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How to Write an Effective Abstract and Cover Letter

Lee, Mikyoung
Editage Academic Trainer and Consultant

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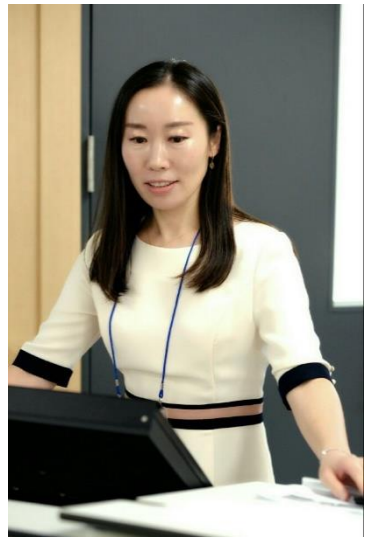
About Me



Mikyoung Lee, PhD

Education

- PhD, Educational Psychology, University of Munich, Germany
- PhD, Science of Nursing, Chonnam National University
- MA, TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages), Sookmyung Women's University
- BA, Science of Nursing, Yonsei University

Research & Work Experiences

- Assistant Professor, Nursing Department, Kwangju Women's University
- Guest Researcher, Educational Psychology, University of Munich, Germany
- Research Committee Chair, Korea TESOL (대한영어교육학회)
- Editorial Board member, Journal of Korea TESOL
- Academic Trainer & Consultant, Editage
- Research Project, National Research Foundation of Korea (한국연구재단)
- Research Project, Bio-medical Research Institute, Chonnam National Univ. Hospital
- Former Visiting Scholar, Educational Psychology, University of Texas (UTSA), USA
- Published papers in international & domestic venues (SCI/E, SSCI, SCOPUS, KCI)

How to Write an Effective Abstract

Abstract: One of the most important sections!

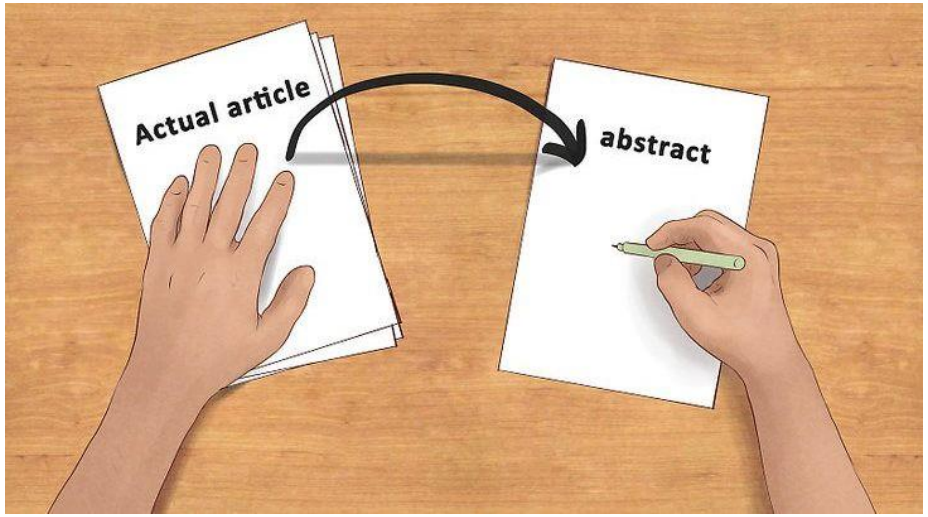
- A journal **editor** will judge your paper by how well your **abstract** is written
- Often the only part of the paper a reader reads

Abstract: One of the most important sections!

- A journal editor may reject the paper if the Abstract does not…
  - contain the necessary information
  - meet the journal's word limitation
  - capture the journal editor's interest
- The style and precision with which you write establishes your credibility
  - effective style and accurate grammar and mechanics are important elements of a successful abstract

ABSTRACT

- A summary/overview of the research
- Gives the journal editor an idea of what the study is about and why it is important
- A potential target reader would read the abstract and decide whether to read on



Outline

1. Purpose of abstract
2. Examples
3. Useful expressions for abstract
4. Tips for abstract

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1. Purpose of Abstract

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The **main job** of your **abstract** is to…

The **main job** of
your **abstract** is to…

HELP ANYONE THAT READS IT

TO UNDERSTAND YOUR RESEARCH

What if people ONLY read my abstract?

What do you think is the **purpose** of an **Abstract**?

