

## Information For Authors

### Writing an Abstract

When writing an abstract, the following principles should be kept in mind:

- The abstract should contain the core of the author's research;
- The abstract should relate the crucial aspects of the work and should not contain exaggerations or any material absent in the body of the article;
- Based on the abstract, the reader should be able to judge whether it is worth reading the full text to obtain information he needs.

Standards for the structure of the abstract:

- The abstract should describe the main purposes of the research, the reasons for which it is undertaken;
- The abstract should explain the way the research was performed;
- The abstract should summarize the crucial results of the research as well as their significance.

The acceptable structure of the abstract is as follows:

- introduction
- goals and objectives
- methods
- results / discussions
- conclusions

The abstract should be rather long (some 200-250 words); too short and formal abstracts are not accepted. However, it should be kept in mind that a big abstract is not always the right one.

The abstract is intended to serve as a source of information independent from the article. The abstract's text should not contain quotations or abbreviations. For examples of abstracts for different types of texts (reviews, articles), please see: [Emerald Group Publishing website](#).

### The Order of Information on the Article

- The title
- The author(s)
- The author's affiliation and e-mail address
- Information about the authors
- The abstract
- Key words
- Acknowledgements
- References in the alphabetic order (at the end of the article)

### Key Words

The key words (7-9) should reflect the main content of the article and include terms defining the subject matter of the research; if possible they should not repeat the terms used in the title and abstract. Importantly, key words facilitate finding the article through information retrieval systems.

## **Information on the Author (attached in a separate file)**

This information should contain:

- The author's affiliation (post, academic degree, academic title (if any));
- Institution / place of work (several places of work may be indicated: permanent position, participation in a project etc.);
- The address of the institution / place of work (indicating the ZIP/postal code, city and country);

Examples:

Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Philosophy, 11000 Prague, Czech Republic.  
Kuban State University, 350040 Krasnodar, Russian Federation.

- The e-mail address;
- Scientific interests;
- Contribution to the article (if co-authored).

## **Referencing and Footnotes**

Sources are referenced within the body of the text and enclosed in parentheses. First the author's surname is indicated, followed by the publication date after a comma.

In-text references (generally) appear in the following format:  
(Author's Last Name, Year of Publication)

Example:

(Kant, 1999) — When referring to an entire work.

When indicating specific pages:

(Author's Last Name, Year of Publication, Page Number(s))

Example:

(Kant, 1999, 987) — If one page is referenced.

(Husserl, 1973, 364-365) — When referring to several pages or to an extensive fragment.

The author's name can be included in a sentence within the text, with the publication date and the page indicated in parentheses.

Example:

In this context Husserl (1973, 364-365) draws attention to the fact that...

When directly quoting from the source, the quotation should be enclosed in quotation marks and followed by the reference:

"Im Miteinandersein in derselben Welt und in der Entschlossenheit für bestimmte Möglichkeiten sind die Schicksale im vorhinein schon geleitet. In der Mitteilung und im Kampf wird die Macht des Geschickes erst frei" (Heidegger, 2001, 384).

Note: if a quotation contains fewer than 40 words, it is incorporated into the body of the text and enclosed in quotation marks. If a quotation is extensive (containing more than 40 words), it should start from a new line and be indented by 5 spaces from the left. Quotation marks are not used, the quotation being delimited from the rest of the text with two blank lines.

Example:

Selon les mots encore de Lefort:

La question que fait au social son origine. La logique qui organise un régime politique, par-delà le discours explicite où nous l'appréhendons tout d'abord, celle d'une réponse articulée à l'interrogation ouverte par l'événement et dans l'avènement du social comme tel. Au travers des formes d'organisation de la répartition du pouvoir qui la régissent, une société communique d'une manière singulière avec le fait qu'il y ait société, qu'il y ait apparaître du social. (Lefort, 1971, 8-9)

Dans une proximité évidente avec Pierre Clastres, mais étendue en phénoménologie du social et des formes de société, ce que l'œuvre de Lefort nous apprend d'abord, c'est que le pouvoir est avant tout la nécessité du social en tant qu'il est le site même depuis lequel la société s'apparaît à elle-même, se représente comme société.

