

Master Études Anglophones

Département d’Études Anglophones, UFR LCE de l’Université Paris Nanterre

Guidelines for your master’s thesis in Anglophone Studies

The Master’s thesis is to be written in English over the course of the two years of the Master’s programme:

* It should feature an abstract (summary) in French of fifteen pages maximum (around 6,000 words) exploring the main lines of the topic and its methodological approach.
* The main dissertation in English should be about a hundred pages long (around 40,000 words), and also feature a detailed table of contents, a bibliography and/or a list of references, as well as annexes if need be.

The viva (defense) will take place at the end of the second year and will last for about thirty minutes. At the end, the members of the jury, which includes the candidate’s thesis director and at least a second faculty member, will ask the candidate questions.

After the viva, the candidate will be required to send the final version of the thesis both in print and electronic format to the University Library via the Secretary of the English Masters.

Below, you will find a template for the cover of your dissertation, and a stylesheet.



Prénom NOM

Titre du mémoire

Sous-titre éventuel du mémoire

Sous la direction de Madame la Professeure/Monsieur le Professeur Prénom NOM, Université Paris Nanterre

Présenté devant un jury composé de Madame/Monsieur Prénom NOM et Madame/Monsieur Prénom NOM

Mémoire de recherche en vue de l’obtention du Master en Études Anglophones

Année

**Recommended stylesheet**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of text** | **Style** |
| Text | Times New Roman, 12 pt, 1,5 spacing, justified  |
| Titles (no full stops at the end of titles or subtitles) | Times New Roman, 14 pt |
| Subtitles | Times New Roman, 12 pt |
| Footnotes | Times New Roman, 10 pt, single spacing |
| Longer quotes (more than 3 lines – shorter quotes should simply be given between inverted commas) | Times New Roman, 11 pt, single spacing, justified, add 2,5cm to the margin on the left. |

**Tip**: apply existing styles in this document (titre/heading; footnote/note en bas de page; heading 1/niveau de titre 1, etc.; quote/citation…), and avoid manual formatting as much as possible. Manual formatting should only be used to add emphasis (italics), bold, or to underline words. If you do not know about styles, watch the following tutorial for Word (you can also use styles in OpenOffice, LibreOffice, GoogleDocs, etc.):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UOVU6qQ2iOM>

With your supervisor, you will choose one style of citation and use it consistently in your dissertation. Choose between:

**MLA (Modern Language Association):**

**in-text citation (the full reference then appears in the reference list)** “quotation” (Bhabba 2019 15-16)

**footnote** Homi Bhabba. The Location of Culture. Routledge, 1994, p. 13.

**Reference list** Bhabba, Homi. The Location of Culture. Routledge, 1994.

**Harvard:**

**in-text citation** “quotation” (Abbott, 1998, pp. 15-16)

**footnote** Abbott, Ann (1988), System of Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, pp. 15-16.

**Reference list** Ann Abbott (1988), System of Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

**Chicago:**

**in-text citation** “quotation” (Gould 2019, 15-16)

**footnote** Charlotte Gould. 2019. Artangel and Financing British Art. Adapting to Social and Economic Change. (London & New York: Routledge), 15-16.

**Reference list** Gould, Charlotte. 2019. Artangel and Financing British Art. Adapting to Social and Economic Change. London & New York: Routledge.

or, **MHRA (Modern Humanities Research Association):**

**No in-text citation with MHRA**

**Footnote** Timothy Raser, *Baudelaire and Photography: Finding the Painter of Modern Life* (Cambridge: Legenda, 2015), p. 12.

**Reference list** Raser, Timothy, *Baudelaire and Photography: Finding the Painter of Modern Life* (Cambridge: Legenda, 2015).

**Tip**: use ZOTERO to add your references to your text and generate your reference list automatically. Zotero allows you to select the citation style you and your director prefer (you can change styles easily midway).

**For example, using MLA with footnotes:**

In this first part, we will discuss the possibility of using the normalization thesis theorized by Don Johnson and Ann Abbott to explore the context in which the question of the memorialization of debt can be addressed.

# The normalization hypothesis

## The birth of the theory of normalization

If alcohol had been for centuries in Britain a very popular substance used for recreational purposes, it is worth noticing that it was not the case of opium. On the contrary, as paradoxical as it may seem nowadays, “drug subcultures were not seen as part of European civilisation, but were reported, projected and re-imagined in Islamic societies.”[[1]](#footnote-1)

According to most researchers in the field of British drug studies, the recreational use of drugs started in the nineteenth century within the circle of Romantic poets and writers such as Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas De Quincey, whose experience is related is his famous *Confessions of an Opium-Eater.* Abbot confirms that this is not new:

Never have they ever ever ever ever said such a thing as this which is so long that it in fact takes up longer than then three lines. Such a long quote therefore does not appear between inverted commas but as a smaller paragraph. There is a difference between the styling of a shorter quote and that of a longer one.[[2]](#footnote-2)

De Quincey had started to use laudanum to cure facial neuralgia but slowly became attracted by its side-effects, making him one of the “first Europeans consciously to take a drug to enhance aesthetic pleasure rather than to desensitise pain.”[[3]](#footnote-3) Literary academics still debate to what extent their opium consumption may have influence their literary creation and imagery, some of them for example emphasizing the role of opium reverie on Coleridge's *Kubla Khan.* As opium was part of everyday life, the general reaction these writers’ experience with recreative drug-taking “was interested and calm rather than hysterical.”[[4]](#footnote-4)

**For example, using MLA with in-text citations:**

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**List of references**

Abbott, Ann, *System of Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1988.

Bhabba, Homi. *The Location of Culture*. Routledge, 1994.

1. Homi Bhabba. The Location of Culture. Routledge, 1994, p. 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ann Abbott. *System of Professions: An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor*. University of Chicago Press, 1988, pp. 15-16. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Location of Culture, p. 68. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Location of Culture, p. 53. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)