



Psychology of Universitas Hasanuddin

# PSYCHOVERUM

Journal of Behavioral Science and .....

Article manuscript title (Capitalize first letter, TNR 16 pt)  
the subtitle of the article manuscript (optional)

Surname, Last name<sup>1,\*</sup> Surname, Last name<sup>2</sup> (TNR 13 pt)

<sup>1</sup> Enter Author Affiliation 1

<sup>2</sup> Enter Author Affiliation 2

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## Abstract

Insert article abstract here (TNR, 12 pt).

Keywords: Insert relevant and related keywords here (TNR, 8pt)

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## 1. Introduction

(TNR, 12 pt and section heading are written in bold) In this section, the authors need to include an overview of the main problem that the authors address. Authors need to explain why this study matters and worth conducting and read by the readers. In this section authors also need to write the theoretical rationale (literature review) that narrows into the hypothesis. Highlight the gap between previous studies' findings and the main variables in the study. Use a bulleted list for related information and should look like this:

- First point
- Second point
- Third point
- Etc.

### *1.1. Second Level Heading*

The second level heading of the introduction is written in italic and use TNR 12pt. This section is optional for the authors.

### *1.2. Article manuscript length*

The main text (introduction, method, result, discussion, and conclusion) is written in no more than 8000 words. The authors are required to write the manuscript concisely and easily to understand for the readers. Additional information regarding study materials can be written in the supplementary section/document. The authors might extend the manuscript length depending on the study's aims, scope and design.

## 2. Method

In this section, the authors need to include sufficient information regarding how the authors conduct the study. Authors need to mention the study design, number of participants, materials (e.g., questionnaires), procedure and analysis used on inferencing. For the quantitative study, authors need to include information about a priori statistical power.

## 3. Result

In the following section, the authors describe and report the main findings. Thus, including statistical descriptive and inferential. The information regarding effect size is required for a quantitative study. As for the qualitative study, summarized results using illustrations or pictures are recommended.

### 3.1. Table & Figure

Authors need to present the finding in table forms (please see the American Psychological Association: Publication Manual 7<sup>th</sup> Edition for table). Below is an example of a table that can be used for descriptive and inferential statistics

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Min. Value</i>	<i>Max. Value</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
<i>Variable 1</i>	15	60	46.07	6.134
<i>Variable 2</i>	19	40	29.65	5.240

Note:  $N=xxxx$  ( $male=xxx$ ;  $female=xxxxx$ ); *Mean*= the average value of total score; *SD*= *standard deviation*;

## 4. Discussion

This section contains an explanation of the study result supported by the existing theory that the authors mentioned earlier in the theoretical rationale. This section also highlights the comparisons of the previous study results. This section also contains an implication of findings and the reason why it is interesting, useful, or noteworthy.

## 5. Conclusions

This section highlights the summary of your study which concludes the problem you bring up and the result of your study.

## Reference

In the reference section, information regarding the author, date, title, and source of the work needs to be listed continuously (examples are written below).

Abirama, N., & Muhammad, M. (2022). The discrepancy between the ideal self and actual self in an adolescent at the marginal area. *Social Psychology*, 79(8), 1928-1935. <https://doi.org/11.1017/dev00000779>