# INDEKS PENGARANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pengarang</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Juanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiqih Putra Arifandy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gina Harventy</td>
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<td>Ginanjar Arief Setyabudi</td>
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<td>Imam Darul Firmansyah</td>
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<td>Meithy Yusica</td>
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<td>Moh Faisol</td>
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<td>Mohamad Zulman Hakim</td>
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<td>Norsain Norsain</td>
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<td>Nyimas Wardatul Afiqoh</td>
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<td>Siti Zubaidah</td>
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 TEMPLATE JURNAL AKADEMI AKUNTANSI (JAA)

JUDUL (Bahasa Indonesia) Judul tidak lebih dari 25 kata, Judul menggunakan Huruf Kapital Semua (Font: Bell MT; Font Size: 14)

TITLE (English Title Here) Title no more than 25 words, Title uses All Capital Letters (Font: Bell MT; Font Size: 14)

Nama (nama) Penulis / Author Name
Afiliasi (para) penulis / Author Affiliation
“Contoh: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia”

Alamat surel penulis (utama)/ Corresponding author

Abstract Jurnal Akademi Akuntansi terdiri dari 2 Abstrak yaitu berbahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. (Font: Bell MT; Font Size: 12)

Abstract (Abstract ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris) dengan kalimat present tense dan tidak lebih dari 150 kata dalam satu paragraf dengan spasi 1 (single space). Abstract harus berisi: tujuan, metode, hasil, dan simpulan penting penelitian.

Keywords: 3-5 kata kunci (alphabetical order)

Abstrak (Abstract ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia) dan tidak lebih dari 150 kata dalam satu paragraf dengan spasi 1 (single space). Abstract harus berisi: tujuan, metode, hasil, dan simpulan penting penelitian.

Keywords: 3-5 kata kunci (alphabetical order)

PENDAHULUAN (Font: Bell MT; Font Size: 12)

Uraikan:
Isu/fenomena riset/riset gap

Teori atas isu/fenomena
Ringkasan penelitian terdahulu

Positioning paper (tujuan penelitian dan perbedaan penelitian yang dilakukan dengan penelitian penelitian terdahulu)

Jabarkan proses pengembangan hipotesis dengan berdasarkan pada Teori, Riset terdahulu, Logika (jika penelitian menggunakan hipotesis)

METODE

Pada bagian metode harus dituliskan secara jelas bagaimana penelitian dilakukan. Untuk penelitian studi kasus (termasuk penelitian non-positivism/kualitatif), bagian ini meliputi: jenis penelitian, obyek, data, dan teknik/tahapan analisis. Untuk penelitian survei, bagian ini berisi: jenis penelitian, populasi dan teknik pengambilan sampel, jenis dan sumber data, instrumen penelitian, dan teknik analisis data.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Deskriptif Statistik ◗ sajikan data penelitian disini

Analisis Data dan Pembahasan ◗ sajikan hasil analisis data disini (termasuk output aplikasi statistik)
Lakukan pembahasan (diskusi) atas hasil analisis data dengan merujuk ke teori, riset terdahulu, dan logika (logical thinking)

Contoh Tabel dan Gambar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>KATEGORI KINERJA IC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Versi Kamath</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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Sumber: Ulum (2009)
Sumber: Marzo (2014)

Gambar 1. Isu-isu tentang Intellectual Capital

SIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Simulkan hasil penelitian dalam format narasi, bukan “pointer” (maksimal 150 kata). Pada bagian ini dapat ditambahkan “keterbatasan” dan “saran”.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA


