

JALS 4 Template

First author's first name followed by family name

First author's Affiliation

First author's email address

Second author's first name followed by family name

Second author's Affiliation

Abstract

Write an abstract of about 150 words in English. The abstract should give an overview of the paper, including what was studied, a description of the subjects (if required), a brief summary of the results, and the author's main conclusion. The abstract should be attractive for readers so they will want to read your paper. The abstract should be one block paragraph without indents. The abstract often includes the purpose of the research, information about the participants and experimental results, if necessary, and the paper's conclusion as a whole. The abstract should be attractive and draw the reader into the paper. After the abstract, leave one line open before adding the keywords. When you write your paper, use this template and delete what you see on this page.

Keywords: add five keywords, separated, by commas

Leave two lines free after the keywords and start your paper. Readers know that the introduction will be written first, so do not use a heading called introduction. If a second level heading and other level headings are required, authors can use them. See the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 7th Edition for more information regarding how to write the introduction.

Level 1 Heading

Level one headings are presented in bold in the middle of the page. Do not leave a line free after the heading. You can start writing the section from the next line. Different level headings are presented in different ways. Make sure you check the APA 7th edition for the correct way to use headings. Following the set guidelines makes it easier for the reviews to go through your paper.

Level 2 Heading

When you are citing papers within your article, you can add the author at the end of the cited part in parentheses with the year, like this (Smith, 2020). According to Smith (2020), another option is to make the citation part of the sentence itself. If there are three or more authors, use et al. (Jones et al., 2018). If you cite two or more papers for one piece of information, make sure the citations are presented in alphabetical order (Johnson, 2015; Smith, 2020).

Level 3 Heading

Direct quotations should be used sparingly and writers are encouraged to try to paraphrase as much as possible. "However, if you feel a direct quote is necessary, make sure it is correct and give the page number in your citation" (Smith, 2020, p. 15). If the quote is 40 words or longer, put the direct quote into a separate block.

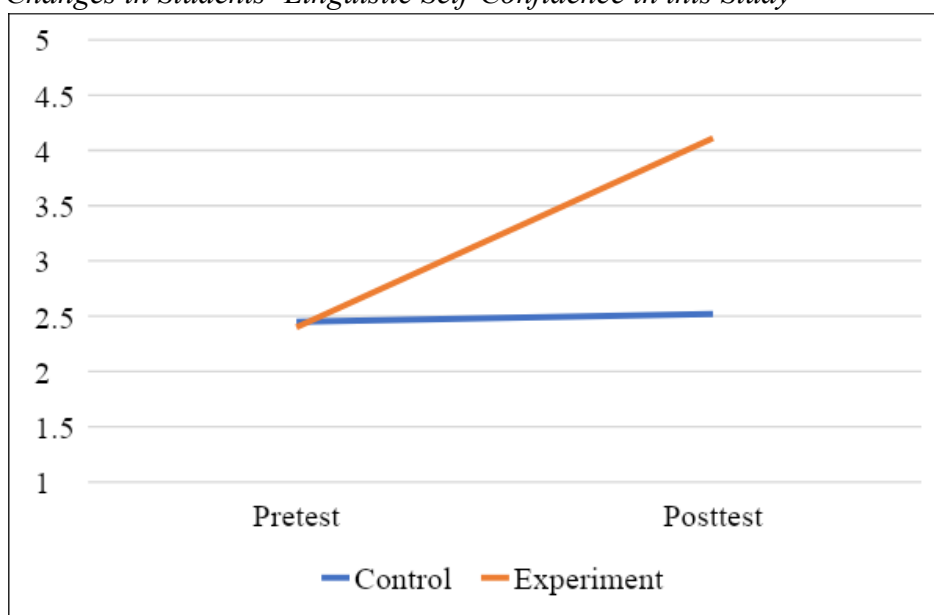
Figures and Tables

Check the APA 7th edition for how to present figures and tables in your paper. Figures and tables follow similar formats. Do not use screenshots for your figures or tables.

Figures start with the figure number in block lettering and bold font, the title in italic, followed by the figure. An example of how a figure should be displayed in the paper can be seen in Figure 1. Any figures taken from other studies should receive permission from the author. Any figures that have been based on a figure from another study should be cited and references appropriately. Figures may be presented in color.

Figure 1

Changes in Students' Linguistic Self-Confidence in this Study



The basic format can be found in Table 1 below. When you use a table in your paper, ensure you have a callout to that table as can be seen in the previous sentence. All tables should be presented with the table number in block lettering and bold font, the title in italic, followed by the table. Top header rows should be centered and left header columns should be justified left. Numerical data within the table should be entered at the top center of its cell. Data including words or phrases should be left justified. See the APA 7th edition manual for further details.

Table 1

Overview of the Participants in this Study

Group	Number	Age	Confidence	Years studying English
Control	35	18.34	2.45	6.78
Experiment	36	18.45	2.40	6.92

Note. Confidence was measured on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being very low and 5 being very high.

References

A paper that following the referencing guidelines correctly shows the reviewers that the authors have been thorough in their preparation. All papers and books cited within the paper must be in the reference list. Make sure you have used italics and uppercase lettering appropriately. When referring to page numbers, use an en dash (–) not a hyphen (-). Add the digital object identifier (doi) for journal articles if there is one. If there is no doi, add the URL to lead readers to the article. Refer to the APA 7th edition manual to check referencing formats.

Examples

Journal, one author

Yashima, T. (2002). Willingness to communicate a second language: The Japanese EFL context. *Modern Language Journal*, 86, 54–66.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-4781.00136>

Journal, two or more authors

Cavazza, N., Guidetti, M., & Pagliaro, A. (2015). Who cares for reputation? Individual differences and concern for reputation. *Current Psychology*, 34(1), 164–176.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-014-9249-y>

Lou, N. M., & Noels, K. A. (2016). Changing language mindsets: Implications for goal orientations and responses to failure in and outside the second language classroom. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 46, 22–33.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cedpsych.2016.03.004>

Book

Johnston, P. H. (2012). *Opening minds: Using language to change lives*. Stenhouse Publishers.

Book chapter

Ushioda, E. (2013). Foreign language motivation research in Japan: An ‘insider’ perspective from outside Japan. In M. T. Apple, D. Da Silva, & T. Fellner (Eds.), *Language learning motivation in Japan*, (pp. 1–14). Multilingual Matters.