MLA eighth edition, including the list of *works cited* and *in-text citations*.

Transliteration/Transcription

The AWL journal uses a simple system for transliterating Arabic. All emphatic letters are represented with a dot beneath, and all long vowels should have a line above. Doubled consonants should be typed twice.

Key Elements in the Transliteration System

- The *tā' marbūṭah* should be represented as -ah, or -at where appropriate in an *idāfah* construction.
- *Nisbah* adjectives should end in -iyya.
- Names of cities should appear in their most common English spelling (so Beirut, not Bayrūt, etc.).
- Please use the Arabic transliterations for all Arabic author names, even if you refer in your essay also (or only) to English translations of their work or to publications written by them in another (e.g., a European) language.
- Please be sure to use the true symbols for 'ayn and *hamzah* (not single quote marks).

Letters should be represented in transliteration as follows:

أ/ى	ā
ء	'
ب	b
ت	t
ث	th
ج	j (g may be used in transliterating Egyptian names)
ح	ḥ
خ	kh
د	d
ذ	dh
ر	r
ز	z
س	s

ش	sh
ص	s
ض	ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	‘
غ	gh
ق	q
ك	k
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
و	w/ū
ي	y/ī
ة	ah/at

Short vowels: u/a/i

Translations

Where possible, please translate Arabic or modern languages yourself. If you use existing translations, note that permissions clearance may be required if the translation is in copyright and goes beyond fair use.

Headings

Please do not type headings in all capital letters or with different typefaces; use capital letters for words in headings only where this is required (e.g., first word and then any proper nouns).

Proofreading

Proofreading is the author’s responsibility. No extensive alterations are possible once a manuscript has been accepted for publication.

Publication Fees and Associated Charges

AWL charges fees for Open Access publication, and for color reproduction of figures. Payments can be made online during or at the end of the production process, via our Author Services site.

Online Copies

Upon publication, authors are sent a free-access link to the online version of their paper.

Contact Information

Editorial Correspondence should be sent to the following email:

Email: AWL@andromedapublisher.com

MLA In-Text Citations: The Basics

Every time you quote, paraphrase, or summarize another source you should include an in-text citation. This means that the author’s last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text with a corresponding, full citation on your Works Cited page. The author’s name may appear either in the sentence itself or in

parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses at the end, not in the text of your sentence.

In-Text Citations for Print Sources with Known Author: (Author: Kenneth Burke, page: 3)

Human beings have been described by **Kenneth Burke** as “symbol-using animals” (3). Human beings have been described as “symbol-using animals” (**Burke 3**).

In-Text Citations for Print Sources by a Corporate Author

When a source has a corporate author, it is acceptable to use the name of the corporation followed by the page number for the in-text citation. You should also use abbreviations (e.g., nat’l for national) where appropriate, so as to avoid interrupting the flow of reading with overly long parenthetical citations.

In-Text Citations for Sources with No Known Author—Use the Article Title in Quotations

We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has “more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change . . .” (“Impact of Global Warming”).

Author-Page Citation for Classic and Literary Works with Multiple Editions (Page; Chapter No.)

Marx and Engels described human history as marked by class struggles (79; ch. 1).

Citing Authors with Same Last Names (Include Initial of First Name)

Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (**R. Miller 12**), others note that the advantages for medical research outweigh this consideration (**A. Miller 46**).

Citing a Work by Multiple Authors

Best and Marcus argue that one should read a text for what it says on its surface, rather than looking for some hidden meaning (9).

The authors claim that surface reading looks at what is “evident, perceptible, apprehensible in texts” (**Best and Marcus 9**).

Source with Three or More Authors (Use the Last Name of the First Author and “et al” for the Rest)

According to **Franck et al.**, “Current agricultural policies in the U.S. are contributing to the poor health of Americans” (327). The authors claim that one cause of obesity in the United States is government-funded farm subsidies (**Franck et al. 327**).

Citing Multiple Works by the Same Author—(Use the Article/Container Title at the End, Authors Name in the Text)

Lightenor has argued that computers are not useful tools for small children (“**Too Soon**” 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere that early exposure to computer games does lead to better small motor skill development in a child’s second and third year (“**Hand-Eye Development**” 17).

Citing Multivolume Works

If you cite from different volumes of a multivolume work, always include the volume number followed by a colon. Put a space after the colon, and then provide the page number(s). (If you only cite from one volume, provide only the page number in parentheses.)

