AUTHORS GUIDELINES
(starting from 2023)

The journal Kultura polisa [Culture of Polis] publishes papers resulting from the latest theoretical and empirical scientific research from a wide range of social sciences. When writing papers, authors should refer mainly to the results of scientific research that have been published in scientific journals.

Registration fee

The journal Kultura polisa is an open-access scientific journal (OAJ) of both non-commercial and non-profit nature, and the scientific papers published by the journal to be free for readers, which we consider to be of great interest due to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and results of the latest scientific research, the journal charges a registration fee for publishing papers in the amount of 35,000.00 RSD (thirty-five thousand dinars). Authors whose papers receive positive reviews and are accepted for publication will be contacted by the editors of the journal with instructions for paying the registration fee.

Language requirements

Papers are published in English, British version (United Kingdom). Domestic authors, in addition to the text in English, should also submit the paper in Serbian, and Latin alphabet. On occasion, a paper may be published in Serbian, with the prior explicit approval of the Editor-in-Chief. Papers in both languages must fully meet the standards of proofreading, i.e. grammatical and spelling correctness, which speeds up the process of selection of papers. If the submitted papers do not meet the stated standards, they will not be considered for publication.

Paper structure

The paper should have the following structure: names and affiliations of author(s) (name and surname, address of their organization/institution and e-mail address of the author for correspondence), title, abstract (150-250 words), keywords (4-6), text, list of references. All structure elements must meet the Conditions for editing scientific journals, which are published as Annex 1 to Pravilnik o kategorizaciji i rangiranju naučnih časopisa [Rulebook on categorization and ranking of scientific journals („Službeni glasnik RS”, broj 159 od 30. decembra 2020).

Name(s) of author(s)

One paper can have a maximum of three authors. The surname(s) and initial(s) of the author(s) should be written in their original form (with Serbian diacritical marks, diacritical marks used in other world languages or diacritical marks in alphabets of national minorities and ethnic groups). The surname(s) and initial(s) of the author(s) name(s) are written without stating one’s position and title.

Author's institution name (affiliation)

Full (official) name and seat of the institution/organization where the author is employed at
should be stated, and, occasionally, the name of the institution where the author conducted their research. Independent researchers and authors to whom scientific research is not their primary profession should also indicate their status. In complex organizations, the overall hierarchy of that organization is stated. In the hierarchy of organizations, at least one must be a legal entity.

Contact Information

If there is more than one author, only the address of one author who is in charge of communication should be given. ORCID numbers (https://orcid.org/) should be stated for all authors.

Title

The title gives the first impression of the work which is why it is important that it describes the content of the article as faithfully as possible, but also attracts attention and provokes interest to read that manuscript. It is in the interest of the journal and the author to use words suitable for indexing and searching. Try to be concise and write the title of your paper in as few words as possible.

Title Case Capitalization


APA Style uses two types of capitalization for titles of works (such as paper titles) and headings within works: title case and sentence case.

In title case, major words are capitalized, and most minor words are lowercase. In sentence case, most major and minor words are lowercase (proper nouns are an exception in that they are always capitalized).

major words: Nouns, verbs (including linking verbs), adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and all words of four letters or more are considered major words. minor words: Short (i.e., three letters or fewer) conjunctions, short prepositions, and all articles are considered minor words.

In title case, capitalize the following words in a title or heading:

- the first word of the title or heading, even if it is a minor word such as “The” or “A”
- the first word of a subtitle the first word after a colon, em dash, or end punctuation in a heading major words, including the second part of hyphenated major
- words (e.g., “Self-Report,” not “Self-report”)words of four letters or more (e.g., “With,” “Between,” “From”)

Lowercase only minor words that are three letters or fewer in a title or heading (except the first word in a title or subtitle or the first word after a colon, em dash, or end punctuation in a heading):

- short conjunctions (e.g., “and,” “as,” “but,” “for,” “if,” “nor,” “or,” “so,” “yet”)
• articles (“a,” “an,” “the”)
• short prepositions (e.g., “as,” “at,” “by,” “for,” “in,” “of,” “off,” “on,” “per,” “to,” “up,” “via”)

