TOPIK

Islamic Religious Education, Parenting Styles, and Their Influence on The Character of Generation Z

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Abstract

This study focuses on the influence of Islamic religious education and parenting patterns on the characters of grade VII students at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1, Semarang. This research was conducted because the author saw the decrease of student characters. This research is a quantitative field with a Quantitative Positive approach. The step is to collect facts based on measurements of the symptoms that occurred in the previous respondents. This research was conducted at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang with three variables (X1, X2, and Y). Data sources were obtained through observation, documentation, and questionnaires with 120 respondents. Data analysis used in this research was regression t and f tests (ANOVA). The analysis showed that the f (ANOVA) test was 1.399 with a significance value of 0.274. This means that there is a jointly significant contribution between the PAI variable and parenting patterns on students' characters at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang. Thus, curriculum programs containing materials that explain human beings as servants of God to worship and social beings to serve. The study suggests that the quality of teachers have to be improved through coaching, starting from theory to the level of understanding and practice of action.

Keywords: Islamic religious education, parenting, character

Introduction

In Islamic education, religion is a human belief in the existence of God Almighty. However, in the modernization era, there is a phenomenon of moral decline. Seyyed Hossein Nasr calls this phenomenon the desacralization of science (Scientists & Author, 2015). Western civilization led to the segmentation of various disciplines and further separation between science and ethics, leading to a crisis in the modern world (Widiyanto, 2017, p. 250). Desacralization also occurs in the morale of the younger generation, namely the number of brawls between students in the educational environment, even at the university level. (Prabandari, 2020); (Movanita, 2016); (Aslamiah, 2017).

In the early 1990s, concerns about the lack of spirituality in academia were publicly voiced in the management literature (Penyugalova, 2010). The tendency to pay greater attention to spirituality is increasingly evident in American society and other materialistic capitalist countries (Pratt, 2000). Few multidisciplinary works of literature examine the re-emergence of the spiritual paradigm in the academic world, which is marked by the increasing spirituality due to dissatisfaction with the ideology of materialism, commonly found everywhere (Hoppe, 2005); (Wijaya et al., 2021, p. 2).

Another problem in our education is the Covid-19 pandemic which causes learning loss

(Sovayunanto, 2022); (Muthmainnah & Rohmah, 2022). During the current covid-19 pandemic, parents provide students with boundaries and responsibilities in their daily activities. Therefore, parents apply a form of parenting during the covid-19 pandemic to motivate others to learn (Rohmania et al., 2021, p. 1611); (Nurkholis et al., 2018, p. 104).

If the above problems are not immediately supervised as a solution to the middle way, then the character qualities of students will be increasingly underdeveloped. It only gives birth to a student with a brawl mentality without the quality of intellectual intelligence. However, religion has an educational role at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang. Many students do not apply characteristics in socializing at school and in the community. For example, respecting teachers, stealing attitudes, fighting with friends because of mocking problems, etc.

This phenomenon makes parents, even the community, have to play a role in controlling and supervising every student's behavior. Both praise and punishment have constructive and destructive elements (Fransiska & Lima, 2022, p. 163). For example, the attitude and culture of teenagers' clothing that imitates the lifestyle of Western people are not following the character of Javanese people in particular. Javanese people whose attitude is always far from good character. This is reinforced by the research belonging to Khairulsyah et al. stated that: "The social environment is one of the factors that can affect a person or group. The social environment we know includes the family, peer, and neighboring environment. Individuals first recognize the family as a social environment since birth" (Khairulsyah et al., 2021, p. 5).

Islamic religious education must be instilled in students' character in socializing in society. Thus, students become aware of their behavior, especially in society, and behave wisely, following the characteristics taught by the values of religious teachings reasonably (Maragustam, 2021); (Junaedi & Wijaya, 2021).

There is a big challenge that continues to influence the mindset and cultural attitudes of Muhammadiyah High School students. There are out of norms and characters, as well as a lack of parental monitoring of children's behavior in learning because of learning loss in the pandemic era. After implementing religious education, community participation is needed to guide students in social interaction.

