



Comprehensive Title in Capitals and Bold, not Exceeding 15 Words, and
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Corresponding Author1*, Co-Author2, Co-Author3

1Corresponding Author Affiliation (without address) 1

2Co-Author Affiliation (without address) 2

3Co-Author Affiliation (without address) 3

*Correspondence: E-mail:

ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
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1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction section in a scientific article serves to introduce the research topic, explain the background of the problem, and establish the relevant context. In this section, the author identifies knowledge gaps or issues that have not been resolved in the previous literature, thus showing the urgency or reason for the importance of the research. The introduction usually includes the purpose of the research, the questions or hypotheses being asked, as well as an overview of the approach to be used. This section also includes a brief review of previous studies to indicate the position of the research within the broader scientific landscape. The aim is to attract the reader's interest, clarify the scientific contribution, and direct the reader's focus to the core issues to be addressed in the article.

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2. METHODS

The method section of a scientific article explains in detail how the research was conducted, so that readers can understand the process and allow replication by other researchers. Typically, this section includes the research design, population and sample, data collection techniques, and data analysis procedures. The author should describe the tools or instruments used, including their validity and reliability if relevant. Clarity in this section is important to ensure transparency and credibility of the research. In addition, if there are ethical approaches such as participant consent or specific protocols, these also need to be mentioned. In other words, the method section systematically documents the research steps to demonstrate that the findings are reliable and accountable.

The manuscript is written with Calibri, a font size 12, single-spaced, left-justified, on single pages, and A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm). The title of the article should be brief and informative, and it should not exceed 12 words. The first letter of headings is capitalized and headings. The organization of the manuscript includes Introduction, Materials and Methods, Result, Discussion, Conclusions, and References. Acknowledgment (if any) is written after Conclusions and before References. Between paragraphs, the distance in one space.

3. RESULTS

The results section presents the main findings of the research objectively, without interpretation or in-depth analysis - which is saved for the discussion section. In this section, data are systematically organized according to the research question or objective, often with tables, graphs or figures to clarify the presentation. Results may include descriptive statistics, results of significant tests, patterns of qualitative findings, or output from the analytical tools used. Authors should present results in a concise yet thorough manner, covering both the main findings and relevant supporting data. Clarity and precision in presentation is essential so that readers can understand what was found without confusion. This section forms a strong basis for interpretation in the discussion.

Positioning Images and Tables: Place images and tables at the top and bottom of the column. Avoid placing them in the center of the column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. The caption of the figure should be below the figure; the title of the table should appear above the table. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use

the abbreviation “**Figure 1**,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

“Quotations of more than four lines should be typed single-spaced and on a new line. Put quotation marks at the beginning and end of sentence fragments. Refer to the original text, do not reproduce it and make it in your own language” (Ellison & Schwenke, 2023).

Quotations of less than two lines should be written as sentence connections and inserted into the text using quotation marks. If the manuscript is written in Indonesian, the “p” can be changed to ‘h’ for “page”. Likewise, “et all.” becomes “et al.”, whereas the use of ‘p’ and “et all” can only be used when the manuscript is written in English.

3.1 Sub Result One

The title of the sub-result is capitalized in each leading letter.

3.2 Figures and Tables

Placement of Figures and Tables: Figures and tables should be placed at the top or bottom of the column, and avoid placing them in the center of the column. If they are large enough, figures and tables can cross both columns. The caption for the figure should be placed below the figure, while the title for the table should be placed above the table. Figures and tables should be inserted after they are first mentioned in the text. Use “**Figure 1**” to refer to a figure, including at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
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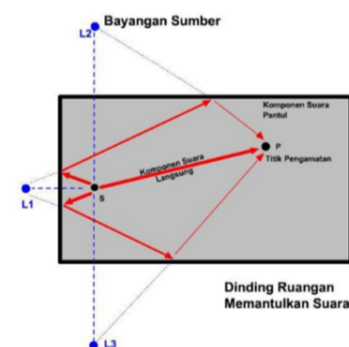


Figure 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

4. DISCUSSION

The discussion section of a scientific article serves to interpret the research results and relate them to theory, previous findings, or the broader context. In this section, the author explains the meaning of the findings, highlights their scientific or practical implications, and answers the research questions posed earlier. In addition, the author

compares the results with previous studies, identifies similarities or differences, and provides explanations for the differences. This section also usually includes reflections on the limitations of the study and suggests directions for future research. Overall, the discussion aims to show the contribution of the research to the development of science as well as provide a deeper understanding of the topic under study.

5. CONCLUSION

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

7. REFERENCES

Reference writing uses APA-Referencing Style 7th edition. References must be used and listed in the text. If you include something that is not listed, it will affect our consideration of publishing your paper. References are sorted alphabetically. We recommend that you use citation manager software such as Mendeley, EndNote, or similar to help manage your references.

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signals by head-related impulse response time alignment and a diffuseness constraint. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 143(6), 3616–3627. <https://doi.org/10.1121/1.5040489>

SUPPLEMENTARY

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.