



Article

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Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL) in EFL: A Systematic Review (GillSansMTPro-Bold, size 16)

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Abstract (Trebuchet MS, 10)

Trebuchet MS size 9. An abstract is a short summary of your (published or unpublished) research paper, usually about a paragraph (c. 6-7 sentences, 150-250 words) long. A well-written abstract serves multiple purposes, i.e., an abstract lets readers get the gist or essence of your paper or article quickly, in order to decide whether to read the full paper; an abstract prepares readers to follow the detailed information, analyses, and arguments in your full paper; and, later, an abstract helps readers remember key points from your paper. It's also worth remembering that search engines and bibliographic databases use abstracts, as well as the title, to identify key terms for indexing your published paper. So what you include in your abstract and in your title are crucial for helping other researchers find your paper or article. Abstracts contain most of the following kinds of information in brief form. The body of your paper will, of course, develop and explain these ideas much more fully. *The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, which is widely used in the social sciences, gives specific guidelines for what to include in the abstract for different kinds of papers—for empirical studies, literature reviews or meta-analyses, theoretical papers, methodological papers, and case studies. (Gill Sans MT, 9)

Keywords 4-5 (Trebuchet MS, 10)

English teaching, assessment, multimodal, writing (Gill Sans MT, 9)

Introduction (Trebuchet MS, 12)

Times New Roman, 10. Spacing before 6, after 0. Line Spacing Multiple at 1.05. The introduction is an important and challenging part of any research paper as it establishes your writing style, the quality of your research, and your credibility as a scholar. It is your first chance to make a good impression on your reader. The introduction gives the reader background and context to convey the importance of your research. It should begin by broadly introducing your topic, then narrowing to your focused research question or hypothesis.

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Method

Research design is a plan to answer your research question. A research method is a strategy used to implement that plan. Research design and methods are different but closely related, because good research design ensures that the data you obtain will help you answer your research question more effectively. It depends on your research goal. It depends on what subjects (and who) you want to study. Let's say you are interested in studying what makes people happy, or why some students are more conscious about recycling on campus. To answer these questions, you need to make a decision about how to collect your data. Time for data collection and analysis is something you want to consider. An observation or interview method, so-called qualitative approach, helps you collect richer information, but it takes time. Using a survey helps you collect more data quickly, yet it may lack details. So, you will need to consider the time you have for research and the balance between strengths and weaknesses associated with each method (e.g., qualitative vs. quantitative).

Results

Research results are the concrete findings, discoveries, data, and conclusions drawn from a systematic investigation, answering specific questions or testing hypotheses to add to existing knowledge. They represent the "what" of a study—patterns in data, statistical outcomes, or thematic summaries—providing empirical evidence that can lead to insights, innovations, or improvements in various fields.

Discussion

A quality research paper has both the qualities of in-depth research and good writing (Bordage, 2001). In addition, a research paper must be clear, concise, and effective when presenting the information in an organized structure with a logical manner (Sandercock, 2013). In this article, we will take a closer look at the results and discussion section. Composing each of these carefully with sufficient data and well-constructed arguments can help improve your paper overall. The results section of your research paper contains a description about the main findings of your research, whereas the discussion section interprets the results for readers and provides the significance of the findings. The discussion should not repeat the results.

The discussion reviews the findings and puts them into the context of the overall research. It brings together all the sections that came before it and allows a reader to see the connections between each part of the research paper. In a discussion section, the author engages in three necessary steps: interpretation, analysis, and explanation. An effective discussion section will tell a reader why the research results are important and where they fit in the current literature, while also being self-critical and candid about the shortcomings of the study.

A conclusion summarizes parts of the paper. A discussion, however, is a much more thorough and rigorous examination of the results. It requires the author to interpret those results by looking at how or why they are the way they are. Additionally, the discussion section is the space where the author acknowledges the limits of the research and identifies gaps for future research. Finally, this section investigates the implications of the research based on the findings and results, and it draws meaningful conclusions from those implications. So, where a conclusion is brief and touches on the main points of the paper, the discussion is much longer and more detailed

Table 1. Summary of.... (Gill Sans MT, 10)

Study Type (Gill Sans MT, 10)	Scope	Main Reported Finding
Meta-analysis (Gill Sans MT, 9)	Mobile	Reported a pooled effect of ($g = 0.88$) with high

	language-learning applications	risk of bias and low certainty of evidence
Meta-analysis	MALL for EFL/ESL reading comprehension	Reported a significantly large overall effect; setting and duration were significant moderators
Meta-analysis	MALL and EFL English proficiency	Reported a random-effects effect size of ($d = 0.91$)
Systematic review	EFL studies published from 2019 to 2024	Reported support for vocabulary, listening, speaking, grammar, and autonomy
Systematic review	Tertiary EFL education from 2015 to	2025 Identified opportunities and barriers related to pedagogy, access, teacher preparation, and institutional support
Pedagogical framework	MALL design and implementation	Emphasized learner, device, and teacher/content factors

Conclusion

The conclusion of a research paper is where you wrap up your ideas and leave the reader with a strong final impression. The content of the conclusion varies depending on whether your paper presents the results of original empirical research or constructs an argument through engagement with sources. The steps below show you how to construct an effective conclusion for either type of research paper.

References

(Gill Sans MT, 10)

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