



i Castelli di Yale
Rivista di filosofia

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES FOR EDITORS AND AUTHORS

GENERAL EDITORIAL GUIDELINES

- Do not use automatic numbered or bulleted lists generated by word-processing software; any lists must be created manually.
- Do not use tabs.
- Quotations longer than four lines (or 40 words) must be set off from the main text by one blank line above and below, set in 11-point type, and presented without quotation marks.
- Hyphens and dashes must be used according to the following conventions:
 - A hyphen without spaces (-) is used to join compound words (for example, *space-time*);
 - An en dash without spaces (–) is used for numerical ranges (for example, 61–79);
 - An en dash (–), with a space before and after it, is used to set off parenthetical remarks within a sentence.
- The names of associations, institutions, and organisations must be enclosed in double quotation marks and not italicised (for example, “World Health Organization”).
- Titles of journals mentioned in the body of the text must be italicised, without quotation marks.
- In running text, use the full form “for example” and avoid abbreviations.
- Use the abbreviation “etc.” rather than “ecc.”.
- The names of historical events must be capitalised. In cases where usage varies, authors are advised to follow the convention established in the relevant scholarly literature.
- The use of quotation marks for emphasis should be limited; where emphasis is necessary, italics should be preferred.
- The names of saints must be given without the title “Saint” or “St” (for example, Augustine).
- Footnote markers must always be placed after punctuation.
- Quotations used as epigraphs must be right-aligned and italicised.
- In the reference list, *sentence case* must be used for the titles of articles, chapters, and books: only the first word of the title, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns are capitalised. Journal titles retain the capitalisation of their official titles.
- For in-text citations and reference-list entries, *I Castelli di Yale Online* adopts **APA Style, 7th edition (APA 7)**, an author-date citation system, although **modified** to meet specific editorial requirements.

GUIDELINES FOR IN-TEXT CITATIONS

1. Indirect citation

For an indirect citation (a paraphrase or reference to an author's ideas), the author's surname and the year of publication of the work must be indicated in the text. The page number is not mandatory, but may be added when useful for greater precision.

Example:

It can be argued that an account is the only means by which one's actions can be communicated to the scientific community (Carli 1987).

Some clarifications:

- When the author's surname is integrated into the text, the year of publication must be given in parentheses immediately after the surname.

Example:

Carli (1987) argues that an account is the only means by which one's actions can be communicated to the scientific community.

- If the author's surname and the year of publication appear within a parenthetical passage, a second set of parentheses must not be used; commas must be used instead.

Example:

(Carli, 1987, argues that an account is the only means by which one's actions can be communicated to the scientific community).

- The parenthetical citation may be preceded by the abbreviation "cf." (compare).

Example:

An account is the only means by which one's actions can be communicated to the scientific community (cf. Carli 1987).

2. Direct quotations

Verbatim quotations must be enclosed in guillemets (« »). If a quotation contains another quotation, curly double quotation marks (" ") must be used for the internal quotation. In addition to the author's surname and the year of publication, the relevant page number or page range must also be provided.

Example:

It is worth recalling that «The event that constitutes the object of the account is influenced by the observer's intervention; the account given of it therefore refers not so much to an event in itself as to the modifications induced by the observation itself» (Carli 1987, 205).

Some clarifications:

- The quoted text must be reproduced faithfully and in full. Any addition must be enclosed in square brackets. Any omission must be indicated by three ellipsis points enclosed in square brackets.

Example:

It is worth recalling that «The event that constitutes the object of the account is influenced by the observer's intervention; the account given of it therefore refers [...] to the modifications induced by the observation itself» (Carli 1987, 205).

- If a word in a quotation is emphasised by changing it from roman to italic type, the phrase “italics mine” (in roman type) must be added after the page number.
- Roman numerals used in page numbers must always be lower-case. For example: (Carli 1987, x–xi).
- APA Style does not use “ibid.” or equivalent shortened references.

3. Works by two or more authors

When a work has two authors, both surnames must be given, separated by an ampersand (“&”).