Purposes of an Abstract

- Provides a summary of the theme of the paper
- Reader can assess the value of the paper
- Develop the reader’s trust
- Plays a role in manuscript acceptance

Importance of an Abstract

Out of 8000 manuscripts, only 7% are accepted every year, with up to 25% of rejections being due to poor Abstracts!

Importance of an Abstract

- Influences whether or not a journal will accept or reject the paper
- Influences whether a reader will read the whole paper
  - Your Abstract will determine whether or not your paper is relevant to the reader.
  - If the Abstract is good enough, it will prompt the reader to read the whole article (perhaps cite your paper).

Type of Abstracts

1. **Descriptive Abstracts**
2. **Informative Abstracts**
3. Critical Abstracts
4. Highlight Abstracts

Type of Abstracts

1. Descriptive Abstracts

- tell the reader about the content of the paper
- do not describe the final conclusions
- word count is usually 100 to 250 words

Type of Abstracts

2. Informative Abstracts

- provide information about the paper
- include the scope, introduction, materials, and methods
- provide statements on the results and perspectives
- word count is usually 250 to 300 words

Type of Abstracts

3. Critical Abstracts

- provides a judgment or comment about the study's validity, reliability, or completeness in addition to main findings and information
- generally 400-500 words in length

Type of Abstracts

4. Highlight Abstracts

- written to attract the reader's attention to the study
- cannot stand independent of its associated article, not a true abstract → rarely used

Abstract Format

- **Structured**
- **Unstructured**

Abstract Format: Structured

View of physicians on and barriers to patient enrollment in a multicenter clinical trial: experience in a Japanese rural area

Hiroaki Yanagawa*[1], Masatoshi Kishuku[1], Masashi Akaike[2], Hiroyuki Azuma[2] and Minoru Irahara[1]

Abstract

Background: Clinical trials in the general practice setting are important for providing evidence on the effectiveness and safety of different agents under various conditions. In conducting these trials, the participation of physicians and patient recruitment are important issues. Various investigations in the literature have reported views and attitudes of physicians on various types of clinical trials. Nevertheless, there is still little information concerning physicians participating in a clinical trial and among them, those who could not recruit any patients (unsuccessful physician recruiters).

Methods: In 2003, we collaborated in a large-scale multicenter study of Japanese hypertensive patients (COPE Trial). In Tokushima University Hospital and 18 other medical institutions, we investigated the views and attitudes of unsuccessful physician recruiters in comparison with successful physician recruiters, using a questionnaire.

Results: The questionnaire was provided by mail to 47 physicians and 27 (57%) responded. The response rate was 79% for successful physician recruiters compared to 43% (P = 0.014) for unsuccessful physician recruiters. More successful physician recruiters (73%) than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%) stated they had participated and enrolled patients in previous multicenter clinical trials. A significantly higher number of successful physician recruiters than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%; P = 0.040) considered the presence of a support system with clinical research coordinators (CRC) as the reason for participation (80%). A large number of unsuccessful physician recruiters experienced difficulty in obtaining informed consent (67%), whereas a significantly smaller number of successful physician recruiters experienced such difficulty (20%; P = 0.014). The difficulties experienced by unsuccessful physician recruiters in the trial were as follows: inability to find possible participants (100%), difficulty in obtaining informed consent (58%), cumbersome procedures (58%), difficulty in long-term follow up (33%), and insufficient tools for explanation and obtaining informed consent (8%).

Conclusion: This survey showed that successful physician recruiters consider a support system with CRC of value, and that they are skillful in obtaining informed consent. These views and attitudes may have originated from past experience involving clinical trials. In this regard, we need to develop an infrastructure to enlighten physicians on this support system for the promotion of clinical trials.

- Defined sections
- Full coverage of paper
- Easy for reader to understand

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Abstract Format: Unstructured

The Interplay and Feedback Mechanism between Environmental Pollution and Economic Growth in China

Zhaogang Wang

Abstract

China's rapid economic growth has given rise to serious clashes with environment protection needs. In order to address the dilemma between environment protection and economic growth, a thorough investigation into the relationship between the two is fundamental to the formulation and implementation of environment policies. This paper uses econometric analyses of time-series data on industrial pollution and GDP per capita between 1980 and 2008, examines the long-term dynamic equilibrium and interplay between environment quality and per capita income in China, and obtains the following points. First, there is cointegration between economic growth and environment pollution in China. Second, the increase of per capita GDP has evident lag effects on environment quality. Third, the simulated structure of Generalized Impulse Response Function shows that the responses of environment quality indicators to the impulse of per capita growth rate are mostly fluctuant. Fourth, the results of variance decomposition show that the contribution of pollution indicators to the variance decomposition of GDP per capita is relatively small.

