



The Use of Replica Media in Order to Improve Speaking Ability of 4-5 Yaer Old Children of TK Aba 02 Banjarejo

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Abstract

The speaking ability on the fact of the matter is the skill to reproduce the current system of sound articulation to communicate the will, the needs and wishes, feelings in others. In children aged 4-5 years the speaking ability is used as a communication tool and understand the world, oral language proficiency in children will flourish because going by the maturation of the speech organs and functions, as well as environmental thinking helped develop it. One of the ways used to enhance the ability of talk in children through the selection of media made in attractive and fit the needs of the child. The purpose of this research is to know the difference in the ability to talk children aged 4-5 years before and after the use of the media the replica. This research uses experimental design pre-research of the design of one group pretest – posttest design. Sampling using a purposive sampling technique with class A TK ABA 02 Banjarejo as class experiments. Test hypotheses using a calculation of paired sample t-Test results obtained the value of the pretest and posttest retrieved value thitung with value 16,219 registration-sig (2-tailed) 0000 < 0.05 which means there is a significant difference between the value of the pretest and posttest. Obtained by mean of-21,433, the minus sign indicates that the average of the first group (pretest data). Then HO denied and Ha is received, this indicates that there is a difference in the average value of the pretest and posttest. Summary of the research is there is a significant difference in the level of ability to talk children aged 4-5 years after using media replicas. This means that the use of the media the replica in this research can enhance your speaking ability children aged 4-5 years.

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood education is the most fundamental education because the child's development in the next period will be largely determined by the various stimulation means provided from an early age. The early life of the child is the most appropriate time in giving encouragement or development efforts so that the child can develop optimally.

Montessori divides the stages of child development be aged 0-6 years, 6-12, 12-18 years. The most important is the first growth period, i.e. from 0 to 6 years when experienced intelligence establishment. Success in the first stage will determine success in the next stage. This initial period is a period of sensitive and often called the golden age, where thoughts are very easy to absorb whatever happens to be the. All time child development, adults should not be damaging to natural leanings-lurch that occurred. At this time the child begins to imitate adults that is in him (Montessori, 2008:4).

Education programs for early childhood learning media shown in available. The intent is that early childhood education have a characteristic with use of various tools, equipment, as well as games that are specifically designed according to the characteristics of the child. The media used in this study is called the learning media. One of its functions is to provide knowledge, experience, developing the child's way of thinking critically and positively and provide motivation for children to learn. The media used to deliver concrete and precise knowledge as well as easily understood by children.

According to the Encyclopedia of Educational Research on media education can help the growing understanding that it can improve the development of language proficiency (Hamalik, 1983:27). In accordance with the growth and development of children in kindergarten learning then must include all aspects of child development (cognitive, behavior, attitude, language, motor, physical and artistic). One very important aspect developed in kindergarten is the language, the language is an ability to communicate with others. In this sense covered all the way to communicate, where thoughts and feelings expressed in the form of the symbol or symbols that reveal an understanding. As with the use of oral language, writing, gestures, numbers, painting and facial face. Language enables children to translate experience into symbols that can be used to communicate and think (education and culture,

1985:7).

Replica media or often called model media is a three-dimensional media are often used in educational activities for early childhood, this medium is an imitation of some real objects, such as objects that the object is too large, too small, too expensive objects, objects that are too far away, a rare object or objects that are too complicated brought into the classroom and difficult to learn of its original form. Each of these types of replica dimensions may be exactly the same, may also be smaller or greater than the real object. Medium replica made so that children can learn from existing models so as to encourage children to ask questions, discussions or give criticism (Hamalik, 1983:55).

On the institution of formal school where researchers conduct observation in TK ABA 02 Banjarejo, Boja, Kendal. Such as kindergartens are educational units that are prepared to become a pilot in the area of kindergaten Kendal-based Islam so that the process is identical to the analytical study of Islamic beliefs. Children's ability in speaking which include pronunciation, vocabulary development, and the formation of sentences in TK ABA 02 especially group A is still lacking. On the pronunciation, there are still many children who sheepishly revealed the idea, not the confident voice marked by a child on a low intonation (not heard) as well as children still need help while singing children, many of them also there are still children who don't want to mimic the words spoken by the teacher. On the development of vocabulary, only some children who can mention the name of the object that is designated by the teachers, some still mistakenly mention function objects designated by teachers, some of the children are still wrong when using the definite and when using a pronoun. On the formation of sentences, some children still terbalik-balik while mouthing greetings, some of them still exist that are not actively ask and silent when prompted researchers to tell stories to her friends

The school had a replica using media in learning, but this does not take place continuously because of limited facilities and infrastructure. Teachers use only media images while learning, but they are also drawing media are not always used on individual learning.

Planning and media selection is very related to purpose or ability to be achieved and the properties of the contents of the themes that will be studied. On the basis that the researcher intends to examine the use of the media the replica to improve talk children aged 4-5 years.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the use of the replica media to improve talk children aged 4-5 years old in TK ABA 02 Banjarejo including research with quantitative approach with a kind of Quasi experimental type One Group Pretest – Posttest Design (Sugiyono, 2012:110), in this study the measurements done twice before the experiment and after the experiments. The pattern of this design are as follows:

O1 X O2

Description:

O1: pretest (before treatment)

X : treatment

O2: posttest (after treatment)

The population in this research is group A of TK ABA 02 Banjarejo. Sampling techniques in the study using a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique, namely the sampling is done by taking a subject is not based on the strata, random or area but is based on the existence of specific objectives (Arikunto, 2013:183). Bound variables in this study is speaking ability children aged 4-5 years, while the non-free variable is replica media.

Research instrument uses a variation of this type of instrument Check-list in the form of sheets of observation ability talk to children, observation sheet is a statement which has gradations of positive to negative. That is classified into four categories namely always appear (S), often appeared (SR), rarely (JR.), not yet (BM). A good instrument must meet two essential requirement, that is valid and reliability. Researchers tested the kevalidan instruments use correlation Pearson product moment by (Sugiyono, 2012:173), were analyzed by using SPSS 16.0 from analysis program for window. The testing criteria, if r count $>$ r table, then the item is valid and if the statement r to calculate r , then the tables $<$ item statement is inval.

Reliability used is Cronbach Alpha-type of reliability that can be used both for instruments that answer is dikotomis or scale (only know two answers that is right and wrong) (Arikunto, 2010:239). Calculating reliability research instrument using the help of a computer program SPSS 16.0 for windows. When the results of the Alpha is greater than 0.05 so it can be said the research instrument reliability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the use of the media the replica to improve talk children aged 4-5 years old in TK ABA 02 Banjarejo implemented in May until June 2016. Pretest conducted before he gave the treatment with the aim to find out the level of early child speech ability, after it was given preferential treatment in the form of learning to use replica media, and the execution was carried out with the intention of knowing the posttest ability level talk after children were given preferential treatment.

After the pretest and posttest data known, conducted the analysis using Paired Samples T-test. But before doing the calculation, there are some terms to be met i.e. the data should be normal and homogeneous, so that needs to be done and its homogeneity test of normality test in advance. From normality test results obtained adequate pretest and posttest significantly to the ability of each child talk of 0.213 and 0.660. It suggests that the larger significance level of α . Thus the data rate of the ability to talk the Gaussian. Then its homogeneity test results obtained significance of 0.713 which means it can be said that the nature of kinesthetic intelligence data was homogeneous, because the value is greater than the significance level $0.05 > 0.713$, significance. Then do the test t , in the calculation of the test t retrieved the value t calculate the t -table $<$ ($16.219 < -2.045$), $\text{sig} = 0.000$, so H_0 denied which means there is a significant difference in the level of speaking ability the children after he did, learning to use replica media.

The results of this research are appropriate Encyclopedia of Educational Research explained that, the value or benefit of media education, one of which is to help the growing understanding and thus help the development of language proficiency. This is certainly progress when learning to use media treatment replicas do. Thus learning media use replicas can help improve the speaking ability children aged 4-5 years.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study entitled "The use of replica in order to improve speaking ability of 4-5 year-old children of TK ABA 02 Banjarejo", it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the level of ability to talk with children are given preferential treatment

in the form of learning to use replica media. It is shown from the results of the speaking ability the children after receiving treatment has increased to become higher than before given the treatment. Therefore the implementation of learning to use replica media can help in increasing the speaking ability.

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