

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi berdasarkan pra penelitian yang dilakukan di TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 1 Serang bahwa kemampuan berhitung permulaan pada anak kelompok B masih banyak yang belum mampu mengenal bilangan, menuliskan bilangan dengan terbalik seperti angka empat dan tujuh, belum mampu berhitung secara sederhana dan bingung menghubungkan konsep bilangan dengan lambang bilangan. Berdasarkan hasil pra penelitian tersebut penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak usia dini melalui permainan tradisional congklak pada kelompok B. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada kelompok B di TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 1 Serang. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan observasi anak, wawancara guru, dan tes. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan selama delapan hari, satu hari wawancara guru kelompok B, empat hari observasi kemampuan berhitungan anak melalui permainan congklak, dan tiga hari tes kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak. Observasi pembelajaran melalui permainan congklak dilakukan selama empat hari, hasil observasi pembelajaran yaitu anak mengalami peningkatan setiap harinya mulai dari belum berkembang menjadi berkembang, mulai berkembang menjadi berkembang sesuai harapan dan berkembang sesuai harapan menjadi berkembang sangat baik. Wawancara dilakukan kepada guru sebelum penelitian dilaksanakan, hasil wawancara kelompok B yaitu masih banyak kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak yang masih rendah sehingga perlu metode yang dapat mengembangkan kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak. Tes kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak dilakukan melalui lembar kerja anak, hasil tes kelompok B mendapatkan nilai rata-rata 3,12 yang artinya berkembang sesuai harapan. Dari hasil penelitian maka permainan tradisional congklak dapat mengembangkan kemampuan berhitung permulaan anak usia dini.

Kata kunci: kemampuan berhitung permulaan, permainan tradisional congklak, anak usia dini.

ABSTRACT

This research is based on pre-research conducted in TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 1 Serang that early numeracy skills in group B children are still many who have not been able to recognize numbers, write numbers with inverse like numbers four and seven, have not been able to calculate simply and confused connecting the concept Number with the number symbol. Based on the results of this prapenelitian this study aims to determine the ability to count early childhood through the traditional game congklak on group B.. This research uses qualitative approach with descriptive method. This research was conducted in group B in Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal 1 Serang kindergarten. Data collection techniques in this study using child observation, teacher interviews, and tests. Data collection techniques were conducted over eight days, one day of group B interviews, four days of observation of children's numeracy through congklak games, and three days of early childhood skills testing. Observation of learning through congklak game conducted for four days, the results of learning observation that the child has increased every day from undeveloped to developing, began to develop to develop as expected and evolve as expectations become very well developed. Interviews were conducted to the teacher before the research was conducted, the result of group B interview that is still stout the ability to count the beginning of the child is still low so that the necessary methods that can develop the ability to count the beginning of the child. The child's counting ability test is done through a child worksheet, group B test results get an average grade of 3.12 which means developing as expected. From the results of the study then the traditional game congklak can develop the ability to count the beginning of early childhood.

Keywords: early numeracy skills, traditional games congklak, early childhood