



The Effect Of The PBK (Character Learning Project) Learning Model On The Ability To Write News Texts Of Grade VIII

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of using the PBK (Character-Based Project Learning) model on the ability to write news texts among Grade VIII students of Hosana Private Junior High School Medan in the 2025/2026 academic year. The population consisted of five classes with a total of 130 students, from which a sample of 31 students (class VIIIB) was selected using simple random sampling. The method used in this study was a one-group pretest-posttest design. The research aimed to assess students' ability to write news texts. The data were collected through a performance test instrument. The results of data analysis showed that the students' average pretest score before using the PBK model was 60, while the average posttest score increased to 80. Hypothesis testing using the "T" indicated that $T_{hitung} > T_{tabel}$ ($11.058 > (1.670649)$). Based on these results, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the PBK (Character-Based Project Learning) model significantly influences the students' ability to write news texts in Grade VIII of Hosana Private Junior High School Medan.

Keywords: : PBK Learning Model, Writing Ability, News Text

INTRODUCTION

(Fitria & Sukma, 2019) "Learning Indonesian in schools consists of four aspects of language skills that students must master, namely listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills, and writing skills." Of the four skills, writing skills are the most difficult skills to do. This is due to the lack of ability to express the main idea of the story. In line with what was stated by (Musyafa, 2020) "Writing skills are often difficult to master, because writing requires broad insight into the material to be delivered and requires the ability to convey ideas or information that will be poured into a writing, using language as the medium."

Education is a systematic process to transfer knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, and culture from one generation to the next. According to (Simanjuntak, Nainggolan, Tampubolon, Hasibuan, & Siahaan, 2020) explains that education is a structured action of

the Triune God (divine and human efforts that have an impact on changes in knowledge skills, values, attitudes, skills, sensitivity, consistent behavior. Education can have an impact on changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes, values and behavior. Through education, it is hoped that teachers can improve the quality of learning in schools, so that it will produce quality graduates. Quality education is education that is able to lead students to achieve educational goals. In order for educational goals to be achieved, a curriculum is needed.

According to (Salabi, 2020) , a curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding objectives, content, and learning materials, as well as evaluations, used as guidelines for organizing learning activities to achieve specific educational goals. Meanwhile, according to (Wati, 2022) , a curriculum is essentially a program planned and implemented to achieve educational goals. The function of the curriculum is as a tool to achieve educational goals. Basically, the curriculum has main components and supporting components that are interrelated and interact with each other in order to achieve the goals (Simaremare, 2023) . It can be concluded that the curriculum is a system of plans and arrangements of teaching materials as a guideline in learning. The curriculum plays an important role in shaping the direction and quality of education. Currently, in Indonesia, there are still some (Maisaroh & Hayani, 2022) students are guided to be skilled in writing. According to (Agustina, 2019) , writing can be defined as the process of skillfully expressing thoughts in structured written language. Writing can be defined as the activity of conveying ideas, thoughts, responses, and feelings in written form. According to (Agustina, 2019) , writing is a productive activity in producing a text based on our ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In writing, of course, we must convey ideas, responses, and feelings in written form according to context. Students' writing skills certainly require a process and practice to produce good and correct writing.

In Indonesian language learning, there are several writing activities, one of which is writing news texts. (Rachim, 2024) He stated that writing news texts is both a productive and expressive skill. This means that writing news texts is not only a productive skill but also an expressive one, conveying ideas, emotions, and thoughts through writing in a creative way. Furthermore, news texts can also be a forum for exploring imagination, conveying moral messages, and developing language skills. (Aziz, Musthofa, & Saidah, 2024) . Practicing clear and neutral language: Good news is delivered in simple language, without complicated words, yet remains formal and objective. This helps readers understand the content of the news without being confused by technical terms. Practicing writing in straightforward language will improve this skill.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the Indonesian language teachers in junior high school, students are not yet able to write, especially in writing news texts. This is evidenced by the scores obtained, which are still below the Minimum Completion (KKM). Of the 31 students in grade VIII, 9 students obtained above the KKM, while 22 students obtained below the KKM. The KKM set for the Indonesian language subject in grade VIII is 70. This occurs because of factors that become problems, namely: lack of student motivation

and student interest in writing news texts because students underestimate that writing is not important, students who are less able or have difficulty expressing ideas or information, students still lack understanding of the structure of writing news texts. In addition, teachers still use direct learning models only explaining the theory without any practice writing a news text, and facilities in the classroom are still inadequate such as projectors, and some limited package books (Syafira & Damayanti, 2020) .

