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PAPER'S TITLE: MUST BE BRIEF, INFORMATIVE AND INDICATES THE MAIN POINT(S) OF THE PAPER BETWEEN 10-15 WORDS (CAMBRIA, 12)

First Author[1]*, Next Author[1], Last Author[2] (Cambria, 10, Bold)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract must be clear, factual, and concise. It should include the research problem, objectives, methodology, and key findings of the study. The abstract must be written in Cambria, 10-point font, with single line spacing. The length of the abstract should be between 150 and 200 words. Please add academic contributions to the research.

الكلمات المفتاحية:
بخط Noto Naskh Arabic بحجم 10،5؛ من 5 إلى 7 كلمات.

الملخص

يُشترط أن يكون الملخص واضحًا، دقيقًا، ومُوجزًا. ويشتمل على مشكلة البحث، وأهدافه، والمنهجية المتبعة، وأبرز النتائج التي توصّل إليها الباحث. يُكتب الملخص بخط Noto Naskh Arabic حجم 10,5، مع تباعد مفرد بين الأسطر، وبعدد كلمات يتراوح بين 150 و200 كلمة.

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INTRODUCTION (UPPERCASE, CAMBRIA 11pt)

The Introduction section must be presented as a cohesive narrative without any subsections. This section should include several essential components: the background of the study, the formulation of the research problem or research objectives, the significance of the study, a review of relevant literature or theoretical framework, and a brief explanation of the methodology employed.

The introduction opens with a comprehensive background of the study, elaborating on the actual issue being investigated. This should be supported by relevant preliminary findings derived from both library research and field observations, as well as by previous studies that have addressed similar or related topics. The author must clearly articulate the novelty of the

current study in relation to those prior investigations, highlighting what distinguishes the present research within its academic context.

Following this, the author should state either the formulation of the research problem or the objectives of the study, depending on the structural preference of the article. This should be accompanied by an explanation of the theoretical and practical significance of the research in the relevant field of knowledge.

The theoretical framework used to analyze or address the problem must also be clearly presented. It should be drawn from credible and authoritative sources, and its relevance to the study's focus must be well justified. For instance, in the field of applied linguistics, Mahboob & Knight (2010) state that "Applicable linguistics is an approach to language that takes everyday real-life language-related problems — both theoretical and practical — in diverse social, professional and academic contexts as a starting point and then develops and contributes to a theoretical model of language that can respond to and is applicable in the context." (p. 1). This theory serves as an important foundation in applied linguistics as it links real-world language problems with relevant theories that can be applied across various contexts.

The introduction should then provide a concise yet informative description of the methodology used in the study. This includes a clarification of the research approach, whether qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods; the type of research, such as descriptive or analytical; the sources of data, which may include written texts, interviews, or field recordings; the techniques used to collect data, such as observation, documentation, or note-taking; and finally, the analytical tools applied to interpret the data, such as content analysis, or statistical procedures. This brief methodological overview is meant to give the reader sufficient context.

In terms of formatting, the Introduction should be written using Cambria font, 11-point size, with single line spacing. A 3-point spacing should be applied specifically at the after of each paragraph. The ideal length of this section is between two and six pages. Meanwhile, the manuscript should contain 6000-8000 words in total, including all components such as abstract, introduction, results and discussion, tables, figures, conclusion, and references. All references must be cited according to the APA 7th edition style. Direct quotations must appear within double quotation marks and be accompanied by the specific page number from which the quotation is taken. For example, when directly quoting Labov (1972), one should write: "The most important finding of sociolinguistic work is that the variation we observe is not free variation" (p. 271). This indicates that language variation has systematic and predictable patterns. Paraphrased ideas must also be cited accurately, such as: Sociolinguistic research has shown that language variation does not occur randomly but follows structured social patterns (Labov, 1972). This concept forms the basis for the modern understanding of the relationship between language and society. All sources cited in the text, whether through direct quotation or paraphrase, must be included in the reference list at the end of the manuscript.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (UPPERCASE, 11pt)

Results present the data obtained from the research. These data may be displayed in the form of tables or concise and informative narratives. Following the presentation of data, the subsequent stage involves analysis using the theories elaborated upon in the Introduction section. This analysis is conducted internally, meaning it is derived solely from the data collected and the researcher's interpretation based on the theoretical framework previously discussed, while minimizing the inclusion of other theories not mentioned earlier.

