

Tangence

Editorial Guidelines

Propose a topic

Tangence publishes scholarly articles, unpublished and in French, grouped within themed dossiers. Each dossier is subject to an anonymous peer review. Proposals must include a presentation of the chosen theme and a list of the collaborators (approximately 7), indicating their topics of discussion and their professional status and institutional affiliation. Proposals must be forwarded electronically (tangence@uqar.ca).

Dossier submission

After the project is accepted by the journal's editorial staff, the complete dossier must be forwarded electronically along with:

- a table of contents indicating the titles of the articles and their order of appearance,
- an introduction detailing the theme of the dossier and presenting the contributions therein (55,000 characters maximum, including spaces),
- the articles (for each: 55,000 characters maximum, including spaces),
- a summary of the dossier (200-250 words),
- a summary of each article (150-200 words),
- a bio-bibliographical note for each author indicating his/her professional status and main publications (100-150 words),
- a list of all contributors' emails.

Each article submitted to *Tangence* must follow editorial guidelines, failing which it will be returned to the author without further evaluation.

I. General recommendations

II. Titles and headings

III. Typography and non-breaking spaces

IV. Quotations

V. Reference notes

- 1. Single publication (book, thesis or dissertation, etc.)**
- 2. Part-publication (journal article, chapter, poem, etc.)**

VI. Contents notes

VII. Abbreviations

I. General recommendations

- Text in Times New Roman 12-point font, double-spaced, indented quotations and footnotes in 10-point font, single-spaced.
- The first page of the article must contain the title, the author's first and last name and the name of the institution or organization with which the author is affiliated.
- To facilitate the publisher's layout, you are urged not to use manual or automatic hyphenation.
- Indent each paragraph using the Tab key.

II. Titles and headings

- Choose short titles and headings.
- Articles should preferably include headings. Sub-headings may be added as needed.
- Headings and sub-headings must be put in bold, and must not be typed in either capital or small capital letters. Sub-headings are numbered in order to distinguish them.
- Titles (titles, sub-titles, headings) are not followed by a period.

III. Typography and non-breaking spaces

- Capital letters must keep their accent marks and the cedilla when necessary.
- A non-breaking space always comes before a high punctuation mark: exclamation point, question mark, semi-colon and colon.
- Regarding quotations, a non-breaking space always comes after the opening quotation mark and before the closing quotation mark.
- There is no space before or after slashes (Paris/Montréal), except when they replace line returns (« Depuis que sur ces bords les dieux ont envoyé / La fille de Minos et de Pasiphaé »).
- Words in languages other than French, including long quotations, must be italicized.

IV. Quotations

- If the quotation includes more than four lines, it must be reproduced without quotation marks and single-spaced. It must also be separated from the body of the text in the form of a paragraph indented 1 cm from the left and right hand margins.
- Always use French quotation marks (double chevrons « »). English quotation marks (“ ”) are used only for a quotation within a quotation inserted between French quotation marks (« “ ” »).
- Interventions in a quotation are indicated by brackets ([]):
 - a. A break in a word or passage:

EXAMPLE:
« Il écrivait [...] des poèmes ».
 - b. Added information, modified verb tense, etc.:

EXAMPLE:
« Il [Émile Nelligan] écrivait ».
- The source of every quotation must be indicated:

EXAMPLE:
1. Hélène Cixous, *Le rire de la Méduse et autres ironies*, ouvr. cité, p. 28;

Quotation by author.

- EXAMPLE:**
« [...] de la *littérature*. » (RTP, p. 73; My quotation)
- Every quotation in a language other than French must be translated into French. The French translation appears in the body of the analysis, and the passage in the original language is placed between quotation marks in a note, followed by the complete bibliographic reference and, if needed, the indication: “I translate”, which is preceded by a semi-colon.
 - Unless the quoted text does not allow for it, its punctuation must be respected to the extent possible:

EXAMPLES:
À ce propos, Antoine Compagnon affirme que « [l']histoire littéraire [...] est née par réaction au pouvoir magistral des historiens dans l'Université française après 1870. » (TRL, p. 14)

À ce propos, Antoine Compagnon affirme que « [l']histoire littéraire [...] est née par réaction au pouvoir magistral des historiens » (TRL, p. 14).

