

(Research Article)

The effectiveness of using the suggestopedia method on students' short story writing skills in the Indonesian language subject of grade 5 at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the ability to write short stories of students in the Indonesian Language Subject of Class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji before using the suggestopedia method, Jeneponto Regency and to determine the ability to write short stories of students in the Indonesian Language Subject of Class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji after using the suggestopedia method. The main problem in this study is that students are less active in learning and tend to accept whatever is conveyed by the teacher then remain silent and reluctant to express questions and opinions, so the author uses the Suggestopedia method, and the results of learning to write short stories of class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji are effective after using the Suggestopedia method. This type of research is an experimental research using the "One Group Pretest Posttest Design" design. The population of this study was all fifth grade students totaling 34 people. The research sample was fifth grade students at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji totaling 34 people. Data collection was carried out using observation techniques, giving tests and documentation. The data collected in the study were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Results study show that there is significant difference ability write story short student between those who get learning write story short with use method suggestopedia And students who get learning write story short without use suggestopedia method . This is shown by results calculation t- test obtained df 62, p value=0.001 < 0.05. Learning write story short more effective use method suggestopedia than learning write story short without use suggestopedia method . This is shown by score pretest average 65.17 and score the posttest average was 84.08, which means happen improvement of 18.91.

Keywords: Effectiveness of Suggestopedia Method, Short Story Writing Ability

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1. Introduction

Language plays a central role in the intellectual, social, and emotional development of students and supports success in studying all fields of study. Language is a means of communication to share knowledge and news about the world. Indonesia consists of various tribes, races, religions, and languages. The unifying language of the nation is Indonesian. In addition to being a unifying language, Indonesian is a compulsory subject for all students in Indonesia, from elementary school to college. In addition, the Indonesian language subject is one of the subjects tested in the National Examination from elementary school to high school. Sunarsih & Rochmiyati (2024:56).

Writing skills are very important for students. Students can express whatever is in their minds and feelings by writing. The writing will later be told or conveyed to others as a form of communication. Writing is also part of the evidence of the success of the learning process. To foster creativity and writing skills, students can practice writing compositions, both fiction and non-fiction. Practicing writing fiction can be honed by practicing creative writing of drama scripts or writing short stories. In the Merdeka curriculum for grade V elementary school, it is included in the Competency Standards (SK), expressing one's own and other people's experiences in short stories. Students are expected to have basic competencies in writing compositions based on their own lives in short stories.

Writing skills play a very important role, especially in composing essays. However, in reality, there are still many difficulties faced by students in writing a short story, this is what happened in class V UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji. There are still many students who have not been able to create their own short stories. Students have difficulty writing their experiences about an object related to what they experienced in the form of essays. Moreover, teachers still do not fully understand the solutions given to their students' shortcomings, and students must be guided, equipped to improve their writing skills. In learning literature in elementary schools, students need special abilities in producing or creating good works in the form of essays and short stories. In making essays, students need a special model in their learning Andhira (2019:65)

Students often have difficulty in explaining their ideas or are afraid to start writing in short story writing activities. Teachers also do not know how to arouse their students' imagination. The thing that needs to be considered is that the composition class must be held in a fun way, so that it does not feel like a burden, either for students or for teachers. So, the first job of a teacher is to foster a love of writing .

Method This developed by Lozanov (2019:13) a educators , psychotherapists , and expert physicist from Bulgaria . Lozanov base method This on various discipline knowledge like yoga, music classical , parapsychology , and therapy autogenetic , which according to suspicion can increase acceleration learning 5 to 50 times the usual . Through exercise with technique specifically , students it is possible For develop supermemoriesnya And learn quantity material more languages big in very time short .

Method suggestopedia can give way for students find his creativity For write short story . Method suggestopedia try convincing that No There is stupid students , they only Not yet find method maximize all the potential that is owned . With positive suggestion attention And concentration manipulated For optimize the learning process . Many student Not yet develop in a way maximum Because fear , worry , and obstacle psychological others that create a pessimistic mentality And lower motivation study it .

2. Literature Review

The description in this sub-chapter consists of several supporting theories of the research. This researcher discusses several things including the theory of the Suggestopedia method, writing skills, Indonesian language learning, and Short Story material.

Suggestopedia Method Theory

The learning method is one of the supporting factors for the success of teachers in carrying out teaching and learning activities. Learning methods are increasingly developing with the development of science and technology, so teachers do not need to worry and be confused in choosing them because each method has its own weaknesses and advantages so that it can be combined with student learning materials. The method I chose in short story writing activities is the suggestopedia method, it has been said that in writing short stories a person must be able to link creativity with imagination Hurin'in (2021:90).

