

Journal of Emerging Perspectives

Author Guidelines

Requirements

All new submissions will be assessed against their originality before being sent out for review. All papers should be fully original. This means that there should be no overlap in text already published in other outlets, even if from the same authors.

Authors should note that manuscripts deemed to contain plagiarism will be desk rejected, with the editors of Journal of Emerging Perspectives reserving the right to notify the supervisors of authors whose work is plagiarized.

Technical requirements

Before it is assigned to an editor, each new manuscript is screened by Journal of Emerging Perspectives's technical staff to assure that it complies with submission requirements. The technical expectations are:

- Submission includes all the expected files, including Cover Letter, Title Page File, Manuscript File
- Title Page File contains all the following elements in this order: Title, Authors, Abstract, Keywords, Corresponding Author, Acknowledgements, Funding, and a suggested short running title
- Manuscript File contains all the following elements in this order: Title, Abstract, Keywords, Main text, References, Appendix (if needed)
- Authors (Name in full and Surname) informations include Affiliation, Affiliation Country, Email, and ORCID
- Abstract is no longer than 150 words
- Keywords are five to eight words
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- References are provided in the journal's style
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

Submissions that do not adhere to these requirements may be returned to authors

Preparing Your Paper for Anonymous Review

As a step toward avoiding bias in the review process, the journal makes every effort to review papers without communicating the author's identity to the reviewers. To this end, please ensure that the Manuscript File does not contain information that communicates your identity to the anonymous reviewers. We will be unable to begin the review process until we feel that this has been suitably accomplished.

Generic references to 'I' or 'me' (or other first-person pronouns) are permitted, unless they appear in conjunction with evidence that would lead the reader to infer to whom the pronoun refers.

Language

Manuscripts should be submitted in one of the following languages: English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these), Italian, English, German, French, and Spanish. If the language chosen is not your first one, please ensure that your manuscript will be edited for language before submitting it. This is not a mandatory step but may help to ensure that the academic content of your paper is fully understood by journal editors and reviewers.

Types of Contribution

Journal of Emerging Perspectives publishes Full Research Articles and Reviews Articles (normally 6,000-8,000 words), and Short Communications (less than 4,500 words). Please note: the word count for all article types includes abstract, tables, figures, appendices, footnotes, funding, acknowledgements, and references. Longer articles may be occasionally accepted but they must be motivated at the submission in the cover letter to the Editor.

Format

Manuscripts should be submitted in DOCX or RTF document file typed in Times New Roman font-size 12, single-spaced, justified text, no indentations are required; page format should be A4 in size (21×29,7 cm) with about 2.5 cm margins on all sides. Words should not be interrupted at the end of a line.

Texts of manuscripts are usually published in order of Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, Fundings, and References.

Employs italics, rather than underlining. Preferably do not use bold text.

Figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.

The Manuscript File will start with the title of the paper, followed by an abstract of no more than 150 words. The abstract should provide a clear summary of the objectives, the theoretical background, the methodology employed, main results and their implications. Below the abstract also provides five to eight keywords (lowercase and comma separated) that identify the major aspects of the manuscript.

The word "Abstract" must be written in bold, followed by a point and by the remnant text. The term "Keywords", must be written in bold, and followed by a colon and then the keywords, separated from each other by commas.

A separate Title Page File should include the title, authors (Name in full and Surname) including Affiliation, Affiliation Country, Email, and ORCID, abstract, keywords, and a suggested short running title; the corresponding author should be clearly indicated on this file, with all details for correspondence. General acknowledgements, funding sources and other similar information should also appear on the Title Page File.

Structure of the Manuscript

Sections

Manuscripts should be divided into sections, each numbered and with section heading (for example 1., 1.1., 2., 2.1., ...). Please, try not to use more than three grades of headings (for example, 1.1.1., 1.1.2., ...).

Notes

Notes, numbered consecutively, should be presented as footnotes at the end of the page in which they are inserted. Please restrict the notes to the minimum necessary.

Tables and Figures

Tables (submitted in editable format) and figures should be placed in the body of the manuscript and should be numbered consecutively.