- Paragraph (usually one)
- No clear structure
- Need to ensure enough information given

What makes a good Abstract?

A good Abstract:

- is expressed in a coherent, concise, and independent manner.
- gives logical connections and transitions between the information provided.
- does not present information that is not included in the paper.
- makes itself understandable to a wide audience.
- is in the introduction-body-conclusion format.

Common mistakes

- Hold back significant points or information
- Lack of balanced coverage
- Include references (citations)
- Length (*usually 150-200 words)
- Use same sentence for the first line of the abstract and the first line of the Introduction
- Have abbreviations, symbols, or acronyms
- Not including keywords

2. Examples

Abstract Instructions: very simple

JEM Journal of Experimental Medicine

Manuscript organization and formatting

Title

The title should be less than 100 characters (including spaces). Make the title concise and accessible to a general readership.

Authors

Full author names must be provided along with their institutional affiliations where the work was done. Names, affiliations, and author order should be checked carefully before resubmission. If a change of address is imminent for any author, indicate the change and the date effective. Corresponding author(s) must be identified with ORCID, email, and full mailing address.

Summary

Provide a short, ~40-word summary statement for the online JEM table of contents and alerts. This summary should describe the context and significance of the findings for a general readership; it should be written in the present tense and refer to the work in the third person.

Abstract

Abstracts must not exceed 160 words. The abstract should describe the relevant background, key results, and conceptual significance of the findings in a way that is accessible to a broad audience. Abstracts should not include references.

Introduction

The Introduction should provide sufficient background to make the article accessible to non-expert readers; it should indicate what hypotheses were tested and provide sufficient context to make the significance of the problem studied and the rationale for the experiments clear to a broad audience.

Results

The Results section describes the experiments performed and presents the findings observed. This section should be divided into subheadings. For Brief Definitive Reports, the Results and Discussion sections should be combined.

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Abstract Instructions: slightly more specific

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Prepare Materials for Submission

COVER LETTER

Though cover letters are not required, the NEJM online submission system contains a text field through which important information that is not in the metadata, such as a meeting presentation date or a major conflict of interest not in the manuscript, should be communicated with initial manuscript submissions.

MANUSCRIPT TEXT FILE

Compile all text, references, figure legends, and tables into a single double-spaced digital file (preferably an MS Word document). NEJM will also accept Adobe Acrobat portable document format (.pdf), text (.txt), or Rich Text Format (.rtf).

TITLE PAGE

Create a title page that includes:

- Manuscript title
- Each author's name, highest degree, and affiliation/institution
- Contact information for one (1) corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Provide an abstract of not more than 250 words with four labeled paragraphs containing the following:

- Background: Problem being addressed in the study
- Methods: How the study was performed
- Results: Salient results
- Conclusions: What the authors conclude from study results
- Trial registration number

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Abstract Instructions: very specific

Structured abstract

Please ensure that the structured abstract is as complete, accurate, and clear as possible and has been approved by all authors. We may screen original research articles by reading only the abstract.

Abstracts should be 250- 300 words long: you may need up to 400 words, however, for a CONSORT or PRISMA style abstract. MEDLINE can now handle up to 600 words. Abstracts should include the following headings, but they may be modified for abstracts of clinical trials or systematic reviews and meta-analyses according to the requirements on the the CONSORT extension for abstracts and the PRISMA extension for abstracts, respectively.

- **Objectives** - a clear statement of the main aim of the study and the major hypothesis tested or research question posed
- **Design** - including factors such as prospective, randomisation, blinding, placebo control, case control, crossover, criterion standards for diagnostic tests, etc.
- **Setting** - include the level of care, eg primary, secondary; number of participating centres. Be general rather than give the name of the specific centre, but give the geographical location if this is important
- **Participants (instead of patients or subjects)** - numbers entering and completing the study, sex, and ethnic group if appropriate. Give clear definitions of how selected, entry and exclusion criteria.
- **Interventions** - what, how, when and for how long. This heading can be deleted if there were no interventions but should normally be included for randomised controlled trials, crossover trials, and before and after studies.
- **Main outcome measures** - those planned in the protocol, those finally measured (if different, explain why).
- **Results** - main results with (for quantitative studies) 95% confidence intervals and, where appropriate, the exact level of statistical significance and the number need to treat/harm. Whenever possible, state absolute rather than relative risks.
- **Conclusions** - primary conclusions and their implications, suggesting areas for further research if appropriate. Do not go beyond the data in the article. Conclusions are important because this is often the only part that readers look at.
- **Trial registration** - registry and number (for clinical trials and, if available, for observational studies and systematic reviews).