A specific paragraph or section of the source may be referred to when referencing an idea:

Example:

(Heidegger, 2001, § 52)

When referencing an indirect source (a source quoted in another source), the citation might read like this:

Example:

Moore (as cited in Maxwell, 1999, 25) stated that...

Important: it is Maxwell, not Moore who should be indicated in the Reference list.

Note: it is always preferable to cite the original source.

Additional comments to the text are included in footnotes at the bottom of the page. If they refer to a source indicated in the reference list, the reference is formatted according to the rules for in-text references.

Example:

We find that a comparative analysis of this statement and the relativist treatment of conceptual schemes suggested by D. Davidson (Davidson, 1993, 144-159) could be promising.

When referencing several works by different authors, the sources are indicated in alphabetical order (like in the Reference list) separated with semicolons.

Example:

This conclusion supplements the results of research done by a number of authors studying the tradition of the phenomenological philosophy (Ströker, 1996, 376-392; Bast, 1986; Bruzina, 2010, 91-125; Moran, 2008; Wagner, 1972, 696-719).

No abbreviations are admitted instead of a reference, for example: Ibid, Op. cit, Ebd.

## **References (Reference List)**

Formatting references should be treated with utmost attention. Correctly formatted references will have an impact on the way the author's publication will be considered and cited and eventually used in ongoing scientific projects and investigations.

*The Reference List* should appear at the end of the article, starting from a new page.

*The Reference List* is unified for the entire article, while sources in Russian are transliterated into the Latin alphabet. A transliteration tool: <http://trans.li/>. In the column "variants of translation"

the BSI variant should be selected, and all the Russian nomenclature should be transliterated only by means of this option ([direct link](#))

Requirements for articles in Russian:

- The authors (in transliteration)
- The title (in transliteration)
- [The title translated into English in square brackets]
- The title of the source in Russian (transliterated)
- [The English translation of the Russian title]
- The publisher's imprint in English.

Examples:

Davidson, D. (1993). Ob idee kontseptual'noi skhemy [On Very Idea of the Conceptual Scheme]. In A. F. Gryaznov (Ed.), *Analiticheskaya filosofiya. Izbrannye teksty* [Analytical Philosophy. Selected Texts] (144-159). Moscow: Moscow State University Press. (in Russian).

Gadamer, H.-G. (2000). *Dialekticheskaya etika Platona (Fenomenologicheskaya interpretatsiya "Fileba")* [Plato's dialectical ethics (Phenomenological interpretation of "Phileb")]. St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Philosophical Society Publ. (in Russian).

Gegel', G.V.F. (1975). *Entsiklopediya filosofskikh nauk. Tom 2. Filosofiya prirody* [Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences. Volume 2. Philosophy of Nature]. Moscow: Mysl'. (in Russian).

Glukhova, I. (2008). Filosofia i psikhoterapiya: vzglyad praktika [Phylosophy and Psychotherapy: practician view]. *Topos*, 1 (18), 5-12. (in Russian).

Khaideger, M. (2003). *Bytie i vremya* [Being and Time]. Khar'kov: Folio. (in Russian).

The Reference List should include all the sources which are directly (by citing) or indirectly (by mentioning other research) contained in the article, that is only those sources which are explicitly mentioned in the text.

References should be listed alphabetically by the last name of the first author of each work (If the source is co-authored, it is the first author's surname that determines the alphabetical order).

Example:

Gallagher, Sh., & Zahavi, D. (2008). *The Phenomenological Mind. An Introduction to Philosophy of Mind and Cognitive Science*. London, New York: Routledge.

In the case of works by different authors with the same family name, it is by the authors' initials that the alphabetical order is determined.

Example:

Smith, C., & Laslett, R. (1993). *Effective classroom management: A teacher's guide* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.

Smith, R. (2010). *Rethinking teacher education: Teacher education in the knowledge age*. Sydney, NSW: AACLM Press.

In the case of multiple works by the same author in different years, they should be chronologically ordered (earliest to latest).

Example:

Husserl, E. (1973). *Zur Phänomenologie der Intersubjektivität. Texte aus dem Nachlass. Dritter Teil. 1929-35*(Hua XV). Den Haag: Martinus Nijhoff.

Husserl, E. (1984). *Logische Untersuchungen. Zweiter Teil. Untersuchungen zur Phänomenologie und Theorie der Erkenntnis* (Hua XIX). Den Haag: Martinus Nijhoff.

