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Journal Article Title: Subtitle

*(Article Title; Times New Roman; Size-14pt)*

**Author Name,[[1]](#footnote-1) (size – 12 pt)**

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**Abstract**

Insert your abstract here. Your abstract should be a brief, comprehensive summary of the article contents, making sure that your abstract allows readers to understand the contents of your article. Hence as a summary, it should not include any direct quotes or other material that would require the use of citations. Since this is a research article, your abstract should give a pertinent overview of the work. You are strongly encouraged to provide these in your abstract: a) Research Aim: state concisely your research aim; b) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; c) Methods: Briefly describe the main methods or treatments applied in your study; d) Results: Summarize the article’s main findings; and e) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. Your abstract must be an objective representation of the article; therefore it must not contain results which are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusion. In addition, please refrain from inserting footnotes in the abstract. It needs to be dense with information. Do not exceed the abstract word limit of the journal to which you are submitting your article. Word limits vary from journal to journal and typically range from 150 to 250 words. If you have to denote italicization in the abstract or keywords, use double quotation marks. An example would be “The International Journal of the Book.” Embed key words in your abstract, in order to you enhance readers’ ability to find it.

11pt

***Keywords:*** *List of keywords in Title Case, arrange alphabetically, insert commas in between.*

**INTRODUCTION** *(Main Heading is capitalized and highlighted, size - 12 pt)*

A research article should start with an introduction for it is the opening paragraph that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. Introduction must vividly identified by its position in the manuscript. In order to have good introduction, you must summarize all the relevant arguments provide evidence to give your readers a firm sense of what was done and why it was done. The followings are your guidelines in organizing your introduction:

* What is your problem? Introduce your problem.
* Why is the problem important? Please briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight the importance.
* What is the theoretical basis of this study?
* What is the purpose of this study and its significance?
* How does your study relate to the previous studies in the area?
* What is your research gap from the earlier studies?
* What are the primary and secondary hypotheses and objectives of the study, and what, if any, are they link to theory?
* What controversial and diverging hypotheses that could be highlighted?
* What are the theoretical and practical implications of the study?

**METHODS**

In this section, you should describe in detail how the study was conducted, including conceptual and operational definitions of the variables used in the study. It is known that different types of studies will rely on different methodologies; however, a complete description of the methods used enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and the validity of your results, It also permits experienced investigators to replicate the study, If your manuscript is an update of an ongoing or earlier study and the method has been published in detail elsewhere, you may refer the reader to that source and simply give a brief synopsis of the method in this section. In your method please include the following points:

**Research design**

You are required to specify the research design, you utilized in this study. In explicating your research design please make sure you incorporate these thoughts: *were subjects placed into conditions that were manipulated, or were they observed naturalistically?* If multiple conditions were created, how were participants assigned to conditions, through random assignment or some other selection mechanism? Was the study conducted as a between subjects or within-subject design?

**Research participants and Sampling Procedures**

Explicate who your participants are and what sampling procedures that you utilize in your study. Describe how you meet the ethical standards and safety monitoring procedures.

**Population and Sample size**

You are required to provide mended size of the sample and number of individuals meant to be in your study and also state your target population.

**Data Collection**

Describe the settings and locations in which the data were collected as well as any agreements made.

**Measures and Covariates**

Describe the methods utilized to collect data, namely written questionnaire, interviews, observations, pre/posttest and so forth

**Manipulations or Interventions**

If interventions or manipulations occur in the study, you must describe the specific content. Please kindly include the details of the interventions or manipulations intended for each study condition, including control groups (if any) and describe how and when interventions were actually administered.

**RESULTS**

In this section, you may divide your results into subheadings. Your results must provide a concise and precise description, as well as accurate interpretation that can be drawn. You should summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the discussion or discourse that is to follow. You should report the data in sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that are contrary to your expectation; be sure to include small effect sizes (or statistically nonsignificant findings) when theory predicts large (or statistically significant) ones. Please kindly do not hide uncomfortable results by omission or do not include individual scores or raw data with the exception. In your results, you must provide subsections or subheadings to make your result accurate and precise. Most likely the subsections of your results are these: a) Statistical Analysis in which figures graphs, and tables are included; b) Ancillary (additional) Analyses; c) Participants flow; d) interventions and manipulations; and so forth.

