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Perceptions and Interests of Senior High School Students on Petanque

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Abstract

Petanque characters tend to be sports requiring high accuracy, concentration, and focus. This study aimed to determine students' perceptions and interests in playing Petanque. This study uses qualitative research and data collection using interviews and questionnaires. Scores obtained from the questionnaire were then analyzed using descriptive percentages. The total sample in this study was 20 athletes from senior high school in Magelang Regency. All athletes have completed and agreed to participate by full informed consent—the perception of Petanque athletes in Magelang Regency in the Moderate category by 35%. Athletes' perceptions with the High average categories were 25%, and Low categories were 30%. The interest of petanque athletes in the Magelang Regency is in a Low category of 45%. While the interest of athletes in the Very High category was 10%, the High category was 20%, and the Moderate category was 25%. This study concluded that the perception of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency was included in the moderate category of 35%. At the same time, the interest level of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency is in the low category of 45%. Further research is expected to determine athletes' motivation and mentality in playing petanque.

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INTRODUCTION

Based on law number 3 of 2005 concerning the national sports system, article 20 (Indonesia, 2005) states that sports achievements result from maximum efforts obtained by athletes or sports groups. Achievement can increase one's dignity in the

world. Sports achievements can be obtained if the athlete's coaching is carefully prepared and implemented successfully. Sports coaching is carried out at the regional level as a first step in advancing National achievement.

One of the fostering achievements developed in Central Java is a sport that originated in France, petanque. This sport is a ball game that aims to throw an iron ball as close as possible to a wooden ball called a jack while the feet are in a small circle (Laksana, 2017). This game is usually played on hard ground but can also be played on grass, sand or other ground surfaces. Petanque is currently being competed at regional, national and international sporting events.

Petanque characters tend to be sports requiring high accuracy, concentration, and focus. Petanque does not require high physical conditions like other sports, so that children can play this sport as adults, parents and even people with disabilities. This sport also does not require a particular field. This sport can be played anywhere and by anyone, so this sport can also be used as a choice in recreational and health sports (Suwiwa, 2015).

Research on students' perceptions and interests by Widiyatmoko (2018) found that students' perceptions were low at 24% but had a high interest or interest of 43% towards woodball sports. Although students' perceptions are low, interest in woodball is relatively high. Woodball was a new sport, so development is needed to improve achievement. Woodball and petanque are new sports for the general public. It attracted the author to study perceptions and interests in petanque further. Based on observations in the field, players require calmness and focus

on playing petanque. 6 out of 10 new players who play petanque look hurried in throwing the ball and cannot control their emotions. According to Souef (2015), petanque tends to require accuracy and concentration and is not within the age limit of the players, so each player has a big chance in the match. Petanque has two techniques, they were pointing and shooting (Cahyono & Nurkholis, 2018). The pointing technique aims to throw the ball close to the target, while shooting tries to throw the opponent's ball from the target. Both of these techniques can be done in a standing or squatting position. Observations in the field affect someone's interest to continue the game or feel enough after completing the game because the throw made is not in line with expectations.

According to Irwan et al. (2016), movement is influenced by biomechanical factors to know the angle of view and the ideal throwing force. The angle of view and the style of the throw when pointing and shooting must have a more intensive concentration. This is closely related to improving performance and preventing injury. According to Irwan et al. (2019), concentration and coordination in shooting contribute to improving athlete performance. Petanque athletes who have concentration and hand-eye coordination have the opportunity and the chance to win the match. Athletes who have good concentration and coordination can control the game.

The ability of athletes is also influenced by perception when playing.

Perception is interpreting the stimulus that enters the sensory device (Sugihartono, 2007). Each individual's perception can be very different even if the observed are the same. Perception depends on four ways of working, namely detection (recognition), transduction (conversion of energy from one form to another), transmission (forwarding), and information processing. Thus, it is also said that perception is the result of one's thoughts from certain situations. Like when the player decides to do pointing or shooting in the game. According to Kusuma and Bayu Aji (2016), interest was a persistent tendency to pay attention and remember some activities. Someone interested in an activity consistently will feel happy. In other words, interest is a feeling of liking and being attracted to something or activity without anyone asking.

