

**PENGARUH PERMAINAN TRADISIONAL ULAR NAGA PANJANG
TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KERJA SAMA ANAK KELOMPOK B DI RA
ATH-THOORIQ**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh rendahnya kemampuan kerja sama anak kelompok B, seperti kurang mampu bekerja sama dengan teman, sulit berbagi tugas, kurang aktif dalam kegiatan kelompok, serta pembelajaran yang kurang variatif. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan perlunya kegiatan pembelajaran yang menarik dan mampu melibatkan interaksi antaranak. Salah satu alternatif yang dapat diterapkan adalah permainan tradisional ular naga panjang karena mengandung unsur kerja sama, komunikasi, kepatuhan terhadap aturan, dan interaksi sosial yang dapat mendukung perkembangan kemampuan kerja sama anak usia dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh permainan tradisional ular naga panjang terhadap kemampuan kerja sama anak kelompok B di RA Ath-Thooriq. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian *quasi eksperiment* melalui desain *one group pretest-posttest*. Sampel penelitian dipilih melalui teknik *Cluster Random sampling* dengan subjek penelitian sebanyak 17 anak kelompok B4. Perlakuan (*treatment*) diberikan sebanyak 10 kali pertemuan dengan menggunakan permainan tradisional ular naga panjang. Data dikumpulkan melalui metode observasi, tes unjuk kerja, dan dokumentasi. Instrumen penelitian berupa lembar observasi dan tes unjuk kerja yang telah di uji validitas dan reabilitasnnya sehingga layak digunakan dalam penelitian. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas Shapiro–Wilk dan uji hipotesis *Paired Sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kemampuan kerja sama anak setelah diberikan perlakuan melalui permainan tradisional ular naga panjang. Nilai rata-rata pretest sebesar 57,12 meningkat menjadi 88,24 pada posttest. Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukkan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000 yang lebih kecil daripada 0,05 sehingga terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan permainan tradisional ular naga panjang terhadap kemampuan kerja sama anak kelompok B di RA Ath-Thooriq. Dengan demikian, permainan tradisional ular naga panjang dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif kegiatan pembelajaran yang efektif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan kerja sama anak usia dini sekaligus memberikan pengalaman belajar yang aktif, menyenangkan, dan bermakna melalui aktivitas secara berkelompok.

Kata Kunci : Permainan Tradisional, Ular Naga Panjang, Kemampuan Kerja sama, Anak Usia Dini

***THE EFFECT OF THE TRADITIONAL ULAR NAGA PANJANG GAME ON
THE COOPERATION SKILLS OF GROUP B CHILDREN AT RA ATH-
THOORIQ***

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ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by the low level of cooperation skills among Group B children, as indicated by their inability to work effectively with peers, difficulties in sharing tasks, limited participation in group activities, and the lack of varied learning activities. These conditions highlight the need for engaging learning activities that encourage interaction among children. One alternative is the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game, which incorporates elements of cooperation, communication, rule compliance, and social interaction that can support the development of cooperation skills in early childhood. This study aimed to determine the effect of the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game on the cooperation skills of Group B children at RA Ath-Thooriq. This study employed a quantitative approach using a quasi-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The sample was selected through the Cluster Random Sampling technique and consisted of 17 children from Group B4. The treatment was administered over 10 meetings using the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game. Data were collected through observation, performance tests, and documentation. The research instruments consisted of observation sheets and performance tests that had been tested for validity and reliability, making them appropriate for use in this study. Data were analyzed using the Shapiro–Wilk normality test and the Paired Sample t-test. The findings showed an improvement in children's cooperation skills after the implementation of the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game. The mean pretest score increased from 57.12 to 88.24 in the posttest. The hypothesis testing yielded a significance value of 0.000, which was lower than 0.05, indicating that the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game had a significant effect on the cooperation skills of Group B children at RA Ath-Thooriq. Therefore, the traditional Ular Naga Panjang game can be used as an effective alternative learning activity to enhance young children's cooperation skills while providing active, enjoyable, and meaningful learning experiences through group activities.

***Keywords : Traditional Games, Ular Naga Game, Cooperation Skills, Early
Childhood***