Use title case for the following:
• titles of articles, books, reports, and other works appearing in text

In the book *Train Your Mind for Peak Performance: A Science-Based Approach for Achieving Your Goals*

In the article “Turning Frowns (and Smiles) Upside Down: A Multilevel Examination of Surface Acting Positive and Negative Emotions on Well-Being”

• titles of tests or measures, including subscales

Beck Depression Inventory–II

• all headings within a work (Levels 1–5; these are also bold or bold italic)
• the title of your own paper and of named sections and subsections within it

the Results section

• titles of periodicals (these are also italicized)

*Journal of Latinx Psychology*

*Chicago Tribune*

• table titles (these are also italicized)
• figure titles (these are also italicized), axis labels, and legends

**Abstract**

An abstract is a short informative presentation of the content of an article that allows the reader to quickly and accurately assess its relevance. It is in the interest of journals and authors that abstracts contain terms that are often used to index and search articles. Elements of the abstract are the aim of the research, methods, results and a brief conclusion. The abstract may also contain other elements - national, regional, cultural context, the social background of research, national significance of the research, etc.

**Keywords**

Keywords are terms or phrases that thematically, theoretically, methodologically, disciplinary, subdisciplinary and in other relevant ways refer to the content of the article for indexing and searching. In principle, they should be assigned based on an international source (list, dictionary or thesaurus) that is most widely accepted either within the given scientific field (e.g. in the field of medicine, Medical Subject Headings) or in science in general (e.g. Web of Science list of keywords). In identity sciences, keywords also reflect the need to preserve the cultural, scientific
and technological heritage of the Republic of Serbia. Keywords are given immediately after the abstract and in the language of the abstract. For papers to be more searchable it is recommended that keywords not be the words used in the title, unless it is a word that does not have an adequate synonymous replacement and is very important for search.

**Text of the paper**

The text of the paper should be in Word document format, as follows:

- font: Verdana;
- page size: 6.69" x 9.45" (17 x 24 cm);
- margins: Top 0.98" (25 mm); Bottom 0.79" (20 mm); Left 0.79" (20 mm); 0.79" Right (20 mm);
- to write the text use font-style normal font (upright), unless otherwise stated;
- line spacing in the text: 1.15 pt;
- line spacing in footnotes: 1 pt;
- font size of the title: 12 pt bold;
- font-size of subtitles: 11 pt bold;
- font-size of body text: 10.5 pt;
- font-size of footnotes: 9.5 pt;
- font size for tables, graphs and figures: 10 pt;
- indentation of the first line of the paragraph: 0.5 (12.7 mm) (option: Paragraph /Special /First line);
- text alignment: Justify;
- text colour: Automatic;
- page numbering: no numbering;
- do not break words by entering hyphens in the next line (Paragraph /Line and Pages /don’t hyphenate);

A scientific article can have a maximum of 30,000 characters with spaces, including the list of references, written and formatted according to the general guidelines for word processing found at the end of this guide, in the section "Text formatting". On occasion, a monograph study may be larger, but not less than 40 pages per author. Book reviews can contain text of up to 1,500 words.

**Thank-you note**

The name and number of the project financed from the budget, i.e. the name of the program within which the article was written, as well as the name of the scientific research organization and the ministry that financed the project or program, are stated in a special note after the conclusion, before the list of references.

**Previous versions of the paper**

If the article was presented at a conference in the form of an oral statement in a previous version (under the same or similar title), that piece of information should be stated in a special note at
the bottom of the first page of the article. A paper that has already been published in a journal or a collection of papers cannot be published in another journal under a similar title nor in an amended form, in terms of evaluating scientific research results.

**Submitting papers**

The journal is published three times a year. Deadlines for submitting papers are February 15th, May 15th and September 15th.