Public perception is the beginning of the interest and talent possessed by prospective athletes. An athlete who excels will not suddenly achieve without starting with intention. Interest is the initial capital in developing experience, knowledge, and ability in playing petanque to get the highest peak in achievement.

Laksana et al. (2017) stated that coaching is carried out systematically and continuously will be able to support the development of sports achievements. The shooting skill training model in petanque can be taught to beginners from an early age. This is in line with Sutrisna et al. (2018), where the exercise can increase concentration and

focus on children to increase children's ability to excel, especially in strengthening the components of physical condition such as concentration, coordination, and accuracy.

Perception and interest are the initial information used to find out someone is interested and has competence in playing Petanque. This study aimed to determine students' perceptions and interests in playing Petanque. This study can be used as a guide in how to attract someone in the perception and perspective of petanque and attract athletes to be able to excel with confidence from themselves.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative research and data collection using interviews and questionnaires. Scores obtained from the questionnaire were then analyzed using descriptive percentages. This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Commission of Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia, based on Standards and Operational Guidance for Human Participants by WHO 2011. The total sample in this study was 20 athletes from senior high school in Magelang Regency. All athletes have completed and agreed to participate by full informed consent. Research procedures were divided into four stages, and there were: Preliminary studies, Preparation of research instruments, Data retrieval, and Data analysis. Recommendations and suggestions were also provided to supplement the research results.

The method section must be short, concise, and precise but sufficient. He explained that research methods, implementation procedures, tools, materials, or instruments must be well explained, but not in the form of theory. If deemed necessary, there is an appendix regarding the instrument lattice or the piece of material used. If there are statistical formulas that are used as part of a method, formulas that are commonly used do not need to be written. For example, researchers set specific conditions to collect

and analyze data explained in the section on this method. This section is written for a maximum of 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the article body.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the study results, 20 respondents obtained data about the perceptions and interests of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency.

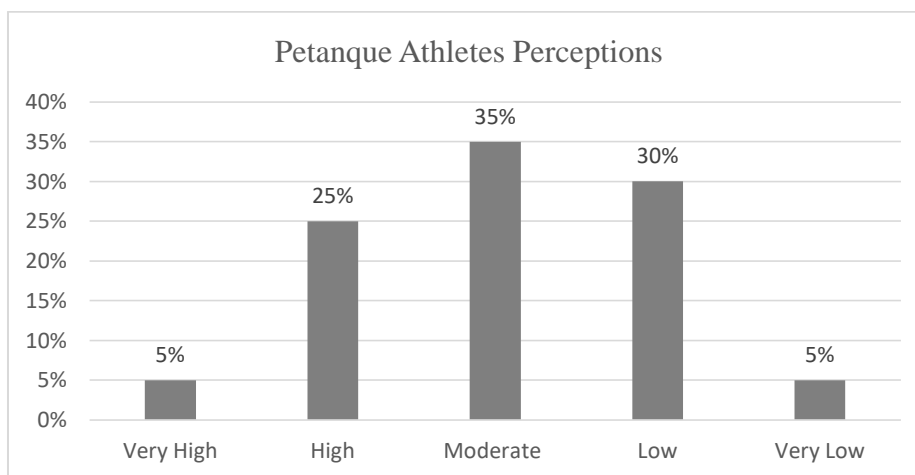


Figure 1. Graph of Petanque Athlete's Perception

Based on Figure 1 about the perception of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency found that the result in the Moderate category by 35%. Athletes' perceptions with Very High categories were 5%, High categories were 25%, Low categories were 30%, and Very Low categories were 5%.

These findings stated that high school students perceive that petanque still has to convince the players that it allows players to

be used as a forum for matches that can bring achievements not only at the local level but also at the international level.