- If the quotation is in verse, the verses are separated by a slash /. In the case of a long quotation (four verses or more), the verses each have a line, so a slash is not needed.
- When quoting texts from the Ancien Régime, develop abbreviations (e.g., replace the ampersand (“&”) by “and”).

V. Footnotes

- The footnote is an Arabic number in superscript. It precedes quotations marks and all punctuation:

EXAMPLE:

À ce propos, Antoine Compagnon affirme que « [l']histoire littéraire [...] est née par réaction au pouvoir magistral des historiens dans l'Université française après 1870³. »

- If a book, article, etc., is mentioned more than four times in the analysis, add the following statement to the note containing the complete bibliographic reference:

From now on, references to this work (or this article) will be indicated by the acronym X, followed by the page number and placed within parentheses in the body of the text.

The acronym X is italicized and formed by one, two or three capital letters:

EXAMPLES:

Haïku sans frontières : (HF, p. 23)

Les poètes chanteront ce but : (PCB, p. 23)

Le jargon de Villon ou Le gai savoir de la Coquille : (JV ou GSC, p. 23)

La Troisième République des lettres : de Flaubert à Proust : (TRL, p. 14)

- The Latin abbreviations *op. cit.*, *art. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, *Id.* and *Ibid.* are replaced by *ouvr. cité* for a work and by *art. cité* for an article:

EXAMPLE (book):

Charles Pinot Duclos, *Mémoires*, *ouvr. cité*, p. 7 (en lieu et place de : Charles Pinot Duclos, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des mœurs du XVIII^e siècle* [1751], Paris, Éditions Desjonquères, coll. « XVIII^e siècle », 1986, p. 7).

EXAMPLE (article):

Roland Mortier, « Charles Duclos », *art. cité*, p. 62 (en lieu et place de : Roland Mortier, « Charles Duclos et la tradition du "roman libertin" », *Études sur le XVIII^e siècle*, Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles, 1975, p. 62).

- The titles of works or articles in a language other than French must observe that language's rules of usage for uppercase and lowercase letters. For example, all the words of a title in English start with a capital letter with the exception of articles and prepositions, unless they are at the beginning of the title.

- Every second-hand quotation must be presented as follows:

Author's first and last name, « Title » [publication date of this part] or *Title* [publication date of this text], quoted by... (from then on we refer to case 1 or case 2).

EXAMPLE:

François-René de Chateaubriand, *Mémoires d'outre-tombe*, éd. Pierre Clarac, Paris, Librairie générale d'édition, 1973, t. III, p. 251, cité par Vincent Descombes, « Qu'est-ce qu'être contemporain ? », *Le genre humain*, no 35 (*Actualités du contemporain*), février 2000, p. 22.

1. For a single publication (book, thesis, dissertation, etc.):

Full first name (if known) and name of author(s)*, *Title*. *Sub-title* **, ***, city, publishing house, coll. « », year, p. x or p. x-y.

* Add here, as required: (dir.) or (et coll.)

**Add here, as required: [date of original edition if previously published or in a language other than French]

***Add here, as required: edition, first and last name (if it is a particular edition, critical or not), translated from English by first and last name, preface by first and last name.

EXAMPLE: Book

Michel de Montaigne, *Essais*, éd. Andrée Lhéritier, présentation de Michel Butor, Paris, Union Générale d'Édition, coll. « 10/18 », 1964, 3 t. en 4 vol. (ou pour donner un exemple d'une page précise : 1964, t. II, vol. 1, p. 45.)

Dictionnaire des genres et notions littéraires, 2^e édition augmentée, préface de François Nourissier, Paris, Albin Michel, coll. « Encyclopædia universalis », 2001.

EXAMPLE: Unpublished work (thesis or dissertation):

Gérard Pfister, *Étude sur Pierre de Massot (1900-1969)*, thèse de doctorat, Université Paris 4-Sorbonne, 1975, p. 188.

Note that only the first word of the title is capitalized and the name of the publishing house is written in full.

2. For a part-publication (journal article, chapter, poem, etc.):

Full first name (if known) and name of author(s), « Title. Sub-title of part-publication_», **** *Title. Sub-title of publication*, volume and/or number *****, month or season ***** and year, p. x or p. x-y.