Furthermore, data presentation and analysis may also be conducted simultaneously. In this approach, researchers present the data while directly analyzing it within a coherent and structured narrative. This integrated presentation and analysis aims to clarify the relationship between empirical findings and the theoretical framework employed, thus allowing readers to easily follow the researcher's line of reasoning.

Analyses may also be performed using a newly developed conceptual framework proposed by the researcher or through the integration of several theoretical perspectives, particularly when employing a qualitative grounded theory or qualitative verificative approach.

After the analysis process, the results are discussed in relation to previous studies outlined in the Introduction. Additionally, the researcher may compare the findings with the employed theory, opposing theories, or other theories within the same field of study. Based on this discussion, the researcher identifies new findings emerging from the study. In general, the novelty may take the form of a rejection of prior theories or findings, a reinforcement of existing knowledge, or an integration of diverse research results and relevant theories. This novelty might also involve the rediscovery of concepts previously addressed but presented within a different context or perspective.

The discussion may also be supplemented by both theoretical and practical implications derived from the research findings, contributing to the advancement of knowledge and providing benefits for practitioners, institutions, or other relevant stakeholders.

Technically, the presentation of Results and Discussion may be organized in the form of Subchapters and Sub-subchapters, accompanied by tables, figures, diagrams, mind maps, or other data visualization tools as necessary. The technical guidelines for manuscript writing are as follows:

Subchapters (Sentence case, cambria 11pt)

The results of the study should be written in the form of subchapters, with no numbering required. The title of each subchapter should be written in capital letters for the initial word of each major term.

Sub-subchapters (Sentence case, Italic, cambria 11pt)

If there is a sub-subchapter within a subchapter, it should be formatted with capital letters for the initial letter of each significant word and italicized.

Discussion (Sentence case, cambria 11pt)

The wording of the Discussion section must be adjusted to rationalize the research findings. In this section, the use of subchapters is strictly prohibited.

Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be centered and numbered consecutively. The caption should be typed in lowercase, centered, numbered, and single-spaced. It must include a brief title (not placed within the figure itself) and a concise description of the illustration. The font size for figure and table captions should be Cambria, 10 pt.

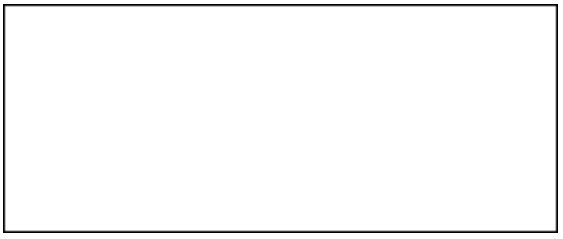
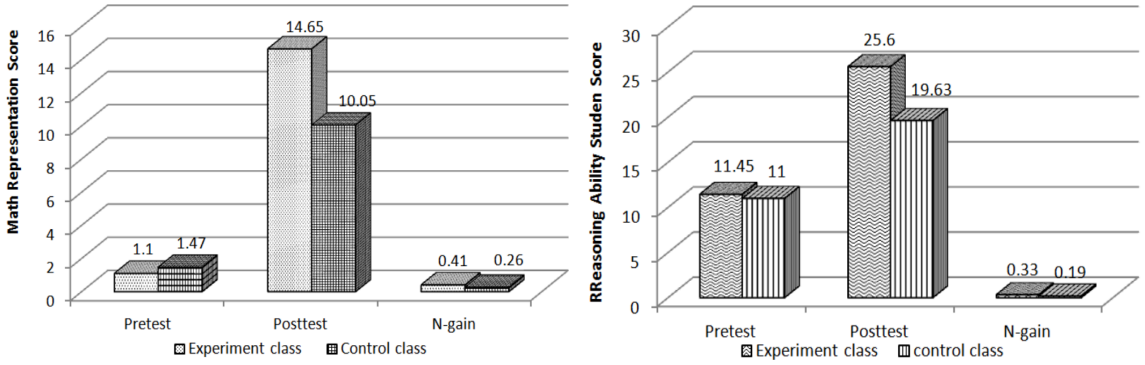


Figure 1. Figure's description/caption



(a) (b)

Figure 2. Figure's description for (a) first figure and (b) next figure

Tabel 1. Internal consistency reliability of biology test

No.	Indicator	Value
1	First List (10pt)	60
2	Next List	50
3	Last List	0.67
4	…..	0.56
5	…..	0.4

Note: Additional notes in the form of abbreviations or other (10pt)

CONCLUSION (UPPERCASE, CAMBRIA 11pt)

The conclusion is a brief summary of the findings and discussion, aligned with the research problem or research objectives. It is highly recommended to avoid restating statements from the previous sections. The conclusion should not be presented in bullet points but written in a narrative form, consisting of a maximum of one paragraph. Subsequently, in a separate paragraph, the author should concisely explain the limitations of the study and provide recommendations for future researchers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (UPPERCASE, CAMBRIA 11pt)

If applicable, the researcher may include an acknowledgment and expression of appreciation to those who have directly assisted in the research process. This acknowledgement should be written in a single sentence.