. . . as Quintilian wrote in *Institutio Oratoria* (1: 14–17).

Citing Indirect Sources

Sometimes you may have to use an indirect source. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted. For example: Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as “social service centers, and they don’t do that well” (qtd. in Weisman 259).

MLA Works Cited Page: Basic Format

According to MLA style, you must have a Works Cited page at the end of your research paper *that matches your in-text citation*.

Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks).
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225–250. Note that MLA style uses a hyphen in a span of pages.
- If you’re citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics. You do not need to provide subscription information in addition to the database name.
- Alphabetically order your works cited page.

Additional Basic Rules New to MLA 2016

Author. Title. Title of container (self-contained if book), Other contributors (translators or editors), Version (edition), Number (vol. and/or no.), Publisher, Publication Date, Location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). 2nd container’s title, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location, Date of Access (if applicable).

Creating a Works Cited List Using the Eighth Edition

In your citation, the elements should be listed in the following order:

- (1) Author
- (2) Title of source
- (3) Title of container
- (4) Other contributors

- (5) Version
- (6) Number
- (7) Publisher
- (8) Publication date
- (9) Location.

Each element should be followed by the punctuation mark shown here.

Author: Begin the entry with the author's last name, followed by a comma and the rest of the name, as presented in the work. End this element with a period.

Said, Edward W. *Culture and Imperialism*. Knopf, 1994.

Title of Source: The title of the source should follow the author's name. Depending upon the type of source, it should be listed in italics or quotation marks.

A book should be in italics:

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. MacMurray, 1999.

A website should be in italics:

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*, www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html.*

A periodical (journal, magazine, newspaper) article should be in quotation marks:

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's Bashai Tudu." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41–50.

A song or piece of music on an album should be in quotation marks:

Beyoncé. "Pray You Catch Me." *Lemonade*, Parkwood Entertainment, 2016, www.beyonce.com/album/lemonade-visual-album/.

Title of Container: Unlike earlier versions, the eighth edition refers to containers, which are the larger wholes in which the source is located. For example, if you want to cite a poem that is listed in a collection of poems, the individual poem is the source, while the larger collection is the container. The title of the container is usually italicized and followed by a comma, since the information that follows next describes the container.

Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." *The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories*, edited by Tobias Wolff, Vintage, 1994, pp. 306–07.

The container may also be a television series, which is made up of episodes.

"94 Meetings." *Parks and Recreation*, created by Greg Daniels and Michael Schur, performance by Amy Poehler, season 2, episode 21, Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios, 2010.

The container may also be a website, which contains articles, postings, and other works.

Zinkievich, Craig. Interview by Gareth Von Kallenbach. *Skewed & Reviewed*, 27 Apr. 2009, www.arcgames.com/en/games/star-trek-online/news/detail/1056940-skewed-%2526-reviewed-interviews-craig. Accessed 15 Mar. 2009.

* The eighth edition handbook recommends including URLs when citing online sources. For more information, see the "Optional Elements" section.

In some cases, *a container might be within a larger container*. You might have read a book of short stories on *Google Books*, or watched a television series on *Netflix*. You might have found the electronic version of a journal on JSTOR. It is important to cite these containers within containers so that your readers can find the exact source that you used.

“94 Meetings.” *Parks and Recreation*, season 2, episode 21, NBC, 29 Apr. 2010. Netflix, www.netflix.com/watch/70152031?trackId=200256157&tctx=0%2C20%2C0974d361-27cd-44de-9c2a-2d9d868b9f64-12120962.

Langhamer, Claire. “Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England.” *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173–96. *ProQuest*, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

Other Contributors

In addition to the author, there may be other contributors to the source who should be credited, such as editors, illustrators, translators, etc. If their contributions are relevant to your research, or necessary to identify the source, include their names in your documentation.

Note: In the eighth edition, terms like editor, illustrator, translator, etc., are no longer abbreviated.

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. Translated by Richard Howard, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

Woolf, Virginia. *Jacob’s Room*. Annotated and with an introduction by Vara Neverow, Harcourt, Inc., 2008.

Version

If a source is listed as an edition or version of a work, include it in your citation.

Crowley, Sharon, and Debra Hawhee. *Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students*. 3rd ed., Pearson, 2004.

