

TITLE – NOT MORE THAN 12 WORDS CAMBRIA FONT SIZE 14, BOLD, CENTRED, UPPERCASE

Author¹, Author², Author³

Affiliation

Author's email

Received: (the date you send the manuscript) Accepted: (the date you send the final version) Published: text text text

Abstract

The abstract should be written in one paragraph and should be not more than 300 words. TNR, font size 10, single spacing. Follow the following pattern: General statement about the importance of the topic, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, method, main findings, and conclusion.

Keywords: *Keyword one, keyword two, keyword three, keyword four, keyword five*

INTRODUCTION

In this section, provide an adequate background of the study and add the current research to show the gap of the research. The paragraphs should be single-spacing. The spacing, before or after, is 0 pt. In this section, provide an adequate background of the study and add the current research to show the gap of the research.

The following paragraphs is indented first line 0.75cm.

Review of literature can be merged into INTRODUCTION

Subheading

METHOD

The Research Methodology section describes in detail how the study was conducted. A complete description of the methods used enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the research methodology.

Describe what, how, to whom the instruments used in the study. Describe how the data are analyzed in the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Subheading 1 (research question 1)

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

This section should also explore the significance of the results of the study. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results in the findings section. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Table 1. An example of a table (font size of title 10pt)

An example of a heading	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
The font of the table is TNR size 10	1	2
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The font of the table is TNR size 10	1	2

Subheading

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

This section should also explore the significance of the results of the study. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results in the findings section. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

Subheading 2 (research question 2)

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

This section should also explore the significance of the results of the study. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results in the findings section. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

Subheading

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

Etc.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusions of the study should be presented in a short Conclusions section. Do not repeat earlier sections.

REFERENCES (Check APA 7th Edition Formatting Style)**Example for online source**

Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). *General format*. Retrieved from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

Example for journal article

Appel, G., Grewal, L., Hadi, R. Stephen, A. T. (2020). The future of social media in marketing. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 4(2), 79–95. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-019-00695-1>

Example for newspaper article (no author)

Big drop in students studying O-level literature. (1997, August 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 3.

Example for publication with no author

Curriculum Planning and Development Division. (2007). *Literature in English, teaching syllabus*. Ministry of Education: Singapore.

Example for thesis (printed)

Johnson, S. (2013). *Style strategies* (Master's thesis). UCOL, Whanganui School of Design, Whanganui, New Zealand.

Example for thesis (online)

Mann, D. L. (2010). *Vision and expertise for interceptive actions in sport* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia). Retrieved from <http://handle.unsw.edu.au/1959.4/44704>

Example for chapter in a book

Richards, J. C. (2002). Theories of teaching in language teaching. In Richards, J.C. and Renandya, W. A. (Eds.). (2002). *Methodology in language teaching: An anthology of current practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Example for newspaper article (online)

Rogers, C. (2011, November 26). Smartphone could replace wallets. *The Dominion Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.stuff.co.nz/technology/gadgets/6038621/Smartphone-could-replace-wallets>

Example for book

Yule, G. (2011). *The study of language (Fourth edition)*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The article should be between 3000 – 6000 words, single-spaced, including references but excluding appendices.

MAIN HEADINGS – FONT SIZE 12, BOLD, CAPITALISED

Subheadings – Font size 12, Bold, Sentence case

Subheadings – Font size 12, Bold, Italic, Sentence case

CITATION:

Use APA for in-text citations and the reference list (Angeli et al, 2010). For in-text citations, use the author's name and year (Author, 1980), and "if there are direct quotes, then provide the page number" (Author, 2010, p. 24). Put the references in alphabetical order (Alpha, 2008; Beta, 1999). For a reference with up to five authors, use all the names in the first instance (Author1, Author2, Author3, Author4 & Author5, 2007), and then use the first author et al. subsequently (Author1 et al., 2007). Do not use footnotes.

APPENDIX

Add appendices if any.