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MANDATORY REVISION REPORT TEMPLATE (for Revised Manuscripts) v31-10-25

Instructions for Authors:

1. Copy this table into “Revision Report” document. Example entries are supplied. Remove them with your own details, and feel free to add more entries. Include the submission number in the name of the file, round of revision (R1, R2, etc), and date of submission (dd-mm-yy) of the revised manuscript. [Revision Report 63881 R1 31-10-2025.docx].
2. Quote the reviewer’s original feedback or question exactly as given. Make sure all feedback from ALL REVIEWERS were accounted for.
3. Describe clearly how you have revised the paper.
4. Specify the page number and paragraph number (or section heading) where the revision appears.
5. Highlight all revised text in the revised manuscript in yellow. Use the comment function to incorporate reviewers’ comments and your responses.
6. If a suggestion is not followed, provide a brief justification in the “Author’s Response” column.

No.	Reviewer’s Comment / Question	Author’s Response / Action Taken	Page No.	Paragraph / Section
1	“The introduction does not clearly state the research gap. Please identify what specific issue in previous studies your work addresses.”	Added a sentence clarifying the research gap, highlighting lack of corpus-based evidence in prior idiom studies. The revision is highlighted in yellow.	2	Last paragraph of Introduction
2	“Clarify how participants were selected and whether ethical clearance was obtained.”	Added explanation of participant selection (purposive sampling) and noted ethics approval. Highlighted in yellow.	5	2nd paragraph of Methodology
3	“Consider adding a statistical justification for your sample size.”	Added subsection 'Sample Size Determination' explaining power analysis using G*Power. Highlighted in yellow.	6	New subsection

Additional Reminders:

- Submit this table with both the highlighted and clean versions of your manuscript. Feel free to emphasise your revision, when necessary, with another orthographic marker (e.g. in bold). In some cases, a reviewer might supply feedback on heading or sub headings instead of pinpointing the exact segment to revise. In this case, you will need to locate the segment, implement the revision, and mark it as instructed earlier. Your response should be made as a reply in the comment, and begins with AUTHOR.
- Avoid vague responses (e.g., 'Done'). Describe what exactly was changed.
- Ensure page/paragraph references match the clean version.

Sample manuscript excerpt **(before revision)**

1. Introduction

Idiomatic expressions have been widely discussed in linguistic and cultural research due to their figurative meanings and sociocultural functions. Studies in English, Chinese, and Japanese have explored idioms as reflections of cultural cognition and metaphorical mapping (Kövecses, 2010; Li, 2018; Sato, 2021).

In the Indonesian context, research on idioms has primarily focused on semantic interpretation and cultural symbolism (Rahman, 2017; Wibowo, 2019). However, previous studies have examined idiomatic expressions from various perspectives. This study aims to analyze animal-related idioms in Indonesian from a corpus-based perspective, focusing on their semantic domains and frequency distribution.

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Idiomatic expressions have been widely discussed in linguistic and cultural research due to their figurative meanings and sociocultural functions. Studies in English, Chinese, and Japanese have explored idioms as reflections of cultural cognition and metaphorical mapping (Kövecses, 2010; Li, 2018; Sato, 2021).

In the Indonesian context, research on idioms has primarily focused on semantic interpretation and cultural symbolism (Rahman, 2017; Wibowo, 2019). However, previous studies have examined idiomatic expressions from various perspectives, **yet few have provided corpus-based evidence on their distribution and usage in Indonesian.** The absence of empirical, data-driven studies has limited our understanding of how frequently idioms occur and in what types of discourse they appear. **This gap suggests a need to complement qualitative analyses with quantitative corpus approaches to achieve a more comprehensive picture of idiomatic usage.**

Accordingly, this study aims to analyze animal-related idioms in Indonesian from a corpus-based perspective, focusing on their semantic domains and frequency distribution. **By identifying which idioms are more common, how they are semantically categorized, and what sentiments they convey, this study seeks to provide a systematic, data-oriented contribution to idiom research in Indonesian.**