

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVANGELISM AND DISCIPLESHIP ACCORDING TO MATTHEW 28:18-20

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the significant relationship between evangelism and discipleship of Christian religious education students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan. This type of research is descriptive correlational. The population in this research is students of Christian Religious Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan in 2022, totaling 39 people, while the sample in this research is 39 people with a collection technique using a total sample. The tool used in data collection was a questionnaire consisting of 28 items. For evangelism, 14 items were valid, while for discipleship, 14 items were valid, with 4 options before the questionnaire was used, its validity and reliability were tested. The research results state that student evangelism is moderate to 16 people (41%). Tendency to discipleship Students are categorized as moderate to 15 people (38.4%). According to Matthew 28:18-20 students, evangelism and discipleship have a significant relationship. This is obtained by $t_{count} = 13.008$ and $t_{table} = 1.684$, $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($13,008 > 1,684$) where we get $t_{count} > t_{table}$. Thus, the relationship is significant and acceptable.

Keywords: Evangelism, Discipleship, Christian Religious Education

INTRODUCTION

Evangelism is often interpreted as an effort to preach good news to people who do not yet know Jesus Christ with the aim that they can accept Him as their personal Lord and Savior. The great commission in Matthew 28:18-20 is a command delivered directly by the Lord Jesus to His disciples before He ascended to heaven (Sugiono, 2020). In that command, Jesus told every disciple who was still on earth to go, make disciples of all nations, baptize them, and teach them to do everything that Jesus had commanded His disciples. In other words, he continued what Jesus did: preaching about the kingdom of God or the Gospel of Salvation.

Discipleship for the kingdom of God is at the heart of the entire discipleship process. Discipleship is carried out to produce disciples of Christ (Georges et al., 2022). Of course, the disciples of Christ who are produced are not only those who diligently meditate on God's Word and actively serve God on campus but also testify for Christ through various fields of expertise as a means of glorifying Christ, namely disciples who submit themselves completely by surrendering their minds to Christ and confessing Christ as Lord. in all areas of life (Romans 10:9-10) For if you confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, then you will be saved because with your heart you believe and are justified, and with the mouth one confesses and is saved. In this way, everyone who believes goes to preach the gospel of salvation to people who do not yet know Him.

Discipleship is a word that is quite familiar to Christians today. Every believer is called to be a disciple. Christianity without discipleship is Christianity without Christ, meaning that only by being a disciple can someone be a witness for Christ in the world and lead other people to Christ. Thus, being a disciple of Christ means someone who follows or fully believes in Christ and acknowledges Jesus as Lord and Savior. (Harming, 2017). In discipleship, there is a process that helps people move towards spiritual maturity gradually. The ultimate goal of this discipleship is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever or restore God's original image.

Thus, as a disciple of Christ, he must carry out his responsibilities as a disciple on campus and anywhere and must know the purpose of discipleship because the power of God saves the center of the life of Christ's disciples where they have been transferred from the kingdom of darkness to the kingdom of light. (Kadek, 2013). Like the ministry of the apostle Paul, it focuses on mastering the kingdom of God, namely turning from darkness to light and from the power of the devil to God, so that through faith, each person may obtain forgiveness of sins and share in what is destined for those who are sanctified (Acts Para. apostle 26:18). According to Lo (2018: 105) that "Discipleship for the kingdom of God focuses on a life of discipleship that is oriented towards the kingdom of God for the

entire motivation, life, goals, thoughts, the dedication of each disciple of Christ by the strong power of God who is actively working in believers"(Sugiono, 2020). The Bible (1 John 2:6) says, "Whoever says that he lives in Him must be like Christ," which describes the quality of Christ's disciples by God's will. This image of a disciple is derived from an understanding of the teachings of the Lord Jesus, who wanted His disciples to live for the kingdom of God without compromising themselves from the world's values. Disciples of Christ should live for the kingdom of God, namely subordinating themselves under the authority of the kingdom of God and putting Christ first and putting Christ before everything.