Example:

Clinical psychology can be defined as a practice operating within the emotional domain (Carli & Paniccchia 2003).

When the authors’ names form part of the sentence, their surnames must be joined by the conjunction “and” and followed by the year of publication in parentheses.

Example:

Carli and Paniccchia (2003) define clinical psychology as a practice operating within the emotional domain.

When a work has more than two authors, only the first author’s surname must be given, followed by “et al.”.

4. Two or more works by the same author

When citing several works by the same author, the author’s surname must be followed by the years of publication, listed chronologically and separated by commas.

Example:

This topic is examined in several works (Carli 1976, 1987, 1989).

When citing works by different authors, the citations must be separated by semicolons and the authors listed in alphabetical order.

Example:

The topic is also addressed in other works (Carli 1987; Carli & Paniccchia 2003).

If the same author has published more than one work in the same year, the works must be distinguished by consecutive lower-case letters (a, b, c, etc.), assigned according to the alphabetical order of their titles in the final reference list.

Example:

The topic is also addressed in other works (Carli 1987a, 1987b).

5. Secondary sources

When citing a work that has not been consulted directly but is quoted or discussed in another work, the primary source must be named in the text, followed by the phrase “as cited in” and the citation of the secondary source. Only the secondary source must be included in the final reference list.

Example:

As Melanie Klein argues (as cited in Carli 1987, 123), the Oedipal dynamic...

6. Multi-volume works

For works published in multiple volumes, the volume number must be given after the year of publication and before the page number, separated from both by commas. The volume number must be given in Roman numerals.

Example:

As Husserl states in the *First Logical Investigation* (1968, I, 342), ...

7. Greek and Latin classics

For Greek and Latin classics, the standard scholarly abbreviation of the work must be used in parenthetical citations within the text.

When a classical work is first cited, the translation used must always be identified in a footnote. The translation must also be included in the final reference list in accordance with the journal's guidelines.

All Greek terms must be transliterated according to the following rules:

- Vowel length must not be indicated (ε / η = e; ο / ω = o);
- The letter upsilon (Υ/υ) must be transliterated as y, except when it forms part of a diphthong, in which case it is transliterated as u. For example: αυ, ευ = au, eu;
- Smooth breathing is not indicated, whereas rough breathing is represented by h. For example: ὅς = hos.

Accent: An accent is indicated only when it does not fall on the penultimate syllable. Regardless of the accent used in the original Greek (acute, grave, or circumflex), it must be represented by a grave accent. For example: τέχνη = techne; μέθοδος = mēthodos; κατὰ = katà;

- No accent is indicated in monosyllabic words. For example: τό = to;
- In diphthongs, the accent must always be placed on the letter on which it falls. For example: εἶδωλον = èidolon;
- The diphthong ou must be transliterated as ou/où. When accented, the accent therefore remains on the u in transliteration. For example: τοῦ οὐρανοῦ = tou ouranoù;
- The iota subscript is not indicated. For example: τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ = to anthropo.

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING THE REFERENCE LIST

References are divided into the following five categories according to the nature of the source cited:

1. Books

This category includes all non-periodical works published in print, such as monographs, scholarly essays, edited volumes, conference proceedings, dictionaries, and encyclopaedias.

2. Journals and periodicals

This category includes academic and cultural journals, as well as articles published in newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and other periodicals.

3. Translations

This category covers books and articles translated from one language into another, in accordance with the specific criteria set out in the following sections.

4. Unpublished materials

This category includes manuscripts, theses and doctoral dissertations, unpublished research data, oral presentations, and unpublished conference papers.

5. Online resources

This category includes texts, articles, and other materials retrieved from websites, digital platforms, and online archives.

1. Books

1.1. Basic format

A book reference follows this general format:

Author's surname, first-name initial. (Year of publication). *Title of the work in italics*. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Eco, U. (2009). *Vertigine della lista*. Milano: Bompiani.

Some clarifications:

The publisher's name must be written out in full, with initial capital letters. Corporate designations and words such as "Publisher", "Publishing House", and similar terms must be omitted.