The authors are obliged to submit a signed and scanned author's statement when submitting their paper, stating that the paper (wholly or in part) has not been previously published, i.e. that it is not auto-plagiarism or plagiarism.

The statement form can be downloaded from the journal's website:


Submit papers by uploading them on the electronic platform of the journal – click on the Make a Submission button, on the right side of the cover page of the journal, or find the same option in the drop-down menu (About us – Submissions).

**Citation rules**

The journal Kultura polisa uses the APA citation style, 7th edition, which includes citing bibliographic parentheses according to the author-date system in the text, as well as a list of references with bibliographic data after the text of the paper.

Direct quotations (verbatim - word for word) must be shown in quotation marks (note the quotation marks for the English language: ALT 147/ALT148). When quoting a text that is not in the original language of the work in which it is cited, no quotation marks are used, because there is no direct match of the words in the search engine, but the source of the citation must be indicated, as in all other cases. If a direct citation is longer than 40 words, no quotation marks are used – such a citation must be in a text block, which is indented by 0.5 inches, with the source cited before the block or at the end of the block, before the last punctuation mark. The spacing in the block is 1.5. Example:

self-regulating consensus rules governing the platform, and finally a personalized article selection mechanism for users – personalized journalism.

In the case when there were a small number of publishing houses on the journalistic market, they behaved monopolistically.

The press had authority over setting agendas, and readers had no choice but to receive the news that the press decided was important to them. At that time, the press called readers ‘the masses’ and treated them as one mass (Figure 1). A mass by definition is not able to choose the news according to personal wishes (Kim & Yongik, 2018).
When they took positions, it was very difficult for the competition to enter the market, so they

The list of references (References) begins on a new page after the text of the Conclusion. Reference sources are arranged without numbering, in alphabetical order by the first letter of the last name of the first author for each source. In the settings under the "Paragraph" tab, set the hanging indent to the value 0.5", i.e. 12.7 mm, and this value is also the basic setting of Microsoft Word. Set the spacing for the list of references as follows: Before 0, After 8.

Unlike the rules for writing titles and subtitles in the article itself, the titles of sources in the list of references are written according to the rules for Sentence case, i.e. by starting the sentence with a capital letter and all other words in the sentence with a lowercase letter, except in the
case of proper names. This rule applies in the reference list regardless of how the title of the cited work is written in its original form. This rule does not apply to journal titles.

Examples:


If non-Latin alphabet material is cited in the English text, references should be transcribed into the Latin alphabet. In APA style, the list of references must be displayed in alphabetical order, which would not be possible if the references were in another alphabet. When citing sources written in another language, the title of the source (article/book/book chapter, etc.) in the list of references should be translated into English in square brackets immediately after the original title, without using italics in square brackets. The title of a journal or an edited book (collection), as well as the name of the publisher, must also be written in the Latin alphabet, but not translated. If there is an official English translation, it can be used, especially in cases where it provides a better understanding of the topic or publication.

Below are the rules and examples for inputting bibliographical data in the list of references and in the text. For each type of reference, the citation rule is given first, followed by an example of a citation in the list of references and bibliographic parenthesis.

Bibliographic parentheses are usually put at the end of the sentence, before the punctuation mark, and contain the author’s surname, year of publication and the corresponding page number(s), according to the following example: (Bjelajac, 2017, pp. 15–17).

**Monograph (Book)**

*Single author*

Surname, initial (s) of the name(s) (if the author uses a middle name, first write the initial of the personal name, space, then the initial of the middle name). Year of publication in parentheses. Title. Publisher (without stating the seat of the publisher, unless the seat is an integral part of the name of the publisher, such as the University of Belgrade).


(Bjelajac, 2017, p. 25)


(Fukuyama, 1992, p. 65)
Two authors

Author Surname, Initial(s), & Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). \textit{Title}. Publisher.


(Despotović & Jevtović, 2010, pp. 34–36)


(Krstev & Holmes, 2019, pp. 23–24)

Three or more authors

Author Surname, Initial(s), Author Surname, Initial(s), & Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). \textit{Title}. Publisher.


