**The Title of the Article (Times New Roman; size-14; Interline 1, 15- bold)**

Name and Surname1, [[1]](#footnote-1)\*, Name and Surname2

1 Full affiliation, Times New Roman 12, Interline 1

2 Full affiliation, Times New Roman 12, Interline 1

**Abstract**

Itis a brief, comprehensive and non-indented summary of the article’s contents. It should contain 250 words or less. The abstract ought to clearly include the following: statement of the problem, the main aim, significance of the study, research methodology and context, findings, and Implications. The abstract should be written in Times New Roman, Size-12, 1.15 spacing.

*Keywords:* a list of up to six words, separated by a comma, following an alphabetical order (no more than six keywords)

**ملخص (اجباري)**

أدخل الملخص هنا **(يجب أن لا يتعدى الملخص 250 كلمة**). يعطي الملخص فكرة عامة حول محتويات المقال، دون التطرق للتفاصيل الدقيقة، فيه يركز الباحث على هدف البحث أي الغاية منه (مشكلة البحث المطروحة)، ومنهجية العمل المتبعة والأدوات المستخدمة فيه، وكذلك عرض النتائج الرئيسية المتوصل إليها.

نوع خط الكتابة المستخدم في عنوان الملخص Simplified Arabic، مقاس 12، عريض، البعد بين السطور1. أما نوع خط الكتابة في نص الملخص Simplified Arabic، مقاس 12، البعد بين السطور 1.15. (ينطبق هذا التنسيق على الكلمات المفتاحية). يتبع الملخص بالكلمات المفتاحية حسب ورودها في المقال ويجب أن تكتب نكرة، مع مراعاة عدم تجاوز 6 كلمات مفتاحية، من الضروري أن يفصل بين الكلمات المفتاحية بفاصلة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** كلمة مفتاحية، كلمة مفتاحية، كلمة مفتاحية، كلمة مفتاحية، كلمة مفتاحية

**Introduction**

Font type is Times New Roman; size-12, with the need to take into account indentations (five spaces), and the dimensions in paragraph (between lines) are (1.15) in the entire paper. The introduction should state the research problem, rationale, and significance of the study. Finish your introduction by underlying your research questions and objectives.

**Literature Review**

Main titles should be in Times New Romans, size- 14 (Use APA style throughout the paper). The review of the literature has to be related to the study and supported by recent references. The author has to compare and contrast previous works of scholars, researchers, and academics (It should provide the reader with sufficient data). The researcher also has to identify the research gap when reviewing the literature. Direct quotes that have more than 40 words, should be separated from the text, with no indentation, written in italics, and a 5 indent set from the left margin, and with no inverted commas.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………(Collins, 2020, p. 12)

In the APA style, and unlike direct quotations, paraphrasing and summarizing do not require page number or paragraph number; but the author’s name and the year.

**First** [**Headline**](http://context.reverso.net/الترجمة/الإنجليزية-العربية/Headline) **(size-12)**

Enter here the content of the text of the first [headline](http://context.reverso.net/الترجمة/الإنجليزية-العربية/Headline) in the same format (font, size, interlines spacing) ……………………………………………………...…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

***Sub-title (Italics)***

Enter here the content of the text of the first subtitle in the same format (font, size, interlines spacing) ……………………………………………………...…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

***Sub-title***

Enter here the content of the text of the second subtitle in the same format (font, size, interlines spacing) ……………………………………………………...…………………………………………………………………………………………

**Methods and Materials**

In this section, the author has to describe clearly and precisely how, where and when the research is conducted.

***Participants***

The author has to describe thoroughly the population (the sample). To whom did you conduct the study? Provide information on how did you select the sample, its number and its setting. The researcher can also offer some informational background about the participants when it is necessary.

***Research instruments***

Data collection is a significant step in any scientific research. The chosen tool depends on the type of data that the research plans on gathering (qualitative-quantitative information). The author has to state the rationale purpose behind the selection of the instruments. The researcher has to include in the description, the timing for (observation-interviews, etc.), and the number of participants for (questionnaires). The author should mention the type of the chosen research instrument (structured, semi-structured, unstructured, etc.).

***Research Procedures***

In this part, the researcher has to illustrate in detail how the study is conducted.

**Results**

As a researcher, you should analyze thoroughly your data via inserting graphs, tables and figures, etc.

1. Table 1. *Table title (Times New Roman; size-10)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| % | Test 4 | Test 3 | Test 2 | Test 1 |
| ……. | …….. | …….. | ……. | ……. |
| ……. | …….. | …….. | …….. | …….. |
| …….. | …….. | ……… | ……. | …….. |
| ……. | …….. | ……. | ……. | ……. |

Include your comments after each table. The first paragraph, which comes after the table or the figure, should not be indented.

