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DOMINO MEDIA TO HELP KNOW THE SYMBOL OF NUMBER IN CHILDREN AGED 4-5 YEARS

Kuriah, Sulistianingsih, Lina Marliani
Universitas Islam Bunga Bangsa Cirebon, Indonesia
Sulis2073@gmail.com

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Abstract
The background of this research is the problem of children's ability to recognize number symbols, namely during observations it was found that Group A children of Amanah Islamic Kindergarten did not know number symbols.
This study aims to describe the differences in the level of ability to recognize number symbols in Group A children of Amanah Islamic Kindergarten before and after applying domino media.
This study used a quantitative approach with a pre-experimental design. The research design using one group pretest-posttest is a type of experimental research in which one group of subjects is measured at two different times. The goal is to estimate the effect of size on the variable being measured. The design of this study examines the effectiveness of the application of domino media on the ability to recognize number symbols in Group A children in Islamic Kindergarten Amanah, Losari District, Cirebon Regency.
The data collected is the result of tests to recognize numbers before and after using domino media. This can be seen from the increase in the average score before and after using domino media. the symbol number has increased more significantly than before using the domino media.
In conclusion, domino media can be an effective alternative to improve the ability of Group A children in Amanah Islamic Kindergarten to recognize number symbols. This study also proposes to carry out further research that integrates domino media with other number learning and considers other factors that can affect early learning abilities.
Keywords: Ability to recognize number symbols, Domino media

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INTRODUCTION

One of the developments that needs to be developed in early childhood education is the aspect of cognitive development (SARI, 2020). Cognitive is a term used by psychologists to describe all mental activities related to perception, thought, memory, and information processing that enable a person to acquire knowledge, solve problems (Dini, 2021), and plan for the future, or all related psychological processes. with how individuals learn, pay attention, observe, imagine, estimate, assess, and think about their environment (Indrawati, 2022).

Recognizing number symbols is the ability to recognize number symbols. Getting to know number symbols is very important to develop because it is the basis for math

skills in children (Setianingrum & Azizah, 2021). The ability to recognize number symbols is the child's ability to recognize number symbols. Children are said to know number symbols well if the child does not just memorize number symbols but knows the shape and meaning of these numbers well (Balkis & Rakhmawati, 2019).

The results of pre-research in the field found problems with children's ability to recognize number symbols. Children, knowing number symbols, were only memorized so that children were still going back and forth mentioning number symbols. Children were also still upside down in writing number 3 and had difficulty distinguishing number symbols between 6 and 9. Children are also not able to complete the number sequence 1-10, and have not been able to pair the number symbols 1-10 according to the number of objects. The cause of the low ability to recognize the number of symbols in children in group A Amanah Islamic Kindergarten is due to a lack of interest in children in learning activities, because teachers tend to use less attractive media, teachers do not know and use creative game tools in improving children's cognitive, so that learning feels less than optimal (Khaironi , 2018).

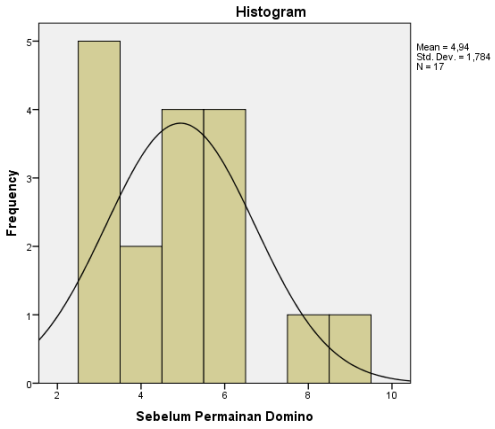
From the background of this problem, it is necessary to have media that can stimulate children's attention to the ability to recognize number symbols. One of them is by using domino media, which is a game tool in the form of cards with different sides. Domino card media uses cards made of used cardboard and coated with colored paper measuring 10 x 15 cm. This domino card has 10 cards and 10 picture cards (Veronica, 2018). Number cards and picture cards are given different colors to make it more attractive. Domino media is able to improve the ability to recognize numbers of symbols for children aged 4-5 years, especially early counting skills. Domino media can be played in groups, allowing children to solve problems together, and children can also patiently look for the same cards with their friends (Wulandari et al., 2022), which can improve the social emotional aspects of children, when interacting and discussing with friends. friends of children are also able to improve aspects of their language (Astuti, 2018).

METHOD

The method used in this research is a quantitative approach with a pre-experimental design (Casta, 2021). The design of this study examines the effectiveness of applying domino media to the ability to recognize numbers 1-10 in Group A children at the Islamic Amanah Kindergarten, Losari District, Cirebon Regency (Unaradjan, 2019). The research design is a One Group Pretest-Posttest Design (Azhari et al., 2023). One group pretest-posttest research is a type of experimental research in which one group of subjects is measured at two different times (Kusumastuti et al., 2020).