(Milisavljević et al., 2017, p. 37)

Editor / compiler / translator instead of author

If there is an editor instead of an author, insert the editor’s name in the place of the author’s, followed by (Ed.) or (Eds.) for more than one editor.


(Kaltwasser et al., 2017)

Same bibliographic parenthesis, multiple references

1) Different authors – References separated by semicolons.

(Stepić, 2015, p. 61; Knežević, 2014, p. 158)

2) Same author, different years - State the author's surname, and then the years of publication of different references in the order from earliest to most recent and separate them with a comma, i.e. a semicolon when stating the number of pages.

(Stepić 2012, 2015) or (Stepić 2012, p. 30; 2015, p. 69)

3) Different authors, same last name - Some authors have the same last name, if this happens the initials (s) of the author should be added in all citations, even if the year of publication is different.

(Subotić, D., 2010, p. 97), (Subotić, M., 2010, p. 302)

(Williams, A., 2009), (Williams, J., 2010)
**Book / Proceedings – Chapter**


(Stepić, 2015, p. 61)


(Lošonc, 2019, p. 31)

**Journal Article**

**Regular Edition**


(Gaćinović, 2020, p. 253)


(Bjelajac et al., 2011, p. 571)

**Special Issue or Special Section in a Journal**


(Bjelajac & Filipović, 2020).


(Campbell et al., 2020)
If you are citing an article within a special section or issue (rather than the entire issue or section), use the format for a journal article. You do not need to include the title of the special section or issue.


(Delibašić, 2020, p. 58)

**Blog**

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Date in full). Title of the blog post. *Name of the blog*. URL


(Lee, 2010)

The author of the blog may use a screen name, if this is the case then use the screen name in place of the author.

If the author is not indicated on the blog, the name of the blog is used, as well as when quoting a reference with a corporate author.


(JCU Library News, 2019)

**Encyclopedias and dictionaries**

Unknown Author

Surname, Initial(s). (Ed(s).). (Year of Publication). *Title of encyclopedia/dictionary*. Volume (if there is more than one). Publisher Name. URL (if available)


(Maning & Wyatt, 2011)

Title of entry. (Year of Publication). In Editor’s initial(s). Last Name. (Ed(s).). *Name of encyclopedia or dictionary* (edition if given and not the first edition). Publisher Name. URL


(Sadie, 2001)
**Known Author(s)**

Author’s Last name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of entry. In Editor’s First Initial. Second Initial if given. Last Name (Ed.), *Name of encyclopedia or dictionary* (edition if given and is not first edition., p. or pp. page number or numbers). Publisher name. DOI or URL if given


(Bowman & Johnson, 2003/2007)

**Corporate of Group Author**

Name of Institution or Group. (Year of Publication, or n.d. if unknown). *Name of encyclopedia or dictionary* (edition if given and is not the first edition) prvo). Publisher Name. DOI of URL if available.


(Oxford University Press, n.d.)

**Doctoral Dissertation**

Surname, Initial(s). (Year of Publication). *Title of dissertation: subtitle*. [Description, Name of University: Faculty (if necessary)]. Name of archive or website. URL


(Filipović 2019, 145–147)


(Axford, 2007)

**Newspaper or Magazine Article**

**Known Author(s)**

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Full date of publication). Title of Article. *Title of newspaper or magazine*, page numbers. (for printed edition). URL (for online edition)

Unknown Author(s)

Title of article: subtitle, if it is given. (Full date). Title of newspaper or magazine, page numbers (for printed edition). URL (for online edition)


In text – (“one two or three words from the title”, year, page numbers)

(“Get on board”, 2012, p. A14)

Corporate as Author

Name of Institution [acronym, if necessary]. (Year of Publication). Title (edition, if it is not the first). Name of Publisher (not if the same organization is the author and the publisher).


