

Style Sheet for the *Hispanic Review*

The editorial style of the *Hispanic Review* generally follows the guidelines of the *MLA Handbook* (7th ed., 2009) for articles in English, and the norms of the Real Academia Española for articles in Spanish. However, this Style Sheet clarifies common questions and highlights certain instances in which the journal's editorial style may differ from the *MLA Handbook* or the RAE.

Diacritics over Capital Letters

In the *Hispanic Review*, diacritical marks will always appear as orthographic norms of the respective languages dictate, even over capital letters.

Citations

We will respect the author's decision of whether to use a Bibliography or a Works Cited list; both forms are acceptable in *Hispanic Review*. Please note for clarification: a bibliography may contain sources mentioned in the text that are relevant to the article in some way (e.g., perhaps other similar novels by the same author studied) but are not cited or used in the text as support for an argument. Works Cited lists are limited to only those sources that are quoted or explicitly used in the author's discussion. Below are a few basic examples of the format to be followed in the Bibliography or Works Cited section.

Please refer to chapter 5 of the *MLA Handbook* for any specific questions regarding formatting of bibliographic citations.

Casanova-Marengo, Iliá. *El intersticio de la colonia: ruptura y mediación en la narrativa antiesclavista cubana*. Nexos y Diferencias 3. Madrid: Iberoamericana, 2002.

Clark, Kenneth. *What is a Masterpiece?* London: Thames, 1979.

Drabble, Margaret. Introduction. *Middlemarch*. By George Eliot. New York: Bantam, 1985. vii-xvii.

Lazarillo de Tormes. Ed. and trans. Stanley Appelbaum. Mineola, NY: Dover, 2001.

Neruda, Pablo. *Canto general*. Trans. Jack Schmitt. Latin American Literature and Culture 7. Berkeley: U of California P, 1991.

"Noon." Def. 4b. *Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. 1989.

Palau de Nemes, Graciela. "El movimiento espacial en la poesía hispanoamericana desde el modernismo." En *Actas del Simposio Internacional de Estudios Hispánicos*. Budapest, 17-19 agosto de 1976. Budapest: U de Budapest, 1978. 141-47.

Perlstein, Rick. "Abridged Too Far?" *Lingua Franca* Apr.-May 1997: 23-24.

Sastre, Alfonso. *Sad are the Eyes of William Tell*. Trans. Leonard Pronko. In *The New Wave of Spanish Drama*. Ed. George Wellwarth. New York: New York UP, 1970. 165-321.

Victorian Women Writers Project. Ed. Perry Willett. Apr. 1997. Indiana U. 26 Apr. 1997. Web. 12 Nov. 2011.

Weinberg, Bernard. *A History of Literary Criticism in the Italian Renaissance*. 2 vols. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1961.

Wilson, Katharina M. "Tertullian's *De cultu foeminarum* and Utopia." *Moreana* 73 (1982): 69-74.

Please note:

- Capitalization for titles of articles, journals and books is as follows:
 - In English, all principal words are capitalized (e.g., Clark and Perlstein entries above) for articles, journals and books.
 - In Spanish, this holds true only for **journal** titles written out in full (e.g., Palau de Nemes entry above). The same holds true for names of series and collections, except that, unlike journal titles, they are not printed in italics.
 - For article and book titles in Spanish, only the first word of the title and any proper nouns are capitalized (e.g., Casanova-Marengo, Neruda, and Palau de Nemes entries above). If there is a subtitle, its first word is not capitalized. Also, a colon, not a period, is used to separate subtitles from titles. This is true in English as well.
- State abbreviations or country names (no province names) are omitted **only** for cities that may be internationally known (e.g., New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Dallas, Atlanta, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Budapest, Buenos Aires, etc.), or where the publisher's name includes the name of the state (e.g., U of Pennsylvania P; Pennsylvania State UP). For university presses, University and Press are abbreviated UP, whether they are together or separated in the name. For commercial presses, the words Press or Publishers may be omitted. In Romance languages, very often the word Press (*Editorial* in Spanish) is not included in the publisher's name, so the point is moot for that word. If *Editorial* does appear on the book, it is omitted in the bibliography.
- City names are spelled according to the spelling found on the copyright page of the source, not translated to the language of the article.
- When citing more than one work by the same author, use two consecutive solid 1/m dashes (—), instead of the three hyphens (- - -) indicated by the *MLA Handbook* (section 5.6.3). This character can be accessed through the Insert option of the menu bar in Word, and then selecting Symbol. It is the longest of the dashes available on the Symbol screen that appears.
- In the *Hispanic Review*, the preposition “In” (“En”) is always used when citing individual studies published in anthologies or other collections (e.g., Sastre and Palau de Nemes entries above), but not for articles in journals, magazines, or newspapers.
- In citing a passage several pages long, if the page numbers have *more than* two digits, the concluding page number should exclude any non-essential digits above 100, as follows:

Examples:

43-47	(no change, since below 100)
132-39	(instead of 132-139)
2288-94	(instead of 2288-2294)
1289-332	(instead of 1289-1332)

Parenthetical citations

Parenthetical citations should follow *MLA Handbook* guidelines in all aspects of formatting, regardless of the language of the article.