The discipleship process must be related to and determined based on the purpose of discipleship so that it can produce true disciples. If the meaning of discipleship is only understood as disciples of Christ who are active in doing something, then the process of discipleship also produces active disciples.(Purwoto et al., 2020). The intent of discipleship is not the same as the approach. Discipleship is carried out in various ways, such as small groups and personal relationships, focusing on producing ideal students. Discipleship methods change from time to time, but the purpose of discipleship remains constant because it is related to the teachings of the Lord Jesus regarding the quality of discipleship throughout the ages. (Kadek, 2013). On every campus, God is looking for at least one male or female student who will take His command to send seriously and light up the campus for Christ (Isaiah 6:8). Then I heard the voice of God saying: "Whom will I send, and who will go for me?" So I said: "Here I am, send me!"

The problem that the author often encounters is that when he directly evangelizes students from the education study program at HKBP Nommensen University in Medan, there are many misunderstandings in interpreting evangelism and discipleship by thinking that because they are majoring in Christian religious education, students are seen as diligent in worshiping, doing good deeds, giving offerings, serving, another quiet time for him to consider himself a disciple of Jesus and a believer. This understanding is not like that; everything does not measure a person's life because many carry out spiritual activist activities in discipleship evangelism. Disciples of Christ, according to the teachings of the Lord Jesus, are holistic disciples. This means disciples who conquer their thoughts, hearts, attitudes, actions, and skills (skills) under God's control. So, the spiritual maturity of a disciple of Christ is not only measured in terms of actions, achievements, and good high scores (GPA) because actions do not necessarily come from character/identity. Spiritual growth must include godly character, right behavior, and perspective from above or wisdom from above, and showing a life identity and image as a disciple of Christ. Discipleship is very important in the campus world because many researchers have seen that the lives of students majoring in Christian religious education at HKBP Nommensen University, Medan, are very far from what God desires and are not

what is expected. Even if they don't provide role models/examples to other students, researchers can see from speaking ethics, lack of understanding of the Bible, lack of politeness, not knowing the direction of their major, and not even understanding evangelism and discipleship. According to Shadrach, "God's longing is for us not to be a worldly Christian but to be a world Christian." I see the world and life from God's perspective and am passionate about what is in God's heart.

Thus, discipleship is very important in the campus world, especially for Christian religious education majors who become prospective religious teachers by the truth of God's Word. Researchers carry out evangelism or obey God's commands by preaching the truth, namely the good news about Jesus, who saves his people from sin. Students of Christian religious education at HKBP Nommensen University in Medan should set an example to others by preaching the gospel and discipling others by arousing the spirit of bringing others to Christ so that they can follow the example that Jesus taught in His Word and start from themselves so that they can reach and win the campus world, especially the PAK study program. In doing the above, the researcher cannot fail to remain diligent in praying obediently to the Word in helping HKBP Nommensen University students in Medan so that PAK students go on to disciple other people and become disciples by the teachings of Jesus. So, how beautiful it looks from the top of the hills of the arrival of the herald, who preaches the message of peace and proclaims good news, who preaches the news of safety and says to Zion: "Your God is King" (Isaiah 52:7). This research aims to determine the tendency of evangelism and discipleship of Christian religious education students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan. To determine the significant relationship between evangelism and discipleship according to Matthew 28:18-20 Christian religious education student study program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Science Education at HKBP Nommensen University, Medan

METHODS

Sugiyono (1997:57) explains, "Population is a generalized area of objects or subjects. This study's population was students in semesters II-VIII of the Christian Religion education program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan, which consisted of 39 people. Arikunto (1998:57) states, "The sample is part of the partial population or representative of the population studied. The research sample was the total number of students in semesters II-VIII of the Christian Religious Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan, consisting of 39 people.

1. Research variable

This research variable consists of:

- a. The independent variable (X) is evangelism
- b. The dependent variable (Y) is discipleship according to Matthew 28:18-20

2. Operational Definition of Research Variables

To measure research variables qualitatively, the variables are defined as follows:

- a. Evangelism, according to Matthew 28:18-20 is taught to go and preach the good news, make all ethnic groups become disciples of Jesus, and baptize them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. This is a responsibility that must be carried out for the salvation of others.
- b. Discipleship is a process of change that brings others far from Christ closer to Him and helps people gradually grow toward spiritual maturity.

