

Ethikkodex - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachheilpädagogik (dgs e.V.)

Publikation in den Zeitschriften "Forschung Sprache" & "Praxis Sprache" Fachzeitschriften für Sprachheilpädagogik, Sprachtherapie und Sprachförderung

Publication ethics and malpractice statement – “Praxis Sprache” & “Forschung Sprache”

(These guidelines are based on existing Elsevier policies and COPE’s Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors)

1. Publication and authorship:

The “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachheilpädagogik (dgs e.V.)” is publisher of the peer-reviewed online-journal “Forschung Sprache” and the print-journal “Praxis Sprache”. The german non-profit society supports these publications financially, takes its duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing and recognizes her ethical responsibilities.

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher and the society of society-owned or sponsored journals.

2. Author's responsibilities:

Authors should ensure

- to present a manuscript of original work which has not previously been published elsewhere
- to certify that the manuscript sent in is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere
- not to present or use fraudulent data
- to specify all sources used in the creation of their manuscript

Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

3. Peer review / responsibility for the reviewers:

Peer reviewers assist the editors in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper.

Peer reviewers should ensure

- to make objective, well-founded judgments
- to avoid getting in conflict of interest with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders

- to point out to authors if relevant published work is not yet cited and to help in adding the missing citation
- that reviewed articles should be treated confidentially

4. Editorial responsibilities:

The editors of the journal are responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor should be guided by publishing ethics and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors, reviewers or the publisher in making their decisions about specific articles, journal goals und journal conception.

The editors

- have complete responsibility and authority to reject/accept an article
- should have no conflict of interest with respect to articles they reject/accept
- only accept a paper when they are reasonably certain
- promote publication of correction or retraction, if errors are found
- follow ethical guidelines when rejecting an article
- preserve anonymity of reviewers

5. Publishing ethics issues:

In order to encourage a culture of ethical authorship, the process of publishing is constantly monitored by members of the editorial board. Our concern is

- to maintain the integrity of the academic record
- preclude business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards
- always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies if needed