

IMPLEMENTASI STORYTELLING PADA ANAK UMUR 3-5 TAHUN SEBAGAI UPAYA STIMULASI PERKEMBANGAN

By Dwi Retnowati

7
**IMPLEMENTASI STORYTELLING PADA ANAK UMUR 3-5 TAHUN
SEBAGAI UPAYA STIMULASI PERKEMBANGAN**

Dwi Retnowati¹

¹STIKes Utama Abdi Husada Tulungagung
dwiretnowati@stikestulungagung.ac.id

1
ABSTRAK

Storytelling merupakan suatu proses kreatif anak-anak yang dalam perkembangannya senantiasa mengaktifkan bukan hanya aspek intelektual saja tetapi juga aspek kepekaan, kehalusan budi, emosi, seni, daya berfantasi, dan imajinasi anak yang tidak hanya mengutamakan kemampuan otak kiri tetapi juga kemampuan otak kanan. Berbicara mengenai *storytelling*, secara umum semua anak-anak senang mendengarkan *storytelling*, baik anak bal 10 usia sekolah dasar, maupun yang telah beranjak remaja bahkan orang dewasa. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh kegiatan *storytelling* terhadap tumbuh kembang anak usia 3-5 tahun di TK/KB Petra Kediri. Desain penelitian menggunakan *9e eksperimental*. Teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 30 responden. Uji Statistik menggunakan *wilcoxon sign rank test* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$. Penelitian ini diketahui bahwa dari 30 responden sebelum diberikan *storytelling* mengalami tumbuh kembang meragukan sebanyak 27 anak (90%) dan 3 anak (10%) mengalami tumbuh kembang menyimpang, sedangkan sesudah diberikan *storytelling* mengalami tumbuh kembang sesuai sebanyak 20 anak (66,7%) 8 an sebesar 10 anak (33,3%) mengalami tumbuh kembang meragukan. Kesimpulan diperoleh nilai $p = 0,000$ dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ dimana $p < \alpha$ sehingga H_0 ditolak yang artinya ada pengaruh kegiatan *storytelling* terhadap tumbuh kembang anak. Hasil penelitian setelah dilakukan kegiatan *storytelling* di dapatkan bahwa ada pengaruh terhadap tumbuh kembang anak. Di harapkan guru di KB-TK Petra Kediri untuk meningkatkan kegiatan *storytelling*.

Kata Kunci : *Storytelling*, Tumbuh kembang, Anak Usia 3-5 Tahun.

**STORYTELLING IMPLEMENTATION IN AGE CHILDREN 3-5 YEARS
AS A DEVELOPMENT STIMULATION EFFORTS**

ABSTRACT

Storytelling is a creative process of children who in its development always activates not only intellectual aspects but also aspects of sensitivity, refinement, emotion, art, fantasy power, and imagination of children who not only prioritize left brain abilities but also the ability of the right brain. Speaking of storytelling, in general all children love to listen to storytelling, both toddlers, elementary school age, and those who have grown up even adults. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of storytelling activities on the growth of children aged 3-5 years in Petra Kediri Kindergarten / KB. The research design uses pre experimental. Total sampling technique with a sample of 30 respondents. The Statistical Test used the Wilcoxon sign rank test with $\alpha = 0.05$. This study found that of the 30 respondents before being given storytelling, there were 27 children (90%) and 3 children (10%) experiencing deviant growth and development, while after being given storytelling. experienced growth and development according to as many as 20 children (66.7%) and as many as 10 children (33.3%) experienced dubious growth growth. Conclusions obtained p value = 0,000 with $\alpha = 0.05$ where $p < \alpha$ so that H_0 is rejected, which means there is the influence of storytelling activities on child growth and development. The results of the research after storytelling activities are found that there is an influence on child development. It is expected that caregivers at Petra Kediri Kindergarten will improve storytelling activities.

Keywords: Storytelling, Growing, Children 3-5 years old

INTRODUCTION

Storytelling is a creative process of children who in its development always activates not only intellectual aspects but also aspects of

sensitivity, refinement, emotion, art, fantasy power, and imagination of children who not only prioritize left brain abilities but also the ability of the right brain. Speaking of

storytelling, in general all children love to listen to storytelling, both toddlers, elementary school age, and those who have moved into adolescence and even adults (Asfandiyar, 2007). Prosocial behavior is a form of behavior that arises in social contact, so prosocial behavior is an action carried out or planned to help others regardless of helper motives. Helping actions are fully motivated by their own interests without expecting anything for themselves. Prosocial actions are more demanding at the expense of the offender and are voluntary or more indicated to benefit others than to get material or social rewards.

Child development is a very continuous process, which starts from the womb to adulthood. In the child's development process there are critical times, during which time a stimulation that functions is needed so that the child's potential develops. Child development will be optimal if there are social interactions that suit the needs of children at various stages of development (Adriana: 2013).

According to UNICEF in 2011 data obtained still high incidence of disruption of growth and development in children aged under five, especially motor development disorders found (25.5%) or 3 million children experiencing disorders. Toddlers in Indonesia About 15% reported experiencing developmental disorders in the form of intelligence disorders due to disorders of brain development, hearing loss and motor disorders (Ministry of Health, 2015). In 2014 the disruption of growth and development in children in Indonesia reached 35.7% and was classified as a high public health problem according to WHO reference because it was still above 30% (Riskesdas, 2012). A child can experience developmental delays in only one realm of development, or can be in more than one developmental domain. Delay in general development or

global developmental delay is a state of developmental delay that is significant in two or more areas of development. Approximately 5 to 10% of children are estimated to experience developmental delays. Data on the incidence of general developmental delays are not known with certainty, but it is estimated that around 13% of children under the age of 5 experience a general developmental delay (IDAI, 2013)

METHOD

The research design used in this study was Pre Experimental research with the One-Group-Pre-test-posttest Design model. In this model, before the treatment, the initial test or pretest is used to measure the initial condition, then treated and compared. Finished treatment was given another test as posttest. In this study the population was all students at the Petra Kediri TK-KB numbering 30 children conducted on January 1, 2019. The independent variable of the research is storytelling activities. Dependent variable is child development. Before giving a storytelling activity a KPSP test (Pre test) was carried out, then given a 10x storytelling treatment within 20 days. Once the story tells the duration of about 5-7 minutes, after 10x storytelling is given KPSP test (Post test).

To determine whether there is influence of Storytelling activities on 3-5 years old growth and development in TK-KB Petra Kediri using computers with SPSS techniques (Statistical Product and Service Solution Version 16 Windows). To find out the significant level of variables in measuring the influence that is significant with significance level is $p < 0.05$, it means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning there is an influence between the measured variables, if $p > 0.05$ means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

RESULT

Table 1.
Age (n=30)

Age	f	%
3	2	6,7
4	13	43,3
5	15	50

Based on table 1, it can be seen the age of the respondents from 3-5 years, the highest number is the age of 5 years which is 50%,

while for the age of 4 years 43.3%, and for the age of 3 years 6.7%

Table 2.

Growth of children aged 3-5 years (PreTest) (n=30)		
Growth of children aged 3-5 years	f	%
Doubt	27	90
Deviate	3	10

Based on table 2, it can be seen the growth of respondents before giving the most storytelling, which is in the doubtful category, which is equal to 90%.

Table 3.

Growth of children aged 3-5 years (PostTest) (n=30)		
Growth of children aged 3-5 years	f	%
Corresponding	20	66,7
Doubt	10	33,3

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the growth of respondents before being given the most storytelling is in the appropriate category, which is 66.7%.

Table 4.

Frequency distribution before and after storytelling activities on the growth of children aged 3-5 years (n=30)

Categoriez	Before		After	
	f	%	f	%
Corresponding	0	0	20	66,7
Doubt	27	90	10	33,3
Deviate	3	10	0	0

4 it is known that from 30 respondents before being given storytelling experienced growth and development doubts as many as 27 (90%) children and 3 (10%) children experience deviant growth and development. Whereas after being given storytelling experienced growth and development according to as many as 20 (66.7%) children and by 10 (33.3%) children experiencing dubious growth and development.

storytelling was 18 children (60%) experience dubious growth growth.

The results of this study can be seen through aspects of child development, among others, gross motorism (gross motor) is a skill that includes large muscle activity such as arm movements and walking. Fine motor Skills are physical skills that involve small muscles and eye and hand coordination that require careful coordination. Language (language) is the ability to respond to sounds, follow orders and speak spontaneously. In language development begins to be able to call up to four images, mentioning one to two colors, mentioning the use of objects, counting, interpreting two words, imitating various sounds, understanding prohibitions and so on (Hidayat, 2009). Social behavior (personal social) are aspects that are related to independent abilities, socializing and interacting with their environment.

