
General requirements for structuring Abstract

- Abstract should be placed on a new page;
- Should include title of Scientific Paper – Centered, bold, font - Times New Roman, font size – 12;
- Author’s name/surname (bold), Academic rank, degree and university affiliation (italics) should be centered, font size – 11; Word’’ Abstract’’ should be centered, bold, font size – 12; Font size of the Main body of abstract should be -11;
- 1.5 spaced between the lines,
- Margins: 2.54 sm. at each side;
- The first line of Abstract should not be indented, while key words (maximum 5 words) that is followed by the abstract, should be indented (italics).
- Abstract should not exceed one page-A4 paper format (maximum 300 words)

Components of Abstract

Introduction/Purpose of the topic:

Your goal in this section is to introduce the topic to the reader, provide an overview of previous research on the topic and identify your own hypothesis. Justify why it is important for the reader to learn more about.

Methodology:

Participants (In this part of the method section, you should describe the participants in your experiment including who they were, how many there were, and how they were selected. Include details about how your participants were chosen, who they were, and any unique features that may set them apart from the general population);

Materials (Describe the materials, measures, equipment, or stimuli used in the experiment. This may include testing instruments, technical equipment, books, images, or other materials used in the course of research. If you used some type of psychological assessment or special equipment during the course of your experiment, it should be noted in this part of your method section);

Design (Describe the type of design used in the experiment. Specify the variables as well as the levels of these variables. Clearly identify your independent variables, dependent variables, control variables and any extraneous variables that might influence your results);

Procedure (Explain what you had participants do, how you collected data, and the order in which steps occurred).

Results:

Should Justify Your Claims, provide and accurate look at what you found in your study. If your hypothesis expected more statistically significant results, don't omit the findings if they failed to support your predictions.

Conclusions/Implications:

What might your results indicate and what directions does it point to for future research.

Sample of the Abstract

Varying Definitions of Online Communication and Their Effects on Relationship Research**Elizabeth L. Angeli**

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Abstract

This paper explores four published articles that report on results from research conducted on online (Internet) and offline (non-Internet) relationships and their relationship to computer-mediated communication (CMC). The articles, however, vary in their definitions and uses of CMC. Butler and Kraut (2002) suggest that face-to-face (FtF) interactions are more effective than CMC, defined and used as “email,” in creating feelings of closeness or intimacy. Other articles define CMC differently and, therefore, offer different results. This paper examines Cummings, Butler, and Kraut’s (2002) research in relation to three other research articles to suggest that all forms of CMC should be studied in order to fully understand how CMC influences online and offline relationships.

Keywords: *Computer-mediated communication, Face-to-face communication*