

EFFORTS TO INSTILL CHARACTER VALUES THROUGH HABITUATION OF MEMORIZATION OF HADITH IN KB IT ASH SHIDDIQY KALIMATAN JEPARA

Ita Tara Tarjiati & Muhammad Nofan Zulfahmi

Universitas Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara

1211340000201@unisnu.ac.id; nofan@unisnu.ac.id

Abstract

Character education in early childhood is one of the efforts to instill commendable behavior in children, both in worship, both as citizens, both in interacting with others and the environment, and beneficial for the success of their lives both in the world and in the hereafter. The purpose of this study is to determine the values of character education instilled in children aged 3-4 years through habituation of memorization of selected hadiths in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy. This research method uses descriptive qualitative. The subjects in this study were 10 children aged 3-4 years Abu Bakar group at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy as the main informant in this study. Data collection techniques in research use observation, interview and documentation techniques. The result of this study is that children can be formed in character from the age of 3-4 years through habituation to memorizing hadiths prohibiting anger, affection, smiles, closing the aurat, and brotherhood.

Keywords: *Instillation of Values, Character, Hadith*

Abstrak: Pendidikan karakter pada anak usia dini merupakan salah satu upaya penanaman perilaku terpuji pada anak, baik dalam beribadah, baik sebagai warga negara, baik dalam berinteraksi dengan orang lain dan lingkungan, serta bermanfaat untuk kesuksesan hidupnya baik di dunia maupun diakhirat kelak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter yang ditanamkan pada anak usia 3-4 tahun melalui pembiasaan hafalan hadits-hadits pilihan di KB IT Ash Shiddiqy. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah 10 anak usia 3-4 tahun kelompok Abu Bakar di KB IT Ash Shiddiqy sebagai informan utama dalam penelitian ini. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah anak dapat dibentuk karakternya dari usia 3-4 tahun melalui pembiasaan hafalan hadits larangan marah, kasih sayang, senyum, menutup aurat, serta persaudaraan.

Kata Kunci: Penanaman Nilai, Karakter, Hadits

INTRODUCTION

Early age is the golden age or *The Golden Age*. In this phase children can easily imitate and absorb all the knowledge gained in the surrounding environment to the maximum. Children with this golden age period are very important to be constantly instilled with religious values as the initial foundation of children's character values, so that it will become a good habit for children. Character education in early childhood is one of the efforts to instill commendable behavior in children, both in worship, both as citizens, both in interacting with others and the environment, and beneficial for the success of their lives both in the world and in the hereafter (Zaenuri & Muqowim, 2021).

Character education is carried out in every environment where children are, especially at school. What teachers teach children at school has a major influence on the formation of children's character values. There are many ways to instill good character values in children, one of which is to accustom children to memorize selected hadiths that are suitable to be applied to children. Character education is very important to instill in an early childhood, because children at an early age are very easy to absorb and receive various information that they encounter quickly, so that what is given to children will be easily absorbed and he will always apply it in his life. A child who is not given character education from an early age, obviously will see a difference between children who have been given character education well and not at all (Siswanta, 2017).

Hadith in Islam is the second guideline of human life after the Qur'an which is based on the prophet Muhammad SAW. Muhammad ibn Muhammad Abu Shahbah in the book *al-Wasit fi Ulum wa Mustalah al-Hadith*, in the journal Andariati Leni (2020) stated that hadith is everything that is relied on the Prophet Muhammad SAW, both in the form of words or words, deeds, approval, and nature (physical and psychic), both before and after the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The term hadith can sometimes also be referred to as the term *Sunnah*. Some hadith scholars think that the two terms are synonymous, while some other scholars distinguish between the two terms. The Messenger of Allah as a good role model for mankind on earth, so we as Muslims should also follow the Sunnah by one of them to revive and instill good character values through his hadiths (Rahman et al., 2022).

Society era 5.0 Currently, there are many unkind and inappropriate words among early childhood. Children are sometimes very fluent and fluent in swearing or saying

inappropriate things to either their peers or to their elders. The scene is very sad, considering that the children who will continue to lead and advance the Indonesian state have a bad character. Instilling children's character values is needed in this case. The selection of teaching selected hadiths to early childhood is one of the right steps that can be taken as an early formation of character values in early childhood. The hadiths taught in school can be directly practiced in children's daily lives and are very familiar with children's activities. Children at an early age tend to be labile and sometimes have difficulty controlling emotions, so by teaching one of the hadiths that contains the prohibition of anger will tend to minimize children to speak rude words or act impulsive when angry (Rahma Nurbaiti et al., 2002). Here is a hadith about the prohibition of anger narrated by Imam Al-Thabarani:

لَا تَغْضَبْ وَلَكَ الْجَنَّةُ

"Do not be angry and for you heaven." (HR. Al-Thabarani),

The hadith explains about Treat anything that causes anger or can trigger anger. The hadith Explicitly teaching patience and reward for people who endure anger is heaven for them. Not only the hadith prohibiting anger, there are many hadiths that can be taught to children such as the hadith about covering the aurat because considering that there are currently a lot of inappropriate clothes scattered in clothing stores, especially with mini sizes and interesting shapes and motifs so that many children are interested in wearing them (Nurdiyanto, 2023). Here is the hadith about covering the aurat narrated by Imam Ahmad:

إِنَّا نُهَيْبْنَا أَنْ نُرَى عَوْرَاتِنَا

It means: "Behold, we are forbidden to show our aurot." (HR. Imam Ahmad).

The hadith, clearly shows the prohibition against the appearance of the aurat. Teaching about covering the aurat should be taught to children as early as possible so that it becomes a good habit for them until they grow up. And there are still many short hadiths that children can teach for their daily life guidelines.

METHODS

This research is a research that uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive research. According to Bogdan and Taylor quoted by Lexy.J. Moleong (2017), qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observed behavior. This research was conducted at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy located in Margoyoso Village rt 01 rw 02, Kalimatan, Jepara. The reason the researchers chose this location is because this school has implemented Hadith learning as an effort in building children's character (Sugiyono, 2018).

Data validity or triangulation techniques that will be used in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation. Data triangulation is triangulation that comes from different data sources. That is, there are differences in the process of obtaining data. Data triangulation is used to check the wetness of data that researchers find from the results of interviews, searchers with other key informants, and then researchers confirm with documentation studies related to researchers and field observations so that the purity and validity of the data is guaranteed (Sarosa, 2021). This study was conducted from January 2 to January 27, 2024.

RESULTS

The results of research on the cultivation of character values through habituation of memorization of hadith in children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy show that children aged 3-4 years can be formed characters. Based on the results of an interview with Abu Bakr's class teacher at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy about instilling character values through habituation of hadith, researchers obtained results that the initial method of introducing hadith for children aged 3-4 years used the habituation method. This is in accordance with Ayuningrum (2018) research, continuous habituation in a measurable period of time students or students are proven to be able to remember memorized material. After praying, before carrying out the activity, the teacher recites selected hadiths that are familiar with the child's daily activities with the aim that the child familiarizes and memorizes the hadiths taught (Masitoh et al., 2023). The following are selected hadiths taught in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy:

1. Hadith prohibiting anger

2. Hadith of compassion
3. Hadith of smiles
4. Hadith closes the aurat
5. Hadith of brotherhood

The application of learning selected hadiths in KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy has learning outcomes that show that children are able to apply learning selected hadiths that form children's moral character values in everyday life. The results to be achieved are presented in the form of a table, as follows:

Table 1. Observation Guidelines

No	Hadith Categories	Results to be achieved
1.	Ban on anger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are able to be patient - Children are able to manage their emotions well
2.	Compassion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are able to give and show affection to others - Children are able to show an attitude of affection to living beings
3.	Smile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are able to be friendly to people they meet
4.	Closing the aurat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are able to understand what aurat is - Children are able to maintain their aurat - Children know the boundaries of male and female aurat
5.	Brotherhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are able to respect and respect others

Source: Field Observation Results

The hadiths taught at KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy were selected based on the emotional development needs of children aged 3-4 years. Emotional development in children aged 3-4 years is one important aspect in early childhood growth. Every child will experience periods of growth and development in various dimensions, if children are given intensive educational stimulation from their environment, then children will be able to carry out their developmental tasks well (Sukatin, et al. 2020). Children at the age of 3-4 years have emotions that tend to be unstable and quickly imitate what he sees and hears. Budiman (2022) stated that early childhood is easy to record and imitate what they see and feel, being the right moment to educate children, including children's spirituality. So with efforts to

habituate memorization of hadith for children aged 3-4 years can be the first step in shaping the character of children for the better. Some children will find it difficult to memorize the hadiths that are practiced, but after habituation children will easily follow because they are used to hearing and practicing (Marina, 2022).

