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A Short and Concise Title Contains the Substance of This Article (typed using the Palatino Linotype 13pt Font)

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Abstract: (Bold, Palatino Linotype, 11 pt)

English Language. The abstract describes the essence of an informative and completely clear article, by loading the existing problem tree, the approach or solution proposed, and showing the main finding and symptom. Abstract uses English and Indonesian. Many words in abstract between 150-200 words, and and written in one paragraph. if there are foreign terms that have not been standardized, it is written in italics. The abstract cannot refer to, complex, table or image. The font used to draw abstracts is Palatino Linotype 11pt. Abstract detection is performed with a single space. Keywords need to be summarised to describe the extent of the problems investigated and the terms of the trees based on the execution of the research. Keywords can be a single word or a combination of words. The number of keywords is 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. The search for the title of the research and its abstract is facilitated by the existence of those keywords.

Indonesian Language. Abstract explains the essence of an informative and absolutely clear article, by loading the existing problem tree, the approach or solution proposed, and showing the main finding and symphony. Abstract uses English and Indonesian. Many words in abstract between 150-200 words, discuss un in one line if there are foreign terms that haven't been read statically. The abstract cannot refer to, complex, table or image. The font used to draw abstracts is Palatino Linotype 11pt. Abstract detection is performed with a single space. Keywords need to be summarised to describe the extent of the problems investigated and the terms of the trees based on the execution of the research. Keywords can be a single word or a combination of words. The number of keywords is 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. The search for the title of the research and its abstract is facilitated by the existence of those keywords.]

Keywords: (Indonesian maximum five words)

INTRODUCTION

The introduction includes the background of the issue or problem as well as the urgency, rationalization, and purpose of the research (which distinguishes it from other studies). Relevant literature review and hypothesis development (if any) can be included in this section. Provisions for citations using Footnote. In doing citations, it is emphasized to use reference manager applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote. This aims to avoid wrong citations and write references at the end of the article.

Use the term Introduction for this first section. The preface is typed in the capital. The typeface used to compose the introduction is Palatino Linotype size 11, line spacing 1sp.

To make it easier for you to use this template, it would be better to copy-paste (with the keep text only option then choose the "main content" style) from your original paper document into this template. Make sure that your article is in accordance with the style used by the Revelatia Journal.

RESEARCH METHODS

This section is used both for articles originating from research and studies. The method section for the research paper can contain the design of the steps or procedures carried out in data collection and data analysis techniques used in research or study. Articles of a review nature may contain steps in data collection, analysis techniques, criteria, or reference standards used to conduct studies and lines of thought in conducting studies. The method can also be the method used to solve the problem in the article

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section provides research and division results in one unit, so writers do not need to make sub-chapters separately between results and division. The results of the research provided in this section are 'clean'. Proses analisis data seperti perhitungan statistik dan proses pengujian hipotesis tidak perlu disajikan. Only analytical and hypothetical test results have to be reported. The research results can be provided with tables, images, and graphics to clarify the study results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

The results and discussion in the article is intended to: (1) answer the problem novels and research questions; and (2) show how these findings are obtained; (3) interpret/

interpreting acquired findings; (4) link research findings with mapped knowledge structures; and (5) generate new theories or modifications of existing theories.

Table, picture, or graph writing is placed in the middle. By forming the number and title of the image, table, or graph. Seven of these examples.

Picture 1

Image Title

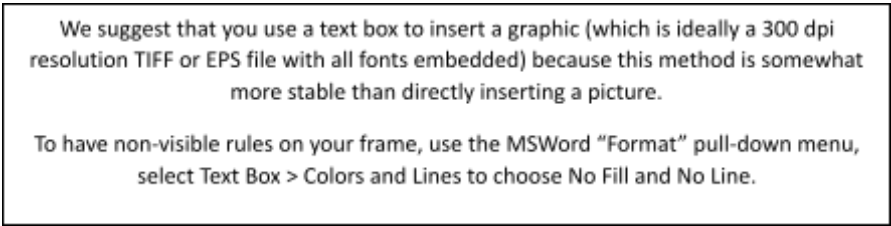


Table 1

Table's Name

Kepala tabel	<u>Kepala tabel</u>	
	Sub	Sub
	<u>kepala table</u>	<u>kepala tabel</u>
konten	Konten ^a	konten
<u>konten</u>	Konten	konten

