Article Title and Subtitle Should not More than 18 Words *(Title: capital letters, CALIBRI 20 pt, bold, centered)*

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(1*) Full Name, Highest Degree, Department, Institution *(CALIBRI 12)*
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Author's Mobile Number

ABSTRACT *(capital, bold, CALIBRI 11, English)*

Abstracts are written in English and Indonesia. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. The abstract should stand alone, meaning that no citation and figures and equation format in the abstract. Consider it the advertisement of your article. The abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. This abstract should provide a brief background of the problem (preferably 1-2 sentences), clear objective of the paper, research method in short, and a summary of results/findings, and short conclusion. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning. The abstract should be precise and honest. It is recommended that the author clearly state the novelty of the study in the abstract, indicating whether the research confirms, extends, or offers new insights compared to previous studies. Please follow word limitations (150-200 words) and write in one paragraph (maximum 200 words), font Calibri, size 11, spaced 1.

Keywords: *keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3, keyword 4, keyword 5 (3 to 5 keywords, italic)*

Manuscript length: minimum 5,000 to 7,000 words. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

1. INTRODUCTION *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

An effective research article introduction should present the background of the study, explain the importance of the topic, review relevant previous literature, identify the research gap, and clearly state the purpose, research questions, or objectives of the study. It should also indicate the novelty or contribution of the research and briefly situate the study within its educational, linguistic, or sociocultural context, guiding readers to understand why the research is necessary and significant.

In addition, a good introduction should briefly indicate the significance and potential implications of the study, clarify the scope or focus of the research, and guide readers toward understanding how the study contributes to the development of knowledge in the field (Author, 2020, p. 15). *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

2. LITERATURE REVIEW *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

The literature review section should critically examine and synthesize relevant scholarly works related to the topic. Rather than describing studies individually, authors are expected to compare, connect, and evaluate previous research to build a coherent understanding of the field. The theoretical framework or key concepts underpinning the study should be clearly explained where applicable. This section should also identify limitations or gaps in the existing literature and demonstrate how the present study addresses those gaps and contributes to advancing knowledge in the field.

Additionally, the literature review should highlight major trends, debates, and key findings from previous studies to position the research within the broader academic discussion. By doing so, authors can clearly show the scholarly context and justification for the study, helping readers understand how the research builds upon and extends existing work. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

3. METHODOLOGY *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

The Methodology section should clearly explain the research design employed in the study (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, or other relevant approaches). It should describe the data sources, including whether the study uses primary data, secondary data, or both. In addition, authors must outline the data collection procedures, such as interviews, surveys, observations, document analysis, or corpus data. The section should also explain the data analysis techniques used to interpret the data. Methodological transparency is essential to ensure the credibility, rigor, and replicability of the research.

Additionally, the methodology should justify the selection of participants, sampling techniques, research instruments, and research setting where applicable. Providing this information helps readers evaluate the validity and reliability of the research process and understand how the methodological choices support the study's research questions and objectives. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

The Results and Discussion section should present the research findings in a clear, systematic, and well-organized manner. The results should be described analytically and supported by appropriate evidence such as data excerpts, quotations, tables, or textual references where relevant. Authors are expected to provide critical interpretation of the findings, explaining their significance in relation to the research objectives or questions. The discussion should also compare the findings with previous studies and demonstrate how the results contribute to existing scholarship and theoretical perspectives.

Additionally, this section should highlight the implications of the findings for theory, practice, or policy within the field of study. Authors are encouraged to discuss how the results expand, confirm, or challenge earlier research and to explain the broader significance of the findings in the relevant academic and contextual framework. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

Theme 1: Subheading *(bold, left-aligned)*

This section is a comparative or descriptive analysis of the study based on the study results, previously literature, etc. The results should be offered in a logical sequence, given the most important findings first and addressing the stated objectives. The author should deal only with new or important aspects of the results obtained. The relevance of the findings in the context of existing literature or contemporary practice should be addressed.

The table should be made concise. If it can be put in a column, then it should be in justified alignment. Otherwise, it should be put at center. You should make a certain arrangement to make sure no obvious space is left blank. Every table and figure must be referred to in the text before it appears, for example: the classification of the data is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Title of Table *(CALIBRI 11, centered, placed above the table)*

Category	Example data	f (%)
Category A	*Example data one; example data two*	12 (40%)
Category B	*Example data three; example data four*	18 (60%)
Total		**30 (100%)**

Tables should be concise and should not leave noticeable blank space. After the table, write an interpretation of the findings shown in it. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

Theme 2: Subheading *(bold, left-aligned)*

In a research article, figures should be numbered sequentially (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2) and must be referred to in the text before they appear. Each figure should be placed as close as possible to the relevant discussion, centered on the page, and accompanied by a clear caption placed below the figure describing its content. Figures must be high quality and easily readable, and if adapted from another source, the original source should be properly acknowledged to ensure academic integrity and clarity for readers.