***Figures, Graphs and Tables***

If you have figures, graphs and tables within the body article, you should position them after the paragraph in which they are described. Make sure that your figure caption is placed below the figures and written as Figure. 1. Similarly, Table caption is placed above the Tables and written as Table 1. When citing the source information, it should be included at the bottom of the figure in a ‘source line.’ Tables and figures should be labeled with numbers and a short, descriptive title. Meanwhile table headings should be in the center above the table, while figure caption should be placed in a center below the image. Example can be seen below.

Table 1. Title of the Table (size - 11pt)

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Source: Data Adapted from Author’s Surname year of publication (size - 10pt)

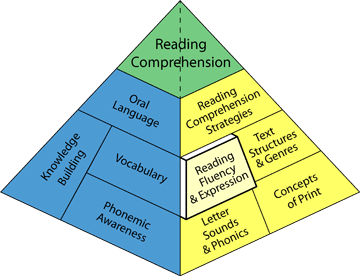


Figure 1: The Caption of the Figure in Title Case

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All figures, tables, images, and so forth should credit a ‘source’ of the image or graphic. If the image/graphic was created or generated by the author(s), you must list the Surname and a year. However if the image or graphic was not created by the author(s), you must provide the source from which the it was obtained, such as a scanned image from a book, an image courtesy of a museum, an image from a website, etc. In addition, your figures and tables must not exceed 5.4 inches in width.

**DISCUSSION**

In this section, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret all the implications, especially with respect to your original, fundamental theory. After presenting your results you will examine, interpret and qualify the results and draw inferences and conclusions from those results. You must emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results. In writing your discussion, you must open this section with a clear statement to support your original hypotheses; however if hypotheses are not supported, offer accurate explanations. Similarities and differences between your results and studies of others should be used to contextualize, confirm, and clarify your conclusions. Please kindly do not simplify reformulate and repeat points that are already made because every statement must contribute to your interpretation and to the readers’ comprehension on the problem. Be sure that your interpretation of the results should take into account: a) How do the conclusions affect the existing assumptions and models in the field?, b) How can future research build on these study, c) What are the key experiments that must be done, d) what is the effect sizes observed, and e) What other limitations or weaknesses of the study?. If an intervention is involved, discuss whether it was successful and the mechanism by which it was intended to work and/or alternative mechanisms. Also discuss barriers to implementing the intervention or manipulation as well as the fidelity with which the intervention or manipulation was implemented in the study. Acknowledge the limitations of your study, and address alternative explanation of the results. Discuss the generalizability, or external validity or the findings. End your discussion with a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This concluding section may be brief or extensive provided that it is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. However if you have such a brief and straightforward discussion, you may combine it with the results section by creating a subsection *Results and Discussion.*

**CONCLUSION**

This is a template to write research paper therefore conclusion section is mandatory. You are required to give review the main part of research paper and use of research word. Please provide your conclusion between 150 to 350 words.

**REFERENCES**

References are most important part of research paper therefore each citation must be right and complete. You are requested to list down your references using the following format given as example:

* All submissions should conform to APA (American Psychological Association, 7th Edition) guidelines. For example, check [the 7th ed. Reference Quick Guide](http://www.callej.org/APA7Reference-Quick-Guide.pdf) or consult [Purdue OWL APA General Guidelines](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html)

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**APPENDICES**

You may provide appendices to give accuracy of your study. If your manuscript has only one appendix then label it Appendix; however if you have more than one appendix, label each one with a capital letter such as Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. Make sure that each appendix must have a title.

APA (American Psychological Association) Version 7 is the required format for any submitting manuscripts to CALL-EJ.

##  [APA (American Psychological Association) Home](https://apastyle.apa.org/)

##  [Purdue Online Writing Lab: APA Formatting and Style Guide](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html)

##  [Citefast: Fast and free citation generator](https://www.citefast.com/?s=APA7)

##  [My Bib: FREE APA 6 & APA 7 Citation Generator](https://www.mybib.com/tools/apa-citation-generator)

##  [Overleaf: Template and Sample for Authoring APA7 Manuscripts](https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/template-and-sample-for-authoring-apa7-manuscripts/pvhtwcrvcmsp)

1. Corresponding Author: First Name Last Name, Work Postal Address/Physical Address, Department, Affiliated Organization, City, State, Postal Code, Country. email: [address@email.edu](mailto:address@email.edu) (size – 9 pt) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)