

## Template of ICoLEMST 2022

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Top margin: 2.5 cm Bottom margin: 2 cm Right margin : 2.5 cm Left margin : 2 cm

### **TITLE – NOT MORE THAN 12 WORDS (12-POINT BOOKMAN OLD, BOLD, JUSTIFY, UPPERCASE, ONE COLUMN FORMAT)**

#### **Author's Name, 9-point Bookman Old, Bold, Justify, Do not use academic titles**

*Affiliation (9-point Bookman Old, Italics, Justify. Affiliation includes: Name of Department, Faculty, Name of University, Address, Country)*

Author(s) email, font size 9, justify, single spacing

Corresponding author: Author's Name, Name of University

E-mail:

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#### **Abstract:**

*The heading Abstract should be typed in bold. The body of the abstract should be typed in normal 9-point Times New Roman in a single paragraph, immediately following the heading. The text should be set to 1 line spacing. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. On the abstract, explicitly write in bold: Introduction, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, method, main findings, and conclusion. The abstract should be written in 225-250 words.*

**Keyword:** *Keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; keyword four; keyword five* – Bookman Old, 9, Italic, single spacing. Each word/phrase in keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;), not a comma (,).

Cite this as: last name of the author, first name of the author. (year). Title of the journal. The journal website and publishing link

#### **Article History:**

Received: date month year (example: 25 January 2022); Revised: date month year; Accepted: date month year

### **INTRODUCTION**

The article should be between 10-13 pages (between 5000-6000 words), single-spaced, 10-point Bookman Old. Use no indent for the first paragraphs and do not leave a space between paragraphs.

Use APA Citation 6<sup>th</sup> edition for in text citations and the reference list. For in text citations, use the author's name and year (Author, 2012), and if there are direct quotes, then provide the page number (Author, 2010, p. 24 or pp. 24-26). If you are citing more than one reference, put them in alphabetical order (Alpha, 2009; Beta, 2016). For a reference with up to five authors, use all the names in the first instance (Author1, Author2, Author3, Author4, & Author5, 2017), and then use the first author *et al.* subsequently (Author1 *et al.*, 2017). Do not use footnotes.

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objectives, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing

solutions/method, to show which the best of previous researches is, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Please use citation and reference manager below:

1. Mendeley
2. Zotero
3. EndNote

The purpose of the literature review is to provide a critical written account of the current state of research on a selected topic:

- Identifies areas of prior scholarship
- Places each source in the context of its contribution to the understanding of the specific issue, area of research, or theory under review.
- Describes the relationship of each source to the others that you have selected
- Identifies new ways to interpret, and shed light on any gaps in, previous research
- Points the way forward for further research.

The literature review should include the following:

- Objective of the literature review
- Overview of the subject under consideration.
- Clear categorization of sources selected into those in support of your
- particular position, those opposed, and those offering completely different arguments.
- Discussion of both the distinctiveness of each source and its similarities with the others.

Example of literature review:

The term morphology refers to the word formation study of a language. According to Katamba (1993), morphology studies how words are formed and how internal structure of words are created. This was supported by Fromkin (2011) who said that morphology concerns about how words are formed through certain rules. Nida in Wibowo and Suyud (2014).

### **METHODS**

Method should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods. The method section covers: Respondents, Instruments, Procedures, and Data analysis.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)?

Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

For Tables and Figures, place titles of Figures after the figures and Tables preceding them using 10-point Bookman Old for the title.

Example of the table:

Table 1. *traceability*

Trace	-able	-ity
Root	Stratum 2	Stratum 1
Trās	'trāsəb(ə)l	'trāsə'bilədē
Verb	Adjective (suff)	Noun (suff)

## CONCLUSION

Conclusions should answer the objectives of 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 Abstract, or just 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 point out those that are underway.

## REFERENCES

- Please use reference manager below:
  4. Mendeley
  5. Zotero
  6. EndNote
- Cite the main 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.
- The sources cited should at least 80% come from those published in the last 10 years. The sources cited are primary sources in the forms of journal articles, books, and research reports, including theses and dissertations. Citations from journal should be at least 80% of the total references cited.
- Quotation and references follow APA style and the latter should be included at the end of the article in the following examples:

- Abid, M. et. al. 2020. An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes. *International Journal of Linguistics*. Vol. 12, No. 1. Macrothink Institute, Accessed 21 March 2021.
- Bogman and Biglen. 1997. *Qualitative Research for Education-An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. London: Allya and Bacon Publisher Ltd.
- Batovski, D. A. (2014). How to Use Polysyllabic Words. From: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235985548>
- Fromkin Victoria, et. al 2011. *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition*. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning: Los Angeles
- Katamba Francis. 1993. *Modern Linguistic Morphology*. The Macmillan Press Ltd. England
- McCully, C.B. (2005). [Review of the book *Lexical Strata in English: Morphological Causes, Phonological Effects*]. *Language* 81(4), 984-989. doi:10.1353/lan.2005.0181.
- Plag, Ingo. 2002. The role of selectional restrictions, phonotactics and parsing in constraining sux ordering in english. *Yearbook of Morphology* 2001 285{314.}
- 2003. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

