

Style Sheet for *Symposium*

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations of titles of sources in parenthetical in-text citations are not italicized. But if they are used in the body of the text, they are italicized. For example, *Being and Time* may appear in a parenthetical citation as (BT, 153), but:

Johnson concedes that the term is not found in *BT*.

Capitalisation:

For philosophical movements:

Continental philosophy (always cap C)

Copernican Revolution

Critical Theory

Enlightenment (always cap E)

Existentialism

Idealism (but not when qualified, as in “transcendental idealism”)

Modernity

Renaissance (always cap R)

Romanticism

Soviet Communism (non-Marxist “communism” uses lower case “c”)

NOTE: modernism and post-modernism (no caps)

Citations:

Full publication details for references must not be placed in the body of the text. Initial mention of a source must be treated as a footnote.

Footnotes: For initial citations, full reference must be provided: author name, *title* (Place of publication: Name of publisher, year in parentheses), page(s). For translated or edited books, use (tr.) and/or (ed.) after title of book and use only the first initial and surname.

For articles, put title of article in quotation marks, comma before end quotes, “in” *title* (of book or journal), comma, volume and/or issue numbers (vol. #, n. #) , year in parentheses (if available), page(s). Citation must conclude with “Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as TU.” For example:

Alain Badiou, “To Think the Unthinkable,” in *Metapolitics*, (tr.) O. Feltham (London: Continuum, 2003), 18–26. Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as TU.

Kathy Daymond, “Bodies on the Line,” in *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies*, vol. 4, n. 1 (1988), 59–65.

NOTE: For volume, issue, edition and page numbers, follow the source’s use of Roman or Arabic numerals.

When “tr.” and “ed.” follow a title, retain the singular form even when there are multiple translators or editors. Add “s” to “ed.” or “tr.” only when they follow name(s) in the author position. For example:

Elizabeth Griffith, “The Times,” in *Eighteenth-Century Women Dramatists*, (ed.) M. Finberg, M. Cordner and P. Holland (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).

M. Finberg, M. Cordner and P. Holland, eds., *Eighteenth-Century Women Dramatists* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).

Translations: When an English translation is cited along with the original foreign-language work, give full citation for the foreign-language work, followed by a comma, then “tr. by” [translator’s name] “as” *title* and the full citation for the translation. A note about the format for page references should follow. For example:

Gilles Deleuze, *Différence et répétition* (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1968), 114, tr. by P. Patton as *Difference and Repetition* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1994), 102. Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as DR. Page references, separated by a slash, will be first to the French, then to the English text.

Subsequent parenthetical in-text references would thus appear as: (DR, 114/102)

For subsequent references to the same work in the footnotes, use abbreviated form:

Deleuze, *Difference and Repetition*, 140.
Badiou, “To Think the Unthinkable,” 25.
Daymond, “Bodies,” 62.

To cite a note in a footnote: 185 n. 12

fn. and ff. take periods

In-text citations: Parenthetical in-text citations (initials of title, comma, page numbers in parentheses) follow periods and/or end quotes, but precede commas or semicolons. For example:

“Kant never believed that the transcendental aesthetic was unscientific.” (PR, 189)

Sensations cannot simply be understood as “invisible forces” (LoS, 52), as Deleuze later claims.

Ibid. may be used in parenthetical in-text citations. It is always capitalized.

Ibid. or abbreviated title must be used in each and every parenthetical in-text citation in essays. (Page numbers alone are accepted in the BOOK REVIEWS section ONLY.)

Websites: Names of websites mentioned in footnotes are put in square brackets.

Ellipses:

- No spaces surrounding a three-dot ellipsis
- No space before a four-dot ellipsis, followed by a space and then the beginning of the next sentence

Emphasis:

Use italics for emphasis. In some cases, bold may be acceptable. DO NOT USE UNDERLINING.

Italicisation:

- All book titles (and translations of book titles) are italicised.
- All foreign words must be italicised, including those considered part of the English language, such as *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *fiat*, *Dasein*, *Gestalt*, *contra*, etc.

Numbers:

- En dash for year and number spreads: 43–44, 1456–1872. Repeat numbers in tens, but not hundreds or thousands: (562–68, 1954–58)
- Decades: 1940s. Or, if the century has already been established, apostrophe before decade (e.g., '40s)
- Spell out simple numbers and numbers below 101. Use numerals for complex numbers (e.g. eighty-six, four hundred, eight thousand, twelve million, BUT, 62,500)
- Note numbers within a sentence: before comma, colon or semi-colon
- Note numbers follow a period
- For numbered points within a paragraph, use Arabic numbers in parentheses: (1) (2) (3) etc.

Punctuation, Quotation Marks and Parentheses:

- No serial commas
- Double quotes only: AVOID SINGLE AND SCARE QUOTES
- Periods and commas precede end quotation marks; semicolons and colons follow end quotes.
- Periods are enclosed within parentheses when the entire sentence (or multiple sentences) is (are) inside the parentheses. When something in parentheses appears inside a non-parenthetical sentence, the period follows the close bracket. Commas and semicolons follow the close bracket.
- No periods in academic degrees (MA, PhD)
- U.S.A. (with periods)
- Curly (not straight) apostrophes and quotation marks

Note numbers and punctuation: note number precedes a comma, follows a period:

Commas: ... as Kant maintained¹, ...

Periods: ... as Kant maintained.¹

Spacing:

One space between person's initials: F. T. Marinetti

Spelling Reference: *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (British spelling)

centuries: 20th century (numeral and superscripted th, rd, nd, st)

double final consonant before -ed/-ing: fulfilled, travelled

NOTE: focusses, focussed, focussing

firsthand (no hyphen)

ise/isation: organisation, characterise, totalise, analyse, recognise, etc.

multifaceted (no hyphen)

naïve, naïveté

possession: apostrophe only after name ending in "s": Habermas' theory

post-modern (hyphenated)

shorthand (no hyphen)

toward

twofold (no hyphen)

under-appreciated (hyphenated)

World War I/World War II in text (WWI /WII in a note)

NOTE: Do not use First World War/Second World War

Subheads:

- Blank line before and after subheads, which may be indicated by a title or numeral.
- Flush left, bold, upper and lower case

Capitalisation of subheads:

- Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are capitalised. Articles, conjunctions, prepositions are not capitalised unless they occupy initial-word position or they follow a colon.
- Text of first paragraph following a subhead begins flush left.

Sub-subheads:

- Blank line before and after, except when immediately following a subhead (omit preceding blank line before a sub-subhead that follows a subhead).
- Flush left, upper and lower case, no bold
- Text of first paragraph following a sub-subhead begins flush left.

Symbols

Use § (for "section")

Do not use "%" – spell out as "per cent" (e.g., 50 per cent)

Book Reviews:

Page references: put page numbers of the book being reviewed in parentheses after period and before comma or semicolon.

To refer to particular chapters and parts in a book:

- Chapter titles belong inside quotation marks
- Chapter 1 (cap C, numeral)
- Part One (number spelled out, caps on Part and Number)

Foreign Titles:

- Foreign-language book title in italics, followed by English translation in italics and parentheses.
- Foreign-language chapter title in italics and inside quotation marks, followed by English translation inside quotation marks in parentheses.