

CinéMA&Cie uses *The Chicago Manual of Style* and author-date system as its standard reference style.

For full information on this style, see *The Chicago Manual of Style* (16th edn). Authors can purchase or download the guide directly from this page: https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html (click on the tab marked “author-date” to ensure you are using the right style).

French texts also need to conform to the following guidelines. It is understood that non-English texts, in the reference list, use sentence-style capitalization and not headline-style capitalization.

> **Abstract & Bio**

A 200-word abstract of the essay and a 100-word biography of the author should be sent as two separate files.

> **Style within the text**

Font: Please type your essay in Times New Roman, size 12. The text must be single-spaced and justified.

Titles: The title of the article should be in Times New Roman, size 14 (no italics).

Section titles should be in Times New Roman, size 12, and italicized.

In all titles, the first letters of each word should be capitalized (this excludes prepositions, conjunctions, possessives and articles).

Spelling preferences: Please use British English spelling, with the exception of the ‘-ize’/‘-ization’ endings. Anglicized spellings of non-English words are preferable unless the original spelling is significant to the meaning of the text.

The following words must adopt the ‘-ise’ spelling: advertise, compromise, exercise, surmise, analyse, demise, franchise, surprise, advise, devise, improvise, televise, apprise, despise, incise, chastise, enterprise, revise, comprise, excise, supervise.

Quotations and quotation marks: Short quotations (up to sixty words or no more than three lines of verse) run into the text and should be enclosed in “double quotation marks”. ‘Single quotation marks’ enclose “‘quotations’ within quotations”.

Unless the quotation forms a complete sentence, the final full stop should be outside the closing quotation mark.

Long quotations (over sixty words or more than three lines of verse) should be broken off by an increased space from the preceding and following lines and indented, reducing the font size by 1 point. They should not be enclosed by quotation marks.

Personal translations should be indicated so via parentheses at the end of the quotation, as in: (my translation).

Emphases should be placed in *italics*, and indicated at the end of the quotation in square brackets, as in: [emphasis added].

Ellipses: In quotations, points indicating an ellipsis (i.e. the omission of a portion of the text) should be enclosed within square brackets. Generally, any insertions or modifications to a quotation (including punctuation or clarifying words) should also be placed in square brackets.

Numbers: In expressing inclusive numbers falling within the same hundred, the last two figures should be given, including any zero in the penultimate position:

13–15, 44–47, 100–22, 104–08, 1933–39

For page ranges outside the same hundred, figures should be given in full: 134–242.

Dashes:

- (hyphen), for composite expressions or terms:

Right-hand

– (en dash), for page breaks or spans of years:

1839–1945

— (em dash), for parenthetical use (either use the em dash character on your Word processor or type two hyphens). Leave no space on either side.

Some people—who will not be named—don’t vote.

Tables and figures: Please submit any images as separate files, with the file name reflecting the figure number. Image quality should be at least 300 dpi.

All images should be numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals throughout the article. A reference in the text, e.g. ‘(fig. 1)’, is necessary because an illustration is unlikely to follow the relevant text immediately, for technical reasons.

Captions for illustrations should be supplied as a separate file. Acknowledgement of permission to reproduce the illustration, where appropriate, should be indicated below the caption.

> References in the text

Sources	<p>Sources are cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by the author’s surname, the publication date of the work cited, and a page number if necessary. The author’s surname and year of publication are not separated by any punctuation, while the year and page are separated by a comma. Full details are given in the reference list (under the heading References). The appropriate point in the text where to place the reference is usually before punctuation.</p> <p>This topic has been widely discussed (Gaudreault 2006).</p> <p>These groups of individuals are referred to as “constellated communities” (Altman 1999, 161).</p> <p>If the author’s name appears in the text, it is not necessary to repeat it, but the date should follow immediately:</p> <p>Altman’s (1999) research is valuable.</p>
---------	--

	<p>If the reference is in parentheses, use square brackets for additional parentheses:</p> <p>(see, e.g., Altman [1999, 161] on this important subject).</p>
Sources within the same parentheses	<p>Separate the references with semicolons. The order of the references is flexible, so this can be alphabetical, chronological, or in order of importance, depending on the preference of the author of the article. If citing more than one work by an author, do not repeat the name:</p> <p>(Altman 1999, 2008; Gaudreault 2006, 15)</p>
Page number or other locator	<p>(Altman 1999, 161–62) (Bazin 1967, vol. 1)</p>
One author	Altman (1999) or (Altman 1999)
Two authors	Chateau and Moure (2016) or (Chateau and Moure 2016)
Three authors	Bordwell, Staiger, and Thompson (1988) or (Bordwell, Staiger, and Thompson 1988)
Four or more authors	Treveri Gennari et al. (2020) or (Treveri Gennari et al. 2020)
No author	Cite first few words of title in italics, plus the year.
Organization as author	<p>The organization can be listed under its abbreviation so that the text citation is shorter.</p> <p>(RAI 1966)</p>
Author with two works in the same year	<p>Put a, b, c after the year.</p> <p>(Scaglioni 2021a, 2021b)</p>
Secondary source	<p>When it is not possible to see an original document, cite the source of your information on it.</p> <p>(as quoted in Gaudreault 2006)</p>
Unknown date	<p>(Casetti, n.d.) (Casetti, forthcoming)</p>

> Notes

Endnotes should be kept to a minimum. Any references cited in notes should be included in the reference list.

