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## Christian Education Correlation With The Moral of Student's Developments

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### Abstract

The moral formation of a child is first found in the family, so education at school adds more formation and knowledge to strengthen his personality. Because in school a child learns in three domains, namely cognitive, affective, and psychomotor, cooperation, responsibility, respect, and even to recognize himself. The reality is that students learn do not have advantages and uniqueness personally but on the contrary student achievement decreases, does not carry out their obligations as students to learn, and does not know themselves. There is a very significant positive relationship between Christian religious education and the moral formation of students at Pelita Bangsa Christian Middle School Bandung in the 2019/2020 school year, this is indicated by the product-moment correlation value of 0.737 with a significant level of 0.05.

**Keywords:** Christian Education, Personality, Morality

### Introduction

William Wiersma stated that "Theory is a generalization or a collection of generalizations that can be used to systematically explain various phenomena" (Thomas, 2016). Cooper and Schindler (2014), argued that theory is a set of concepts, definitions, and propositions that are systematically arranged so that they can be used to explain and predict phenomena. According to Rumbewas (2019) in Sumardi Subrata, "After the research problem is formulated, the second step in the research process is to look for theories, concepts, and generalizations of research results that can be used as a theoretical basis for conducting research.

So from the opinion of the figures above, the researcher concludes that theory is a second stage in making scientific works so that they can determine the concept or basis for making scientific works and so that they can be arranged systematically and assist researchers in conducting research. God created humans with different shapes and sizes. Different, with different skin colors, and has its advantages and disadvantages. Humans have a variety of different attitudes and personalities, so they need an effort to shape themselves. According to Harvard psychologists and Robert Coles in a book entitled Building a Moral Personality, A Theological Approach to Character Education by Sidjabat (2021), "From an early age children have shown their moral intelligence.

According to Virginia Satir, family is a factory for processing personality, values, and character. The values instilled by the family in the child are first, the family forms the child's self-concept (self-worth) to be positive or negative, good or bad or healthy, or suffers from feelings of inferiority. Second, the family teaches children how to communicate, both being closed and open, rude or polite. Third, the family instills discipline in children through the application of rules, which will later shape children to be rigid or flexible in responding to rules and norms. Fourth, the family also educates children to be able to play a social role in growing up to be both timid and brave (Sidjabat, 2021).

According to psychologists, the first formation of a child is his family. When a child gets an experience of love from his parents, a child will feel that he is very loved, a child will follow the treatment of his parents and vice versa if a child gets an experience with his family

in bad things such as stealing, disrespecting others, then the child will also be able to follow as his parents did (Thompson, 1989).

According to Dolores Lackey, the Christian family is a place of holy shelter, which means a place of acceptance, formation, and growth that empowers family members to participate in God's ongoing act of love and salvation (Conn, 2007).

According to BS Sijabat in his book entitled *Personal Development*, the formation of a moral personality is the formation of a person's character or character. Character means the nature, character, or habit in oneself and in life that is deeply ingrained and ingrained and has become a characteristic of a person. What others can see as being responsible, diligent, clean, organized, polite, friendly, patient, tenacious, and hard working. Character is closely related to faith in believing in Jesus Christ. Some researchers confirm that a superior personality is an attitude of someone whose desire is always to do good, to carry out all his responsibilities sincerely without any grumbling, to respect others, both opinions and ideas conveyed and there is good cooperation (Murphy, 1982; Cowley, 2021).

In a Christian perspective, the term Faith (faith) can be interpreted as a response to the Triune God (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit). Faith in God is related to things that are communicated or revealed in writing in the Bible. When someone has faith in Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit will automatically demand better. So that the presence of Christ in one's life makes a difference. The presence of Jesus through His Spirit in life makes a person a new creation and continuously experiences renewal (Garcia, 2011).

Being a moral person means being able to overcome one's self to a better self. As a person, being superior is the basic calling of every individual. To be moral, every individual must be willing and able to improve himself from just being human (humans) to be more human (humanior). A moral person can use his will and power to see and manage himself as a whole. He can manage his strengths and weaknesses, as well as the support and challenges he faces. According to AJ Tannenbaum, several moral characteristics possessed by a person are the existence of rare abilities, which are extraordinary good and individually owned, beyond what others have (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 2011). According to JS Renzulli, a person's extraordinary talent or excellence is determined by two interrelated dimensions, namely the intellectual dimension and the non-intellectual dimension. The intellectual dimension is general ability and high creativity and the non-intellectual dimension is involvement in the task (task commitment), namely motivation or encouragement to achieve something. Moral personality is the best path to a successful and successful life. Although many obstacles are faced when going through various processes to achieving success, as the saying goes, pain first has fun later.

