

**THE ARTICLE TITLE SHOULD REPRESENT THE CONTENTS OF
THE ARTICLE, CONSISTS OF 6–20 WORDS, TYPED WITH
CAPITAL LETTERS, BOLD, TIMES NEW ROMAN (TNR) 14 PT**

Author's Name

Institution's name/Affiliation, Country

email address

(if there is only one author)

Author's Name one¹, Author's Name two², Author's Name three³, and so forth...

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email address

² Author two Institution's name/Affiliation, Country

email address

³ Author three Institution's name/Affiliation, Country

email address

and so forth....

(if there are more than one author)

Abstrak. Article Title Typed in Bahasa Indonesia, Capital Letter of Each Word, Represent the Contents, Bold, Justify, Italic, TNR 11pt. Instruksi ini menjadi panduan dalam penulisan pada **Jurnal AMERTA**. Gunakan dokumen ini sebagai template penulisan dengan software Microsoft Word pada kertas ukuran A4 (210 mm x 297 mm), Times New Roman (TNR) 11pt, spasi 1, line spacing before 0pt dan after 0pt, justify, menggunakan line indent kiri 3cm dan kanan 2,5cm. Abstrak berkisar 150-250 kata, yang memaparkan dengan jelas permasalahan pokok yang dibahas, tujuan penelitian, tinjauan/ulasan, dan kajian yang dilakukan; dan metode yang digunakan; pernyataan singkat tentang kegiatan yang telah dilakukan atau hasil serta prospeknya. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf, bukan dalam bentuk matematis, pertanyaan, atau dugaan. Ditulis tanpa acuan, kutipan, singkatan, serta bersifat mandiri. Abstrak tidak mencantumkan gambar, tabel, atau kutipan pustaka. Dokumen elektronik naskah disesuaikan dengan gaya selingkung yang diacu oleh **Jurnal AMERTA**.

Kata kunci: Terdiri atas 3-5 frase (Kapitalisasi huruf pertama dan pisahkan dengan koma)

Abstract. These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for the **AMERTA Journal**. Use this document as a template using Microsoft Word on A4 size paper (210 mm x 297 mm), Times New Roman (TNR) 11pt, single space, line spacing before 0pt and after 0pt, justify, with line indent left 3cm and right 2.5cm. Abstract length is about 150-250 words, giving a brief summary of the content, reason of research, review study, and methodology; and a brief statement about the research and its result and prospect. Abstract written in one paragraph, not in mathematical form, question, or conjecture. Written continuously without references, quotations, or abbreviations, and be independent. Do not include any pictures, tables, elaborate equations or references in the abstract. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at **AMERTA Journal**.

Keywords: Consists of 3–5 phrases (Capitalize the first letter and separate it with a comma)

1. Introduction

Manuscripts can be written using bahasa Indonesia or English. Manuscripts written in English are required to be checked by a native speaker of the language, to be grammatically correct before the manuscript is compiled and checked for the last version if changes are made to the previous version. The collected Indonesian and English manuscripts are already on display and neatly typed in each part must be in the final form. This document you read is written in a format that you will apply to your manuscript. The introduction includes background, problem formulation; purpose; theory; and hypothesis (if any).

The manuscript is typed using Times New Roman (TNR) font 11 pt, space 1.5. The left and bottom margins are 3 cm, while the upper and right margins are 2.5 cm. The word count is expected around 6000–8000 words which includes the References section with the number of pages of tables, pictures/graphs, photographs, and appendices not exceeding 20% of the number of pages of the manuscript. The citation method is written in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (author-date). Citations include the name, year, and page of the source, e.g. (Binford 1995, 115), and footnotes (TNR 9 pt) are allowed. All forms of citations are **mandatory** to be listed in the **References** and are tailored with the Mendeley Reference Manager.

2. Method

This section covers a description of the procedure for how to handle the research carried out, including: determining variables, how to collect data, data processing, approach dimensions, and how to analyze data.

