

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature

Faculty of Languages and Literature (FoLL)

1. Title:

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature

Editor-in-Chief's Note

Research becomes substantial when it is pertinent, and useful. Research in languages and literature is supposed to have no impact on the world outside the academia as natural sciences do. However, research in languages and literature has the potential to change the way people think and want to change the world. Academic journals provide ideal forums for the exchange of human knowledge explored, problems identified, and challenges met and resolved. They spur additional investigation in the relevant fields. UCPJLL aims to be just such a platform for quality research that has the potential to change the world.

I wish to see, UCPJLL succeed in its stated goals namely, to: (a) produce best research at national level, (b) compete with international standards, (c) and attract international researchers. In my capacity as editor-in-chief, I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the competent members of the UCPJLL Advisory Board, Review Board, and Preliminary/Desk Review Committee for their invaluable assistance and prudent advice in bringing together quality research, reviewed and approved by eminent scholars and ensuring its prompt publication.

UCPJLL editorial team has sincerely and devotedly worked to ensure excellence to raise the bar of the journal in terms of content, quality, quantity, evaluation process, integrity, and impartiality. I have faith that UCPJLL will meet the challenges of attaining the international standards of research and, nonetheless will attain the level where international research will be published under its aegis.

I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Nassar Ikram, the Pro-Rector, University of Central Punjab Lahore for being an exemplary leader in his role as the Journal's honoured Patron-in-Chief. I also appreciate the editorial team's ongoing contributions and assistance.

Prof Dr Fehmida Sultana

Dean, Faculty of Languages and Literature

1. About the Journal

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature is a peer-reviewed research journal published by the faculty of Languages and Literature, University of Central Punjab (UCP), Lahore, Pakistan. It is published bi-annually and aims at investigating and bringing forth innovative research-based concepts and practices at national and international levels, and promotes scholarly research in the domains of Language, Literature, and Linguistics. The journal provides a platform for

researchers, and academic professionals to share their novel theoretical and practical research initiatives. UCPJLL hosts stimulating, inspiring, and informative research papers catering to the complex and increasingly diversifying multidimensional needs of researchers, and professionals in diverse contexts. Contributions that break new grounds in the prescribed fields of knowledge, initiate interdisciplinary debates, tap into the latest ideas in pedagogy and creative thinking, and produce knowledge through reasoning and research are welcomed. UCPJLL not only encourages authors to be creative but also attempts to motivate and guide readers to be inquisitive, creative, and critical in approach. It encourages creative freedom of expression and provides a space for enunciation that may help discipline intellectual minds to come forth with a logically set frame of innovative ideas in various fields of study.

1.1. Aims and Scope

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature emphasizes the contemporary, quality, and original research in a wide array of thematic domains that fall within the ambit of language and literary studies. Preference would be given to the contributions that deploy varying theoretical and methodological tools for achieving novel and critical insights. This is likely to motivate the authors to integrate diverse social and cultural contexts/perspectives, alternative theories, and multiple methodological strategies. The scope of the proposed journal embraces the broad theoretical and methodological contexts pertaining to the areas of literature, linguistics and English language teaching.

1.2. Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief

- **Prof. Dr. Fehmida Sultana**

Dean, Faculty of Languages and Literature, University of Central Punjab, Lahore

Managing Editor

- Dr Tahir Saleem, Associate Professor

Editor

- Dr Shafaat Yar Khan, Associate Professor

Associate Editor

- **Dr Muhammad Habib Qazi**, Associate Professor
- **Dr Mehwish Farooq**, Assistant Professor
- **Dr Muhammad Safdar**, Assistant Professor

1.3. Advisory Board

National Experts

Dr Wasima Shehzad
Dean & Professor
Department of English, Air University Islamabad
Email: wasima@mail.au.edu.pk

Prof Dr Waseem Anwar
Director, International Centre for Pakistani Writing in English (ICPWE), Kinnaird
College Lahore
Email: Waseem.anwar@kinnaird.edu.pk

Dr Jamil Asghar Jami
Dean & Professor, Faculty of Languages, NUML, Islamabad
Email: jasghar@numl.edu.pk