A person has a personal uniqueness that is different from others which can be seen from his character, personality, and discipline, as well as his attitude. There are several characteristics of a moral person, namely as follows: First, Respect yourself; The existence of acceptance of one's existence is the main thing in forming a moral person because it is oneself that determines whether a person has morals or does not have morals. The belief that each person has their uniqueness and weaknesses becomes a stepping stone to form a moral person. Second, self-confidence, having confidence in one's abilities, and having realistic

expectations, creates positive thoughts about what is being done even though the results are not satisfactory. Third, Adjustment; Adjusting means accepting the views, fashions, ways of walking, and ways of speaking that are popular at the time. This characteristic is an attempt to become a superior person because this adjustment is very important. If the child can adjust himself to his friends, and his environment then the child is very extraordinary. Fourth, Be a Pleasant Person; The way to become a pleasant moral person is very easy, by showing and displaying a face that is always cheerful, energetic (developing enthusiasm, interest, and strong self-motivation), and friendly (Surya, 2013).

The process of moral formation has three components that can influence it, namely self, family, and environment. The process of moral formation includes two goals, namely the formation of morals for those who are adults to those who are not yet mature and personal formation for those who are adults for themselves. To become a moral person must require guidance, exercises, and experience through association with the environment, especially with the educational environment (Hermino, 2022).

Moral formation includes many aspects of life, the aspects are as follows: a). Mental aspect, mental is the first aspect in the formation of a moral because it requires continuous concentration. b). The physical aspect is undeniable that a good physical will support a good job and if the physical is not good then we can't do anything (Hermino, 2022). According to Yulia Singgih D. Gunarsa, moral formation is a process that a person faces in his life to enter the next stage of development that is mature and harmonious (Yulia & Singgih, 2012). Harun Hadiwijono (2019) in his book entitled Christian Faith states that moral formation is a work of God in the lives of believers which is carried out directly through the Holy Spirit to pour new life into humans, who were originally spiritually dead, so that humans can express new life.

### **Method**

The method used in this paper uses a quantitative descriptive analysis method which contains a description and description of the problem with the data obtained (W. Surakhmad, 2011). So from this research method, it can be concluded that moral formation is a process of renewing the old man to the new man in order to mature the character that reflects the Lord Jesus Christ which is done by the Holy Spirit in his life.

### **Research Result**

Descriptive statistical data analysis is an analysis by describing or describing the data (Sugiyono, 2013; Pramesti, 2014). In this study, the data description is numerical. Descriptive data analysis was carried out by examining the size of the center and the distribution of the data. The measures of the center that are calculated include the following: first, the average (mean) is the result value of several numbers that show the average score of the data. Second, the Median, which is the middle value of a data set that has been sorted, each of which is 50%. Third, the mode is the data or value that appears frequently or has the highest number of frequencies. Fourth, Sum is the sum of the data collected. Fifth, N (count) is the number of respondents as a valid source of observational data or the amount of data collected or processed.

The size of the spread of data is calculated as follows: first, Range, namely range, is a statistical measure that shows the distance between the data spread between the lowest value (Xmin) and the highest value. Second, the standard deviation is the square root of the variance and indicates the standard deviation of the data from its mean value. Third, the variance is the calculated average deviation of the squares of each data to the arithmetic mean. Fourth, the Minimum is the smallest value in the data set to be processed. Fifth, the Maximum is the largest value in the data set to be processed. Sixth, the number of classes is a number that indicates the number of interval classes that must be made when grouping data. The calculation uses the Sturges formula, namely  $K = 1 + 3.3 \log (n)$ .

The research results obtained will be used as a benchmark for research in collecting data with quantitative methods to test the accuracy of the data and hypotheses that have been determined. In this study, there are two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable is Christian religious education, while the dependent variable is the moral formation of students at PelitaBangsa Christian Middle School in Bandung.

