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ARTICLE HISTORY
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KEYWORDS
Keywords contain three to fifteen words/phrases separated with a semicolon and arranged by alphabetic

ABSTRACT

Write your abstract here in English or Arabic. Abstract written in English maximum length every 200 words, explaining introduction, method, result, and discussion.

Writing Structure

The paper should begin with the title, abstract, and keyword. The main manuscript should consist of: Introduction, Result, Discussion, and Conclusion; followed by References.

a. Title

The title of the paper should be concise and informative (8 – 15 words) reflecting research design, population, and geographical area. Primary keywords should be reflected in the title. Avoid jargons, abbreviations, and formulae where possible. Be specific as possible and be attractive but formal to the readers.

b. Abstract

The abstract should be concise, factual, and state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

c. Keywords

The keywords should be avoiding general and plural terms and multiple

concepts. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Introduction

1. It consists of 500-1000 words, 10% of the entire paper.
2. Part 1: State the topic of the study.
3. Part 2: Explain the academic and practical importance.
4. Part 3: Summarize and cite the most important previous studies.
5. Part 4: Indicate the most critical gaps, inconsistencies, and controversies in the literature that study addresses along with the main contribution.
6. Part 5: Provide a clear indication of the core research problem, research objectives, context, and units of analysis.
7. Provide an outline of the structure of the rest of the article

Literature Review

1. It consists of 1000 – 1500 words.
2. It consists of critical evaluation and digestion of others' research, not just summary.
3. Search for relevant literature in Proquest, EBSCOhost, Blackwell Synergy, Taylor & Francis, Wiley Interscience, ScienceDirect, etc.
4. Search for literature in the last five years.
5. Include conceptual definition, possible relationships, where a specific topic fits into the bigger picture, possible gaps, differences between groups, background theories.
6. Funnel approach
7. It is reader-friendly even for an intelligent layperson.
8. Avoid redundancy, onerous terms, direct quotations widely.
9. Write in full sentences, provide building bridges and overview.

Methodology

1. Use past tense.
2. It consists of 500 – 1000 words.
3. Readers should be able to repeat the work.
4. It consists of sampling, data collection, and data analysis.

5. Justify why each one of your methodological choices is appropriate and scientifically sound.
6. Sampling: target population, research context, units of analysis, respondent demographic and behavioral profile, sampling method (disadvantages for generalizability, target sample size and how to determine, realized sample size, response rate, number of questionnaires and why this is not that.

Result

1. State main findings not all findings
2. It consists of 1000-1500 words
3. Highlight unexpected findings or those different from previous publications
4. Use illustrations. Let figures and tables do the work instead of words (self-explained)
5. Avoid bar and line graphs
6. Use color ONLY when necessary
7. Sufficient details to show which statistical analyses are used to justify the conclusion
8. Ideally, it has 3-5 tables and 1-2 figures in articles
9. Readers should not need to look at the tables and figures to be able to follow the discussion
10. All findings should be interpreted not left for the reader to figure it out from tables and figures
11. Do not paste tables from statistics applications

Discussion

1. It consists of 1000-1500 words.
2. Do not make statements that go beyond what the results can support.
3. Do not suddenly introduce new terms and ideas.
4. Do not change the discussion to review of the literature.
5. Use critical thinking.
6. Part1: restate study's primary purpose and its contribution to show the importance along with summarizing the findings regarding objectives/hypotheses.
7. Part2: Relate findings to the literature.
8. Part3: Provide possible explanations for your findings along with similarities and differences between your findings and other researchers' findings.

Conclusion

1. Do not summarize a paper as an abstract.
2. Avoid judgments about the impact. Leave it for others.
3. Discuss implications, limitations, and opportunities for future research.

Manuscript Preparation

a. Figures

The figure should be in grayscale, and if it made in color, it should be readable when it later printed in grayscale. The caption should be numbered in single-spaced. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The lettering on the artwork should be readable and in an equal measure. Figures should have a brief description in the main body of text.

For layouts purpose, please provide the additional respective high-resolution figure (≥300dpi) separately in .tif/.jpg/.jpeg within a particular folder apart from the manuscript. Moreover, kindly avoid mentioning the position of figure/table, e.g., "figure below" or "table as following" because the position will be rearranged in the layout in process. DO NOT put boxes around your figures to enclose them

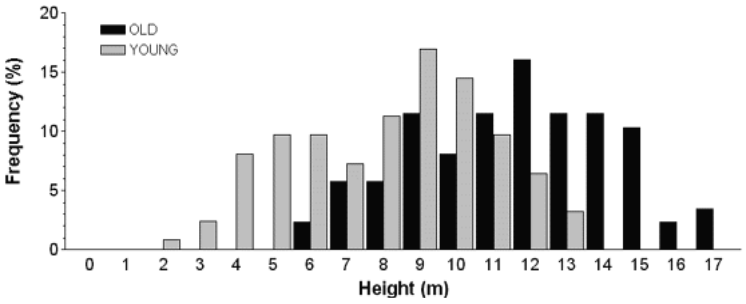


Figure 1. Figure caption

b. Table

Number tables consecutively by their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article

Table 1. Table Caption

Fields	Percentage
Social	35 %
Economy	35 %
Politic	30 %

c. Quotation

For quotations that are more than four lines, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented from the left margin. Only indent the first line of the quotation by an additional quarter inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

For example, when citing more than four lines of prose, use the following examples:

> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consecteturadipiscingelit. Qui non moveatur et offensioneturpitudinis et comprobationehonestatis? Itaprorsus, inquam; Respondeattotidemverbis. A quibus propter discendicupiditatemvidemusultimasterrasesseperagratas. Eademnuncmeaadversumteoratio est. Duo Reges: constructiointerrete. Progredientibusautemaetatibussensimtardevepotius quasi nosmetipsoscognoscimus. (Berwick and Chomsky 2016, 35)

When citing two or more paragraphs, use block quotation format, even if the passage from the paragraphs is less than four lines. Indent the first line of each quoted paragraph an extra quarter inch.