Dr Muhammad Ilyas Chisti
Associate Professor, School of Natural Sciences, NUST
Email: illyas.chisti@sns.nust.edu.pk

Dr Uzma Anjum
Assistant Professor, Department of English, Air University Islamabad
Email: uzmaraja2000@gmail.com

Dr Shahid Imtiaz
Associate Professor, Department of English, Riphah International University
Islamabad, Lahore Campus
Email: Shahidimtiaz19@hotmail.com

Dr Fatima Syed
Professor and Chair, Department of English, Forman Christian University Lahore

Email: fatimasyeda@fccollege.edu.pk

International Experts

Dr. Rakesh Mohan Bhatt
Email: rbhatt@illinois.edu
Associate Head, Director of Graduate Admissions, Professor
Department of Linguistics, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-
CHAMPAIGN USA

Dr James Hye Suk Yoon
Email: jyoon@illinois.edu
Head, Professor
Department of Linguistics, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-
CHAMPAIGN, USA

Prof. Dr. Maha Rached Sourani
Email: maha.sourani@ul.edu.lb
Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Letters and Human
Sciences, Lebanese University, Lebanon

Prof. Dr. Shahab Yar Khan
Email: shahab.yar.khan@ff.unsa.ba
Department of English Language and Literature, UNIVERSITY IN SARAJEVO,
Bosnia

Dr Sun He
Education Research Scientist, OER Centre for Research in Child Development
Research Scientist, National Institute of Education - Office of Education Research
he.sun@nie.edu.sg

Dr. Manvender Kaur Sarjit Singh
Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics, School of Languages, Civilization and
Philosophy
Universiti Utara Malaysia
Email: manvender@uum.edu.my

Dr Zahid Javed
Professor, Department of Linguistics & Foreign Language, Taif University KSA
Email: choudhary@tu.edu.sa

Editorial Policy

Publication Ethical Policy

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) strictly follows the HEC ethical policy of publications. UCPJLL aims to apply for Cope membership which is committed to educating and supporting editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics with the aim of moving the culture of publishing towards one where ethical practice becomes a normal part of the publishing culture.

Protecting Intellectual Property

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) is committed to the protection of intellectual property. When supplementary materials are requested during review process, they will be subject to the double-blind review to maintain author's anonymity. Reviewer team members will not use ideas. Sharing of supplementary material is highly prohibited

without explicit permission of author through editor-in-Chief or managing editor. Advice regarding specific, limited aspects of the manuscript may be sought from colleagues with specific expertise, providing the author's identity and intellectual property remain secure.

Fair play and Impartiality

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) follows a prescribed criteria for the selection of the research papers, academically and scientifically sound research manuscripts are selected for editorial review. There will be no discrimination on any basis like gender, race, ethnicity, religious belief, cultural sentiments, political affiliation, seniority and/or institutional association. Editorial team promptly respond to the author(s) of the papers submitted for publication and assign a specific number to an article submitted for processing; and pay impartial consideration to all research papers submitted for publication keeping merit at the top.

Publication ethics

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) is committed to upholding the integrity of the academic record. Its policies prohibit an author from submitting the same manuscript for consideration by another journal and does not allow publication of a manuscript that has been published in whole or in part by another journal. We encourage authors to refer to the Committee on 'Publication Ethics' International Standards for Authors.

Plagiarism

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) believes in zero tolerance policy for plagiarism.

Publication Decisions

The Editorial team only shortlist research manuscripts which have relevance with the scope of the UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL). All decisions will be taken by the Editor-in-Chief and Managing Editor as the result of double-blind peer review process without any personal bias.

Disclosure

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) will not use any unpublished information/data from the submitted research paper without the permission of the author(s), and Any information received after the peer review process will be kept confidential and not used for personal gains.

