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The Use of Ugandan Indigenous Languages in Formal Education: Challenges and Solutions

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Abstract

All information about the formatting requirements is contained in this document. Please review it carefully. You may use the document as a template and copy/paste your paper content here – this is probably the easiest option. Several styles have been included in this template to facilitate formatting – you may find it easier to use them instead of formatting each segment differently. Note that it is important to adhere to the requirements exactly, as this will form the camera-ready version that will be used to produce the Proceedings. The limitations on the length of the document are as follows. The abstract should 150 – 250 words and written in English.

Introduction

The manuscript is organized into seven main sections: Introduction, Methods, Result and Discussion, and Conclusion. Then followed by Acknowledgments (if any) and References.

The introduction section mainly contains research problems, facts / theories, gap analysis, solutions to problems, linkages / relevance to problems, recent research, research novelty, studies of main theories, and research objectives. This section sometimes contains expectations for the results (research hypotheses) and benefits of the research. The introduction is typed with one space.

This document is a template provided for AJLS authors and can be downloaded from the website. For further information please contact AJLS secretariat at the email address info@ajls.kab.ac.ug. This template allows article writers to prepare articles according to the rules relatively quickly and accurately, especially for the needs of electronic articles uploaded to AJLS.

The body of text uses the following fonts: Book Antique 11, space 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt. The minimum length of the manuscript is 5 pages and a maximum of 22 pages, including pictures and tables without attachments. If the manuscript pages exceed 22 pages, a fee will be charged for each additional page. The manuscript is typed using the Microsoft Office Word Processor (.doc / .docx). Manuscripts are written on A4 paper format.

Method

This section contains methods only, it can contain charts or flowcharts. This section describes how the research was conducted. The main material of this section is the types of research methods used, the data collection instruments / techniques that are fully disclosed and their methods, the form of instruments, and the research subjects that are described in full. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while material specifications describe the

types of materials used.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location and length of research and a description of the checking the validity of the research results.

Results and Discussion

The result and discussion section contains the results of data analysis and discussion by linking research results with other research. This section is the main section of research article and is usually the longest section of the article. The research results presented in this section are "clean" results. The author does not need to present data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes. Only the results of analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and charts should be commented on or discussed

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and categories. The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret findings; (4) linking research findings with existing knowledge structures; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

In answering the research questions and problems, the research results must be concluded explicitly. The interpretation of the findings is carried out using existing logic and theories. Findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated / linked with previous research results or with existing theories. For this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to

modify the old theories.

In an article, sometimes it is inevitable to organize the writing of research results into "sub-headings". The following is how to write the organizational format, in which it shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated from an article.

Supporting instruments can be in the form of pictures (photos / graphs / charts) or tables. The figure / table must be given a serial number and a brief description with the format; centered, Book Antique 11, space 1. The contents of the table should be written in Book Antique 11 format, space 1. Information on pictures / tables are not allowed to be similar to one another.

Figure 1. Example.

Table 1.
Standard table format

Head of Table	**Column 1**	**Column 2**	**Column 3**
Line 1	Text	Text	Text
Line 2	Text	-	-
Line 3	Text	-	-
Line 4	Text	-	-

Each figure / table must be accompanied by a brief narrative that refers to the number of the figure / table in question. Image / table files are included in separate folders with .jpg / .jpeg format (150-300 dpi).

Conclusion

Closing is written to direct the reader to important things that are not superficial and narrow. The conclusion consists of two parts, conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion provides a summary of the description of the

results and discussion in general, refers to the research objectives, and links the results of research in the field. Based on these three things, new ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings.

Suggestions are compiled based on the research findings that have been discussed. Suggestions can refer to practical action, development of new theories, and / or follow-up research.

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments are written only when needed. If you really need to thank a certain party, such as a research sponsor, state it clearly and concisely, avoiding flowery thanks.

References

References Writing Based on Harvard APA Style Format and **80% references for literature reviews should be the recent (up to date) journals published in the last 10 years**

The References style of writing according to the APA (American Psychological Association) is a style that follows the Harvard format. Some of the criteria for writing a References with APA style are:

1. The publication date is written after the author's name
2. References in the contents of the text refers to items in the references by writing the last name (surname) of the author followed by the date of publication which is written between brackets.
3. References is based on the author's last name. If a reference does not have an author's name then the reference title is used to sort the references among other references which are still sorted based on the author's last name.
4. References is not divided into sections based on the type of literature, for example books, journals, etc.

5. The reference title should be written in italic.

Based on the type of references, the following are guidelines and examples of writing a references based on APA style:

a. Books:

The basic pattern of writing book-type references is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Book title (Edition if the edition is more than one). Place of publication: Publisher. What needs to be paid attention is that the title of the book is written in italic in each capital letters following the standard of writing sentences. The maximum number of authors who can be registered in one reference is six. If there are more than six authors, the seventh author and then written as et al.

Example:

Bray, J., & Sturman, C. (2001). *Bluetooth: Connect without wires*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Forouzan, B.A., & Fegan, S.C. (2007). *Data communications and networking (4th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Writing books with accompanied editors (Ed.) For one editor and (Eds.) For more than one editor. Example:

Maher, B. A. (Ed.). (1964–1972). *Progress in experimental personality research (6 vols.)*. New York: Academic Press.

b. Journal Articles:

The basic pattern of writing a journal article type reference is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume number - if any (Issue number), the starting and ending page numbers of the article. What needs to be considered is the writing of article titles and journal titles. Capital letters in writing the article title are used to follow the standard

of writing sentences. Capital letters in writing journal titles are written according to the standard of writing the title. Only journal titles are written in italics.

Example:

Tseng, Y.C., Kuo, S.P., Lee, H.W., & Huang, C.F. (2004). Location tracking in a wireless sensor network by mobile agents and its data fusionstrategies. *The Computer Journal*, 47(4), 448–460.

c. Articles in Proceedings

The pattern of writing references to paper types is: Author's Last Name, Initials. (year of publication). Article title. Editor's Initials Editor's Last Name (Ed.), Title proceedings (pp. Start page – end page). Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Fang, Q., Zhao, F., & Guibas, L. (2003). Lightweight sensing and communication protocols for target enumeration and aggregation. In M.

Gerla, A. Ephremides, & M. Srivastava (Eds.), MobiHoc ’03 fourth ACMsymposium on mobile ad hoc networking and computing (pp. 165–176). New York, NY: ACM Press.

d. Articles from website

The basic pattern of writing a web page type reference is; Author's Last Name, Initials. (the year the site was produced or the year the document was published). Document title. Retrieved from source site

Other rules are:

1. If the date does not exist, then use n.d.

2. If the author's name does not exist, then the name of the organization can be written as the author.
3. If the author does not exist, start the reference with the document title.
4. If the document is part of a large website, state the name of the organization and department concerned, followed by the characters: and the address of the site.

Example:

Banks, I. (n.d.). The NHS Direct healthcare guide. Retrieved fromhttp://www.healthcareguide.nhsdirect.nhs.uk

Alexander, J., & Tate, M. A. (2001). Evaluating web resources. Retrievedfrom Widener University, Wolfgram Memorial Library website:http://www2.widener.edu/Wolfgram-MemorialLibrary/webevaluation/webeval.htm