First citing

(Ministarstvo za evropske integracije Republike Srbije [MEI], 2018)

Next citings

(MEI, 2018)


First citing

(National Fire Protection Association [NFPA], 2009)

Next citings

(NFPA, 2009)

Pravni akti

Ustav i zakoni, odluke državnih organa i institucija

Author [Abbreviated form as needed]. (Year of adoption). Name of the act. (Name of the official gazette and number with numbers of amendments). Publisher (if the author and the publisher are the same, then this is omitted). URL

[Constitution of the Republic of Serbia]. (Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije, br. 98/06).

First citing
(Narodna skupština Republike Srbije, 2006, Art. 33)

Next citings
(Narodna skupština, 2006, Art. 25)

https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_osnovama_sistema_obrazovanja_i_vaspitanja.html

(Narodna skupština republike Srbije, 2019, Art. 17, para. 4)
(Narodna skupština, 2019, Art. 23)

(National Institute of Mental Health, 1990)

https://www.osobesainvaliditetom.rs/attachments/083_misljenje%20ZG%20DZ.pdf
(Zaštitnik građana Republike Srbije, 15–3314/12)
(Zaštitnik građana, 15–3314/12)

Legislative acts of the European Union

(Regulation 182/2011, Art. 3)

European Union Treaties and Founding Agreements

(TEU, 2012, Art. 3)

**International Treaties of the United Nations**

Treaty Title [Acronym or abbreviated name]. (Date of signing or entering into force).
Registration in the UN – UNTS number, registration number from the website United Nations Treaty Collection: https://treaties.un.org. URL


(Marrakesh Agreement, 1994)

**Court Practice**

*Court Practice in the Republic of Serbia*

Legislation type and name of the court [acronym of the court], case number and date. Name and number of the official gazette or other publication in which the judgment was published – if applicable. URL


(Odluka USRS, IUa-2/2009)

Rešenje Apelacionog suda u Novom Sadu [ASNS] [Decision of the Court of appeals in Novi Sad], Ržr–1/16 od 27. aprila 2016. godine.

(Rešenje ASNS, Ržr–1/16)

*The Case Law of the International Court of Justice*

Types of decisions can be Order, Judgment, Jurisdiction Judgment, Merits Judgment, and Advisory Opinion.

Name of the case (Parties, often abbreviated), type of hearing, type of decision (if applicable), I.C.J. Rep. Year of the reporter (volume, if applicable) (date of the decision), first page of the decision (if published), page and paragraph referenced (if applicable).


(Yugoslavia v. United Kingdom, 1999)

(Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Belgium, 2002)


Jurisprudence: European Court of Justice (ECJ) & Court of First Instance (EFI)

Cite cases introduced before January 1, 1989 by “Case”, case number [number/year of filing], name of the parties (italicized and separated by “v”), year of decision (in square brackets), title of the reporter (“ECR”), volume (if necessary), and page and paragraph referenced:


(Case 120/88)

Cite cases introduced after January 1, 1989 by “Case”, followed by “T” (for the Court of First Instance) or “C” (for the European Court of Justice), case number [number/year of filing], name of the parties (italicized and separated by “v”), year of decision (in square brackets), title of the reporter (“ECR”), volume, and page and paragraph referenced:


(Case T-224/95)

Case C-242/95. GT-Link [1997]. ECR, I-4449, para. 36.

(Case C-242/95)

Jurisprudence: European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Cite cases decided on or after November 1, 1998, by name of parties (italicized and separated by “v”) [type of decision (note: a judgment on the merits has no designation), or, if decided by the Grand Chamber, [GC]], case number, section(s) referenced, date (optional), and abbreviated title of the reporter in which the case is published (ECHR), year, and volume:

Brumarescu v. Romania [GC], no. 28342/95, §§ 52-53, ECHR 1999-VII.

(Brumarescu v. Romania, 1995/1999)

Messina v. Italy (dec.), no. 25498/94, ECHR 1999-V.

(Messina v. Italy, 1994/1999)

Smith and Grady v. the United Kingdom (just satisfaction), nos. 33985/96 and 33986/96, §§ 13, 25 July 2000, ECHR 2000-IX.