The corresponding caption should be placed directly above the table and below the figure. Labels ("Figure 1."; "Table 1.") and any captions should be included. Captions are punctuated and capitalized as sentences.

A caption is a brief illustrative comment placed under an image, document, figure, table, photograph, etc. which fulfills two purposes: it exactly describes the content, and it outlines the license for use. Therefore, it goes without saying that for all types of content it is necessary to correctly cite the source and specify whether the content is free from rights or covered by copyright. Usually, the same subject who grants the disclaimer also provides the correct caption to be inserted to clarify the copyright attributes.

In the text, tables and figures should be mentioned with the appropriate label, not abbreviated and with only the initial letter capitalised (e.g. "the results are given in Table 1"; "as shown in Figure 1").

Try to limit the size of tables and figures according to page dimension. Figure size and quality should be 8 cm (1 column) or 17 cm (2 column) width, at least 300 dpi, better higher, as TIFF, EPS, PDF or JPG format files.

Numerals and Statistics

Numbers of 10 or larger should be typed as Arabic numerals except at the beginning of a sentence. Numbers one to nine should always be spelled out unless they precede units of measurement (e.g., 5 mm), are designators (e.g., experiment 3), or are separated by a figure dash (e.g., 5-7 individuals). The 24-hour clock is used to indicate times of day (e.g., 19:00 h); dates should be given by day, month, year in this order (e.g., 5 July 2002). Decimals should not be naked (e.g., 0.5). Mathematical or statistical variables should never be italicised, and the exact probability value of the test (e.g., $P = 0.018$) should be given.

Try to use only essential mathematical notations; equations (submitted in editable format) should be included in text and numbered consecutively.

Bibliographical References

Bibliographic references and citation methods within the text should preferably conform to the intertextual citation system according to the author/date scheme laid out in Chicago Style Manual.

<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/book/ed17/frontmatter/toc.html> (access by subscription)

https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html (short description)

According to this system, a concise indication of the source to which reference is made should be inserted in the main text enclosed in parentheses, while complete details of the citation should be reported in the final bibliography only. The complete bibliographic references should be compiled in alphabetical order. Multiple references by the same author should be arranged chronologically with the earliest work first.

Obviously, this method of citation does not allow the use of terms such as: *Ibid.*, *Ibidem*, *Id.*, *Ead.*, *cit.*, *loc. cit.*, *op. cit.* and the like. Each reference, even if recurring, should always be repeated according to the basic author/date scheme.

To ensure compliance with the Reference Linking practices required by Crossref, we recommend searching on the Crossref page all bibliographic entries and retrieving, where existing, the DOIs according to the format <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

Intertextual Citations

References in the text or in the notes should report, between parentheses:

E.g. (Piaget 1980) or (Piaget 1980, 74) or (Whittaker 1967, 1975; Wiens 1989a, 1989b)

If the author's surname already appears in the main text, there is no need to repeat it in the concise reference:

E.g. "There are at least three works that satisfy the criteria outlined in Smith's (1999) study (see Rowen 2006; Bettelthorp 2004a; Choi 2008)."

Authors and curators up to a maximum of three should be reported as:

E.g. (Ikenberry, Lakonishok, and Vermaelen 1995).

For a book with four or more authors cite only the last name of the first-listed author, followed by 'et al.':

E.g. (Haček et al. 2015, 384)

Final Bibliography

Monographs:

Surname of the author, Name (in full). Publishing year. *Title of the work in italics*. Place of publication: publisher. DOI

E.g. Smith, Zadie. 2016. *Swing Time*. New York: Penguin Press.

<https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

E.g. Berkman, Alexander, Henry Bauer, and Carl Nold. 2011. *Prison Blossoms: Anarchist Voices from the American Past*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.

<https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

Edited Volumes:

Surname of the curator, Name (in full), ed. or similar information. *Title of the work in italics.*

Place of publication: publisher. DOI

E.g. D'Agata, John, ed. 2016. *The Making of the American Essay*. Minneapolis: Graywolf Press. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

E.g. Dausset, Jean, and Jean Colombani, ed. 1973. *Histocompatibility testing*. Copenhagen: Munksgaard. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

Essays In Collective Volumes:

Author's surname, Full name. Publishing year. "Title of the essay." In *Title of the collective volume in italics*, ed. or similar information Full name of the curator Surname, page range.