Theory of Writing Skills

Writing is a productive and expressive activity. Writing skills do not come suddenly, but must be trained and practiced continuously". Writing as a series of activities for someone to express ideas and convey them through written language. The function of writing is to make it easier for students to think, help someone think critically, make it easier for someone to

feel and enjoy relationships, deepen responsiveness/perception, solve problems faced by Safitri (2021:65)

Learning theory

Tauhid (2020) argues that learning is a process that aims to help students gain a good understanding. Meanwhile, Amran (2021:92) states that the essence of learning is a process that involves organizing the environment around students so that they can encourage and experience the learning process. In addition, learning can also be interpreted as providing guidance or assistance to students in facing the learning process. Language as a means of communication allows humans to communicate, share experiences, learn together, and improve intellectual abilities.

Indonesian Language Learning

Learning Indonesian language essentially teaches students about good and correct language skills according to its function and purpose. The implementation of Indonesian language learning in elementary schools is carried out in an integrated manner which should be adjusted to how students see and experience their world. Learning Indonesian language is an important basic learning that has been taught from elementary school to college and aims to make students skilled in language. Learning Indonesian language is taught to develop students' communication skills in oral and written forms. In learning Indonesian language, students are expected to be able to develop their communication skills Ali (2020:25).

Short Story Theory

A short story is a story that is finished in one sitting, approximately between half an hour and two hours, something that is probably impossible to do for a novel. A short story is a type of literary work that tells a story or story about humans and their ins and outs through a short piece of writing. Short stories were first introduced by authors in America, which are called short stories, which must be seen from the quantity, namely the number of words used between 500-20,000 words, the presence of one plot, the presence of one character, and the presence of one impression. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that a short story is a composition that only consists of 500-20,000 words. Short stories are usually written in just one sitting Surya & Rahman (2021:78)

3. Method

Type of Research

This type of research is experimental research, namely a research method used to find the effect of certain treatments on others under controlled conditions. Arikunto (2010:9) experiments are always carried out with the aim of observing the results of a treatment.

In this study, a pre-experimental design was used because it only involved one class as an experimental class which was carried out without a comparison group. In this design, one subject group was used".

Research Location

This research was conducted in Class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji. This research is planned for the 2024/2025 school year, the researcher will carry out his duties to analyze and observe children's activities at school

Population and Research Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions are drawn. Sugiyono (2019:37) said that population is a collection of objects in research. The population in this study is all students in class V at the SPF UPT of Labuang Baji Level Inpres Elementary School, which has 34 students.

The research sample is a part or representative of the population studied by Sugiyono (2019:37). The sample refers to a number of members of a population that can also be used as representatives of the population. In essence, the sample is part of a population that will

be studied. The sample that the researcher uses is a total sample, namely a sample determination technique when all members of the population are used, namely grade V students.

Research Design

The research design used in this study is "One Group Pretest-Posttest Design", which is a research design that contains a pretest before being given treatment and a posttest after being given treatment. Thus, it can be known the condition of the sample studied before and after being given treatment. In this study, the research subjects were first given an initial test (pretest) to determine the extent of the students' initial abilities before being given learning about the ability to write short stories in Indonesian language subjects using the Suggestopedia method. After being given the initial test, the students were then given treatment, namely learning Indonesian language using the Suggestopedia method. After completing the learning of the ability to write short stories in Indonesian language subjects using the Suggestopedia method, all students were then given a final test (posttest) to determine the extent of the effectiveness of the ability to write short stories in Indonesian language subjects using the Suggestopedia method on learning outcomes .

Research Variables

Independent variables are variables that are often referred to as free variables. In SEM (structural equation modeling), the independent variable is called the X variable. Dependent variables are often called output variables, criteria, consequences. In Indonesian it is often referred to as a dependent variable. A dependent variable is a variable that is influenced or that is the result of the independent variable. In SEM (structural equation modeling), the independent variable is called the endogenous variable, or variable Y. In this study, the independent variable is the effectiveness of the use of the Suggestopedia method in schools and the dependent variable is the ability to write short stories.

Operational Definition of Variables

In this study, there are two variables observed, namely variable X and variable Y. Variable X Independent variable: the use of the suggestopedia method in learning writing skills. Variable Y Dependent variable: the writing skills of fifth grade students at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji to avoid misinterpretation of the variables in this study, the researcher clarifies the operational definition of the variables in question.

Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis of data obtained from the research results will use descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. The collected data in the form of pretest and posttest values are then compared. Comparing the two values by asking questions whether there is a difference between the values obtained between the pretest and posttest values.

