Vision: Journal of Language and Foreign Language Learning, ISSN: 2252-8385 (print) 2541-4399 (online), focusses on English language teaching and learning and language studies. It is intended to communicate original research and current issues on the subject. The subject covers literary and field studies with various perspective on English language learning and teaching. This journal warmly welcomes contributions from scholars, researchers, practitioners of related disciplines.

Author Guidelines

VISION: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning publishes articles of 5,000 to 7,000 words that report on original research or present an original framework that links second language acquisition theory, previous research, language learning, and teaching practices providing systematic empirical data and analysis on language learning outcomes or processes.

General Guidelines
The Journal operates a peer review process. To facilitate this process, the author’s names (without academic titles), institutional affiliations, and the email address of the corresponding author should appear only on a detachable cover sheet. Articles should be written in English in single space, using Microsoft Word, font size 12, Times New Roman, top and left margin 3.5 cm, bottom and right margin 3 cm, printed in A4. Insert a header on even page indicating the name of the Journal, Volume, Number, month, and year, and page number of the publication by using the journal template. The page number should be inserted at the header, placed on the right.

The manuscript
Title
1. The title should be 8 - 15 words, proper-cased, centered, with font size 16.
2. Major keywords are reflected in the title.
3. It is free of jargon, abbreviation, and unnecessary terms.

Abstract
1. Articles submitted to the Journal should be normally with 1.15 space and should be accompanied by an abstract of not more than 200 words, containing the importance of the topic, the gap between theory and practice or between reality and expectation, or lacks of studies, objectives of the present study, method, findings, and conclusion.
2. On the abstract, explicitly write Introduction, the objective of the papers, method, findings, and conclusion with the font size 10.
3. Besides the abstract, about three to five keywords should appear together with the main body of the article with the font size 9.
4. The abstract is no more than 200 words.
5. It is free of jargon, abbreviation, and unnecessary terms.
6. It reflects the main objectives and importance of the study.
7. It describes the methodology and main findings in brief.
8. It discusses the practical implication and contribution of the study.

Introduction
1. The introduction should consist of the background of the study, research contexts, literary review, and research objective. All introduction should be presented in the forms of paragraphs, not pointers, with the proportion of 15-20% of the whole article length.
2. It is no in-text references except when replicating a study.
3. It defines and explains the major variables of the study.
4. It provides background information about the academic setting in which the study has been conducted.
5. It discusses the problem and incentive (reasons) to conduct the study.
6. It indicates the most important gaps, inconsistencies, and controversies in the literature that study addresses (significance of study).
7. It clearly state objectives, research questions, and hypotheses.

Literature Review
1. The references are up-to-date, preferably in the last 5 years.
2. It is in the form of critical evaluation of previous studies, and digestion of others’ research not just summary.
3. It describes the theoretical framework, possible relationships, possible gaps, and differences between groups.
4. It is free from redundancies.
5. It includes conceptual definition, possible relationships, where the specific topic fits into a bigger picture, possible gaps, differences between groups, background theories.
6. Avoid redundancy, difficult terms, direct quotations widely.

Methodology
1. The methodology section consists of description concerning the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis with the proportion of 10-15% of the total article length, all presented in the form of paragraphs.
2. It elaborates and explains the research design well.
3. The population and sample profile/size are clear enough.
4. The sampling procedure is explained and justified.
5. It elaborates and justifies the applied instruments appropriately.
6. The data collection procedure is clear and comprehensive, including time allocated, order, data collector
7. Data analysis is elaborated and justified for each research question.

Results
1. The findings and discussion section consist of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s) and their meanings are seen from current theories and references of the area addressed. The proportion of this section is 40-60% of the total article length.
2. Findings presented are in accordance with the order of research questions.
3. Findings are supported by relevant statistical tables/figures to make it reader-friendly, and it explains the main findings not all findings.
4. Findings are discussed as statistically or just descriptively significant.
5. Use only horizontal lines when using tables. Put table number and the title of the table on top of it.

Discussion
1. It provides the results in summarized form without redundancy from results
2. It compares and contrasts findings with relevant/similar studies done by other researchers
3. It provides any possible reason provided for differences/similarities
4. It provides possible reasons and justification as well as discussion for his/her own findings
5. It provides practical implications for findings (this can be reflected in conclusion based on journal format)

Conclusion
1. The conclusion section consists of the summary, restatement of the main findings.
2. It discusses the limitations, implications and possible prospective research while stating the findings holistically

References
1. It uses reference managers such as Mendeley or Zotero.
2. Every source cited in the body of the article should appear in the reference, and all sources appearing in the reference should be quoted in the body of the article.
3. The sources cited should at least 80% come from those published in the last ten years. The references cited are primary sources in the forms of journal articles, books, and research reports, including theses and dissertations. Citations from the journal should be at least 80% of the total references cited. The minimal number of references is 20.
4. The citation is done using the bracket (last name and year of publication). When the sources are cited verbatim, the page number is included (p. 78 or pp. 78-89).
5. Quotation and references follow the latest APA style and the latter should be included at the end of the article in the following examples.

References


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