



TITLE OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE
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Abstract: *The title of the scientific article is written in CAPITAL letters, Arial, size 14 pt, written in bold, 1 spaced. Additional titles (if any) are written in mixed letters (Case and Small). All authors' names without a title, written in Arial font, size 12 pt, bold, middle margin, space 1. middle without bold, space 1. The email address is written after the name of the institution and only the email from the main author is sufficient. If there is a third author and so on, the identity writing is the same as the first author. An abstract is written in Indonesian and English, formulated briefly and clearly, no more than 250 words, written in Arial font, size 11 pt, spaced 1, margins right and left, italicized. The topic is the result of research and or written ideas. The abstract contains research objectives, methods, and results. To separate abstracts in Indonesian and English, spaced 1 space. Keywords are written in Arial font, separated by a; size 12 pt, below the abstract.*

Keywords: *example; abstract; keywords*

INTRODUCTION

Manuscripts are written neatly with the Microsoft Word program, aligned right and left. The minimum number of pages is 12 sheets. Each sheet of writing is given a page number in the lower right corner and is given a header and footer according to the example in this template. The margins are top, bottom, left, right each 2.54 cm. 1.5 spacing except for abstract which has 1 space. The font model used is Arial with 12 font, except the title is in a capital letter with 14 font. Foreign language writing (eg English or Latin) is written in italics.

If there is a verse or hadith (writing in Arabic), then it is typed in traditional Arabic letters, size 14 pt. The introduction contains background problems that are supported by concepts, theories, and research results from relevant and up-to-date

library sources. At the end of the introduction, it is stated clearly the purpose of writing the article or the scope of the research.

All articles entered in the Reinforce Journal will be checked for plagiarism using Turnitin. The maximum level of article plagiarism that is tolerated is 20%. It is recommended to use the Mendeley app for reference writing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review section is written not too long and prioritizes theories related to the variables used. This section can also provide relevant previous research results. The main content in the literature review is the theory that is the basis/foundation of the research/ideas in this article.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method section contains at least the type of method or type of approach used, research subjects, data collection techniques, and data analysis procedures. (The content can be adjusted according to the type of quantitative or qualitative research). Methods are presented in detail, systematically, and clearly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writing of sub-chapters, for example, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, is written in bold CAPITAL letters (BOLD). While the writing of the sub-chapters (if any) is written in mixed letters and (Large and Small) then bolded.

The results section contains data on research results from quantitative and/or qualitative problems accurately and completely. Presentation of data can use information in the form of pictures/graphics/tables/descriptions/transcripts. Images/graphs/tables are placed at the bottom of the top of the page to make visualization easier.

The discussion is an important part of an article, containing a clear description of the results of research data analysis, interpretation or interpretation of findings in the field, linkage of research results with relevant concepts, theories, or research results, formulating new theories or modifying existing ones as well as implications for scientific developments in each field.

Writing Tables and Figure

The table title and table name are written above the table. Written in Arial, size 12, bold, and center margin. The text in the table is written in Arial font, size 12

pt or the size can be reduced, for example, 10 pt or 8 pt, adjusting the condition of the table to make it look neat and still clearly legible. The table is spaced 1, the first line containing the title of each column is in bold. Try not to truncate the table on different pages, unless the size exceeds one page. If you have to truncate, don't forget to rewrite the header row for each column, given the same table serial number, and replace the title with Continuation. The table title does not end with a period. Like the example below:

Table 1. Tulungagung Sharia Economic Condition 2010-2018

Tahun	Skor
Well	> 80%
Enough	50-80%
Low	25-49%
Pretty Low	10-24%
Crisis	< 10%

(Pawlikowska, Zhang, Griffiths, Dalen, & Vleuten, 2012)

Image

The image title and image name are written below the image. Written in Arial font, size 12 pt, bold, and center margin. Numbered according to the order of the pictures. As with tables, make sure each figure has a sequence number and a title. Make the images you use to look like they're professionally made and don't need to be framed. like the example below:



Figure 1. Image Title (Martono, 2014)

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a summary of research results which are a contribution to the development of science. The conclusions answer the research problem and are following the research objectives.

REFERENCES

The bibliography uses the APA (American Psychological Association) style and comes from credible sources. Sorted alphabetically. Reference writing uses a body note style at the end of each quote, for example, (Habib, Budita, Usrah, Fatkhullah, & Nisa, 2017), (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Starting from Volume 1 Number 2, reference writing in Reinforce Journal no longer uses footnotes. It is recommended to use the Mendeley or Zotero application to reduce reference writing errors. The following is an example of writing a bibliography.

- Habib, M. A., & Mahyuddin. (2021). Evaluasi Pengelolaan Teknologi TPS 3R di Desa Wisata Religi Gunungpring Kabupaten Magelang. *Ar Rehla: Journal of Islamic Tourism, Halal Food, Islamic Traveling, and Creative Economy*, I(1), 1-34. doi:10.21274
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- Martono, N. (2014). *Sosiologi Pendidikan Michel Foucault: Pengetahuan, Kekuasaan, Disiplin, Hukuman, dan Seksualitas*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
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- Pawlikowska, T., Zhang, W., Griffiths, F., Dalen, J. v., & Vleuten, C. v. (2012). Verbal and non-verbal behavior of doctors and patients in primary care consultations – How this relates to patient enablement. *Patient Education and Counseling*, LXXXVI(1), 70-76. doi:10.1016.