Research conducted by Hartanto and Salim shows that parents have a critical role in students. A person's transformation is determined by the positive attitude of parents, one of which is shown by their support. Further research is suggested to consider the role of personality in parents, participant characteristics, and other factors that may even affect career adaptability (Hartanto & Salim, 2021, p. 8).

From several previous studies, it can be concluded that there is an influence between education in the family to the character development of their children. Family is the foundation of the social cooperation unit by involving parents (fathers and mothers) in educating their children (Asbari et al., 2020, p. 210).

Another researcher who studies character development is Abdul Basith Roshadi. In his Master's thesis, he found that the moral decline of students had something to do with the pandemic era. Students' moral decline is due to reduced interaction with teachers (Roshadi, 2022). In other schools, of course, the same happened because there was a demand for distance learning during the pandemic. Thus, the author has a role in complementing or strengthening previous studies on parenting patterns.

The religious education that schools have taught is not enough. There must be a role from other variables that support each other. From the author's observations, many students are still undisciplined, disobedient to the teacher's responsibility for doing homework, dishonest, and lack of awareness in finding materials to learn to like reading books. However, it encourages the author to examine the effect of Islamic religious education and parenting patterns on the characters of students at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1.

In this study, the authors limit the research

to the problem of the influence of Islamic religious education and parenting patterns on the characters of class VII students at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang in the 2019/2020 academic year.

Research Method

This study applied a quantitative research because the data were obtained numerically. The step in analyzing the data was collecting facts based on the measurement of symptoms that occurred in previous respondents (Arikunto, 2003, p. 52).

The variables and indicators in this study were Islamic Religious Education, with Indicators: Al-Qur'an, Hadith, *Ibadah, Akidah, Akhlak*, and *Kemuhammadiyahan*. Variable parenting style, with indicators: Discipline, authoritarian, democratic, honesty, responsibility, hard work, skills, and creative attitude (Susanto, 2023).

Characters, with indicators: characters towards God, characters towards creatures; A. Towards Humans; 1) Apostle, 2) Parents, 3) Self, 4) Family/Relatives, 5) Neighbors, 6) Community. B. Towards Nature (Darajat, 1983).

In this study, the number of students of Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 in class VII amounted to 120 students. So, the population of this study was 120 students.

Sample is part of the population. To take a random number of samples, the number of samples is taken based on the number of populations. If the total population is less than 100, then the sample should be taken from the entire population. If the population is large, then a random sample can be taken of 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or more. The sample in this study was 30 students. The questionnaire was used to refer to the method or instrument.

The data of this study was collected by using a questionnaire. Questionnaire is several questions or statements used to obtain information from respondents. The questionnaire method was used to obtain data and reveal the number of students, facilities and infrastructure that support implementing Islamic religious education, student morals and parenting patterns. The type of questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire. The response format was a Likert scale. According to Subiyanto, the Likert Scale, which is a scale to measure the influence of Islamic religious education, was designed using statements with four alternative response options (Subiyanto, 2002, p. 64). The author provides four options, both supportive and non-supportive: Strongly Not Suitable (STS), Not Suitable (TS), Suitable (S), and Very Suitable (SS).

Before conducting further research, the instruments that had been compiled were tested first. Questionnaire trials were carried out in order to obtain valid and reliable instruments. Meanwhile, invalid questions cannot be used (discarded). This trial was applied to 30 grade VII students randomly.

In this study, data analysis used: Descriptive Analysis. This descriptive analysis technique used Instruments on the frequency test for each variable.

1) Validity Test

In this study, Pearson used the product-moment correlation formula in Arikunto (2002: 160) to find the validity of the questionnaire items.

$$\text{rxy} = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[(n \sum x^2 - (\sum x^2)(\sum y^2 - (\sum y^2)]}}$$

Annotation:
X: Score item number
Y: Total score
N: Number of subjects

2) Reliability Test

A reliability Test is a tool for measurement that discusses the problem of score stability and the issue of consistency of measurement results. The tool in question is a questionnaire.

