

Style Sheet for *Symposium*

1. Abbreviations

Do not italicize abbreviations of titles of sources in parenthetical in-text citations. On the other hand, if they are used in the body of the text, they should be 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*.

2. Capitalization

2.1 Words

The following words and expressions are capitalized as follows:

Continental philosophy
Copernican Revolution
Critical Theory
Enlightenment
Existentialism
Idealism (but not when qualified, as in “transcendental idealism”)
Modernity
Renaissance
Romanticism
Soviet Communism (non-Marxist “communism” uses lower case “c”)
NOTE: modernism and post-modernism should not be capitalized.

2.2 Titles

Titles and subheads use title case, *i.e.*, only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are capitalized. Prepositions are not capitalized unless used adverbially or adjectivally. Articles and the conjunctions *and*, *but*, *for*, *or*, and *nor* are not capitalized unless they are in first position or follow a colon.

3. Citations

Do not place full publication details for references in the body of the text. Rather, initial mention of a source must be treated in a footnote. No bibliography or list of cited works will be printed at the end of the article.

3.1 Footnotes

For initial citations, the full reference must be provided. References to **frequently cited works**, that is, works that are cited more than four times, must conclude with “Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as ZZ.” where “ZZ” refers to the abbreviation assigned to the work. To avoid the multiplication of abbreviations, do not use a different abbreviation for each chapter of the same book.

Books should be cited in the following format:

author name, *title* (place of publication: name of publisher, year), page(s).

For translated or edited books, use (tr.) and/or (ed.) after title of book and use only the first initial and surname of the translator or editor. The abbreviations “tr.” and “ed.” 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 **journal articles**, use the following format:

“article title,” *title of journal*, vol. #, no. # (year): page(s).

NOTE: Follow the source’s use of Roman or Arabic numerals. When citing an article for the first time, include the page range and add, if necessary, “here” followed by specific page number.

Examples:

Alain Badiou, *Metapolitics*, (tr.) O. Feltham (London: Continuum, 2003), 18–26.
Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as M.

Kathy Daymond, “Bodies on the Line,” *GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies*, vol. 4, no. 1 (1988): 59–65, here 62. Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as BL.

Elizabeth Griffith, “The Times,” in *Eighteenth-Century Women Dramatists*, (ed.) M. Finberg, M. Cordner and P. Holland (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).
Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as T.

M. Finberg, M. Cordner and P. Holland, eds., *Eighteenth-Century Women Dramatists* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001). Hereafter referred to parenthetically in the text as EWD.

NOTE: When an English translation is cited along with the original foreign-language work, give the 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 original, then to the English translation.

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

For **works that are not cited frequently**, subsequent references should appear in footnotes using shortened form. For example:

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

To cite a **footnote or an endnote**, use the format: 185 n.12.

The abbreviations “f.” and “ff.” (meaning “and the following page or pages”) take periods.

General references (for paraphrases or general ideas rather than direct quotation) should begin with “see” or “see also.” Cf. means “compare” or “see, by way of comparison” and should only be used with this explicit meaning in mind.

3.2 In-Text Citations

Parenthetical in-text citations follow the format: (abbreviated title, page numbers)

Parenthetical references 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” (LS, 52), as Deleuze later claims.

For book reviews only: there is no need use an abbreviation for the title of the book being reviewed. Only put page numbers in parentheses.

3.3 Use of *ibid.*

Ibid. may be used in parenthetical in-text citations or in footnotes (for infrequently cited works, otherwise use in-text citations). *Ibid.* is capitalized at the beginning of a sentence or note, but not otherwise.

Either *ibid.* or the abbreviated title must be used in each and every parenthetical in-text citation in essays. (Page numbers alone are only accepted in the book reviews.)

3.4 Websites

Names of websites mentioned in footnotes are put in square brackets: [www.google.com]

3.5 Chapters and Parts

To refer to particular chapters in a book, put chapter titles inside quotation marks. If referring to chapters or parts of a book, capitalize Chapter or Part and follow the format of the original (*e.g.*, Chapter 3, Part One, Part II). To refer to sections or paragraphs, use § or §§ (plural).

