LISANIYA: ADVANCED STUDIES ON ARABIC LANGUAGE TEACHING
Vol. …, No. …, …-… (…)
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Title [Lato 14 pt, Bold]

The title should be informative and be written both briefly and clearly. It cannot diverse multiple interpretations. It has to be pinpointed with the issues that will be discussed. The beginning word is written in the capital case and symmetrically. The title does not contain any uncommon abbreviation. The title should be written in a maximum of 30 words, in 14pt-sized font, with a bold selection.

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Next Authors (if any)

ABSTRACT
This Abstract section should be typed in *Lato* and *a font size of 10 pt while the number of words is around* 200-250. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible and should be composed of a problem statement, method, scientific findings, and implications. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph. Keywords are min 3 words and max. 5 words using the font Lato 10 pt.

HISTORY
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Recommended citation: ..... (.....). ..... *Lisaniya: Advanced Studies on Arabic Language Teaching*, … (…), …-…

1. INTRODUCTION

The article should be between 4.000-6.000 words including abstract and references, 1-spaced, and 12-point *Lato* font. The purpose of the INTRODUCTION section, as the

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word itself indicates, is to provide readers with an introductory background to the study and, hence, to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the current investigation. The introduction must, therefore, contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background of the problem that the authors investigate. It should give readers enough information to understand and consider authors' specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework or broader relevant discussion. While placing the current work in a wider context, authors should state clearly the position of the current research among previous relevant research(es) in the literature review (state of the art) as the basis of the brand-new research questions. The scientific article format does not allow writing down the references as in the research report. They should be represented in the literature review to show the brand-new scientific article. Besides, all background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited so that the novelty, originality, and state-of-the-art of the current research are known. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article writing should be stated, as well as its basic argument or hypothesis. The length of the INTRODUCTION section is 15—20 % of the total manuscript.

2. METHOD

The Method section contains enough information to enable the readers to understand what practically was done. Avoid giving too long a conceptual explanation about what a particular method, approach, or research type means. Instead, accentuate the explanation of how the data was obtained, coded, and analyzed. This is also the space in which the authors, if necessary, can explain reasons for choosing any specific theoretical framework for the current research they are doing. The length of the METHOD section is 10—15 % of the total manuscript.

3. RESULT

The results of the study contain exposure to the results of data analysis. Describe the results of the study according to the objectives/problems studied and the procedures outlined in the methods section. The results of data analysis presented are in the form of patterns, characteristics, statistical analysis, hypothesis testing, and others according to the characteristics of the research. Include the necessary tables, diagrams, drawings, or quotations so that the visualization of the research results is easy for the reader to understand. The Result sections can be arranged in subheadings using the following system.

a. Subheading 1

i) Subheading 2

a) Subheading 3

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

Table 1. Types of Transitivity Process in the Speeches of King Salman

No	Process	Frequency	Percentage
1	Material	42	44.6%
2	Mental	17	18.1%
3	Verbal	23	24.5%
4	Relational	9	9.6%
5	Behavioural	3	3.2%
6	Existential	0	0%
	Amount	94	100%

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. Visual Evidence Strategy in *al-Hakirz al-Muslimun* Hacktivism Discourse

4. DISCUSSION

The discussion is the most important aspect of the entire research section and should be given the most space. The discussion contains the meaning of the research results that have been described. What does the analysis of the data that has been generated in the results section mean? This part of the discussion is the most important part of the article so the author is asked to provide a complete and clear discussion. The discussion should show the novelty and significant findings of the research conducted. The discussion was carried out by (1) interpreting research findings, (2) integrating findings

in the structure of science, (3) revealing new findings (new theories or modifications of existing theories), and (4) explaining the implications of findings in theory and practical terms. Use the latest research results from journals reputable to discuss the findings of the study. Length of exposure to research RESULTS and DISCUSSION between 50-60 % of the total length of the article.

5. CONCLUSION

Instead of replicating any part from the Abstract or Result and Discussion section, this part states what the authors think the data implies and means and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question of the article concerning the broader discussion of the theme. Limitations of the current study, as well as suggestions for further relevant research, should also be mentioned here. This section should neither offer any reasons for those particular conclusions—as it should have been presented in the Discussion section. By only looking at the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated, discovered, and contributed, even though the specific details would not be known. The conclusion length is a maximum of 5% of the total manuscript length.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors might express appreciation and gratitude for physical and moral help during the article's writing process, from data compilation to publication. This is valid for both individuals and institutions, such as respondents or funding providers.

7. AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Specify the contribution of each author of your manuscript. A distinction is made between several types of contributions: conceived and designed the analysis; collected the data; contributed data or analysis tools; performed the analysis; wrote the paper; translated and proofread the paper.

For each author of your manuscript, please indicate the types of contributions the author has made. An author may have made more than one type of contribution. If an author has made a contribution that is not covered by the five pre-defined contribution types, then please provide a statement summarizing the author's contribution.

8. REFERENCES

References of the manuscript must be up to date (in the last 10 years and minimum). At a minimum, there use 30 references (80% of them are from primary sources/reputable academic journals) accessible by everyone. Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. All references should be cited within the text; otherwise, these references will be automatically removed. Writing a bibliography should use a reference manager application such as Mendeley using the APA Style 7th Edition.

9. AUTHORS' SHORT BIODATA

Insert a short biodata of the first author (max 60 words per author). See the example

below.

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