When writing your abstract, use the active voice but avoid "we did" or "we found". Numbers over 10 do not need spelling out at the start of sentences. p-values should always be accompanied by supporting data, and denominators should be given for percentages. Confidence intervals should be written in the format (15 to 27) within parentheses, using the word "to" rather than a hyphen. Abstracts do not need references.

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Example 1

Kalantry, S., & Magnuson, T. (2006). The Polycomb group protein EED is dispensable for the initiation of random X-chromosome inactivation. *PLoS genetics*, *2*(5), e66.

Sundeep Kalantry, Terry Magnuson*

Department of Genetics and the Carolina Center for the Genome Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America

The Polycomb group (PcG) proteins are thought to silence gene expression by modifying chromatin. The Polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) plays an essential role in mammalian X-chromosome inactivation (XCI), a model system to investigate heritable gene silencing. In the mouse, two different forms of XCI occur. In the preimplantation embryo, all cells undergo imprinted inactivation of the paternal X-chromosome (Xp). During the peri-implantation period, cells destined to give rise to the embryo proper erase the imprint and randomly inactivate either the maternal X-chromosome or the Xp; extraembryonic cells, on the other hand, maintain imprinted XCI of the Xp. PRC2 proteins are enriched on the inactive-X during early stages of both imprinted and random XCI. It is therefore thought that PRC2 contributes to the initiation of XCI. Mouse embryos lacking the essential PRC2 component EED harbor defects in the maintenance of imprinted XCI in differentiating trophoblast cells. Assessment of PRC2 requirement in the initiation of XCI, however, has been hindered by the presence of maternally derived proteins in the early embryo. Here we show that *Eed*$^{-/-}$ embryos initiate and maintain random XCI despite lacking any functional EED protein prior to the initiation of random XCI. Thus, despite being enriched on the inactive X-chromosome, PcGs appear to be dispensable for the initiation and maintenance of random XCI. These results highlight the lineage- and differentiation state–specific requirements for PcGs in XCI and argue against PcG function in the formation of the facultative heterochromatin of the inactive X-chromosome.

- What **type of Abstract** is this?
  - Descriptive?
  - Informative?

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- **Why is this a good Abstract?**

  - It begins with an introduction to the Polycomb group -the main subject of the research.
  - The body describes the scope of the research; conclusion provides information about the main results.
  - The implications of the study are clearly outlined.
  - It stays within the word count limit of 250 words.
  - It gives a clear picture of what to expect in the paper.
  - It follows the introduction-body-conclusion format.
  - A consistent flow is maintained; there is a smooth transition from introducing the concept to addressing the experimental system; finally concluding the study with a mention of the main results.

Example 2

Luthi, J. C., Flanders, W. D., Burnier, M., Burnand, B., & McClellan, W. M. (2006). Anemia and chronic kidney disease are associated with poor outcomes in heart failure patients. *BMC nephrology*, *7*(1), 3.

Abstract

Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) has been linked to higher heart failure (HF) risk. Anemia is a common consequence of CKD, and recent evidence suggests that anemia is a risk factor for HF. The purpose of this study was to examine among patients with HF, the association between CKD, anemia and inhospital mortality and early readmission.

Methods: We performed a retrospective cohort study in two Swiss university hospitals. Subjects were selected based the presence of ICD-10 HF codes in 1999. We recorded demographic characteristics and risk factors for HF. CKD was defined as a serum creatinine ≥ 124 956;mol/L for women and ≥ 133 μmol/L for men. The main outcome measures were inhospital mortality and thirty-day readmissions.

Results: Among 955 eligible patients hospitalized with heart failure, 23.0% had CKD. Twenty percent and 6.1% of individuals with and without CKD, respectively, died at the hospital ($p < 0.0001$). Overall, after adjustment for other patient factors, creatinine and hemoglobin were associated with an increased risk of death at the hospital, and hemoglobin was related to early readmission.

Conclusion: Both CKD and anemia are frequent among older patients with heart failure and are predictors of adverse outcomes, independent of other known risk factors for heart failure.

- What **type of Abstract** is this?
  - Descriptive?
  - Informative?

