

## The Profile of Fine Motor Development Achievement in Children of Island (5-6 Years Old) in Teulaga Tujuh Langsa Village

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### Abstract

*This study aims to: to analyze the profile of fine motor development achievement in children of island (5-6 years old) in teulaga tujuh langsa village. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The data analyzed are the results of interviews by parents, and the results of observations of children in Teulaga Tujuh Langsa Village. The results of research conducted on the profile of fine motor performance of island children aged 5-6 years can be concluded that the achievement of fine motor development of children in the village of Teulaga Tujuh has developed in accordance with the 6 stages of achievement of fine motor development of children aged 5-6 years. His accomplishments include drawing according to patterns, imitating shapes, using stationery, cutting, sticking and expressing something with movement.*

### Keywords

fine motor development; 5-6 years old, 6 achievements



### I. Introduction

Teulaga Tujuh Island is an island that is populated by a majority of fishermen, this island belongs to West Langsa District, Langsa City is bordered directly by the Malacca Strait. This small island only has an area of 250 hectares or 3.68 percent of the total area of the langsa city. The height of the land is not up to ten meters above sea level. Administratively, this village is in the District of West Langsa along with 13 other villages, compared to others Teulaga Tujuh is the furthest away from Langsa City, which is 17 kilometers further away because the only transportation that can be used to access this village is the boat owned by fishermen. The progress of a nation can be seen through the quality of its human resources. Thus education becomes a very basic thing, because it is through education that Indonesia's young generation is fostered to become a strong human being so that later it is expected to be able to raise the dignity and dignity of its people in Indonesia. (Khadijah, 2012: 4).

Education is a sentence that is no longer unfamiliar among Indonesian people, especially the children of the nation. Education is an obligation that must be undertaken by the children of the Indonesian nation, because basically education is needed, because with this education can advance the character and character possessed by each individual. Through education, a person will be able to apply his knowledge into daily life. But the fact is, the Indonesian people have not been able to maximize the potential that exists, especially education. Early childhood education is an effort to stimulate, guide, nurture and provide learning activities that are capable of producing children's abilities and skills. Early childhood education is an education carried out on children from birth to the age of eight years (Module 1 Nest, 2007: 3). The process of education and learning in early childhood should be done with the aim of providing meaningful concepts for children through real experiences. Age 0-6 years is the golden age (the golden age) for a child where the child's development and growth

in the future is greatly influenced by life at that age. This period will make a major contribution to further development.

Child development that must be considered early on is fine motor development. Fine motor skills are related to small muscles such as finger movements. According to Sumantri (2005: 143) said that fine motor is an organization using a group of small muscles such as fingers and hands that often requires precision and eye coordination with hands, skills that include utilization with tools to work and objects small or controlling machines such as typing, sewing and others. In line with that Lerner in Triharso (2013: 23) said that the skills by using media and coordination between hands and eyes, so that hand movements need to be developed properly so that basic skills which include making horizontal lines (-), vertical lines (|) slashes left (/) or right tilt (\), curved line (∩), circle (O) can be continuously increased.

Wiyono and Nursyahid (2013: 184) also suggested that fine motoric motions are movements that use fine muscles or certain parts of the body, which are influenced by opportunities to learn and practice. Meanwhile, according to Santrock (2007: 216) fine motor skills are motor skills that involve smoothly regulated movements. Fine motor skills tend to use the fingers in the activities of holding a toy, buttoning a shirt, or doing anything that requires hand skills that show fine motor skills.

Development is a change and this change is qualitative. This development is not emphasized on the material side, but on the functional aspect. Sit (2012: 2) says that development is a series of progressive changes that occur as a result of a process of maturity and experience. Development means change qualitatively. Meanwhile, according to Hasan, development means all the qualitative and quantitative changes that accompany human growth and process maturity.

Development is a comprehensive process when an individual is adapted to his environment. Khadijah (2016: 3) assumes that the development of a cumulative process means that the previous development will be the basis for further development, by the past will be the basis for further development, therefore if there is a previous obstacle then the subsequent development will become an obstacle.