Place of publication: publisher. DOI

E.g. Ossendrijver, Mathieu. 2020. "Hellenistic Astronomy and the Babylonian Scribal Families." In *Hellenistic Astronomy. The Science in Its Contexts*, edited by Alan C. Bowen, and Francesca Rochberg, 426–39. Leiden: Brill. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

Articles in Journals:

Author's surname, Name (in full). Publishing year. "Title of the contribution." *Title of the periodical in italics* number of the periodical year, issue number or month (if any): page numbers. DOI

E.g. Dal Pra, Mario. 1950. "Positivismo logico e metafisica." *Rivista critica di storia della filosofia* V, 3: 295–305. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

E.g. Nisbett, Richard, and Stephen P. Stich. 1980. "Justification and the psychology of human reasoning." *Philosophy of Science* 47: 188–202. <https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxxx>

Articles Available Exclusively Online:

E.g. Alliance for Linguistic Diversity. 2008. "Balkan Romani." *Endangered Languages*. Accessed April 6, 2016. <http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/5342>.

CivicPlus Content Management System. 2016. City of Ithaca, New York (website). Accessed April 6, 2016. <http://www.cityofithaca.org/>.

Abbreviations

Weights and measures follow the International System of Units (SI), and such abbreviations should be used throughout the manuscript. Abbreviations used in AH without being defined at first usage include: x (mean), n (sample size), N (chromosome number, but see below for the use to refer to "north latitude"), no. (number), yr (year[s]), mo (month[s]), wk (week[s]), h (hour[s]), min (minute[s]), sec (second[s]), P (probability), df (degrees of freedom), SD (standard deviation), SE (standard error), NS (not significant), l (litre), kg (kilogramme), g (gramme), m (metre), cm (centimetre), mm (millimetre), μm (micron), $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (degrees Celsius), a.s.l. (above sea level; given as, e.g., 100 m a.s.l.), geographical coordinates (e.g., $15^{\circ}25'\text{N}$, $121^{\circ}43'\text{E}$). Other abbreviations can also be used, but define them at first usage. Sexes should be written as extended (male[s], female[s]) or abbreviated (M, MM, F, FF).

abbr.	abbreviated, -ion
ab init.	<i>ab initio</i> , from the beginning

abl.	ablative
abr. AC	abridged, abridgment After Christ
acc.	accusative
act. AD	active anno Domini (in the year of [our Lord])
add.	addendum
ad inf.	<i>ad infinitum</i>
ad init.	<i>ad initium</i> , at the beginning
ad int.	<i>ad interim</i> , in the intervening time
adj.	adjective
ad lib.	<i>ad libitum</i> , at will (often used without a period)
ad loc.	<i>ad locum</i> , at the place
adv.	adverb
aet. or aetat.	<i>aetatis</i> , aged
AFr.	Anglo-French
AN	Anglo-Norman
anon.	anonymous
app.	appendix
arch.	archaic
art.	article
AS	Anglo-Saxon
b. BC	born; brother Before Christ
Bd.	<i>Band</i> (Ger.), volume
bib.	Bible, biblical
bibl.	<i>bibliotheca</i> , library
bibliog.	bibliography, -er, -ical
biog.	biography, -er, -ical
biol.	biology, -ist, -ical
bk.	book
c.	century; chapter (in law citations)
c. or cop.	copyright
ca. or c.	<i>circa</i> , about, approximately (<i>ca.</i> preferred for greater clarity)
Cantab.	<i>Cantabrigiensis</i> , of Cambridge
cet. par.	<i>ceteris paribus</i> , other things being equal

