



The Title Must be Concise, Informative, and Not Exceed 15 Words (Cambria 14 Bold, Capitalize Each Word)

Author ^[1], Author ^[2], Author ^[3] (Cambria 11 Bold)

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First Received: (the date you send the manuscript; completed by editor); Final Proof Received: (the date you send the final version; completed by editor); Accepted: (completed by editor)

Abstract

The abstract should be 350-400 words, written in Cambria 11 with 1.0 line spacing. The page layout must follow a mirror margin format with the following settings: top 2.54 cm, inside 2.54 cm, bottom 2.54 cm, and outside 2 cm, with an indent at the beginning of each paragraph. Authors are required to write an abstract which describes the Background, Objective, Methods, Findings, and Contribution/Implications of the study to ensure clarity and coherence. Citations are not allowed in the abstract. Starting with the background of the study, this section provides context for the study by highlighting the importance of the topic and the reasons for conducting the research. It introduces the overarching issue or problem and sets the stage for the reader to understand the significance of the study. Essentially, it answers the question: "Why is this study important?". Following the contextual background, the objective of the study is introduced to outline the main goals or aims of the study. It clearly states what the researchers intend to achieve or what specific questions they seek to answer. This part answers the question: "What does the study aim to find out or accomplish?" Once the objectives are outlined, the author should describe the method of the research design and the techniques used to gather and analyze data. It includes information about the study's approach (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods), the participants or subjects involved, the tools or instruments used for data collection, and the procedures followed. This section answers the question: "How was the study conducted?" After the method is described, the abstract should narrate the main results or outcomes of the study. It summarizes the key discoveries or insights gained from the research, highlighting the most significant data or trends. This part answers the question: "What did the study find?" Not to mention, the contribution or implications should be elaborated to discuss the broader impact or significance of the study's findings. It explains how the research contributes to the existing body of knowledge and what practical or theoretical implications it has for the field. This section answers the question: "What do the findings mean, and why do they matter?" Each part of the abstract serves a specific purpose and helps to ensure that the information is presented in a clear, organized, and coherent manner.

Keywords: alphabetical; four to six words; separated with semicolon

INTRODUCTION (Cambria 11 Capital Bold) (no numbering)

The background of the study provides an overview of the research topic, explaining its relevance in both academic and practical contexts. It introduces the broader issue and its significance, helping readers understand the motivation behind the study. It includes key references to appropriate work but not a historical or literature review. Establishing the importance of the research topic ensures that the study is seen as relevant and necessary

After elaborating on a general overview of the research topic, the author is expected to describe the linguistic or literary theoretical framework as the analytical foundation of the related linguistic phenomenon. This framework provides the conceptual tools necessary for analyzing the subject matter, offering a structured approach to interpreting data and drawing meaningful conclusions. It should outline key theories, models, or perspectives that inform the study, ensuring that the research is grounded in established academic discourse. Additionally, the theoretical framework helps define the scope of the study by clarifying how specific linguistic or literary principles will be applied to the research questions. By integrating relevant theoretical perspectives, the study gains credibility and coherence, linking the investigation to existing scholarship while also identifying gaps or areas for further exploration.

Following the theoretical foundation, the author should present relevant previous studies related to the research topic. This section highlights key findings from earlier research. It is important to highlight the key findings from previous studies to establish the current state of knowledge. Reviewing existing literature helps identify major trends, theories, and discussions surrounding the topic, providing a solid foundation for the study. By discussing previous research, the author contextualizes the study within the broader academic conversation, showcasing its contribution to the field. This review should be selective and focused, emphasizing studies that are directly related to the research objectives rather than presenting an exhaustive historical account.

Once the previous studies have been reviewed, the research gap and problem statement should be clearly outlined. This section should define the precise goals of the study and explain the specific inquiries it aims to answer. The author can define the specific objectives and research questions that will guide the study. These objectives should align with the identified gaps and contribute to filling them by offering new insights or approaches. Clearly articulating the research problem helps establish the study's significance and direction, ensuring that it remains focused and relevant. Additionally, this step provides a foundation for the chosen methodology, as the research design must align with the objectives to effectively address the identified issues. By framing the study within a well-defined problem statement, the research gains clarity, coherence, and academic value. In some cases, hypotheses might also be introduced, particularly in quantitative research, to predict relationships between variables or outcomes. This part should also demonstrate how the problem statements directly align with the research gap, ensuring that the study fills a meaningful void in the existing literature.

Additionally, literature review is integrated into the Introduction part. The content of non-research-based articles may include some sub-chapters with a free title, depending on the study. Technical terms, acronyms, abbreviations, and symbols should be described clearly. References should use APA 7 style standardization. References must be cited as (Berhanu, 2020; Desalegn, 2016; Esubalew, 2015), (Chomsky, 2013, 2014, 2015), (Chomsky, 2013, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2015; Rizzi, 2016), and (Chomsky, Angel & Dennis, 2017; Edith, 2019). The reference must be organized through the reference manager. The details are at the end of the document. The paper has to be written in Cambria 11 font, mirror margin; top 2.54 cm, inside 2.54 cm, bottom 2.54 cm, outside 2 cm. The header and footer refer to this template. Essays should be at least 6,000 words and no longer than 8,000 words.