One alternative to overcome this problem is to use the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model. This study will try to use the PBK (Character Learning Project) Learning Model on the Ability to Write News Texts. According to (Teguh Dwi Puji Santoso, 2022) project-based learning is a learning model that uses projects/ activities as a means to acquire attitudes, knowledge and skills, where students are asked to solve problems by applying skills in research, analysis, creation, and presentation of learning products on real-world data.

The reason researchers chose the PBK (Character Learning Project) model, first according to (Ningsih, 2024) improving students' text writing skills is by providing a creative and interesting learning model that is appropriate to the material and school conditions or can use the PBK learning model to train students to be able to complete certain projects and develop values such as responsibility, cooperation, honesty, creativity. Secondly, according to (Rahmadani, 2024) the Character Learning Project Model, hereinafter abbreviated as (PBK), has a mission to educate students to analyze various aspects of existing government policies in their lives and strive to contribute to these policies in their capacity as the younger generation or citizens. The expected output is the quality of the population that is intelligent, creative, participatory, positive and responsible (Prasetyo & Anwar, 2021)

With the problems that occurred, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of the PBK (Character Learning Project) Learning Model on the Ability to Write News Texts in Class VIII Students of Hosana Medan Private Middle School".

METHOD

According to (Subagio, 2021) In general, research methodology is defined as a scientific process or method for obtaining data that will be used for research purposes. The methodology contains scientific methods, their steps, types, and even the limits of the scientific method. This study aims to obtain the influence of the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model on the ability to write news texts in grade VIII students of Hosana Private Middle School, Medan. In accordance with this objective, the study uses an experimental method by taking data from a specific sample population. This means that experimental research aims to define the causal relationship of an influenced (dependent) variable by manipulating the influencing (independent) variable in a controlled situation. The independent variable in this study is the influence of the PBK (Character Learning

Project) learning model (X) while the dependent variable is the students' news text writing skills (Y).

This research was conducted at Hosana Private Middle School, Medan, in the first semester of the eighth grade. The school's location was chosen based on the following factors:

- 1) The school meets the requirements for conducting research, especially regarding its student population.
- 2) The school in question has never conducted research with the same material.
- 3) The school's conditions or situation and the number of students support the research being conducted.

This research can be conducted according to the time agreed upon by the school, as determined by the school as the research location. This research was conducted at Hosana Private Middle School, Medan, during the odd semester of the 2025/2026 academic year.

According to (Sugiyono, 2019) population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. Based on the opinion above, the researcher determined that the research population was all eighth grade students at Hosana Medan Private Middle School in the odd semester, namely 100 students.

A sample is a small group taken from the population being studied (Sugiyono, 2019) argues "A sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population" Sampling is done using purposive sampling techniques. According to (Arikunto 2017:173) "The technique of taking samples is not based on random, area or strata, but rather based on considerations that focus on certain goals".

purposive sampling took one class as a sample, namely class VIII-A. This class served as both the control and experimental classes. The control class used only the explanation learning process, while the experimental class used the Character Learning Project (PBK) learning model.

The experimental research design model used by the researchers was *a one-group pretest-posttest design* . This design includes *a pretest* before treatment. This is in line with the opinion of (Sugiyono, 2019) that "this design includes *a pretest* before treatment. Thus, the results of the treatment can be known more accurately because it can be compared with the conditions before treatment." (Panggabean & Sitorus, 2020) .

Measurements in the design were conducted twice: before and after the experiment. The measurement taken before the experiment is called *the pretest* , and the measurement after the experiment is called the posttest. Thus, the effects of the experiment can be known with certainty because a pre-test was used. The tests were conducted twice. First, a test before implementing the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model. Second, a test after implementing the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is an experimental study using a one-group pretest-posttest design, meaning that data collection was conducted twice: a pretest and a posttest. This section will detail the results of the study on the Effect of the Use of the Character Learning Project (PBK) Learning Model on the Ability to Write News Texts in Class VIII of Hosana Private Middle School, Medan. (Ma'rifah & Suryadarma, 2015) .