4. Results and Discussion

This study aims to determine the ability to write short stories of students in the Indonesian Language Subject of Class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji before using the suggestopedia method and to determine the ability to write short stories of students in the Indonesian Language Subject of Class V at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji after using the suggestopedia method. The data in this study include two data, namely the initial test score data and the final score data for writing short story texts. The initial test score data were obtained from the results of the pretest for the ability to write short story texts and the final score data were obtained from the results of the posttest for the ability to write short story texts using the Suggestopedia method.

Description of pretest score data on students' short story writing ability in the form of grades from class V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji

The provision of a pretest for short story writing ability was intended to see the results of learning achievement in writing short stories without using the suggestopedia method. Before being given short story writing learning, an initial short story writing ability test (pretest)

was given. The subjects were 34 fifth grade students at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji. The data obtained from the pretest were processed using the SPSS 25 program. The complete data processing results can be seen in the appendix. A summary of the results of the pretest data processing before using the Suggestopedia method can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 Statistical Data of Pretest Scores of Short Story Writing Ability Before Using the Suggestopedia Method

No	Group	N	ScoreMaximum size	ScoreMinimum	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
1	Pretest	34	81	52	65.17	65	65	8.24

¹ Source: Secondary data at the SPF UPT of Labuang Baji Multi-level Presidential Elementary School.

Based on the statistical data produced, the frequency distribution of pretest scores for short story writing skills before using the Suggestopedia method can be presented. The following is the distribution of pretest scores

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Pretest Scores for Short Story Writing Ability Before Using the Suggestopedia Method

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	F%	F.Cumulative	FK%
1	81 - 100	Tinggi	1	3,125	32	100
2	71 - 80	Sedang	7	21,875	25	78,125
3	61 - 70	Cukup	15	46,875	10	31,25
4	0 - 60	Rendah	11	28,125	1	3,125

¹ Source: Secondary data at the SPF UPT of Labuang Baji Multi-level Presidential Elementary School

The table above can be presented in the form of a histogram as follows :

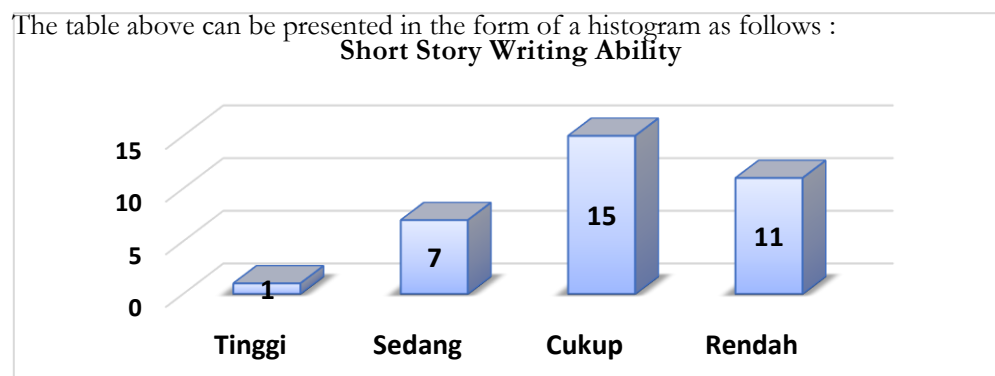


Figure 3. Frequency Distribution of Pretest Ability Scores Writing Stories.

Based on the table and histogram above, it can be seen that there is one student who got a high score of 81-100, there are seven students who got a moderate score of 71-80, there are fifteen students who got a sufficient score of 61-70, and there are eleven students who got a low score of 0-60.

Description of Posttest Score Data for the Short Story Writing Ability of Grade V Students at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji

The results of the normality test of the distribution of pretest and posttest data on the ability to write short stories in the Indonesian language subject for grade V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang. The results of the normality test of the distribution of pretest and posttest short story writing ability data are presented in the following table.

Table 4.3 : Statistical Data of Posttest Scores of Short Story Writing Ability After Using the Suggestopedia Method

No	Group	N	ScoreMaxi- mum size	ScoreMini mall	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
1	Posttest	34	98	70	84.08	85	90	9.68

Source: Secondary data at the SPF UPT of Labuang Baji Multi-level Presidential Elementary School
 Based on data statistics Which produced can served frequency distribution of *posttest scores* for short story writing skills. The following is is Frequency distribution of *posttest scores* for short story writing skills after using the *Suggestopedia method*.