Plagiarism Policy

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) strictly adheres to the Higher Education Commission's (HEC) plagiarism policy. Research articles submitted for publication in journal, go through a rigorous similarity/plagiarism check process. The editorial team authenticates the plagiarism/similarity check process by using Turnitin software. As per HEC policy the Similarity Score Index (SSI) must not exceed 15%. With reference to using the Turnitin to generate originality reports, highlighting Similarity Score Index (SSI), *UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL)* follows the following policies and procedures:

The editorial team will check a submission for three times only (explained in section 2, 3 and 4 of the HEC plagiarism policy available at their website). Once at the time of initial submission and two more chances — subject to approval for further processing by the Internal Evaluation Committee — provided to improve the quality of research article. A failure to improve the quality of the paper and to meet the HEC criteria, the Internal Evaluation Committee of editorial board may take necessary action including rejection, penalties and reporting of the matter to the HEC.

After the submission of a research article by the researcher, at the internal evaluation stage, an initial comprehensive Similarity Score Index report would be generated without excluding “Quotations, Bibliography and Matches.” This initial report would help editors to verify the overall Similarity Score Index (SSI). Once the committee approves the paper for further processing, the report will also help the researcher to reduce its overall SSI.

A second SSI report would be generated when a researcher submits the revised research article. At that stage, editorial team may generate SSI report by excluding “Quotations, Bibliography and Matches.” A third SSI report would be prepared, if needed, before the paper is sent for peer review and publication process. Editors are responsible for performing all the relevant tasks related to plagiarism checks.

Publication Timeline

UCP Journal of Languages and Literature (UCPJLL) is published bi-annually through following timeline:

FALL ISSUE

- Call for papers – March
- Submission deadline – 30 April
- Editorial review – May
- Peer Review – June – July
- Publication – August- September

SPRING ISSUE

- Call for papers – September
- Submission deadline – 31 October
- Editorial review – November
- Peer Review – December - January
- Publication – February-March

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

GUIDELINES ON GOOD PUBLICATION PRACTICE

Why the guidelines were developed?

COPE was founded in 1997 to address breaches of research and publication ethics. A voluntary body providing a discussion forum and advice for scientific editors, it aims to find practical ways of dealing with the issues, and to develop good practice. We thought it essential to attempt to define best practice in the ethics of scientific publishing. These guidelines should be useful for authors, editors, editorial board members, readers, owners of journals, and publishers. Intellectual honesty should be actively encouraged in all medical and scientific courses of study, and used to inform publication ethics and prevent misconduct. It is with that in mind that these guidelines have been produced. Details of other guidelines on the ethics of research and published codes of conduct are listed in the Appendix.

How the guidelines were developed?

The guidelines were developed from a preliminary version drafted by individual members of the committee, which was then submitted to extensive consultation. They address: study design and ethical approval, data analysis, authorship, conflict of interests, the peer review process, redundant publication, plagiarism, duties of editors, media relations, advertising, and how to deal with misconduct.

What they aim to do?

These guidelines are intended to be advisory rather than prescriptive, and to evolve over time. We hope that they will be disseminated widely, endorsed by editors, and refined by those who use them.

1. Study design and ethical approval

Definition

Good research should be well justified, well planned, appropriately designed, and ethically approved. To conduct research to a lower standard may constitute misconduct.

Action

2. Laboratory and clinical research should be driven by protocol; pilot studies should have a written rationale.
3. Research protocols should seek to answer specific questions, rather than just collect data.
4. Protocols must be carefully agreed by all contributors and collaborators, including, if appropriate, the participants.
5. The final protocol should form part of the research record.
6. Early agreement on the precise roles of the contributors and collaborators, and on matters of authorship and publication, is advised.

7. Statistical issues should be considered early in study design, including power calculations, to ensure there are neither too few nor too many participants.
8. Formal and documented ethical approval from an appropriately constituted research ethics committee is required for all studies involving people, medical records, and anonymised human tissues.
9. Use of human tissues in research should conform to the highest ethical standards, such as those recommended by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics.
10. Fully informed consent should always be sought. It may not always be possible, however, and in such circumstances, an appropriately constituted research ethics committee should decide if this is ethically acceptable.
11. When participants are unable to give fully informed consent, research should follow international guidelines, such as those of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS).
12. Animal experiments require full compliance with local, national, ethical, and regulatory principles, and local licensing arrangements. International standards vary.
13. Formal supervision, usually the responsibility of the principal investigator, should be provided for all research projects: this must include quality control, and the frequent review and long term retention (may be up to 15 years) of all records and primary outputs.

