

Article Title

Computational Thinking Integration into EFL Learning: A Systematic Literature Review

Article History:

Received : dd/mm/yyyy

Revised : dd/mm/yyyy

Accepted : dd/mm/yyyy

Available Online:

dd/mm/yyyy

**Authors should not modify the article history section.*

Keywords:

3–5 keywords, separated

by comma

Times New Roman size 10

Left margin

ABSTRACT

The abstract is a shortened version of the paper. The abstract follows the following pattern: general statement about the importance of the topic, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, objective(s) of the study, method, main results, and the significance of the results. Citations and reference sources should be avoided in the abstract. (Written in English, Tahoma 10-pt, 100–200 words, single-spaced, in a justified paragraph format).

The author must insert a page break, and the Introduction should start at the next page.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the general and the specific background of the problem, identification of the gap(s) in the literature and the gap the study was designed to fill, the research objectives. The general background is provided in the first paragraph. It describes a broad context for the study by providing a general introduction to the field.

The specific background presents a complete picture of the state of the field through a short literature review. *(For a quantitative research, the review here focuses on what previous studies have revealed about the topic, leading to the gaps' identification. Detailed review is presented independently in the Literature Review section. But a qualitative research, can place the 'complete literature review' here. Thus, it will have no independent Literature Review section).* The literature review helps explain how the study was built on previous works. Thus, other studies that have addressed similar themes are discussed comprehensively, to provide readers with a clear picture of what is already known about the topic (SOTA). The Description of the current state of the field helps readers understand the thought process in designing the study, and the logical steps that led the authors to formulate the main question addressed by the study.

Although the specific context of the study has led naturally to an understanding of the gap in knowledge that the study addresses, stating the research gap is often useful for the sake of clarity. It is common to do so by including a sentence just prior to the last paragraph of the introduction that begins: 'However, it remains unclear...' or 'However, it is still unknown...'

Then, to ensure the recency and relevance of the study with the current state-of-the-art (SOTA), the author needs to explain the significance of the research. It can be one or more of (1) the potential importance, relevance, or impact of research findings; (2) how the research contributes to existing knowledge or fills gaps in a field; and (3) the benefits to science, society, and others from the research.

The final element of the introduction section is a clear statement of the primary objective of the study. In qualitative research, this will generally be the main overarching question(s) the study sought to answer; in quantitative research, this may be a formal hypothesis; but in other cases, this may be a goal. Regardless of the form it takes, it is important to state the study aim clearly, ideally in the final paragraph of the introduction, to help ensure that readers clearly understand the specific purpose of the study before going on to read about it in greater detail in the sections that follow.

(The introduction section should be written using Tahoma 10 pt. with 1 spacing and justified. The beginning of every new paragraph must be indented 1 cm. All referred sources must be cited in the references using the 7th edition APA style. Employing Mendeley or Zotero apps is recommended).

LITERATURE REVIEW (Capital letters, bold)

Literature review is typically a mandatory part of quantitative research articles. In qualitative research articles, the literature review may be included in the introduction section, if the literature provides a useful backdrop for the problem or issue that has led to the need for the study, such as who has been writing about it, who has studied it, and who has indicated the importance of studying the issue. Some others present it as a distinct section, particularly if the studies are theory-oriented, such as ethnography, critical theory, or studies with a transformative aim, which require the researchers to locate the theory discussion and literature in a separate section. Thus, this section compulsory for quantitative research but optional for qualitative research.

This section surveys, summarizes, discusses and synthesizes key scholarly sources on a topic. It provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing you to identify relevant theories, methods,

and gaps in the existing research that the researchers can apply to their study, particularly in developing the research questions and discussing the research findings. The sources covered in the review can include journal articles, books, government reports, websites, etc.

(The literature review should be written in continuous essay form with single-spaced and justified paragraph using Tahoma 10 pt. No numbering and bullets. The beginning of every new paragraph must be indented 1 cm. This section' subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold and 10 pt. The sub-subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold, italic, and 10 pt. See the following).

Subheading 1 (Sentence case, bold, left margin)

Sub-subheading 1.1 (Sentence case, bold and italic, left margin)

Sub-subheading 1.2 (Sentence case, bold and italic, left margin)

Sub-subheading 1.3 (Sentence case, bold and italic, left margin)

Subheading 2 (Sentence case, bold, left margin)

Sub-subheading 2.1 (Sentence case, bold and italic, left margin)

Sub-subheading 2.2 (Sentence case, bold and italic, left margin)

RESEARCH METHODS

The Method section is a comprehensive description of how the study was conducted. It enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the research methodology. It should also provide details necessary for other researchers to replicate or duplicate the study. Furthermore, it includes research design, population and sample (quantitative) or participants (qualitative), the research procedure, data sources, instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis methods/techniques. *(This section should be written using Tahoma 10 pt. with single spacing in justified paragraphs. The beginning of every new paragraph must be indented 1 cm. This section' subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold and 10 pt. The sub-subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold, italic, and 10 pt. See the following).*

Research Design

(Explain the research design chosen, e.g., experimental, survey, mixed methods, and why it is appropriate for the research question(s) and objectives. Then, discuss any alternative research designs considered and why they were not chosen).