### Frequency Distribution Data Presentation

Frequency distribution is the arrangement of data according to certain interval classes or according to certain categories in a list. A way to present data from the measurement results of a study based on the distribution of scores and the number of individuals who got the score in a table. In this study, the frequency distribution can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.1 Distribution of Moral Formation Frequency (Y)**

Class	Interval Class	Middle value	Frequency	Relative Frequency
1	121-124	122.5	2	3%
2	125-128	126.5	2	3%
3	129-132	130.5	6	9%
4	133-136	134.5	7	10%
5	137-140	138.5	10	15%
6	141-144	142.5	14	21%
7	145-148	146.5	20	30%
8	149-152	150.5	6	9%
Total			67	100%

**Table 4.2 Distribution of Christian Religious Education Frequency (X)**

Class	Interval Class	Middle value	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	67-71	69	1	1%
2	72-76	74	5	7%
3	77-81	79	10	15%
4	82-86	84	13	19%
5	87-91	89	13	19%
6	92-96	94	13	19%
7	97-101	99	12	18%
Total			67	100%

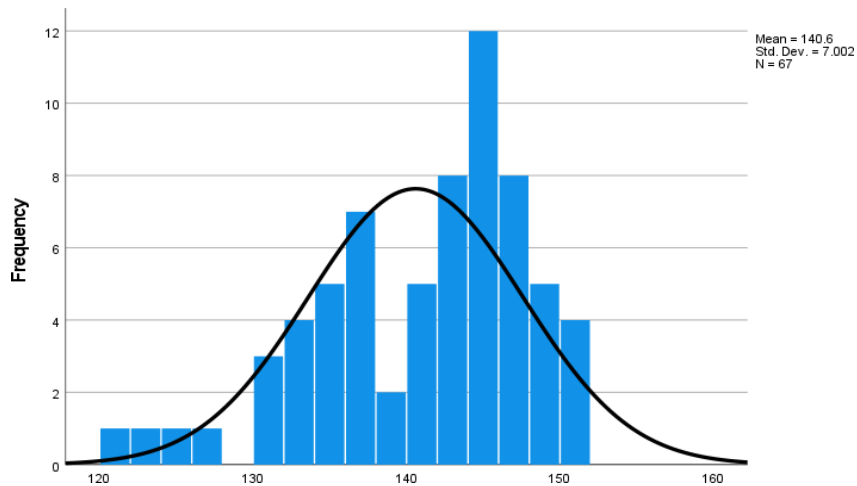
The way to get the data above is by using the formula and the steps taken, as in the following description. The number of classes is obtained from calculations using the Sturges formula, namely  $K = 1 + 3.3 \log (n/67) = 7$ . The distance between the first class and the other classes is obtained by dividing the range value by the number of classes ( $Y = 29/8 = 4$ ) and ( $X = 33/7 = 5$ ). To get the class limit value is by the formula (initial value of class + class length - 1) for example  $67 + 5 - 1 = 71$  and to get the middle value is by the formula (upper limit value + lower limit value / 2 in one class) as in the example This is  $67 + 71 / 2 = 69$ . The frequency value is the number of respondents who get scores in one class interval.

In the description of the table above, it is outlined that the condition of the distribution of the frequency of the interval class of student data on the correlation of Christian religious education with the moral formation of students at Pelita Bangsa Christian Junior High School Bandung has similarities that are interrelated. Table 4.1 is the distribution of the frequency of moral formation (Y) which describes that the variable Y has eight class intervals, the mean value of each class and the number of frequencies according to the number of samples is 67 people, and the relative frequency of each class which has a total of 100%.

Table 4.2 is the distribution of the frequency of Christian religious education (X) whose description is that the variable X has seven class intervals, has a median value of each class, and the number of frequencies according to the number of samples, namely 67 people and the relative frequency of each class which has a total of 100%. In variable Y, the highest class is in the seventh class as many as 20 with a relative frequency of 30%, while in the X variable, the highest class is in several classes, namely grades four, five, and six with a frequency of 13 with a relative frequency of 19%.

