



Title: Instructions for Preparing Manuscript for *Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa (e-Journal)* 14 ARIAL Bold Max 14 Words

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(10 Arial)

Abstract (11 Arial)

Background

Offer a concise overview of the problem or issue being addressed.

Aims

State the research objectives or what the study seeks to achieve.

Methods

Summarize the methodology or research approach used to conduct the study.

Results

Highlight key findings or outcomes of the research.

Implications

Discuss the practical or theoretical impact of the study's findings.

Keywords: Word(s) or phrase(s) that are essential, specific, or representative of the article

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1. INTRODUCTION (10%)

The introduction contains the background, rationale, and / or urgency of the research. Research theory (relevant literature or research) needs to be included in this section, as well as its relationship with the justification of research urgency, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and selected solutions. To write sources in the text, the name of the author and source citation must be indicated in the form of the year of publication and the page where the manuscript is located. An example is: research results show that more than 70% of students have an interest in IT-based learning (Alvons, 2015: 6).

1.1 Research Gap and Novelty

The research gap and novelty in this study lie in addressing the underexplored area of [specific topic or issue], providing new insights into [unique perspective or approach] to enhance understanding and applications in [relevant field or context].

1.2 Research Question

The research question guiding this study is: *How does [specific factor or intervention] impact [target variable or outcome] in the context of [field or specific population]?

The introduction is written in Arial-12 upright, with a single space (1). Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 7 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

2. METHODS (15%)

2.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the overall structure or plan for a study. It outlines the researcher's approach to investigating the problem.

2.2 Subject/Participants

This section describes the individuals or groups involved in the study. It typically includes details on the number of participants, their characteristics (such as age, gender, education level, etc.), and how they were selected (e.g., random sampling, convenience sampling). The participants are usually chosen based on their relevance to the research topic.

2.3 Research Procedures

The research procedures outline the step-by-step process that the researcher follows to conduct the study

2.4 Research Instruments

Research instruments are the tools used to collect data. These can include questionnaires, interview guides, observation checklists, or tests. The section should detail how the instruments are developed, validated, and used in the study.

2.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to the techniques and processes used to interpret the data collected during the research. Quantitative research might analyze data using statistical methods such as t-tests, ANOVA, or regression analysis. In qualitative research, data might be analyzed through thematic or content analysis to identify response patterns or themes. This section explains how the researcher will ensure the analysis is accurate, valid, and reliable.

The method is written in Arial-12 upright, with a single space (1). Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 7 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION (70%)

3.1 Findings

The findings section presents the research results in a clear and structured manner. It provides a factual account of the data collected without interpretation or analysis. In a quantitative study, this section may include tables, graphs, or statistical outputs showing the results of tests or measurements, such as averages, correlations, or p-values. Qualitative research might consist of participant quotations, themes that emerged from the data, or patterns observed. The findings should directly address the research questions or objectives outlined in the study, providing a comprehensive view of what the data revealed.

Table 1. Validity Percentage

Persentase	Keterangan
80% - 100%	Valid/ Eligible
60% - 79%	Fairly Valid/Decent
45% - 59%	Less valid/Not feasible
< 45%	Invalid/Not eligible



Figure 1. Al-Lisan Jurnal Bahasa

3.2 Discussion

The discussion section interprets and analyzes the findings in relation to the research questions and the broader context of the study. This is where the researcher explains the significance of the results, compares them to previous research, and discusses their implications. It may also highlight any unexpected findings and suggest possible explanations for them. The discussion can include practical implications of the results, potential limitations of the study, and recommendations for future research. This section connects the findings to the theoretical framework and contributes to understanding the topic being studied. The results and discussion are written in Arial-12 upright, with a single space (1). Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 7 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

4. CONCLUSION (5%)

Conclusions should answer the objectives of the research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract or list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions.

You should also suggest future experiments and/or highlight those underway.

Acknowledgements



REFERENCES

Cite the leading scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive self-citations. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors' name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Every source cited in the body of the article should appear in the reference, and all sources appearing in the reference should be cited in the body of the article.

Al-Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa uses APA 7th referencing style. The references should be alphabetical. Use Arial (12), 1spaced. **The minimum requirement of amount of references is between 30 and 60, and 80 % are taken from reputable International journals.** It is preferable to have an academic journal as the references published in the last 5-10 years except for main references of particular theories. It is suggested that reference software like **Mendeley, Zotero, or Endnote be applied.**

Examples:

- Acar, O. A., & Tuncdogan, A. (2019). Using the inquiry-based learning approach to enhance student innovativeness: a conceptual model. *Teaching in Higher Education*, 24(7). <https://doi.org/10.1080/13562517.2018.1516636>
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- Bao, R. (2019). Oral corrective feedback in L2 Chinese classes: Teachers' beliefs versus their practices. *System*, 82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2019.04.004>