

Growing Physical Motoric Development in Learning Motivation in Early Children in the Village Margasana

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to examine the motor-physical development of early childhood ages 5-8 years. This study uses qualitative research, which is passed through observation, interviews, and documentation. The sample of this study is a group of early childhood children aged 5 to 8 years. The results of the analysis use theoretical studies regarding the physical and motor development of children. The results of the study indicate that early childhood learning motivation in Margasana Village has been achieved. The learning process in Margasana Village is adapted to children's learning interests. The main goal in children's learning is to foster an attitude of enthusiasm for learning in physical-motor development which is achieved by training children's independence and social interaction in the surrounding environment.

Keywords: Physical Motor Development, Learning Motivation, Early Childhood

1 Introduction

Physical motor development can be interpreted as a state of well-coordinated physical development that progresses to maturity. All movements in the muscles and body are aligned with their needs and interests and are able to show agile motor movements, often even over-motion or *over-activity*. [1] Therefore, early age is the most important and critical period for physical-motor development, and the best time to motivate children to grow various motor skills, such as learning to write, read, count, draw, play ball, paint, etc.

In the process of development, children tend to follow the same relative pattern, both normal and experiencing obstacles or deficiencies in their physical growth. Although in this case it cannot be denied that the physical motoric development of early childhood does not experience similarities, of course, there are differences in each individual. This motor-physical development will depend on the maturity of the muscles and nerves of the neurons so children will find it difficult to show certain skills when they are not yet mature. To overcome these deficiencies, early examination treatment can be carried out through nutritional intake provided by their parents. However, things that can be done to make limitations into advantages need to be motivated to learn and educate so that early childhood has the abilities that other children who have normal development have. [2]

The Montessori program [3] for children aged 6-12 years has been a Montessori movement since apprenticeship. From here Dr Montessori has provided an overview of an era for early childhood, so that discipline details emerge which include; mathematics (arithmetic, geometry, and algebra), languages (speaking, writing, reading, and grammar), science (vegetation, zoology, chemistry, and geology), and geography (physical and cultural geography). Thus, the Montessori program is generally a magnet that can attract and retain and educate early

childhood very well, one of which is being able to improve children's physical motor development.

Montessori was a major pioneer in developing learning (reading, writing and arithmetic) learning methods for early childhood. This Montessori experience was obtained when dealing with children who were identified with physical deficiencies or mental retardation, and finally, the method was used in the education of these children which can also be used by some children who have normal physical strengths or weaknesses. Montessori thought that the most appropriate age period for teaching children was 2-6 years old. Because this period has resulted in a period of sensitivity for early childhood learning to read. Thus, this is very closely related to efforts to motivate early childhood learning in obtaining physical and motor development.[4] This motor-physical development will be obtained by children if the nerve cells, neurons and muscles work together as one, then the resulting development will result in good learning growth.

Based on the description of the problem above, it can be known as a whole through the presentation of material on physical motor development in motivating early childhood learning where this physical development will be achieved properly, which aims to find out how the learning process of early childhood in Margasana Village is carried out by parents towards his son. It is hoped that the teacher can provide the best solutions and motivation even though there are several obstacles experienced by children in the learning process and the obstacles that children experience.

2 Methods

This study uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that focuses on identifying, documenting, and knowing the symptoms of community events.[5] Qualitative research is very different from quantitative research, because qualitative research does not use statistics, but collects data, analyzes it, and concludes the final part of the event.[6] The researcher acts as the main instrument, with research subjects from books, journals and other references. The object of this research is physical-motor development in early childhood learning motivation.

Data collection techniques are the most important thing in research because if the scientific work of the research is ready, the researcher must have collected the data. The first step that must be taken in data collection is to seek information from the public and relevant literature. This can also be done by researchers and can be used directly if researchers go into the field. This compiled information is called a data collection technique.[7] Data collection techniques are divided into two types, namely interviews and observation, while researchers use two types of collection techniques.

Data analysis is the process of searching and compiling in detail the data that has been obtained by researchers from interviews and observations of field materials so that they can be understood easily, and the findings can be announced to others.[8] In the qualitative data analysis, the researcher examines and conceptualizes the relationships that have been developed. In qualitative research, data analysis is performed during and after data collection. Data analysis begins when the researcher begins to collect data to determine which data is important or not.