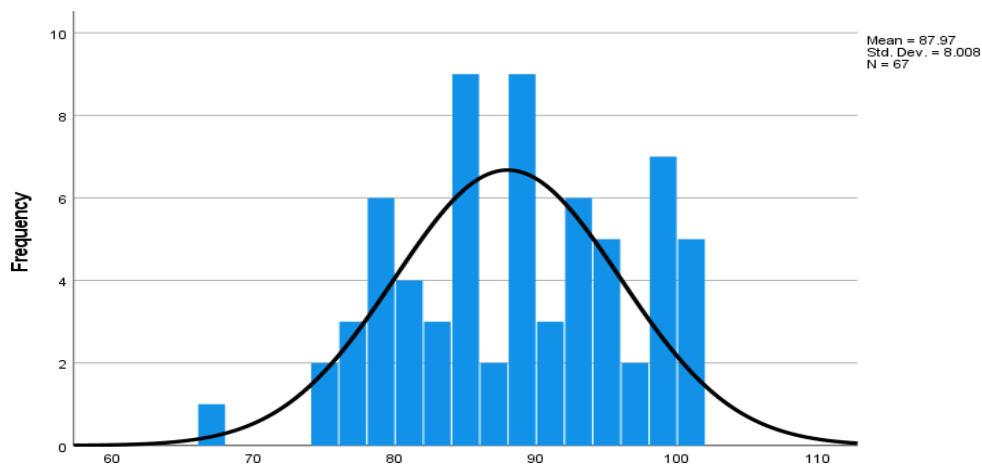
In this study, the researcher also made a graph of the frequency distribution of the correlation between Christian religious education and moral formation, as shown in the picture below.

Figure 4.1 Graph of Moral Formation Interval Class (Y)  
Moral Formation (Y)



Moral Formation (Y)

Figure 4.2 Graph of Christian Religious Education (X)  
Christian Religious Education (X)



Christian Religious Education (X)

Based on the graph above, it can be concluded that the frequency distribution interval of Christian religious education variable (X) with moral formation. (X) illustrates that there is a relationship between the two variables.

### Descriptive Statistics Test

A descriptive statistical test is an activity of collecting, grouping, processing, analyzing, and presenting research data in a group of research samples which includes testing of standard deviation, variance, data range, lowest value, highest value, total data, and research data average. Therefore, to get the results of each test, the researchers used the IBM SPSS Statistics Subscription program. The test results can be seen in the table below.



**Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Statistics			
		Moral Formation (Y)	Christian Religious Education (X)
N	Valid	67	67
	missing	0	0
mean		140.60	87.97
median		143.00	88.00
Mode		145	88
Std. Deviation		7.002	8.008
Variance		49,032	64,120
Range		29	33
Minimum		121	67
Maximum		150	100
Sum		9420	5894

In the table above the researcher can describe the value of each variable that has different values with the following description of the moral formation variable (Y) having a validity of 100%, which is in accordance with the number of respondents (67), with the mean value of the Y variable being 140.60, the median value of 143.00, the value of the mode (mode) of 145, the value of std. Deviation of 7,002, variance value of 49,032, range value of 29, minimum value of 121, maximum value of 150, and sum value of 9420, and while the value of the Christian religious education variable (X) that the test has 67 respondents with all valid without any missing, with a mean value of 87.97, a median value of 88.00, a mode value of 88, a std value. Deviation of 8,008, variance value of 64,120, and range value of 33, The table below also explains the reliable values of the two variables as shown in the table.

**Table 4.4 Reliable Variables Y and X**

Reliability Statistics Variable Y		Reliability Statistics Variable X	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.811	30	.841	20

The value of Cronbach's Alpha variable Y is 0.811 from 30 statement items, according to the decision that if Cronbach's Alpha (0.811) > 0.6 then the statement item is reliable. The



value of Cronbach's Alpha variable X is 0.841 out of 20 statement items. According to the decision if Cronbach's Alpha (0.841) > 0.6 then the item statement is reliable.

**Analysis Prerequisite Test**

A prerequisite analysis test was carried out with the aim of knowing whether the data collected met the requirements for analysis with the planned technique.

**Normality test**

The normality test is used to determine whether the distribution of the data to be analyzed is normally distributed as well as all the variables studied are normally distributed. A normality test is used to determine whether the data to be analyzed is normally distributed or not. Data that is normally distributed can be seen through the histogram shape like a bell. There are many normality tests to determine the distribution of the data. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test is a test conducted to determine the distribution of random and specific data in a population. In testing, data is said to be normally distributed if the significance value is more than 0.05 (sig. > 0.05).

**Table. 4.5 Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Normality Test**

<b>Tests of Normality</b>						
	<b>Kolmogorov-Smirnova</b>			<b>Shapiro-Wilk</b>		
	<b>Statistics</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Statistics</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Moral Building (Y)	.142	67	.200*	.927	67	.001
Christian religious education (X)	.079	67	.200*	.964	67	.049
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						

In the output results above, it can be seen in Kolmogorov-Smirnov that the significant value for the Moral Formation variable (Y) is 0.200 and the Christian religious education variable (X) is 0.200. Because the value of the two variables has a significant value of 0.200, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05, it can be concluded that the population distribution of the data on moral formation and Christian religious education is normally distributed.

