

”Etnografia” journal Manuscript submission guidelines

Submitting a manuscript for publication in ”Etnografia” journal, you thereby confirm that:

- the article has not yet been published elsewhere, is not offered and will not be offered for publication in another journal until a decision on its publication in ”Etnografia” is made;
- you are the author of the article, and the article does not contain fragments from any previously published articles by other authors without reference to the relevant sources.

For the purposes of publication in ”Etnografia” journal the articles should be submitted in the Russian or the English language; the size of the article should not exceed 60,000 characters with spaces, including footnotes, tables, diagrams, and illustrations, and including abstracts (180-200 words), key words, and full information about the author in the Russian and the English languages. The size of information messages, critical and information reviews should not exceed 20,000 characters.

A manuscript should contain the following sections in the given order:

- Family name, first name, patronymic (if any) of the author
- Place of work (affiliation)
- City, country
- ORCID:
- E-mail
- Title of the article (not in caps lock)
- Abstract (180-200 words with spaces)
- Key words (5-7 keywords)
- Family name, first name, patronymic (if any) of the author (in English)
- Place of work (affiliation) (in English)
- City, country (in English)
- Title of the article (not in caps lock) (in English)
- Abstract (180-200 words with spaces) (in English)
- Key words (5-7 keywords) (in English)
- Text of the article
- List of references
- References (list of references in roman type with English translation)
- Date of submission of the article
- Full details of the author: Full name, academic degree, academic title, position, place of work (affiliation), city, country, e-mail (in Russian and English)

General style and formatting guidelines

Submissions must be made in Word format Font size 12, font type Times New Roman, line spacing - 1.5. Margins: top/bottom – 2 cm, left - 3 cm, right – 1.5 cm; paragraph indentation 1.25 cm. Page numbering beginning from the first text page in the bottom right corner. Text formatting, use of tabulation, forced hyphenation, etc. are not allowed.

All *illustrations* to the articles should be submitted in the electronic version as separate files (*.tif or *.jpeg file format with at least 600 dpi resolution) and numbered (fig. 1, fig. 2, etc.). The attached figure captions must correspond to the illustrations numbering. The captions should contain the title, name of the author or source, and, where possible, the year when the illustration was made. Illustrations submitted without a written permission of the owner or copyright holder will not be accepted for publication.

Subtitles / subheadings (inside the article) should be placed in the middle and highlighted by CAPS LOCK.

Quotation marks format — “inverted commas” should be used for words/parts of the text in foreign languages, and «guillemets» in the Russian text.

Lowercase letters should be used in the English article titles, references, abstracts, and other texts with the exception of proper names, titles, and any other generally accepted rules.

References in the main text should be given in parenthesis

References in the text should be cited by name and year in parentheses without a comma: (Ivanov 1990), (Kerner 1942);

In case of two authors, both names should be given (Masliuzhenko, Riabinina 2011); and in case of three or more authors the reference is made only to the first author followed by an abbreviation "et al." (Kirpichnikov et al. 1986);

In cases when the name of the author has already been mentioned in the text, the reference in parenthesis should contain only the year of publication: "According to L. Margelis (1983)...";

When reference is made to one of several publications by the same author in a given year, a relevant letter should be added to the year of publication: (Vasil'ev 1980a);

When reference is made to a particular page of the paper, page number should be indicated after the year with a colon: (Bakhrushin 1955: 91-93);

When referencing several works of the same author in parentheses, the years of publication should be given after the name of the author separated by a semicolon: (Bernstam 1980; 1983); in case of referencing works by several authors, the names of the authors should be divided by a semicolon: (Lebedev 2005; Maximov 1987: 259);

References to collective works should contain first few words of the title with an ellipsis: (Ambassadorial Book... 1984);

References in parenthesis to multi-volume publications should contain indication of the volume or part number after the year: (Ivanov 1980, V. 2: 351).

References

List of references at the end of the article should contain a list of sources and literature in alphabetical order as follows: Full name of the author(s). Full title of the work// (for articles the name of the publication should also be provided). City, publishing house, year of publication. Volume, number, issue. Pages.

Examples:

For monographs

Baudrillard J. Simulacra and simulations. Moscow: Postum, 2015. 240 p.

For articles

Golovnev A. V. Speed in the anthropology of movement// Siberian historical research. 2020. No 2. P. 57-78.

For articles in collective publications

Kurganov E. On the necessity of fear // Semiotics of fear. Ed. Buhks N., Conte, F. Paris-Moscow. Sorbonne, School of Russian Studies. 2005. P. 36-43.

