



Author Guidelines

Psikohumaniora: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi is published twice a year. Articles published in this journal are the results of empirical research in psychology, including religious psychology, clinical psychology, social psychology, educational psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, developmental psychology, psychology indigenous, experimental psychology, applied psychology and psychometrics, good research quantitatively and qualitatively.

Editors invite experts, practitioners, and enthusiasts in psychology to write a research article in this journal. Articles should be original, research-based, unpublished and not under review for possible publication in other journals. All submitted papers are subject to review of the editors, editorial board, and blind reviewers. Submissions that violate our guidelines on formatting or length will be rejected without review.

General Instructions

1. Articles are formatted according to the writing pattern of scientific journal. Writing articles follow the rules set out in Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), Sixth Edition. Please use **Mendeley** or **Zotero** reference management software, turn on “the American Psychological Association (APA), Sixth Edition.” For an explanation of the APA Citation Guide, see <http://www.apastyle.org/manual/index.aspx> or <http://www.bibme.org/citation-guide/apa/>
2. The article is an original work (no plagiarism) and has never been published in a journal printed/online.
3. During the review and editing process, or after the article is published, it may not be registered in another journal.
4. Sent articles to editors via submission Open Journal Systems (OJS) on:
<http://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/Psikohumaniora/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>
5. Articles typed in Cambria Font (10,5 pt) with 1.5 spacing in Microsoft Word format with a page size A4 (210 x 297 mm). The length of the article ranged 5000 words or about 17-20 pages, including pictures, graphs, and tables (if any).
6. Article is written in Indonesian or English using grammatical rules. In general, English article is in the past tense.

Particular Instructions

1. The article is the result of empirical research in psychology.

2. Because of "Blind Review" system, the author hoped not to include the name, the name and address of the institution and email address in the cover of article. The author's name, name of the institution, as well as the email address listed at the time of registration on the OJS author. To facilitate the communication should include active mobile number.
3. The content and systematics of articles written using the format presented in a narrative essay in the form of a paragraph, without numbering in front subtitles, and should include these components:
 - The title, provided that: a) the title is the formulation of a brief discussion of content, compact, and clear. May use the title of creative and attract readers (maximum 14 words). b) the title is written in English and Indonesian. c) the title is typed in bold, use capital letters for each beginning of a word, except for conjunctions and prepositions.
 - Abstract written in English and Indonesian. Abstract is the essence of the subject of the whole article. Abstract written in one paragraph within one space, with a maximum length of 160 words. Abstract presented briefly and clearly, it must contain four (4) elements, namely: Reasons for the selection of topics or the importance of the research topic, the aims of the reseach, research methods, and finding of the results.
 - The keyword contains basic words in the study, can be drawn from the research variables, characteristics of the subjects, and the theory of the referenced (minimum three words or combinations of words, written in alphabetical order).
 - Introduction contains background of the problems, objectives and benefits of the research, the literature review, and concludes with the hypothesis (number of pages approximately 20%).
 - The method contains the identification of the variables, the research subjects, research instruments and methods of research including used data analysis techniques (the number of pages approximately 20%).
 - The result shows exposure data analysis, consisted of descriptive statistics, test results of the assumptions and results of hypothesis testing are presented sequentially or integrated (number of pages approximately 20%).
 - Discussion contains an explanation of the results of research associated with the results of previous studies, critically analyzed and linked to relevant recent literature (page number approximately 30-40%).
 - Conclusions and suggestions answers from the research objectives written concise, clear, and compact based on the results of research and discussion (approximately 1 page).
 - Bibliography contains reference sources written alphabetically and chronologically, Referral sources are published literature in last 5 years (especially of the journal). Referral preferred are the primary sources in the form of books, reports (including thesis, dissertation), or research articles in scientific journals and magazines.

The Example of Compiling a Bibliography

a) Example of journal article without a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Costello, K. & Hodson, G. (2011). Social dominance-based threat reactions to immigrants in need of assistance. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 41*(2), 220-231.

Baloach, A. G., Saifee, A. R., Khalid, I., & Gull, I. (2012). The teaching of the Holy Prophet to promote peace and tolerance in an Islamic social culture. *European Journal of Social Sciences, 31*(1), 36-41.

b) Example of journal article with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Aritzeta, A., Balluerka, N., Gorostiaga, A., Alonso-Arbiol, I., Haranburu, M., & Gartzia, L. (2016). Classroom emotional intelligence and its relationship with school performance. *European Journal of Education and Psychology, 9*(1), 1-8. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejeps.2015.11.001>

c) Example of article from magazine

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(5), 26-29.

d) Example of article from online magazine

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>

e) Example of unpublished thesis or dissertation

Bukhori, B. (2013). *Model toleransi mahasiswa muslim terhadap umat Kristiani*. (unpublished doctoral dissertation). Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

f) Example of book

Hadjar, I. (2014). *Dasar-dasar statistik untuk ilmu pendidikan, sosial, & humaniora*. Semarang: Pustaka Zaman.

g) Example of the same author and the same year with two books

Azwar, S. (2012a). *Penyusunan skala psikologi (ed.2)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Azwar, S. (2012b). *Reliabilitas dan validitas (ed.4)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

h) Example of a book with editor

Hogg, M. A. (2003). Social identity. In M. R. Leary & J. P. Tangney (Eds.), *Handbook of self and identity* (pp. 462-479). New York: Guilford.

i) Example of published electronic book

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency* [DX Reader version]. Retrieved from www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index/asp.

j) Example of unpublished electronic book

O'keefe, E. (n.d.). *Egoism & the crisis in Western values*. Retrieved from <http://www.onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp?itemID=135>

k) Example of unpublished academic manuscript

Wahib, A. (2016). *Psikologi Islam untuk masa depan kemanusiaan dan peradaban*. (unpublished manuscript) Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo, Semarang.



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