**Paper-Title (Times New Roman 12)**

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(Times New Roman 10)

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**1. Introduction (Times New Roman 12)**

The study should be briefly contextualized in the introduction, which should also emphasize its significance. It should explain the significance of the work as well as its goal. Key papers should be referenced, and a thorough analysis of the state of the research field should be conducted. When appropriate, please emphasize disputable and divergent hypotheses. Finally, briefly discuss the work's main goal and highlight its key findings. Please try to make the introduction understandable to scientists who aren't in your field of study. To cite a source, use the "Author-Date" format, such as: (Smith and John [1960] 1970), (Daniel and Marry 2000), (Jones et al. 1995). More information about references can be found at the end of the document. (Times New Roman 11)

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The Materials and Methods should be provided in such detail to enable others to replicate the findings and expand on them. Please be aware that making all materials, data, computer code, and protocols related to the publication available to readers signifies that your work will be published. If there are any limitations on the materials' or information's accessibility, kindly state them at the submission stage. While well-established procedures can be quickly presented and properly cited, new protocols and methods should be described in full.

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**3. Results (Times New Roman 12)**

You should portray the study's results in this section in a neutral manner by including data, tables and figures. You can restate your theories and provide answers to your research questions in the discussion area. As the paper's author, you must lead the reader through the analysis without giving too much information about the tables and figures or the narration. Try to provide a broad description so the reader can get an idea from the facts in table.

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| entry 1 | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data |

**Example for a table 1**

Example for a figure 1

**4. Discussion (Times New Roman 12)**

The findings and their interpretation in light of prior research and the working hypotheses should be discussed by the authors. It is important to discuss the results and their consequences in the broadest perspective possible. It may also highlight potential directions for future research. (Times New Roman 11)

**5. Conclusion (Times New Roman 12)**

The key findings from your study are presented in this section. In this regard, you should not reiterate the findings or their analysis but rather make inferences from them. This area of your research is crucial because it gives the reader a sense of the practical ramifications and serves as a guide for his further investigation of the topic. (Times New Roman 11)

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In the Reference list and individually listed at the conclusion of the paper, references must be placed in alphabetical order by the first author. Citations and references may be included in the Supplementary Materials as long as they are also listed in this reference section.

Examples:

(Dudley-Evans, T. and St John, M. (1998). Developments in ESP: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.)

(Leonardi, V. (2009). Teaching Business English Through Translation. Journal of Language & Translation 10-1 March 2009, (2009): 139-153.)

(Richards, J. C. (2001). The Role of Textbooks in a Language Program. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.) (Times New Roman 10)

***In addition, the following sections will be provided (if applicable).***

**Acknowledgments:** You can acknowledge any assistance provided here that isn't addressed in the author contribution or financing sections. This could involve giving administrative and technical help or making in-kind offerings (e.g., materials used for experiments).

**Conflicts of Interest:** Any personal circumstances or interests that can be seen as influencing the presentation or interpretation of published study results must be disclosed by the authors. In the event that there isn't a conflict, kindly write "The authors declare no conflict of interest."

**Appendix**

The appendix is an additional section that can include details and data that are supplemental to the main text. For instance, understandings of experimental details that would disrupt the main text's flow but are still essential to comprehending and replicating the research displayed; figures of replicates for experiments for which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data.