Table 4.4 : Frequency Distribution of Posttest Scores for Short Story Writing Ability After Using the *Suggestopedia Method*

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	F%	F.Cumulative	FK%
1	81 - 100	Tall	18	12.5	32	100
2	71 - 80	Currently	11	18.75	26	81.25
3	61 - 70	Enough	4	37.5	14	43.75
4	0 - 60	Low	1	31.25	4	12

Source: Secondary data at the SPF UPT of Labuang Baji Multi-level Presidential Elementary School

The table above can be presented in the form of a histogram as follows:

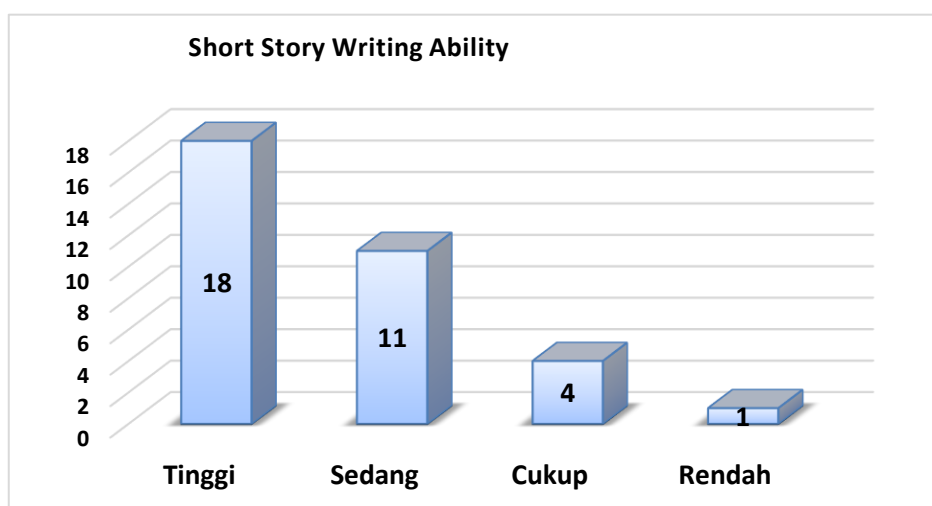


Figure 3. Frequency Distribution of Posttest Scores for Story Writing Ability

Based on the table and histogram above, it can be seen that there are eighteen students who got a high score of 81-100, eleven students who got a moderate score of 71-80, four students who got a fair score of 61-70, and one student who got a low score of 0-60.

Short Story Writing Ability Score Data Pretest (Before) and Posttest (After) using the *Suggestopedia method*

The pretest and posttest score data are in the form of the highest score, the lowest score, mean, median, mode, and standard deviation. To make it easier to compare the highest score, the lowest score, mean, median, mode, standard deviation of the pretest and posttest on short story writing skills, all can be presented in the following table:

Table 4.4 : Short Story Writing Ability Score Data Pretest (Before) and Posttest (After) Using the *Suggestopedia Method*

Data	Pretest (Before)	Posttest (After)
N	34	34
Score Highest	81	98
Score Lowest	52	70

Mean	65.17	84.08
Median	65	85
Mode	65	90
Standard Deviation	8.24	9.68

Source: Processed data from SPSS 25

From the table above, it can be seen that there has been an increase in the average score. count as big as 65.17 on *pretest* whereas *posttest* there was an increase in the average calculated score of 84.08. Based on score average *pretest* And *posttest* . Average *posttest* more tall compared to *pretest*.

Data Requirements Test Results

Based on the research conducted, the results of the initial test (pretest) and final test (posttest) of the ability to write short stories in the Indonesian language subject for grade V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji were obtained, which will then be analyzed. Before the data analysis was carried out, a data prerequisite test was carried out consisting of a data distribution normality test and a variance homogeneity test.

a. Data Distribution Normality Test

The results of the normality test of the distribution of pretest and posttest data on the ability to write short stories in the Indonesian language subject for grade V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang. The results of the normality test of the distribution of pretest and posttest short story writing ability data are presented in the following table.

Table 4.5 : Results of the Normality Test for the Distribution of Pretest and Posttest Data on Story Writing Ability

Data	N	Level Significance	Sig (2 - tailed)	Criteria	Note
<i>Pretest</i>	34	5%	0.061	P > 0.05	Normal
<i>Posttest</i>	34	5%	0.108	P > 0.05	Normal

Source: Processed data results from SPSS 25

From the posttest and posttest data on the ability to write short stories in the table above, it can be seen that before using the suggestopedia method, it obtained a sig. (2-tailed) of 0.061 while the ability to write short stories after using the suggestopedia method obtained sig. (2-tailed) of 0.108. This shows that the posttest and posttest data of the ability to write short stories posttest and posttest are stated to be normally distributed because the sig. (2-tailed) obtained is greater than alpha 5% sig. (2-tailed) > (0.050).