- **How is it different from a descriptive Abstract?**
  - The content is organized in the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) format.
  - The methods and results are described in more detail.
  - The “results” section briefly provides the most important results of the study.

- **Why is this a good Abstract?**
  - It provides sufficient background and introduction to the area of research.
  - It describes the methods used and presents the results in a capsule format.
  - It stays within the word count limit of 300 words.
  - It communicates the message in a simple form.

Example 3

Wibisono, G., Firmansyah, T., & Syafraditya, T. (2016). Design of triple-band bandpass filter using cascade tri-section stepped impedance resonators. *Journal of ICT Research and Applications*, *10*(1), 43-56.

In this research, a triple-band bandpass filter (BPF) using a cascade tri section step impedance resonator (TSSIR), which can be operated at 900 MHz, 1,800 MHz, and 2,600 MHz simultaneously, was designed, fabricated and evaluated. Advanced Design System (ADS) was used to design and simulate the proposed BPF. The proposed BPF using cascade TSSIR was fabricated on an FR4 substrate with dielectric permittivity, substrate thickness and loss tangent at 4.3, 1.6 mm and 0.0017, respectively. The performance parameters of the proposed BPF were characterized by insertion loss, return loss, voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) and group delay. The performance results from the simulation were compared to those of the fabricated BPF. The results showed that the performances from both the simulated and the fabricated BPF satisfied the design specifications and were in close agreement with each other. Furthermore, the results indicated that the proposed BPF using cascade TSSIR performed better than a hairpin BPF with TSSIR.

※ Innovation-Focused approach

1. I did *this*.
2. I learned *that*.
3. I think *that* means…

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In this research, a triple-band bandpass filter (BPF) using a cascade tri section step impedance resonator (TSSIR), which can be operated at 900 MHz, 1,800 MHz, and 2,600 MHz simultaneously, was designed, fabricated and evaluated. Advanced Design System (ADS) was used to design and simulate the proposed BPF. The proposed BPF using cascade TSSIR was fabricated on an FR4 substrate with dielectric permittivity, substrate thickness and loss tangent at 4.3, 1.6 mm and 0.0017, respectively. The performance parameters of the proposed BPF were characterized by insertion loss, return loss, voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) and group delay. The performance results from the simulation were compared to those of the fabricated BPF. The results showed that the performances from both the simulated and the fabricated BPF satisfied the design specifications and were in close agreement with each other. Furthermore, the results indicated that the proposed BPF using cascade TSSIR performed better than a hairpin BPF with TSSIR.

I did this

I learned that

That means…

3. Useful Expressions for Abstract

Expressions for an abstract's first sentence

- Recently, there has been a **growing** interest in . . .
- The possibility of . . . has generated **wide** interest in . . .
- The development of . . .has led to the hope that . . .
- Knowledge of . . . has a **great importance** for . . .
- The study of . . . has become an **important** aspect of . . .
- A **central** issue in . . . is . . .
- The . . . has been **extensively** studied in recent years.
- **Many** investigators have recently turned to . . .
- The relationship between . . . and . . . has been investigated by **many** researchers.
- **Many** recent studies have focused on . . .

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Expressions that make a generalization about the current state of knowledge or practice

- The aetiology and pathology of . . . are **well-**known.
- There is now **much** evidence to support the hypothesis that . . .
- The . . . properties of . . . are **still** not completely understood.
- A standard procedure for assessing . . . has been . . .
- . . . are **often** criticized for . . .

Expressions that make a generalization about phenomena, focusing on frequency or complexity

- . . . is a **common** finding in patients with . . .
- An **elaborate** system of . . . is found in . . .
- There are **many** situations where . . .
- . . . is a **rich** source of . . .

4. Tips for Abstract

10 Steps to help you write an Abstract

Step 1
Write the Abstract last!

Step 2
Write concise versions of the background and aim or hypothesis statement

Step 3
Select key phrases and sentences from your methods section

Step 4

Select key phrases and sentences from your results section and look for the concluding statement at the end of your paper

Step 5

Arrange the sentences and phrases selected in steps 2, 3, and 4 under appropriate headings or in a single paragraph

Step 6

Make sure this does not contain new information, undefined abbreviations, unnecessary methods, or reference citations

Step 7

Remove unnecessary information and check the flow of sentences

Step 8

Check consistency between the paper and the Abstract

Step 9

Ask colleagues to read your Abstract

Step 10

Reread instructions for the Abstract to make sure you have the correct word count, headings and style

Important to Remember!