3. Research procedure

The steps that will be taken in carrying out this research are:

- a. Early stage
 - 1) Observation to request permission for approval to carry out the permit
 - 2) research the target location
 - 3) Prepare a research schedule
 - 4) Prepare Questionnaire
- b. Implementation stage
 - 1) Determine a sample from the existing population
 - 2) Give a questionnaire to students, then make a hypothesis
 - 3) Manage and analyze research data
 - 4) Design research results reports
- c. Final Stage
 - 1) Conclude research

4. Research design

In connection with this form of research being correlational, the research design can be seen as follows:

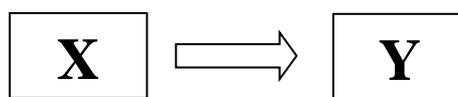


Figure 1. Research Design

5. Research Instrument

To collect data for this research, certain tools are needed. The tools used to collect data for this research are

a. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a series of questions that have been provided in writing and are equipped with answers. The total number of questions in the questionnaire is 15 questions with answers of four points (4), namely: A, B, C, and D. For each answer, a value is given as follows:

- Option A (always) is given a value of 4
- Option B (often) is given a value of 3
- Option C (sometimes) is given a value of 2
- Option D (never) is given a value of 1

Table 1. Evangelism Questionnaire Grid

No.	Variable X	Indicator	No. Items	Information
1.	Evangelism	a. Attention in evangelism	1,2,3,4,5	Multiple choice
		b. Deep interest evangelism	6,7,8,9,10	
		c. Feelings felt in evangelism	11,12,13	
		d. Engagement in evangelism	14,15	

Table 2. Discipleship Questionnaire Grid

No.	Variable X	Indicator	No. Items	Information
1.	Discipleship	a. Attention in discipleship	1,2,3,4,5	Multiple choice
		b. Deep interest discipleship	6,7,8,9,	
		c. The feelings felt in discipleship	10,12,13,	
		d. Involvement in discipleship	14,15	

6. Test Data Collection Tools

After compiling the questionnaire, the next step is a trial. Next, reliable instruments are used to collect research data. The instrument test is carried out using the following test;

a. Questionnaire Validity

The validity of a questionnaire is an instrument that can measure what it wants to measure. Measuring the validity of a questionnaire is carried out by testing the Product Moment Correlation.

$$R_{xy} = \frac{N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}\{N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}} \text{ (sudjana, 2016: 81)}$$

Information

- R_{xy} = Questionnaire validity correlation coefficient
- $\sum xy$ = The sum of all multiplications
- $\sum x$ = Total score of all subject items
- $\sum y$ = Total score of all items in the subject
- $(\sum x)^2$ = The total score of all subjects squared
- $\sum y^2$ = The sum of the scores from each squared
- X = Value each questionnaire item
- Y = Total value of all questionnaires
- N = Number of samples of all questionnaire items

If $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ at a significant level, then the question item is considered valid, and if $r_{\text{count}} < r_{\text{table}}$, the question item is considered invalid.

b. Questionnaire Reliability Test

This reliability test is carried out so that the questionnaire has high confidence and provides consistent results. The alpha formula is used to test reliability.

To determine the reliability of the test, a formula is used, namely:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum \alpha^2}{\alpha_{t^2}} \right)$$

- r₁₁ : Reliability coefficient of the instrument
- K : Number of question details
- $\sum \alpha^2$: Number of item variants
- t² : Total variation

The coefficient prices above are consulted with r_{table} at 15 with a significance level of 5% = 0.729, thus obtaining the table calculation ($0.729 > r > 0,514$). So, it can be concluded that Discipleship is declared reliable with High category reliability.

7. Data Analysis Techniques

In this research, the method used by researchers to test the hypothesis is by using statistical formulas. Steps were taken to test the hypothesis :

a. Description of Researcher Data

To determine the condition of the research data obtained, first calculate the size of the average (M) and the size of the standard deviation (SD) using the formula as follows:

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Information :

m = Mean

$\sum x$ = Total distribution score x

N = Number of respondents

$$SD = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{(N \cdot \sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

Information :

elementary school = Standard deviation

N = Number of samples

\sum = Total score of distribution x

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of squares of total distribution scores

b. Test Analysis requirements

Normality and linearity tests are carried out as a requirement for this analysis technique.

