



Jurnal Nominal

Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen

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ABSTRACT

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1. Introduction (*Heading 1*) (bold, 11 pt)

This section contains the background of the research, research problems or objectives, and a summary of theoretical studies related to the problem under study. The last paragraph states that the purpose of the study is made in a narrative.

2. Literature Review (bold, 11 pt)

2.1. Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the file "MSW_USltr_format".

2.2. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

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3. Research Methods

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

3.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as APA, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

3.2. Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”

Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

3.3. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

3.4. Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular.

The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”

In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to

highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word *alternately* is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).

Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”

In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word *using*, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”

Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.

There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”

The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

4. Results and Discussion

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

4.1. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

4.2. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5.” Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

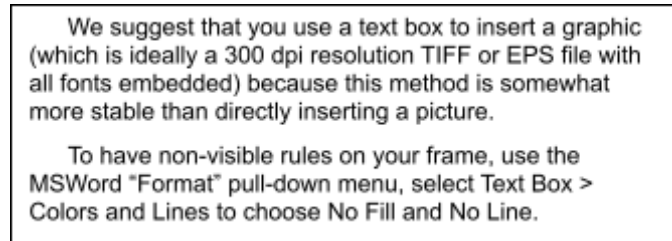
Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

4.3. Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table Styles			
Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)



Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 10 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A (m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

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).

Acknowledgment (HEADING 5)

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

References

Contains the sources referred to in the article's writing (Wardah & Carolina, 2022). Only the sources used are included in the bibliography. Contains the authorities referred to in the report of the article. Only the sources used are included in the bibliography. Writing citations and references using the American Psychological Association (APA) model (Sixth Edition)(Harijanto et al., 2022; Luthfiany et al., 2022). We recommend using Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, or Applications provided by Microsoft Word in the References Tab.

Harijanto, G. S., Kristen, U., Wacana, S., Supatmi, S., Kristen, U., Wacana, S., Politik, K., & Keagenan, T. (2022). Pengaruh dewan terkoneksi politik terhadap cost of debt pada perusahaan manufaktur di indonesia. *Nominal Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 11(2).

Luthfiany, N., Studi, P., Manajemen, M., Jakarta, U. T., Investasi, K., & Keuangan, L. (2022). Pengaruh Moderasi Kendala Keuangan pada Hubungan Leverage Keuangan terhadap Kesempatan Investasi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur. *Nominal Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 11(2).

Wardah, Z., & Carolina, A. (2022). Pengaruh Whistleblowing System , Internal Control , Leadership dan Budaya Organisasi terhadap Fraud Prevention. *Nominal Barometer Riset*

Akuntansi Dan Manajemen, 11(2).

Supplementary Material

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.