For articles in foreign languages

Carleton R. N. Fear of the unknown: One fear to rule them all? // Journal of Anxiety Disorders. 41. June 2016. Pp. 5-21.

For Internet sources:

Web site "Vechernii Murmansk" URL: <https://vmnews.ru/novosti/2020/03/04/severyan-priglashayut-pouchastvovat-v-fotokonkurse-moy-narod--moya-rossiya> (access date: 15.04.2020).

For archive sources, the reference must include file number and year.

Example: AMAE RAS F. 12. series 1. D. 88. Kuftin B.A. Udehe: shamanism. The coast of the Tatar Strait. 1927.

List of abbreviations (if any) should be attached to the article.

Example: AMAE RAS — Archive of Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences

Use only footnotes (not endnotes) numbered consecutively.

References formatting

List of References should contain all academic publications (published after 1917, sources are excluded from the list) in romanized form and accompanied with an English translation of all non-English language titles of articles and books in alphabetical order. Transliteration should follow the USA Library of Congress system (in "no diacritics" version). *This list is required for your publications to be indexed in foreign academic publications databases, and should follow the requirements of Scopus and Web of Science.

For text conversion system guidelines see:

<https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romanization/russian.pdf> (no diacritics).

Please use an automatic conversion tool available on "Convert Cyrillic" website:

<http://www.convertcyrillic.com/Utilities/Convert#/>

In the right-hand panel (CONVERT TO) select the second option: **ALA-LC (Library of Congress) Romanization without Diacritics [Russkii iazyk]**

Typical automatic conversion mistakes that should be corrected: a) references to the publication's "Том" (volume) should be translated into English as "Vol." (Russian "Кн" – "Bk.", Russian "Ч." – "Pt.")

b) all city names abbreviations should be converted into full form: Russian М. - Moscow; Russian СПб. - St. Petersburg; Russian Л. - Leningrad; N.Y. - New York; etc.

c) all other abbreviations should be converted into full form ("izd-vo" - into "izdatel'stvo"; etc.)

d) please check centuries numbering conversion to avoid mistakes ((XX - 20, XIX - 19 etc.) - in case you typed the numbers using the Russian letters "X" the conversion tool would automatically transliterate them as "Kh" (i.e. "KhKh" instead of the 20th century" and "KhIKh" instead of the 19th century, etc.)

e) names of the foreign authors should not be converted from Russian but provided in the original form. In case of citing any works based on their Russian translation, automatic conversion tool may offer Marks instead of the original Marx; Moss instead of Mauss; Levi-Stros in place of Lévi-Strauss etc..

f) Russian letters Я and Ю at the beginning of words should preferably be transliterated as Ya and Yu (as opposed to Ia and Iu offered by automatic conversion tool); i.e., the recommended spelling version is Yurii Yakovlev (not Iurii Iakovlev).

g) Italic type should be used in the Romanized list only for the names of journals (or other academic periodicals), titles of books and the collections of articles.

Please use examples below as guidelines:

For books

Baudrillard J. *Simuliakry i simuliatsii* [Simulacra and simulations]. Moscow: Postum Publ., 2015. 240 p. (In Russian)

Bauman Z. *Liquid modernity*. Cambridge: Polity, 2000. 232 p. (in English).

For articles in journals

Golovnev A. V. [Speed in the anthropology of movement]. *Sibirskie istoricheskie issledovaniia* [Siberian historical research], 2020, no. 2 pp. 57-78. (In Russian)

Amunts K., Kedo O., Kindler M., Pieperhoff P., Mohlberg H., Shah N., Habel U., Schneider F., Zilles K. Cytoarchitectonic mapping of the human amygdala, hippocampal region and entorhinal cortex: intersubject variability and probability maps. *Anatomy and Embryology*, 2005, no. 210 (-6), pp. 343-352. (in English).

For articles in collective publications

Kurganov E. O. [The necessity of fear]. *Semiotika strakha* [Semiotics of fear]. Paris, Moscow: Sorbonna, Russkie instituty Publ., 2005, pp. 36-43. (In Russian)

Murray E. A., Izquierdo A., and Malkova L. A. Amygdala function in positive reinforcement. *The human amygdala*. Guilford Press, 2009, pp. 82-104. (in English).

For Internet publications

Bruns A., Moe H. *The use of Twitter hashtags in the formation of ad hoc publics*. 2011. URL: https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5a41/9e801bcb14637580bb3e990e6e444b02b6bf.pdf?_ga=2.226961949.1862187623.1586948137-1526946843.1586948137 (accessed 15.04.2020). (in English).

