

TEMPLATE OF NADITIRA WIDYA

***TITLE IN ENGLISH: BRIEF, CLEAR, REFLECTS THE CONTENT OF PAPER, AND
WRITTEN IN ARIAL NARROW 14***

**JUDUL DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA DITULIS RINGKAS, JELAS, MENCERMINKAN ISI
NASKAH, DAN DIKETIK DENGAN HURUF ARIAL NARROW 14**

**Complete name of author (no title , rank or job title); more than one author is written separated by a
coma (,), with the addition of the word “and”**

Address is the affiliation or agency where the author is working at and her/his electronic postal address

Accepted.....

Revised.....

Approved.....

Abstract. *The abstract in english is written in italic and Arial Narrow 10, maximum of 150 words, and contains a brief description of the paper, research objective, method used, result and discussion, as well as conclusion.*

Keywords: 3 - 5 words

Abstrak. Abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia ditulis maksimal 250 kata, diketik dengan huruf Arial Narrow 10, serta berisi deskripsi mengenai substansi naskah, tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, hasil yang dicapai, dan kesimpulan.

Kata kunci: 3 - 5 kata

INTRODUCTION

The naration in the Introduction comprises the research background and/or overview of previous investigation, research novelty, research question, research objective, which are written in systematic paragraphs.

METHOD

This chapter explains the present type of research, related methodology used in the study, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion contain data on the research results carried out, in accordance with the method used. The data obtained were analyzed in the form of theoretical descriptions, qualitatively and/or quantitatively. The discussion of research results can be supported by comparison methods, graphic equations, pictures, and tables. Each graph, figure and table is numbered, and the name and source are placed as close as possible to the related paragraph. Pictures, graphs, photographs, maps and diagrams are all named “figure”.

HEADING LEVEL 1

This heading is written in UPPERCASE, left aligned, bold, Arial Narrow 12 pt, and located double-spaced above the first paragraph.

Heading Level 2

This heading is written in a format of Capitalized Each Word, left justified, bold, Arial Narrow 12 pt, and located double-spaced above the first paragraph.

Heading Level 3

This heading is written in a Sentence case, left justified, *italics*, Arial Narrow 12 pt, and located a single space above the first paragraph.

Heading level 4 and so on are not allowed

Figure

Figures can be graphs, matrices, photos, diagrams, etc, which are placed in the middle of the page (centred). Do not use insert tables and text boxes to insert pictures, photos, information, sources, etc.