From the results of the calculation of the normality of the distribution of data on the ability to write short stories in the Indonesian language subject for Class V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji, it can be seen that the data collected from the pretest and posttest of the ability to write short stories in this learning has a normal distribution. With the calculation results showing the normality of the data distribution, it has met the requirements for analysis.

b. Homogeneity of Variance Test

The results of the calculation of the homogeneity test of data variance (Levene statistic) with the SPSS 25 program are as follows:

Table 4.6 : Results of the Pretest Homogeneity Test of Short Story Writing Ability Before Using the *Suggestopedia Method*

Data	Levenestatis-tics	Df1	Df2	Sig.(2-tailed)	Information
<i>Pretest</i> abilitywrite crea-tivity	1,931	1	32	0.170	0.170 > 0.05 = Homogeneous

Source: Processed data results from SPSS 25

Based on the table of results of the SPSS 25 program calculations above, it can be seen that the pretest data on the ability to write short stories in this study have homogeneous vari-ants. The results of the calculation of the homogeneity of the pretest data variance of the ability to write short stories.

Table 4.7 : Results of the Posttest Homogeneity Test of Short Story Writing Ability After Using the Suggestopedia Method

Data	Levenestatis-tics	Df1	Df2	Sig.(2-tailed)	Information
Posttest abilitywrite creative short story	1,905	1	3 2	0.172	0.172 > 0.05 = Homogeneous

Source: Processed data results from SPSS 25

Judging from the summary table of the results of the SPSS 25 program calculations above, it can be seen that the posttest data on the ability to write short stories in this study have homogeneous variants. The results of the calculation of the homogeneity test of the posttest data variant of the ability to write short stories.

From the results of the calculation of the homogeneity test of the pretest and posttest variants of the ability to write short stories using the SPSS 25 program in this study, it was shown that both data had met the requirements for analysis because the calculated significance value was greater than the significance level of 0.05 (5%).

c. Data Analysis

The t-test of pretest and posttest data on short story writing ability was conducted to determine the difference between initial and final ability before and after using the suggestopedia method, whether there was a difference in short story writing ability or not. The results of the t-test calculation of pretest and posttest data on short story writing ability before and after using the suggestopedia method are presented in the following table:

Table 4.8 : Results of the t-test of pretest and posttest data on short story writing skills

Date	t count	t table	df	Sig.(2-tailed)	Information
Pretest and post-test	3,851	2,036	3 2	0.0 01	t count 0.001 < t table 0.05 significant

Source: Processed data from SPSS 25

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the t count is 3.851 and df 32. The t count value is then consulted with the t table value at a significance level of 5% and df 32. The results obtained for the t table are 2.036. This shows that the t table value: 2.036 > t count: 3.851. Thus, the results of the t-test on the pretest and posttest scores of the ability to write short stories in the Indonesian language subject for Class V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji show a difference, namely an increase in the posttest score for the ability to write short stories. In other words, the initial and final conditions of the ability to write short stories before and after using the suggestopedia method are different

d. Hypothesis Testing

The results of the t-test analysis of the pretest and posttest question score data with the help of SPSS version 25 obtained a t count of 2.100 with df = 32 at a significance level of 0.05. In addition, the results of the t-test analysis obtained a sig value of 0.001. The sig value is smaller than 0.05. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the results of the hypothesis test Ho are rejected and Ha is accepted where there is a significant difference in the ability to write short stories between class students at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji before and after using the suggestopedia method.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted in Class V at the UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji, totaling 34 students regarding the effectiveness of using the suggestopedia method on short story writing skills, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a significant difference in the short story writing ability of fifth grade students at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji who received learning using the suggestopedia method and students who received learning without using the suggestopedia method. Students who received learning using the suggestopedia method experienced a significant increase in their short story writing ability compared to students who received learning without using the suggestopedia method. This can be seen from the results of the t-test calculation which shows that the sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.001 at a significance level of 5% (0.05) and df 32
2. Writing learning for fifth grade students at UPT SPF SD Inpres Bertingkat Labuang Baji is more effective using the suggestopedia method compared to learning without using the suggestopedia method. The average pretest score was 65.17 and the average posttest score was 84.08, which means an increase in students' short story skills. The difference in the comparison of the increase in pretest and posttest scores was 18.91. This shows that learning to write short stories using the suggestopedia method is more effective than learning to write students without using the suggestopedia method.

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