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TITLE
<TIMES NEW ROMAN, 14, BOLD, UPPERCASE, NO MORE THAN 12 WORDS>

Author[1], Author[2]✉, Author[3]
[1,2,3]Affiliation, City, Country.
✉e-mail: …[1]
<Times New Roman, 10pt, non-italic, with an envelope icon for a corresponding author's email >

ABSTRACT <TIMES NEW ROMAN, 12, BOLD>
The abstract should concisely describe the content and scope of your paper and identify the objective(s), methodology, findings, conclusions, and study implications. It should be about 200 words (minimum) and 250 words (maximum), followed by three to five keywords related to your article. Keywords should capture the essence of your paper. Include the most relevant keywords that will help other authors find your paper. These words must be presented in alphabetical order and separated by commas.< Times New Roman, 10, Italic, Sentence case>
Keywords: *keyword, keyword, keyword*

INTRODUCTION
Audiovisual translation (AVT) has become increasingly important as digital streaming platforms enable global audiences to access audiovisual content across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Among the various forms of AVT, subtitling presents unique challenges because translators must convey the original meaning within spatial and temporal limitations while preserving cultural nuances and communicative effects. One of the most difficult linguistic features to translate is satire, which communicates criticism through irony, humor, exaggeration, and implicit meaning. As a result, translating satirical expressions requires not only linguistic competence but also cultural awareness to maintain the intended message and its impact on the target audience.

METHODS
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The methods explain clearly how the author carried out the research. The method must describe the research design clearly, the replicable research procedures, and how to summarize and analyze the data. The composition of the method is approximately 15 % of the whole article.
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RESULT AND DISCUSSION
<Times New Roman, 12, Bold>
The result section shows objectively the presentation of the research key results without any interpretation using text, tables, and figures. The result section begins with text, presenting the key finding, and referring to the tables and figures. The table must not print screen, include specific numerical values, compare and contrast values, and have a minimum of 2 rows and columns. The figures must be clear (provide the original file as a supplementary file in the article submission) and highlight trends, patterns, and relationships. The result section must present how the author ensures the data validity and reliability

The discussion section shows how the author interprets the results in light of what was already known and explains the new understanding of the problem after considering the results. The discussion must connect with the Introduction, so it tells how your study contributes to the body of knowledge and society. The composition of results and discussion is approximately 45% of the whole article.

Table 1. Student Distribution Frequency

No	Interval	Frequency	%	Category
1.	85 - 100	59	28.36	Very Good
2.	75 - 84	93	44.71	Good
3.	65 - 74	37	17.78	Average
4.	55 - 65	19	09.15	Bad
Total		100.00		

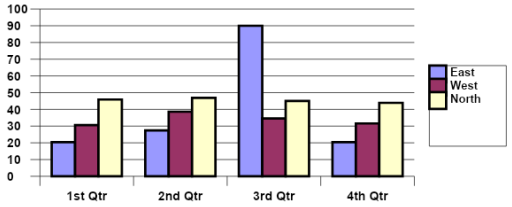


Figure 1. Speed Changing Tool

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CONCLUSION

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The conclusions section shows the answer or clarification of the research questions and opportunities for future research.

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REFERENCES

<Times New Roman, 12, Bold>

The reference must consist of 80% from relevant and recent primary sources (such as articles from journals or conferences from the last 5 years). The reference must be written in APA style 7th edition and using reference manager software (Mendeley, Zotero, etc) and put minimum 15 references.

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Example:

Baker, M. (2011). *In Other Words: A course book on translation, second edition*. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.1075/target.24.1.19che

Bielsa, E., & Bassnett, S. (2008). *Translation in global news*. *Translation in Global News*. https://doi. org/10.4324/9780203890011

Catford, J. C. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation. *Language and Language Learning*. Retrieved from http://rahbar.iauq.ac.ir/assets/subdomains/rahbar/files/93/TheoriesOfTranslation/

Darani, L. H. (2014). Persuasive style and its realization through transitivity analysis: A SFL perspective. *Procardia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.12.066