Formula:
Rii= $\frac{2XR1/2.1/2}{(1+R1/2.1/2)}$

Rii is instrument reliability

R1/2.1/2 is Rxy as the correlation index between two instrument hemispheres because data analysis aims to test hypotheses.

The tests used was regression, t-test, and f-test (ANOVA). Regression was used in this research to prove the hypothesis of a correlation between the independent and dependent

variables. The data collected was analyzed using analysis through the SPSS application display. Formula: $Y = a + b1\ x1 + b2\ x2 + e$. Then, to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, the t-test was used, namely:

$$T = \frac{M2 - M1}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\sum x1^2 + \sum x2^2}{N(N-1)}}}$$

The f (ANOVA) test determines the effect of one or more independent variables with one dependent variable partially or simultaneously or together. The formula was:

$$F = \frac{R^2 / k}{(1-R^2) / (n-k-1)}$$

Results and Discussion
Islamic Religious Education

Education in Arabic, namely *tarbiyah* comes from the word *raba-yarbu* which means to increase and develop; *rabiya-yarba* which means to grow and develop; and *raba-yarubbu* which means to repair, regulate, maintain, and pay attention (Tafsir, 2010, p. 21). According to Al-Qurtubi, the word Rabb includes the description given to someone who organizes coaching. In the Qur'an the word *rabb* is repeated 169 times by being associated with so many objects (Nata, 2008, p. 269).

Majelis Dikdasmen (The Muhammadiyah Educational Education Council) of Semarang City regarding PAI is summarized in the subject of al-Islam, Editor Zuhri M. Thoha, Mentari Pustaka Publisher, 2008 which consists of 1)Al-Qur'an, discussing essential vocabulary, verse translation, and meaning message in verse, for example, the verse about fasting, how to read the verse and the message of the verse. Students are accustomed to reading, writing the meaning, memorizing and interpreting the contents of the verse. 2) Hadith, students are expected to be able to read, write, memorize, and explain the contents of the hadith. 3) Worship, with orientation so that students can do the obligatory and sunnah prayers, obligatory and sunnah fasting. 4) Tawhid/Aqidah contains the pillars of faith in Allah, the book of Allah, Allah's messengers, angels, the Day of Judgment, Qodho and Qodar or Destiny. 5) Date, contains the history of the struggle of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the Prophet's Da'wah to spread Islam in secret and openly. 6) Morals, forgiving nature, patient, likes to help orphans. 7) Kemuhammadiyahan, covering; charity (business, engaged in *da'wah*, education, health, organization, in training leadership. Get to know the warrior figures from KH. A. Dahlan in building the Muhammadiyah Organization.

The PAI teaching model at SMP Muhammadiyah is carried out by considering students as active participants, not always recipients of lectures. The teaching and learning process is built with interactions through lectures and discussions between students and teachers. It aims to help interpret and apply teachings in real life. PAI instrument N = 72.12 is in a good category.

For a teacher, science must be practical: What is done by the eye and knowledge must be seen by the heart. Most people see knowledge with their eyes, not with their hearts. So, as a result, it will give birth to scientists who only rely on reason alone without being balanced by Spiritual (spiritual nature) and far from the light of religion that contains the values of monotheism, worship, characters, dates, and *muamalah*.

Character

In language, character or *akhlak* comes from the word *khalaqa, yakhluqu, khuluq*, which means creation, creating something from nothing, character. Meanwhile, according to Imam al-Ghazali, character means a trait embedded in the human soul from which actions are born quickly without the need for thought and consideration (Al-Ghazali, 1998).

From the Qur'an perspective, humans have a role as the caliph of Allah on earth. As the caliph of Allah, humans must adorn themselves with noble character to achieve character perfection. Several explanations of Sufi hadiths command us to have a character with Allah's attributes or that if Allah SWT loves a servant,

He will be His hearing and sight (al-Jailanî, 1428, p. 27).