1) Normality test

This normality test can be used to check whether the study's variables are normally distributed.

This normality test is carried out using the chi-square formula (χ^2)

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (f_o - f_n)^2}{f_n}$$

Information :

χ^2 = chi-squared

f_o = frequency obtained from the sample

f_n = the frequency of the sample as a reflection of the frequency

2) Linearity test

Linearity tests are carried out to determine whether the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is linear. The simple regression line equation is $Y = a + bx$, and to obtain the prices for a and b , use the formula

$$a = \frac{(\sum y)(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)(\sum xy)}{N(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{(N\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{N(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

3) Propensity test

For each change, the average value of the ideal score M_i and the ideal standard deviation are used and categorized into 4 groups to identify the trend level.

Table 3. Category Trend Format

Range	Absolute	Relatively	Category
$\geq M_i + 1.5 S_{Di}$	Fo1	Fr1	Very high
$(M_i + 0.5 S_{Di})$ to $(M_i + 1.5 S_{Di})$	Fo1	Fr1	Tall
$(M_i - 0.5 S_{Di})$ to $(M_i + 0.5 S_{Di})$	Fo1	Fr1	Currently
$(M_i - 1.5 S_{Di})$ to $(M_i + 0.5 S_{Di})$	Fo1	Fr1	Low
$\leq M_i - 1.5 S_{Di}$	Fo1	Fr1	Very low

By using research data, the trend level can be calculated

$$M_i = \frac{\text{skor tertinggi ideal} + \text{skor terendah ideal}}{2}$$

$$S_{Di} = \frac{\text{skor tertinggi ideal} - \text{skor terendah ideal}}{6}$$

4) Hypothesis testing

The data analysis technique used in this research is correlation or relationship between one variable and another variable using the product moment correlation formula. With the following formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}\{N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} = Questionnaire validity correlation coefficient

$\sum xy$ = The sum of all multiplications

$\sum x$ = Total score of all subject items

$\sum y$ = Total score of all items in the subject

$(\sum x)^2$ = The total score of all subjects squared

$\sum y^2$ = Total score of each

X = Value of each questionnaire item

Y = Total value of all questionnaires

N = Number of samples of all questionnaire items

Furthermore, after the calculated r is obtained, it is necessary to carry out a significant correlation test using the t-test formula as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{t-r^2}$$

information;

t = calculated coefficient of determination

r = Correlation Index r

n = Number of research samples

2 = Constant//determination

1 = Determination constant

$r^2 = (r_{xy})^2$

If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ is at the significant level, then the hypothesis item can be accepted, and if $t_{count} < t_{table}$, then the hypothesis is rejected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

1. Description of Research Results

a. Evangelism Change Data (X)

Based on data obtained from research results with 39 respondents, the highest score was 54, and the lowest score was 30, with a calculated average (M) = 42.96 and standard deviation (SD) = 5.6. The frequency distribution of Evangelism (X) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Evangelism (X)

No	Group	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Category
1	50-54	3	7.6%	Very high
2	45-49	11	28%	Tall
3	40-44	15	38%	Currently
4	35-39	9	23%	Low
5	30-34	1	2.5%	Very low
	Amount	39	100%	

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the evangelization of Christian religious education students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan 0, tends to be moderate at 15 people (38%).

b. Discipleship Change Data (Y)

Based on data obtained from research results with 39 respondents, the highest score was 57, and the lowest score was 33, with a calculated average (M) = 45.89 and standard deviation (SD) = 5.6. The frequency distribution of Discipleship change data (Y) can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Discipleship (Y)

No	Group	Absolute frequency	Relative Frequency	Category
1	53-57	2	5.1%	Very high
2	48-52	13	33%	Tall
3	43-47	12	31%	Currently
4	38-42	11	28%	Low
5	33-37	1	2.5%	Very low
	Amount	39	100%	

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that Christian religious education students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan, tend to be high at 13 people (33%).

