

ABSTRAK

Kemampuan pemecahan masalah merupakan salah satu aspek penting dalam perkembangan kognitif anak usia dini yang perlu dikembangkan melalui kegiatan pembelajaran yang melibatkan pengalaman langsung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kegiatan eksperimen fenomena alam terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah anak usia 5–6 tahun di TK Dharma Wanita Persatuan 2 Kesek. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode *quasi experimental* dan desain *Nonequivalent Control Group Design*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 25 anak, yang terdiri atas 13 anak kelompok eksperimen dan 12 anak kelompok kontrol. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, sedangkan analisis data menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney U Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diperoleh nilai Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$, sehingga H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Selain itu, nilai mean rank kelompok eksperimen sebesar 18,88 lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelompok kontrol sebesar 6,63. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kegiatan eksperimen berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah anak usia 5–6 tahun di TK Dharma Wanita Persatuan 2 Kesek.

Kata kunci: Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah, Anak Usia Dini, Eksperimen

ABSTRACT

Problem-solving ability is one of the important aspects of cognitive development that needs to be developed from an early age. One effort to improve this ability is through natural phenomenon experiment activities, which provide children with direct learning experiences. This study aimed to determine the effect of natural phenomenon experiment activities on the problem-solving abilities of children aged 5–6 years at TK Dharma Wanita Persatuan 2 Kesek. This study employed a quantitative approach using a quasi-experimental method with a Nonequivalent Control Group Design. The sample consisted of 25 children, including 13 children in the experimental group and 12 children in the control group. Data were collected through observation using a valid and reliable research instrument. Data were analysed using the Mann–Whitney U Test because the sample size was fewer than 30 children. The results showed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value was $0.000 < 0.05$, indicating that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. In addition, the mean rank of the experimental group (18.88) was higher than that of the control group (6.63), indicating that experiment activities had a significant effect on the problem-solving abilities of children aged 5–6 years at TK Dharma Wanita Persatuan 2 Kesek.

Keywords: problem-solving ability, early childhood, Experiment