Data collection has been done, the next stage is to analyze the collected data. Pretest data was obtained from learning without using the PBK Model, then posttest data was obtained after students were given treatment on learning to write news texts using the PBK model. The sample in this study was class VIII B with a total of 31 people .

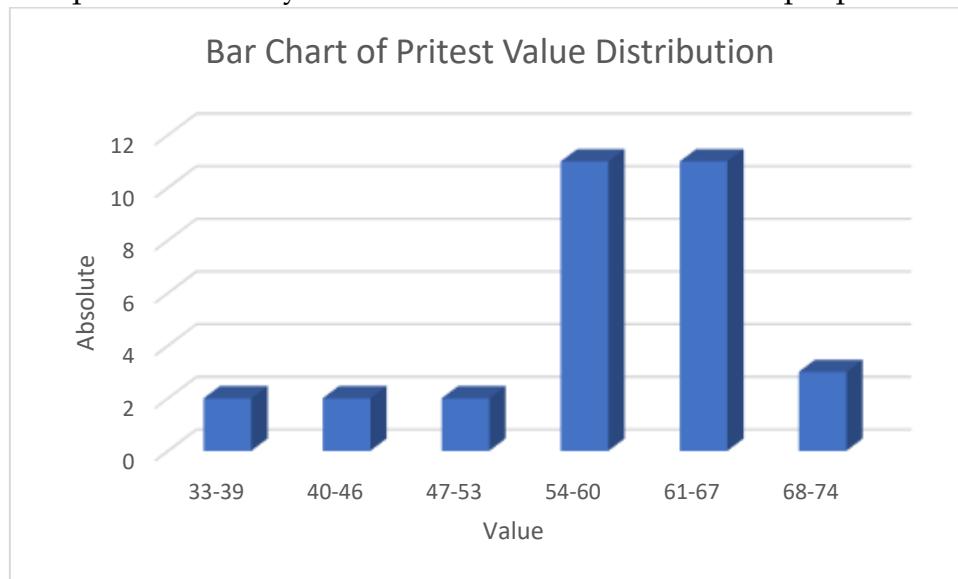


Figure 1. Pretest Class Distribution Diagram

Based on the distribution of the pretest class scores, it can be seen that the number of students in the 33-39 range is 2 people, the 40-46 range is 2 people, the 47-53 range is 2 people, the 54-60 range is 11 people, the 61-67 range is 11 people, the 68-74 range is 3 people, with an average score of 60 and a standard deviation of 11.055.

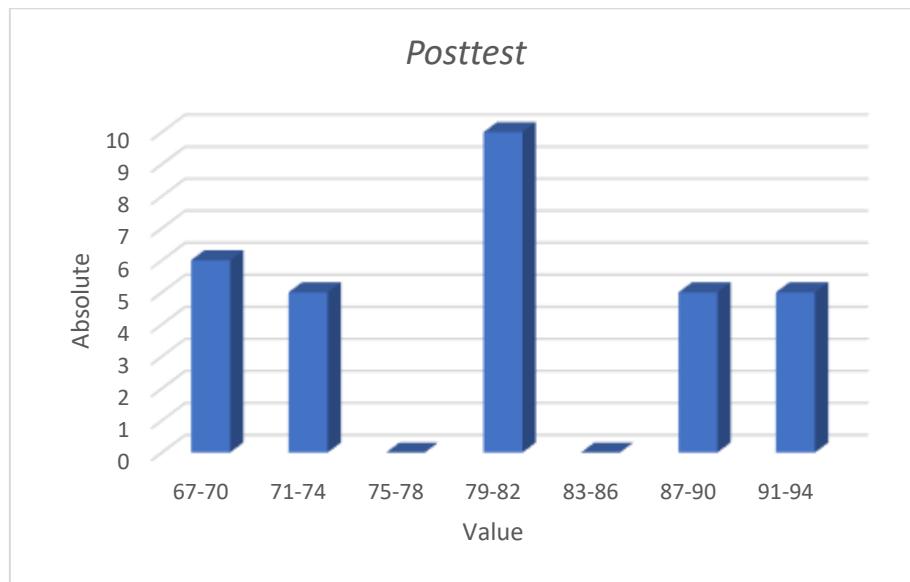


Figure 2. Posttest Class Distribution Diagram

Based on the distribution of the Posttest class scores, it can be seen that the number of students in the 67-70 range is 6 people, the 71-74 range is 5 people, the 75-78 range is 0, the 79-82 range is 10, the 83-86 range is 0, the 87-90 range is 5 people, the 91-94 range is 5 people with an average score of 80 with a standard deviation of 8,704.

