

ABSTRAK

Lilik Sugiarti. 2026. Peningkatan Kemampuan Koordinasi Mata Dan Tangan Melalui Motorik Halus Menganyam Daun Pisang Secara sederhana Usia 4-5 Tahun Di TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Dr. Noviyanti Katika Dewa, M.Pd. Kons, (II) Dr. Alisa Alfina, M.Pd

Motorik halus merupakan kemampuan yang melibatkan koordinasi otot-otot kecil, terutama koordinasi mata dan tangan, yang sangat penting untuk menunjang berbagai aktivitas anak usia dini. Berdasarkan hasil observasi awal di TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri, kemampuan motorik halus anak usia 4-5 tahun masih belum berkembang secara optimal. Anak masih mengalami kesulitan dalam mengoordinasikan gerakan mata dan tangan, mengendalikan gerakan jari, serta menyelesaikan kegiatan yang memerlukan ketelitian. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak adalah melalui kegiatan menganyam daun pisang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak melalui kegiatan menganyam daun pisang dengan indikator penilaian koordinasi mata dan tangan serta kemampuan menganyam daun pisang secara sederhana.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK) yang dilaksanakan dalam dua siklus, di mana setiap siklus terdiri atas tahap perencanaan, pelaksanaan tindakan, observasi, dan refleksi. Subjek penelitian adalah 8 anak usia 4-5 tahun di TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri Tahun Ajaran 2025/2026. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif kuantitatif dengan membandingkan hasil prasiklus, siklus I, dan siklus II berdasarkan persentase ketercapaian indikator perkembangan motorik halus.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan menganyam daun pisang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan meningkatnya rata-rata kemampuan motorik halus anak dari 34,3% pada prasiklus (kategori Belum Berkembang), menjadi 50% pada siklus I (kategori Mulai Berkembang), dan meningkat lagi menjadi 75% pada siklus II (kategori Berkembang Sesuai Harapan). Peningkatan tersebut terlihat pada kemampuan anak dalam mengoordinasikan gerakan mata dan tangan,, serta menyelesaikan kegiatan menganyam daun pisang secara mandiri. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kegiatan menganyam daun pisang efektif digunakan sebagai salah satu strategi pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak usia 4- 5 tahun.

Kata kunci: Motorik halus, koordinasi mata dan tangan, menganyam daun pisang.

ABSTRACT

Lilik Sugiarti. 2026. *Improving Eye-Hand Coordination Skills through Fine Motor Activities Using Simple Banana Leaf Weaving for Children Aged 4–5 Years at TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri*. Undergraduate Thesis. Early Childhood Teacher Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Advisors: (I) Dr. Noviyanti Katika Dewa, M.Pd. Kons., (II) Dr. Alisa Alfina, M.Pd.

Fine motor skills involve the coordination of small muscles, particularly eye-hand coordination, which plays an important role in supporting various activities in early childhood. Based on preliminary observations at TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri, the fine motor skills of children aged 4–5 years had not yet developed optimally. The children still experienced difficulties in coordinating eye and hand movements, controlling finger movements, and completing activities that required precision. One effort that can be made to improve children's fine motor skills is through banana leaf weaving activities. This study aimed to improve children's fine motor skills through banana leaf weaving activities, with assessment indicators focusing on eye-hand coordination and the ability to perform simple banana leaf weaving.

This study employed Classroom Action Research (CAR), which was conducted in two cycles. Each cycle consisted of four stages: planning, action, observation, and reflection. The research subjects were eight children aged 4–5 years at TK Raden Syahid IV Gandri in the 2025/2026 academic year. Data were collected through observation and documentation. The data were analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis by comparing the results of the pre-cycle, Cycle I, and Cycle II based on the percentage of achievement of fine motor development indicators.

The results showed that banana leaf weaving activities could improve children's fine motor skills. This was demonstrated by an increase in the average fine motor skill achievement from 34.3% in the pre-cycle (Not Yet Developed category) to 50% in Cycle I (Beginning to Develop category), and further to 75% in Cycle II (Developing as Expected category). This improvement was evident in the children's ability to coordinate eye and hand movements and complete banana leaf weaving activities independently. Therefore, it can be concluded that banana leaf weaving activities are effective as an alternative learning strategy for improving the fine motor skills of children aged 4–5 years.

Keywords: Fine motor skills, eye-hand coordination, banana leaf weaving.