Foster parents are people who take care of their children from they are young. At the same time, the general understanding of parenting is the parents' style in educating children from childhood to adulthood. When met with different characteristics, the lifestyle of a wealthy or low-income family dramatically influences the development of children. Parents have an essential role in children's education because they supervise various kinds of behavior that children carry out (Murtadho, 2006, p. 13).

Thus, students can control their behavior. But if the parents are not firm in supervising at home, then the child feels free without anyone watching. This will make children brave and act outside the limits of Islamic teachings. Then the child can fall into the wrong path or the wrong way.

Character education requires an influential concept to implement a better character from the school and family environment. Establishing good relations in the school environment between students, teachers, and parents should not only approach education in learning materials or approaches in dialogue, this is done not only at school and at home with families with good morals. In addition, in today's changing world with the basis of the internet that can affect the character of society, many internet sites that provide negative things destroy the morale of others (Agustin, 2022, p. 8).

Figure 1. Strategy micro education character
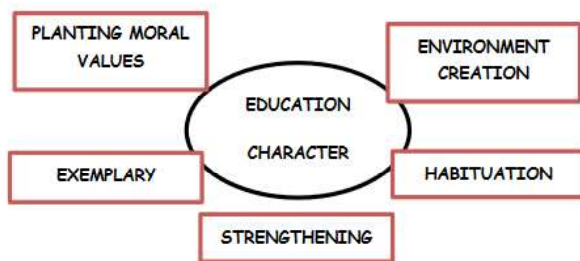
Source: (Agustin, 2022)

Then one of the most decisive things in motivating children's learning is the role of language. Language is defined as a cultural reality. In Abdul Muis' perspective, language symbolizes verbal and non-verbal communication. That is the language that is conveyed directly and indirectly (Muis, 2001, p. 1).

Factors that can affect religious education on characters are in the method: exemplary, advice, punishment, stories, and habituation. The obligation of parents to their children is to instill two essential things, namely 1) Responsibility which will give birth to a disciplined attitude. 2) Independent, which will give birth to an attitude of independence.

The environment strongly influences both things because the person's behavior depends on his friends. Al-Ghazali agrees that education is determined by the intersection of heredity and environmental factors. As for the habituation method in modern psychology, we are familiar with conditioning in the style of Ivan Petrovic Pavlov and Watson. Second, based on, Pavlov researches the habits of dogs and argues, "All living things are based on habits". If he is used to being good, he will be good, and vice versa (Abdullah, 2008, p. 15).

This means that Pavlov's reflexes are the same as the conditions stated by al-Ghazali regarding morality. A teacher in educating characters is obliged to imitate the Prophet Muhammad. He does not ask for anything in return and is responsible for his knowledge. Limit lessons according to the child's understanding (Abdullah, 2008, p. 16).

Education in the family can be done by establishing the implementation of religious education. Zakiah Daradjat said; Religious teachings explain morality is very important where honesty, truth, justice and devotion are important traits in Islam. By integrating education and teaching, education is only focused on helping the personality, attitude, and lifestyle based on noble values. While teaching contains the transfer/transfer of knowledge, skills and experience aimed at educating the mind and providing creative skills (Darajat, 1983, p. 67).

Parenting Style

The suitability of education carried out at school and home is one of the determining factors for the success of children's education as a whole, so schools need to organize parenting programs. Parenting is also known as the process of nurturing and educating children. Parenting is the process of nurturing and educating children from birth to personal maturity. Parenting starts from when the child is born until the child meets the criteria of an adult. Adult referred to in the function of parenting or nurturing is a person's maturity mentally or psychologically. The role of parents in educating and raising children is very important. Parents have the responsibility to raise their children in accordance with the times (Danim, 2010, p. 49).

Parental involvement is a necessity that parents are the first teachers for their children. When children have entered school, parents are the main work partners for their children's teachers. Even as parents, they have various choices, namely: parents as students, parents as volunteers, parents as decision makers, parents as a teacher-parent collaboration team. In these roles it is possible for parents to help promote the development and growth of their children (Syamsu S., 2017, p. 166).

