Filozofia
*Formatting guide*

**1. Titles**

Research articles, reflections, discussion papers, and book reviews begin with a title.

The title of a book review consists of a name of an author of the reviewed book (**BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS**), the title of the book (**bold lowercase**), the place of publication, the publisher’s name, the year of publication and the number of pages:

**TIM MAUDLIN: Philosophy of Physics: Quantum Theory**

Princeton: Princeton University Press 2019, 250 p.

Book reviews end with the author’s name, affiliation address, e-mail address, and the author’s ORCID identifier, in this form:

* Name and surname of the author
* Affiliation address
* Author's e-mail
* Author’s ORCID

Book reviews are the only type of submissions that contains author identifiers. Other types of contributions are sent to the editorial office in an anonymized form together with the title page (please see the Guidelines for authors, section 3).

* 1. **Citations**

*Filozofia*accepts the APA referencing style with some modifications (see section 3). *Filozofia*distinguishes between short citations (up to about 30 words) that can be included in the main body of the text and long citations (over 30 words) that should be set off from the main text, with indented margins, and with a blank line before and after the quoted passage.

Example of a short in-text citation: According to Russell, “In the search for certainty, it is natural to begin with our present experiences, and in some sense, no doubt, knowledge is to be derived from them” (2001, 1), where “2001” refers to the year of publication and “1” refers to the page number of the cited passage. The name of the author of the book may also be placed in parentheses before the year of publication and, in that case, it does not need to be mentioned outside the quotation: “In the search for certainty, it is natural to begin with our present experiences, and in some sense, no doubt, knowledge is to be derived from them” (Russell 2001, 1).

Example of a long quotation (over 30 words):

*Inquisitive semantics is a recently developed theoretical framework which is based on the idea that the meaning expressed by a sentence is constituted not only of the informative content of the sentence but also of its inquisitive content which corresponds to the issue it raises. The main motive for this conceptual shift is an attempt to reflect the interactive use of language in exchanging information (Punčochář 2015, 323).*

In-text citations should be in quotation marks, and longer citations should be without quotation marks.

* 1. **Bibliography**

List of references is an unnumbered alphabetical list and is given at the end of the text.

Example of bibliography:

**Bibliography**

HALAS, J. (2019): Abstraction, Idealization, and the Use of Arguments. *Filozofia*, 74 (9), 705 – 720. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31577/filozofia.2019.74.9.2

MANDA, V. (2015): Man Property and Freedom in John Locke’s Philosophy. In: Manda, M. – Sťaheľ, R. – Pružinec, T. (eds.): *Man, Freedom, Ownership*. Bratislava: Iris, 61 – 81.

ODORČÁK, J. (2017): Persistence and Self-Interest for the Future. [online] *Ostium*, 13 (4). Available at: <http://ostium.sk/language/sk/perzistencia-a-osobny-zaujem-o-buducnost/> (Visited: 21. 8. 2018).

PALOVIČOVÁ, Z. (2017*): Ambivalence of Human Rights and Vagueness of Their Concept: A Philosophical View*. Bratislava: Veda.

SMREKOVÁ, D. (2018): On the Problem of Collective Responsibility in Relation to the Past. In: Smreková, D. (ed.): *Forms of Responsibility. Philosophical reflections on the Current* *Social Problems*. Bratislava: Iris, 165 – 200.

ZOUHAR, M., BIELIK, L., KOSTEREC, M. (2017): *Method: Methodological and Formal Aspects*. Bratislava: Comenius University in Bratislava.

***3.1 How does the citation style of Filozofia differ from the APA citation style?***

* The year of publication in parentheses is followed not by a period, but by a colon.
* The page range in the bibliography is indicated by a dash with spaces around it.
* The surnames of the authors should be written in uppercase.

***3.2 More detailed rules of bibliography and in-text citations***

* The list of references should include DOI numbers of all the cited sources to which it was assigned (mostly texts published in journals)
* several places of publication are separated by a dash with spaces around it:

CANE, P. (2002): *Responsibility in Law and Morality.* Oxford – Portland: Hart Publishing.

* multiple authors are separated by a comma

HAHN, U., OAKSFORD, M. (2006): A Bayesian Approach to Informal Argumen Fallacies. *Synthese*, 152, 207 – 236. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-005-5233-2

* multiple editors are separated by a long dash with spaces around it:

PAPINEAU, D. (2007): Phenomenal and perceptual concepts. In: Torin, A. – Walter, S. (eds.): *Phenomenal Concepts and Phenomenal Knowledge.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 111 – 144.

* If there are several works by one author published in the same year included in the reference list, they should be differentiated by adding lower case letters a, b... directly after the year of publication

BIELIK, L. (2019a): *Methodological Aspects of Science.* Bratislava: Comenius University in Bratislava.

BIELIK, L. (2019b): Kinds of Disagreement and Their (Semi)Formal Reconstruction. *Filozofia*, 74 (9), 690 – 704. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31577/filozofia.2019.74.9.1

* 1. **Footnotes**

Footnotes should not extend beyond the page with the text to which the footnote is appended. Footnotes should not be used as a space to cite the literature used. Footnotes are mainly used in research articles. Book reviews should not contain any footnotes. In the other types of papers footnotes should be used minimally and should be avoided altogether if possible.

* 1. **Sections**

Research articles, reflections, review studies, discussions and polemical papers should include at least an introduction and a conclusion. If they contain more than one part and they are divided into sections, they must be numbered. Sections and subsections of the article do not have to be named and may only be marked with an Arabic numeral. Example of a section and a subsection:

1. **Section**

*1.1 Subsection*