

## **Improving Fine Motor Skills Through the Media of Betawi Ondel-ondel Dolls from Badminton Shuttlecocks**

Murniasih\*, Andi Musda Mappapoleonro, Zahrati Mansoer  
Early Childhood Teacher Education, STKIP Kusuma Negara, Indonesia  
\*murniasih045@stkipkusumanegara.ac.id

### **Abstract**

This action research aims to enhance the fine motor skills of PAUD Batavia Jakarta children utilizing Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media made from Badminton Shuttlecocks. The study involved 10 students from group B. Initial steps involved arousing children's curiosity through introducing the historical and cultural significance of Betawi Ondel-ondel. Traditionally, Ondel-ondel symbolizes sacred cultural practices among the Betawi community, yet contemporary usage has shifted towards decorative and livelihood purposes. This research endeavors to reintroduce the cultural essence of Ondel-ondel to Batavia Preschool children, concurrently improving their fine motor skills. Findings demonstrate that besides enhancing fine motor skills, the intervention effectively introduces Betawi cultural diversity, fostering a sense of cultural appreciation among children. Utilizing Ondel-ondel dolls crafted from badminton shuttlecocks provides a modern and child-friendly approach to cultural education. Ultimately, the study concludes that the incorporation of Ondel-ondel dolls from badminton shuttlecocks has led to a notable 75.10% improvement in children's fine motor skills.

Keywords: Badminton shuttlecocks, Media, Ondel-ondel.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Culture as the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes the members of one category of people from another category (Lewis, 2004). Indonesia is a country that has various tribes and cultures, one of which is the Betawi tribe whose culture is ondel-ondel (Febriansyah, 2022; Octaviani & Affanati, 2015). Ondel-ondel is a typical Betawi art (Purbasari, Mariano, & Burhan, 2019). Ondel-ondel is a giant doll that the Betawi people interpret as sacred culture and is used for ritual offerings to ancestral spirits (Machdori, Maknun, & Iswary, 2022). Ondel-ondel, also known as barongan or barungan, is very attached to Betawi culture (Callula, Nolani, & Ramadhan, 2022; Aulia & Kurniasari, 2022). It is even listed as one of the eight Betawi cultural icons regulated in Gubernatorial Regulation No. 11 of 2017 concerning Betawi Cultural icons. Based on the regulation, it is stated that philosophically ondel-ondel means a symbol of strength that has the ability to maintain security and order, is tough, brave, firm, honest and anti-manipulation.

Culture is defined as a system of knowledge, experiences, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings and is passed down from generation to generation, through individual and group efforts (Auli & Hanif Assa'ad, 2020). Like the ondel-ondel culture in Betawi village, Pasar-Senen Street, Central Jakarta. Ondel-ondel is a Betawi folk cultural performance passed down from generation to generation (Muhtarom et al., 2021; Machdori et al., 2022; Akmaliah, Zulfa, & Rochmawati, 2021). However, as time goes by, ondel-ondel is no longer a sacred object and is no longer used for offering rituals. Today's ondel-ondel is no more just used as decoration or used for the Betawi people's livelihood (Rujianto, Widyokusumo, & Respati, 2019). Scientific research on children initially focused on specific areas of child behavior, for example speech, emotions or interest in play and activities. Early childhood is known as a sensitive period in learning. The importance of early

childhood makes parents want their children to grow according to optimal developmental stages. Many parents entrust their children to PAUD to help provide educational stimulation through various activities that stimulate children's development.

Based on the results of pre-action, researchers conducted interviews with group B teachers, it was stated that the fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years in PAUD Batavia are currently still unsatisfactory.

Considering the importance of early childhood education, it is supported by the Government with the issuance of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System relating to Early Childhood Education written in article 28 paragraph 1 which reads "Early Childhood Education is provided for children from birth to with six years and is not a requirement to attend basic education." Furthermore, in Chapter I, article 1, paragraph 14, it is emphasized that Early Childhood Education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to six years of age, which is carried out through providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children are ready to enter further education. The parts of a child's self that are developed include the physical, motoric, cognitive, social emotional, language, religious and moral areas as well as art. One aspect that is developed in PAUD at the age of 5-6 years is fine motor skills. Motor development in children begins with their attention to used items around them. In further development, children will try to make toys from used items (badminton shuttlecocks) that they want independently.

## **2 RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses the Classroom Action Research (PTK) method. According to John Elliot, what is meant by PTK is the study of social situations with the aim of improving the quality of actions in them (Yudhistira, 2012). The entire process of review, diagnosis, planning, implementation, monitoring, and influence creates the necessary link between self-evaluation and professional development.