METHOD (Cambria 11 Bold) (no numbering)

The method section should provide a practical, step-by-step account of how the research was conducted rather than a theoretical discussion. It must clearly describe the research approach, the subjects involved, the specific procedures followed, the materials and instruments used, and the data collection and analysis processes. Instead of simply outlining methodological concepts, the narration should focus on how these elements were applied practically in the study. This practical explanation ensures transparency and allows for replication while maintaining clarity and conciseness.

ANALYSIS (Cambria 11 Bold) (no numbering)

This section elaborates on the result of the analysis and its discussion, providing a detailed analysis based on the collected data. The results should be clearly structured, often organized under

several subheadings to enhance clarity and readability. To ensure the credibility of the findings, relevant references and supporting information must be incorporated throughout this section. These references help establish connections between the study's results and existing literature, reinforcing the reliability and significance of the research. Additionally, all findings must be backed by sufficient data, whether in the form of statistical evidence, qualitative insights, or other relevant supporting materials.

The discussion section goes beyond merely reporting the results; it critically examines their implications in relation to previous research. It should explore whether the current study aligns with or contradicts the hypotheses and conclusions of earlier studies. If the findings support existing theories or predictions, the discussion should highlight these consistencies and explain their significance. Conversely, if discrepancies arise, the study must clearly articulate the reasons for these differences. Possible factors contributing to contrasting results could include variations in methodology, sample characteristics, research context, or theoretical perspectives. Providing a well-reasoned explanation for these differences ensures that the discussion remains objective and insightful.

Furthermore, the discussion should emphasize the novelty of the study's contributions. This includes highlighting any new theoretical perspectives, methodological advancements, or practical implications that distinguish the research from prior studies. By clearly articulating what the study adds to the existing body of knowledge, the discussion section establishes the research's relevance and impact. If the study challenges previously accepted ideas or introduces an alternative interpretation, it should be explained in a way that encourages further scholarly debate and investigation.

Sub Heading 1(Cambria 11 Bold) (no numbering)

The placement of the picture is like Figure 1, i.e., it is in the middle with the caption below written in Cambria 9 font. The caption has to mention the title and the source of the picture.

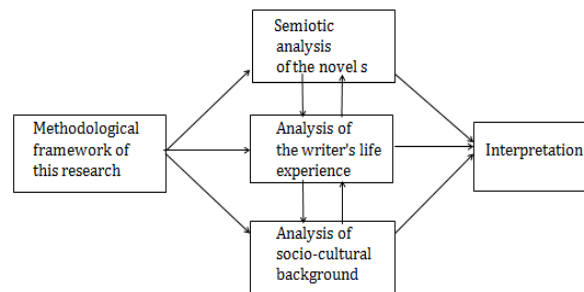


Figure 1. Analysis Diagram (Source: Source name, 2004)

Sub Heading 2(Cambria 11 Bold Italic) (no numbering)

Each table must be typed and consecutively numbered, just like Table 1. The title is above the table in Cambria 9 font, while the source is in the same font.

Table 1. Title	
Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here
Row Name Goes Here	X
Row Name Goes Here	X
Row Name Goes Here	X
Row Name Goes Here	X

Source:

CONCLUSION (Cambria 11 Capital Bold)

The conclusion should provide a concise yet comprehensive summary of the study by restating its primary aim and key findings in a paraphrased manner. Rather than repeating exact statements from previous sections, it should synthesize the main points to highlight the significance

of the research. The conclusion should reinforce how the study contributes to the field, whether by confirming existing theories, introducing new perspectives, or filling identified research gaps. Additionally, it should reflect on the broader implications of the findings, emphasizing their relevance in academic and practical contexts. A well-structured conclusion ensures that readers leave with a clear understanding of the study's purpose and its key contributions.

Beyond summarizing the research, this section should also provide recommendations based on the study's findings. These recommendations may be directed toward future researchers, policymakers, practitioners, or other stakeholders who can benefit from the insights gained. Suggestions for future research should address existing limitations, propose new areas of investigation, or suggest alternative methodologies that could further validate or expand upon the study's results. If the study has practical applications, recommendations should outline how its findings can be implemented in real-world scenarios. By offering thoughtful and constructive recommendations, this section ensures that the research remains relevant and serves as a foundation for further scholarly exploration and practical advancements.

REFERENCES (Cambria 10 Capital Bold)

With A.P.A 7 (American Psychological Association) standardization

Literature does not need more books, but it is more significant a little book related to a topic. The numbers of reference are at minimum 20, with at least 75 % of primary sources such as journal articles preferably from the current five years publication.

Example of reference writing (hanging indent):

Kolubinski, D. C., Marino, C., Nikčević, A. V., & Spada, M. M. (2019). A metacognitive model of self-esteem. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 256, 42-53.

Further reference examples are available at <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>.