**Author Guidelines**  
**(December 2020)**

1. You must submit your article in our site. As an exception to the general rule, the editors are authorized to receive attached files sent to their e-mails. *Revista Brasileira de Literatura Comparada* is an Open Access Journal. We do not have article submission or processing charges. When submitting your manuscript you agree to accept a mandatory Creative Commons Licence CC-BY 4.0 to publish.

2. The Editorial Board will consider both articles and reviews in the areas of Comparative Literature and Literature Studies, in Portuguese, Galician, English, French, Italian German and Spanish. We will only consider .doc, .docx or .rtf files. The article must not contain the author’s identification. This identification must be provided in a cover page: name, institution, address, e-mail, telephone. The article must have at least 3000 words (maximum: 10.000 words). As an exception to the general rule, the editors are authorized to receive files with less or more words in specific situations. All articles must have *Abstract* and *Keywords* in Portuguese and in another language (preferably in English).

3. Originals must be written by doctors. As an exception to this rule, poets, novelists or artists may be invited by the editors to publish articles.

4. In considering the submitted papers, the Editorial Board may demand changes in their structure or content.

5. Papers must be submitted with title in their original language, in electronic document with extension .doc, .docx or .rtf, Times New Roman font 12, without any other formatting except for:

   5.1 bold and italics indication  
   5.2 3 cm margins  
   5.3 1 cm indentation for paragraph beginning  
   5.4 1 cm indentation for long quotations  
   5.5 italics for foreign words and book or journal titles

6. Authors are required to resort to as few footnotes as possible, which are NOT to be placed at the end of the text. As for references in the body of the article, they should contain the first letter of author’s surname in uppercase as well as date of publication and page number in parentheses (eg.: Araújo, 2019, p. 4-7).

7. Bibliographical references should be placed at the end of the text.

8. Tables, graphs and figures should be identified, with a title or legend, and referred to in the body of the work as figure, in abbreviated form (eg.: Fig. 1, Fig. 2 etc.).

9. Papers should contain two abstracts (in Portuguese and in another language, preferably English). In addition, between 3 to 5 keywords (in Portuguese and in another language, preferably English) are required.

10. Originals will be evaluated from the following items:
10.1 appropriateness to the journal's theme
10.2 originality of thought
10.3 relevance for the study area
10.4 bibliographic update
10.5 objectivity and clarity
10.6 technical-scientific language
10.7 in case of reviews, recently published book

11. Copyright issues are the under the exclusive responsibility of the author(s), who are fully responsible for their content in the event of possible opposition by third parties and must seek copyright clearance from all the individual right-holders of non original contents in their papers and make sure that the content of their articles published in the Revista Brasileira de Literatura Comparada have all due copyright clearances.

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As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the following items, and submissions may not be accepted if authors do not adhere to these guidelines.

1. The submission has not been previously published, nor is it before another journal for consideration (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
2. The submission file is in *.doc, .docx or .rtf - document file format.
3. Where available, URLs for the references have been provided.
4. The text does not exceed 10,000 words, in case of article, and 7,000 words, in case of reviews; it contains the title in Portuguese and in English; it is single-spaced; uses a Times New Roman 12-point font, without any kind of formatting.
5. The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the Author Guidelines, which is found in About the Journal.
6. If submitting to a peer-reviewed section of the journal, the instructions to ensure a blind review have been followed.
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8. The submission implies accepting the CC BY-NC-ND Creative Commons Licence.
9. Style Guideline (examples):

**TITLE PORTUGUENSE (Times New Roman font 12)**

**TITLE ENGLISH (Times New Roman font 12)**

Author (Times New Roman font 12)

Resumo: Existe uma fronteira entre democracia e ditadura? A partir dos estudos literários, esta questão talvez possa ser respondida mais conclusivamente tendo como base as hipóteses de trabalho que fundamentam este artigo: não há apenas uma, mas milhares de fronteiras que separam um sistema democrático de governo (do tipo europeu ocidental) de sistemas e regimes autoritários, ditatoriais. Atualmente atravessamos estas fronteiras diariamente, e as literaturas do mundo são vitais para nossa sobrevivência hoje, precisamente porque de maneira palpável nos lembram como são precárias as certezas em que confiamos durante certos períodos temporais. Elas nos mostram não apenas retrospectivamente, mas acima de tudo prospectivamente, o quanto é necessário estar atento quando nos movemos na área fronteiriça e mais ainda na área de tensão entre democracia e ditadura. A seguir, esta tese será exemplificada com os casos de Hans Robert Jauss, Michel Houellebecq e Cécile Wajsbrot.

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**Palavras-chave:** democracia; ditadura; Hans Robert Jauss; Michel Houellebecq; Cécile Wajsbrot

**Abstract:** Is there a border between democracy and dictatorship? From the perspective of literary studies, this question can perhaps be answered most conclusively on the basis of the working hypothesis on which this paper is based: there are not one, but thousands of boundaries that separate a democratic system of government (of the Western European type) from authoritarian, dictatorial systems and regimes. We currently cross these borders daily, and the literatures of the world are vital for our survival today precisely because they sensually remind us how precarious the certainties are to which we tend to entrust ourselves for the duration of certain periods of time. They show us not only retrospectively, but above all prospectively, to what extent it is necessary to be attentive when we move in the border area and even more in the area of tension between democracy and dictatorship. In the following, this thesis will be exemplified by the examples of Hans Robert Jauss, Michel Houellebecq and Cécile Wajsbrot.

**Keywords:** democracy; dictatorship; Hans Robert Jauss; Michel Houellebecq; Cécile Wajsbrot

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**Section Title (Times New Roman font 12)**

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**Short quotations.** Citations in-text use the author–date-page style and be inserted into text prior to punctuation (Araújo, 2019, p. 8) and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page. **Citations (less than 3 lines):** enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Provide the author, date and specific page citation, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page: No Manifesto Futurista de 1909, Marinetti declara querer “livrar a Itália de sua gangrena de professores, de arqueólogos, de cicerones e de antiquários (Marinetti, 1976, p. 87).” **Long quotations (more than 3 lines):** use indented block quotes. Do not use quotation marks. Provide the author, date and specific page citation, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page. The author–date-page citation follows end punctuation:

The populations of most territorial nation-states are too heterogeneous to claim common ethnicity; and even France, the first to proclaim herself one, had to juggle the coexistence of two historical “races”: Gauls and Franks. Less mythically, but significant in our context, Rabaut St.-Etienne, one of the leaders of the Conventional Assembly, argued that only schooling could and must “give
to all that look of resemblance and of belonging to the same family that distinguishes a people” from others. The transfiguring conflation that made race and nation virtual synonyms, at least on the level of aspiration, came with the overpowering prestige of nineteenth-century science, Darwinian evolutionism, genetics, phrenology, and so on. (Weber, 1996, p. 291).

Works Cited

Here are some sample bibliographic entries:

**Book by one author:**

**Book by more than one author:**

**Book with an editor:**

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