Jurnal Katarsis:
Membongkar Realitas Teater dalam Perpspektif Tanpa Batas
Available online at https://ojs.isbi.ac.id/index.php/katarsis

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PAPER TITLE SHOULD BE HERE (MAX 15 WORDS: Font Size 14)

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Abstract (in English; 11pt; Single Space)

(Abstract text Palatino Linotype, size 10, italic. Spacing-SINGLE). These guidelines provide instructions to format your paper. Please write directly into the template or copy your finished text into it. Please use the predefined formatting styles instead of applying your individual settings. The paper shall be written in compliance with these instructions. Please review this document to learn about the formatting of text, table captions and references. The Abstract should be no more than 200 words and one paragraph only. Avoid quotation and citing references in your abstract. The abstract
should contain, but not limited to: (1) the main question and the background of the discussed issue; (2) the research position; (3) how the question is discussed in the paper; and (4) the main result of the discussion. Other important matters discussed in the manuscript that significantly contribute to the final result of the research may be noted here.

Keywords (10pt; Palatino Linotype); *Three (3) to five (5) key words should be here and in italics.*

Abstrak (Bahasa Indonesia; 11pt; Spasi Tunggal)

(Teks abstrak dengan huruf Palatino Linotype, ukuran 10, dan dalam format miring. Pengaturan jarak antarbaris adalah tunggal). Panduan ini menyediakan arahan untuk mengatur format makalah Anda. Anda disarankan untuk menulis langsung dalam template yang disediakan atau menyalin teks yang telah selesai ke dalamnya. Gunakanlah gaya format yang telah ditentukan, bukan pengaturan individu Anda sendiri. Makalah harus disusun sesuai dengan arahan ini. Mohon kaji dokumen ini untuk memahami cara memformat teks, keterangan tabel, dan daftar pustaka. Abstrak sebaiknya tidak lebih dari 200 kata dan hanya terdiri dari satu paragraf. Hindari penggunaan kutipan dan referensi dalam abstrak. Abstrak harus mencakup, namun tidak terbatas pada: (1) pertanyaan utama dan konteks masalah yang dibahas; (2) posisi penelitian; (3) cara pembahasan pertanyaan dalam makalah; dan (4) hasil utama dari pembahasan tersebut. Isu penting lainnya yang dibahas dalam manuskrip dan memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap hasil penelitian akhir dapat diungkapkan di sini.

Kata Kunci (10pt; Palatino Linotype); *Tiga (3) sampai lima (5) kata kunci harus berada di sini dan dalam huruf miring.*

INTRODUCTION

The length of the article is around 15-20 pages. It contains background, problems, objectives, theoretical/ creation foundation, and research/creation methods. References (relevant literature or research), need to be included in this section, their relationship to the urgency of research/creation, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. How to write sources in the text need to clearly indicate the name of the author and source citations based on the use of the Mendeley application such as: (Retnawati, 2014).

The degree of material up-to-date is referred to by looking at the proportion of the past 10 years and referring to the primary literature. Problems and objectives, and the usefulness of research/creation written narratively in paragraphs, do not need to be given special subtitles

The Introduction is written with Palatino Linotype-12 upright, with a space of 1.5. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes into 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

Literature Review

A literature review is a key component in research, primarily aimed at demonstrating a deep understanding of the research topic. When compiling a literature review, it's crucial to use relevant and up-to-date sources, presented in an organized and logical manner. This review should be comprehensive and critical of the literature relevant to the topic, with the objective of identifying gaps in existing research and showing how the current study helps fill those gaps or broadens the understanding of the topic. The literature review not only reveals to the reader what is already known about the topic but also how your research adds to or expands this understanding, demonstrating your study's contribution to the field of knowledge.

METHOD

When writing the methodology section for a journal article, researchers must detail and systematically explain how the research was conducted. This begins with

describing the chosen research design (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed) and the rationale behind this choice, followed by a description of the population and sample, including inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as the sampling technique used. Next, the chosen data collection techniques, such as surveys, interviews, or observations, must be outlined, including the development and validation of the research instruments. It is also essential to explain the data analysis process, whether through statistical methods for quantitative research or approaches like thematic analysis for qualitative studies, and to include how the research addressed ethical considerations, including participant privacy protection and data use.