> Reference list

Order	<p>Alphabetically by last name of author. If no author or editor, order by title. A single-author entry precedes a multi-author entry that begins with the same name. Successive entries by two or more authors when only the first author is the same are alphabetized by co-authors' last names. If references have the same author(s), editor(s), etc., arrange by year of publication, with undated works at the end.</p> <p>If the reference list contains two or more items by the same author in the same year, add a, b, etc. and list them alphabetically by title of the work. In the reference list, do not abbreviate <i>edited by</i> or <i>translated by</i>.</p>
Capitalization	<p>Headline-style capitalization is used. In headline style, the first and last words of title and subtitle and all other major words (this excludes</p>

	prepositions, conjunctions, possessives and articles) are capitalized. For non-English titles, use sentence-style capitalization.
Book: one author	Altman, Rick. 1999. <i>Film/Genre</i> . London: BFI.
Book: two authors	Morley, David, and Charlotte Brunson. 1999. <i>The Nationwide Television Studies</i> . London: Routledge.
Book: three authors	Bordwell, David, Janet Staiger, and Kristin Thompson. 1988. <i>Classical Hollywood Cinema: Film Style & Mode of Production to 1960</i> . London: Routledge.
More than three authors	Give all authors' names.
Edited book	Bonini, Tiziano, ed. 2013. <i>La radio in Italia. Storia, mercati, formati, pubblici, tecnologie</i> . Roma: Carocci. De Lauretis, Teresa, and Stephen Heath, eds. 1978. <i>The Cinematic Apparatus</i> . London: Macmillan.
Organization as author	University of Chicago Press. 2012. <i>The Chicago Manual of Style</i> . 16 th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Multivolume work	Bazin, André. 1967. <i>What Is Cinema?</i> 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California Press.
Chapter and article in book	Gaudreault, André. 2006. "From 'Primitive Cinema' to 'Kine-Attractography'." In <i>The Cinema of Attractions Reloaded</i> , edited by Wanda Strauven, 85–104. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
Not in English	Bonini, Tiziano, ed. 2013. <i>La radio in Italia. Storia, mercati, formati, pubblici, tecnologie</i> . Roma: Carocci. Burch, Noël. 2007. <i>La lucarne de l'infini. Naissance du langage cinématographique</i> . Paris: L'Harmattan.
Place of publication	Where two or more cities are given, include the first one only. If the city could be confused with another, add the abbreviation of the state, province, or country: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
Journal article	If you used an online version, cite the online version and include a DOI. Elsaesser, Thomas. 2013. "The 'Return' of 3-D: On Some of the Logics and Genealogies of the Image in the Twenty-First Century." <i>Critical Inquiry</i> 39 (2): 217–46. doi: 10.1086/668523. Altman, Rick. 1984. "Toward a Theory of the History of Representational Technologies." <i>Iris</i> 2 (2): 115–25.
Journal issue numbers	The issue number can be omitted if the journal is paginated consecutively through the volume (or if month or season is included), but it is not incorrect to include it. When volume and issue number alone are used, the issue number is within parentheses. If only an issue number is used, it is not within parentheses. If using month, abbreviate as Jan., Feb., etc. If using season, spell out in full.
Thesis	Smith, John. 2008. "Title of Thesis." PhD diss., University of Chicago.

Unpublished work	Use Forthcoming instead of the date. If an article is not yet accepted, treat as a thesis.
Films, Broadcasts and TV Series	Titles of movies (or films) and movie series and of television, radio, and podcast programs and series are italicized.
Films	<p>References to films should provide the English title, where possible, followed by parentheses including original language title (if relevant), director's name and surname and year of release:</p> <p><i>Stagecoach</i> (John Ford, 1939) <i>Rome, Open City</i> (<i>Roma città aperta</i>, Roberto Rossellini, 1945) <i>Breathless</i> (<i>À bout de souffle</i>, Jean-Luc Godard, 1960)</p> <p>Successive references should cite only the English release title (if not the original):</p> <p><i>Stagecoach</i> <i>Rome, Open City</i> <i>Breathless</i></p>
Broadcasts and TV Series	<p>References to television or radio broadcasts should give the title of the specific programme, if there is one, in single quotation marks, and the title of the series in italics, together with the date and (if relevant) the time of transmission.</p> <p>A single episode in a television, radio, or podcast series is set in roman and enclosed in quotation marks. Sequels should be numbered as in the source itself; if in doubt, prefer arabic numerals. The names of networks, channels, streaming services, and the like are set in roman.</p> <p>References to TV series should provide the title of the series in italics, followed by parentheses including broadcasting company and year(s) of broadcasting:</p> <p><i>Game of Thrones</i> (HBO, 2011–)</p> <p>References to single seasons or episodes should be cited as follows:</p> <p><i>Game of Thrones</i>, (HBO, season 1, 2011) <i>Game of Thrones</i> (S01xE01)</p>
Works of art and art exhibitions	<p>References to works of art should include at least the name of the artist (if known), the title of the work in italics, its date (if known), and the medium of composition. Titles should normally be given in their most customary English-language form. Depending on the medium, the dimensions (in cm), and a current physical location or source may also be given. When giving dimensions, note the use of a multiplication sign, not a lower case “x”, and the space around it.</p> <p>Similarly, titles of art exhibitions also go in italics, with the date indicated.</p>