The place of publication must be given in the original language. If there are two or more places of publication, they may all be listed and separated by a hyphen, or only the first may be given.

The names of US cities are often followed by the upper-case postal abbreviation of the state in which they are located (MA, NY, VA, etc.), in order to avoid confusion between cities with the same name.

Example:

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

1.2. Books by two or more authors

If there are two authors, an ampersand ("&") must be placed between their names.

Example:

Calabi, C. & Voltolini, A. (2009). *I problemi dell'intenzionalità*. Torino: Einaudi.

If there are more than two authors, only the first author must be named, followed by "et al."

Example:

Roeder, K. et al. (1967). *Nerve cells and insect behavior*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

1.3. Publications by organisations

For publications produced by organisations, institutions, or universities, the organisation's name must be written out in full and given in place of the author's name. A full stop must be placed between the organisation's name and the date.

Example:

University of Minnesota. (1985). *Social psychology*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

1.4. Edited volumes and individual contributions

When citing an edited volume as a whole, the editor or editors must be listed in the author position, followed by “(Ed.)” or “(Eds.)”.

Example:

Volpone, A. (Ed.). (2017). *La felicità di essere tristi. Saggi sulla melanconia*. Perugia: Agaplano.

When citing an individual contribution to an edited volume, use the following format:

Author’s surname, first-name initial. (Year). Title of the contribution. In editor’s first-name initial and surname (Ed.), *Title of the volume in italics* (pp. xx–xx). Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Bordi, S. (1995). Il contributo di Selma Fraiberg. In E. Pelando (Ed.), *Modelli di sviluppo in psicoanalisi* (pp. 479–495). Milano: Raffaello Cortina.

If there are two editors, their names must be joined by an ampersand (“&”), without a comma before it. If there are more than two editors, only the first editor must be named, followed by “et al.”.

1.5. Works in press

For a work in press, the expression “in press” must be added in parentheses after the author’s name.

Example:

Boniolo, G. (in press). *Il limite e il ribelle: Etica, naturalismo, darwinismo*. Milano: Raffaello Cortina.

1.6. Dictionaries and encyclopaedias

If the editor or editors of a dictionary or encyclopaedia are identified, the work must be referenced in the same way as an edited volume.

Example:

Sheehy, N. et al. (Eds.). (1997). *Biographical dictionary of psychology*. London: Routledge.

If no editor can be identified, the title of the work must occupy the author position.

Example:

The American college dictionary. (1962). New York: Random House.

When citing an *individual entry*:

- If the entry is signed, the author of the entry must occupy the author position;
- If the entry is unsigned, the title of the entry must occupy the author position.

Examples:

Marhaba, S. (1982). Psicoanalisi. In *Enciclopedia Garzanti di filosofia* (pp. 740–742). Milano: Garzanti.

Innatismo. (2004). In *Enciclopedia Garzanti di filosofia* (pp. 534–535). Milano: Garzanti.

1.7. Multi-volume works

For works consisting of multiple volumes, the volume number must be given in Roman numerals and enclosed in parentheses immediately after the title.

Example:

Foss, B. M. (Ed.). (1965). *Determinants of infant behavior* (III). London: Methuen.

If the volumes were published over different years, the first and final years must be separated by an en dash.

Example:

Wilson, J. G. & Fraser, F. C. (Eds.). (1977–1978). *Handbook of teratology* (I–IV). New York: Plenum Press.

2. Journals and periodicals

2.1. Basic format

A reference to an article published in a journal or periodical follows this general format:

Author's surname, first-name initial. (Year of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the journal in italics, volume number in italics, page range.*

Example:

Musatti, C. L. (1931). Forma e assimilazione. *Archivio Italiano di Psicologia*, 9, 61–156.

2.2. Articles by multiple authors

If there are two authors, their names must be separated by an ampersand (“&”).

Example:

Rodin, J. & Janis, I. L. (1979). The social power of health-care practitioners as agents of change. *Journal of Social Issues*, 35(1), 60–81.

