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INTRODUCTION

Introduction includes background issues as well as benefits and rationalization of activities (research). The objectives of the activity and problem-solving plan are presented in this section as well as relevant research. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

METHOD

The research method describes the design of activities, scope or objects, materials and main tools, places, data collection techniques, operational definitions of research variables, and analysis techniques. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

RESULT

The findings of the study are presented in the Results section. The final result should be clear and succinct. It contains numbers, tables, and graphs (e.g., charts and graphs). This section's material should be presented and delivered to the reader objectively, factually, and without expressing personal viewpoint. Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. The following is the example of writing tables and figures. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

Table 1. An example of a table

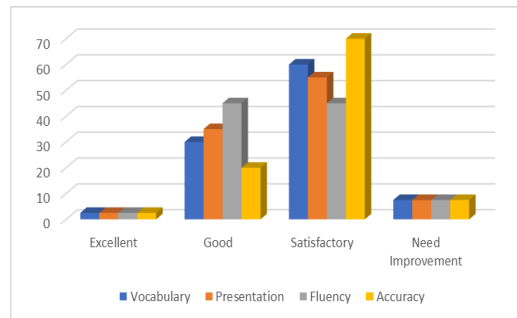| An example of a column heading	Column A	Column B
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

Figure 1. Speaking performance during short-talk assessment

DISCUSSION

In the Discussion section, the study's findings are explored, explained, and interpreted. This section should focus on the relevance of the study's findings rather than repeating them. It is also customary to combine the Results and Discussion sections. Extensive citations and discussion of published material should be avoided. The findings are analyzed to see if the study's hypotheses were confirmed. This part allows you to give your interpretation of the results and explain what they signify. If the results differ from what the hypotheses expected, you must offer speculative explanations for the discrepancy. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

CONCLUSION

A concise Conclusions section should summarize the study's primary findings, rather than merely repeating previous parts. After the reader has done reading the article, the conclusion should assist them comprehend why your study is important to them. A conclusion is a synthesis of essential themes, not just a recap of the main subjects addressed or a re-statement of your research problem. It is critical that the conclusion should not leave any unanswered questions. [Times New Roman, 11, normal]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Optional)

Acknowledgment is summarized as expressions of gratitude for the author to the promoter team/advisory team, and those who have assisted in the research and the funders.

REFERENCES

Please double-check that the reference list has all of the references mentioned in the text (and vice versa). Personal correspondence and unpublished results are not suggested for the reference list, although they may be mentioned in the text. When a reference is cited as 'in press,' it means the item has been approved for publication. Refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition, ISBN 978-1-4338-0561-5. The list of references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary.

Example:

Bankole, merey adenike, & Ayoola, M. O. (2014). Mood and Modality in Christian Magazines: A Systemic Functional Analysis of Christian Women Mirror. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 4(14), 138–149.

Dörnyei, Z. (2007a). Creating a motivating classroom environment. In J. Cummins & C. Davison (Eds.), International handbook of English language teaching (pp. 719-731). New York, NY: Springer.

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