2 Data analysis

Definition

Data should be appropriately analysed, but inappropriate analysis does not necessarily amount to misconduct. Fabrication and falsification of data do constitute misconduct.

Action

1. All sources and methods used to obtain and analyse data, including any electronic pre-processing, should be fully disclosed; detailed explanations should be provided for any exclusions.
2. Methods of analysis must be explained in detail, and referenced, if they are not in common use.
3. The post hoc analysis of subgroups is acceptable, as long as this is disclosed. Failure to disclose that the analysis was post hoc is unacceptable.
4. The discussion section of a paper should mention any issues of bias which have been considered, and explain how they have been dealt with in the design and interpretation of the study.

3 Authorship

Definition

There is no universally agreed definition of authorship, although attempts have been made (see Appendix). As a minimum, authors should take responsibility for a particular section of the study.

Action

1. The award of authorship should balance intellectual contributions to the conception, design, analysis and writing of the study against the collection of data and other routine work. If there is no task that can reasonably be attributed to a particular individual, then that individual should not be credited with authorship.
2. To avoid disputes over attribution of academic credit, it is helpful to decide early on in the planning of a research project who will be credited as authors, as contributors, and who will be acknowledged.
3. All authors must take public responsibility for the content of their paper. The multidisciplinary nature of much research can make this difficult, but this can be resolved by the disclosure of individual contributions.
4. Careful reading of the target journal's "Advice to Authors" is advised, in the light of current uncertainties.

4 Conflicts of interest

Definition

Conflicts of interest comprise those which may not be fully apparent and which may influence the judgment of author, reviewers, and editors. They have been described as those which, when revealed later, would make a reasonable reader feel misled or deceived. They may be personal, commercial, political, academic or financial. "Financial" interests may include employment, research funding, stock or share ownership, payment for lectures or travel, consultancies and company support for staff.

Action

1. Such interests, where relevant, must be declared to editors by researchers, authors, and reviewers.
2. Editors should also disclose relevant conflicts of interest to their readers. If in doubt, disclose. Sometimes editors may need to withdraw from the review and selection process for the relevant submission.

5 Peer review

Definition

Peer reviewers are external experts chosen by editors to provide written opinions, with the aim of improving the study. Working methods vary from journal to journal, but some use open procedures in which the name of the reviewer is disclosed, together with the full or "edited" report.

Action

1. Suggestions from authors as to who might act as reviewers are often useful, but there should be no obligation on editors to use those suggested.
2. The duty of confidentiality in the assessment of a manuscript must be maintained by expert reviewers, and this extends to reviewers' colleagues who may be asked (with the editor's permission) to give opinions on specific sections.
3. The submitted manuscript should not be retained or copied.

4. Reviewers and editors should not make any use of the data, arguments, or interpretations, unless they have the authors' permission.
5. Reviewers should provide speedy, accurate, courteous, unbiased and justifiable reports.
6. If reviewers suspect misconduct, they should write in confidence to the editor.
7. Journals should publish accurate descriptions of their peer review, selection, and appeals processes.
8. Journals should also provide regular audits of their acceptance rates and publication times.

6 Redundant publications

Definition

Redundant publication occurs when two or more papers, without full cross reference, share the same hypothesis, data, discussion points, or conclusions.

Action

1. Published studies do not need to be repeated unless further confirmation is required.
2. Previous publication of an abstract during the proceedings of meetings does not preclude
3. subsequent submission for publication, but full disclosure should be made at the time of submission.
4. Re-publication of a paper in another language is acceptable, provided that there is full and prominent disclosure of its original source at the time of submission.
5. At the time of submission, authors should disclose details of related papers, even if in a different language, and similar papers in press.

7 Plagiarism

Definition

Plagiarism ranges from the unreferenced use of others published and unpublished ideas, including research grant applications to submission under "new" authorship of a complete paper, sometimes in a different language. It may occur at any stage of planning, research, writing, or publication: it applies to print and electronic versions.

Action

1. All sources should be disclosed, and if large amounts of other people's written or illustrative material is to be used, permission must be sought.

