Farasyah: Journal of Linguistics and Language Education
E-ISSN: 3124-7008
Volume x, Issue x, January/July 20xx, pp. xx-xx
DOI:

Manuscript Title (should be clear, concise, and specific that reflects the content) (Center, Bold, Cambria 14)

First Author Name[1*], Second Author Name[2]
[1] Affiliation consists of Name of University, City, Country
[2] Affiliation consists of Name of University, City, Country
[1]author1@email.ac.id, [2]author2@email.ac.id
*Correspondence

Article Information:
Received
Revised
Accepted
Published

Keywords:
3–5 Keywords

Abstract

Abstract must reflect the overall substance of the article content. The abstract must be clear, descriptive, and provide a brief description of the problem under study, including the reasons for the study, or the importance of the research topic, research methods, and summary of the results. The abstract ends with a response regarding the significance of the findings or a brief conclusion. The abstract should be written in English, in 1 paragraph, single-spaced, containing 150-200 words.

How to Cite this Article: Author's Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. *Farasyah: Journal of Linguistics and Language Education, V*(I), first page number-last page number. DOI

INTRODUCTION (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

The introduction includes a description of the problem underlying the research, the objectives and benefits of the study, a theoretical review, and a previous literature review, which serves as the basis for a "gap analysis" of scientific novelty statements and hypotheses, if applicable. Instead of segregating the literature review into a sub-heading, integrate it with the research background explanation to showcase the state of the art and the novelty of scientific findings. This section is written as a maximum of 20% of the body of the article.

METHOD (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

This section should provide detailed information about the methods used in the whole of research process (identification of the research variables, subjects, instruments, and analysis techniques). The sufficient information is needed so that the information can be useful for further researchers. Quoting definitions directly from the books should be avoided in this section.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

The presentation of the study's results should be clear and concise. They should summarize the (scientific) findings rather than present the data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and previous publications by other researchers. The discussion should explore the significance of the results, not repeat them. A combination of results and

Copyright © 2025 Author 1, Author 2
This article is licensed under CC-BY-SA

discussion sections is often appropriate. Avoid excessive citation and discussion of published literature. The discussion section is the most important part of your paper. Make the discussion relevant to your results, but do not repeat them. It should often begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not the results of the experiment).

The discussion should encompass the following elements: How do your results relate to the original question or purpose outlined in the introduction (what)? Do you provide a scientific interpretation for each result or finding that you present (why)? Are your results consistent with what other researchers have reported (what else)? Are there any discrepancies? This section may include tables, figures, or graphs. Ensure to center everything, number them sequentially (Table/Figure/Graph/Scheme 1, Table/Figure/Graph/Scheme 2, and so on), include the table name, and position it at the top. Include this section in the related text and use Cambria regular font size 11 pt with 1.15 cm spacing. When composing tables, figures, graphs, and schemes, utilize the 11-point Cambria regular font with a single spacing.

Table 1. Article Structure Percentage

No.	Item	Percentage	Information
1.	Introduction	20%	Maximum
2.	Method	10%	Maximum
3.	Results and Dicsussion	60%	Maximum (Results) 20%, Minimum (Discussion) 40%
4.	Conclusion	10%	Approximately

CONCLUSION (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

The conclusion must answer the research objectives which is a summary of research findings. The conclusion should be presented in a short, clear, and concise manner based on research findings and discussion. This section must be written in paragraph (not numerical or bullet points). It should state the findings' synthesis concluded from data analysis and discussion; and the research contribution to psychology development as a science.

DECLARATION OF USING AI IN THE WRITING PROCESS (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

A paragraph should be included explaining how the author(s) used AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process if any.

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

Authors must disclose any financial, personal, professional, or other competing interests related to the study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

A paragraph should be included explaining how each author contributed to the manuscript. Names of the authors should be expressed as initials.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (IF ANY) (Cambria 11 pt, Spacing 1.15 cm)

This section contains short sentence to express gratitude to specific person/people, institution(s), organization(s) that have an important role in conducting the study.

REFERENCES (Cambria 11 pt, Spasi 1.15 cm)

All of the references mentioned in this section must be cited in the article and vice versa. The references are from the last 10 years of national/international reputable journals (minimum 80% of total references). The references are arranged based on alphabetical order. Reference lists are written in American Psychological Association (APA) style 7th edition. Using reference manager application (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley, etc.) is strongly recommended to organize the citation and references.

The followings are the example of writing references.

REFERENCES

Baranik, L. E., & Eby, L. (2016). Organizational citizenship behaviors and employee depressed mood, burnout, and satisfaction with health and life. *Personnel Review*, *45*(4), 626–642. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-03-2014-0066

Brockner, J., Flynn, F. J., Dolan, R. J., Ostfield, A., Pace, D., & Ziskin, I. V. (2006). Commentary on "radical HRM innovation and competitive advantage: The Moneyball story." *Human Resource Management*, *45*(1), 127–145. https://doi.org/10.1002/hrm

Diener, E., Napa Scollon, C., & Lucas, R. E. (2009). The evolving concept of subjective well-being: The multifaceted nature of happiness. In *Social Indicators Research Series*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-2354-4

Jex, S. M., & Britt, T. W. (2008). *Organizational psychology.* New York: John Willey & Sons Inc.

Nuha, M. S., Muslihati, M., & Zamroni, Z. (2024). Academic Resilience Skills: A Systematic Literature Review. *Al-Musyrif: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam*, *7*(1), 39–54. https://doi.org/10.38073/almusyrif.v7i1.1602

Syafi'i, A. (2017). Pandangan tentang Kreativitas Guru Pembelajar Sebuah Upaya Motivasi Belajar Siswa. *Proceedings of Annual Conference for Muslim Scholars*, *Seri 2*, 691–697. https://doi.org/10.36835/ancoms.v0iSeri

Yandri, H., Kholidin, F. I., Sujadi, E., & Juliawati, D. (2024). Finding Inner Peace: An Exploration of Forgiveness Therapy for Bullying Trauma Recovery. *Al-Musyrif: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam*, *7*(1), 24–38. https://doi.org/10.38073/almusyrif.v7i1.1539