Perceptions of petanque players also impact interest in petanque either personally or as a guarantee to take a career to a higher level than just as an athlete. Figure 2 explains that the interest of petanque athletes in the Magelang Regency is in the Low average category of 45%. While the interest of

athletes in the Very High category was 10%, Moderate category was 25%.
the High category was 20%, and the

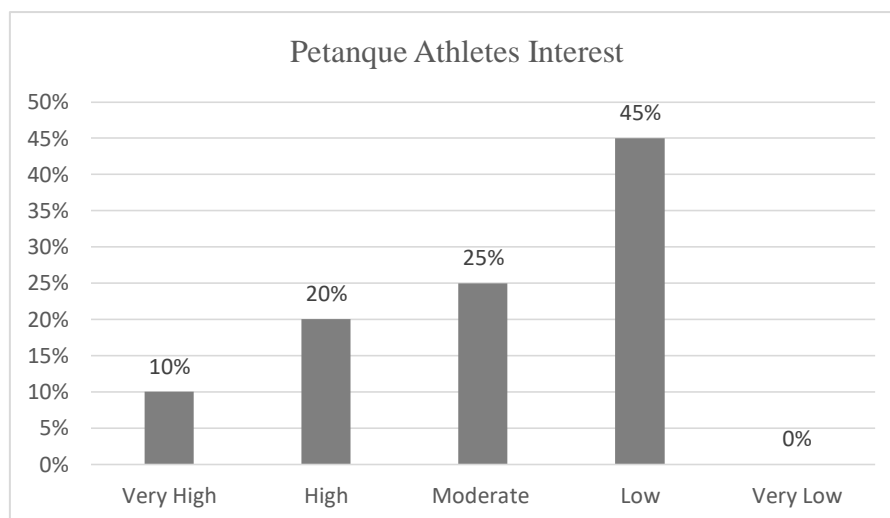


Figure 2. Graph of Petanque Athlete's Interest

Discussion

The results showed that the athletes' perceptions of Magelang Regency were in the Moderate category and tended to be in a Low category. Petanque athletes in Magelang Regency had a medium category perception of 35%. In addition, petanque athletes in Magelang Regency perceive 30% in the low category. This is due to the poor perception of athletes in learning petanque and getting information in terms of techniques and tactics, training methods, and management. The data results stated that petanque was a sport that is still in the development of information to the community because this sport is classified as a new sport, so it takes stages of socialization to the public and students.

The application in sharing information and joint training to reach the championship gradually from the regions to the national level still requires

a long time, especially in Magelang, so there was a need for coordination in deep to sharing of information, especially with the regions and national, to achieve maximum achievement. Suppose the community and students have maximized their potential and participated in various official and unofficial championships. In that case, the petanque event in Magelang Regency can develop and compete with other sports. More attention was needed from the management and the community to advance petanque achievement in Magelang Regency because socialization for students, educators, and the community still needs to be encouraged. Awareness between managers and trainers to work with sports activists, such as sports teachers, through the education office to provide socialization was needed. After that, the teacher will provide petanque learning to their students. This was corroborated by previous research by Priyadi (2015) about the perception of VIII grade

students of SMPN 5 Sleman on the learning process of physical education and sports with the curriculum 2013. The result found that internal and external factors influenced perception. Internal factors consist of students, while external factors consist of teachers, learning methods, competencies, organizing, and infrastructure. This research agreed with the current study that achievement should be supported by the public, government, and sponsor to support petanque to progress and achievement.

This shows that the socialization of petanque sports in Magelang Regency has yet to be maximized to make people more interested in this sport. Motivation to participate in this sport needs to be improved (Albaitomi & Subagio, 2017) because to attract interest with good perception, it is necessary to hold discussions and socialize with the public. The opportunity to advance petanque is enormous because this sport often holds various championships it has a great chance of achievement. The low interest in sports was because Petanque is still a new sport, and some people need help understanding the rules and management system. Some petanque players in Magelang Regency participate in this sport to fill their leisure time or as a recreational sport, so their interest in achievement is only one of the primary goals. In addition, the socialization carried out by the branch manager has yet to be evenly distributed at the student level or the general public. The learning process and competent educators are the requirements for smooth learning (Panggraita et al., 2022; Saputra et al., 2022). The creativity of educators and student feedback is the basis for how the

relationship between public perception and the interest of a petanque player will last as long as possible and even bring in many new players who will join the petanque team.