8 Duties of editors

Definition

Editors are the stewards of journals. They usually take over their journal from the previous editor(s) and always want to hand over the journal in good shape. Most editors provide direction for the journal and build a strong management team. They must consider and

balance the interests of many constituents, including readers, authors, staff, owners, editorial board members, advertisers, and the media.

Actions

2. Editors' decisions to accept or reject a paper for publication should be based only on the paper's importance, originality, and clarity, and the study's relevance to the remit of the journal.
3. Studies that challenge previous work published in the journal should be given an especially sympathetic hearing.
4. Studies reporting negative results should not be excluded.
5. All original studies should be peer reviewed before publication, taking into full account possible bias due to related or conflicting interests.
6. Editors must treat all submitted papers as confidential.
7. When a published paper is subsequently found to contain major flaws, editors must accept responsibility for correcting the record prominently and promptly.

9 Media relations

Definition

Medical research findings are of increasing interest to the print and broadcast media. Journalists may attend scientific meetings at which preliminary research findings are presented, leading to their premature publication in the mass media.

Action

1. Authors approached by the media should give as balanced an account of their work as possible, ensuring that they point out where evidence ends and speculation begins.
2. Simultaneous publication in the mass media and a peer reviewed journal is advised, as this usually means that enough evidence and data have been provided to satisfy informed and critical readers.
3. Where this is not possible, authors should help journalists to produce accurate reports, but refrain from supplying additional data.
4. All efforts should be made to ensure that patients who have helped with the research should be informed of the results by the authors before the mass media, especially if there are clinical implications.
5. Authors should be advised by the organisers if journalists are to attend scientific meetings.
6. It may be helpful to authors to be advised of any media policies operated by the journal in which their work is to be published.

10 Advertising

Definition

Many scientific journals and meetings derive significant income from advertising. Reprints may also be lucrative.

Action

1. Editorial decisions must not be influenced by advertising revenue or reprint potential: editorial and advertising administration must be clearly separated.
2. Advertisements that mislead must be refused, and editors must be willing to publish criticisms, according to the same criteria used for material in the rest of the journal.
3. Reprints should be published as they appear in the journal unless a correction is to be added.

Dealing with misconduct

1 Principles

1. The general principle confirming misconduct is intention to cause others to regard as true that which is not true.
2. The examination of misconduct must therefore focus, not only on the particular act or omission, but also on the intention of the researcher, author, editor, reviewer or publisher involved.
3. Deception may be by intention, by reckless disregard of possible consequences, or by negligence. It is implicit, therefore, that “best practice” requires complete honesty, with full disclosure.
4. Codes of practice may raise awareness, but can never be exhaustive.

2 Investigating misconduct

1. Editors should not simply reject papers that raise questions of misconduct. They are ethically obliged to pursue the case. However, knowing how to investigate and respond to possible cases of misconduct is difficult.
2. COPE is always willing to advise, but for legal reasons, can only advise on anonymized cases.
3. It is for the editor to decide what action to take.

3 Serious misconduct

1. Editors must take all allegations and suspicions of misconduct seriously, but they must recognize that they do not usually have either the legal legitimacy or the means to conduct investigations into serious cases.
2. The editor must decide when to alert the employers of the accused author(s).
3. Some evidence is required, but if employers have a process for investigating accusations—as they are increasingly required to do—then editors do not need to assemble a complete case. Indeed, it may be ethically unsound for editors to do so, because such action usually means consulting experts, so spreading abroad serious questions about the author(s).
4. If editors are presented with convincing evidence—perhaps by reviewers—of serious misconduct, they should immediately pass this on to the employers, notifying the author(s) that they are doing so.
5. If accusations of serious misconduct are not accompanied by convincing evidence, then editors should confidentially seek expert advice.
6. If the experts raise serious questions about the research, then editors should notify the employers.