2.3. Articles in journals divided into issues

If a journal volume is divided into separate issues, the issue number must be given in parentheses immediately after the volume number. The issue number must not be italicised.

Example:

Nicholson, I. A. M. (1997). Humanistic psychology and intellectual identity: The “open” system of Gordon Allport. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 37(3), 61–79.

3. Translations

When citing a work consulted in translation, the reference-list entry must provide the publication details of the edition used.

When citing a translation of a work originally published in another language, the translator's name must be given immediately after the title of the work, preceded by the phrase “Trans. by”.

The year of publication given in parentheses must be that of the translated edition.

Example:

Bernet, R., Kern, I., & Marbach, E. (1992). *Edmund Husserl*. Trans. by C. La Rocca. Bologna: Il Mulino.

If the cited text is not available in the language of the article, authors must provide their own translation and, where necessary for reasons of linguistic specificity, include the original text in a footnote.

4. Unpublished materials

This category includes works that have not been formally published, such as manuscripts, research data, theses and dissertations, and papers presented at conferences.

4.1. Unpublished manuscripts

For unpublished manuscripts, the expression “Unpublished manuscript” must be given after the title of the work in italics.

Example:

Beebe, B. & Kronen, J. (1988). *Mutual regulation of affective matching in mother-infant face-to-face play*. Unpublished manuscript.

4.2. Unpublished research and data

For unpublished research or raw data, a description of the material must be given in roman type and enclosed in square brackets, followed by the expression “Unpublished research”.

Example:

Bianchi, A. (1999). [Validity study on CCRT method]. Unpublished research.

4.3. Unpublished theses and doctoral dissertations

Unpublished theses and dissertations must specify the type of thesis or dissertation, the institution, and its location.

Example:

Parker, J. D. A. (1991). *In search of the person: The historical development of American personality psychology*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, York University, Toronto, Canada.

4.4. Unpublished conference papers

For papers presented at conferences but not published, the month and year must be given, followed by the title of the paper, the expression “Paper presented at”, the name of the conference, and its location.

Example:

Fung, H. H. T. (1995, March). *Becoming a moral child: The role of shame in the socialization of young Chinese children*. Paper presented at the meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Indianapolis, IN.

5. Online resources and digital materials

This category includes articles, texts, and other materials available online, including journal articles in digital format and websites.

5.1. Journal articles accessed online

Journal articles accessed online follow the same format as print articles. When available, the DOI must be provided in URL format. If no DOI is available, the URL of the resource must be provided.

Reference format:

Author's surname, first-name initial. (Year of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the journal*, volume(issue), page range. (URL or DOI).

Example:

Nicolas, S. (2000). L'école de la Salpêtrière en 1885. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 1, 165–207. ([http://lpe.psych.univ-paris5.fr/membres/Nicolas\(3\).htm](http://lpe.psych.univ-paris5.fr/membres/Nicolas(3).htm)).

5.2. Web pages and websites

Web pages and websites constitute independent bibliographic sources and must be included in the final reference list.

A retrieval date is always required for these sources.

5.2.1. Web page with an identifiable author

Reference format:

Author's surname, first-name initial. (Year, Month Day, if available). Title of the page. *Name of the website*. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL.

Example:

Rossi, M. (2021, March 15). La nozione di soggetto nella filosofia contemporanea. *Enciclopedia Italiana*. Retrieved February 10, 2026, from <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/soggetto>.

5.2.2. Web page without an identifiable author

If the author cannot be identified, the title of the page must occupy the author position.

Reference format:

Title of the page. (Year, Month Day, if available). *Name of the website*. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL.

Example:

La Restaurazione europea. (2020). *Treccani*. Retrieved February 8, 2026, from <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/restaurazione>.

5.2.3. Website as a whole

When referring to an entire website, its name must occupy the author position in the reference-list entry.

Reference format:

Name of the website. (Year, if available). Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL.

Example:

Corriere della Sera. (2025). Retrieved January 12, 2026, from <https://www.corriere.it>.