Thus, parental guidance is an aid given by the father or mother to the child so that the child can solve the problems faced according to the abilities and personality of his children. What things make her child embarrassed and what things make her child afraid. The role of parents in education is to build the foundation of *aqidah* and morality in children so that children have a strong foundation in following the learning process at school and in their wider environment (Asbari et al., 2020, p. 22).

There are three roles for parents in educating their children. Parents need to understand what kind of teaching materials are appropriate to use at certain times and when to be authoritarian, permissive, and democratic. The first is authoritarian, namely how parents become rigid and firm, feel that they are always right in expressing their opinions and applying punishment if they do not obey the rules or

parents' wishes. This parenting pattern will form children who are disciplined and obedient. However, this authoritarian parenting can result in a loss of freedom in children and a lack of initiative and activity, so children become insecure about their abilities.

The second parenting style is permissive. Permissiveness is the opposite of authoritarian parenting. Parents tend to follow the child's wishes or the term 'pamper' the child. Permissive parents can be good friends for their children because they provide attention, warmth, and good interactions. Another characteristic of this type of parenting is that parents always encourage their children to do whatever they want, rarely arrange children's schedules, support children's behavior even though they are harmful, and avoid punishment for children. Children who grow up with permissive parenting will grow creative because they are accustomed to being free to express themselves in various ways. However, in a long time, children become undisciplined, behave aggressively, and lack initiative, incredibly when their desires are not fulfilled.

The third is democratic. Democratic is the ideal parenting. Democratic parenting is to instil discipline in children and respect freedom that is not absolute, with the guidance of understanding between children and parents, providing rational and objective explanations if the wishes and opinions of children do not match (Susanto, 2023, p. 5).

Discussion

The following is an explanation of the results of the validity test:

a. The results of the PAI validity test obtained the results of the PAI variable that of the 35 question items for the PAI variable, it was valid. Some students are less consistent in giving answers. The value of r count > from r table is 0.239. Thus, the questions are worthy of being used as research instruments.

b. The results of the parenting style variable test showed that of the 37 question items for the motivation variable, many were valid and some were not because some

students were inconsistent in giving answers.

c. The results of the character validity test showed that from 41 items of character questions, many were valid. This is indicated by r count > r table of 0.239. Thus, the questions for the character variable are appropriate to be used as research instruments.

This is indicated by r count > r table of 0.239. It means that many are valid and the question items for the achievement motivation variable are worthy of being used as research instruments. From the test, the PAI variable results show that the 35 question items for the PAI variable are valid. Some students are less consistent in giving answers, the value of r count > from r table is 0.239. Thus, the questions are worthy of being used as research instruments.

The following is an explanation of the results of the reliability test. A reliability test is a measurement tool that discusses the problem of score stability and the consistency of the measurement results. Meanwhile, according to Arikunto, reliability shows the level of reliability of something. Reliable means can be trusted so that it can be relied on. From this opinion, it can be explained that a measuring instrument is reliable if the value (score obtained) shows consistency even though it is carried out at different times.

To check the reliability, used Spearman-Brown formula or halving technique is:

$$rii = \frac{2 \times r\ 1/2.1/2}{(1+r1/2.1/2)}$$

Rii : instrument reliability
R1/2.1/2: r xy referred to as the correlation index between the 2 hemispheres.

In this study, the reliability test used the Cronbach Alpha technique using the help of the Statistics program package, while the results can be presented in the following table:

Table 1. Reliability test

PAI		Parenting style	Character
Alpha value	0,867	0,863	0,863
Status	reliabel	Reliable	Reliable

Source: Author's documents

Explanation:
1. Regarding Alpha in the form of the PAI variable (X) of 0.765 with a magnitude of more than 0.60, all items used are reliable and can be used in the next analysis.
2. Regarding Alpha in the form of the Y1 Character variable of 0.810 with a magnitude of more than 0.60, all items used are reliable and can be used for further analysis.
3. Regarding Alpha 0.739 in the form of variable parenting style for Y2 students with a magnitude greater than 0.60, all items used are reliable and can be used for further analysis.