In this research, researchers used data reduction obtained from interviews and observations, namely by classifying, directing and reducing data that was deemed unnecessary, then coding was carried out (Aqib, 2017:20). In accordance with the characteristics of classroom action research. The success of this action is marked by changes towards improvement in the learning atmosphere and student learning outcomes. Success indicators which serve as a reference for success in each action, are in the form of gradations such as: 80-100 (very successful), 60-79 (successful), 40-59 (fair), 20-39 (less successful), 0-19 (not successful). The aim of this research is to improve children's fine motor skills by using the Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media from Badminton Shuttlecocks for children aged 5-6 years at Paud Batavia.

## **3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The data analyzed in this research is data on children's fine motor skills after being stimulated through the medium of ondel-ondel dolls made from badminton shuttlecocks. The description of the results and discussion consists of 2 cycles, namely: validation and reliability testing using Ms. Excel and manual calculations. Based on the problem formulation, the aim of this research is to improve children's fine motor skills through Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media made from badminton shuttlecocks for children aged 5-6 years in group B at Batavia Preschool, West Jakarta in 2022/2023. The pre-action or pre-cycle stages are the learning stages carried out by researchers before collaborating with class teachers who are partners in the research. Researchers observed learning activities in group B children using observation sheets as research.

In pre-research, children were at a stage where their development had not yet emerged, children still had difficulty with their fine motor skills. After identifying problems

related to children's fine motor skills such as cutting and sticking through Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media made from badminton shuttlecocks, the researcher then prepared an assessment instrument that would be used as a guide to determine the research results.