Data Analysis Test

One of the requirements for statistical analysis is that the data distribution for each research variable is normally distributed. The analysis is conducted on the condition that the population is normally distributed and the variances of the groups form a homogeneous sample. Thus, homogeneity is a basic requirement for data analysis.

Hypothesis Testing

After the normality and homogeneity tests are known, the next step is to conduct hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing is carried out to determine whether H_0 is rejected or H_a (the alternative hypothesis) is accepted. To determine the research hypothesis, a "t" test is used. (Nida, Parmiti, & Sukmana, 2020) .

$$SE_{MI} = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SE_{MI} = \frac{8704}{\sqrt{31-1}}$$

$$SE_{MI} = \frac{8704}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$= \frac{8704}{5,477}$$

$$= 1.59$$

$$SE_{M2} = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SE_{M2} = \frac{11,055}{\sqrt{31-1}}$$

$$SE_{M2} = \frac{11,055}{\sqrt{30}}$$

$$= \frac{11,055}{5,477}$$

$$= 2.01$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Where } SE_{M1-M2} &= (SE_{M1})^2 + (SE_{M2})^2 \\ &= \sqrt{1,59 + 2,01} \\ &= \sqrt{3,2709} \\ &= 1.8085 \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$t_o = \frac{M1 - M2}{SE_{M1-M2}}$$

Information

$$t_o = t \text{ observation}$$

M_1 = Mean Posttest results

M_2 = Mean pretest results

SE_{M1-M2} = Standard error of the difference between two groups

$$t_o = \frac{80 - 60}{1,8085}$$

$$t_o = \frac{20}{1,8085}$$

$$t_o = 11,058$$

The Testing Criteria is carried out with a 5% significance level table with $dk = (N1 + N2) - 2 = (31 + 31) - 2 = 60$, in the "t" table with $dk = 60$, the 5% significance level is obtained, the price $T_{tabel} = 1.670649$. Based on the calculations that have been carried out, it can be seen that $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel} = 11.058 > 1.670649$, thus the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. From the results of the hypothesis testing, empirical evidence is obtained that the presentation of student learning after using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model on the ability to write news texts has an effect compared

to before using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model on the ability to write news texts.

Discussion of Research Results

The ability to write news texts is a person's ability to write. Compose a news text that contains a written report regarding the results of an object, phenomenon that occurs, or event based on factual and actual events that are conveyed to the public through various media. This text is compiled systematically with the aim of providing information objectively and accurately. (Putri, Putra, & Utama, 2018) .

The learning model is an attempt at a learning model used in learning activities to increase ideas, innovations in students who try to attract and improve students' writing skills to achieve the learning objective of writing news texts. Students are directed to study the learning material that has been determined by the educator. Educators are given tests and observed what has been heard or seen so that they can write news texts correctly, to write news texts there are four aspects that are assessed, namely the content of the text, the structure of the news text, writing rules, and linguistic features in the news text.

1. News Text Writing Skills Before Using the PBK (Character Learning Project) Learning Model.

Students' initial skills in writing news texts are relatively low. This can be seen from the results of data analysis which show that the lowest score obtained by students is 33, with a total of 2 students, while the highest score is 73, which is only achieved by 3 students. Of the 31 students who took the test, only 3 students obtained a score above the set KKM, which is 70. This shows that most students have not met the expected graduation standards. This study shows that the ability to write News Texts in class VIII of Hosana Private Middle School Medan is still very low. In addition, the assessment of each News Text written by students, based on the News Text assessment rubric, shows that they still have limitations in terms of finding the appropriateness of content, structure, writing rules, linguistic features.

