

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH MEDIA VIDEO ANIMASI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP REMAJA PUTRI DALAM PENCEGAHAN STUNTING DI SMAN 1 TEMPULING

EKA DESTINA

23611011

Stunting adalah masalah serius karena terkait dengan risiko morbiditas dan mortalitas pada anak, perkembangan otak dan motorik yang buruk serta terhambatnya perkembangan mental. Video animasi merupakan penggabungan antara audio dan visual dari kumpulan objek gambar bergerak, sehingga terciptanya suatu objek gambar seperti nyata serta terkesan lebih hidup dan menarik perhatian.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Quasi eksperimental design. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di SMAN 1 Tempuling Kelurahan Sungai Salak Kecamatan Tempuling Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir pada bulan Mei 2024- Juni 2024. Sampel yang menjadi responden dalam penelitian ini yaitu sebanyak 124 responden menggunakan tehnik quota sampling

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa media video animasi pencegahan bayi lahir stunting bagi remaja putri dinyatakan layak dan diharapkan dapat membantu dalam upaya penurunan prevalensi stunting.

Hasil uji statistik dengan analisis regresi linier sederhana pada kelompok eksperimen diperoleh nilai signifikasi (p) 0,00 lebih kecil dari α 0,05 sehingga terdapat hubungan antara video animasi terhadap variabel pengetahuan dan sikap siswa. Pada uji T diperoleh nilai signifikasi (p) 0,00 artinya variabel independen (video animasi) memiliki pengaruh terhadap variabel dependen (pengetahuan dan sikap).

Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara video animasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap siswa dengan nilai P 0.00 lebih kecil dari P 0.05

Kata kunci : Stunting, Video Animasi, Remaja

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF ANIMATED VIDEO MEDIA ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN PREVENTING STUNTING AT SMAN 1 TEMPULING

EKA DESTINA

23611011

Stunting is a serious problem because it is associated with the risk of morbidity and mortality in children, poor brain and motor development and delayed mental development. An animated video is a combination of audio and visuals from a collection of moving image objects, so that an image object is created that looks real and seems more lively and attracts attention.

The research method used is Quasi experimental design. In this research there are two groups, namely the experimental group and the control group. This research was carried out at SMAN 1 Tempuling, Sungai Salak Village, Tempuling District, Indragiri Hilir Regency in May 2024-June 2024. The sample of respondents in this research was 124 respondents using quota sampling technique. The results of the research show that the animated video media for preventing stunted births for young women is declared feasible and is expected to help in efforts to reduce the prevalence of stunting.

The results of statistical tests using simple linear regression analysis in the experimental group obtained a significance value (p) of 0.00 which was smaller than α 0.05 so that there was a relationship between the animated video and the students' knowledge and attitude variables. In the T test, a significance value (p) of 0.00 was obtained, meaning that the independent variable (animated video) had an influence on the dependent variable (knowledge and attitudes).

There is a significant relationship between animated videos on students' knowledge and attitudes with a value of P 0.00 which is smaller than P 0.05

Keywords: *Stunting, Animation Video, Teenagers*