- When bibliographical references are entirely enclosed within parentheses, the page numbers should be enclosed within brackets, thus:

“Yo no renunciaré fácilmente a nuestra fraternidad con ellos.” (Véase Zorrilla [43] para el contexto de esta cita.)

- BUT:

“Yo no renunciaré fácilmente a nuestra fraternidad con ellos” (Zorrilla 43).

- When poetry is cited in run-on quotations and the verses are separated by diagonal slashes, there should be a space before the slash, and a space after the slash.

Commas and Periods with Quotation Marks

As dictated by the *MLA Handbook*, in articles written in English, periods and commas should precede quotation marks. However, in Spanish articles, the journal will follow the norms of the Real Academia Española and place periods and commas outside of quotation marks. For the position of quotation marks with respect to punctuation other than the comma and the period, please refer to the *MLA Handbook*.

Ellipses

It is the *Hispanic Review*'s practice to indicate an ellipsis only within quotations. We use the standard marking: . . . (*puntos suspensivos*), if material has been omitted within a citation. We do not use the ellipsis marking to introduce or conclude quotations. Brackets are not used to enclose the ellipsis marking.

Footnotes

Footnotes are to be used **sparingly** for additional, descriptive information that cannot be worked into the main body of the text, or for references containing numerous citations. Per the seventh edition of the *MLA Style Guide*, “avoid lengthy discussions that divert the reader’s attention from the primary text. In general, comments that you cannot fit into the text should be omitted unless they provide essential justification or clarification” (230). They should *not* be used for full bibliographic documentation of sources. All such documentation should appear in the list of works cited. Furthermore, footnotes should not be used in the abstract. If you plan to include an acknowledgment note, it should be included as an unnumbered footnote on the first page of the article.

Note also that in both English and Spanish, superscripted footnote numbers (in Arabic, not Roman, numerals) appear *after* periods and commas (or other appropriate punctuation) in the body of the text. The footnote number should be placed as close to the referent word or phrase as possible; it is not necessary to wait until the end of the sentence to footnote something in the middle of the sentence.

All such notes should appear as footnotes in the manuscript, not as endnotes.

Numbers

The use of Arabic vs. Roman numerals follows *MLA Handbook* guidelines, except as follows.

Chapter and volume numbers, as well as books or parts of books in the *Hispanic Review* are printed in Arabic numerals in both English and Spanish.

Examples:

capítulo 32

chapter 57

Volume 16

Part 40

Roman numerals are used to refer to centuries in Spanish, and in forming part of an individual’s name (such as a king or a pope).

Examples:

siglo XIX

Carlos III

Benedict XIV

Henry VIII

Possessive Forms

The *Hispanic Review* adheres to the MLA guidelines in regard to the use of the possessive form of a proper noun. Therefore, in the pages of the *Hispanic Review* the possessive form of a singular proper noun is indicated by an apostrophe plus an “s” (*MLA Style Manual*, 7th ed., section 3.2.7 a & e), whether or not the noun ends in an S:

Examples:

Cervantes’s novel

Dickens’s reputation

Marx’s precepts

Spaces with Punctuation

There should only be one space after a period in the *Hispanic Review*. Also, there should be no spaces between colons or semicolons and their preceding words. However, there is a space *after* these punctuation marks and the following word.

Examples:

... it was ours; however, ...

El intersticio de la colonia: ruptura y mediación

When using dashes rather than commas or parentheses to offset descriptive or clarifying material, in English there are no spaces between the dashes and the surrounding words. In Spanish, on the other hand, there is a space before the first dash but no space between it and the first word of the offset thought; and there is no space between the last word of the offset thought and the closing dash, but there is a space after the dash and before the next word. However, if the dash appears at the end of a clause or sentence, there is no space between it and any following punctuation (comma or period). Dashes used for this purpose should be 1/m dashes (described above in the “Citations” section).

Examples:

When we arrived—it was our first time visiting the capital—of course our first stop was the White House.

Quando llegamos —fue nuestra primera visita a la capital— por supuesto, fuimos primero a la Casa Blanca.

La propia creación en su profundidad —que lo incluye en lo adversativo—, el atisbo al relumbre dual...

Images

If images are used in the article, they should be included in the body of the paper to show where they should be placed, with nothing more than a simple identifier: Figure 1, Table 1, etc. But be sure to also send the images as separate .jpg or .tiff files, saved to an original size of 5x7” and a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. Please note that *Hispanic Review* can only print black and white or grayscale images.

A list of captions should be provided at the end of the article, after the bibliography. Captions should be concise, with images numbered in the order in which they are discussed in the article. The caption is not the place for explanation or discussion of the image; that information should be incorporated into the body of the text. Remember to include permission information, usually something as simple as “Reprinted with permission” or “Courtesy of [copyright holder].”