The purpose of practicing fine motor skills in Ismail (2009: 84), among others, is that children are skilled and careful in using their fingers in their daily lives, especially jobs that involve elements of crafts and hand skills. Sumantri (2005: 9) the purpose of developing fine motor skills is as follows: 1. Able to function small muscles such as finger movements; 2. Being able to coordinate the speed of the hand with the eye; 3. Able to control emotions.

According to Suyanto (2005: 51) said that there are several functions of fine motor development, the development of fine motor functions to perform movements of more specific body parts, such as writing, stringing, buttoning clothes, shoe strings, and cutting. Various learning activities such as folding, gluing, paper cutting train fine motor skills in children. Likewise, drawing freely with large brushes, small brushes, and coloring develops smooth muscles in the fingers. It will be very useful to train children's fingers to be able to hold a pencil and learn later ".

The development of fine motor aspects is not possible to stand alone but is influenced and affects other aspects of development. Supporting aspects of language development due to the development of fine motor aspects needs to be optimized for the maturity of small muscles in the fingers, wrists and hand eye coordination that are useful for children's writing abilities. Can affect cognitive aspects when children do activities that develop fine motor

skills such as drawing, coloring or painting automatically the child's thinking ability will appear.

Rumini and Sundari (2014, 24-26) explain that the most important factor influencing fine motor development at this stage is if the child's physical, general health, and mental capacity, in addition to psychological conditions, as well as environmental factors in poverty and wealth, and factors - socialization factors. The factors that influence early childhood fine motor development include:

a. Development of the nervous system

The nervous system is very influential in the development of fine motor skills, because the nervous system controls motor movements in the human body.

b. Physical abilities that make it possible to move.

Because fine motor development is closely related to the physical, one's physical abilities will greatly affect a person's motor development. Children who have normal motor development will be better than children who have physical deficiencies.

c. The child's desire to motivate him to move.

When the child is able to make a fine motor movement, it will be motivated to move to a wider motor. Because increasingly trained children's motor skills will increase.

d. A supportive environment.

The fine motor development of children will be more optimized if the environment in which the child's growth and development support them to move freely. Outdoor activities can be the best choice because it can stimulate the development of otak.

e. Psychological aspects of children.

Good fine motor skills are closely related to self / esteem.

f. Age.

The speed of rapid growth is in the prenatal period, the first year of life and in adolescence.

g. Gender.

After passing puberty, the growth of boys will be faster.

h. Genetic.

Genetics are innate children, the potential of the child who will become his trademark. Genetic abnormalities will affect the child's growth and development process.

i. Chromosomal abnormalities.

In general, chromosomal abnormalities will be accompanied by growth failure.

## II. Research Method

This research is a qualitative research approach and the type of research is descriptive analysis. Sugiyono (2016: 9) Qualitative research methods are research used to examine the condition of natural objects, researchers are assigned as research actors, and the results of qualitative research put more emphasis on generalization. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by observation and interview. Salim & Syahrums (2017: 114) say that observations are made to see the object to be studied, the observer acts as an observer who only observes and does not participate in the activities of the subject. Salim and Syahrums (2017: 119) Bogan and Biklen said that an interview is a conversation conducted between two or more people directed by someone with the intention of obtaining certain information. Analysis of the data used in this study is the analysis of Miels and Huberman. Miles and Huberman in Emzir (2016: 129) there are 3 steps in analyzing them including; data reduction,

data presentation and conclusions and verification. The validity of the data is obtained by using Credibility, Transferability, Dependability, and Confirmability techniques

This research was conducted in Teulaga Tujuh Langsa Village in early November to early January 2019. The research subjects used in this study were parents and children aged 5-6 years in Telaga Tujuh Langsa Village. Data collection techniques in the form of observation and interviews.

### III. Discussion

Susanto (2011: 164) argues that fine motor development is a smooth movement that involves certain parts that are carried out by small muscles only, because it does not require energy but requires careful coordination. In the opinion of Suyanto (2005: 50) fine motor development includes the development of smooth muscles and their functions, these muscles function to perform movements of more specific body parts. According to Suyanto (2005: 51) said that there are several functions of fine motor development, the development of fine motor functions to perform movements of more specific body parts, such as writing, stringing, buttoning clothes, shoe strings, and cutting. Various learning activities such as folding, gluing, paper cutting train fine motor skills in children. Sumantri (2005: 9) the purpose of developing fine motor skills is as follows: 1. Able to function small muscles such as finger movements; 2. Being able to coordinate the speed of the hand with the eye; 3. Able to control emotions.