(Smith and Grady v. the United Kingdom, 1996/2000)
Akman v. Turkey (striking out), no. 37453/97, ECHR 2001-VI.
(Akman v. Turkey, 1997/2001)

Jurisprudence of other international courts and tribunals

Look at: https://www.law.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Final_GFILC_pdf.pdf

Video – Sharing Website (e.g. YouTube, Vimeo)

Video

Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (Year, month day). *Title of video* [Video]. Source. URL

University of Sheffield Library [uniSheffieldLib]. (2019, January 30). *Information and digital literacy workshops* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lm7bLmbKOk0

(Radiohead, 2009)

Radiohead (2009, April 22). Radiohead – No surprises [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5CVsCnxyXg

(University of Sheffield Library, 2019)

Video Channel

Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (n.d.). Tab name [Source]. Retrieved date, from URL


(Veb-stranica (internet stranica)

Author Surname, Initials. or Name of organisation. (Date Year, Month day). *Title of webpage*. Site name (if not the same as the Name of organisation). URL


(World Health Organisation, 2018)
Tables and Figures

Tables and figures are attached as an appendix at the end of the article, starting from a new page after the list of references. The title of a table/figure is written above it, and below the word Table/Figure with a number indicating the order in the text, with one space – spacing 1.15, space 6pt Before and After – alignment justify, without indenting the text, according to the following example:

**Table 2**

*Title*

**Figure 1**

*Title*

Below the table/figure, with one space – line spacing 1.15, space 6pt Before – a note is added. There are three types of notes - those describing the contents of a figure that cannot be understood from the figure title, an image and/or legend alone (e.g., definitions of abbreviations or explanations of asterisks used to indicate certain values), and those attributing copyright. Examples:


*Note.* Number of studies = 120, number of effects = 782, total N = 52,578. CI = confidence interval; LL = lower limit; UL = upper limit.

*Note.* Lyamouri–Bajja et al. (2012, p. 57).

Tables and figures help authors present a large amount of information to readers in an easier and more understandable way. The tables show numerical values and/or textual information arranged in rows and columns. An image is an illustrative presentation of information using charts, diagrams, infographics, drawings, photographs, etc. In order for the tables and figures to help readers understand your work more easily, the data in them needs to be presented in a way that readers do not need to read the text to understand.

Use the tables feature of your word-processing program to create a table. Do not use the tab key or space bar to manually create the look of a table. The parameters being compared should not be displayed in the same column. Use the same font type in the tables as in the rest of the article. Do not use vertical borders to separate data. For the necessary clarity of the display, it is enough to use horizontal edges at the top and bottom of the table, below column headings, and if necessary, to separate a row containing totals or other summary information from other rows in the table. Use spacing between columns and rows and strict alignment to clarify relations.
among the elements in a table. If a table is longer than one page, use the tables feature of your word-processing program to make the headings row repeat on the second and any subsequent pages.

Make sure the axes shown are clearly visible and the images are sharp enough. The legend is entered inside the edges of the figure. Use graphics software to create figures in APA Style papers – the built-in graphics features of your word-processing program (e.g., Microsoft Word or Excel) or special programs such as Photoshop or Inkscape.

Special cases of citing references

**Citing the second and each subsequent edition**

Surname, Initial(s). (Year of publication). Title, edition note. Publisher.


**Multiple references by the same author**

1) *Same author, different years* – Sort by year of publication, starting from the earliest.

2) *Same author, same year* – Arrange in alphabetical order of the initial letter of the reference’s name. In addition to the year of publication, put the initial letters of the alphabet, which are also used in bibliographic parentheses.


(Gaćinović, 2018a, p. 25), (Gaćinović 2018b)

3) *The same author as an independent author and as a co-author* – First list the references in which he is an independent author, and then those in which he is a co-author.

4) *The same author as the first co-author in several different references* – Arrange in alphabetical order the surname of the second co-author.


