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Title – Not More Than 15 Words Garamond Font Size 14, Bold, Centred, Capitalize Each Word

Author's Name*¹, Author's Name²
(Sentence Case, Font Size 12, Centered)
Affiliation¹, Affiliation²
(*Garamond font size 12 in italics, centred*)
Email Correspondence
(Garamond, font size 12, centred, single spacing)

First Received: (the date you send the manuscript) Final Proof Received: (the date you send the final version)

Abstract

The abstract should be written in one paragraph with a maximum length of abstract is 200-250 words, consisting of the background of the study, the purpose of the paper, research methodology, and main findings/results, conclusion, and impact. Following the abstract, write three to five keywords. Garamond, font size 12, single spacing.

Keywords: Keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; keyword four; keyword five -
Garamond, 12, single spacing (no more than two lines)

MAIN HEADINGS – FONT SIZE 11, BOLD, CAPITALISED

Subheadings – Font size 12, Bold, Sentence case

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

INTRODUCTION

The article should be between 10-15 pages (not more than 7000 words), 1,5 spaced, 12 points Garamond font, excluding references and appendices. Use no indent for the first paragraphs and do not leave a space between paragraphs.

The following paragraphs is indented first line 0.75cm. Should consist of background, literature review (to establish the state of the art), purpose, and problem formulation, written in one section without subtitles.

METHOD

The method section consists of descriptions concerning the research design, data collection, data sources, data types, and data analysis with the proportion of 10-15% of the total article length.

Respondents

Subheading

Instruments

Procedures

Data analysis

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etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section should present original data from various collection techniques, include tables/graphics if needed, and describe the data analysis to answer research questions. This section should be 40-60% of the article's length.

Subheading 1 (research question 1)

Subheading

Subheading 2 (research question 2)

Subheading

Subheading 3 (research question 3)

Subheading

Etc.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section consists of the summary and restatement of the main findings.

CITATION:

Use APA 7th edition for in-text citations and the reference list.

FIGURE AND TABLES

Place titles of Figures after the figures and Tables preceding them using Garamond font size 11 for the title.

Table 1

Number of Articles Published in LUGHAAT from 2015 to 2030

Year	No
2015	5
2016	5
2017	6
2018	6
2019	7
Total	29

The font of the table is Garamond (font size 10)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The sources cited should at least 80% come from those published in the last 5 years. The sources cited are primary sources in the forms of reputable journal articles (strongly recommended), books, and research reports, including theses and dissertations. Citations from journals should be

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at least 80% of the total references cited. Every source cited in the body of the article should appear in the reference, and all sources appearing in the reference should be cited in the body of the article.

Example

- Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). *General format*. Retrieved February 9, 2013, from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>.
- Ball, S., Kenny, A., & Gardiner, D. (1990). Literacy, politics and the teaching of English. In I. Goodson, & P. Medway, (Eds.), *Bringing English to order* (pp. 47- 86). The Falmer Press.
- Big drop in students studying O-level literature. (1997, August 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 3.
- Chambers, E., & Gregory, M. (2006). *Teaching and learning English Literature*. Sage Ltd.
- Choo, S. (2004). Investigating Ideology in the Literature curriculum in Singapore. Unpublished master's thesis. Department of English Language and Literature: National University of Singapore.
- Choo, S. (2011). On literature's use(ful/less)ness: Reconceptualising the literature curriculum in the age of globalisation. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, 43(1), 47-67.
- Curriculum Planning and Development Division. (2007). *Literature in English, teaching syllabus*. Ministry of Education: Singapore.

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TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Arabic-Latin transliteration was used in the LUGHAAT – Journal of Arabic Linguistics based on the *Library of Congress* model;

b	=	ب	dh	=	ذ	t	=	ط	l	=	ل
t	=	ت	r	=	ر	ẓ	=	ظ	m	=	م
th	=	ث	z	=	ز	‘	=	ع	n	=	ن
j	=	ج	s	=	س	gh	=	غ	w	=	و
ḥ	=	ح	sh	=	ش	f	=	ف	h	=	ه
kh	=	خ	ṣ	=	ص	q	=	ق	‘	=	ء
d	=	د	ḍ	=	ض	k	=	ك	y	=	ي
Short vowel	a	=	ـَ	;	I	=	ـِ	u	=	ـُ	
Long vowel	ā	=	ـَا	;	ī	=	ـِي	ū	=	ـُ	
Dipht hong	ay	=	ـَايَ	;	A	=	ـَاوْ				

Note:

1. A word that ends with a *ta marbūṭhab* (ة) is transliterated with or without “h”; if the word is the first part of a construct phrase, the *ta marbūṭhab* is transliterated into “t”.
2. An article *alif-lām* (ال) is transliterated into *al-*; if it takes place after a preposition, the article *alif-lām* is transliterated into *l-*.
3. A Qur’anic verse is transliterated according to its pronunciation.