Information about the journal (with guidelines for the authors)

Editorial board

Professor Eleonora Lassan (Lithuania)
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"Russian Studies of Jan Kochanowski University", edited by Martyna Król-Kumor and Oleg Leszczak is indexed in the international reference database Index Copernicus as of 2015. The quoting index is fulfilled on the platform Google Scholar.

In addition, full versions of the articles are available on the journal's website: https://ilij.ujk.edu.pl/studia-rusycystyczne/

Publishing in the journal is free of charge.

Articles published in the journal reflect main scientific trends in the fields of linguistics, literary studies, cultural studies and translation studies. Academics from Poland and abroad present results of their studies and research here. So far, articles have been delivered in Polish, Russian and English. All publications are accompanied by English summaries.

The journal contains the most recent research conducted by scholars from Poland and around the world in the fields of general and Slavic linguistics, literature and culture.

The periodical "Russian Studies of Jan Kochanowski University" takes pride in many years' tradition. It has been being published since 1983, first as "Kielce Russian Studies" edited by Semczuk, A. and Żuk, J., next as "Russian Studies of Świetokrzyska Academy" edited by Jankowski, A. and Luciński, K. and from 2009 to 2011 as "Russian Studies of the University of Humanities and Sciences". From 2010 to 2018 it was edited by Lidia Mazur-Mierzwa. In 2019 editing was taken over by Martyna Król-Kumor and Oleg Leszczak.

Editorial Board engages outstanding scientists from Lithuania, Latvia, Russia, Ukraine and Poland, who offer valuable remarks and opinions, which serves perfecting each and every volume of the journal. Each article is reviewed by 2 independent, external reviewers.

For several years each volume of the journal has been appearing as well in electronic version on the website of "Russian Studies of Jan Kochanowski University" (and also on the website of the Institute of Literature Studies and Linguistics of JKU,), which makes the content of the journal available to wider readership and a larger community of scientists.

Code of Ethics

After accepting articles for printing, authors sign an agreement confirming authorship and non-violation of third-party rights and denying that the work has been published before.

Editorial Board follows a code of ethics for journal editors formulated by COPE:

The Committee on Publication Ethics, https://publicationethics.org/

Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors:

https://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_Mar11.pdf

We also ecourage reviewers to obey by the code of ethics presented in the COPE document:

Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers

Principles of admitting or rejecting publications

The Editorial Board of JKU Russian Studies admits a paper to publication provided that it has received two positive reviews. Each article is analised by two independent reviewers. It takes place on the basis of mutual anonymity. An article receiving one negative review results in assigning a third reviewer (so called Super-reviewer). The final decision of admitting an article to publication is made by Editorial Board.

If one of the reviews should be negative, Editorial Board hands an article on to a third peer reviewer and makes a due decision.

Description   of   reviewing   procedure

The Editorial Board of JKU Russian Studies sends scientific articles to external reviewers via University Platform of Journals. Reviewing is anonymous on both sides. The Reviewers pronounce an opinion of each text according to the review sheet and admit it to publication or not. A reviewer may suggest correcting or completing a particular text. Having recognized the review and corrected the article, the author sends it to editors.

Instructions for editing

Print size: 12 p. Top and bottom margins – 2 cm each. Right margin – 4 cm, left – 3 cm. Spacing – minimum 24 p. Approximately 30 lines per page and 60 characters per line. At the beginning of an article, on the left, there should be: author's first and last name, affiliation and individual number ORCID (all in italics).

Underneath, in the middle, there should be the title of an article (in bold type).

Footnotes containing additional information referring to the main text should be printed with the same font size and spacing as the main text, with continous page numbering.

Bibliographic footnotes are made with the Harvard system of cross-reference. Reference marks in the main text should be made as follows: in brackets, author's name, year of issue, semicolon, pages. For example: „This conclusion was formulated by Polish linguists" (Kowalski 2001: 163, Maciejewski 2003: 123).

The author's name may be omitted when it is clear from the context that he is the author of the quoted work. In collective works, only the first author's name is given. Should that be the case, we only put a year and page numbers in brackets. If a quoted publication was written by a few authors, then we put the name of the first listed author and an abbreviation "and others" in brackets (Kowalski and others 2002: 131). If in the index of sources and compilations there are 2 or more authors with the same last name, then we should put their first names' initials after their last names (Kowalski, J. 1995: 15). In case of one author's publications issued in the same year we add a letter after a year (Kowalski 2012a: 12, Kowalski 2012b: 45). Collective publications that have been edited should be marked by the editor's name (if there is only one) or the first listed editor's name with an abbreviation "ed" (Kowalski ed. 2013: 14). The Internet sources are quoted by giving the author's name or by giving the title or its beginning if the name is missing, preceded by an abbreviation "see". The title is printed with italics (see: *Językoznawstwo*).

In bibliographies ordered alphabetically (without numbering) authors' names and initials are printed with small caps. Titles of monographs and journals are given in italics without quotation marks. With the Internet sources, in addition to author's name if given and a title, we give a domain name, remove a hyperlink and give an access date.

Examples:

(monograph) KOWALSKI J. (2012), *Językoznawstwo ogólne*. Warszawa: PWN.

(chapter in collective monograph) NOWAK J. (2002), Czym jest język. W: Kowalski J. (red.), *Językoznawstwo współczesne*. Warszawa, 221–243.

(article in scientific journal) MACIEJEWSKI D. (2013), Język a mowa. *Przegląd Humanistyczny*. 2, 21–32.

(Internet source) *Dyskurs naukowy*. W: Wikipedia – wolna encyklopedia, http//wikipedia-wolnaencyklopedia.pl-dyskursnaukowy (on line 1.10.2018).

A detailed description of bibliography in Harvard system can be found on https://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm

In case of scientific sources written in Cyrillic, the entire bibliographic description should be additionally duplicated in transliterated form. To do this, one should use https://www.ushuaia.pl/transliterate website. Please choose Russian BGN-PCGN transliterating option. The transliterated description is considered to be the primary one. It is

referred to in the footnotes. The original description (in Cyrillic) should be given in square brackets. Below is given an exemplary description:

NIKITSKAYA, E.I. (2018), Zhanrovoye svoyeobraziye poemi N.Gumileva „Otkritiye Ameriki". *Mova i kultura,* vip. 21, t.V(194). 217–226 [Никитская, Е.И. (2018), Жанровое своеобразие поэмы Н. Гумилева „Открытие Америки". *Мова і культура*, вип. 21, т. V(194). 217–226].

Bibliographic footnotes in the text (in the Harvard system) should be consistent with the bibliography, e.g. (Nikitskaya 2018).

Below there should be an English title of the article, key words in English and an abstract in English (up to 900 characters). We put author's first and last name, degree and scientific interests at the end of the article.