

Title in English

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Abstract

Write a concise, self-contained summary of the article (maximum 250 words). Briefly state the research background or context, identify the problem or gap, specify the objective(s), describe the methodology (e.g., design, participants/data, and analysis), report the principal findings, and end with the main conclusion or implication. Avoid citations, unexplained abbreviations, and information not discussed in the article. Sample structure: ‘This study investigates [topic] in [context]. It addresses [problem/gap] and aims to [objective]. Using [method/data], the study analyses [focus]. The findings indicate [main findings]. The study concludes that [main conclusion/contribution].’

Keywords: Provide five specific terms or short phrases that represent the main concepts, population/data, approach, or context of the study. Example: Arabic language teaching; learner errors; error analysis; EFL; higher education.

Use “Times New Roman 12” across all sections

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Introduction

Introduce the topic and establish its scholarly context, moving from the broader field to the specific focus of the study. Review the most relevant literature, define key concepts where necessary, and explain why the topic is important. Identify what is already known and what remains insufficiently addressed. Use current and foundational sources to support factual and theoretical claims. For example, a study of learner errors may begin by explaining the role of error analysis in understanding language development and then relate the discussion to the particular linguistic feature or learning context under investigation (Corder, 1967). End the

introduction by clearly stating the study's purpose, objectives, and, where appropriate, research questions or hypotheses.

Problem Statement

State the specific research problem that motivates the study. Explain the limitation, inconsistency, underexplored issue, or empirical gap in previous scholarship and show why addressing it matters. The problem statement should not merely say that few studies exist; it should demonstrate what is missing and how the present study responds to that gap. Where relevant, support the problem with previous research. Example: Although language-teaching research has emphasized the relationship between instructional materials and learners' cultural and linguistic experiences (Cortazzi & Jin, 1999), further evidence may be needed for [specific context/population/phenomenon]. Therefore, this study examines [precise problem] in order to [intended contribution].

Research Methods

Describe the research design in sufficient detail to allow readers to understand and, where possible, replicate the study. Include the research approach and design; setting and participants or data sources; sampling procedures and sample size; instruments or corpus/materials; data-collection procedures; analytical methods; and relevant ethical procedures. Explain why the selected methods are appropriate for the research questions. For qualitative studies, describe coding and trustworthiness procedures; for quantitative studies, identify variables and statistical tests; for mixed-methods studies, explain how the two strands are integrated. If established procedures or frameworks are adopted, cite their original or authoritative sources in APA style.

Result and Discussions

Present the findings in a logical order aligned with the research questions or objectives, using tables or figures where they improve clarity. Report the evidence before interpreting it and avoid repeating all numerical information already shown in tables. In the discussion, explain what the findings mean, compare them with relevant previous studies, and account for agreements or differences. Relate the results to the theoretical or conceptual framework and explain their scholarly or practical significance. For example, patterns of learner errors should be interpreted as evidence relevant to language development rather than simply listed as incorrect forms (Corder, 1967). Clearly distinguish findings generated by the present study from interpretations drawn from previous literature.

Conclusion

Summarize the study's main findings in relation to its objectives or research questions without introducing new data. State the principal theoretical, empirical, pedagogical, or practical contribution of the study. Briefly acknowledge important limitations and indicate realistic directions for future research. Where appropriate, include recommendations that follow directly from the findings. The conclusion should provide a clear final statement of what the study adds to knowledge rather than merely repeating the abstract or discussion.

References

List only works cited in the manuscript and ensure that every in-text citation has a corresponding reference entry. Follow the latest APA style (APA 7th edition), arrange entries

alphabetically by the first author's surname, use a hanging indent, italicize journal titles and volume numbers or book titles as required, and present DOIs as <https://doi.org/...> links when available. Examples:

Corder, S. P. (1967). The significance of learners' errors. *International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching*, 5(1-4), 161-170.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/iral.1967.5.1-4.161>

Cortazzi, M., & Jin, L. (1999). Cultural mirrors: Materials and methods in the EFL classroom. In E. Hinkel (Ed.), *Culture in second language teaching and learning* (pp. 196-219). Cambridge University Press.

[Journal article example] Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of the article in sentence case. *Journal Title*, volume(issue), xx-xx. <https://doi.org/xxxxx>

[Book example] Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the book in sentence case and italics. Publisher.