The first aspect of content, that students who are quite capable of finding appropriate content in writing news texts are 13 students (41.93%). Students who are less able 9 students (29.03%). Students who are very less able 9 students (29.03%). The second aspect of the structure found that students are quite capable in finding writing structures in writing news texts 13 students (41.93%). and students who are less able 16 students (51.61%). students who are very less able 2 students (6.45%). The third aspect of writing rules, students who are very capable in finding writing rules for writing news texts 1 student (3.22%). students who are capable 1 student (3.22%). students are quite good 2 students (6.45%), students who are less able 13 students (41.93%), students who are very less able 14 students (45.16%), The fourth aspect of linguistic characteristics of students who are quite capable in finding linguistic characteristics for writing news texts is 21 students (67.74%), students who are less

able 12 students (38.31%), students who are very less able 2 people (6.45%) (Siregar, Nurliani Manik, Damanik, Manalu, & Singarimbun, 2024) .

2. News Text Writing Skills After Using the PBK (Character Learning Project) Learning Model.

Based on the results of the initial test, students' news writing skills were still relatively low. To address this issue, the Character Learning Project (PBK) learning model was implemented, expected to improve students' news writing skills.

This can be seen from the evaluation results which show that the lowest score obtained by students is 67, with a total of 6 students, while the highest score reached 93, also obtained by 5 students. Of the total 31 students who participated in the evaluation, 25 students managed to achieve a score above the Minimum Completion Criteria (KKM) which has been set, namely 70. Previously, in the initial test only 1 student achieved a score above the KKM. The increase in the number of students who achieved this completion shows that the use of the Character Learning Project (PBK) learning model.

In addition, based on an analysis of the news text assessment rubric, it was found that there was an increase in several aspects of news text writing, namely: content suitability, structure, writing rules, and linguistic characteristics (Riyanti, 2022) .

The first aspect of Content, that students are very good at finding the suitability of the Content with the title in writing news texts 15 students (48.38%). Students are quite good 16 students (51.61%). The second aspect of Structure found the results that students in writing news texts are quite good at finding the structure of news texts 31 students (100%). The third aspect of writing rules of students who are quite good at finding the structure 10 students (32.25%), students who are not good at finding the rules of writing news texts 5 people (16.12) and students who are very less able 16 students (51.62%). The fourth aspect of linguistic characteristics of students who are very good at finding the linguistic characteristics of writing news texts is 20 students (64.51%). Students are quite good 11 students (35.48%).

Based on the results of the analysis of the assessment rubrics of the *Pretest* and *Posttest*. In the *Pretest* of writing news texts, students showed less ability in adjusting the content to the title, and the structure of writing news texts and, the rules of writing news texts, and found the linguistic features of writing news texts quite well . While the *Posttest* of writing news texts, students showed very good ability in adjusting the content to the title and the structure of writing news texts and the rules of writing news texts and found the linguistic features of writing news texts well. This strengthens the conclusion that the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model can improve the quality of the ability to write news texts as a whole. (Mutiauwati, 2019) .

After conducting research procedures such as normality tests, homogeneity tests, and hypothesis tests, it was finally found that the research results of news text learning using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model were more effective in improving the

ability to write news texts in class VIII students of Hosana Private Middle School, Medan, in the 2025/2026 academic year. Therefore, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been described in Chapter IV, the following overall conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The students' ability to write news texts during the research before using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model in class VIII students of Hosana Medan Private Middle School taught by the researcher obtained the lowest score of 33 and obtained the highest score of 73 with an average score of 60 in the fairly good category.
- b. The students' ability to write news texts during the research after using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model in class VIII students of Hosana Medan Private Middle School taught by the researcher obtained the lowest score of 67 and the highest score of 93 with an average score of 80 in the very good category.
- c. From the results of the hypothesis test, a significant level of 0.05 (5%) was obtained. T count, then T count ($11.058 > 1.670649$) was obtained. So the hypothesis states that there is a significant influence between the use of the PBK learning model on the ability to write news texts of class VIII students of Hosana Private Middle School, Medan, thus the hypothesis is accepted.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions from the research results, the author provides the following suggestions:

- a. For students, with the existence of learning media, students can be more active and enthusiastic in learning because by using the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model, students become enthusiastic and the understanding gained from learning can be fulfilled.
- b. For teachers, the use of learning models should be further improved so that students do not feel bored in learning and teachers can understand the different levels of understanding of students' abilities, especially in writing news texts.
- c. Schools should implement the use of the PBK (Character Learning Project) learning model in other learning activities.
- d. For future researchers who want to conduct research, they should pay attention to the problems so they can develop learning media.

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