

The Title Should Be 8 - 15 Words, Title-Cased, Fully-Justified, With a Font Size of 15

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Abstract

The abstract must be written in English, containing a single-spaced paragraph of between 200 and 250 words. It should be concise and comprehensible, encompassing five key components: 1) the research's background and objectives, 2) the methodology employed, 3) the obtained results, 4) the drawn conclusion, and 5) the research's implications. Avoid using uncommon abbreviations and refrain from including citations.

Keywords: Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4; Keyword 5

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction plays a vital role in engaging readers and providing essential context for the study. Thus, this section should aim to captivate the reader's interest by outlining the purpose of the study, identifying specific gaps that the study aims to address, and highlighting potential contributions of the study to existing knowledge and/or practice.

Given its role as the opening statement, this section may also briefly touch upon other relevant information that is necessary to set the stage for the study. The citation of multiple articles or references should follow a sequential order based on the alphabetical arrangement of authors' names. For example, if citing three articles authored by Taylor, Smith, and Williams, they should be arranged in the following order: Smith (Year), Taylor (Year), and Williams (Year). This ensures clarity and consistency in referencing multiple sources within the text. Overall the manuscript should conform to the requirements of **the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (Seventh Edition)**. However, the author(s) may choose either British or American spelling and punctuation rules as long as being consistent.

It's important to keep in mind that the content of this section should be limited to no more than three paragraphs, with each paragraph logically flowing into the next to ensure that readers obtain a clear understanding of the context, purpose, and significance of the study.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section serves as a comprehensive examination of existing scholarly literature relevant to the research topic. It should help readers develop a thorough understanding of the current state of knowledge in the field.

Key elements to include in this section typically encompass the synthesis or critical analysis of previous studies, identification of knowledge gaps, and theoretical framework relevant to the study.

In synthesizing previous studies, authors may do so by synthesizing and summarizing the findings of relevant studies as well as identifying key themes, trends, and debates within the field. Furthermore, authors may need to critically evaluate the methodologies, theoretical frameworks, and findings of previous studies and assess their strengths, weaknesses, and any limitations that their current study aims to address. It is also important to identify specific gaps or areas where further research is needed, such as unanswered questions, unresolved debates, or emerging topics that have not been fully explored.

In discussing any theoretical frameworks or conceptual models underpinning the literature, it is important to explain how they inform the study in question and provide a foundation for the hypotheses of the study or research questions.

Next, authors are encouraged to clearly articulate the relevance of the reviewed literature to their own study. This may include explaining how the literature reviewed informs the objective(s), methodology, or theoretical approach of their own study, and provide justification as to why it is important to build upon existing knowledge from the literature reviewed.

Finally, it is important to conclude this section by clearly stating the research question(s) that the study aims to answer and, if applicable, presenting the hypothesis(es) of the study.

III. METHOD

The section outlines the procedures and techniques used to conduct the research with an aim of providing readers with a clear understanding of how the study was carried out. In general, this section typically includes subsections such as Study Design, Participants, Materials, Procedures, and Data Collection/Analysis.

In the Study Design, authors may describe the overall approach or framework of their study, whether it's experimental, observational, correlational, or qualitative. In the Participants subsection, authors should provide details about the sample size, demographics, and any inclusion or exclusion criteria.

In the Materials or Equipment subsection, authors should describe in detail any instruments, tools, or materials used in data collection, including (where applicable) their sources and any modifications made. Following this, authors should describe the

step-by-step Procedure followed in implementing the study, including any experimental manipulations, data collection methods, and ethical considerations. Finally, authors should explain the Data Analysis techniques employed to analyze the collected data. These may include statistical methods, software used, and any assumptions made.

IV. RESULTS/FINDINGS

The section contains the information of the outcomes of the study. It typically begins with a brief overview of an objective summary of the data collected.

The title Results or Findings should be made in line with the type of the study. *Results* is used for a quantitative study, while *Findings* for a qualitative study.

Quantitative results may include measures of central tendency, variability, and associations between variables, while qualitative findings may involve themes, patterns, or quotes extracted from the data. Results are often presented using tables, figures, or descriptive statistics, depending on the nature of the data and the research design, whereas findings should be reported systematically, starting with the most important ones and proceeding in a logical order. Below are general guidelines for formatting tables and figures.