- ✓ Read the instructions for authors
- ✓ Recount your words
- ✓ Use correct headings, if required
- ✓ Check formatting requirements
- ✓ Report information in the proper order
- ✓ Read published Abstracts in your field

FINAL PIECE OF ADVICE

- Read the entire finished manuscript with writing the Abstract in mind.
- After reading the manuscript, write a full draft of the Abstract independent of the manuscript.
- Follow the IMRAD format (following journal guidelines).
- Ensure there is an easy and logical flow with good transitions between sections.
- The Abstract should be easy to read and not include too much jargon.

How to Write an Effective Cover Letter

How editors look at your paper

- ☞ Cover letter
- ☞ Title of the manuscript
- ☞ Abstract
- ☞ Results
- ☞ Discussion & conclusions

What is a Cover Letter?

A letter introducing your manuscript to the editor

A cover letter “initiates a dialog between the authors and the editors” and “serves to whet the appetite of the editors.”

- Nature Immunology -

Why is the Cover Letter important?

Cover letter allows you to…

- Communicate with the editor and draw his/her attention to your paper

- Explain the scientific value of your paper to the editor

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Components of Cover Letter

1. **Title of the paper** & **corresponding author details**: name, affiliation, address, phone number, and email (fax number)
2. **A short summary of your findings** & **importance** of the study: major strengths of your study (3-4 sentences)
3. **Motivation for submitting to the journal**: why this journal was chosen, suitability of your study for journal

Components of Cover Letter

4. Conflict of interest: State that there are no conflicts of interest

5. Originality & **author agreement:** State that the manuscript is not under consideration for publication by another journal & all authors agreed to submit it to the journal

6. *Preferred and non-preferred **reviewers: Recommend potential reviewers or those you wish to avoid (emails)

Components of Cover Letter

*** Ethical approval**: Mention whether the study was approved by the IRB, in case of any possible ethical concerns (In case of clinical trials, mention that informed consent was obtained, and provide the registration/approval number).

Cover letter – sample

[Your Name]
[Your Affiliation]
[Your Address]

[Date]

Dear Editor-in-Chief Dr. [Editor name],

I/We wish to submit an original research article entitled "[title of article]" for consideration by [journal name]. I/We confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In this paper, I/we report on / show that _____. This is significant because _____.
We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication by [journal name] because it… [specific reference to the journal's Aims & Scope]. _____.

[Please explain in your own words the significance and novelty of the work, the problem that is being addressed, and why the manuscript belongs in this journal. Do not simply insert your abstract into your cover letter! Briefly describe the research you are reporting in your paper, why it is important, and why you think the readership of the journal would be interested in it.]

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose. **(All authors approved the final version submitted.)**
If you feel that the manuscript is appropriate for your journal, we suggest the following reviewers:

[List reviewers and contact info, if requested by the journal]

Please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript to me at [email address].

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,

[Your name]

Cover letter -sample

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

October 11, 2019

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find en electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the area of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

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Cover letter - sample

December 15, 2015

Dear Editor-in Chief Dr. Lawrence J. Saha:

On behalf of my co-authors and myself, I am submitting the enclosed manuscript entitled "Teachers' Emotions and Emotion Management; Integrating Emotion Regulation Theory with Emotional Labor Research" for consideration for publication in *Social Psychology of Education*.

Using a sample of 189 secondary school teachers, we attempted to integrate the emotion regulation theory with the concept of emotional labor within an education context so that these research areas could complement and benefit from each other. We also examined how emotion management strategies, proposed by the emotion regulation and emotional labor research, are related to teachers' discrete emotions. The findings suggest that reappraisal and deep acting may be beneficial for teachers to experience positive emotions, whereas the opposite may be the case for suppression and surface acting. This study expands research on teachers' emotion management and emotions, which are two areas that have just started receiving empirical attention, also extending emotional labor research in the teaching profession.

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration by any other journal. All authors listed in the byline have agreed to submission of the manuscript in this form.

We look forward to sharing our ideas and findings with regard to teachers' emotions and emotion management. Thank you very much for considering this manuscript for review. We appreciate your time and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Mikyoung Lee, Ph.D.
Guest Researcher
Department of Psychology
University of Munich
Leopoldstrasse 13, 80802, Munich, Germany
E-mail: mikyoung.lee@psy.lmu.de

Thank you for your attention!

Q & A

Mikyoung Lee, PhD
Academic Trainer & Consultant at Editage Insights

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