



Learning of Srintil's Creative Dance in an Effort to Improve Children's Cooperation Attitudes in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village, Temanggung District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether learning creative dance creations can improve cooperation attitudes in children. This research approach uses a quantitative type of experimental approach. The research design used was one group pre-test post-test. The subjects of this study were 32 children aged 4-6 years in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village, Candiroto District, Temanggung District. The data collection technique using a scale cooperation with a number of 50 item children valid previously in test try it in the field. Namely data analysis techniques with descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing by paired sample t-test. All of them are calculated using the SPSS IMB 20. The level of children's cooperation before learning dance creations of srintil shows in the very low category 16% low category 63% and 21% high category. After learning dance creations srintil increased to high category 59%, very high 28% and low category 13%. Based on calculations Paired Sample T-Test obtained t count 9.785 > t table 2,039 with significant value 0,000, then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, so it can be interpreted that there is an average difference between the results of pre-test and post-test with words Another influence is the learning of creative dance on the improvement of children's cooperative attitudes. the difference in significance value can be seen from the results of the Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.000 < 0.05. This means that learning creative dance creations can improve children's cooperation attitudes.

How to cite

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INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is a golden period for children's development to obtain an educational process (Adriati, 2012). This period is a period when children recognize the sharing of various realities in their environment as part of a stimulus for personality, psychomotor, cognitive and mental development. in emotional social. In this period, guidance and direction from the environment greatly affect the development and character of children. Nugraeny and Mukminin (2019) state that in the golden age range, it is hoped that the environment can form character values in children so that in the future it can shape the child's personality. Social emotional development of children is an important thing to be developed in the early years of a child's life, and must be developed through appropriate methods because it will affect their personality and adaptation to the community (Lestari and Handayani, 2017). Even though children learn to use their own uniqueness and way, in that case there must still be guidance and direction, especially from the child's immediate environment.

Children are a gift from God that is given to parents as a source of happiness and an opening for the door of sustenance in the family. According to the National Education System Law no. 20 of 2003 article 28 paragraph 1, the range of early childhood is 0-6 years, which is illustrated in a statement which reads: Early childhood education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to six years of age which is given by providing educational stimuli helps the growth and development of both physical and spiritual so that children have the readiness to enter further education (Sisdiknas, 2003). Children of course also need a balanced education both physically and spiritually in children to stimulate every aspect of development in children to be accepted according to society's expectations. One of the attitudes towards achieving development at the age of 5-6 years includes being cooperative with peers, sharing with others and showing a tolerant attitude towards others in journals (Mukminin, et al., 2015).

Masnipal (2013: 28) says that early childhood education is education that children get through learning while playing in a formal, informal and non-formal school environment and is supported by innocent, unique behavior and according to different characteristics. Not only that, early childhood education is a fundamental education because the development of the next child will be greatly influenced by meaningful sti-

mulation from an early age. With education from an early age, children are expected to become individuals who develop according to their level of development. It is the process of child growth and development that must always be monitored and directed so as minimizing the occurrence of lags in the process of child growth and development.

One aspect of development that must be developed is the social aspect of children. The development of social attitudes in children are very important to introduce from an early age to build relationships with other people around them, who in everyday life do not escape from the help of others. In communicating, interacting with children definitely needs people around them to help carry out daily social behavior. One of the important social attitudes that must be instilled from an early age is cooperation because children learn with other people who are in accordance with their social development. Social development is a learning process to adapt to group norms, morals, and traditions of fusing oneself into a single unit that communicates and collaborates with each other (Susanto, 2012: 40).

According to Tasu'ah (2013), play activities based on children's preferences, namely free and spontaneous play activities, play pretend play by building and exercising make children have a sense of cooperation with peers. A high social sense will bring children to have sensitivity to the surrounding environment. In the sense of being able to respond to situations where the environmental situation is happy, sad or otherwise, the child is able to respond quickly by cooperating with other people near him. The stimulation of cooperative attitudes in children can be done by using various methods, there are group work methods or other, or we choose the ones closest to the children, such as methods that smell like art.

One thing that can be developed in learning art is the art of dance. Early childhood is very happy with music and movement, they prefer to respond audios and video taught by others. In addition, in the art of dance children can train both fine and gross motoric physical movements which are very necessary in stimulating early childhood. Trianto (2011) explains that in childhood is the right time to teach children about sharing motor skills, one of which is by doing dance movements. Dance is an art form that describes human life, ranging from social, customs, beliefs and economics. The art of dance has also been known since time immemorial by sharing uses, one of which is as a means of communication between performers and art audiences.