The writing of the methodology should be transparent and detailed, allowing readers to assess the reliability and validity of the research and facilitating replication by other researchers. This includes justifying every methodological choice, from sample selection to analysis techniques. Such transparency not only demonstrates scientific diligence and academic integrity but also strengthens the readers' trust in the research findings. Thus, the methodology section plays a crucial role in establishing a solid foundation for the entire study, ensuring that the research can be followed, verified, or even extended by future research.

RESULTS

When writing the Results section of a journal article, researchers should focus on objectively presenting the data and findings of their research without including interpretations. This requires the findings to be presented clearly, concisely, and logically, often supported by visual aids such as tables, charts, and figures to facilitate reader understanding. Priority should be given to the most significant or surprising results, ensuring all relevant data are presented. This presentation should be conducted in a manner that allows readers to easily follow the flow of research findings, highlighting the key outcomes discovered during the study.

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text. If the width of the table is not enough to write in half a page, then it can be written one full page. The title of the table is written from the center, all words start with uppercase, except for

conjunctions. If more than one line is written in a single space. For example, you can see Table 1.

Table 1. Table Captions should be place Above the table

Table	Header	Header 2	Header 3
Item 1	Aaa	Bbb	Ccc
Item 2	Ddd	Ddd	Fff

The results in the form of pictures, or data created by drawings /schemes /graphs/ diagrams/etc, the presentation also follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed under the picture, written in the Center (center) position of 10 Palatino Linotype pt, and given a space of 1 space from the image. If more than 1 line, between lines, is given a single space. For example, it can be seen in Figure 1.

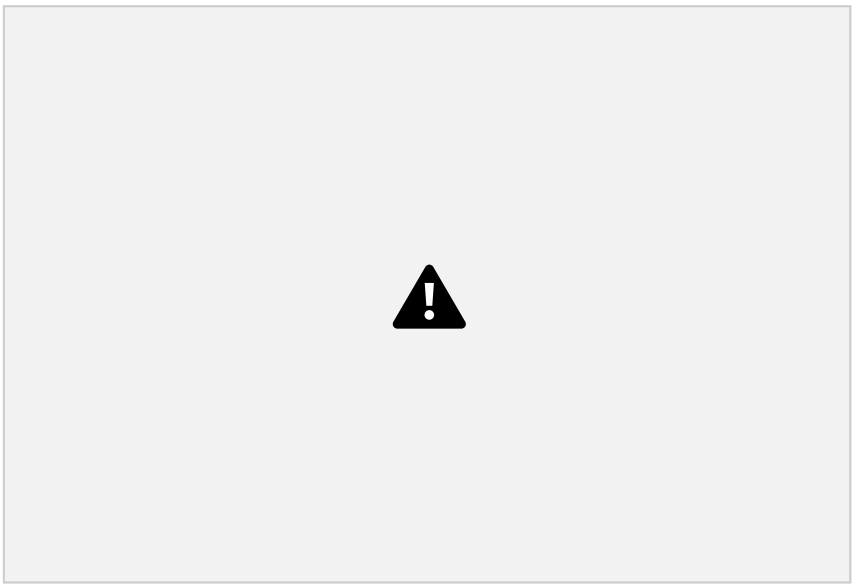


Figure 1. Caption for Figure should be Below the figure

DISCUSSION

The discussion is focused on linking the data and the results of the analysis with the problem or research objective and the broader theoretical context. The discussion can also be an answer to the question of why the facts found as in the data.

The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion is made not separate from the data discussed.

Conversely, the Discussion section is where those results are interpreted in a broader context, explaining how the findings support or refute the proposed hypotheses and

connecting them back to the existing literature. This is an opportunity to explore the meaning, significance, and implications of the research findings, as well as to highlight the uniqueness or new aspects brought about by the study. The discussion should also include acknowledgments of the research's limitations and suggestions for future research, ensuring that readers gain a comprehensive understanding of the study's contribution to the field and the questions that remain open.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion states the answers to the problems that are the focus of the iscussion. It can be a generalization of findings according to the research problem, it can also be a recommendation for the next step.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgments are placed before the bibliography • Acknowledgments especially to donors with research contract numbers • Given to individuals who make meaningful contributions in research, data processing and writing articles without rewards outside the author • Recognition of controversy individuals or institutions that are meaningful in conducting research and writing

REFERENCES

The compilation of literature follows standard techniques which must be carried out in a standardized and consistent manner. To maintain consistency in referencing, citing, and referencing using MENDELEY'S REFERENCE MANAGER APPLICATION, At least 5 articles from the Journal of Ekspresi Seni.. If the author has problems with the application, the editor offers to help check Mendeley.

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