In the QQ Plot histogram graph below, it can be seen that the wavy points around the test line point to the upper right, and there are data that are located some distance from the data distribution but not much, then the data is declared normal.

Figure 4.3 QQ Histogram Graph Plot of Y Variable QQ Norm Plot of Moral Formation (Y)

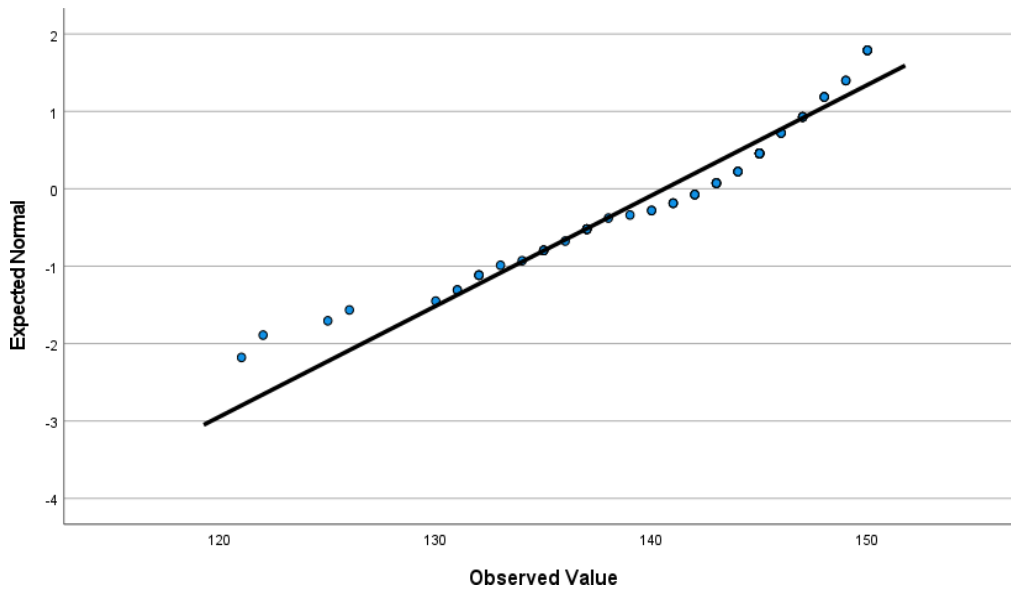
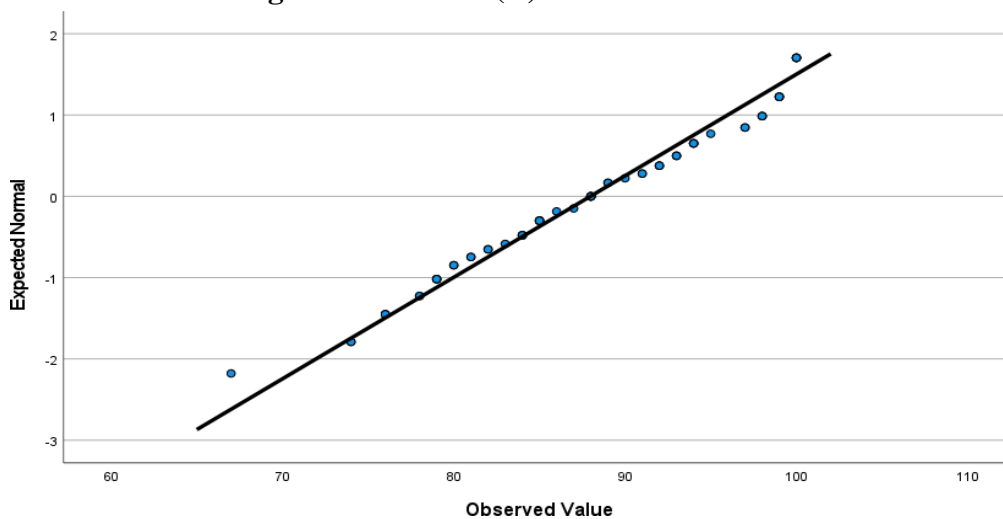


Figure 4.4 Graph of Histogram QQ Plot of variable X Norm QQ Plot of Christian Religious Education (X)



Thus the results of this study, the variables of moral formation and Christian religious education can be seen that the dots are around the line straight and not scattered, it can be concluded that the data for the two variables in this study were normally distributed.