The process of Acceleration and Deceleration Child growth can be influenced by several factors, such as racial or ethnic factors, namely children born of the race / nation of America, then it does not have race / nation

DISCUSSION

Development of children aged 3-5 years before being given storytelling activities.

The results of the study on children aged 3-5 years before getting the storytelling, from 30 respondents found that those who experienced dubious growth and development were 27 children (90%) and those who experienced growth and development deviated as many as 3 children (10%). Based on cross tabulation in appendix 12, it is known that growth in children aged 36 months before getting storytelling in getting as many as 15 children (50%) experienced dubious growth and development, while cross tabulation of child

Indonesian hereditary factors / vice versa. Age is the speed of rapid growth in the prenatal period, the first year of life and adolescence. Gender namely reproductive function in girls develops faster than boys, but after passing puberty, the growth of boys will be faster. Research conducted on 3-5 years old children at Petra Kediri Kindergarten and KB before getting many storytelling still experienced dubious growth and development, this was influenced by several factors. At Petra Kediri TK-KB the majority were male

Development of children aged 3-5 years after being given Storytelling activities.

The results of this study in children aged 3-5 years after getting the storytelling, from 30 respondents found that those who experienced growth and development according to as many as 20 children (66.7%) and those who experienced growth doubted as many as 10 children (33.3%). The pattern of normal growth and development is not always the same, because it is influenced by interactions by various factors, one of which is external factors (from outside). External factors can be seen from prenatal factors, including nutrition, mechanics, toxins / chemicals, endocrine, radiation, infections, immunological disorders.

Factors of labor, namely complications of labor in infants such as head trauma, aphasia can cause damage to brain tissue. According to Echols (in aliyah, 2011) storytelling consists of two words, namely story means story and telling means telling. Combining two words storytelling means telling stories or telling stories. Storytelling is an art that describes actual events as well as fiction and can be delivered using pictures or sounds, while other sources say that storytelling is a description of life that can be ideas, beliefs, personal experiences, learning about life through a story (Serrat, 2008). In accordance with the theory and the fact that storytelling is an interesting thing for children. This is evident when storytelling activities took place, children in the Mother's Child Care Center

Effect of storytelling activities on the growth and development of children aged 3-5 years.
The results of the research conducted by researchers for 20 days at Petra Kediri Kindergarten-KB as many as 30 respondents

before being given the storytelling found that 27 children (90%) who experienced dubious growth and who deviated from growth and development 3 children (10%) and after given storytelling, it was found that experienced growth and development according to as many as 20 children (66.7%) and those who experienced growth doubted as many as 10 children (33.3%). The results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test where the level of significance or $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained Pvalue = 0,000 so that Value $< \alpha$ or 0,000 < 0.05 , it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, H_1 is accepted. So, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the effect of storytelling activities on the growth of children aged 3-5 years in the KB-TK Petra Kediri.

Storytelling is very useful as stated by Loban (in Aliyah, 2011) stating that storytelling can be a motivation for developing awareness, expanding the imagination of children, parents or activating storytelling activities on various occasions such as when children are playing. There are several aspects of a child's development, including fine motor skills, which are physical skills that involve small muscles and eye and hand coordination that require careful coordination (Papilia, Old & Feldman, 2010). Language (language) is the ability to respond to sounds, follow orders and speak spontaneously. In language development begins to be able to call up to four images, mentioning one to two colors, mentioning the use of objects, counting, interpreting two words, imitating various sounds, understanding prohibitions and so on (Hidayat, 2009). Gross motor is a skill that includes large muscle activity such as arm movements and walking (Santrock, 2011). Social behavior (personal social) are aspects that are related to independent abilities, socializing and interacting with their environment (Hidayat, 2009).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Development of children aged 3-5 years before being given storytelling experienced dubious growth and development as many as 27 children (90%) and 3 children (10%) experienced deviant growth and development.

*Development of children aged 3-5 years after being given storytelling experienced growth and development according to as many as 20 children (66.7%) and 10 children (33.7%) experienced **du4**us growth growth. The results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test about the effect of storytelling activities on the growth of children aged 3-5 years at Petra Kediri Kindergarten and KB which are statistically significant, namely Value = 0,000 **c4**Pvalue smaller than α (Value $< \alpha$) , so that H_0 is rejected, which means there is an influence of storytelling activities on the growth and development of children aged 3-5 years at TK-KB Petra Kediri.*

Suggestions

The results of the research after storytelling activities are found that there is an influence on child development. It is expected that caregivers at Petra Kediri Kindergarten will improve storytelling activities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andriana. D. (2013). *Tumbuh kembang & Terapi Bermain Pada Anak*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- Asfandiyar, Andi Yudha, (2007). *Cara Pintar Mendongeng*, Jakarta: Mizan.
- Apriadi, Sandi. (2009). *Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Anak* Jurnal Fakultas Kedokteran. Bandung.
- A.Aziz Alimul Hidayat. (2005). *Pengantar Ilmu Keperawatan Anak 1*. Jakarta Salemba medika.
- A.Aziz Alimul Hidayat. (2008). *Pengantar Ilmu Kesehatan Anak Untuk Pendidikan Kebidanan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Bunanta, Murti, (2009). *Buku, Dongeng, dan Minat Baca*, Jakarta: Murti Bunanta Foundation.
- Fristi Widya, dkk. "Perbandingan Tumbuh Kembang Anak Toddler Yang Diasuh Orang Tua Dengan Diasuh Selain Orang Tua". Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Riau.
- Hidayat, A.A. (2007), *Metode Penelitian Keperawatan dan teknik Analisa Data*: Penerbit Salemba Medika.
- Istiadi, Irawati, (2005). *Agar Anak Asyik Belajar*, Bekasi: Pusaka Inti.
- Kusumastuti Nurcahyani D. (2010). *Pengaruh Kegiatan Storytelling Terhadap Pertumbuhan Minat Baca Siswa Di TK Bangun 1 Kec. Pabelan Kab.Semarang*
- Masfiroh, Tadkiroatun. (2008). *Cerdas Melalui Bermain*. Jakarta: Grasindo
- Nur Chamidah Atien. (2009). "Deteksi Dini Gangguan Pertumbuhan dan **6**erembangan Anak". *Jurnal Pendidikan Khusus.Vo. 5.No. 2*.
- Santro **6**. (2011). *Perkembangan Masa Hidup Jilid. 1 edisi kelima*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Serrat,O. (2008). *Storytelling*. United Stases Of America: Reed Elsevier.

IMPLEMENTASI STORYTELLING PADA ANAK UMUR 3-5 TAHUN SEBAGAI UPAYA STIMULASI PERKEMBANGAN

ORIGINALITY REPORT

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | repository.upi.edu
Internet | 66 words — 2% |
| 2 | core.ac.uk
Internet | 33 words — 1% |
| 3 | Rischa Devi Hayuningtyas, Siti Farida Noor Laila, Nurwijayanti Nurwijayanti. "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Development of Children of Toddler Ages Assessed from History of Infection Diseases, Nutritional Status and Psychosocial Stimulation in Ponorogo Regency", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020
Crossref | 26 words — 1% |
| 4 | publikasi.stikesstrada.ac.id
Internet | 19 words — 1% |
| 5 | Evita Widyawati, Byba Suhita, Indasah Indasah. "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GAME BRAIN STIMULATION ON PRE-SCHOOL CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN PAUD BABUSSALAM DS. PANDEAN KAB. TRENGGALEK", JOURNAL FOR QUALITY IN PUBLIC HEALTH, 2018
Crossref | 15 words — 1% |
| 6 | www.slideshare.net
Internet | 13 words — < 1% |
| 7 | www.scilit.net
Internet | 13 words — < 1% |
| 8 | Susiani Endarwati, Dwi Friska Dyan Putri. "HUBUNGAN | |

PENGETAHUAN DAN MINAT PEKERJA SEKS
KOMERSIAL DALAM PENGGUNAAN KONDOM
WANITA DI LOKALISASI BOLODEWO
KECAMATAN WATES KABUPATEN KEDIRI.", JURNAL
KEBIDANAN, 2019

Crossref

9 words — < 1%

9

digilib.unisayogya.ac.id

Internet

8 words — < 1%

10

www.scribd.com

Internet

8 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON

EXCLUDE
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF