

Style Sheet for *Symposium*

Note: Authors are responsible for ensuring that they *accurately* quote and *accurately* reference the works of others. *Symposium* takes plagiarism very seriously, and we adhere to the Canadian Philosophical Association’s policy on plagiarism and academic misconduct.

1. Spelling

Use Canadian spelling conventions. For example:

- 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)

For further reference, consult the *Canadian Oxford Dictionary* (2nd ed.).

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 (but not “modernism”)
- Post-Kantians/Pre-Socratics (noun), but post-Kantian/pre-Socratic (adjective)
- Renaissance
- Romanticism
- Soviet Communism (non-Marxist “communism” uses lower case “c”)

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. Possession

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

4. Abbreviations

M.A., Ph.D., U.S.A., and similar abbreviations are spelled with un-spaced periods. Use a single space between a person’s initials: F. T. Marinetti, G. W. F. Hegel.

5. Numbers

Use en dashes (ALT+0150) for all number spans (*e.g.*, page and year ranges): 43–44, 1456–1872. If the tens digit is greater than zero in the second number, repeat digits in tens, but not hundreds or thousands: 562–68, 1954–58. Otherwise, repeat the entire number: 1503–1508.

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 when they can be expressed in two or fewer words, *e.g.*, five, eighty-six, four hundred, eight thousand, twelve million. Also spell out per cent (*e.g.*, fifty per cent).

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

6. Punctuation 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.”

Use double quotation marks only. Avoid single quotation marks in the text. However, use single quotation marks for quotations within quotations. Use curly (not straight) apostrophes and quotation marks.

Periods and commas precede end quotation marks; semi-colons and colons follow end quotation marks. Periods are enclosed within parentheses when the entire sentence is inside the parentheses.

6.1 Ellipses and Em Dashes

Ellipses must be rendered as ellipses, either manually via ALT+0133 or through “smart text” in a word processor. 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....”

Em dashes should be indicated by a full em dash (ALT+0151), not an en dash (ALT+0150), with no spacing on either side: “A magisterial locution, all the same—or for that very reason.”

6.2 Block Quotations

Block quotations should be left-indented, as a whole, one standard indentation from the left margin (indentations are standardized in the Layout process) with no enclosing quotation marks. Do not indent the first line of text following a block quotation unless the block is the end of a paragraph. In block quotations *only*, closing punctuation precedes parenthetical citations.

Opening a section of an article, or the entire article, with a block quotation is highly discouraged. *Symposium* rather suggests that authors establish their own position/argument first and then contextualize or contrast their view with another author thereafter. See “Epigraphs” (§10) for using a short quotation to open sections or full articles.

6.3 Nested Parentheticals and Quotations

Though they should generally be avoided, nested parentheticals use square brackets. Nested quotations use single-quotation marks (identical to apostrophes). Should there be further nesting, alternate between single- and double-quotation marks.

Nested Parenthetical Example:

Kamuf thus makes the point that the destruction of a pre-archival original (the burning of the letters [DL, 40]) is an act of preservation.

Nested Quotation Example:

West’s critique of Bonner—“Bonner misreads Moore’s ‘fir trees...aloof from these maneuvers “creepy to behold”’ as uncanny”—is itself a misreading, but aptly so (DM, 112).

7. 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.

8. Italics

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.*” and follow *i.e.* and *e.g.* with a comma.

All in-text book titles (and translations of book titles) are to be italicized. 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. For example:

Here he builds upon Kierkegaard’s *Sygdommen til Døden* (*The Sickness Unto Death*), particularly the first section, “*Sygdommen til Døden er Fortvivlelse*” (“The Sickness Unto Death is Despair”).

9. 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.

9.1 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.

10. Epigraphs

Epigraphs should begin on the first line of the article or the first line below a subhead, right-justified (aligned right), without quotation marks. The author and title of the work from which the epigraph is drawn should appear immediately below the epigraph, also right-justified, with a leading em dash. In Layout copy, *Symposium* editors will automatically set these with a 0.5cm indent from both right and left margins and reduce the font size by 0.5 from standard body text.

Do not give more than the author and title of the work or give a full footnote reference for the work in an epigraph. Epigraphs are meant to contextualize the argument, not to support it.

Example epigraph:

I already am eating from the trash can all the time. The name of this trash can is ideology.
The material force of ideology makes me not see what I am effectively eating.
—Slavoj Žižek, *The Pervert’s Guide to Ideology*

11. 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.

Do not add citations of any kind to abstracts. Authors and works mentioned in the abstracts should also appear in the body of the article and should be cited there instead.

11.1 Footnotes

Footnote numbers within a sentence follow all punctuation except em dashes:

...as Kant maintained,¹ ...
...as Kant maintained.¹
“...as Kant maintained.”¹

Attaching a footnote and a parenthetical citation to the same clause is highly discouraged; but when it is necessary, the parenthetical precedes and the footnote follows the punctuation:

...as Kant maintained (KU, 110/122).¹

For initial citations, the full reference must be provided. References to **frequently cited works** (*i.e.*, 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 for subsequent in-text citation (see 11.2 below). To avoid the multiplication of abbreviations, do not use a different abbreviation for each chapter of the same book.

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.

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 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.

URLs, in whatever context, should only be listed in footnotes, enclosed within square brackets, and **without an embedded hyperlink**: [<http://modesofexistence.org>].

11.1a Books

Standard syntax:

Author Name, *Title* (Place of Publication: Name of Publisher, Year), page(s).

For Place of Publication, only the first listed city name is needed. Omit province/state/country.

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, without parentheses. If the editor(s) and translator(s) are the same person, you may combine these in the parenthetical: (ed. and tr.).

Example of a translated book:

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

Example of an edited book cited in full:

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

A single chapter in an edited book should be entered within quotations, followed by the word “in” and the remainder of the book citation.

Example:

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

For a single volume of a multi-volume work, use the following standard syntax:

Author Name, *Collection Title*, Vol. #: *Volume Title*, (ed.) E. Name (Place of Publication: Name of Publisher, Year), page(s).

Examples:

Jürgen Habermas, *The Theory of Communicative Action*, Vol. 1, (tr.) T. McCarthy (Boston: Beacon Press, 1984).

Martin Heidegger, *Gesamtausgabe*, Vol. 87: *Nietzsche Seminare 1937 und 1944*, (ed.) P. von Ruckteschell (Frankfurt: Klostermann, 2004), 210.

11.1b Journal articles

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.

Syntax and examples:

Print article:

Author Name, “Article Title,” *Title of Journal*, vol. #, no. # (year): page range.

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.

Electronic articles:

Author Name, “Article Title,” *Title of Journal*, vol. #, no. # (year): page range, DOI or [URL], accessed date.

Tom Slater, “Missing Marcuse: On Gentrification and Displacement,” *City*, vol. 13, no. 2-3 (2009): 292-311, DOI: 10.1080/13604810902982250, accessed Oct. 18, 2011.

Alain Badiou, "Lacan and the Pre-Socratics," *Lacan Dot Com* (2006), [http://www.lacan.com/badpre.htm], accessed June 12, 2010.

11.1c Citing Foreign Language and English Translation Editions in Tandem

Give the full citation for the foreign-language work, followed by a comma, then "tr. by" the translator's first initial and surname "as" *Title* and the full citation for the translation. A note should follow thereafter indicating the formatting of subsequent in-text citations, and the page references should be listed in the publication order of the works (*i.e.*, original language first, English translation second).

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 appear thus: (DR, 114/102).

If you need to modify the translation, indicate this at the end of the citation thus: (AE, 206/203; trans. mod.).

11.1d Other Sources

For any citation syntax not included here, make every effort to adhere to *The Chicago Manual of Style*. Here are a few of the more common non-academic sources:

Online non-academic periodical:

Author Name, "Article Title," *Title of Journal* (publication month day, year), [URL], accessed date.

Elizabeth Day, "#BlackLivesMatter: The Birth of a New Civil Rights Movement," *The Guardian* (July 19, 2015), [https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/19/blacklivesmatter-birth-civil-rights-movement], accessed Sept. 17, 2016.

Audio/video recording:

Director/Artist, "Track Title," *Stand-alone Work Title* (Production Company, year), recording medium.

Erik Satie, "Gnossienne 1," *Gnossiennes, Gymnopédies, Ogives, Trois Sarabandes, Petite Ouverture à Danser*, (perf.) R. de Leeuw (Phillips, 1996), CD audio.

Jim Jarmusch, *Ghost Dog: The Way of the Samurai* (JVC, Canal+, and BAC Films, 1998), DVD video.

11.2 In-Text Citations

11.2a General Formatting

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

Parenthetical references precede all punctuation. 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.

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*.

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

11.2b Emphasis in Quotations

If emphasis is added to a quotation, it should be italicized. Bolding should only be used for emphasis if the original text is already in italics. The phrase “my emphasis” should be added to the end of the in-text citation within the parentheses, separated by a semi-colon:

“Serres proceeds not by metamorphosis or dialectics, but by *substitution*” (NBM, 84; my emphasis).

It should generally be assumed that emphasis in the original is, indeed, original unless otherwise stated. However, if it is necessary to specify this, the phrase “emphasis in the original” should be added to the end of the in-text citation within the parentheses, separated by a semi-colon:

Kristeva identifies this as “a practice *for which any particular language is the margin*” (DL, 25; emphasis in the original).

11.2c Translating Quotations

Individual words or short phrases (*e.g.*, *das Man*) do not require translation attribution.

When quoting a foreign-language text, particularly when it is cited regularly, a published translation is preferred and should be cited according to 11.1c above. In situations where this is not feasible or desired, you may provide your own translation and add “my translation,” either to the end of the in-text citation within the parentheses (for frequently cited works) or to the end of the footnoted citation, separated by a semi-colon:

In-text citation:

“If you gaze long into an abyss, the abyss gazes into you as well” (GB, 105, §146; my translation).

Footnoted citation:

Immanuel Kant, *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft* (Hamburg: Felix Meiner, 1998), 35; my translation.

11.3 Use of *ibid.*

Ibid. may be used in parenthetical in-text citations or in footnotes. *Ibid.* is capitalized at the beginning of a note or sentence (as at the end of a block quotation), but not otherwise. It should be followed by a comma when a page number is listed thereafter.

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.

11.4 Chapters and Parts

To refer to particular chapters in a book by a single author, 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).

11.5 Author-Specific Citation Methods

Symposium makes every effort to accommodate author-specific citation syntax, particularly as it applies to citing sections rather than page references for works with many editions—e.g., using (S, §208a–b) for a passage from Plato. However, *Symposium* **requires a full citation for the specific edition being used as a reference** for the first footnote citation, and this citation must follow *Symposium* citation standards.

For a further example, Martin Heidegger’s *Being and Time* may be given the in-text citation (BT, H. 136), but the initial reference to this source **must** give the specific edition which the author used to transcribe the quotation or paraphrase the text.

For both of the examples given above, unless the author explicitly states that the material is self-translated (see §11.2c), a translator must be provided in the initial citation or a translated English edition must be cited in tandem (see §11.1c).