Number

If a source is part of a numbered sequence, such as a multi-volume book, or journal with both volume and issue numbers, those numbers must be listed in your citation.

Dolby, Nadine. “Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions.” *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362. Accessed 20 May 2009.

“94 Meetings.” *Parks and Recreation*, created by Greg Daniels and Michael Schur, performance by Amy Poehler, season 2, episode 21, Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios, 2010.

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Translated by H. E. Butler, vol. 2, Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980.

Publisher

The publisher produces or distributes the source to the public. If there is more than one publisher, and they are all relevant to your research, list them in your citation, separated by a forward slash (/).

Klee, Paul. *Twittering Machine*. 1922. Museum of Modern Art, New York. *The Artchive*, www.artchive.com/artchive/K/klee/twittering_machine.jpg.html. Accessed May 2006.

Women's Health: Problems of the Digestive System. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2006.

Daniels, Greg and Michael Schur, creators. *Parks and Recreation*. Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios, 2015.

Note: the publisher's name need not be included in the following sources: periodicals, works published by their author or editor, a website whose title is the same name as its publisher, a website that makes works available but does not actually publish them (such as *YouTube*, *WordPress*, or *JSTOR*).

Publication Date

The same source may have been published on more than one date, such as an online version of an original source. For example, a television series might have aired on a broadcast network on one date, but released on *Netflix* on a different date. When the source has more than one date, it is sufficient to use the date that is most relevant to your use of it. If you're unsure about which date to use, go with the date of the source's original publication.

"Hush." *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, created by Joss Whedon, performance by Sarah Michelle Gellar, season 4, Mutant Enemy, 1999.

However, if you are discussing, for example, the historical context in which the episode originally aired, you should cite the full date. Because you are specifying the date of airing, you would then use WB Television Network (rather than Mutant Enemy), because it was the network (rather than the production company) that aired the episode on the date you're citing.

"Hush." *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, created by Joss Whedon, performance by Sarah Michelle Gellar, season 4, episode 10, WB Television Network, 14 Dec. 1999.

Location

You should be as specific as possible in identifying a work's location. An essay in a book, or an article in journal should include page numbers.

Adiche, Chimamanda Ngozi. "On Monday of Last Week." *The Thing around Your Neck*, Alfred A. Knopf, 2009, pp. 74–94.

The location of an online work should include a URL.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 6, no. 6, 2000, pp. 595–600, wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/6/6/00-0607_article. Accessed 8 Feb. 2009.

A physical object that you experienced firsthand should identify the place of location.

Matisse, Henri. *The Swimming Pool*. 1952, Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Basic Book Format

The author's name or a book with a single author's name appears in last name, first name format. The basic form for a book citation is:

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Source with One Author

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. MacMurray, 1999.

Source with More Than One Author

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

Three or More Authors

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Utah State UP, 2004.

Two or More Sources by the Same Author

List works alphabetically by title. (Remember to ignore articles like A, An, and The.) Provide the author's name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, use three hyphens and a period.

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. St. Martin's, 1997.

Book by a Corporate Author or Organization

American Allergy Association. *Allergies in Children*. Random House, 1998.

Source with No Author

A list by title of the book: incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name. For example, the following entry might appear between entries of works written by Dean, Shaun and Forsythe, Jonathan.

Encyclopedia of Indiana. Somerset, 1993.

A Translated Book

You can choose to emphasize the original author or the translator:

Sirees, Nihad. *The Silence and the Roar*. Translated by Max Weiss, Pushkin Press, 2013.

Weiss, Max, translator. *The Silence and the Roar*. By Nihad Sirees, Pushkin Press, 2013.

Article in a Reference Book (e.g., Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed., 1997.

MLA Works Cited: Periodicals

Use the following format for all citations:

Author. Title. Title of container (self contained if book), Other contributors (translators or editors), Version (edition), Number (vol. and/or no.), Publisher, Publisher Date, Location (pp.). 2nd container's title, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Pub date, Location.

Article in a Magazine

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical*, Day Month Year, pages.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time*, 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70–71.

Article in a Newspaper

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post*, 24 May 2007, p. LZ01.

Krugman, Andrew. "Fear of Eating." *New York Times*, late ed., 21 May 2007, p. A1.

Anonymous Articles

Cite the article title first, and finish the citation as you would any other for that kind of periodical.