Special cases of citing bibliographic parentheses

Exceptions to citing bibliographic parentheses at the end of a sentence

1) Citing the author's surname within the sentence – Put the year of publication in brackets after stating the surname, and the page number at the end of the sentence in brackets.

According to Bjelajac (2017), ... (30).

2) Citing the author's surname within the sentence before the citation from the reference – After citing the surname, state the year and page number in the bibliographic parenthesis, and then cite the citation.

As Bjelajac (2017, p. 45) states: “...”

Fukuyama (1992, p. 57) explicitly states: “...”

3) Citing the same reference several times in one paragraph – If the same page or range of pages is cited, enter the bibliographic parenthesis at the last citation or at the end of the paragraph before the punctuation mark. If different pages are cited, state the reference when quoting the specific page for the first time, and then, until the end of the paragraph, put out only different page numbers in parentheses. If the next citation refers to the same reference as the previous citation, do not enter the author’s name in parentheses, but only the year and page.

(Bjelajac, 2017, p. 34)

......

(2017, p. 46)

Do not use "the same", "ibid", or "op. cit." for multiple citing of a reference.

Citing the terms "see", "compare", etc.

Enter these expressions in bibliographic parenthesis.

(see Bjelajac 2017, p. 153)

(Stepić, 2015; compare Knežević, 2014)

Secondary referencing

This is when you reference one author who is referring to the work of another, and the primary source is not available. Secondary referencing should be avoided if possible.

If you have only read the latter publication you are accepting someone else's opinion and interpretation of the author's original intention. You cannot have formed your own view or critically appraised whether the secondary author has adequately presented the original material.

You must make it clear to your reader which author you have read whilst giving details of the
original.

Use ‘as cited in’ if the author has cited the work of another, e.g.

(Chomsky, 1999 as cited in Đurić & Stojadinović, 2018, p. 47)

If the author has directly quoted from an original piece of work then you would use ‘as quoted in’ e.g.

„Tom prilikom neoliberalizam se od strane najvećeg broja njegovih protagonista najčešće određuje kao politika slobodnog tržišta” (Chomsky, 1999, p. 7, as quoted in Đurić & Stojadinović, 2018, p. 47).

In the references, list only the secondary reference.


**Same bibliographic parenthesis, multiple references**

2) **Different authors** – Separate references with semicolons.

(Stepić, 2015, p. 61; Knežević, 2014, p. 158)

3) **Same author, different years** – Give the author’s last name, and then the year of publication of the various references in order from earliest to most recent, and separate them with a comma, i.e., a semicolon when stating the number of pages.

(Stepić 2012, 2015) or (Stepić 2012, p. 30; 2015, p. 69)

4) **Different authors, same last name** – Some authors have the same last name, and if this happens the author’s name initial(s) should be added in all citations, even if the year of publication is different.

(Subotić, D., 2010, p. 97), (Subotić, M., 2010, p. 302)

(Williams, A., 2009), (Williams, J., 2010)

**Application of spelling rules**

Align the papers with the spelling rules of the English language.

Please, pay special attention to the following:

– Some well-known foreign expressions should be written only in the original language in italics, e.g.: de iure, de facto, a priori, a posteriori, sui generis, etc.
– Do not start a sentence with an acronym, abbreviation or number.
– Always end the text in the footnotes with a full stop.
- URLs among the sources in the list of references should be linked to the hyperlink, without putting a full stop at the end of the link.
- Use quotation marks that are specific to the language (“ “, « » , etc.).
- Write a hyphen with space before and after or without space, never with space only before or only after. When enumerating, as well as between numbers, including page numbers, use a dash (--) instead of a hyphen (-). For dash use the keyboard command: Alt+150.
- Do not use bold or underline to emphasize certain words, but only italics or quotation marks or quotation marks (‘ ’).
- Idem, ibidem, op. cit. – These are not used in APA style. Always use the Author (Year) and (Author, Year) formats.

**Remark**

This is abbreviated guidance. Detailed instructions for authors are available on the journal’s website, or the website of APA: [https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines)