

ABSTRAK

Penanaman nilai moral sejak usia dini sangat penting dalam membentuk karakter anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode bercerita kisah Syaikhona Kholil terhadap penanaman nilai moral anak usia 5–6 tahun di TK Muslimat NU Siti Khodijah Bangkalan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain eksperimen semu (quasi experiment) jenis pretest-posttest. Sampel berjumlah 30 anak kelompok B1 yang dipilih secara jenuh. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah observasi, angket, dan dokumentasi. Hasil uji Paired Sample T-Test menunjukkan nilai signifikansi $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), yang berarti terdapat perbedaan yang sangat signifikan antara nilai moral sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan. Selain itu, nilai rata-rata perbedaan pretest dan posttest sebesar 21,73 poin, dengan skor N-Gain sebesar 84% yang tergolong dalam kategori tinggi. Peningkatan terjadi pada seluruh subindikator nilai moral seperti kejujuran, keadilan, kebijaksanaan, dan kepedulian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode bercerita kisah tokoh religius lokal efektif dalam menanamkan nilai moral pada anak usia dini. Kisah Syaikhona Kholil mampu menjadi media pembelajaran karakter yang menarik, kontekstual, dan edukatif. Penelitian tentang pengaruh metode bercerita mengenai kisah Syaikhona Kholil menunjukkan bahwa metode ini efektif dalam menanamkan nilai moral pada anak usia 5-6 tahun. Melalui cerita, anak-anak dapat memahami dan menginternalisasi nilai-nilai positif yang diajarkan, sehingga membentuk karakter mereka sejak dini.

Kata Kunci: Anak usia dini, Metode bercerita, Nilai moral, Syaikhona Kholil

ABSTRACT

Instilling moral values from an early age is very important in shaping children's character. This study aims to determine the effect of the Syaikhona Kholil story-telling method on the instilling of moral values in 5-6 year old children at Muslimat NU Siti Khodijah Kindergarten, Bangkalan. The research method used was quantitative with a quasi-experimental design of the pretest-posttest type. The sample consisted of 30 children in group B1 who were selected saturatedly. The instruments used were observation, questionnaires, and documentation. The results of the Paired Sample T-Test showed a significance value of $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), which means there was a very significant difference between moral values before and after treatment. In addition, the average value of the pretest and posttest difference was 21.73 points, with an N-Gain score of 84% which is classified as high. Improvements occurred in all sub-indicators of moral values such as honesty, justice, wisdom, and caring. The results of the study indicate that the method of telling stories of local religious figures is effective in instilling moral values in early childhood. The story of Syaikhona Kholil can be a compelling, contextual, and educational medium for character education. Research on the influence of storytelling methods on the story of Syaikhona Kholil shows that this method is effective in instilling moral values in children aged 5-6 years. Through storytelling, children can understand and internalize the positive values taught, thus shaping their character from an early age.

Keywords: Early childhood, Storytelling method, Moral values, Syaikhona Kholil