Paper Content Guidelines

And Technical Instructions

**Author 1**Department, Faculty, Institution
author1email@domain.extension

**Author 2**Department, Faculty, Institutionauthor2email@domain.extension

# ABSTRACT

An abstract is the summary of the overall paper. An abstract isn’t random sentences that are located at the beginning of an article, an abstract itself is a new composition that is intended to represent the whole article. A good abstract should describe the background, research problem, the objective of the study, methodology, result, and conclusion. The length of an abstract should span between 100-250 words and is written in one singular paragraph. Abstracts shouldn’t elaborate on data or references that the author uses.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5

# INTRODUCTIOn

## Articles in de.lite

Articles that are published on **de.lite (Journal of Visual Communication Design Study and Practice)** should elaborate the development of ideas to increase discourses on the study and practices of visual communication design. This is represented in several article sections that are offered in this journal:

1. **Visual Communication Design Foundational Studies,** which discusses the foundational study of visual communication design body of knowledge. This article section elaborates on discussing foundational things regarding visual communication design, such as the definition of design, research or studies on composition, or basic theories on design. This section article aims to provide a clear and refreshed elaboration towards a foundational understanding of visual communication design.
2. **Studies on Design as an Object and as a Practice,** which discusses studies on design, may it be “design as an object (noun)”, or “design as a practice (verb)”. This kind of discussion is expected to be based on a theoretical framework or methodology that is further elaborated so that the readers may understand the study as a whole.
3. **Teaching and Learning Modules on Visual Communication Design,** whichdiscusses teaching and learning modules that are used to teach visual communication design students. These types of articles may elaborate on the material, purpose, and teaching strategy used in a visual communication design class or subject. This type of article is intended to facilitate readers to learn upon a subject, and also as a reference for other educators on teaching visual communication design.
4. **Classroom Action Research on Visual Communication Design,** which elaborates on researches upon the practice, evaluation, and development of visual communication design education practically. This type of article is intended to be a reference to what educators do towards visual communication design education.
5. **Visual Communication Design Research and Community Service,** which discusses research and community services on visual communication design. This section article opens an opportunity for authors to publicize their studies on researches that aren’t foundational or universal on visual communication design, and for scholars that implement their knowledge for community service activities.
6. **Studies on Visual Communication Design Industry Practices,** which aims to build a discussion for the academic and practical. Designers may write and elaborate their practice academically, and scholars may research the design industry as a research object. By doing so, this section aims to provide new perspectives for both sides.

## Writing Format

To ensure the article published in de.lite is informative and effective, the word count limit for each article is 3000-4000 words, including the title and reference list. Articles that do not comply with the word count range may be returned to be adjusted.

For references, the author is expected to use Mendeley, or other reference citation manager software. Examples of references are (Katoppo, 2018) (Spinuzzi, 2005) (Doellah, 2002) (Hall, 2018) (Fandor, 2018). The citation style that is used within this journal is the American Psychology Association 6th edition.

Usage of images or other media is endorsed by the editorial team. It should be noted that good images are images that fit well and effectively in the one-column format. Do not use images that are too wide and could not be properly shown in the journal’s format.

Both image and table captions use the same style. The difference between both is the position of where the caption is located.



Image 1 Image Caption. (Source: Author Last Name, Year)

Table 1 Table Caption.

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(Source: Author Last Name, Year)

# Article outline

As there are many article sections in this journal, the content of each article section may differ one and another. This part will elaborate on which parts are necessary for each article section.

## General Outline

Generally, an academic article consists of:

1. **Introduction**, whichelaborates the phenomena that motivate the research, the research question, and the objective of the research. Introductions also seldom explain the state of the art and also research limitations.
2. **Methodology**, which elaborates the methods and research procedure.
3. **Results & Discussions**, which explains the result of the research and discusses it as a basis for the conclusion.
4. **Conclusion**, which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research.

**Visual Communication Design Foundational Studies Section,** the purpose of the section is to elaborate fundamental understanding and also propose new perspectives on the foundational understanding of visual communication design. Therefore, the outline for this section can be seen as such:

1. **Introduction**, which elaborates the foundational perspective that will be further addressed in this article. This part of the article may also touch on the state of the art of the perspectives that may be used to give context and also the significance of the perspective.
2. **Literature Review,** which states literature that discusses the perspective being discussed. In the literature review, authors may also compare literature and also build their definition or understanding towards the perspective being told.
3. **Methodology,** which states the steps and methods used in the research. If the research is done through study, then the author needs to elaborate on the methods used in their study. If the research is done through design, then the author needs to elaborate on the steps and design methods used in the research.
4. **Result & Discussion,** which shows the result of the research and discussions relevant to the results. If the research is done through study, then the result and discussion may be used to build an argument and rationale. If the research is done by analyzing a design object, then the result and discussion may be used to elaborate the design object through the perspective that was mentioned previously in the literature review. If the study is done by design, then the result and discussion are used to show the design result and also elaborate the design with the perspective mentioned in the literature review.
5. **Conclusion,** which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research. This part can also be used to discuss the potential of a further study and also the implementations of the foundational perspective on design.

