

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan aktivitas *body movement* untuk mengurangi perilaku *blindism* pada anak tunanetra di SLBN A Citeureup Cimahi. Kasus yang ditemukan di lapangan, anak tunanetra yang berinisial FMF menampilkan perilaku *blindism* yang menyebabkan ia sering diejek temannya dan orang di sekitarnya terganggu dengan perilaku tersebut. Hal ini menyebabkan anak sering menyendiri dan melakukan “*repetitive and stereotyped play*”. Salah satu penanganannya yaitu membuat anak banyak bermain dan bergerak lebih efisien. Hal tersebut menjadi alasan peneliti menggunakan aktivitas *body movement* dalam mengurangi perilaku *blindism*. Tujuannya yaitu dapat mengurangi perilaku *blindism* anak tunanetra. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Single Subject Research* (SSR). Subjek penelitian berjumlah satu anak tunanetra. Peneliti menggunakan design A-B-A untuk melihat penurunan frekuensi dan durasi perilaku *blindism* menggunakan aktivitas *body movement* dengan cara observasi, pencatatan kejadian dan pencatatan durasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat penurunan frekuensi dan durasi perilaku *blindism* berupa menggerakkan kepala dan badan saat shalat dan bermain ditandai dengan adanya penurunan mean level frekuensi dan durasi menggerakkan kepala yaitu dari baseline-1 ke intervensi sebesar 8.86 dan 0.71 point, dari intervensi ke baseline-2 penurunan mean level sebesar 12.14 dan 0.94 point. Penurunan mean level frekuensi dan durasi menggerakkan badan dari baseline-1 ke intervensi sebesar 7.74 dan 2.43 point, dari intervensi ke baseline-2 penurunan mean level sebesar 11.23 dan 2.19 point. Oleh karena itu, terdapat penurunan perilaku *blindism* dengan menggunakan aktivitas *body movement*, rekomendasi untuk ibu asrama, guru, dan teman-temannya yaitu aktivitas *body movement* dapat digunakan untuk mengurangi perilaku *blindism* pada anak tunanetra berinisial FMF di SLBN A Citeureup Cimahi.

**Kata Kunci :** Aktivitas *Body Movement*, Perilaku *Blindism*, Anak Tunanetra

## **ABSTRACT**

This study examines the use of body movement activity to reduce blindism behavior in children with visual impairment in SLBN A Citeureup Cimahi. In the case on the field, a child with visual impairment with initials FMF displays a blindism behavior that causes him to be mocked by his friends and make people around him disturbed by the behavior. This causes the child often to be alone and do "repetitive and stereotyped play". One handling is to make the child play more and move more efficiently. This is the reason for the researcher to use body movement activity in reducing the blindism behavior. The goal is to reduce blindism behavior of children with visual impairment. This research uses Single Subject Research (SSR) method. The research subject is one child with visual impairment. The researcher used A-B-A design to see the decrease in frequency and duration of blindism behavior using body movement activity by way of observation, recording of events and recording duration. The results of this study indicate that there is a decrease in the frequency and duration of blindism behavior in the form of moving the head and body during prayer and play was marked by decreasing mean frequency level and duration of head movement from baseline-1 to intervention of 8.86 and 0.71 points, from intervention to baseline-2 mean-level decrease of 12.14 and 0.94 points. The decrease in mean frequency and duration levels move the body from baseline-1 to interventions of 7.74 and 2.43 points, from intervention to baseline-2 mean-level decrease of 11.23 and 2.19 points. Therefore, there is a decrease in blindism behavior by using body movement activity, recommendations for mother boarders, teachers, and friends that body movement activity can be used to reduce blindism behavior in children with visual impairment with initials FMF in SLBN A Citeureup Cimahi.

**Keywords:** Body Movement Activities, Blindism Behavior, Visual Impairment