

UPAYA PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN MOTORIK HALUS MELALUI MEDIA PLASTISIN PADA ANAK USIA 5-6 TAHUN DI KB TAZKIYAH TUGU CIMANGGIS DEPOK

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ABSTRAK

Perkembangan motorik halus merupakan aspek penting pada anak usia 5–6 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan efektivitas aktivitas plastisin dalam meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak di KB Tazkiyah, serta memotret faktor pendukung dan hambatan pelaksanaannya. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pre-eksperimental dengan desain one-group pretest–posttest (N = 22). Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui tes kinerja pada empat indikator (meremas, menggulung, membentuk, koordinasi mata–tangan), observasi proses, wawancara guru, dan dokumentasi. Analisis kuantitatif menggunakan statistik deskriptif (persentase kategori BB/MB/BSH/BSB), sedangkan data kualitatif dianalisis secara tematik untuk menguatkan temuan. Hasil menunjukkan peningkatan secara deskriptif pada seluruh indikator: proporsi kategori BSH+BSB meningkat pada meremas, menggulung, membentuk, dan koordinasi; rerata skor (skala 1–4) juga naik dari pra-tes ke pascates. Temuan kualitatif menegaskan peran latihan bertahap, umpan balik spesifik, dan lingkungan kelas kondusif dalam keberhasilan intervensi

Kata kunci: motorik halus, plastisin, PAUD, pretest–posttest, anak usia 5–6 tahun

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE FINE MOTOR ABILITIES THROUGH PLASTICINE IN CHILDREN AGED 5-6 YEARS AT KB TAZKIYAH TUGU CIMANGGIS DEPOK

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ABSTRACT

Fine motor development is a crucial aspect in children aged 5–6 years. This study aims to describe the effectiveness of playdough activities in improving children's fine motor skills at Tazkiyah Kindergarten and to identify supporting factors and barriers to its implementation. The approach used was a pre-experimental one-group pretest–posttest design (N = 22). Data were collected through performance tests on four indicators (squeezing, rolling, shaping, and eye-hand coordination), process observations, teacher interviews, and documentation. Quantitative analysis used descriptive statistics (percentage of BB/MB/BSH/BSB categories), while qualitative data were analyzed thematically to corroborate the findings. Results showed descriptive improvement across all indicators: the proportion of BSH+BSB categories increased for squeezing, rolling, shaping, and coordination; and mean scores (scale 1–4) also increased from pre-test to post-test. Qualitative findings confirmed the role of gradual practice, specific feedback, and a conducive classroom environment in the success of the intervention.

Keywords: *fine motor skills, plasticine, PAUD, pretest–posttest, children aged 5–6 years*