The development of information and communication technology in Indonesia is not accompanied by a readiness among the elements especially in the world of children's education, many teachers are not yet certified, and there is also a kindergarten teacher especially educated does not match the standard in the set, so that in the design process learning in the field sometimes it is not in accordance with national education standards. Between the main and the extreme activities cannot be balanced, even extra activities are not held, this has an impact on students who are not maximally developed in obtaining stimulation in kindergarten education. The development of IMPTEK is also not accompanied by parental control and teachers as directors at school in the use of gadget, children in rural areas especially as the place of this research, more often play with their parents' cellphones and some are even bought by their parents in a certain amount of time, which is unnatural only to play games or view content on YouTube. Their parents are often allowed to play with their cellphones, instead of playing and socializing with their peers. This of course will have a negative impact on children's social development.

The covid-19 outbreak that hit Indonesia in early 2020 forced educational institutions to be closed and replaced online, this added that the use of cellphones was very important in the learning process in the educational environment. But unfortunately it is not accompanied by parental control and instead children often use their cellphones but parents do tasks belonging to children. By implementing strict health protocols such as maintaining distance, washing hands with methamphetamine, wearing masks in daily activities, making children's activities more likely to be individualistic and reluctant to socialize with their peers. This went on for quite a long time so that there was boredom in the environment of the children, especially those in the environment where the researchers lived. Research that should be implemented in kindergarten institution ultimately could not be implemented.

In the research that should be carried out in March 2020, by sharing considerations and the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, researchers postponed their research for 3 months to anticipate the spread of the outbreak and protect the surrounding environment. After seeing the normalcy of the situation and condition of the community environment in Canggal Village, especially with the initiation of community activities in the Village environment such as the routine recitation of the Islamic School, the researcher tried to ask

permission from various parties, starting from the consideration of the hamlet head, village head, and the group's elder. The task of handling covid-19 on the village level finally the researchers tried to continue their research. Not only that, after getting a permit from the village, the researcher tried to convince the children and their parents to ask permission to make dance learning activities in the environment where the researchers lived. In addition to research, it is also intended that children also have other activities during the Covid-19 period and continue to train children's social attitudes, especially working together to always live harmoniously clean and healthy in society through arts and culture.

In research conducted by researchers, researchers still use a dance medium called the creative dance *srintil*. Enoch Admadibrata in Astuti Dan Nugroho (2017) dance is a medium to convey an event or an event through the media movement. *Srintil* creation dance is creation dance based on local wisdom of the people in Temanggung District. We all know that the regency of Temanggung District is one of the districts as a cultural granary in Central Java. After seeing and knowing the typical Legoksari *srintil* dance on YouTube media and communicating with people who have the media, the researchers finally obtained information about the *srintil* dance. Finally, in early December 2019, researchers visited Legoksari village, Temanggung district, by visiting the Legoksari Village hall and finally meeting with Mr. Rame Purwadi as the Legoksari Village official. To add information about *Srintil* Dance, researchers tried to gather information by conducting interviews with village officials. After that, the researcher asked permission to be able to create the *Srintil* dance so that it could be used as a dance learning medium for children and could be used as a research medium by the researcher.

There are many unique and interesting dances and cultures apart from the *Srintil* Dance in the Temanggung area, there are *jaranan*, *ndaya*, *prajuritan*, *kubrosiswo* and many other dances. This *Srintil* dance is one of the dances that depicts the customs and culture of the local community during the Temanggung people's party, namely the harvest of tobacco. This *Srintil* dance tells the process from planting to harvesting tobacco on the slopes of Mount Sumbing and Sindoro. Not only negative things about tobacco, tobacco also has many uses reported from the page ready nutrition, the benefits of tobacco are as insect repellent, flea control, pest medication, skin ingredients, exsim and rheumatism, toothache medicine, cold medicine, toothpaste and much

more other useful things.

This srintil dance is a typical dance from Legoksari Village, Temanggung District, danced during the post-harvest tobacco harvest in the village. Srintil dance tells the story of the amount of gratitude to God Almighty by combining local culture and customs without reducing the meaning according to the shari'a of religious guidance. With a long enough duration, the Srintil dance is re-created according to the rules of early childhood dance formulation which are lighter and easier to understand by children and also adjusted to the level of achievement of early childhood. Setyowati (2012: 34) argues that there are three requirements for dancing material for early childhood, namely simple, practical, and dynamic. With that, the researcher re-created this Srintil dance with the hope that children will be able to dance and what the goals and benefits of this dance can be channeled so that they can optimize children's development. Dances that are adopted from local cultures can also instill the idea of local customary culture as a conservation of existing cultures and customs. Srintil creation dances are focused on developing cooperative attitudes in children, because seen from the previous dances there are many movements that contain the meaning of mutual cooperation, harmony, cohesiveness, mutual help and the social spirit of the dancers.

With this, it is hoped that children will be able to join their friends, develop their social attitudes in the midst of this pandemic and hone their creativity, relieve fatigue through this creative dance movement. Srintil creation dance as a learning medium for children to introduce closer to the profession of parents and ancestors who are very close to mutual cooperation and communication within as well as steps in the tobacco farming management process will make children more appreciative of their ancestral heritage and traditions. So, that in the value of the message of this srintil creation dance, it is expected that the values of customs, norm values will be more animated by children, can regenerate social attitudes in children. One of the social values is cooperation where this value is very important and useful for children's lives in the future, with high cooperation the children will be able to build and carry out all of their duties as well as their obligations to live as social creatures. So that the survival of children with the surrounding environment will run well and harmoniously. In this study, researchers will measure the increase in cooperation in early childhood through learning creative dance creations, with the hope that with this dance the

ability of children's cooperation will increase and develop according to the child's age, and in accordance with what is expected by the community.

As for this research, the aim of this research is to see whether the learning of creative dance creations can increase the attitude of cooperation among children in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village, Temanggung Distrage. The advantage of this research is that the reader knows that in increasing the ability to cooperate in children, it can be done by applying dance learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative with an experimental approach. This study used an experimental design with experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The dependent variable of this research is the children's cooperation attitude, while the independent variable is the creative dance creations. The population in this study were 120 children aged 4-6 years in Canggal Village, while the sample in this study were 32 children in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village. The data collection method used a questionnaire with a scale of children's cooperation totaling 50 valid items, while for data analysis consisted of descriptive analysis, normality test, hypothesis testing through paired sample t-test, presentation techniques and also the N-Gain test. All calculations are assisted by using SPSS 20 and Microsoft Excel. In this study, the children and the researchers discussed and exchanged opinions regarding the application of creative dance experiments to help smooth the learning process of dance. So that the exchange of opinions and discussions from friends who takes part in the lesson is felt in every dance learning to meet. Reminding each other of the responsibility, cohesiveness and greeting each other to always help friends who have difficulty learning dance to build a spirit of children's cooperation. So that the purpose of learning this dance can enter into a child's life. Gay (1981: 207-208) states that the experimental research method is the only research method that can correctly test the hypothesis regarding the causal relationship (cause and effect). So it can be concluded that hypothesis testing can be said to be accurate.

DISCUSSION RESULTS

Descriptive analysis is an analysis that is useful for describing the size of the variable level in a study (Sugiyono. 2015). It is used to find the strength of the relationship between variables

through correlation analysis, make predictions with regression analysis and make a comparison of sample or population averages.

As for the results of research regarding the improvement of children's cooperation attitudes through learning creative dance creations are as follows, while the pre-test result data can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Pretest Data Collection

Cat- egory	Interval Class	Number of Sub- jects	Percent- age
Very low	50-85	5	16%
Low	86-120	20	63%
High	121-155	7	22%
Very high	156-200	0	0%
amount	-	32	100%

The pretest results showed that out of 32 respondents, there were 5 respondents or 16% in the very low category, 20 respondents or 63% in the low category, 7 respondents or 22% in the high category and there were no respondents who were in the very high category. It can be concluded that the results of the pretest respondents with the most cooperative attitude were at the interval value 86-120 or the low category with 20 respondents or 63% of the total sample. Meanwhile, the post-test results can be seen as in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of Posttest Data Collection

Category	Interval Class	Number of Sub- jects	Percent- age
Very low	50-85	0	0%
Low	86-120	4	13%
High	121-155	19	59%
Very high	156-200	9	28%
Amount	-	32	100%