TABLE 1

Title of the Table [Lora Medium 10, italicized, Fully-Justified]

comments	n	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Min	Max
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
questions	20							
imperatives	20							
statements	20							
Total	60							

TABLE 2

Title of the Table [Lora Medium 10, italicized, Fully-Justified]

[Lora Medium 9]	<i>Sum of Squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
Between Groups	00.00	0	00.00	0.00	.00
Within Groups	000.00	00	0.00		
Total	000.00	00			

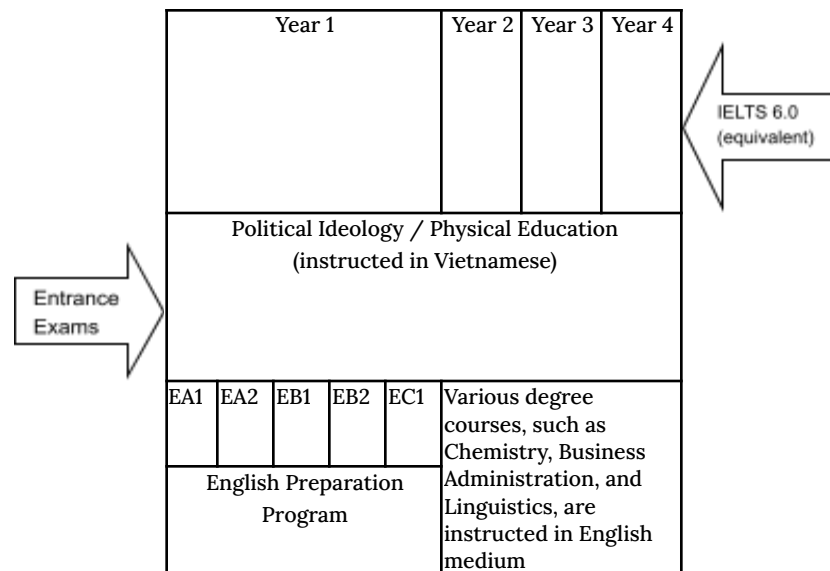


Figure 1. Mean difference values (ms) representing detection speed for each target category subtracted from the mean detection speed for neutral targets. No age differences were found...[Figure 1. Lora Medium 10, Fully justified, italicized. End with a period]

It's important to avoid interpretation or speculation in this section. That is, authors should focus solely on reporting the empirical data that they have obtained.

V. DISCUSSION

The Discussion section provides an opportunity to interpret and contextualize the outcomes of the study, offering insights into their significance and implications.

Authors may begin by summarizing the key findings presented in the Results section, highlighting any patterns, trends, or relationships observed in the data. Then, compare their findings to those in previous studies, discussing how they align with or diverge from existing literature. Furthermore, authors may need to evaluate the strengths and limitations of their own study, address any unexpected or contradictory findings, and offer possible explanations or avenues for further investigation.

Additionally, authors may explore the theoretical or practical implications of their study, discussing how it contributes to advancing knowledge in the field or informing real-world practices.

VI. CONCLUSION

This final section serves as a concise summary of the study's main findings and their broader implications. Authors may begin by restating their research questions or objectives, reaffirming their significance within the context of the research topic. Next, they may summarize the key findings presented in the Results/Findings section and highlight any noteworthy patterns, trends, or relationships observed in the data. Then, they may discuss the implications of their own study for theory, practice, or future

research. Additionally, authors may reflect on limitations of their own study and potential areas for improvement. Finally, offer a closing statement that reinforces the importance of the study and leaves the reader with a clear understanding of its significance.

Acknowledgments

If appropriate, extend gratitude to individuals or institutions whose support facilitated the research process, including those who provided grants, access to laboratory facilities, or other forms of assistance. When acknowledging grants, kindly include the grant number and the year of receipt.

References

Ensure that all sources referenced in the text are accurately listed in the reference section and that the dates and authors mentioned in the text align with those in the reference list. The citation and reference style adhered to by SS&H follows the guidelines outlined in the APA 7th edition: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/index.html. Authors are encouraged to utilize reference management software like Mendeley for accurate and efficient citation formatting.

Postscript

The similarity index of the content should NOT exceed 20% when checked using Turnitin or similar plagiarism detection tools. This ensures that the work maintains a reasonable level of originality and integrity, adhering to academic standards and ethical practices in research and writing.