3. Result and Discussion

The research result is a presentation of data relevant to the main theme of the study in the form of descriptions, narratives, numbers, figures/tables, and a tool. Try to avoid lengthy descriptive-narrative presentations and replace them with illustrations in the form of drawings, graphics, photographs, diagrams, maps, etc but with explanations and legends that are easy to understand. While the discussion is the result of the analysis, correlation, and data synthesis.

3.1 Research Result (subsection may be written with other titles related to the contents)

3.1.1 Subsection (if any)

3.1.2 Subsection (if any)

3.1.3 Subsection (if any), and so on.

This section contains the following description:

- Display/inclusion/tabulation data of research results conducted according to the methodology;

- Analysis and evaluation of the data is in accordance to the formula of the results of theoretical studies that have been carried out;
- Discuss analysis result and evaluation, apply comparison method, use equations, graphs, figures, and tables to be clearer;
- Provide an interpretation of the analysis and discussion to obtain answers, added value, and benefits related to the problem and research objectives.
- There are a number of notes that must be considered in this section, namely:
 - a. The results obtained and discussion are the results of the phenomena in the research area that are relevant to the main theme of the study.
 - b. The results obtained can be in the form of narrative descriptive, numbers, pictures/tables.
 - c. Try to avoid lengthy descriptive-narrative presentations and replace them with illustrations (drawings, graphics, photographs, diagrams, maps, etc) but with explanations and legends that are easy to understand.

3.2 Discussion (subsection may be written with other titles related to the contents)

3.2.1 Subsection (if any)

3.2.2 Subsection (if any)

3.2.3 Subsection (if any), and so on

In this section, data presentation and explanation are explained based on the established so that results are supported by the theoretical/conceptual basis/literature review used.

Illustrations (Tables, Drawing/Sketches, Pictures, or Diagrams)

Illustration is a form of information as a fragment or part of a scientific manuscript. Generally, it is a supporter of the results and discussions. Presenting ideas or research results in the form of illustrations can be more efficient in the volume of writing. This is because the appearance of an illustration is sometimes more complete and informative than the display in the form of a narrative. Illustrations can also be in the form of summaries of the results of research activities/activities that can be tables, images, photos, and so on. In AMERTA, we distinguish between **table** and **figure** (drawings/sketches, photos, diagrams).

Table

The table should have a title and be followed by the details of the experiment in an understandable "legend" without having to read the manuscript. Table titles and figures

should be able to stand on their own. Each table column must have a "heading". Each abbreviation should be explained in the "legend" below it, followed by a clear description/source. The titles of the tables shown in the manuscript must be brief and clear. The table title is placed at the top of the table, left-aligned (not center), and written in Times New Roman 10 pt font. Tables are numbered sequentially according to the description in the text using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.).

Example: **Table 1.** Dating of the late Pleistocene sites

The description/explanation in the table is written using TNR font 10 pt with a spacing between rows of 1.

Example:

Table 1. Table title (Source:), Example: (Source: Nugroho 2024)

No	Sample Code	Gender	Age	Height (cm)
1.	LNR1	Woman	Adult	155–158
2.	LNR1	Man	Advanced Adulthood	164–168
3.	LNR1	Man	Advanced Adulthood	157–160

Figure

The images shown in the manuscript can be in the form of illustrations, sketches, photographs, charts, graphs, diagrams, and maps. The title of the image is placed at the bottom of the image, in the center, and written in Times New Roman 10 pt font. All images are displayed in colour and numbered sequentially according to the caption in the text using Arabic numerals (1,2,3,4, etc.), and the source of the image is included. The photos presented should have a good resolution (at least 600x800 pixels) in JPG format. If the image is personal documentation, it is mandatory to include the last name and year of acquisition, for example: (Source: Nugroho 2024).



Figure 1. Figure title/caption
(Source:.....)