*Figure 1.* The figure title (Times New Roman; size-10)

**Discussion**

In this section, the author should interpret, decode, and discuss the findings by supporting the arguments with recent researchers’ and academics’ previous studies (avoid direct quotes in this section). You are required to answer your research questions. If the findings are different from your research questions, demonstrate why. Your discussion and interpretation should be linked to previous studies that are found in your literature review section.

**Pedagogical Implications**

This section contributes widely to the research field through which the author can provide new teaching approaches and methods, activities, and solutions, etc.

**Conclusion**

In this section, draw and summarize the primary conclusions; the author has to restate the research problem or the main aim and synthesize the key points. Illustrate the relevance of your thoughts.

**Recommendations**

**Endnotes**

APA style recommends the use of endnotes and footnotes.

1. Endnotes should be arranged using Arabic numerals. The numbers in the text should be identical to the numbers in the endnotes list. Use Times New Roman font and size 10 pt.

**References**

Enter references in the format (Times New Roman; size-12). The references list should be left-justified. Use the APA Reference System, by mentioning the author of the reference, the Year and the page in brackets in the in-text (Brown, 2006). Use the hanging indent style i.e., indent by five spaces and list the references following alphabetical order. The complete reference in the bibliography is as follows:

* **Books:** author’s name. (Year). *Full title*. Place of publication: House of publication.
* **Journal article:** author’s name. (Year). The full title of the article. *Review name*, Volume and number, page. Add the doi if it is available.
* **Book chapter:** author’s name. (Year). The book’s title. In author’s name. *The* *Chapter’s Title*. Place of Publication: House of publication.
* **Any publication at which you are the author (do not write your name), will be as follows:**

**Author.** (2019). The role of teacher’s feedback. *ELT Journal*, *10* (1), 255-269.

**Unpublished Dissertation:** author’ name. (Year). *Title of the Dissertation*, (Unpublished Master/Magister/Doctoral Dissertation. University, state or country.

* **Seminar article:** author’s name. (Year). The full title of the paper. *Title of the seminar*. Place and date, country.
* **Internet websites:** author’s name (year). The full title of the file, detailed website: <http://fulladdress>

**References Sample**

Burn, A. (2005). *Doing action research in English language teaching*. New York: Routledge.

Mart, C. (2018) *Teaching and Learning Writing Skills*, (Unpublished Master’s Thesis). Dr. Moulay Tahar University, Saida-Algeria

Mart, C. (2021) Writing an Abstract. The First National Conference *Research Methodology*. Laghouat 24th May, Algeria.

Schmidt, J. (2002). Practicing critical thinking through inquiry into literature. In J. Holden, & J. Schmidt (Eds.), *Inquiry and the literary text: Constructing discussions in the English* classroom practices in teaching English series (pp. 70-89). New York: Routledge.

Spirovska, E. (2019). Reader-response theory and approach: Applications, values and significance for students in literature courses. *SEEU Review, 14*(1), 20-35. HTTP// dx. DOI: 10.2478/seeur-2019-0003

**Appendices**

* Put your appendices after the referencing section.
* The appendices should be placed on a new page.
* Your appendices should be organized using letters (A, B, C, etc.) and refer to them in the text. Please follow the example below:

**Appendices**

**Appendix A**

**Teachers’ Questionnaire**

**Note:**

* The manuscript should be original, have new ideas and be free of grammar and spelling errors.
* The title should not exceed 15 words. It should contain a compelling title and its inductive subtitle.
* Avoid using abbreviations in the manuscript’s title, abstract, and keywords.
* Abbreviation or acronym needs to be written in full for the first time, and then the short form is used. APA recognizes only seven acronyms as words that do not require definition: HIV, AIDS, IQ, ESP, REM, NADP, ACTH.
* Avoid the personal pronoun and use the author, the researcher, or the writer. Use the third person point of view. The third person makes ideas sound less subjective and more formal. Institutions and publishers generally require writing in the third person to maintain a more formal tone.

**Proper punctuation**

* et al. (full stop) after al., but not et)
* etc. (full stop) after)
* i.e., (always with a comma)
* e.g., (always with a comma)

APA style does not require the Latin abbreviations ibid. or op. cit. Use full citations.

**The use of et al**

* If a document has six or more authors, simply provide the last name of the first author with "et al.," from the first citation to the last.
* A Work by Three to Five Authors: List all the authors in the signal phrase or parentheses the first time you cite the source. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in parentheses. (Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993). In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al." in the signal phrase or parentheses (Kernis et al., 1993).

1. \* Corresponding author’s email: ……………. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)