2. Test Requirements Analysis

a. Normality test

The normality of variables regarding evangelism is tested using the chi-square formula (χ^2). So, the normal requirements are met if χ^2 is calculated $< \chi^2$ at a significance level of 5%.

Table 6. Normality Test Distribution of Research Data

Research variable	Db	χ^2_{h}	$\chi^2_{t(n=0.05)}$	Curve
Evangelism (X)	39	33.06	54.57	Normal
Discipleship (Y)	39	229,361	54.57	Normal

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the normality test for each variable obtained $\chi^2_{h} <$

b. Linearity Test

This research has two changes: one free change and one bound change. In this case, one independent change is thought to influence the dependent change. Therefore, it is necessary to test the linearity by applying the regression formula for linear $Y = a + bx$. From the calculation results, we obtain a simple regression equation $Y = 10.24 + 0.827x$, which is linear at a significant level.

3. Test Tendency

a. Evangelical Tendencies

Table 7. Evangelism Tendency Test (X)

No	Group	Absolute frequency	Frequencyrelstive	Category
1	>46	15	38%	Very high
2	40-45	7	17%	Tall
3	39-35	16	41%	Currently
4	34-31	1	2.5%	Low
5	<30	0	0%	Very low
	Amount	39	100%	

From the table above, it can be concluded that the trend of evangelizing Christian religious education students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan, is categorized as a moderate 16 people (41%).

b. Discipleship Tendency

Table 8. Discipleship Propensity (Y)

No	Group	Absolute frequency	Frequencyrelstive	Category
1	>53	3	7.6%	Very high
2	47-52	12	30.7%	Tall
3	41-46	15	38.4%	Currently
4	32-40	9	23%	Low
5	<27	0	0%	Very low
	Amount	39	100%	

From the table above, it can be concluded that the trendDiscipleship of Christian religious education students, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan categorized as moderate 15 people (38.4%)

c. Hypothesis TestResearch

Test the Evangelism and Discipleship Hypothesis using the product moment correlation formula. The results of the correlation analysis showed that the correlation coefficient between changes in Evangelism (X) and Discipleship (Y) was obtained after consulting the critical table at a significant level of 5%. Shows that there is a connection between Evangelism and r_{xy} =discipleship of Christian religious education students, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan

To test the significance of the relationship between the two variables, a "t" test was carried out. Based on the t test results, a tcount of 13.008 was obtained. This value was then consulted as ttable.

At the 95% significance level with $dk = 37$, $t_{count} > t_{table} ((13.008 > 1.684)$ So, the hypothesis states that there is a significant relationship between Evangelism and Discipleship students of Christian religious education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan actually accepted.

Discussion

Evangelism is often defined as preaching good news to people who do not yet believe to students who do not yet know Jesus Christ with the aim that they can accept Him as their personal Lord and Savior. According to DR. YY Tomatala (2004:1-2), Evangelism is God's design and work, which gathers Himself as a people to fellowship, worship, and serve Him completely and harmoniously. Michael K. Shipman (2011:1) states, "Evangelism is a task directly mandated by Jesus Christ to His disciples, and this mandate is a noble task they must carry out. It can be concluded that

evangelism, preaching the good news and design, the work of God who gathers Himself to fellowship, worship, and serve God to carry out the task that Jesus has entrusted to His disciples, and that mandate is the task of people or students who believe and have become disciples. Christ (cf. Romans 16:17) Says For I have firm confidence in the Gospel, because the Gospel is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, first of all, the Jew and the Greek. Because in it is manifest the truth of God, which originates from faith and leads to faith. As it is written, "the righteous will live by faith" because faith in the gospel is the power of God.

Implications in the Gospels

1. The Gospel is "joyful news about the kingdom of God" (God's dominion), wherein the task of preaching the Gospel, the target is God's dominion over all nations (Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15). The preaching of the Gospel brings the kingdom of God to the ends of the Earth (The End of the World) and where the kingdom of God reigns, there evil is restrained until the coming of the Lord Jesus (2 Thessalonians 2:1-12).
2. Preaching the Gospel is a priority in God's mission to His people (1 Peter 2:9), and this task is an integral part of the coming of the last days. The preaching of the Gospel must be seen as the fulfillment of the last days, and the coming of the Lord Jesus is the culmination of the glory of the last days (Matthew 24:36).
3. The preaching of the Gospel guarantees that a judge, namely Jesus, will come as a just judge (2 Timothy 1:1-8).
4. Preaching the Gospel is witnessing Jesus Christ, about whom a new poem was written (Revelation 5:9-10). "And they sang a new song, saying, "You are worthy to receive the scroll and to open its seals; for You were slain and with Your blood, You purchased them for God from every tribe, language, people, and nation. And You have made them a kingdom and priests to our God, and they will reign as king on earth.". So the Gospel must reach all nations, and their presence as priests of God is a testimony for Christ Jesus and a sign of the preaching of the Gospel bringing about the kingdom of God (God's Dominion).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that preaching the Gospel is the priority work of God's people, and preaching the Gospel itself has moved in the last few days to the Self-Revelation of Jesus Christ in His Second Coming.

Matthew 28:18-20 As the Great Commission

According to Lowery (2011: 42), "The mission of preaching the Work of Heaven, better known as the Great Commission, is an important topic in Matthew's theology. Matthew has placed the mission theme since the beginning of Jesus' ministry. After the Lord Jesus was baptized, tempted by

Satan, the Lord Jesus appeared in Galilee as the beginning of His ministry, and that was the first time the Lord Jesus preached the Kingdom of Heaven, voicing repentance, namely the news of salvation (Matthew 3: 17) then a voice came from heaven saying: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Matthew brings readers to understand the "Kingdom of Heaven" message as an important thing, especially in the mission and teachings of the Lord Jesus. Because of the work and a great mission, the Lord Jesus prepared selected people to be taught specifically and become disciples of Christ who, in the future, will be the ones who will continue the ministry that the Lord Jesus has carried out. Disciples who are called and then follow Him (Matthew 4: 22) are commanded to continue the message of the "Kingdom of Heaven" that He had begun during His ministry on earth before He ascended to heaven (Witoto et al., 2021). During the ministry of the Lord Jesus, He taught and invited His disciples to live like Him. This is where the meaning of discipleship is seen, namely that the Lord Jesus prepares them to pass on the teachings they have received while serving with the Lord Jesus. Matthew, who was very interested in Jesus' relationship with the disciples, then closed his writing with a passage that said that the disciples were given a command, namely the Great Commission, as a task and mission that the disciples had to continue. A mission that was not only carried out situationally but was a mandate to disciple everyone, which must be done in every movement of life.

Based on the experts' opinions above, researchers conclude that God has given us a message of life to share, namely the Gospel of salvation. When we become believers, we are also bearers of God's message. God wants to speak to the world through us. Paul said (2 Corinthians 2:17b) We speak the truth before God. As bearers of God's message, we may feel like we have nothing to share, but that is the devil who tries to keep us silent so we don't preach the Gospel. We have a wealth of experience that God wants to use for us, bringing others into His family. The Bible says (1 John 5:10) Whoever believes in the Son of God has the testimony within him; whoever does not believe in God makes Him a liar because he does not believe God's testimony about His Son (Damarwanti, 2020).

The Great Commission commands all believers to make disciples (Georges et al., 2022). Discipleship is the method used by Jesus when He lived on earth with the twelve apostles. After His resurrection, He commanded His disciples to reach and make disciples of all ethnic groups in the world. People who used to be students change their roles to become teachers, and disciplined people will later become teachers and disciple other people. This principle was adopted by John Wesley (2014:34) to become his vision in evangelism, namely, "The Church changes the world not by converting it but by making disciples." Discipleship is a change process to bring others far from Christ closer to Him and ultimately become like Christ. Discipleship is a process that helps people gradually grow toward spiritual maturity (Emiyati et al., 2021). The ultimate goal of this discipleship is to glorify

God and enjoy Him forever or restore God's original image. God's previous image was very good, but everything has changed because of the fall of humans into sin (Genesis 3:1-24), which makes God's relationship with humans break up a sin (Romans 6:23) (Isaiah 59:2)(Stevanus, 2020).

According to Lo (2018: 124): "Discipleship is a process of life renewal which can be seen in changes in thinking, right will and holy behavior." According to Gunawan (2017: 6): "Discipleship is a continuous process that can make Christians grow spiritually and even reach spiritual maturity. Someone who has believed needs to continue to be nurtured to experience restoration of their relationship with God."(Georges et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, according to George Barna (2014:34) states that discipleship is important for several reasons as follows(Gerri Tedja Sukmana et al., 2020):

1. Because Jesus gave an example and commanded it.
2. Because discipleship is needed for the church to be healthy and productive.
3. Because we cannot reach our potential without spiritual growth.
4. We cannot influence the world without demonstrating faith-based transformation.

The researcher concludes the opinion above that discipleship is a process of life renewal in changing ways of thinking, right will, and holy behavior and a continuous process that can make Christians grow spiritually and continue to be nurtured to experience restoration with God. The Lord Jesus gave a mandate for disciples to go and then follow it with the command to make disciples because everyone who has believed must grow and reach spiritual maturity in Him, which can be achieved through discipleship. The process of making disciples that the Lord Jesus carried out was by teaching the disciples while He was serving to develop them so that they were spiritually mature and capable of carrying out great tasks when the Lord Jesus ascended to heaven. Other people need discipleship. Through this process, students can understand the meaning of discipleship and do it daily.

According to Bartholomeus Diaz N (2014:35-36) that there are two Biblical bases for discipleship, namely(Witoro et al., 2021):

1. Theological Reason: In the Great Commission, Jesus commanded the disciples

To make disciples of all ethnic groups of Christ by going out to the ethnic groups, including them in the fellowship of saints, and teaching the truth of God's Word until they can put the word into practice. In Matthew 28:19-20, there are four verbs: go, make disciples, baptize, and teach. Of the four verbs, make disciples is the main verb that places it at the center, with three tasks expressed in three auxiliary verbs: go, baptize, and teach.

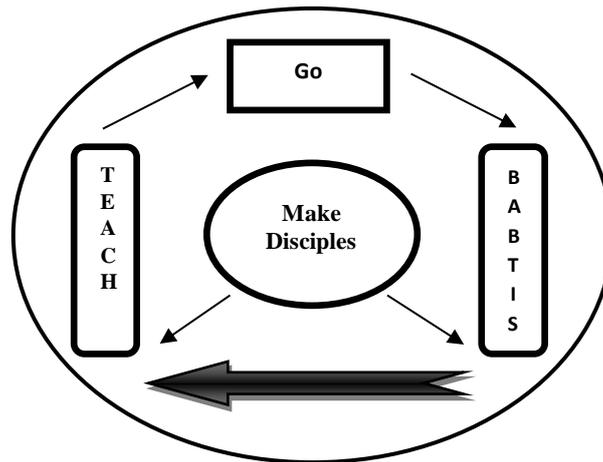


Figure 1.

2. **Historical Reasons:** The story of the spread of the twelve disciples of Jesus worldwide, starting from their calling by Jesus. In this calling, Jesus specialized them by training them to reach the world with the Good News. The disciples immediately continued Jesus' ministry of approximately three and a half years. They became the first generation in the chain of discipleship. Acts chapter 2 tells of them gathering in large and small groups in their homes. House.

From the explanation above, the author can conclude that discipleship is very important for every Christian. The basis for discipleship is not only because Jesus commanded this in the Great Commission, but also because Jesus also set an example in discipleship. The Bible also records in the book of Acts 4:41-47 that the early congregation made disciples.

CONCLUSION

The results of this research show that there is a significant relationship between evangelism and discipleship according to Matthew 28:18-20, PAK students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan. It is said that there is a significant relationship between evangelism and discipleship in 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and Habkuk 2:14. It is implemented well in student discipleship. So it can be stated that when evangelism is implemented well, it will have a good impact on the discipleship process of PAK students, and they will be able to understand more and more that only through Jesus is the way of salvation Acts 2:14.

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