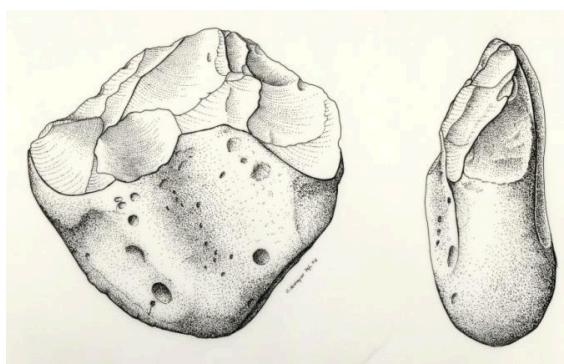


Figure 2. Figure title/caption
(Source:.....)



Figure 3. Map title/caption
(Source:.....)

4. Conclusion

This section includes conclusions whose contents are obtained from discussions of data analyzed using certain methods. This conclusion is arranged in a continuous and systematic paragraph. Some points that must be considered are as follows:

- In conclusion, the consistency triangle must be remembered which is problem-objective-conclusion must be consistent as check & recheck effort.
- The conclusion is the final part of the scientific paper obtained from the results of the analysis and discussion or the results of hypothesis testing about the phenomenon under study, not a rewriting of the discussion also not a summary. Presented briefly in full sentence form of delivering conclusions items in a sequence.
- Specific conclusions come from the analysis while general conclusions are the result of the generalizations or links with similar phenomena in other regions referred to from the previous publications.
- Conclusions must answer the research questions and issues raised in the introduction.

Suggestions (if any, could be included in the Conclusion)

Suggestions when necessary may contain academic recommendations or concrete follow-up to the conclusions obtained.

Author's Statement

In this section, please include a statement about:

1. The content of the article and the order in which the author's name is included that has been agreed upon by all authors and briefly explains the role/contribution of each author involved if there is more than one author.
2. There is no conflict of interest related to the manuscript of this article.
3. Funding sources used. (if any)
4. The author complies with the Copyright rules set by AMERTA

Acknowledgement (if any)

Mention the persons or institutions that made a real contribution to the manuscript.

References

The citation method is written according to the rules of the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (author-date). It is highly recommended to use the Mendeley reference application to facilitate citation and bibliography writing. The referenced library is at least 10 references with the provision of 80% primary reference and 20% secondary reference. Primary references are: scientific journals (accredited and non-accredited), proceedings, published research reports, theses, theses, dissertations, main reference textbooks, and laws. Including secondary references, namely unpublished research reports, textbooks, newspaper articles, electronic media, web/official website

references, and others. Archaeology is categorized as a certain science that is inseparable from the results of previous research so that the limit of the latest reference is not limited by the year.

The order in the bibliography is written alphabetically, using the Times New Roman font, font size 11 pt, line spacing 1, justify. References listed in the body of the manuscript must be in the bibliography at the end of the manuscript.

Example of Bibliography writing

Writing a bibliography is arranged in alphabetical order without numbers.

Examples:

If the references referred to are in articles in journal, for example:

Surname, First name. publication year. "Article's title". *Journal's name*. Volume (number): article's pages.

Santiko, Hariani. 2015. "Ragam Hias Ular- Naga di Tempat Sakral Periode Jawa Timur". *Amerta Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi* 33(2): 85–96.

Binford, L.R. 1992. "The Hard Evidence", *Discovery* 2: 44–51.

If the references referred to are in articles of proceedings, for example:

Surname, First name. publication year. "Writing's title". In the *proceeding's title*. page.

Hooijer, D.A. 1969. "The Stegodon from Timor". In *Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*. 201–10.

If the references referred to are in the form of a published research report, for example:

Surname, First name. Publication year. "report's title". *Report's name* Number. City: Publisher.

Sukendar, Haris. 1980. "Laporan Penelitian Kepurbakalaan di Sulawesi Tengah". *Berita Penelitian Arkeologi* 25. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional.