7. If the experts find no evidence of misconduct, the editorial processes should proceed in the normal way.
8. If presented with convincing evidence of serious misconduct, where there is no employer to whom this can be referred, and the author(s) are registered doctors, cases can be referred to the General Medical Council.
9. If, however, there is no organisation with the legitimacy and the means to conduct an investigation, then the editor may decide that the case is sufficiently important to warrant publishing something in the journal. Legal advice will then be essential.
10. If editors are convinced that an employer has not conducted an adequate investigation of a serious accusation, they may feel that publication of a notice in the journal is warranted. Legal advice will be essential.
11. Authors should be given the opportunity to respond to accusations of serious misconduct.

4 Less serious misconduct

1. Editors may judge that it is not necessary to involve employers in less serious cases of misconduct, such as redundant publication, deception over authorship, or failure to declare conflict of interest. Sometimes the evidence may speak for itself, although it may be wise to appoint an independent expert.
2. Editors should remember that accusations of even minor misconduct may have serious implications for the author(s), and it may then be necessary to ask the employers to investigate.
3. Authors should be given the opportunity to respond to any charge of minor misconduct.
4. If convinced of wrongdoing, editors may wish to adopt some of the sanctions outlined below.

5 Sanctions

Sanctions may be applied separately or combined. The following are ranked in approximate order of severity:

1. A letter of explanation (and education) to the authors, where there appears to be a genuine misunderstanding of principles.
2. A letter of reprimand and warning as to future conduct.
3. A formal letter to the relevant head of institution or funding body.
4. Publication of a notice of redundant publication or plagiarism.
5. An editorial giving full details of the misconduct.
6. Refusal to accept future submissions from the individual, unit, or institution responsible for the misconduct, for a stated period.
7. Formal withdrawal or retraction of the paper from the scientific literature, informing other editors and the indexing authorities.
8. Reporting the case to the General Medical Council, or other such authority or organisation which can investigate and act with due process.

Appendix

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Facilities for non-patient volunteer studies. London: APBI, 1989.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Guidelines for medical experiments in non-patient human volunteers. London:ABPI, 1990.

Ethical Guidelines for the Reviewers

- The Reviewers should inform the Editor, if they do not have the subject expertise required to carry out the review and s/he should inform the Editor immediately after receiving a request.
- Be responsible to act promptly and submit review report on time.
- Immediately inform the Editor of any possible delays and suggest another date of submission for a review report, and
- Not unnecessarily delay the review process, either by prolonged delay in submission of their review or by requesting unnecessary additional data/information from the Editor or author(s).
- The reviews should be objectively carried out with a consideration of high academic, scholarly and scientific standards.
- All judgments should be meticulously established and maintained in order to ensure the full comprehension of the reviewer's comments by the editors and the author(s).
- The reviewer may justifiably criticize a manuscript but it would be inappropriate to resort to personal criticism on the author(s), and
- The reviewers should ensure that their decision is purely based on the quality of the research paper and not influenced, either positively or negatively, by any personal, financial, or other conflicting considerations or by intellectual bias.
- The data included in the research paper is confidential and the reviewer shall not be allowed to use it for his/her personal study.
- A reviewer must declare any potentially conflicting interests (e.g., personal, financial, intellectual, professional, political or religious). In such situation, s/he will be required to follow the journal's policies.
- If the reviewer feels unqualified to separate his/her bias, s/he should immediately return the manuscript to the Editor without review, and justify to him/her about the situation.
- Reviewers should consider the research paper as a confidential document and must not discuss its content on any platform.
- If the reviewer suspects that the research paper is almost the same as someone else's work, s/he will ethically inform the Editor and provide its citation as a reference.
- If the reviewer suspects that results in the research paper to be untrue/unrealistic/fake, s/he will share it with the Editor,
- If there has been an indication of violating ethical norms in the treatment of human beings (e.g., children, female, poor people, disabled, elderly, etc.), then this should be identified to the Editor.
- For evaluating originality, the reviewers should consider the following elements:
 - Does the research paper add to existing knowledge?
 - Are the research questions and/or hypotheses in line with the objective of the research work?
 - The reviewers should read the "Methodology" section in detail and make sure that the author(s) has demonstrated the understanding of the procedures being used and presented in the manuscript.
- Further questions to be addressed are whether: the organization of the research paper is appropriate or deviates from the standard or prescribed format?
- The reviewer must explicitly write his/her observations in the section of 'comments' because author(s) will only have access to the comments reviewers have made,
- For writing a review report, the reviewers are requested to complete a prescribed form (s).
- It is helpful for both the Editor and author(s) if the reviewer writes a brief summary in the first section of the review report. This summary should comprise the reviewer's final decision and inferences drawn from a full review.
- Any personal comments on author(s) should be avoided and final remarks should be written in a courteous and positive manner.

