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**PENGARUH TERAPI BERMAIN *FINGER PAINTING* TERHADAP MOTORIK
HALUS PADA ANAK TUNAGRAHITA
DI SLB WELAS ASIH KECAMATAN MAJA**

xviii + 132 halaman + 7 tabel + 3 bagan + 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Anak tunagrahita merupakan individu dengan tingkat intelegensi di bawah rata-rata yang disertai dengan keterbatasan dalam penyesuaian perilaku, termasuk dalam perkembangan motorik halus. Motorik halus merupakan aspek penting dalam tumbuh kembang anak yang mencakup koordinasi gerakan otot-otot kecil seperti jari tangan dan pergelangan tangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh terapi bermain menggunakan metode *finger painting* terhadap peningkatan kemampuan motorik halus pada anak tunagrahita. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis metode *Quasi-experiment* dengan desain penelitian *one group pretest posttest*. Populasi pada penelitian ini kelas I-IV SLB Welas Asih Kecamatan Maja yang berjumlah 20 orang dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan Teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrument yang digunakan yaitu lembar observasi motorik halus dan analisis data menggunakan *Uji wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*. Hasil analisis univariat sebelum dilakukan terapi bermain *finger painting* kategori motorik halus terdapat 12 responden (60%) dan motorik halus baik 6 responden (30%). Sedangkan hasil analisis sesudah diberikannya terapi bermain *finger painting* yaitu kategori motorik halus kurang 3 responden (15%) dan motorik halus baik 13% (65%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa nilai signifikan 0,000 lebih kecil dari 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$), maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Artinya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara terapi bermain *Finger Painting* terhadap motorik halus pada anak tunagrahita.

Kata kunci : Terapi Bermain, *Finger Painting*, Motorik Halus, Tunagrahita
Daftar Pustaka: 35 (2006-2024)

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**THE EFFECT OF PLAY THERAPY FINGER PAINTING ON FINE
MOTOR SKILLS IN MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN
AT SLB WELAS ASIH MAJA DISTRICT**

xviii + 132 pages + 7 tables + 3 chart + 14 attachment

ABSTRACT

Mentally retarded children are individuals with below-average intelligence levels accompanied by limitations in behavioral adjustments, including in fine motor development. Fine motor is an important aspect of child development that includes coordination of small muscle movements such as fingers and wrists. This study aims to determine the effect of play therapy using the Finger Painting method on improving fine motor skills in mentally retarded children.

This study uses a quantitative approach method with the type of Quasi-experiment method with a one group pretest posttest research design. The population in this study was class I-IV SLB Welas Asih Maja District which amounted to 20 people and sampling using purposive sampling technique. The instrument used is a fine motor observation sheet and data analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

The results of univariate analysis before the play therapy finger painting fine motor category were 12 respondents (60%) and good fine motor 6 respondents (30%). While the results of the analysis after the provision of finger painting play therapy, namely the fine motor category less 3 respondents (15%) and fine motor good 13% (65%). The results of bivariate analysis show that the significant value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between play therapy finger painting on fine motor skills in children with disabilities.

Keywords : **Play Therapy, Finger Painting, Fine Motor, Retarded Children**
Bibliography : **35 (2006-2024)**