If the references referred to are in the form of a thesis/dissertation, for example:

Surname, First name. publication year. Title. theses/Dissertation. City: Faculty/Department of Study, University.

Haryono, Daniel. 2010. Museum Ullen Sentalu: Penerapan Museum Baru. Tesis. Depok: Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya Universitas Indonesia.

If the references referred to are books, for example:

Surname, First name. publication year. *Book's title*. Publisher's city: Publisher.

Poesponegoro, Marwati Djoened and Nugroho Notosusanto. 2010. *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia: Zaman Kuno*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Magetsari, Noerhadi. 2016. *Perspektif Arkeologi Masa Kini dalam Konteks Indonesia*, edited by Ali Akbar & Irmawati Marwoto. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.

If the references referred to are part of a book (book's section), for example:

Surname, First name. Publication year. "Article's title". *Book's title*, edited by the editor's name. article's pages. Publisher's city: Publisher.

Sémah, François, Anne-Marie Sémah, and Magali Chacornac-Rault. 2006. "Climate and Continental Record in Island Southeast Asia since the Late Pleistocene: Trends in Current Research, Relationship with the Holocene Human Migration Wave." In the *Austronesian Diaspora and the Ethnogeneses of People in Indonesian Archipelago*, edited by Truman Simanjuntak, Inggrid H.E Pojoh, and Mohammad Hisyam, 15–29. Jakarta: LIPI Press.

If the references referred to are in the form of an institution, for example:

Institution's name. publication year. *Book's title*. Publisher's city: Publisher.

Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional. 2008. *Metode Penelitian Arkeologi*. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional.

If the references referred to are patent documents, for example:

Surname, First name. year. Patent Document's title. The country that specifies the patent ID number.

Friedman, G. S. 2006. Pemetaan Model Sistem File ke dalam Obyek Database. Australia ID/28290.

If the references referred to are constitutions, for example:

Constitution's title. Constitution's Number and year.

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia tentang Cagar Budaya. No. 11 tahun 2010.

If the references referred to are manuscripts of scientific oration, for example:

Surname, First name. year. "Oration manuscript title". Activity's name. City of the activity, Date and month.

Kusumastanto, T. 2002. "Reposisi *Ocean Policy* dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia di Era Otonomi Daerah". Orasi Ilmiah Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan Institut Pertanian Bogor. Bogor, 21 September.

If the references referred to are papers in scientific meetings, congresses, symposiums, or seminars that have not been published, for example:

Surname, First name. year. Paper's title. In *Symposium's name*. Unpublish work.

Ririmasse, M. N. 2010. Arkeologi Pulau-Pulau Terdepan di Maluku: Sebuah Tinjauan Awal. In *Evaluasi Hasil Penelitian Arkeologi (EHPA)*. Unpublish work.

If the references referred to are the research report, for example:

Research team/the name of the research leader. year. Research's title. Research report. Publisher's city: Publisher. Unpublish work.

Tim Penelitian. 2006. "Jaringan Perdagangan Masa Kasultanan Ternate-Tidore- Jailolo di Wilayah Maluku Utara Abad Ke-16 – 19 Tahap I". Laporan Penelitian Arkeologi. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional. Unpublish work.

If the references referred to are articles from mass media/newspapers, for example:

Surname, First name. Year. "News's title". *Publisher media*. Month date: news pages.

Simanjuntak, T. 2010. "Arkeologi Prasejarah: Menunggu Kejutan dari Gua Harimau". *Kompas*, Oktober 29: 35.

If the references referred to websites, for example:

Surname, First name. Year. Article's title. Month date. Accessed Month day, year web's address/URL

Grimes, B. D. 2006. Mapping Buru: The Politics of Territory and Settlement on an Eastern Indonesian Island. Accessed May 29, 2010. <http://epress.anu.edu.au?p=63751>.