### Linearity Test

A linearity test is generally carried out to determine whether the two variables have a significant linear relationship or not. A test and analysis carried out in research must be guided by a correct decision. In this study, the decision to make is as follows: if the significance value of deviation from linearity is  $> 0.05$ , then there is a linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. On the other hand, if the significance value of deviation from linearity is  $< 0.05$ , then there is no linear relationship

between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The researcher has tested the linearity of the two variables using the IBM SPSS Statistics Subscription, so the results of the linearity test output are obtained as shown in the table below.

**Table 4.6 Linearity Test**

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Formation Moral (Y)	between Groups	(Combined)	1228,862	24	51.203	1.071	.412
		linearity	374,072	1	374,072	7.827	.008
Religious education Christian (X)		Deviation from linearity	854,790	23	37.165	.778	.737
		Within Groups	2007.257	42	47,792		
Total			3236,119	66			

Based on the results of the linearity test output above, it can be seen in the ANOVA table, that the significance value of deviation from linearity is  $0.737 > 0.05$ , rounded up to 74%, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between Christian Religious Education (X) and Moral Formation (Y).

**Correlation Test**

The correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of some type of correlation, which means a statistical relationship between two variables. A variable can be either two columns of a given set of observational data, often called a sample, or a two-component multivariate random variable with a known distribution. In this study, the value of the correlation coefficient can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.7 Correlation Test**

Correlations			
		Christian religious education (X)	Moral Formation (Y)
Christian religious	Pearson Correlation	1	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005

education (X)	N	67	67
Formation Morals (Y)	Pearson Correlation	.340**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	
	N	67	67
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

From the table above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.340. This shows that there is a relationship between Christian religious education (X) and moral formation (Y). The calculated r-value of Christian religious education with the formation of a moral personality is  $0.340 > r \text{ table } 0.237$ , so the researcher can conclude that there is a relationship or correlation between Christian religious education and moral formation. Because the calculated r in this test is positive, it can be interpreted that the two variables have a relationship, or in other words, students who study well in Christian religious education also have good moral formation.

**Hypothesis test**

Hypothesis testing is the most important part of statistical differentiation (inductive statistics) because based on this test, decision-making or problem-solving as the basis for further research can be resolved. Hypothesis testing is done after testing normality and linearity tests. This test is conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Hypothesis testing is to prove that the provisional assumptions that have been put forward in Chapter II are true or not. The provisional hypothesis is that there is a correlation between Christian religious education and the moral formation of students at Pelita Christian Middle School Bandung Nation. The hypothesis is divided into two, namely the H0 hypothesis (none).

The relationship between the research variables x and y) and H1 (there is a relationship between the research variables x and y), in this test the researcher used Pearson Bivariate Correlation Analysis in the SPSS program.

**Table. 4.8 Hypothesis Testing**

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	114.443	9.010		12,702	.000
	Christian Education (X)	.297	.102	.340	2,915	.005

a. Dependent Variable: moral formation (Y)

Based on the tests that have been carried out, it can be seen from the table above that

the significant value of the relationship between Christian religious education (X) and moral formation (Y) is 0.005. The value of  $\text{sig} = 0.005 < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected, while  $H_1$  is accepted because the sig value is smaller than the significant value.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of this correlation analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that: First, there is a very significant positive relationship between Christian religious education and the moral formation of students at PelitaBangsa Christian Middle School Bandung in the 2019/2020 school year, this is indicated by the product-moment correlation value of 0.737 with a significant level of 0.05. Second, the statistical results of the validity test were declared valid and significant from the correlation data, it was found that the recount was  $0.340 > r \text{ table } 0.237$ . As well as testing the reliability of Variable X = 0.841 and Variable Y=0.811, this has a reliability coefficient that exceeds 0.6, so the results of the questionnaire given to students at PelitaBangsa Christian Middle School in Bandung have a reliable questionnaire. Third, from the results of field research, it can be seen that understanding the concept of God's Word has a very good impact on a teacher to provide an understanding of education. Christianity is good for the moral formation of students, and for students, it can be formed into moral individuals based on God's Word. Based on the results of the research conducted, the researchers hope that this research will contribute to: First, teachers are expected to strengthen Christian religious education. Especially for Christian schools, they must instill more knowledge of Christian religious education to students. Teachers must be responsible for being an example for students in moral formation guided by the truth of God's word. Second, students of PelitaBangsa Bandung Christian Junior High School must be more serious in learning about Christian religious education so that they can recognize and have a basic moral formation from the truth of God's word.

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