This study discusses 5 categories of achievement of fine motor development consisting of drawing according to patterns, imitating shapes, using stationery, cutting, and sticking. Based on the results of observational analysis and interviews, it appears that the achievement of fine motor children in the drawing stage is considered successful because the child is able to draw as desired. Correspondingly, Sumanto (2005: 47) states that drawing is a human activity that aims to express what is felt and experienced both mentally and visually in the form of lines and colors. Drawing is the process of expressing ideas, dreams, feelings, experiences, and what they see by using certain types of drawing tools.

Imitating shapes not only mimics drawings but builds on blocks or other forms of toys. In line with that Hurlock (2010) suggested that fine motor is a movement that only requires small muscles and does not require a large amount of energy, such as constructing toys, making buildings from blocks, and the like. Janice J. Beaty (2013: 362) which states that: Children identify and classify objects based on their shapes. The first checklist for shapes is related to increasing the child's perceptual recognition to think, reason, and solve problems, children must know and distinguish between forms - basic shapes of objects. We start with the geometrical form, the concept of the shape is one of the first concepts that emerge in development. At a higher and more abstract level, children can try to find the shapes they see drawn. Some children must be prepared to produce certain forms in their art, such as nailing.

Based on the results of an interview with the child with the initials Sa on December 5, 2019 he said that "I prefer drawing my hands like the upin ipin film." from the results of the conversation can be concluded that the child prefers to imitate what they see rather than being told and the concepts that are in such a way by an adult. Fatmawati (2019) in her journal said that children prefer learning by seeing the real world or experienced by the children themselves so that they are able to be motivated in learning.

For the achievement of fine motor development it must indeed go through a process of training that is routine, ongoing and on target. This can be proven because not all children are

good at moving their hands, for example there are children who have difficulty when they are buttoning their clothes, or have not been able to use stationery correctly, but there are some children who can easily button their own clothes and can hold the stationery correctly. This proves that the abilities of children are different, thus the ability of fingers and hands of children is not yet skilled so that children are not able to do the tasks according to their level of achievement, as well as writing, these activities for children are not easy so that children can do this, the teacher and parents are very important to train and guide so that the child's ability in writing develops well. It can be said that the goal of the moral curriculum is the goal to be achieved in shaping the character of students. So that in nature schools character building is done by implementing a moral curriculum. Based on the analysis that the achievement of fine motor in the stage of using a stationery seen from how the child uses the tool. Because how to use also determine the function of the finger that will be used.

Based on the results of the analysis of observations and interviews with one of the children whose initials MI on December 17, 2019 said that: "if I cut I'm happy, because I'm free to cut what I want". From the statement above it can be explained that children really like to cut, by cutting them motivated in learning to do everything. In line Chabibaah (2005: 1) said that cutting is an activity using equipment using the process and hand control and hand coordination, then this activity will be able to provide confidence in children. Children's confidence grows with the motivation of adults.

Sticking is one of the activities that can be done to develop fine motor skills in children. Sticking is often called collage. Sticking activity is one of the activities that attracts children's interest because it is related to putting and glueing things as they like. From his understanding, collage is the arrangement of various materials on a flat sheet of paper. All these sticking activities train children to develop fine motor skills, concentrate and develop creativity. In addition, children's courage to choose materials and objects used to stick can also teach children to dare to make decisions and try to solve problems. By sticking the child is able to develop fine motor skills by using fingers and eyes to follow the direction of sticking. Sticking to early childhood is done by paying attention to several provisions. These provisions are made to be able to maximize the child's optimization of all aspects of its development. Children are given the freedom to shape anything according to their imagination and creativity.

### III. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted on the profile of fine motoric achievement of island children aged 5-6 years, it can be concluded that the achievement of fine motor development of children in Teulaga Tujuh village has developed in accordance with the 5 stages of achievement of fine motor development of children aged 5-6 years. The achievement include drawing according to patterns, imitating shapes, using stationery, cutting, and sticking.

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