- Indicating any deficiencies is important. For the understanding of the Editor and author(s), the reviewers should highlight these deficiencies in some detail with specificity. This should help justify the comments made by the reviewer.
- When a reviewer makes a decision regarding the research paper, it should be clearly indicated as ‘Reject’, ‘Accept without revision’, or ‘Need Revision’ and either of the decisions should have justification.

Ethical Guidelines for the Editor

The Editor of a research journal should be responsible for:

- Establishing and maintaining quality of the journal by publishing quality papers in his/her journal.
- Promotion of freedom of expression within the cultural, constitutional/legal framework.
- Providing integrity and credibility of the research contributions.
- Maintaining ethical standards of their journal.
- Providing corrigendum for any correction, clarification and apologies where required.
- Encourage new ideas and suggestions of authors, peer reviewers, members of editorial board and readers for improving quality of his/her journal.
- The Editor should only shortlist research papers which have relevance to the scope of the journal clearly stated in the Journal, using his /her judgment, but without any personal bias.
- Apply the process of blind peer review in true letter and spirit.
- Promote innovative findings in respective field and publishing them on priority.
- Promote anti plagiarism policy.
- Educate contributors (authors) about ethical practices in research, and implement the journal’s policy without institutional pressure and revise the policy from time to time.
- The Editor must ensure that the Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal comprises prominent scholars of the field who can adequately promote the journal and may appoint members for a prescribed duration and add or revise constitution of the Board if required.
- The Editor should inform new board members about ethical guidelines and their expected role and update the Editorial Board members about development, challenges and any changes made in the journal policy.
- The criteria for the selection of research papers must be impartial and the Editor should select academically and scientifically sound articles.
- The Editor should disregard the discriminating factors, e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, religious belief, cultural sentiments, political affiliation, seniority and/or institutional association of the author(s) while selecting articles for publication.
- The Editor must ensure confidentiality of the author(s) and reviewers during the process of double-blind peer review,
- Information pertaining to a research paper should not be disclosed by the Editor to anyone except the author(s) and reviewer(s).
- The Editor should prepare clear guidelines about preparing and formatting of a paper and print these guidelines in each issue of the journal.
- The Editor should encourage reviewers to comment on the validity of submitted research paper and identify ‘subtle (simply copy-paste)’ and/or ‘blatant (paraphrasing)’ type of plagiarism, if, practiced by the author(s).
- The Editor should confirm plagiarism (carry out objective check through Turnitin) and/or searching for similar titles to the submitted research paper, and
- The Editor should be prepared to publish a corrigendum, remove and retract a plagiarized article if it comes to his/her knowledge subsequent to its publication.
- The Editor must not use any unpublished information/data from the submitted research paper without the permission of the author(s).
- Any information received after the peer review process must be kept confidential and not used for personal gains.

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Submission

- Conform to rigorous methodological standards as understood by the intellectual traditions within which they operate.
- Establish the significance of their analyses not just to those working on their specific topic, but also to the broader field of Languages and Literature.
- Engage with work outside of their immediate area of research and approach scholarly inquiry.
- Specify the theoretical framework used for analysis, reference the necessary literature(s), and spell out the implications of any findings for further research.
- All manuscripts must be submitted electronically via [online journal system](#).
- Manuscripts will be accepted for consideration on the understanding that they are original contributions to the existing knowledge in the fields of Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Literature, American Literature, Communication, Rhetoric and Translation Studies.
- For further queries, contact Managing Editor of the Journal.
-

Authors Guidelines

- **Title:** The title of the article should be bold, centered and typed in capital letters (in 14 point) Times New Roman Font.
- **Author(s) Details:** Author(s) details includes full name (bold), affiliations and contact details should be in (12 point) Times New Roman Font and should be centered below the title.
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