4. Ellipses

Do not use spaces around an ellipsis: “the life of man [is]...nasty, brutish, and short.”

At the end of a sentence the ellipsis is immediately followed by a period: “the life of man [is] solitary, poor, nasty, [and] brutish....”

5. Emphasis

Use italics for emphasis. In some cases, bold may be acceptable (*e.g.*, when emphasizing foreign text already in italics). Do not use underlining.

6. Italics

All book titles (and translations of book titles) are to be italicized.

All foreign words must be italicized, including those commonly used in English philosophical parlance, such as *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *fiat*, *Dasein*, *Gestalt*, *contra*, and so on. Italicize “*i.e.*” and “*e.g.*” but not “etc.”

Put foreign-language book titles in italics, followed by the English translation in italics in parentheses. Put foreign-language chapter titles in italics inside quotation marks, followed by the English translation inside quotation marks in parentheses.

7. Letter Spacing

Use a single space between a person’s initials: F. T. Marinetti, G. W. F. Hegel.

8. Numbers and symbols

Use en dashes for year and number spreads: 43–44, 1456–1872.

Repeat numbers in tens, but not hundreds or thousands: 562–68, 1954–58.

Use “s” in references to decades, *e.g.*, the 1940s. If the century has already been established, you may use an apostrophe before decade (*e.g.*, the ’40s).

Use superscript for ordinal numbers, *e.g.*, the 20th century, January 1st etc.

Spell out numbers except in the case of numbers above 100. Also spell out compound expressions such as eighty-six, four hundred, eight thousand, twelve million etc. Also spell out per cent (*e.g.* fifty per cent).

Footnote numbers within a sentence come before commas, colons or semi-colons and follow periods and quotation marks:

...as Kant maintained¹,...

...as Kant maintained.¹

“...as Kant maintained.”¹

For numbered points within a paragraph, use Arabic numbers in parentheses: (1) (2) (3) etc.

9. Punctuation, Quotation Marks, and Parentheses

Use double quotation marks only. Avoid single quotation marks (so-called scare quotes). However, use single quotation marks for quotations within quotations.

Periods and commas precede end quotation marks; semi-colons and colons follow end quotes.

Use curly (not straight) apostrophes and quotation marks.

Use the so-called “Oxford comma,” *i.e.*, when listing items, use a comma before coordinating conjunctions (and, or, nor) and where necessary to avoid confusion. For example, note the comma before “and” in the quotation: “nasty, brutish, and short.”

Periods are enclosed within parentheses when the entire sentence (or multiple sentences) is (are) inside the parentheses.

M.A., Ph.D., U.S.A., and similar abbreviations are spelled with periods.

10. Spelling

Use Canadian spelling conventions. For reference, consult the *Canadian Oxford Dictionary* (2 ed.).

Colour, honour, labour etc.

Centre, centred.

Realize, recognize, characterize, organize etc.

Defence, offence.

Licence (noun), license (verb).

Practice (noun), practise (verb).

Travelling, counselling, focussing, controlling etc. However: balloted, profiting.

Firsthand (no hyphen).

Multifaceted (no hyphen).

Naïve, naïveté.

Postmodern and postmodernism (no hyphen), but post-structuralism (hyphenated).

Shorthand (no hyphen).

Twofold (no hyphen).

Underappreciated (no hyphen).

11. Possession

Add an apostrophe and an *s* after proper names ending in “s”: Habermas’s theory.

12. Subheads

Insert a blank line before but not after subheads, which may be indicated by a numeral and a title or just a title (avoid using numerals only). Subheads are formatted as follows: flush left, boldface, title case (for titles).

The first paragraph following a subhead begins flush left.

12.1 Sub-subheads

Insert a blank line before but not after sub-subheads, except when immediately following a subhead (in which case, do not put a blank line between the subhead and sub-subhead). Format sub-subheads as subheads but do not use boldface.

The first paragraph following a sub-subhead begins flush left.