Research by Dollah et. (2018) on a survey of student interest in futsal in SMAN 3 Palu revealed that this interest was influenced by two factors, namely intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factor is a sense of pleasure that arises within a person, while the extrinsic factor is a feeling of pleasure that arises because of an external impulse. This study found that joy arising from oneself was in the higher category by 54.67% compared to joy arising from outside at 51.33%. This study showed that self-interest was more important than outside interest. This also influences the interest of petanque athletes in their efforts to recognize and develop abilities to a higher level.

The athlete's concentration also influences the results of the petanque throw, where the athlete's focus and coordination contribute to the throws made to the iron ball that is thrown to get closer to the wooden ball (Agustina & Priambodo, 2017). Agustini, Nugraheni, & Maulana (2018) also stated that arm muscle strength is related to hand-eye coordination (Mudhalifa et al., 2018) to shooting accuracy petanque. This concept was the basis and must be believed by athletes that good coordination will produce good throwing results. Laksana et al. (2017) stated that the perception and interest of high school students towards petanque was the primary basis for recruiting athletes in each region. Support from the government and family was needed to motivate athletes to improve their

performance and achievements. Variations in training and the provision of Sutrisna, Asmawi, & Plana (2018) of psychological aspects (Sugihartono, 2007) can help athletes calm down and focus on the game. Athletes will feel calm if they are accustomed to field conditions and competitive experience so that athletes can quickly adjust to the field by studying several models of the opponent's game.

Someone interested in one sport is likely to excel, supported by several factors, including support from parents, the environment, facilities, and training programs (Irwan & Prasetyo, 2019). Athletes' motivation is needed to increase enthusiasm in training and competing (Kusuma, Bayu Aji, 2016; Widiyatmoko & Prabowo, 2018). Especially the physical performance during training and competing will be visible without significant differences in athletes. The support of parents, coaches, friends and the environment (Permana & Irwan, 2019) has a massive role in the practice of the field. Athletes have a goal to achieve not only during competition but also in daily training.

Encouragement and motivation carried out by coaches and administrators to improve the performance of petanque in Magelang Regency was needed. The trainers in Magelang Regency give direction and confidence to all athletes to continually train and work hard to achieve maximum results. While the management (Irwan, Sutaryono, et al., 2021; Irwan & Nurrachmad, 2019) supported the coaches and athletes to advance the petanque in Magelang Regency, provided facilities and infrastructure and gave rewards to athletes who got achievements in the

championships that were followed. The limitation of this study was that the participants were high school petanque athletes. Further research is expected to use elementary, junior, and senior high school participants. The data related to the motivation and mentality of athletes when playing petanque also needs to be added to improve the athlete's performance (Irwan et al., 2021; Irwan et al., 2021) when playing. Mentoring of athletes by coaches is the basis for the development and progress of athletes to be more accomplished. The athlete's ability can be measured from a continuous training process, and an evaluation from the coach regarding what has been done during the training process and the competition takes place. The limitation of this research is that it is only in Magelang and only uses data from interviews and questionnaires. In the future, the mental and motivational aspects of athletes need to be studied to find out the contribution from within the athletes themselves.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the perception of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency was included in the moderate category of 35%. At the same time, the interest level of petanque athletes in Magelang Regency is included in the low category of 45%. The perception in high school students is that petanque is a recreational sport that can be accomplished. At the same time, the interest in petanque in Magelang is based on the training environment and atmosphere brought by the previous senior athletes who are now training. Further research is expected to determine athletes' motivation and mentality in playing petanque.

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