The Title Should Summarize the Main Idea or Ideas of Your Paper

Author's Name^{1*}

Author's Name²

Author's Name³

Author's Email Address¹

Author's E Author's Email Address²

Author's Email Address³

¹Name of Department, Name of Faculty, Name of University, Name of City Post Code, NAME OF COUNTRY

²Name of Department, Name of Faculty, Name of University, Name of City Post Code, NAME OF COUNTRY

	Doi:		
Date of Submission:	Date of Acceptance:	Date of Publish:	
!	!	!	

Abstract

All articles must be written in English. The abstract should concisely describe the content and scope of your paper and identify the objective(s), its methodology and its findings, conclusions, and implication of study. It should be about 200 words (minimum) and 250 words (maximum), followed by three to five keywords related to your article.

Keyword: Keyword; keyword; keyword; keyword.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indent the first line of every paragraph by 1 cm. State the objectives of your work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explicitly state the gap in the literature, which signifies the significance of your research. Submissions should be between 5000-8000 (including abstract, table(s), figure(s) and references).

Upon receipt of paper submission, the Editor sends an e-mail of confirmation to the corresponding author within a week. If you fail to receive this confirmation, your submission/email may be missed. No submission charge should be paid at this stage. We use double-blind system for peer-review; both reviewers and authors' identities remain anonymous. The paper will be peer-reviewed by two experts. The review process may take 10 Days. Notification of the result of review is by e-mail.

You must revise paper according to the feedback and suggestions by reviewers. Upon acceptance, a publication fee of XXXXX USD for international author is to be

paid to the journal. After publication, the corresponding author will receive an email of notification on e-journal in PDF that is available on the journal's webpage, and free of charge for download.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Include the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to your topic. A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated.

2.1. Sub Heading 1

The reference list should be arranged alphabetically following the guidelines of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.). For example:

- 1 author (Clarke, 2010)
- 2 authors (Lightbown & Spada, 1993)
- 3 and more authors (Reid et al., 1989)

2.1.1 Sub heading 2

Short quotations (less than 40 words):

Deterding (1997, p. 54) said that "connected speech represents somewhat more natural data than the rather artificial vowels derived from specially articulated citation speech".

Long quotations (more than 40 words):

From the acoustic standpoint, even the sounds of words used by a speaker are one of the forms of his or her identity. Accordingly, Jacobi (2009) explained that:

Along with communicating meaning, the acoustic signal is a product of physical properties and changes, as well as of more generally all those factors that form the identity of the speaker, such as social affiliation or family origin. The choice of words but also the way they are realized differs from speaker to speaker, as well as within a speaker. Even more, from an acoustic point of view, each utterance is unique. (Jacobi, 2009, p. 2).

When paraphrasing a source that is not your own, be sure to represent the author's information or opinions accurately and in your own words. Even when paraphrasing an author's work, you still must provide a citation to that work. When directly quoting an author's work, provide citation marks at the beginning till the end

of the citation, and page number is necessary to be noted besides the name of the author and year of publication.

3. METHODS

Provide sufficient detail to allow your work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

4. RESULTS (or, this section may be combined with DISCUSSION)

Present the results of your work. Use graphs and tables if appropriate, but also summarize your main findings in the text. Do NOT discuss the results or speculate as to why something happened; that goes in the Discussion.

4.1 Sub Heading 1

For Tables, the title size is 12 and the content size is 10. Number the tables subsequently throughout your article and the title is written above the table (see Table 1 for example).

Table 1. Results of the study.				
Indicators	Result A	Result B	Implication	
Analysis 1	1	5	Valid	
Analysis 2	2	6	Valid	
Analysis 3	3	7	Valid	
Analysis 4	4	8	Valid	
Total	910			

Table 1. Results of the study.

4.1.1 Sub heading 2

For Figures, the title size is 12 and the content size (if any) is 10. Number the figures subsequently throughout your article and the title is written below the figure (see Figure 1 for example).

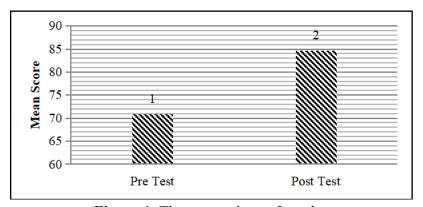


Figure 1. The comparison of results.

5. DISCUSSION (this section may be combined with RESULTS)

Highlight the most significant results, but do not repeat what has been written in the Results section. The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated and to explain any new understanding or insights that emerged as a result of your study of the problem. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate.

Please note that all names/references mentioned in the text/article, they should be listed in the References section. Names that are not mentioned in the text/article, they should be removed from the References section.

6. CONCLUSION

Provide the conclusion to your study, and final words on the value of your analysis, research, or paper. Limitations of your study should be addressed. Recommendations for future research related to your topic should also be mentioned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (optional)

Give credit to funding bodies and departments that have been of help during the project, for instance by supporting it financially.

REFERENCES (follow the APA 7th style)

- Akmal, S. (2011, March 13). Nasib Bahasa Aceh di tengah euforia nasionalisme Keacehan [The fate of the Acehnese language amidst the euphoria of Acehnese nationalism]. *Serambi Indonesia*, p. 1. printed newspaper
- Amery, R. (2019). Language is more than communication: Why we should maintain the mother tongue and promote linguistic diversity. *Proceedings of the 2nd English Education International Conference* (pp. 1-5). Universitas Syiah Kuala. conference proceedings
- Andrewes, S. (2003). Group work vs. whole-class activities. http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/articles/group-work-v-whole-class-activities - online text/reading
- Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R., & Byrne, D. (2009). *Social psychology*, 12th ed. Pearson/Allyn and Bacon. book
- Lee, E. M., & Lim, L. (2000). Diphthongs in Singaporean English: Their realizations across different formality levels, and some attitudes of listeners towards them. In A. Brown, D. Deterding & E. L. Low (Eds). *The English language in Singapore: Research on pronunciation* (pp. 101-111). Singapore Association for Applied Linguistics. chapter book
- Lightfoot, A. (2013, March 26). Mentors support children with limited English but 'gaps' in specialist skills remain. *The Guardian*.

https://www.theguardian.com/education/2013/mar/26/english-language-support-uk-schools—online newspaper

- Muthalib, K. A. (2017). Dialect features of Leupueng children: a study of dialect in post tsunami Aceh [Doctoral dissertation, Deakin University]. Victoria. dissertation
- Yusuf, Y. Q., Pillai, S., & Mohd. Ali, N.T.A. (2013). Speaking Acehnese in Malaysia. Language and Communication, 33(1), 50-60. – journal

APPENDICES (optional)

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.