

GAMBARAN MOTORIK HALUS PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH DASAR PASCA PANDEMI

Rifqoh Azizah Mardhatillah¹ Iin Ervina² Anggraeni Swastikasari³

INTISARI

Motorik halus adalah kemampuan untuk mengendalikan gerakan jasmani yang melibatkan otot dan syaraf kecil seperti, menulis, menggambar, mewarnai, menggunting, dan menempel. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran perkembangan motorik halus pada siswa – siswi kelas 1 SDN Bangsalsari 03 dengan adanya perubahan pembelajaran dari *online* ke tatap muka kembali. Subjek penelitian menggunakan siswa – siswi kelas satu SDN Bangsalsari 03 yang berjumlah 66 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik statistik deskriptif dan menggunakan sampel jenuh. Skala yang digunakan merupakan skala motorik halus yang mengacu pada teori Hurlock. Instrumen pada penelitian ini terdiri dari 15 item. Hasil uji validitas dari 15 item valid dan nilai reliabilitas sebesar 0,989. Hasil penelitian pada aspek menulis rendah sebesar 59%, aspek menggambar tinggi sebesar 55%, aspek mewarnai tinggi sebesar 53%, aspek menggunting tinggi sebesar 59%, dan aspek menempel tinggi sebesar. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan capaian motorik halus pada kategori kelas 1A tinggi sebesar 62% dan kelas 1B rendah sebesar 56%, pada kategori jenis kelamin perempuan rendah sebesar 58% dan laki-laki sebesar 70%. Hasil penelitian yaitu capaian perkembangan motorik halus siswa – siswi SDN Bangsalsari 03 memiliki capaian perkembangan motorik halus tinggi sebanyak 29 siswa dengan presentase 44% dan kategori rendah sebanyak 37 siswa dengan presentase sebesar 56%. Data tersebut artinya capaian perkembangan motorik halus siswa kelas satu SDN Bangsalsari 03 pasca pandemi tergolong rendah.

Kata Kunci: Motorik Halus, Usia Sekolah Dasar, Pasca Pandemi

¹ Peneliti

² Dosen Pembimbing I

³ Dosen Pembimbing II

*FINE MOTOR DESCRIPTION OF POST-PANDEMI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-
AGE CHILDREN*

Rifqoh Azizah Mardhatillah¹ Iin Ervina² Anggraeni Swastikasari³

ABSTRACT

Fine motor skills are the ability to control physical movements that involve small muscles and nerves, such as writing, drawing, coloring, cutting and pasting. The purpose of this study was to find out the description of fine motor development in grade 1 students at Bangsalsari 03 Elementary School with a change in learning from online to face-to-face again. The research subjects used 66 first-grade students at SDN Bangsalsari 03. This study uses descriptive statistical techniques and uses a saturated sample. The scale used is a fine motor scale that refers to Hurlock's theory. The instrument in this study consisted of 15 items. The results of the validity test of 15 valid items and a reliability value of 0.989. The results of the research on the low aspect of writing were 59%, the high aspect of drawing was 55%, the high aspect of coloring was 53%, the high aspect of cutting was 59%, and the high aspect of sticking was. Based on the results of the study, it was found that fine motor performance in the high class 1A category was 62% and low class 1B was 56%, in the low female gender category was 58% and male by 70%. The results of the study were that the fine motor development achievements of the students of Bangsalsari 03 Elementary School had high fine motor development achievements of 29 students with a percentage of 44% and in the low category as many as 37 students with a percentage of 56%. These data mean that the post-pandemic fine motor development achievements of the first graders of Bangsalsari 03 Elementary School are classified as low.

Keyword: fine motor, Elementary School Age, Post Pandemic

¹Researcher

²First Supervisor

³Second Supervisor