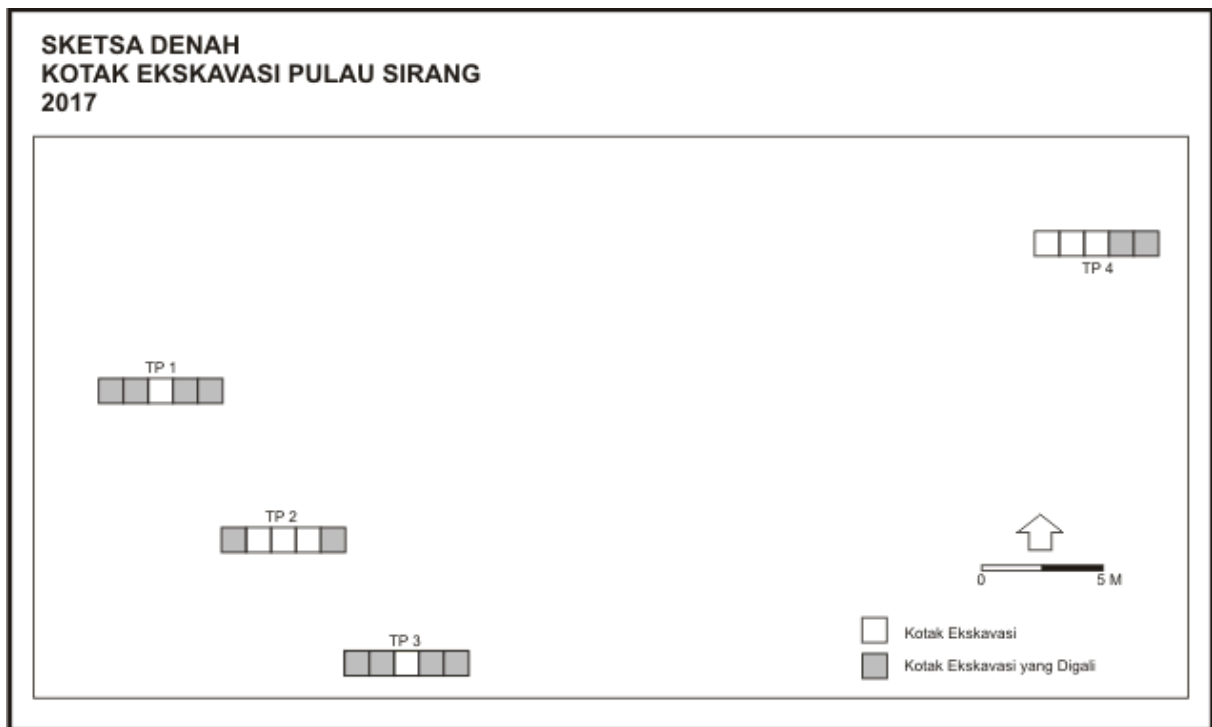
The title of a figure is written below the image, using Comic Sans MS 9 pt, and centred. The words 'Figure' and the numbers are written in bold, using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). The information is written using a format of Capitalize Each Word. The source of information is placed on the left corner below the figure, (above the figure title), and written in Comic Sans MS 9 pt (see below). Preferred figures are in .jpg, .jpeg, or .tif file formats, with a maximum resolution of 150 dpi.

Write "Figure 1 (or 2 or 3 etc)" and/or "Table 1 (or 2 or 3 etc)" in the body text which is relevant to the description of the figure and/or table inserted in the paper.



Source: Doc. Balai Arkeologi Kalimantan Selatan

Figure 1 A Wooden Headstone is used as a Grave Marker



Source: Doc. South Kalimantan Institute of Archaeology (drawn by Imam Hindarto)

Figure 2 Excavated Units at Pulau Sirang



Source: Mud Mapping, 2009

Figure 3 The Situation at Site Karanganyar

Table

The Title of a table is placed immediately above the table, left justified, and in Arial Narrow 11 pt. The words "Table" and numbers are written in bold letters, whereas the title of the table is written in the form of Capitalize Each Word. Numbering a table uses Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). Content of a table is written in Arial Narrow 10 pt, and single-spaced. Include the source of information and placed it on the left bottom corner of a table, left aligned and in Arial Narrow 10 pt.

Table 1 Study Type in LPA Balar Banjarmasin

No	Type	Count	Percentage (%)
1	explorative	29	21.80
2	Descriptive	98	72.93
3	explanative	6	4.51
4	Etc	1	0.75

Source : Study Result by Balar Banjarmasin

Table 2 Ceramic fragments

No	Test Pit	Spit	Artifact and association
1	I	1	Plate fragment; Qing dynasty (19th century)
		2	Electricity installation, milky white in color
2.	II	1	Electricity installation, milky white in color
3	V/IV	3	Electricity installation, milky white in color
		5	Electricity installation, milky white in color
4	VIII/IX	1	Potsherds; a shoulder fragment with closed rim (pot), decorated with incised geometrical pattern

Source : Result Study Balar Banjarmasin

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions are the result of analysis and discussion of research and must answer research questions and problems. The conclusion is not a rewriting of the discussion and also a summary, but a short delivery in the form of a complete sentence. Suggestions contain academic recommendations, follow-up, or policy implications derived from conclusions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (OPTIONAL)

This section portrays an appreciation for the parties involved in the contribution of the manuscript or research and/or development. It states who should be thanked concerning organizations/institutions, donors or individuals.

REFERENCE

Citations are written according to the American Sociological Association (ASA) Style of the Fourth Edition 2010 by using reference applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, Endnotes, etc. The number of reference is at least ten articles, where 51% of them are primary references from journals, research reports, theses, theses and dissertations, and 49% are secondary references (books). The examples below are broken down by source type to make reference easier. However, lists the references without dividing them by their source types.

