
Insert an informative title of no more than 14 words in sentence case**Author1^{1*}, Author2¹, Author3², Author4²**¹Affiliation1²Affiliation2

*Corresponding Author. Email: ..

Abstract

Write the abstract as a single paragraph of 150-200 words, without subheadings, indentation, bullet points, or references. Use single spacing and 10-point Times New Roman. Begin by identifying the problem or issue addressed and briefly explaining why it warrants investigation. State the study's objective, then describe the research design or approach and the participants, materials, or evidence examined, as appropriate. Present the principal findings rather than merely indicating what the article discusses. Close by explaining the study's main contribution or implications for applied linguistics, keeping these claims proportionate to the evidence. The abstract should give readers an accurate, self-contained account of the completed study and help them assess its relevance to their interests. Authors are encouraged to use the first person where it makes their research actions, decisions, or interpretations clearer. Use respectful and contextually precise language when describing participants and communities, and avoid unexplained abbreviations. Place three to five keywords on a separate line below the abstract.

Keywordskeyword1,
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INTRODUCTION

Help readers understand the problem, why it matters, and what this study contributes. Establish the applied linguistics context and critically discuss the most relevant previous research rather than listing studies one by one. Identify the unresolved question, limitation or disagreement that motivates the investigation, and explain how your study addresses it. Make the significance and originality clear without claiming that no previous work exists unless this has been established. End with explicit research questions, hypotheses or objectives that align with the methods and subsequent analysis.

From the Introduction onwards, use single spacing and 11-point Times New Roman for the main text. Justify paragraphs and indent the first line by 1.25 cm. Keep section headings left-aligned and unindented.

Subheading

Use a consistent heading hierarchy throughout the manuscript. Main section headings are written in uppercase and bold. Successive subheading levels use sentence case and the following formatting: bold; bold italic; regular; and italic. Capitalise proper nouns as usual.

Second-level subheading

Set all headings in 11-point Times New Roman, left-aligned and without indentation. Use Word's heading styles and consistent spacing rather than blank lines. Keep headings with the paragraph that follows, and avoid using more levels than the article's structure requires.

METHODS

Describe how the study was conducted in enough detail for readers to assess its quality and, where appropriate, reproduce its procedures. Explain the research design, setting, participant recruitment or source selection, sample characteristics, materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis. Justify important methodological choices and describe how instruments or coding procedures were developed and checked. Identify software and versions where relevant. Report ethical safeguards and consent procedures, with fuller approval details in the declarations. For qualitative work, explain researcher positioning and reflexivity where relevant. For quantitative work, specify analytical assumptions, exclusions and treatment of missing data.

Guidance for secondary research

For a systematic review or other secondary research approach, explain how the evidence base was assembled and analysed. Identify databases and other sources, the dates searched, search strings, eligibility criteria, screening procedures, extraction or coding, and synthesis methods. Explain who performed selection and coding and how disagreements were resolved, where applicable. Report quality appraisal or risk-of-bias assessment when appropriate to the review purpose, and explain any protocol registration or deviations. Include a study-selection flow diagram or supporting search materials when useful. Adapt these elements to scoping, historical, bibliometric, methodological or other systematic syntheses rather than treating every approach as identical. Delete this instructional subsection when replacing it with your Methods text.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Present and interpret the findings in a sequence that addresses the research questions or objectives. Organise this section around the main themes, analytical categories, hypotheses, or other structure appropriate to the study. Support each finding with relevant evidence, using tables, figures, statistical results, or illustrative extracts where helpful. Explain how the findings relate to previous research and what they contribute to understanding the issue. Integrate interpretation with the presentation of evidence while making the distinction between them clear. Discuss unexpected or contradictory findings, consider alternative explanations, and acknowledge limitations that affect interpretation. Explain implications for theory, practice, or policy where supported, and avoid repeating information or making claims beyond the evidence.

Use single spacing and 11-point Garamond for table contents. Do not indent text within cells. Left-align text entries and align numerical values consistently, preferably by decimal point where appropriate. Use horizontal rules only, without vertical borders. Place the numbered table title above the table and any explanatory notes or source acknowledgements below it.

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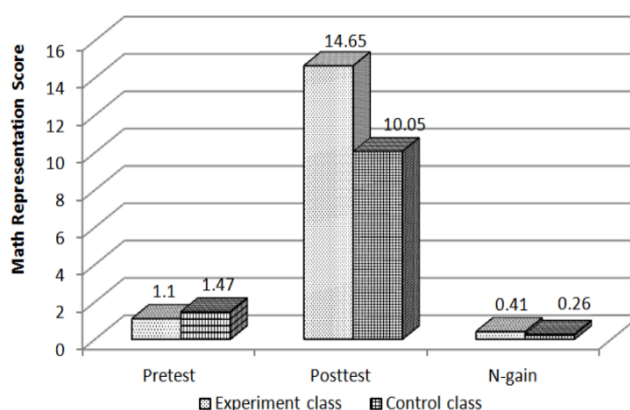


Figure 2. Replace with a descriptive figure title in sentence case

CONCLUSION

Provide a concise answer to the research questions or objectives and explain the study's main contribution to applied linguistics. Draw together the principal implications supported by the findings, and acknowledge the key limitations that affect their interpretation or applicability. Where appropriate, suggest directions for future research that follow from these limitations or unresolved questions. Avoid introducing new evidence, overstating the contribution, or repeating the abstract and findings in detail.

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Describe what each author actually contributed to the study and manuscript. You may use relevant CRediT roles, such as conceptualisation, methodology, investigation, formal analysis, data curation, and writing or revision. Link each role to a named author rather than assigning every role to everyone by default. For example: "Author One: conceptualisation, methodology, writing – original draft. Author Two: investigation, formal analysis, writing – review and editing." Ensure that all listed authors meet the journal's authorship criteria, approve the final manuscript and accept responsibility for their contributions. Recognise other assistance in the acknowledgements.

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REFERENCES

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