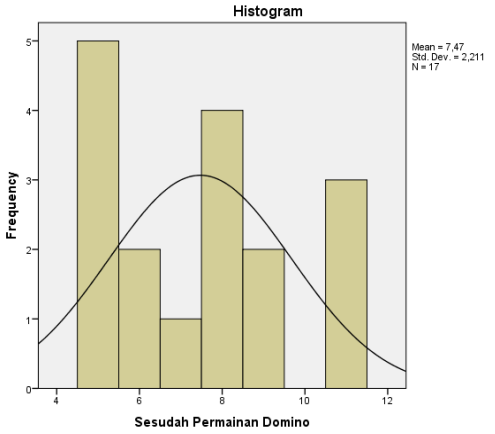
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Ability to Recognize Children's Number Symbols Before Using Domino Media (Variable X1)
   Number of valid data (N) 17. Data that is missing (missing) is not processed 0. Data variable X is based on "Data Termination" which includes: Mean 4.94, Median 5.00, Mode 3, Mean Population by looking at the standard error of mean 0.433. X variable data based on "Data Spread" which includes: Range 6, standard deviation 1.784, and variance 3.184. Minimum Value 3 and Maximum Value 9 of the data. The Histogram data output before playing Dominoes is as follows (Vivi Silvia, 2020).



Referring to the percentage conversion table, the ability to recognize number symbols before using domino media is quite good.

2. Ability to Recognize Children's Number Symbols After Using Domino Media (Variable X2)
   Number of valid data (N) 17. Missing data is not processed 0. Data variable X is based on "Data Termination" which includes: Mean 7.47, Median 8.00, Mode 5, Mean Population by looking at the standard error of mean 0.536. X variable data based on "Data Spread" which includes a Range of 6, a standard deviation of 2.211, and a variance of 4.890. Minimum Value 5 and Maximum Value 11 of the data (Prihatiningsih, 2022).



Referring to the percentage conversion table, the ability to recognize number symbols after using domino media is high.

3. Ability to Recognize Children's Number Symbols Before and After Using Domino Media (Variable X1 X2)
   a. Data Normality Test
      Testing the normality of the data in this study was carried out by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the help of the SPSS version 22 application.
      Based on the value of the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test before using domino media with a value of Sig 0.200* > 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. The results of the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test after using domino media with a Sig value of 0.200* > can be concluded that the data is normally distributed, as can be seen in the test rules below.
      • If the Sig value > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed,
      • If the Sig value < 0.05 is then the data is not normally distributed.
   b. Data Homogeneity Test

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1,679	1	32	,204

The SPSS of the data homogeneity test for cognitive ability to recognize children's number symbols before and after using domino media is as follows. Based on the data above, the. It value is 0.204 > 0.05. It is declared homogeneous because the data variants in several populations have the same variance according to the test criteria below.

• If the Sig. < 0.05, it is stated that it is not homogeneous because the variance of the data in several populations has unequal variances.
• If the Sig. > 0.05, it is said to be homogeneous because the variance of the data in several populations has the same variance.

c. Test Paired Sample T Test
Based on the conditions above, a t_table of 2.120 is obtained. Therefore, t_count (13.039) > t_table (2.120), then Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a significant difference between the cognitive ability to recognize number symbols before and after using domino media. The conclusion of the research results is that domino media are very effective in increasing the ability to recognize numbers of symbols in early childhood.

d. Gain Test (g)
Based on the Gain Test above, it can be concluded that the increase in the ability to recognize number symbols in the two cycles obtained an average gain of 0.71, meaning that the increase is high, as can be seen in the gain classification table..

CONCLUSION

This development research produced a product in the form of a domino card media prototype adapted from number cards. Domino card media uses cards made of used cardboard and coated with colored paper measuring 10 x 15 cm. This domino card has 10 cards and 10 picture cards. Number cards and picture cards are given different colors to make them more attractive. Domino card media is categorized as 'proper and effective' to be used as an interesting medium in learning to recognize the symbols of numbers 1-10 after conducting tests and observations. Thus, it can be concluded that domino card media is a proper and effective learning medium used as learning to recognize the symbols of numbers 1-10 in children aged 4-5 years (group A).

The ability to recognize numbers 1-10 in the Amanah Cirebon Islamic Kindergarten before using domino media. Based on the information obtained in the field, it is known that the ability of Amanah Islamic Kindergarten children with the ability to recognize number symbols is moderate. This is indicated by a value of 41.17% with a fairly good interpretation.

The ability to recognize number symbols in the Amanah Cirebon Islamic Kindergarten after using domino media. Showed very good results because students seemed more interested in getting to know numbers 1-10 before using domino media. This can be seen from the results of data processing, which reached a value of 62.25% with a very good interpretation.

Differences in the ability to recognize number symbols in the Amanah Cirebon Islamic Kindergarten before and after using domino media. Based on research from the results of tests and experiments, the ability to recognize number symbols in Islamic Kindergarten Amanah Cirebon children before and after using domino media shows optimal development, because this medium works well and is suitable for helping students improve their ability to recognize children's number symbols. From this it can be concluded that domino media are very effective. Nilia's pre-test found out 41.17%. The post-test was carried out with the domino media experiment as a means of increasing the ability to recognize numbers 1-10 with a score of 62.25%. Based on the results of data processing, it was found that there were significant differences in the ability of children in the Islamic Kindergarten Amanah Cirebon to recognize number symbols before and after using domino media.

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