Book

Single author

Endraswara, Suwardi. 2006. *Metode, Teori, Teknik Penelitian Kebudayaan: Ideologi, Epistemologi, dan Aplikasi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama.

Two or more authors

Sharer, Robert J. and Wendy Ashmore . 2003. *Archeology Discovering Our Past* . Boston: McGraw Hill.

Simanjuntak , Truman, Yusmaini Eriawati , Machi Suhadi , Bagyo Prasetyo , Naniek Harkantiningih , and Retno Handini . 1999. *Metode Penelitian Arkeologi*. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional.

Electronic book

Welch, Kathleen E. 1999. *Electric Rhetoric: Classical Rhetoric, Oralism and a New Literacy* . Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Downloaded October 21, 2014 (<http://www.netlibrary.com>).

Part of a book

Intan, Fadhlani M. S. 2013. "EHPA: Satu Kata Beribu Makna". Hlm.1-11 dalam *Evaluasi Hasil Penelitian Arkeologi (EHPA) Medan, 18 – 24 November 2013*. Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional.

McKinnon, S. 1988. "Tanimbar Boats". pp. 152-169 in *Islands and Ancestors: Indigenous Styles of Southeast Asia*, editors JP Barbier and D. Newton. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Journal or scientific magazine

Journal print (hardcopy)

Fajari, Nia Marniati Etie. 2015. "Jejak Rekam Balai Arkeologi Banjarmasin dalam Laporan Penelitian Tahun 1993-2013." *Naditira Widya* 9 (1): 57-92.

Online journal

Jobe , Karen D. 2000. "Women and the Language of Hackerdom : The Gendered Nature of Hacker Jargon." *Kairos* 5(2). Downloaded 23 March 2005 (<http://english.ttu.edu/kairos/5.2/binder.html?coverbweb/jobewomen&hackerdom.html>)

Borges, Cruz E. and Luis M. Pardo. 2008. "On the Probability Distribution of Data at Points in Real Complete Intersection Varieties." *Journal of Complexity* 24(4): 492-523. doi:10.1016/j.jco.2008.01.001.

Online and printed journal

Ferrell, Robert H. 1990. "Truman's Place in History." *Reviews in American History* 18(1): 1-9.

Report

Wasita. 2007. *Ekskavasi Permukiman Lahan Basah di Situs Gambut, Kabupaten Banjar dan Patih Muhur, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Kalimantan Selatan*. Banjarbaru

Undergraduate Thesis, Thesis, and Dissertation

Sunarningsih. 2011. "Pottery from One Neolithic and Three Metal Age Riverbank Settlement Sites in Kalimantan: A Technological Approach to the Study of Continuity and Distribution of Ceramic Production Tradition." University of Leiden.

Laws, Government Regulation, Governor Regulation, Regional Regulation, etc

Pemerintah Negara Indonesia. 2017. *Undang- Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 tahun 2010 Tentang Cagar Budaya*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.

Pemerintah Negara Indonesia. 2017. *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemajuan Kebudayaan*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.

Public printed-media (newspaper and magazine)

Newspaper

Zuhdi , Susanto . 2006. "Mengapa Bukan Pulau Terdepan." *Kompas*, 8 September, hlm. 7

Magazine

Swartz, Mimi. 2002. "An Enron Yard Sale." *New Yorker*, May 2002, pp. 50-52.

Online magazine

Leonard, Andrew. 2005. "Embracing the Dark Side of the Brand." *Salon*, May 18. Downloaded 22 May 2005 (http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2005/05/18/star_wars_lego/index_np.html).

Other internet sources

Nurfiani, Fira. 2010. "Gunakan Georadar, Candi Ull Terus Diungkap." Downloaded 21 Juni 2011 (<http://www.krjogja.com/krjogja/news/detail/14363/Gunakan.Georadar.Candi.Ull.Terus.Diungkap.html>).