Learning hadith is very influential for children aged 3-4 years. The child will see the difference clearly before learning and after learning the hadith. According to Ramlafatma, et al (2021), the method of moral education in students through learning effective choice hadiths has an impact on building student character. Children who have learned hadith tend to have good social attitudes and moral character. The role of the teacher in this case is to approach it through the method of telling stories and providing examples of learning hadith related to daily life. The storytelling method is a technique of delivering material by giving stories orally delivered by teachers to students using the media used so that the delivery can be accepted and easily understood effectively by students (Syamsiyah, Hardiyana. 2021). The approach through the method of telling about hadith to children aged 3-4 years was chosen because children aged 3-4 years are easier to capture what the teacher conveys. Some of the observations made there is an increase in understanding of life values:

Table 2. Effectiveness Rate of 3-4 Years Age in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy

No	Research aspects	Percentage
1	Improved life assessment	85%
2	Positive impact on children's behavior	90%
3	Integration of values in routine activities	8%
4	Long-term influence	75%
5	Children's participation	95%

Source: Field observations

The results of the table above show that there is an increased understanding of life values. As many as 85% of the children showed a significant improvement in the understanding of life values after the application of the habituation method of memorization of hadith. Positive Impact on Children's Behavior: 90% of children show positive changes in their behavior, such as increased levels of adherence to moral and ethical norms. Integration of Values in Routine Activities. As many as 80% of daily

activities in the classroom successfully integrate the values of hadith, increasing children's understanding of moral concepts (Alawi, 2019). Long-Term Influence: 75% of children show potential long-term influence, with continuous improvement in understanding and internalizing values. Active Participation of Children: 95% of children are actively involved in the process of memorization of hadith, reflecting a high level of enthusiasm and interest (Mahmudah, 2023).

Furthermore, it was found that KB IT Ash Shiddiqy actively promoted the habituation of hadith memorization as an integral part of the curriculum. Every day, students are directed to memorize one hadith, which is then tested and rewarded if successful. The majority of students showed high enthusiasm for this activity, which was reflected in their progress in memorizing hadith. Parents reported positive changes in their children's behavior and morals after engaging in the habituation of memorization of hadith. Character Change, observations show an increase in character values such as discipline, patience, and tolerance in students. The habituation of memorization of hadith is considered effective in forming noble morals and adherence to religious norms (Jazariyah, 2019).

The role of parents in supporting this activity is very important. Actively involved parents provide deep positive support to children's character building. The importance of the integration of religion and general education, KB IT Ash Shiddiqy successfully combines religious learning with general education, creating a holistic environment for child development. The habituation of memorization of hadith in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy Kalimantan Jepara has proven effective in instilling character values in children. The integration of this method in the curriculum can be a model for similar educational institutions, while involving the active role of parents in the process of forming the child's character. These steps encourage holistic learning that prioritizes the moral and spiritual development of students (Ismi Nurul Azizah et al., 2023).

Research conducted at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy shows that habituation methods in memorizing hadith are effective in forming character values in children aged 3-4 years. This method involves the repetition and integration of selected hadiths into the daily activities of children to familiarize and help them memorize and practice the teachings. The hadiths taught are chosen based on the emotional development needs of the child, including hadiths about the prohibition of anger, affection, smiles, covering the aurat, and

brotherhood. The observations showed that children were able to apply character values such as patience, emotional control, compassion, friendliness, and respect for others in their daily lives.

The study also revealed that 85% of children experienced an increased understanding of the value of life, 90% showed positive behavior changes, 80% of daily activities successfully integrated the value of hadith, 75% showed potential long-term influences, and 95% of children were actively involved in the process of memorizing hadith. The role of the teacher is very important in introducing and reinforcing the values of hadith through storytelling methods and real examples related to children's daily lives. Parents also have a significant role by supporting these activities at home, providing positive support for the formation of the child's character. In conclusion, the habituation method in memorizing hadith in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy proved effective in instilling character values in early childhood. Children show significant improvements in their moral and social behavior. The integration of religious and general education in this institution creates a holistic environment for child development, making it a model that can be adopted by other educational institutions. The initiative emphasizes the importance of early moral education and its long-term benefits for a child's holistic development.

DISCUSSION

Prohibition of Anger

The hadith about the prohibition of anger taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy is as follows:

لَا تَغْضَبْ وَلَكَ الْجَنَّةُ

It means: "Do not be angry and for you heaven" (HR. Al-Thabrani)

The teaching of the hadith prohibiting anger in children aged 3-4 years is carried out with the achievement of children having a patient character as taught by the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and children are able to manage their emotions well. It is explained in the book khulasoh Nurul Yakin that "the Prophet Muhammad faced them (those who hurt him) not irritable, patient and forgiving".

The cultivation of character values related to the hadith prohibition of anger is carried out by habituation methods. The habituation method is one of the most effective

ways to instill the character of prohibition of anger in children aged 3-4 years. This is done repeatedly and will become a habit, so it will be embedded and remembered by children. Ahsanulhaq (2019) suggests that habits that are carried out every day and repeated will always be embedded and remembered by students so that it is easy to do it without having to be warned. This is evidenced by the attitude of children who are not easily provoked by anger when bullied by their friends and children show patience when doing something, such as waiting in line and not easily complaining when facing difficulties (Hidayati et al., 2023).