REFERENCES (UPPERCASE, 11pt)

Every source cited in the body of the article must appear in the References, and all sources listed in the References must be cited within the article. The references used are recommended to be recent publications (within the last 10 years). The cited sources should be primary sources in the form of journal articles, proceedings, research reports, including theses and dissertations. Citations from journal articles must constitute at least 80% of the total references used. The References should be arranged alphabetically and chronologically, using Cambria font, 11 pt, justified alignment, single line spacing, 3 pt spacing after, and formatted with a hanging indent. Each reference must be verified for accuracy against the original source (author's name, volume, issue, year, and DOI number if available). It is recommended to use reference management applications such as ZOTERO or MENDELEY. Use previously published articles in this journal as models for reference writing. The citation and reference style must follow the guidelines of the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition. If the title of reference is written in a language other than English, the title should first be **translated into English**. The original title should then be provided in square brackets ([]).

Sample:

Alamsyah, R. (2018). *Critical discourse analysis of cigarette advertisements on Indonesian television [Analisis wacana kritis iklan rokok di televisi Indonesia]* [Unpublished master's thesis]. Universitas Sebelas Maret. ←**Theses or dissertations If unpublished in a repository**

Alnafisah, N. (2001). Language, culture, and education: A sociolinguistic perspective. In M. L. S. Simatupang (Ed.), *Linguistics and language education in Indonesia: A collection of readings* (pp. 67–85). Indonesia University Press. ← **Edited book chapter**

Alwasilah, A. C. (2020, October 14). APA style introduction. *APA Style*. https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines ← **Web pages**

Holmes, J. (2005). Politeness strategies in New Zealand English. *Journal of Pragmatics, 37*(2), 255–278. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2004.06.001 ← **Journal articles**

Indonesian Linguistic Society [@ils_official]. (2023, July 10). Today we launch our new webinar series on forensic linguistics. Join us every Friday! [Status update]. *Facebook*. https://facebook.com/ils_official/posts/10123456789 ← **Social media posts**

Kramsch, C. (1998). *Language and culture*. Oxford University Press. ← **Books**

Sutanto, Y. (2020). *Pragmatic transfer in Javanese EFL learners' request strategies* [Master's thesis, Universitas Sebelas Maret]. UNS Repository. https://repository.uns.ac.id/123456 ←**Theses or dissertations if published in a repository**

Widodo, H. P. (2015). Designing genre-based materials for the writing classroom: Theory to practice. In P. Clements, A. Krause, & H. Brown (Eds.), JALT2014 Conference Proceedings (pp. 123–131). JALT. ← **Conference Proceedings**

Yusuf, H. (2022). *The sociolinguistics of online religious discourse* [Unpublished manuscript]. ← **Unpublished Manuscripts**

Interviews. Not included in the reference list. Cite only in the text. Example (in-text): (A. Hidayat, personal communication, March 5, 2023)

Observations or Field Notes. Not included in the reference list. Cite only in the text. Example (in-text): (Field notes, May 12, 2023)

In-Text Citations. For paraphrasing: (a) Narrative style: Saussure (1998) stated that culture plays a vital role in language learning, and (b)Parenthetical style: (Saussure, 1998). For direct quotations: (a)Narrative: Saussure (1998) wrote that "language expresses, embodies and symbolizes cultural reality" (p. 3), and (b) Parenthetical: (Saussure, 1998, p. 3). For works with three or more authors: (Saussure et al., 2025).

Note 1: For articles written in English, the formatting of reference titles must adhere to the APA 7th Edition guidelines, in which capitalization is applied only to the first word of the title, the first word following punctuation marks (such as a colon or period), and to proper nouns or specific terms that require capitalization.

Note 2: Arabic text that appears within a mixed paragraph (not a full paragraph in Arabic) must be transliterated using the **ALA-LC Arabic Romanization system (2012 version)**, in accordance with CMES journal guidelines, as outlined in the official Library of Congress manual available at https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romanization/arabic.pdf