

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE AUTHORS OF THE ARTICLES STUDIA KINANTHROPOLOGICA

Scientific Journal for Kinanthropology is mainly a place for publishing reports of empirical studies, review articles, or theoretical articles. Articles are published in Czech, Slovak, and/or English language. The author (senior author) is responsible for special and formal part of the article. All texts are subject to review process and assessed by at least two expert referees. The review procedure is authorless. Board of editors decide about article's publishing having regard to scientific importance and review process.

Most journal articles published in kinanthropology are reports of empirical studies, and therefore the next section emphasizes their preparation.

### Parts of a Manuscript

#### 1. Title Page consists of

- (a) Title. A title should summarize the main idea of the paper simply and, if possible, with style. It should be a concise statement of the main topic and should identify the actual variables or theoretical issues under investigation and the relation between them. The recommended length for a title is 8 to 10 words. A title should be fully explanatory when standing alone.
- (b) Author's name and affiliation
2. (a) Abstract (p. 2). An abstract is brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article. A good abstract is accurate, self-contained, concise and specific, nonevaluative, coherent and readable. An abstract of a report of an empirical study should describe in 150 to 200 words
  - the problem under investigation, in one sentence if possible;
  - the subjects, specifying pertinent characteristics, such as number, type, age, sex, and species;
  - the experimental method, including the apparatus, data-gathering, and complete test names, etc.
  - the findings, including statistical significant levels, and
  - the conclusions, and the implications or applications.
- (b) Key words (p. 2), not more than 5.

Introduction (p. 3). The body the paper body of a paper opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. Definition of variables and formal statement of your hypotheses give clarity. Because the introduction is clearly identified by its position in article, it is not labelled.

3. Method. The Method section describes in detail how the study was conducted. Such a description enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your method and the reliability and the validity of your results. It also permits experienced investigators to replicate the study if they so desire. Method section is divided into labelled subsections. These usually include description of subject, the apparatus (measures or materials), and the procedure. If the design of the experiment is complex or the stimuli require detailed description, additional subsections or sub-headings to divide the subsections may be warranted to help readers find specific information, include in these subsections only the information essential to comprehend and replicate the study. Given insufficient detail, the reader is left with questions, given too much detail, the reader is burdened with irrelevant information. Method section is usually divided into: Subject; Measures (Apparatus or Materials) and Procedure.
4. Results. This section summarizes the data collected and the statistical treatment of them. First, briefly state the main results or findings. Then report the data in sufficient detail to justify the conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that run counter the hypothesis. Do not include individual scores or raw data, with the exception, e. g. of single-subject designs or illustrative samples.

Tables and figures. To report data, choose the medium that presents them clearly and economically. Tables provide exact values and can efficiently illustrate main effects. Figures of professional quality attract the reader's eye and best illustrate interactions and general comparisons. Although summarizing the results and the analysis in tables or figures may be helpful, avoid repeating the same data in several places and using tables for data that can be easily presented in the text. Refer to all tables as tables, and to all graphs, pictures, or drawings as figures. Tables and figures supplemented the text; they cannot do the entire job of communication. Always tell the reader what to look for in tables and figures and provide sufficient explanation to make them readily intelligible.

5. Discussion. After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to examine, interpret, and qualify the results, as well as to draw inferences from them. Emphasize any theoretical consequences of the results and the validity of your conclusions. When the

discussion is relatively brief and straight-forward, some authors prefer to combine it with the previous Result section, yielding Results and Conclusion or Results and Discussion).

Conclusion part contrary to Abstract is not obligatory. This part could also be in section Results and Conclusions.

6. **References.** Just as data in the paper support interpretations and conclusions, so reference citation document statements made about the literature. All citations in the ms. must appear in the reference list, and all references must be cited in text. Choose references judiciously and cite them accurately. The standard procedure for citations ensures that references are accurate, complete, and useful to investigators and readers. In references section follow the APA-Publication Manual (6<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010).
7. **Appendix** is although seldom used, is helpful if the detailed description of certain material is distracting in, or inappropriate to the body of this paper. Some examples of material suitable for an appendix are (a) new computer program specifically designed for your research and unavailable elsewhere, (b) an unpublished test and its validation, (c) a completed mathematical proof, (d) list of stimulus material (e. g. those used in psycholinguistic research), or (e) detailed description of a complex piece of equipment. Include an appendix only if it helps readers to understand, evaluate, or replicate the study.

Author's address (contact address) the author presents his/her address and address of his/her co-workers as the last information in the article. He/she presents family name, first name, degrees, complete address, City Code, telephone number and mainly e-mail.

Technical form of (hand) writing

Articles are basically accepted in the form of text editor, Microsoft Word or by editing, keeping following setting and arrangements:

- form A4
- all outsides 2.5 cm
- size of letters 11, for the name of work a 10 for the other text,
- single lines,
- letters Times New Roman CE,
- distance from the first line of the column 0.5 cm
- gaps behind the headlines 6 points
- all headlines extra bold and situated in the centre, Tables can be presented direct in the manuscript or mostly are presented as supplement enclosures of the article.

Dimensions of the tables (including title) can't be over width and height of the page limited by above mentioned page's appearance. The name of the Table and all languages, in English and in Czech, it is possible to use English text in the Table and the list of Czech translations is presented under the table (or contrary).

Figures (graphs, pictures, drawings, etc.) are regularly sheets in the quality replying to the requirements of the sample for print. The Figure's dimension including all descriptions can't be bigger than above mentioned page's dimension. The name of figure and all descriptions used in figure are also in 2 languages 0 in English and Czech. To the authors, whose articles are connected with the project of some Grant Agency, is recommended to emphasize this fact (i. e. name of the project and its number).

The authors mail the manuscripts in 1 copy together with disc or copy send by email (MS Word) to the address of journal editor office (or to the hands of journal's presented editor):

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