So, on the basis of our ANOVA with one repeated measure, we get a significant effect:

interested in these two levels). Basically this is all you have to do. You indicate that each participant and each stimulus word can have a different intercept value (i.e. need more or less time to process) and in addition you want to see whether frequency adds enough weight to be significant. The /EMMEANS command gives you the maximum likelihood estimator of the condition means. Once you've entered everything (do not forget the full stops!) you click on RUN. If everything goes well, this is what you should get (among other garbage):

Type III Tests of Fixed Effect)

The final example Raaijmakers et al. (1999) gave was an example in which a Latin-square design is used. It was a priming study with 3 SOA levels (short, medium, and long) and 12 items that were rotated over the three conditions.