**Studies on Design as an Object and as a Practice,** the purpose of this section is to discuss a design object or a design process. This section can be outlined as such:

1. **Introduction**, which elaborates the background of the research, such as the need to understand a design object or practice using a particular theoretical framework or methodology.
2. **Literature Review,** which states literature that discusses the perspective being discussed. In the literature review, authors may also compare literature and also build their definition or understanding towards the perspective being told.
3. **Methodology,** which states the steps and methods used in the research. If the research is done through study, then the author needs to elaborate on the methods used in their study. If the research is done through design, then the author needs to elaborate on the steps and design methods used in the research.
4. **Result & Discussion,** which shows the result of the research and discussions relevant to the results. If the research is done through study, then the result and discussion may be used to build an argument and rationale. If the research is done by analyzing a design object, then the result and discussion may be used to elaborate the design object through the perspective that was mentioned previously in the literature review. If the study is done by design, then the result and discussion are used to show the design result and also elaborate the design with the perspective mentioned in the literature review.
5. **Conclusion,** which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research. This part can also be used to discuss the potential of a further study and also the implementations of the research.

**Teaching and Learning Modules on Visual Communication Design,** this article section elaborates on the subject and also the method of teaching and learning visual communication design. This article section may be outlined as such:

1. **Introduction**, which elaborates the background of the research, such as the need to understand a design object or practice using a particular theoretical framework or methodology. The introduction may also touch on the reason that how the content of the module is necessary or useful for the students.
2. **Literature Review,** which states literature that discusses the perspective being discussed. In the literature review, authors may also compare literature and also build their definition or understanding towards the perspective being told.
3. **Methodology,** which states the steps and methods used regarding preparing the teaching material, which can be done by literature review or using the authors' research results. If there are a review and evaluation, the author needs to elaborate on the method for getting feedback on the module.
4. **Result & Discussion,** which explains the content of the module that is being taught. The author may also discuss the feedbacks received on teaching the module. Authors are also recommended to show documentations of the lesson, such as documentation of the teaching process or the design results that the students made.
5. **Conclusion,** which concludes the lesson made by the author. The author can also reflect on how the lesson went based on the responses or feedbacks received. The author may also point out necessary findings that may serve as a reference for developing similar content for others.

**Classroom Action Research on Visual Communication Design,** the purpose of this section is to show the research and discussion towards the dynamics of teaching visual communication design. This article section may be outlined as such:

1. **Introduction**, whichelaborates the phenomena inside the class that is relevant and motivates the research, the research question, and the objective of the research. The Introduction can also be used to explain the scope and context of the classroom action research. The author may also explain the roadmap and cycle of the research done.
2. **Research Methodology**, which elaborates the methods and research procedure for the classroom action research. In this part, the author may explain the other research cycles, though the focus of the elaboration is still the current research cycle.
3. **Results & Discussions**, which explains the result of the research based on the result and outcome of the lesson or the observation during the research. The results are shown and discussed as a basis for the conclusion.
4. **Conclusion**, which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research cycle. In this part, the author may also point our recommendations for the next cycle or other similar research.

**Visual Communication Design Research and Community Service,** as there are two kinds of type in this article section, the outline for both types may differ. The recommended outline for visual communication design research is as shown:

1. **Introduction**, whichelaborates the phenomena that motivate the research, the research question, and the objective of the research. Introductions also seldom explain the state of the art and also research limitations.
2. **Literature Review,** which states literature that discusses the perspective being discussed. In the literature review, authors may also compare literature and also build their definition or understanding towards the perspective being told.
3. **Methodology**, which elaborates the methods and research procedure.
4. **Results & Discussions**, which explains the result of the research and discusses it as a basis for the conclusion.
5. **Conclusion**, which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research.

For visual communication design community service, the recommended outline is as shown below:

1. **Introduction**, whichexplains the stakeholders, objective, and also scope and period of the community service.
2. **Community Service Material,** which explains the content of the community service, can consist of materials being presented or the underlying theoretical framework. The materials presented may also be developed from the literature review or the author’s previous research.
3. **Methodology**, which elaborates the activities regarding the community service. This part may also elaborate on the methods used to collect material and also the feedback collecting process for the community service.
4. **Results & Discussions**, which explains the result of the community service. This part should also discuss the feedbacks received and discusses it as a basis for the conclusion.
5. **Conclusion**, which summarizes the whole community service process that is conducted. This part can also point out recommendations and inputs regarding conducting several community services.

**Studies on Visual Communication Design Industry Practices,** this article section may be outlined as such:

1. **Introduction**, whichelaborates the design industry phenomena that motivate the research, the research question, and the objective of the research. Introductions also seldom explain the state of the art and also research limitations.
2. **Methodology**, which elaborates the methods and research procedure, especially regarding the data collecting and analyzing methods. For data collecting, the author needs to state the respondent or data criteria that are collected to give a better understanding of what types of data are relevant to the study.
3. **Results & Discussions**, which explains the result of the research and discusses it as a basis for the conclusion.
4. **Conclusion**, which summarizes the whole study and concludes the result of the research.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is allowed to show his/her appreciation towards people that are relevant to the study published. This part of the article will not be included in the double-blind review process.

# REFERENCES

The purpose of a reference list is to show appreciation towards authors that contributed their studies for the author. The author is not allowed to write references that aren’t used and found in the article. Authors are expected to use more than 10 references in which 50% of the references are primary references such as books or academic articles that are published in the last 10 years. This is intended so that the author keeps updating himself with new references and knowledge on the state of the art itself.

On the reference, authors are expected to use a reference management tool such as Mendeley to help the author manage their references.

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# AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY

The authors are allowed to include a short biography. The biography included ideally consist of education background, responsibilities and current affiliation, and also the area *of expertise.* This part of the article will not be included in the double-blind review process.