#### **Submission Guidelines**

- 1. We accept both Thai and English manuscripts. Both Thai and English abstracts are required for manuscripts written in Thai. The abstracts should not exceed 200-250 words or 20 lines.
- 2. Submission of the manuscripts must be made to Pasaa Paritat Journal only. Manuscripts must not be published before, nor are they being considered by another journal (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
- 3. Manuscripts should not exceed 8,500 words, including references and appendices, and must be typewritten in MS Document format, 16-point Thai TH SarabunPSK, single space.
- 4. If there is more than one author, corresponding authors must be specified.
- 5. Manuscripts must be submitted via the THAIJO database. A user account is required. A new user account can be registered at https://so07.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/PasaaParitat/about/submissions
- Eligible manuscripts should be well-written and appropriately meet the standards of research or academic papers. They must be carefully edited and proofread to ensure language quality. Plagiarism is NOT allowed.
- 7. Three reviewers will review each manuscript. Authors can check their manuscript status or send other inquiries to the editorial team at pasaaparitatjournal@chula.ac.th.

# **Research Article Format and Organization**

**Title of the Manuscript** (TH SarabunPSK, 18 pt, bold, right-aligned)

For the manuscripts written in Thai, the title should be provided in both Thai and English.

Author(s) (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, right-aligned)

Position, Affiliation, City, Country

Email address of the author or corresponding author

**Abstract** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, justified) Summarizes the contents clearly, particularly the objectives, methodology, and findings. For the manuscripts written in Thai, the abstract should be in both Thai and English with the length not exceeding 200-250 words or 20 lines. The manuscript must be checked for language appropriateness and grammatical accuracy before submission for consideration.

**Keywords:** (4-6 words, separate each word by a comma, TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

4-6 keywords which represent the main contents and are suitable for a search on the database.

## **Introduction** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Describes the background and significance of the research questions and objectives, which lead to academic and argumentative research, and explains related concepts and theories. This section should clearly identify the research objectives and goals.

## Methodology (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Describes the research methodology and data analysis in detail.

## **Findings** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Presents relevant findings based on systematic research procedures. The number of tables and figures should not exceed five in total, with clear explanation and interpretation of the findings. Tables and figures must be labeled with numbers and titles.

## **Discussions** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Answers the research questions, compares, and interprets the findings according to the related theories, concepts, and previous studies. This section may specify limitations of the study and provides recommendations for those who are interested in conducting research in the connected topics and fields.

(Please separate the sections between findings and discussions into two sections.)

## **Conclusions** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Summarizes the main points of the research findings and presents the implications of the study.

#### **References** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) The references format of the manuscript should conform to the APA (American Psychological Association) 7th referencing style.

Remarks: In each main section, there could be sub-sections. Nonetheless, the levels of headings must be different from the main sections.

# **Example Introduction** ← Main section **Introduction** ← Sub-section ..... **Methodology** ← Main section **Population and sample** ← Sub-section ..... Instruments ..... **Data collection** ..... **Findings** ← Main section **Discussions** ← Main section **In-Text Citations** The format is as follows: (Author's last name, year of publication, page number(s)) **Examples** (Jeffries & McIntyre, 2010) (Norgaard, Montoro, & Busse, 2010) (Jeffries & McIntyre, 2010; Norgaard, Montoro, & Busse, 2010)

## **Academic Article Format and Organization**

**Title of the Manuscript** (TH SarabunPSK, 18 pt, bold, right-aligned)

For the manuscripts written in Thai, the title should be provided in both Thai and English.

**Author(s)** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, right-aligned)

Position, Affiliation, City, Country

**Abstract** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, justified) Summarizes the contents clearly, particularly the objectives, methodology, and findings. For the manuscripts written in Thai, the abstract should be in both Thai and English with the length not exceeding 20 lines or about 200-250 words for the manuscripts in English. The manuscript must be checked for language appropriateness and grammatical accuracy before submission for consideration.

**Keywords:** (4-6 words, separate each word by a comma, TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

4-6 keywords which represent the main contents and are suitable for a search on the database.

Introduction (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Introduces the readers to the background information and the contents, including identifying the scope, objectives or questions of the study of the academic article.

#### Contents

**Topic** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) is the main part of the article contents, which are divided into sub-sections and organized based on the sub-topics of the contents.

**Conclusions** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) Summarizes the contents clearly and concisely, answers the questions, and discusses the benefits and drawbacks, suggestions, solutions, implications for teaching, learning, and research of the English language, or limitations.

**References** (TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, bold, left-aligned)

(TH SarabunPSK, 16 pt, single space, first line indent, justified) The references format of the manuscript should conform to the APA (American Psychological Association) 7th referencing style.

Remarks: The references at the end of the manuscript must follow the format below.

#### **Book**

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the book. Publisher. DOI or URL

## **Example**

Hogue, A. (2008). First Steps in Academic Writing. Pearson Education.

#### Journal article

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the article. Name of the Periodical, volume(issue), #-#. DOI

#### Example

Hulstijn, J. H. (1993). When Do Foreign-Language Readers Look Up the Meaning of Unfamiliar Words? The Influence of Task and Learner Variables. The Modern Language Journal, 77(2). 139–147.

#### **Remarks**

For page numbers #-#, an en dash (-) should be used.

## Dissertation

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of the dissertation [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Name of Institution Awarding the Degree

# **Example**

Harris, L. (2014). Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

## Webpage

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Website Name. URL or Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

# Example

Wiersema, N. (2002). How does Collaborative Learning Actually Work in a Classroom and How do Students React to It? A Brief Reaction. Retrieved March 11, 2010, from http://www.lgu.ac.uk/deliberations/collab.learning/wiersema.html