3 Discussion

The physical-motor aspects have been determined by heredity or environment that will shape the physical-motor development of an individual. In this process will experience physical changes in the child's body shape, proportions and overall body size. This growth will increase muscle cells to be moved, coordinate vision, and motor control, and balance the nerve cells of neurons in the brain which have the main function in this field.[9] So the researchers concluded that motor-physical development is the child's ability to make movements and control functions in this area. Physical motor improvements are reviewed through brain maturity, sensory system input, increasing the size of the number of muscles, a healthy neuronal nervous system and children's opportunities to practice.

Learning motivation comes from the word motive where the atmosphere and conditions within early childhood will encourage children to carry out the learning process consciously or unconsciously. The motivation to learn is a driving force for carrying out activities for learning and plays an important role in providing enthusiasm for learning.[10] This learning motivation plays an important role in early childhood in Margasana Village because it has a big role in the child's success. The results of this study will lead to an increase in learning and even better early childhood learning in Margasana Village.

Researchers have found several early childhood children who are able to carry out their physical and motor development well. There are five early childhood children who have succeeded in achieving motor-physical development in increasing their learning motivation. Other field findings that reveal motivation for learning outcomes are proven through data collection methods regarding early childhood learning motivation in Margasana Village. This is where the results of the data obtained motivation to learn quite well. Where in this study the children experienced a learning process that was tenacious, diligent, high interest in learning, independent, and focused on learning.

Young children learn best when they are stimulated and successful in mastering new knowledge and skills. Children like learning challenges that can be almost mastered but not completely mastered. This passion encourages children to achieve results and to keep fighting until they reach a high level of competence.[11] This is certainly a concern for parents in educating early childhood in Margasana Village. The survey results in this study are quite good because early childhood in Margasana Village feels comfortable and safe in the learning process. Because there is warm assistance from parents who have a personal relationship with early childhood.

Early childhood is children aged 0-8 years, where children are experiencing a very rapid process of growth and development. This age is also named *the golden age*, which is the age of the child that is most important compared to other ages.[12] Research [13] entitled "*The Effect of Parental Attention on Early Childhood Learning Motivation in Early Grades*" found that every child needs love from parents. The first-world child he knows is family. Children will learn a lot and gain knowledge about the surrounding environment and respond to the outside world. This interaction will emerge ethics towards early childhood which can distinguish good behaviour and behaviour that deviates from social values.

Imam Syafi'i's research entitled "*Development of Assessment Instruments on the Physical Motor Development of Early Children Through Group B Dance Activities at Hasyim Asyari Kindergarten Surabaya*"[14] if motor physical development is a development program that stimulates children's abilities to carry out activities of thinking and acting. The form of physical motor development is divided into two, namely gross motor and fine motor. Gross motor physical development moves the whole body either in a fixed position or changing

places. Like walking, jumping and running. While physical fine motor skills can be done through the way children think through reading, and thinking logically.

Judging from the position of an early age for subsequent child development, many philosophies argue that early childhood or toddler age is a basic or fundamental stage for individual child development. The theory that explains Santrock and Yussen (2002) considers [15] early childhood is a period full of important and unique events that lay the foundation for someone in adulthood which will never be replaced by any experience unless modified.

4. Conclusion

Early childhood means children who have ages ranging from 0-8 years or are referred to as children who have a *golden age* where this development is very important in their lives and previous experiences will not be repeated. Therefore, children are an asset that parents look forward to in the future in achieving their success.

Physical motor development activities in this activity have been shown physical motor development can be improved through learning activities at home guided by parents in early childhood in Margasana Village. Learning motivation activities lead to a fairly good process of results because children experience optimization in their learning process. evaluation of the learning process in physical-motor development in early childhood in Margasana Village is carried out by parents through giving questions, conducting training, documenting, analyzing, and parents concluding on early childhood learning process activities.

Great attention from parents certainly greatly influences the learning motivation of early childhood in Margasana Village. In fact, early childhood needs extra assistance, so children will think that if parents pay attention to their learning process, children will feel more valued.

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