When referencing the same author's works with the same year of publication, they are alphabetically ordered according to the titles. In order to distinguish them one from another, place lowercase letters ("a", "b", "c", etc.) immediately after the year.

Example:

Lefort, C. (1978a). *Les formes de l'Histoire*. Paris: Gallimard.

Lefort, C. (1978b). *Sur une colonne absente*. Paris: Gallimard.

All references are not labeled with numbers in the Reference List, they should have a hanging indent. That is, all lines of a reference subsequent to the first line should be indented.

[General guidelines](#) for formatting Reference Lists for all kinds of publications according to the APA 6th style can be found on the website of the [American Psychological Association](#). We also invite our authors to consult the [detailed guide](#) to the bibliographic standard, when formatting the Reference List.

### **General Rules for the References**

#### Books:

A single author:

Poser, H. (2005). *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz zur Einführung*. Hamburg: Junius Publ.

Several authors:

Gallagher, Sh., & Zahavi, D. (2008). *The Phenomenological Mind. An Introduction to Philosophy of Mind and Cognitive Science*. London, New York: Routledge.

Book chapter:

Zahavi, D. (2010). Naturalizing Phenomenology. In D. Shmicking & Sh. Gallagher (Eds.), *Handbook of Phenomenology and Cognitive Sciences* (3-19). USA: Springer.

#### Collection or a handbook:

Welton, D. (Ed.). (1999). *The Essential Husserl. Basic writings in Transcendental Phenomenology*. USA: Indiana University Press.

#### Journal article:

One author:

Lee, Nam-In. (2006). Problems of Intersubjectivity in Husserl and Buber. *Husserl Studies*, 22, 137–160.

Two or more authors:

Lefort, C., & Gauchet, M. (1971). Sur la démocratie. Le politique et l'institution du social. *Textures*, 2 (3), 7-78.

Stern, D. N., Sander, L.W., Nahum, J.P., Harrison, A.M., Lyons-Ruth, K., Morgan, A.C., ... Tronick, E. Z. (1998). Non-Interpretative mechanisms of psychoanalytic therapy. The “Something more” than Interpretation. The Process of Change Study Group. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 79 (5), 903-921.

An article with a DOI (Digital Object Identifier):

De Vignemont, F. (2011). A Self for the Body. *Metaphilosophy*, 42, 230–247. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9973.2011.01688.x

A DOI is a unique, permanent identifier assigned to articles in many databases.

Webpage:

MacDonald, P. (2007). Husserl, the Monad and Immortality. *Indo-Pacific Journal of Phenomenology*, 7, 1-18. Retrieved from [http://www.ipjp.org/index.php?option=com\\_jdownloads&Itemid=318&view=finish&cid=119&catid=31&m=0](http://www.ipjp.org/index.php?option=com_jdownloads&Itemid=318&view=finish&cid=119&catid=31&m=0)

Newspaper article:

Bagnall, D. (1998, January 27). Private schools: Why they are out in front. *The Bulletin*, 12-15.

Book review:

Marson, S. M. (2009). How big should we be? A Herculean task accomplished [Review of the book *Human body size and the laws of scaling: Physiological, performance, growth, longevity and ecological ramification*, by T. Samaras]. *Public Health Nutrition*, 12, 1299–1300. doi:10.1017/S1368980009990656

Conference proceedings:

Edge, M. (1996). Lifetime prediction: Fact or fancy? In M. S. Koch, T. Padfield, J. S. Johnsen, & U. B. Kejser (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Conference on Research Techniques in Photographic Conservation (97-100)*. Copenhagen, Denmark: Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts.

When formatting an article, it is recommended to consult the last issue of the journal for guidance.

The authors are invited to send their texts addressed to the Editor-in-chief Natalia Artemenko to the e-mail address: [N.Artemenko@horizon.spb.ru](mailto:N.Artemenko@horizon.spb.ru)

All the relevant materials should be attached to your e-mail. The attachment should contain two separate files:

- information on the author, including:
  - scientific affiliation (degree; academic title, if any)
  - institutional affiliation or place of work
  - scientific interests
  - recent publications
  - e-mail address
- the manuscript proper.

All the materials should be sent in the MS-Word format.