After testing the validity and reliability, the next step is to do a regression test for variables X1 with Y and X2 with Y.
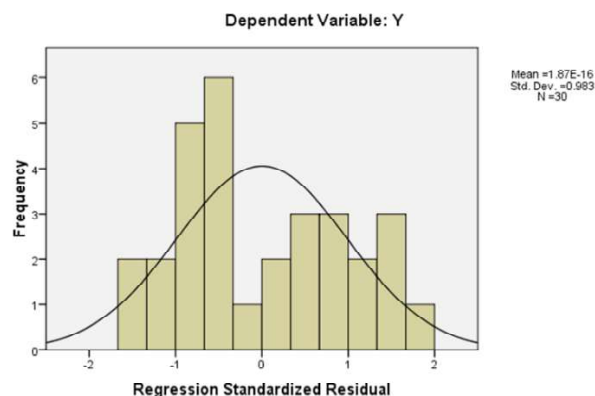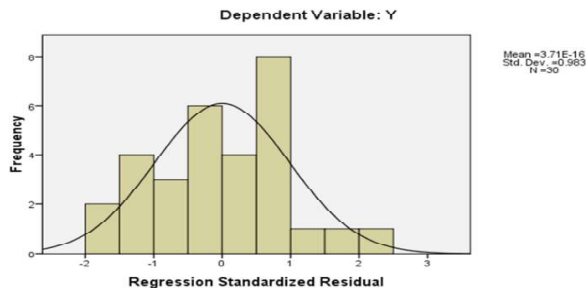

From the test above, it shows that there is an influence of PAI on the characters of students at Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang. With the equation y = a + bx, namely: Y = 51.834 + 0.270 X.

The effect of PAI on characters, X1 on Y: First, the constant 51,834 shows an influence of the PAI variable on characters, so it is in the constant 51,834. Second, the regression coefficient of PAI's influence on student characters is negative 0.465. This means that if there is a perception that PAI can change student behavior by one unit, it will cause an increase in student character by 0.465 with the assumption that the other variables are fixed. Third, the regression line equation shows that

PAI on character is obtained:

a = 56,699 dan b = - 0,465 the equation Y= a + b x

Y= 51,834 + 0,270 X

Dependent Variable: Y

The test above shows that there is an effect of Parenting Patterns on the characters of Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang students, it can be obtained the regression equation y= a+ bx, namely: Y= 52,375 + 0.068 X.

The effect of parenting on characters, X2 on Y: First, the constant 52,375 shows the effect of the variable parenting on characters, so there is a constant 52,375. Second, the regression coefficient of the influence of Parenting Patterns on the characters of students with positive values is 0.068. This means that if there is an assumption that parenting parents can motivate students in learning by one unit, it will cause the spirit of student motivation to be 0.068 with the assumption that the other variables are fixed. Third, the regression equation for Parenting on character is a = 52.375 and b = 0.068 the equation is Y = 52.375 + 0.068 X.

Effect of PAI and parenting parents on characters Effect of X1 and X2 on Y. Regression equation X1 and X2on Y a= 44,060 b1=0,440 b2= 0,279 then the equation of the line is Y= a+b1X1 + b2 x2 ; Y= 44.060 + 0.440 X1 + 0.279 X2

The regression coefficient of the influence of PAI and parental parenting is positive on characters as shown by the following histogram graph::

Dependent Variable: Y
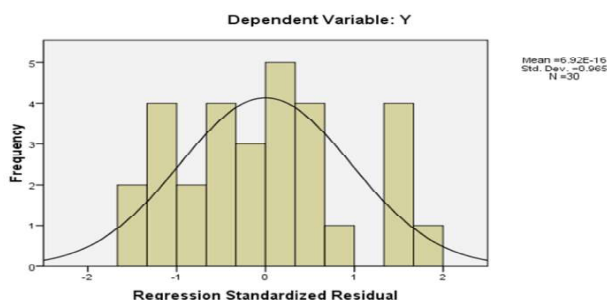
T-Test (Test of Estimator Parameter Accuracy).

