

ABSTRAK

Gayuk Zulaika, 110941008, Efektifitas *Drills Methods* dan *Fine Motoric Activities* Terhadap Kemampuan Menulis Pada Anak Disgrafia, *Tesis*, Magister Profesi Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 2012.
xiii+99 halaman, 25 lampiran

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektifitas drills methods dan fine motoric activities terhadap kemampuan menulis pada anak disgrafia. Penelitian ini mengacu pada pendapat Meese di dalam jurnal acuan milik Crouch dan Jacobecy (2007), bahwa disgrafia adalah handwriting problems yang berkaitan pada aspek mechanics of handwriting atau teknik dalam menulis. Karakteristik disgrafia adalah kelemahan dalam hal kesesuaian penempatan sebagian besar tiap huruf pada baris, proses penulisan huruf sebagian besar dimulai dari atas atau tengah pada baris, ketepatan penggunaan huruf kapital secara tepat, ketepatan pada pembentukan huruf yang benar. Hasil observasi menunjukkan anak disgrafia kurang menguasai keterampilan motorik halus seperti menggenggam pensil ketika menulis. Intervensi yang tepat perlu dilakukan untuk mengatasi kesulitan yang dialami oleh anak disgrafia. Intervensi berupa drill methods dan fine motoric activities adalah kesatuan intervensi berupa latihan menulis yang dilakukan berulang-ulang dengan tujuan untuk membantu anak terbiasa menulis dengan benar dan lancar serta dapat menguatkan otot-otot halus sehingga membantu anak mempunyai kontrol terhadap tangan ketika menulis.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode quasi eksperimen. Penentuan subjek penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan purposive sampling yaitu mengambil sampel dengan situasi dan kriteria tertentu yang telah ditentukan. Kriteria subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) Siswa kelas IV SD, 2) Kelemahan dalam aspek mechanics of handwriting, 3) bersedia menjadi subjek penelitian yang dibuktikan dengan inform consent. Dari beberapa kriteria tersebut diperoleh 6 orang subjek yang representatif. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deteksi disgrafia, pre dan post-test, probe dan lembar observasi. Semuanya diukur berdasarkan indikator penilaian. Alat ukur dan indikator penilaian kemampuan menulis anak disgrafia sudah melalui uji rater. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis data kuantitatif didasarkan pada data pre-test dan post-test menggunakan uji dua sampel berpasangan yaitu uji Wilcoxon (uji W) dalam program SPSS 16.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa angka probabilitas atau tingkat signifikansi (2-tailed) adalah 0,027, dengan ketentuan bahwa signifikansi $\leq 0,05$ maka drills methods dan fine motoric activities efektif meningkatkan kemampuan menulis pada anak disgrafia.

Kata Kunci: *Drills Methods, Fine Motoric Activities, Disgrafia.*

ABSTRACT

Gayuk Zulaika, 110941008, The Effectiveness of Drills Methods and Fine Motoric Activities for Writing Abilities Among Children with Dysgraphia, Thesis, Department of Psychology Airlangga University in Surabaya, 2012.
xiii+99 pages, 25 appendix

This research is to examines the effectiveness of Drills Methods and Fine Motoric Activities for writing ability among children with dysgraphia. Difficulties in writing activities refer to the failures of academic achievements which is inconsistent with the expected capacity. The characteristics of dysgraphia include letters are mostly on the lines, letters mostly start at the top or middle, usually uses capital letters appropriately, and letters are mostly formed in the correct manner. Observation shows that children with dysgraphia tend to have a poor fine motor skill such as poor ability to handle a pencil to write. Children with dysgraphia need intervention to enhance their writing abilities. The interventions consist of drill method and fine motoric activities, that is a combination of intervention including writing exercise that is repeated, which aims to help children to write correctly and fluently, and also to strengthen hand and arm muscles in order to help children to control their hands while using pencil and writing.

This research using quantitative approach with quasi experiment method. The determination of the subjects is using purposive sampling approach which took the samples with specific condition and criteria that have been determined. The criteria of this research are: 1) 4th grade elementary student, 2) students with a poor mechanics of handwriting, 3) want to be part of this research by become a subject that is proved with inform consent. From those criteria, 6 representative subjects had been chosen. The measurement tools that used in this research are Dysgraphia Detection, pretest and posttest, probes and observation form, which are scored by judgement indicator. The measurements and judgement indicator of the writing ability of children with dysgraphia have been through content validity by raters. Data analysis technique that is used in this research is quantitative data analysis, based on pretest and posttest results, using two related samples test, that is Wilcoxon test, in SPSS 16.

The result of this research showed that the probability (2-tailed) is 0,027, with significance level is $\leq 0,05$. The result showed that drill methods and fine motoric activities are effective for writing abilities among children with dysgraphia.

Keywords: Drills Methods, Fine Motoric Activities, Dysgraphia.