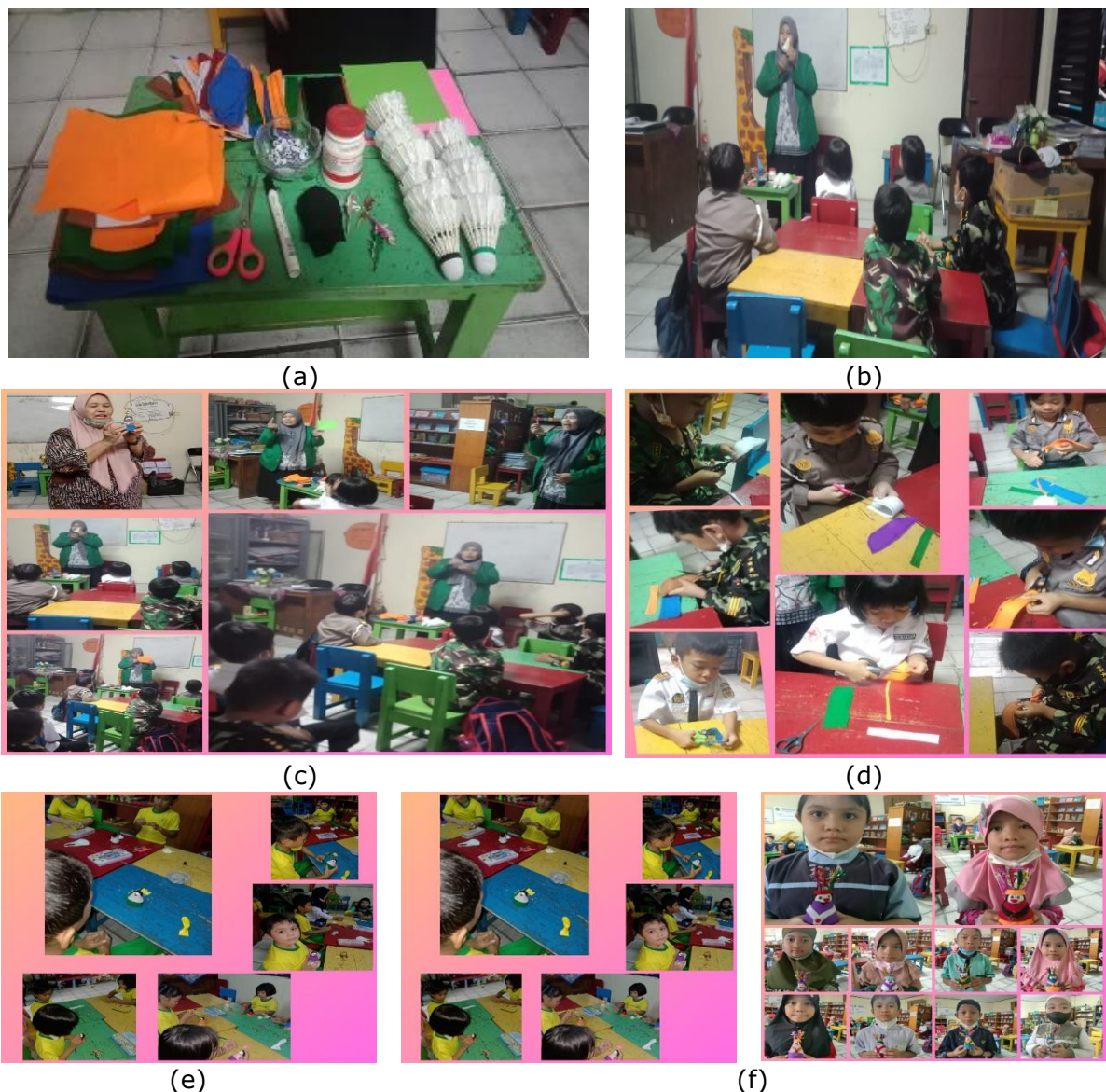


Figure 1. Making Betawi Ondel-ondel made from badminton shuttlecocks

Figure 1(a) is the material and 1(b) is the tools, for making Betawi Ondel-ondel made from badminton shuttlecocks. Figure 1(c) is about the researcher explains how to make Betawi Ondel-ondel from badminton shuttlecocks and tells its history. Figure 1(d) is about children's fine motor skills through cutting flannel on Betawi ondel-ondel dolls from shuttlecocks. Figure 1(e) is about children stick flannel cloth and spies on Betawi Ondel-ondel dolls from badminton shuttlecocks. Figure 1(f) is about children attach spies and coconut flowers to Betawi Ondel-ondel dolls made from badminton shuttlecocks.

The research was conducted on pre-action, action cycle I and cycle II, the improvement in fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at Paud Batavia was seen in cycle II. Based on the results of observations in the first cycle of action, in the activity of making Betawi ondel-ondel dolls from badminton shuttlecocks for children aged 5-6 years at Paud Batavia, there was an increase in terms of the value obtained, when compared with the pre-action value obtained, but not yet in accordance with the criteria determined success. The average

score in cycle I was 27.8 with a percentage of 47.85% and the lowest score was 24 with a percentage of 40.50%, while the highest score was 29 with a percentage of 50.43%.

As for the value obtained for the indicator items, namely the indicator of cutting flannel cloth with a value of 149, the percentage of obtaining an average value of 23.57%, the indicator of sticking ondel-ondel spies from badminton shuttlecocks with a value of 278, the percentage of obtaining an average value of 47.85%, making Betawi ondel-ondel dolls from badminton shuttlecocks with a score of 311, an average score percentage of 75.10%. When compared with the percentage value from cycle I, cycle II experienced an increase of 27.25% and this criterion has reached the criteria for completion. Based on the results of observing the actions of cycle I and cycle II, the fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at PAUD Batavia have improved, with the learning activity of making Betawi Ondel-ondel dolls from badminton shuttlecocks.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that children's fine motor skills in children aged 5-6 years at PAUD Batavia can be improved through the medium of Ondel-ondel dolls made from badminton shuttlecocks. This increase can be seen from the increase in percentage from the pre-action stage and after the class action was carried out. the results of observations at the pre-action stage received a percentage of 23.57%. The results in cycle I got a percentage of 47.85% and after cycle II the percentage of ability to recognize number symbols increased to 75.10%.

Steps to improve children's fine motor skills through Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media from badminton shuttlecocks, namely: Researchers prepare all learning activities on Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media from shuttlecocks. Before the researchers showed the children the Ondel-ondel doll media from badminton shuttlecocks, the researchers first introduced the history of the Betawi Ondel-ondel to the children by singing "Ondel-ondel". After that, the researchers showed one by one how to make Betawi Ondel-ondel Dolls from badminton shuttlecocks. The researcher explained the activity, namely that children were asked to learn to cut flannel cloth, then attach it to the shuttle as an ondel-ondel shirt, then attach the spies to the ondel-ondel and attach coconut flowers to the ondel-ondel's head as exemplified by the researcher, after that singing the song "Ondel-ondel" while shaking the Betawi Ondel-ondel dolls made by the children. Researchers provide motivation so that children are enthusiastic about participating in the activity until the end. The atmosphere during the activity through Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media from badminton shuttlecocks was carried out through practicing and singing "Ondel-ondel" thus providing a fun learning activity for children. Fun learning also prevents children from getting bored quickly so that children are able to participate in activities from start to finish. The use of Betawi Ondel-ondel Doll Media from badminton shuttlecocks in learning makes it easier for children to improve their fine motor skills and introduces Betawi culture and history from an early age. This Betawi Ondel-ondel doll made from badminton shuttlecocks is more child-friendly and fun for children because children can make their own toys.

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