Population and Sample (Quantitative)/Participants (Qualitative)

Describe the research population and sample/participants, and explain how the sample/participants were selected.

Data Collection Methods and Instruments

(Describe the methods, e.g., tests, surveys, interviews and the instruments—questionnaire, tests, etc., used to collect the data. Then, explain how the data collection methods and instruments were chosen and why they are appropriate for the research question(s) and objectives).

Data Collection Procedures

(Detail any procedures used for data collection)

Data Analysis Methods

(Describe the methods used to analyze the data, such as statistical analysis, content analysis, and explain how the data analysis methods were chosen and why they are appropriate for the research question(s) and objectives. Then, succinctly describe the procedures or software used for data analysis).

FINDINGS

In this section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes relevant, and visually attractive tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs). Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Table 1. Sample of Tables

Research			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Content 1	12%	7%	2%
Content 2	9%	8%	3%
Content 3	7%	9%	4%

An explanatory paragraph should follow the table. Tables in the manuscript should be visualizing data summaries or findings instead of displaying raw data. Tables taken from other sources must be cited by stating the author and the publication year of the source material. The source material itself must be mentioned in the references, following the 7th edition APA style.

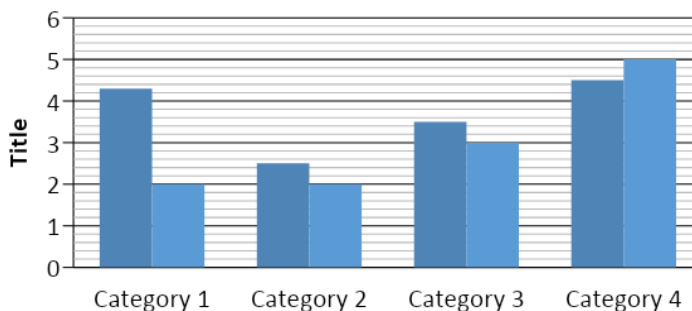


Figure 1. Clear Line Drawings are Essential

An explanatory paragraph should follow a figure/image. Figures/images in the manuscript should be visualizing data summaries or findings instead of displaying raw data. The size of the figures/images should be within the margins of the page. Figures/images taken from other sources must be cited by stating the author and the publication year of the source material. The source material itself must be mentioned in the references, following the 7th edition APA style.

(The findings section should be written using Tahoma 10 pt. with a single spacing and justified paragraph. The beginning of every new paragraph must be indented 1 cm. This section subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold, and 10 pt. The sub-subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold, italic, and 10 pt.).

DISCUSSION

This section should explore the significance of the results of the study. It allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results by relating each point to relevant theory and previous studies' findings. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

This section also presents a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings, through which you state why the problem is important; what larger issues, and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

(The discussion section should be written using Times New Roman size 11 with a single spacing and justified paragraph. The beginning of every new paragraph must be indented 1 cm. This section' subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold and 10 pt. The sub-subheadings are arranged without numbers, sentence case, bold, italic, and 10 pt.).

(Quantitative research articles typically separate the findings and discussion sections. By reading the findings and discussion separately, readers can get every point more easily as each of the finding and discussion section are presented holistically. Yet, some quantitative research articles, particularly exploratory studies that have an evaluative purpose based on quality indicators taken from the literature review, combine them into "Findings and Discussion" section to make it easier to read).

CONCLUSION

This section encompasses the conclusion of the study as well as suggestions and recommendations. *(The concluding paragraphs should be written using Tahoma 10 pt. with single spacing in justified paragraph, and the beginning of the paragraph must be indented 1 cm).*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is an optional section in the manuscript and is *included in the manuscript only after acceptance for publication*. This section is dedicated to expressing gratitude for individuals or organizations that have provided financial support for the research. Please refrain from expressing gratitude to anyone other than the financial support provider in this section. *(This section follows the formatting of Tahoma 10 pt. with single spacing in justified paragraphs).*

REFERENCES

Including all sources mentioned in the manuscript in the references is necessary. All sources stated in the references must also be cited in the manuscript. The minimum requirement is to have 10 references with 80% primary sources coming from print or electronic reputable journals. The referred sources from the recent 7 years are recommended, except for classical references used for historical research purposes. Authors are suggested to include at least one publication from JET, which aligns with your paper's topic. Besides demonstrating your engagement with the existing body of work within JET's community and ensuring that your work contributes to and dialogues with ongoing scholarly discussions addressed in JET, it extends the possibility of your work being cited. Citations and references are written in APA 7th edition style, with sources arranged in alphabetical order. Authors are encouraged to utilize reference management software (e.g., Mendeley or Zotero) to assist them in writing citations and references.

APPENDIX A

Subject of the Appendix (Title Case Heading, Tahoma 10 pt)

Content: Tahoma 10 pt, single spacing

APPENDIX B

Subject of the Appendix (Title Case Heading, Tahoma 10 pt)

Content: Tahoma 10 pt, single spacing