The post-test results showed that from 32 respondents, there were no respondents with a very low category, there were 4 respondents or 13% in the low category, 19 respondents or 59% with the high category and 9 respondents or 28% with the very high category. So it can be concluded that in the post-test results the respondents with the most cooperative attitudes are in the high category, namely 19 respondents or 59% of the total sample. The results of the descriptive analysis in this study can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Descriptive Analysis Results

Statistics	Experiment Class	
	Pretest	Posttest
Maximum	152	172
Minimum	66	118
Range	86	54
Average	104.66	146.66

From the results of the descriptive analysis above, it can be seen that in the pretest results the maximum value is 152, while the minimum value is 66 for the range of 86 and the average pretest value is 104.66. While for the post-test the maximum score is 172, the minimum score is 118 for the range 54 and for the average post-test result is 146.66. From the data above, it can be concluded that between the pre-test and post-test scores there is an increase from an average value of 104.66 or 53% to 146.66 or 73%, meaning that there is an increase of 42 points or 20%. Evidenced by the results of the paired sample t-test which are presented in the following Table 4:

Table 4. Paired Sample Test Results T test

Children's co- operation skills	T	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pretest experi- ment - post- test experiment	-9,785	0,000

Based on the "Paired Sample Test" output table above, it is known that the Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.000 < 0.05, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is an average difference between the results of the *pre - test* and the *post - test*, which means that there is an effect of "Srintil Creation Learning as an Effort to Develop Children's Collaborative Attitudes in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village, Temanggung District". Furthermore, from the table above, it can be seen that the t_{count} has a negative value, which is -9.785 and if it is positive it becomes 9.785. While the t_{table} value is 2.039. Thus, because $t_{count} 9,785 > t_{table} 2,039$, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average results of the *pre - test* and *post - test* results, which means that there is an effect of learning creative dance creations as an effort to develop children's cooperative attitudes.

The results that will be discussed in this study are the application of learning dance creations srintil to improve children's cooperation attitudes in Cepoko Hamlet, Canggal Village,

Candiroto District, Temanggung District. In this study, the researchers made the attitude of cooperation as the independent variable and creative dance as the dependent variable. Through learning the srntil crative dance, there is an increase in the attitude of cooperation in children, the process of cooperating in children will change individual attitudes in children and will pay more attention to the surrounding environment such as helping peers.

Cooperation according to Saputra and Rudyanto (2005: 39) is a symptom of approaching each other to take care of common interests and common goals. Based on this opinion, the ability to cooperate is very important for children, because children can interact with each other and help each other to achieve their goals. Cooperation is one part of the social development aspect (Hurlock, 1998: 62). Nazayanti et al. (2014: 2) state that collaboration is a process of doing something together, whether it's learning or playing to solve a problem together with the same goal. In collaboration, a person is trained to be able to suppress individual personalities and prioritize group interests. To foster a cooperative attitude in children, it is necessary to determine in detail the indicators of cooperation. Cooperation or cooperation is a symptom of a mutual approach to managing common interests and common goals. Cooperation and conflict are two characteristics that can be found in all social / community processes, between a person and another, a group with a group, and a group with someone (Saputra et al., 2005: 39).

Children's cooperation, communication, the ability to be part of a group, leadership and following skills can be improved through a creative dance (Von Rosseberg- Gempton, Dickinson and Poole in Pavlidou, 2018). Based on the results of statistical calculations that have been carried out, the t-test data obtained is that the t_{count} has a negative value of -9.785 and if it is positive it becomes 9.785. While the t_{table} value is 2.039. Thus, because $t_{count} 9,785 > t_{table} 2,039$, it can be concluded that H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average results of the *pre - test* and *post - test* result, meaning that there is an effect of learning creative dance creations as an effort to improve children's cooperation attitudes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion carried out by researchers in this study, it can be concluded that through learning

creative dance creations can improve children's cooperation attitudes. It can be seen from the results of analysis of the average test *gain score* of *pre - test* and *post - test*, and can also be seen from the test calculations *paired sample t-test* known value of $t_{count} = 9.785 > t_{table} 2,039$, thus H_o rejected and $H_{a is}$ accepted, meaning that there is an average difference between the *pre - test* and *post - test results* in this study. So it can be concluded that learning creative dance creations can improve children's cooperative attitudes in. By learning the dance creations can also be seen pence Srintil enhancement cooperation attitude pa da kid with an average yield of *pre - test* of 104.66 or 53% and the *post - test* of 146.66 or 73%, so there is an increase of 20%.

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