

EFEKTIVITAS TERAPI BERMAIN ORIGAMI TERHADAP TINGKAT PERKEMBANGAN MOTORIK HALUS PADA ANAK PRASEKOLAH

DI TK KARTIKA XXI - 8

MINAHASA UTARA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Indonesia menghadapi tantangan serius dalam bidang kesehatan, di mana sebanyak 5634 persen anak prasekolah dilaporkan mengalami keterlambatan dalam perkembangan sekitar 16% dari anak-anak Indonesia dalam rentang usia 3 hingga 6 tahun juga mengalami gangguan perkembangan seperti gangguan kecerdasan karena perkembangan otak, gangguan pendengaran, dan gangguan motorik halus. Edukasi terapi bermain sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan motorik halus dan kasar dimana dengan terapi bermain origami diharapkan bahwa anak-anak dapat meningkatkan keterampilan motorik mereka.

Objektif: Untuk mengetahui efektivitas terapi bermain origami terhadap tingkat perkembangan motorik halus pada anak usia prasekolah di TK Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 15 Juli sampai 27 Juli 2024 sebagai populasi adalah semua anak tk kartika yaitu 41 anak. pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling* n=16 tetapi peneliti mengambil 20 anak. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar observasi.

Hasil: Diketahui hasil uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan P value 0.000 maka Ha diterima dan H0 ditolak.

Kesimpulan: Terapi bermain origami mampu meningkatkan perkembangan motorik halus Pada anak usia prasekolah di TK Kartika XX-8 Minahasa Utara remaja.

Kata Kunci: Perkembangan motorik halus, terapi bermain origami, anak usia prasekolah

Kepustakaan: 19 Journal, 3 Buku, 3 Artikel

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORIGAMI PLAY THERAPY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINE MOTOR SKILLS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AT KARTIKA XXI-8 KINDERGARTEN NORTH MINAHASA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is now facing serious challenges in the field of child health, where approximately 5,634 percent of preschool children are reported to experience developmental delays. In addition, around 16% of Indonesian children aged 3 to 6 years also experience developmental disorders such as intellectual disabilities due to impaired brain development, hearing problems, and fine motor skill difficulties. Play therapy education is essential for improving both fine and gross motor development. Through origami play therapy, it is expected that children can enhance their fine motor skills..

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of origami play therapy on the development of fine motor skills of preschool children at Kartika Kindergarten.

Methods: This quantitative study was conducted from July 15 to July 27, 2024. The study population consisted of all children enrolled at Kartika Kindergarten (n=41). The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling, with 16 samples required. However, the author included 20 children. The instrument employed in this study was an observation sheet.

Results: The Wilcoxon test showed a p-value of 0.000, indicating that H_a was accepted and H_0 was rejected.

Conclusion : Origami play therapy effectively improved fine motor skill development among preschool children at Kartika XXI-8 Kindergarten, North Minahasa.

Keywords: Fine motor development, origami play therapy, preschool children

Literature: 19 journals, 3 books, 3 articles

This translation has been checked and proven accurate



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