"Business: Global Warming's Boom Town; Tourism in Greenland." *The Economist*, 26 May 2007, p. 82.

"Aging; Women Expect to Care for Aging Parents but Seldom Prepare." *Women's Health Weekly*, 10 May 2007, p. 18.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41–50.

Duvall, John N. "The (Super) Marketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's *White Noise*." *Arizona Quarterly*, vol. 50, no. 3, 1994, pp. 127–53.

An Article in a Special Issue of a Scholarly Journal

Burgess, Anthony. "Politics in the Novels of Graham Greene." *Literature and Society*, special issue of *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 2, no. 2, 1967, pp. 93–99.

Case, Sue-Ellen. "Eve's Apple, or Women's Narrative Bytes." *Technocriticism and Hypernarrative*, special issue of *Modern Fiction Studies*, vol. 43, no. 3, 1997, pp. 31–50. *Project Muse*, doi:10.1353/mfs.1997.0056.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources (Including Online Databases)

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name in quotation marks.

- Title of the website, project, or book in italics.
- Any version numbers available, including editions (ed.), revisions, posting dates, volumes (vol.), or issue numbers (no.).
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (p. or pp.) or paragraph numbers (par. or pars.).
- URL (without the https://) DOI or permalink.
- Date you accessed the material (Date Accessed)—While not required, it is highly recommended, especially when dealing with pages that change frequently or do not have a visible copyright date.
- Remember to cite containers after your regular citation. Examples of containers are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website. A container is anything that is a part of a larger body of works.

Use the following format:

Author. Title. Title of container (self contained if book), Other contributors (translators or editors), Version (edition), Number (vol. and/or no.), Publisher, Publication Date, Location (pages, paragraphs and/or URL, DOI or permalink). 2nd container's title, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location, **Date of Access (if applicable)**.

Citing an Entire Web Site

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/. Accessed 10 May 2006.

A Page on a Web Site

“Athlete’s Foot - Topic Overview.” *WebMD*, 25 Sept. 2014, www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview. Accessed 3 Oct. 2018.

Lundman, Susan. “How to Make Vegetarian Chili.” *eHow*, www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

An Article in a Web Magazine

Bernstein, Mark. “10 Tips on Writing the Living Web.” *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*, 16 Aug. 2002, alistapart.com/article/writeliving. Accessed 4 May 2009.

An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal

Dolby, Nadine. “Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions.” *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362. Accessed 20 May 2009.

Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print

Cite articles in online scholarly journals that also appear in print as you would a scholarly journal in print, including the page range of the article. Provide the URL and the date of access.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 6, no. 6, 2000, pp. 595–600, wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/6/6/00-0607_article. Accessed 8 Feb. 2009.

An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)

Alonso, Alvaro, and Julio A. Camargo. "Toxicity of Nitrite to Three Species of Freshwater Invertebrates." *Environmental Toxicology*, vol. 21, no. 1, 3 Feb. 2006, pp. 90–94. *Wiley Online Library*, doi:10.1002/tox.20155.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173–96. *ProQuest*, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

E-Mail (Including E-Mail Interviews)

Kunka, Andrew. "Re: Modernist Literature." Received by John Watts, 15 Nov. 2000.

Neyhart, David. "Re: Online Tutoring." Received by Joe Barbato, 1 Dec. 2016.

A Tweet

@tombrokaw. "SC demonstrated why all the debates are the engines of this campaign." *Twitter*, 22 Jan. 2012, 3:06 a.m., twitter.com/tombrokaw/status/160996868971704320.

A YouTube Video

"8 Hot Dog Gadgets put to the Test." *YouTube*, uploaded by Crazy Russian Hacker, 6 June 2016, youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs.

McGonigal, Jane. "Gaming and Productivity." *YouTube*, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E.

Personal Interviews

Smith, Jane. Personal interview. 19 May 2014.

MLA Sample Works Cited Page

Works Cited

- An Inconvenient Truth*. Directed by Davis Guggenheim, performances by Al Gore and Billy West, Paramount, 2006.
- Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0. Accessed 12 May 2016.
- Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *rogerebert.com*, 1 June 2006, www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006. Accessed 15 June 2016.
- "Global Warming Economics." *Science*, vol. 294, no. 5545, 9 Nov. 2001, pp. 1283–84, DOI: 10.1126/science.1065007.
- Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2007, pp. 27–36.
- Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth Or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. Springer, 2005.