(example) Students' responses to translanguaging-based feedback are illustrated in Figure 1:

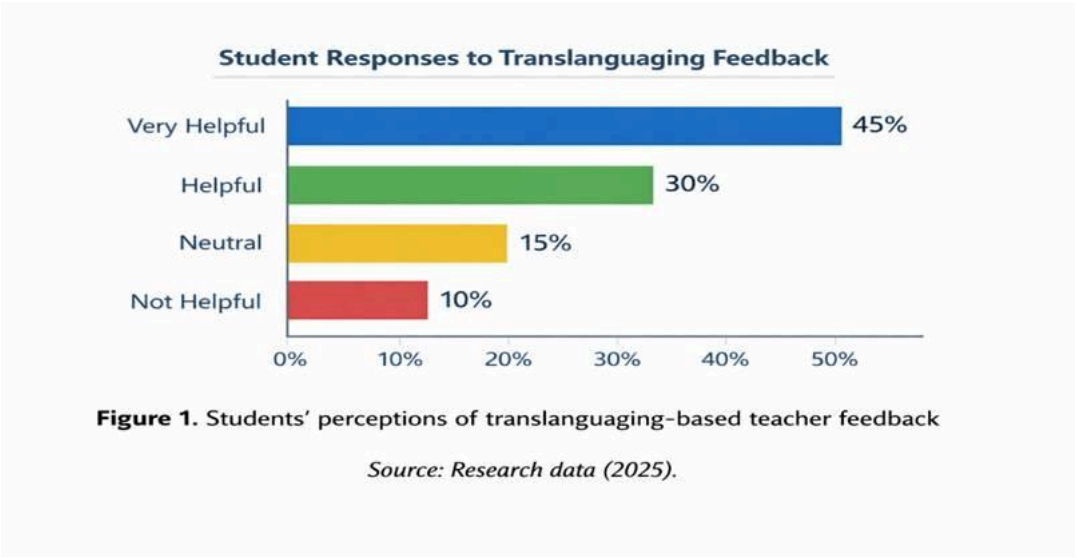


Figure 1. Students' perceptions of translanguaging-based teacher feedback

Source: Research data (2025).

Figure 1. Title of Figure *(CALIBRI 11, centered, placed below the figure)*

(Example) The figure illustrates an example of how a figure is presented in an academic research article. It shows the visual element (such as a diagram or chart) placed in the center of the page, followed by a numbered caption below it (e.g., Figure 1) and a brief descriptive title. This format helps readers easily identify, reference, and understand the visual information that supports the research findings discussed in the text. *(Body text: justified CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

Sub-subtheme *(bold-italic, left-aligned)*

Use sub-subheadings when a theme needs further division.

(example) This research finds the strategies used by translators in overcoming the mistranslation of cultural terms since there is no equivalent in the source text (ST) in the translation of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn into Indonesian*.

5. CONCLUSION *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

The Conclusion section should concisely summarize the main findings of the study without repeating the abstract or restating earlier sections in detail. It should clearly highlight the key contributions of the research, emphasizing how the findings address the research questions and contribute to existing knowledge in the field. The conclusion should also outline the theoretical and practical implications of the study and, where appropriate, provide recommendations for future research.

Additionally, the conclusion may briefly reflect on the limitations of the study and suggest possible directions for further investigation. This helps situate the research within a broader scholarly context and encourages the development of future studies that can build upon and extend the current findings. *(Body text: justified CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Optional) *(CALIBRI 11, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

Authors may acknowledge individuals, institutions, or funding bodies that contributed to the research but do not meet authorship criteria. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 12, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT *(CALIBRI 11, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

Authors must disclose any personal, financial, or professional relationships that could bias or be perceived to bias the research. If none exist, state: 'The authors declare no conflict of interest.' *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 11, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT *(CALIBRI 12, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

Each author must clearly declare their specific contributions to the research and manuscript preparation, including conceptualization, data collection, analysis, drafting, revision, supervision, and funding acquisition. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 11, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

ETHICS STATEMENT *(CALIBRI 11, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

Authors must declare compliance with ethical standards. If human participants were involved, ethical approval and consent procedures must be stated. If the study is purely textual or library-based, this must be clearly declared. *(Body text: justified, CALIBRI 11, line spacing 1.15; first line of each paragraph indented by one tab)*

REFERENCES *(CALIBRI 11, Black, Bold, left-aligned, Uppercase)*

Minimum number of references is 50% taken from the journal. The year of publication of the reference is 80 % from the last 5 years. Avoid references in the form of personal communication. **References to the work should follow the APA 7th style and carefully checked for accuracy and consistency.** Please

ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list and vice versa. **It is highly recommended to use a Reference Manager Tool like Mendeley or others**. For Further information: https://apastyle.apa.org/. All manuscripts must use the APA 7th Edition citation system. *(CALIBRI 11, line spacing 1, justified)*

Format:

Book

Allan, Kenneth. (2007). *The social lens: An invitation to social and sociological theory*. California: Sage Publications.

Journal article

Ahmed, M., & Mansour, R. A (2021). Investigating the translation strategies used in rendering cultural bound expressions in Barghouthy's Memoire I Was Born There, I Was Born Her. *Arab World English Journal for Translation and Literary Studies*, 5(4), 27–45. https://doi.org/10.24093/awejtls/vol5no4.3

Dissertation and Thesis

Vance, C. A. E. (2011). Measuring neonatal quality of life (NeoQOL) for critically-ill newborns in neonatal intensive care units

Another Online sources

Kenney, G. M., Cook, A., & Pelletier, J. (2009). Prospects for reducing uninsured rates among children: How much can premium assistance programs help. Retrieved from Urban Institute website: //www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=411823

Magazine

Mathews, J., Berret, D., & Brillman, D. (2005, May 16). Other winning equations. Newsweek, 145(20), 58 – 59.

Online magazine

Lodewijkx, H. F. M. (2001, May 23). Individual-group continuity in cooperation and competition under varying communication conditions. Current Issues in Social Psychology, 6(12), 166-182. Retrieved from http://www.uiowa.edu/~grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.12.htm

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