****Add here, as required, name of person in charge of the collective work, collection, etc.: First and last name

*****Add here, for a journal file: (*Title of file*, dir. First and last name of person responsible)

***** As required: [such and such trimestre, taken from legal deposit, if necessary to further specify when only the year is indicated]

EXAMPLE: journal article

Marie-Andrée Beaudet, « La bibliothèque de Gaston Miron. Circonstances et bilan d'un inventaire », *Études françaises*, vol. 35, n^{os} 2-3 (*Gaston Miron : un poète dans la cité*, dir. Claude Filteau et coll.), [2^e trim.] 1999, p. 179-181.

Note that the volume and number are in Arabic numbers.

EXAMPLE: article in online journal

Jacques Dubois, « Christine Angot : l'enjeu du hors-jeu », *Contextes* [En ligne], n^o 9 (*Nouveaux regards sur l'illusio*, dir. Denis Saint-Amant et David Vrydaghs), mis en ligne le 1^{er} septembre 2011, consulté le 22 février 2012, URL : <http://contextes.revues.org/index4789html>.

EXAMPLE: part of a book

Michel Butor, « Le monde des Essais », dans Michel de Montaigne, *Essais*, éd. Andrée Lhéritier, Paris, Union Générale d'Édition, coll. « 10/18 », 1964, t. II, vol. 1, p. xxxvi.

EXAMPLE: part of a collective work

Marcel Proust, *À la recherche du temps perdu*, t. II, *À l'ombre des jeunes filles en fleurs* [1919], préf. de Pierre-Louis Rey, Paris, Gallimard, coll. « Folio », 1988, p. 66.

Note that only the first word of the title is capitalized and the name of the publishing house is written in full.

VI. Contents notes

• When a work (or an article, etc.) is mentioned in a footnote, the bibliographic reference can be written in the following ways:

The reference (in parentheses) follows the word it relates to.

EXAMPLE:

1. Lucien Dällenbach (*Le récit spéculaire*, Paris, Seuil, coll. « Poétique », 1977, p. x) détermine deux périodes de cinq ans respectivement pour l'émergence du Nouveau Roman (1954-1958) et pour celle du Nouveau Nouveau Roman (1969-1973).

The reference is preceded by "voir".

EXAMPLE:

1. À propos de l'émergence du Nouveau Roman, voir Lucien Dällenbach, *Le récit spéculaire*, Paris, Seuil, coll. « Poétique », 1977, p. x.

The reference follows a quotation in the footnote.

EXAMPLE:

1. « Telle citation de Dällenbach sur les années d'émergence du Nouveau Roman » (Lucien Dällenbach, *Le récit spéculaire*, Paris, Seuil, coll. « Poétique », 1977, p. x).

The reference follows a quotation in the footnote and is preceded and/or followed by a text:

EXAMPLE:

1. Il semble bien que cinq ou six ans suffisent, en général, pour qu'un autre le remplace. « Telle citation de Dällenbach sur les années d'émergence du Nouveau Roman » (Lucien Dällenbach, *Le récit spéculaire*, Paris, Seuil, 1977, p. x). Mais les seuils d'entrée et de sortie de ces brefs laps de temps ne seraient pas fixes.

VII. Abbreviations

• Abbreviations must be limited, as far as possible, to footnotes.

• Abbreviations to use:

[sic] signale une graphie fautive

Ibid. ou Id. ne sont pas utilisés

op. cit. est remplacé par ouvr. cité

art. cit. est remplacé par art. cité

cf. est remplacé par voir

in est remplacé par dans

et al. est remplacé par et coll.

i.e. est remplacé par c'est-à-dire

sq. ou sqq. est remplacé par et suiv.

directeurs : dir.

éditeurs : éd.

sans lieu : s. l.

sans date : s. d.

sans lieu ni date : s. l. n. d.

acte premier, deuxième, etc. : acte I, acte II

scène première : sc. 1

Livre premier : Livre I

chapitre : chap.

colonne première : col. 1

folio premier : f° i

feuillet ou feuillets (pour un travail non publié) : f

manuscrit : ms.

manuscrits : mss.

numéro : n°

numéros : n^{os}

tome : t.

vers ou verset : v.

volume : vol.

les ordinaux désignant les siècles : xvii^e siècle, xviii^e siècle (petites majuscules)