

ABSTRAK

Kemampuan kognitif adalah proses yang terjadi secara internal di dalam pusat susunan saraf pada waktu manusia sedang berpikir, dan terkait pada kemampuan lainnya. Sehingga penting untuk dikembangkan sedini mungkin. Terdapat permasalahan dalam kemampuan kognitif anak kelompok B di TK Little. Diperlukan adanya suatu kegiatan yang dapat mengembangkan kemampuan kognitif anak. Salah satunya yakni dengan menggunakan kegiatan meronci menggunakan media barang bekas.

Jenis penelitian ini, Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan kognitif melalui Kegiatan Meroce dengan media barang bekas pada anak kelompok B di TK Little Steps Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dalam 2 siklus, dengan masing-masing tahapan yaitu perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pengamatan dan refleksi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi yang berupa lembar pengamatan, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Rubrik untuk perekaman data mengenai kemampuan kognitif anak selama proses pembelajaran, yang selanjutnya dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan kemampuan kognitif melalui melalui kegiatan meronci dengan bahan bekas pada observasi awal, ketuntasan kemampuan kognitif anak sebanyak 33%, pada Siklus I mencapai 61%, dan pada Siklus II mencapai sebanyak 89%. Dapat disimpulkan kegiatan meronci dengan media bahan bekas dapat meningkatkan kemampuan kognitif anak Kelompok B di TK Little Steps

Kata kunci : anak usia dini, *meronce*, bahan bekas, kemampuan kognitif

ABSTRACT

Cognitive ability is a process that occurs internally in the center of the nervous system when humans are thinking, and is related to other abilities. So it is important to develop as early as possible. There are problems in the cognitive abilities of group B children at Little Kindergarten. It is necessary to have an activity that can develop children's cognitive abilities. One of them is by using meronci activities using used goods media.

This type of research, Classroom Action Research (PTK). This study aims to improve cognitive abilities through Meroce activities with used goods media in group B children at Little Steps Kindergarten This research was carried out in 2 cycles, with each stage namely planning, implementation, observation and reflection. The data collection techniques used were observation in the form of observation sheets, documentation and interviews. Rubrics for recording data on children's cognitive abilities during the learning process, which are then analyzed descriptively.

The results showed an increase in cognitive abilities through through the activity of tying with used materials in the initial observation, the completeness of children's cognitive abilities as much as 33%, in Cycle I reached 61%, and in Cycle II reached as much as 89%. It can be concluded that tying activities with used material media can increase the cognitive abilities of Group B children at Little Steps Kindergarten.

Keywords: early childhood, tying, used materials, cognitive abilities