

PERAN *CIRCLE TIME* METODE MONTESSORI DALAM MENINGKATKAN RASA PERCAYA DIRI ANAK USIA DINI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran kegiatan Circle Time dengan metode Montessori dalam meningkatkan rasa percaya diri anak usia dini di KB Lebah Manis, Beji, Depok. Latar belakang penelitian ini berangkat dari fenomena masih adanya anak yang pemalu, pasif, atau terlalu bergantung pada orang tua, serta anak yang hiperaktif sehingga sulit diarahkan. Rasa percaya diri merupakan aspek penting dalam perkembangan sosial-emosional anak yang dapat memengaruhi kemampuan mereka dalam berinteraksi, mengekspresikan diri, dan menghadapi tantangan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif, dengan subjek penelitian anak kelas PG A usia 3–4 tahun. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara dengan guru dan orang tua, serta dokumentasi kegiatan Circle Time. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman, dengan tahapan kondensasi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan. Keabsahan data diperoleh melalui triangulasi sumber dan waktu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Circle Time dengan pendekatan Montessori mampu mendorong perkembangan rasa percaya diri anak secara bertahap. Anak-anak yang semula pasif, pemalu, atau bergantung pada orang tua mulai berani menyebutkan nama, menyanyi, menjawab pertanyaan guru, serta mengungkapkan pendapat di depan teman-temannya. Dua subjek fokus penelitian, yaitu Aby dan Kholid, menunjukkan perkembangan signifikan dalam aspek keberanian, kemandirian, dan partisipasi sosial setelah mengikuti kegiatan Circle Time secara rutin. Sehingga kesimpulannya, kegiatan Circle Time berbasis metode Montessori berperan penting dalam meningkatkan rasa percaya diri anak usia dini. Kegiatan ini menciptakan suasana yang aman, inklusif, dan suportif, sehingga anak merasa dihargai, mampu mengekspresikan diri, dan lebih percaya pada kemampuan yang dimiliki.

Kata kunci: Circle Time, Metode Montessori, Rasa Percaya Diri, Anak Usia Dini.

THE ROLE OF CIRCLE TIME IN THE MONTESSORI METHOD TO ENHANCE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of Circle Time in the Montessori method in enhancing the self-confidence of early childhood students at KB Lebah Manis, Beji, Depok. The research is motivated by the fact that some children are still shy, passive, dependent on their parents, or overly active, which affects their confidence and participation in learning activities. Self-confidence is an essential aspect of socio-emotional development that influences children's ability to interact, express themselves, and face challenges. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach with the subjects being children aged 3–4 years in PG A class. Data were collected through observation, interviews with teachers and parents, and documentation of Circle Time activities. Data analysis was conducted using Miles and Huberman's model, including data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data validity was ensured through source and time triangulation. The findings reveal that Circle Time based on the Montessori approach successfully fostered the gradual development of children's self-confidence. Children who were initially passive, shy, or dependent on their parents became more willing to introduce themselves, sing, answer teachers' questions, and express their ideas in front of peers. Two focus subjects, Aby and Kholid, showed significant improvement in terms of bravery, independence, and social participation after regularly engaging in Circle Time. In conclusion, Circle Time with the Montessori method plays a vital role in enhancing self-confidence in early childhood. It creates a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment where children feel valued, are able to express themselves, and build trust in their own abilities.

Keywords: Circle Time, Montessori Method, Self-Confidence, Early Childhood.