Compassion

The hadith of compassion is one of the hadiths taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy. The following is a hadith about compassion:

مَنْ لَا يُرَحِّمُ لَا يُرَحَّمُ

It means: "Whoever does not love, will not be loved" (HR. Al-Bukhori)

Hadith of compassion taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy with achievements so that children are able to give and show affection to others and living beings. Based on the results obtained by researchers, researchers can explain that children aged 3-4 years can be stimulated by affection for others and living beings through the habituation of memorizing hadiths of affection. The affectionate attitude shown by children aged 3-4 years in the school environment is in the form of children can play with their peers in harmony, children easily share food and toys, are able to care for plants by watering every day, and feed rabbits and chickens. Saputra Aidil (2018) stated that children who are accustomed to a warm, peaceful learning atmosphere, and receive loving guidance at school can develop into happy and healthy children (Habibah, 2020).

Smile

The smile hadith is included in one of the hadiths taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy. Here is a hadith about smiles:

تَبَسُّمُكَ فِي وَجْهِ أَخِيكَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ

It means: "Your sweet smile before your brother is almsgiving." (HR. Tirmidhi, Ibn Hibban, and Baihaqi)

The hadith about the virtue of smiling is taught in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy with achievements so that children can be friendly to the people they meet. This is evidenced by

the child's friendly attitude towards the people he meets and children smile more in carrying out their activities such as when playing or studying. Inayah, et al (2022) stated that through habituation activities, knowledge of goodness can be internalized to children so that children can become individuals with character (Bahar et al., 2020).

Closing the Aurat

The hadith covering aurat taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy is as follows:

إِنَّا نُهَيْبَا أَنْ نُرَى عَوْرَاتِنَا

"Behold, we are forbidden to show our aurot." (HR. Imam Ahmad).

The hadith closes the aurat taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy with achievements so that children are able to understand what aurat is, children are able to maintain their aurat, and children can know the limits of male and female aurat. This can be proven by the uniforms worn by children at school such as long-sleeved uniforms, long skirts, and headscarves for women and long sleeves and trousers for men.

The habit of wearing clothes that cover the aurat, teaching hadith about covering the aurat, and advice from teachers to always cover the aurat can make children understand the importance of covering, guarding, and knowing what the boundaries of the aurat of women and men are. Habibie, Alfadl (2017) The introduction of aurat in children, which ones can be seen and which ones should not be seen is the beginning of sex education, where children know which parts of themselves can be seen by others, and which must be closed and cannot be seen by others, especially touched by others (Arifin, 2018).

Brotherhood

The hadith of brotherhood taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy is as follows:

الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ

"Every Muslim is a brother to another Muslim" (HR. Muslim)

Hadith about brotherhood taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT' Ash Shiddiqy with the achievement that Children can respect and respect others. This achievement can be proven by children being able to say thank you when given something, not mocking each other, and not discriminating against friends. Therefore, learning hadith about

brotherhood is taught to children aged 3-4 years so that children can respect and respect others, especially to fellow Muslims. Nugroho (2020) in his research stated that every Muslim is actually a brother to other Muslims regardless of their ancestry, homeland, nationality, or other considerations (Am et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

Character education in early childhood is an effort to instill commendable behavior in children, both commendable behavior in worship, praiseworthy behavior as a good citizen, commendable behavior in interacting with others and the environment, and praiseworthy behavior that is beneficial for the success of his life both in the world and in the hereafter. Character education can be carried out in any environment where children are, one of which is at school. What teachers teach children at school has a major influence on the formation of children's character values.

There are many ways to instill good character values in children, one of which is the habituation of memorizing hadith. Based on the results of research conducted at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy related to efforts to instill character values through habituation of memorization of hadith, it can be concluded that children can be formed in character from the age of 3-4 years through habituation of memorization of hadith. The hadiths taught in KB IT Ash Shiddiqy include the hadith of compassion, the hadith of smiles, the hadith of prohibition of anger, the hadith of smiles, and the hadith of closing the aurat. In the habituation of memorization of hadith that has been taught to children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy, children are able to apply it to everyday life. The following are the achievements of children aged 3-4 years at KB IT Ash Shiddiqy:

1. Hadith prohibiting anger

In the hadith prohibiting anger, children are able to achieve indicators of being patient as taught by the Prophet Muhammad *صلى الله عليه وسلم* and children are able to manage their emotions well.

2. Hadith of love saying

In the hadith of affection, children can achieve indicators of being able to give and show an attitude of affection to others and living beings.

3. Hadith of smiles

In the hadith about smiles, children can achieve indicators of being able to be friendly to people they meet.

4. Hadith closes the aurat

In the hadith of closing the aurat, children are able to achieve indicators of being able to understand what aurat is, children are able to maintain their aurat, and children can know the limits of male and female aurat.

5. Hadith of brotherhood

In the hadith about brotherhood, children can achieve indicators of being able to respect and respect others.

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