cf.	<i>confer</i> , compare (“see, by way of comparison”; should not be used when <i>see</i> alone is meant)
chap. or ch.	chapter
col.	color (best spelled out); column
colloq.	colloquial, -ly, -ism
comp.	compiler (pl. comps.), compiled by
compar.	comparative
con.	<i>contra</i> , against
conj.	conjunction; conjugation
cons.	consonant
constr.	construction
cont.	continued
contr.	contraction
corr.	corrected
cp.	compare (rarely used; <i>cf.</i> is far more common)
d.	died; daughter
Dan.	Danish
dat.	dative
def.	definite; definition
dept.	department
deriv.	derivative
d. h.	<i>das heißt</i> (or <i>das heisst</i>), namely (used only in German text; note the space between initials)
d. i.	<i>das ist</i> , that is (used only in German text; note the space between initials)
dial.	dialect
dict.	dictionary
dim.	diminutive
diss.	dissertation
dist.	district
div.	division; divorced
do.	ditto
dram. pers.	<i>dramatis personae</i>
Dr. u. Vrl.	<i>Druck und Verlag</i> , printer and publisher
DV	<i>Deo volente</i> , God willing; Douay Version
ea.	each

ed.	editor (pl. eds.), edition, edited by (never add <i>by</i> after <i>ed.</i> : either “ed. Jane Doe” or “edited by Jane Doe”; use <i>eds.</i> only after, never before, the names of two or more editors)
EE	Early English
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example (not to be confused with <i>i.e.</i>)
ellipt.	elliptical, -ly
ency. or encyc.	encyclopedia
eng.	engineer, -ing
Eng.	English
engr.	engraved, -ing
enl.	enlarged
eq.	equation (pl. eqq. or eqs.)
esp.	especially
et al.	<i>et alii</i> (or <i>et alia</i>), and others (normally used of persons; no period after <i>et</i>)
etc.	<i>et cetera</i> , and so forth (normally used of things)
et seq.	<i>et sequentes</i> , and the following
ex.	example (pl. exx. or exs.)
f. or fem.	feminine; female
f.	<i>für</i> (Ger.), for
fasc.	fascicle
ff.	and following
fig.	figure
fl.	<i>floruit</i> , flourished (used with a date to indicate the productive years of a historical figure whose birth and death dates are unknown)
fol.	folio
Fr.	French
fr.	from
frag.	fragment
fut.	future
f.v.	<i>folio verso</i> , on the back of the page
Gael.	Gaelic
gen.	genitive; genus
geog.	geography, -er, -ical
geol.	geology, -ist, -ical
geom.	geometry, -ical

Ger. or G.	German
ger.	gerund
Gk.	Greek
hist.	history, -ian, -ical
HQ	headquarters
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place
id.	<i>idem</i> , the same
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is (not to be confused with <i>e.g.</i>)
IE	Indo-European
ill.	illustrated, -ion, -or
imp. or imper.	imperative
incl.	including
indef.	indefinite
indic.	indicative
inf.	<i>infra</i> , below (best spelled out)
infin.	infinitive
in pr.	<i>in principio</i> , in the beginning
inst.	instant (this month); institute, -ion
instr.	instrumental
interj.	interjection
intrans.	intransitive
introd. or intro.	introduction
irreg.	irregular
It.	Italian
L.	Latin; left (in stage directions)
l.	left; line (pl. ll., but best spelled out to avoid confusion with numerals 1 and 11)
lang.	language
Lat. or L.	Latin
lit.	literally
loc.	locative
loc. cit.	<i>loco citato</i> , in the place cited (best avoided)
loq.	<i>loquitur</i> , he or she speaks
m.	male; married; measure (pl. mm.)
m. or masc.	masculine

marg.	margin, -al
math.	mathematics, -ical
MHG	Middle High German
mimeo.	mimeograph, -ed
misc.	miscellaneous
MM	Maelzel's metronome
m.m.	<i>mutatis mutandis</i> , necessary changes being made
Mod.E.	Modern English
MS (pl. MSS)	<i>manuscriptum</i> (pl. <i>manuscripta</i>), manuscript
mus.	museum; music, -al
n.	<i>natus</i> , born; note, footnote (pl. nn.); noun
nat.	national; natural
NB, n.b.	<i>nota bene</i> , take careful note (capitals are illogical but often used for emphasis)
n.d.	no date; not determined
neg.	negative
neut.	neuter
no. (pl. nos.)	number
nom.	nominative
non obs.	<i>non obstante</i> , notwithstanding
non seq.	<i>non sequitur</i> , it does not follow
n.p.	no place; no publisher; no page
n.s.	new series
NS	New Style (dates)
ob.	<i>obiit</i> , died
obs.	obsolete
occas.	occasional, -ly
OE	Old English
OFr.	Old French
OHG	Old High German
ON	Old Norse
op. cit.	<i>opere citato</i> , in the work cited (best avoided)
o.s.	old series
OS	Old Style (dates)
Oxon.	<i>Oxoniensis</i> , of Oxford