Writing the table does not display the entire table line enough at the top of the table head and the bottom of the table head, as well as the bottom line of the table.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions are written in one paragraph, which is a summary of the results and discussion as well as answering the objectives of the research/publication. Emphasize the novelty of invention or development. This section contains suggestions compiled for practical activities or further research based on the new findings found.

REFERENCES

Contains references according to citations in the published manuscript. Primary source references (books, journals, research reports including theses and dissertations) at least 70% of all references used and published in the last 10 years. Palatino Linotype font, size 11pt, with line spacing 1sp, spacing after 3pt ("Reference" style).

Provisions for writing references alphabetically are adjusted to a predetermined format. Writing should use a reference management application such as Mendeley. The writing format used refers to the Turabian Style format. Typing citations using Turabian Style is to write the full author's name, comma, italicized title, opening brackets, Publisher City, colon, Publisher Name, comma, year, closing brackets, period, page number, period.

Example of Writing Footnotes:

- ¹ H. Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, 2002), 56.
- ² Muḥammad ‘Ābid al-Jābirī, *Madkhal Ilā al-Qur’ān al-Karīm: Fī al-Ta’rīf bi al-Qur’ān* (Beirut: Markaz Dirāsāt al-Wahdah al-‘Arabiyyah, 2006), 34.
- ³ M. Sebti, “The Decline of Thought in the Arab World According to Muhammad ‘Abed al- Jabiri,” *Diogenes* 57, no. 2 (May 1, 2010): 97–98.
- ⁴ Mustansir Mir, “Language,” dalam *The Blackwell Companion to The Qur’ān*, ed. Andrew Rippin (USA; UK; Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 90.
- ⁵ Claude Gilliot and Pierre Larcher, “Language and Style of the Qur’ān,” dalam *Encyclopaedia of the Qur’ān*, ed. Jane Dammen McAuliffe, vol. 3, 5 vols. (Leiden, Boston: E.J. Brill, 2003).
- ⁶ Wildan Pramudya, “Antropologi Zakat: System of Giving dalam Islam”, Wildan Pramudya (30 Aug 2010), <https://pramudyarifin.wordpress.com/2010/08/30/antropologi-zakat-system-of-giving-dalam-islam/>, accessed 26 May 2014.

The examples of writing Bibliography are, full author name, period, full title in italics, period, city of the publisher, typed upright, colon, publisher name, comma, year, period.

Example of writing a bibliography

- Jābirī (al), Muḥammad ‘Ābid. *Madkhal Ilā al-Qur’ān al-Karīm: Fī al-Ta’rīf bi al-Qur’ān*. Beirut: Markaz Dirāsāt al-Wahdah al-‘Arabiyyah, 2006.
- Muhadjir, H. Noeng. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin, 2002.
- Mir, Mustansir. “Language.” In *The Blackwell Companion to The Qur’ān*, edited by Andrew Rippin. USA; UK; Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2006.
- Sebti, M. “The Decline of Thought in the Arab World According to Muhammad ‘Abed al- Jabiri.” *Diogenes* 57, no. 2 (May 1, 2010): 92–100.
- Claude Gilliot and Pierre Larcher. “Language and Style of the Qur’ān.” In *Encyclopaedia of the Qur’ān*, diedit oleh Jane Dammen McAuliffe. Vol. 3. Leiden, Boston: E.J. Brill, 2003.
- Pramudya, Wildan, “Antropologi Zakat: System of Giving dalam Islam”, Wildan Pramudya, 30 Aug 2010.

<https://pramudyarifin.wordpress.com/2010/08/30/antropologi-zakat-system-of->