

The Title Should Be 8 - 15 Words, Proper-Cased, Left-Justified, With a Font Size of 14

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Abstract

It should be in English. It should comprise one single-spaced paragraph and not exceed 200 words. It should be brief and clear, comprising five elements: 1) the background and aims of the research, 2) the method, 3) the results, 4) the conclusion, and 5) the implications of the research. Do not use abbreviations or citations. It should be in English. It should comprise one single-spaced paragraph and not exceed 200 words. It should be brief and clear, comprising five elements: 1) the background and aims of the research, 2) the method, 3) the results, 4) the conclusion, and 5) the implications of the research. Do not use abbreviations or citations.

Keywords: English language learning; higher education; language learning; self-access learning

Introduction

This section should be succinct, with no subheadings. It should briefly provide information about 1) the background discourse, 2) resource overview in the last ten years, the results and conclusions of previously published studies to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest, research gaps, originality of the work, hypotheses (if using a quantitative method), and 3) objective(s). Avoid the use of secondary citations.

The introduction should consist of the background of the study, research contexts, literary review, and research objective (Castillo, 2021). All introductions should be presented in the form of paragraphs, not pointers, with a proportion of 15-20 % of the whole article length. It is no in-text references except when replicating a study. It defines and explains the major variables of

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the study. It provides background information about the academic setting in which the study has been conducted. It discusses the problem and incentive (reasons) to conduct the study. It indicates the most important gaps, inconsistencies, and controversies in the literature that the study addresses (significance of study). It clearly states objectives, research questions, and hypotheses (Bai et al., 2021; Bailey, 2011; Ghonsooly et al., 2012; Hsu, 2021; Jaiswal, 2020).

The references are up-to-date, preferably in the last five years. It is in the form of a critical evaluation of previous studies and the digestion of others' research, not just a summary. It describes the theoretical framework, possible relationships, possible gaps, and differences between groups (Mudra, 2018). It is free from redundancies. It includes conceptual definition, possible relationships, where the specific topic fits into a bigger picture, possible gaps, differences between groups, and background theories. Avoid redundancy, difficult terms, and direct quotations widely (Sweeny, 2010).

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Method

These should inform readers about 1) the research design, 2) participants, including the population, sample profile or size, and sampling procedure, 3) research instruments, including data sources, clearly comprehensive data collection, and elaboratively justified data analysis, 4) procedure in which sufficient information is given to allow for replication of the research, and 5) data analysis.

The methodology section consists of a description concerning the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis, with a proportion of 10-15% of the total article length, all presented in the form of paragraphs. It elaborates and explains the research design well. The population and sample profile/size are clear enough. The sampling procedure is explained and justified. It elaborates and justifies the applied instruments appropriately. The data collection procedure is clear and comprehensive, including time allocated, order, and data collection. Data analysis is elaborated and justified for each research question (Dawson, 2002; Heineke & Blasi, 2001; Larsen-Freeman & Anderson, 2002; Wallwork, 2011).

Findings and Discussion

Finding

These present the outcomes of the study. Use statistical tables and figures whenever appropriate. The findings should be able to answer the research questions or hypotheses.

The findings and discussion section consist of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s), and their meanings are seen from current theories and references of the area addressed. The proportion of this section is 40-60% of the total article length. The findings presented are in accordance with the order of research questions. Findings are supported by relevant statistical tables/figures to make it reader-friendly, and it explains the main findings, not all findings. Findings are discussed as statistically or just descriptively significant. Use only horizontal lines when using tables. Put the table number and the title of the table on top of it.

It provides the results in summarized form without redundancy from the results. It compares and contrasts findings with relevant/similar studies done by other researchers. It provides any possible reason provided for differences/similarities. It provides possible reasons and justification as well as a discussion for his/her own findings. It provides practical implications for findings (this can be reflected in the conclusion based on journal format).

Figure 1

Figure caption

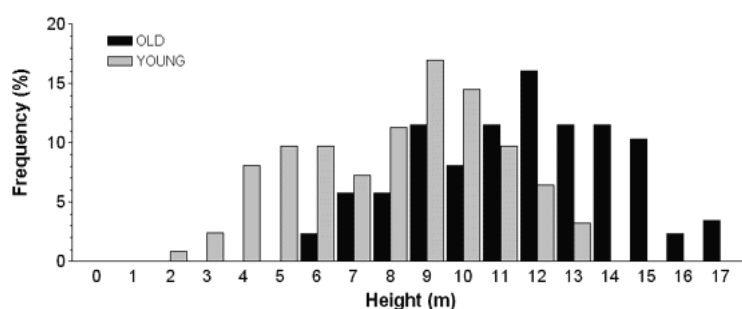


Table 1

Table Caption

Fields	Percentage
Speaking	35 %
Reading	35 %

Discussion

It contains critical thinking on the comparisons and contrasts between the current findings and previous relevant/similar studies done by other researchers. The authors should also address the strengths and limitations of their study. This section should not be a repetition of the results section. It should also provide practical implications for findings.

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Conclusion

It presents the summary and restatement of the main findings. It should be presented in concise, clear, and compact sentences based on the results and discussions in paragraphs (not in bullets or numbers). This section should also highlight the limitations, implications of the findings, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically.

The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings. It discusses the limitations, implications, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically. The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings. It discusses the limitations, implications, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically. The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings. It discusses the limitations, implications, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically. The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings. It discusses the limitations, implications, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically. The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings. It discusses the limitations, implications, and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically.

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