Kan E. V. [Hashtags as a new linguistic phenomenon]. *Filologicheskie aspekty: mezhdunarodnyi nauchno-prakticheskii zhurnal* [Philological aspect: international. scientific-practical journal], 2017, no. 1 pp. 90-98. URL: <https://scipress.ru/philology/articles/kheshtegi-kak-novoe-lingvisticheskoe-yavlenie.html> (accessed 18.04.2020). (In Russian)

Dissertation

Full name Dissertation title PhD diss., Moscow State University, 1988. (Name of University or any other organization - place of defending the thesis)

Dissertation abstract

Full name Dissertation title PhD diss., Moscow State University, 1988. (Name of University or any other organization - place of defending the thesis)

Articles that do not comply with the above requirements shall not be accepted for consideration.

All materials must be submitted to the editors at the following address:
e-mail: etnografia@mail.ru

Manuscript submission example

DOI:
УДК

M. Bouchard

University of Northern British Columbia
Canada, Prince George
ORCID: 0000-0001-8807-989X
E-mail: michel.bouchard@unbc.ca

The warrior muzhik and fakelore maiden: Russian banal nationalism on and offline

ABSTRACT. Nationalism is often understood in terms of grand political movements, political speeches and too often in wars pitting states against each other or nationalist insurgents rising against. Yet, nation and nationalism can be studied in the banal events of daily life as Michael Billig (1995) proposed. The flying of flags in front of houses, the draping of St. George ribbons or icons off of rearview mirrors, the small symbolic markings of nationhood — all these reinforce the nationalism that can be harnessed by larger political movements. This article will examine the banal in the cyberspace, notably how idealized images of masculinity and femininity are created, liked and shared on social media, and how such mundane daily affirmations of nationhood reinforce larger national narratives. Individuals are thus not passive recipients of national discourses, but can be active contributors to them by taking and sharing photos of themselves in folkloric dresses or working out in gyms. They can thus either reinforce or challenge the prevailing narratives and participate in the making of nations. This is clearly seen in Russian social media sites where online nationalism both buttresses and occasionally challenges older ideals of nation and gender, both intertwined in defining what it means to be Russian.

KEYWORDS: Russian nationalism, ethnicity and nationhood, banal nationalism, identity and social media, ethnology and ethnography

М. Бушар
Университет Северной Британской Колумбии
Канада, Принс-Джордж
ORCID: 0000-0001-8807-989X
E-mail: michel.bouchard@unbc.ca

Мужик-воин и квази-фейклорная дева: русский банальный национализм онлайн и офлайн

АННОТАЦИЯ. Национализм часто понимают в категориях политических движений, политических речей и, слишком часто, войн, натравливающих страны друг на друга или на националистических мятежников, восстающих против них. Тем не менее, нацию и национализм можно изучать на основе банальных событий повседневной жизни, как предлагал Майкл Биллиг (1995). Развешиваемые флаги перед домами, георгиевские ленточки или иконы, свисающие с зеркал заднего вида, маленькие символические метки принадлежности к нации — все это подпитывает национализм, который может быть использован в своих интересах более крупными политическими движениями. В настоящей статье будет рассмотрено банальное в киберпространстве, в особенности то, как создаются идеализированные образы маскулинности и феминности, как их отмечают как понравившиеся и делятся ими, и как такие неприметные повседневные подтверждения национальной общности усиливают большие национальные нарративы. Индивиды, таким образом, проявляют себя не как пассивные реципиенты националистических дискурсов, но вносят в них активный вклад, выкладывая свои фотографии в фольклористических костюмах или во время тренировок в спортивном зале. Таким образом они могут либо усиливать, либо противостоять доминирующим нарративам и участвовать в формировании наций. Это можно ясно видеть на сайтах российских социальных сетей, где онлайн-национализм как укрепляет, так и бросает вызов более ранним идеалам нации и гендера, которые переплетаются в определении того, что значит быть русским.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: русский национализм, этничность и государственность, банальный национализм, идентичность и социальные сети, этнология и этнография

TEXT OF THE ARTICLE.

LIST OF REFERENCES

REFERENCES

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 01.07.2020

BOUCHARD Michel — Dr., Professor, University of Northern British Columbia (Canada, Prince George)

E-mail: michel.bouchard@unbc.ca

БУШАР Мишель — доктор, профессор, Университет Северной Британской Колумбии (Канада, Принс-Джордж)

E-mail: michel.bouchard@unbc.ca