> Quid affers, cur Thorius, cur Caius Postumius, cur omnium horum magister, Orata, non iucundissimevixerit? Qui-verefalsone, quaerere mittimus-dicituroculis se privasse; Suo genereperveniant ad extremum; Laeliusclamoressofòwille so lebatEderecompellansgumias ex ordine nostros. Ne in odium veniam, siamicumdestiterotueri. Quo plebiscitodecreta a senatuestconsuli quaestio Cn.
>
> Non modo carumsibiquemque, verumetiamvehementercarumesse? Sed virtutemipsaminchoavit, nihil amplius. Sed quid attinet de rebus tam apertisplurarequirere? Fieri, inquam, Triari, nullopactopotest, ut non dicas, quid non probeseius, a quo dissentias. Hoc dixeritpotiusEnnius: Nimiumboniest, cui nihil estmali. Quia, si mala sunt, is, qui erit in iis, beatus non erit.

> Omnesenimiucundummotum, quo sensushilaretur. Nam Pyrrho, Aristo, Erillusiamdiuabiecti. (El-Wakil 2016, 275)

d. Construction of References

Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Wikipedia, personal blog, or non-scientific website is not allowed to be taken into account.

All notes must appear as citations in the parenthetical/in-text citations, NOT in the footnote. References or bibliography are recommended using reference management software, i.e. Zotero, Endnote, or Mendeley in Turabian Style (author-date).

There are several types of references. The sample of correct formats for various types of references are as follows:

- Book

  One author:

  Gladwell, Malcolm. 2000. *The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference*. Boston: Little, Brown.

  (Gladwell 2000, 64-65)

  Two or more authors:

  Morey, Peter, and Amina Yaqin. 2011. *Framing Muslims: Stereotyping and Representation after 9/11*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

  (Morey and Yaqin 2011, 52)

  For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by "et al." ("and others"):

  Bernstein, Jay M., Claudia Brodsky, Anthony J. Cascardi, Thierry de Duve, Ales Erjavec, Robert Kaufman, and Fred Rush. 2010. *Art and Aesthetics after Adorno*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

  (Bernstein et al. 2010, 276)

  Editor or translator instead of author:

  Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

  (Lattimore 1951, 91-92)

  Editor or translator in addition to the author:

  Austen, Jane. 2011. *Persuasion: An Annotated Edition*. Edited by Robert Morrison. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

(Austen 2011, 311-12)

- Chapter or other Part of a Book

  Ramirez, Angeles. 2010. "Muslim Women in the Spanish Press: The Persistence of Subaltern Images." In *Muslim Women in War and Crisis: Representation and Reality,* edited by Faegheh Shirazi, 227-44. Austin: University of Texas Press.

  (Ramirez 2010, 231)

- Preface, Foreword, Introduction, or Similar Part of a Book:

  Cronon, William. 2012. Foreword to *The Republic of Nature,* by Mark Fiege, ix-xii. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

  (Cronon 2012, ix)

- Journal Article

  The article in a print journal:

  Bogren, Alexandra. 2011. "Gender and Alcohol: The Swedish Press Debate." *Journal of Gender Studies* 20, No. 2: 155-69.

  (Bogren 2011, 156)

  The article in an online journal:

  Brown, Campbell. 2011. "Consequentialize This." *Ethics* 121, No. 4: 749-71. http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/660696.

  (Brown 2011, 752)

- Book Review

  Mokyr, Joel. 2011. Review of *Natural Experiments of History*, edited by Jared Diamond and James A. Robinson. *American Historical Review* 116, No. 3 (June): 752-55. http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/ahr.116.3.752.

  (Mokyr 2011, 754)

- Magazine Article

  Lepore, Jill. 2011. "Dickens in Eden." *New Yorker,* August 29.

  (Lepore 2011, 52)

- Newspaper Article

  Bumiller, Elisabeth, and Thom Shanker. 2013. "Pentagon Lifts Ban on Women in Combat." *New York Times,* January 23. Accessed January 24, 2013. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/24/us/pentagon-says-it-is-lifting-ban-on-women-in-combat.html.

(Bumiller and Shanker 2013)

- Thesis or Dissertation

  Levin, Dana S. 2010. "Let's Talk about Sex Education: Exploring Youth Perspectives, Implicit Messages, and Unexamined Implications of Sex Education in Schools." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan.

  (Levin 2010, 101-2)

- Paper Presented at a Meeting or Conference

  Adelman, Rachel. 2009. " 'Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On': God's Footstool in the Aramaic Targumim and Midrashic Tradition." Paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21-24.

  (Adelman 2009)

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