p.	page (pl. pp.); past (also pa.)
para. or par.	paragraph
pass.	passive
pa. t.	past tense
path.	pathology, -ist, -ical
perf.	perfect
perh.	perhaps
pers.	person, -al
pers. comm.	personal communication
pl.	plate (best avoided); plural
posth.	posthumous, -ly
p.p.	past participle
ppl.	participle
PPS	<i>post postscriptum</i> , a later postscript
prep.	preposition
pres.	present
pron.	pronoun
pro tem.	<i>pro tempore</i> , for the time being (often used without a period)
prox.	<i>proximo</i> , next month
PS	<i>postscriptum</i> , postscript
pt.	part
pub.	publication, publisher, published by
QED	<i>quod erat demonstrandum</i> , which was to be demonstrated
quar. or quart.	quarter, -ly
q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , which see (used only in a cross-reference <i>after</i> the term referred to; cf. s.v.)
R.	<i>rex</i> , king; <i>regina</i> , queen; right (in stage directions)
r.	right; recto; reigned
refl.	reflexive
repr.	reprint, -ed
rev.	review; revised, revised by, revision (never add <i>by</i> after <i>rev.</i> : either “rev. Jane Doe” or “revised by Jane Doe”)
RIP	<i>requiescat in pace</i> , may he or she rest in peace
s.	son; substantive, -ival
s.a.	<i>sine anno</i> , without year; <i>sub anno</i> , under the year

sc.	scene; <i>scilicet</i> , namely; <i>sculpsit</i> , carved by
Sc. or Scot.	Scottish
s.d.	<i>sine die</i> , without setting a day for reconvening; stage direction
sd.	sound
sec.	section; <i>secundum</i> , according to
ser.	series
s.h.	speech heading
sing. or sg.	singular
s.l.	<i>sine loco</i> , without place (of publication)
s.n.	<i>sine nomine</i> , without name (of publisher)
sociol.	sociology, -ist, -ical
Sp.	Spanish
s.p.	speech prefix
st.	stanza
subj.	subject, -ive; subjunctive
subst. or s.	substantive, -al
sup.	<i>supra</i> , above
superl.	superlative
supp. or suppl.	supplement
s.v. (pl. s.vv.)	<i>sub verbo</i> , <i>sub voce</i> , under the word (used in a cross-reference <i>before</i> the term referred to; cf. <i>q.v.</i>)
syn.	synonym, -ous
t.	<i>tome</i> (Fr.), <i>tomo</i> (Sp.), volume
techn.	technical, -ly
theol.	theology, -ian, -ical
t.p.	title page
trans.	translated by, translator(s) (never add <i>by</i> after <i>trans.</i> : either “trans. Jane Doe” or “translated by Jane Doe”); transitive
treas.	treasurer
TS	typescript
ult.	<i>ultimatus</i> , ultimate, last; <i>ultimo</i> , last month
univ.	university
usw.	<i>und so weiter</i> , and so forth (equivalent to <i>etc.</i> ; used only in German text)
ut sup.	<i>ut supra</i> , as above
v.	verse (pl. vv.); verso; versus; <i>vide</i> , see
v. or vb.	verb

v.i.	<i>verbum intransitivum</i> , intransitive verb; <i>vide infra</i> , see below
viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , namely
voc.	vocative
vol.	volume
vs. or v.	versus (in legal contexts use <i>v.</i>)
v.t.	<i>verbum transitivum</i> , transitive verb
yr.	year; your