Hypothesis testing is used to prove whether the hypothesis used is accepted or rejected. In the t-test variable X1 on Y PAI with student characters obtained t count of 0.893 then H zero is rejected, which means there is a positive and significant contribution of the PAI variable to student characters.

For the t-test of the X2 variable with Y Parenting with characters, the t-count is 0.370, and the significance is 0.714 <0.05, then Ho is rejected, which means there is a positive and insignificant contribution. Due to the inconsistency of students in providing answers.

While the t-test X1 and X2 on Y M anova the effect of PAI and Parenting on characters is at a significant value of 0.003 <0.05, then Ho is rejected. This means that there is a positive and significant contribution of the PAI variable and Parenting Patterns on students' characters. The effect of PAI on character and parenting styles of students is greather than PAI on character. The results has been shown by "t count" of 0.893.

F-Test (ANOVA)

The results of the F Anova test prove that there is a significant contribution regarding the effect of X1 to Y PAI on students' characters. This is shown by the test results with an F count of 0.798 > 0.05. This means that there is a positive and significant contribution jointly between the PAI variable and characters, the teacher as an educator becomes an example for students. Therefore, religious teachers' teaching style gives students direction in behavior and character.

The F Anova X2 on Y test with a calculated F of 0.137 is greater than F. This table shows a positive contribution of the Parental Parenting variable to the characters of Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 students and is significant.

Parenting patterns also influence students' characters such as paying attention, listening, appreciating, giving directions by asking if they don't understand. Moreover, students began to be motivated to love learning, active creative, and responsible.

Meanwhile, to find out X1 and X2 against Y indicated by F Anova as much as whether there

are several groups that differ significantly in two or more variables, then F Anova is used and obtained F count of 1.399 with a significance value of 0.274. It means that there is a jointly significant contribution between the PAI variable and parenting patterns on students' characters at Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang.

Conclusion

Based on the data description and data analysis, it can be conclude that the results of the F Anova test prove there is a positive and significant contribution regarding the influence of PAI on students' characters, this is shown by the test results with an F count of 0.798 > 0.05. This means that there is a positive and significant contribution jointly between the PAI variable and characters, the teacher as an educator becomes an example for students. Therefore, religious teachers' teaching style directs students toward behavior and character.

The calculated F test is 0.137, greater than the F table. This shows a positive contribution of the PAI variable with Parenting for Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 students and is significant. Moreover, religious teaching also influences parenting. Namely, students pay attention to listen, appreciate, and give directions by asking if they do not understand. Moreover, students began to be motivated to love learning, active, creative, and responsible.

Meanwhile, to determine whether several groups differ significantly in two or more variables, F Anova is used, and the calculated F is 1.399 with a significance value of 0.274. It means that there is a jointly significant contribution between the PAI variable and Parenting Patterns on students' characters at the Junior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Semarang.

The regression line equation shows that the calculated x square is greater than the x squared table so that the linear model hypothesis can be accepted, meaning that the regression line equation can be shown by a scatter diagram, which means that if there is a perception of PAI it can change student behavior by one unit, it will cause an increase in student character.

A curriculum program should contain material oriented to human needs as servants of God to worship and social beings for society. It is necessary to improve the quality of teachers through coaching, starting from theory to the level of understanding and practice of action.

The teacher is a school component that plays an essential role in determining the quality of school education. Therefore, teachers are required to work professionally following the abilities and experience possessed. Characters are not only imposed on students but teachers are also expected to have noble characters as people who deserve to be imitated by their behavior examples. Moreover, in terms of motivation, a teacher needs to pay attention to affective, cognitive, and psychomotor aspects

Acknowledgment

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