
SPORTICA: Journal of Sport Science and Physical Education



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International

STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN FUTSAL GAMES AT SMPN SATAP NGADU MBOLU NTT

^{1*}Nedin Kurniawan, ²Andi Gilang Permadi, ³Erni Fitriatun

¹²³ Pendidikan Jasmani, Universitas Pendidikan Mandalika.

*Corresponding Author e-mail: nedinkurniawan00@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by the lack of interest and knowledge of students to learn strategies and tactics in playing futsal. This study aims to determine how high the level of knowledge of students about strategies and tactics in playing futsal in students who take part in extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu. This research is a descriptive reserch. The method used is surveys. Data collection techniques use true or false tests. The population in this study was students who participated in futsal extracurricular activities in the school year 20 23/20 24 totaling 30 students, which were taken using total sampling techniques. Data analysis techniques using quantitative descriptive analysis presented in percentage form The results showed that students' level of knowledge about strategies in playing futsal in students who participated in extracurricular activities at SMPN. Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the "very low" category of 0.00% (0 students), "low" of 2 7.00% (8 students), "medium" of 43.00% (1 3 students), "high" of 2 7.00% (8 students), and "very high" of 3.00% (1 student). The results showed that the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal in students who participated in extracurricular activities at SMPN. Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the " very low" category of 3.00% (1 student), "low" of 20.00% (6 students), "medium" of 57.00% (1 7 students), "high" of 13.00% (4 students), and "very high "of 7.00% (2 students).

Keyword: level of knowledge, strategy, tactics, playing futsal

INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important factor in human life because with education, humans are expected to develop knowledge, skills, and creativity. Success in the field of education is largely determined by the success of the learning process. The learning process is a series of interactions between humans, namely those who teach and what is commonly called the person being taught or students. Through education, humans are expected to no longer act and behave instinctively, but already use reason, intellect, and abilities

(Nursalim et al., 2007). Physical Education provided in schools aims to develop aspects of health, physical fitness, critical thinking skills, emotional stability, social skills, reasoning, and moral actions through physical activities and sports. The sports learning is held in schools in accordance with the targets of physical fitness development and development carried out by the government, where the target is all levels of society in Indonesia, including students from elementary to high school levels.

The role of physical education teachers and coaches in futsal activities is crucial for students' understanding of strategy and tactics. Maximum results in futsal can be achieved if students understand the tactics and strategies used. Coaching from physical education teachers and coaches regarding futsal playing tactics and strategies is very necessary, and this coaching must be carried out intensively.

Strategy in a futsal game is an effort to develop thinking skills, creativity, and improvisation (Lhaksana and Pardosi 2008; Hasibuan 2016) to determine the best alternative when solving problems faced in a match effectively, efficiently, and productively in terms of obtaining maximum results, namely victory in a match. Futsal game strategy can be described through the position and function of each player (Sukmawarti, Akbar, and Doewes 2018; Paranoan and Prastya 2019) according to the conditions during the match. And as for the tactics section, according to Clive Gifford (2007), tactics are the way of playing chosen by the team in the match, and also their plan to win the match. Tactics can include the use of special methods such as corner kicks and free kicks, which can be practiced in training or guarding dangerous opposing players during the match. From this understanding, it can be understood that tactics in the game will provide instructions for being able to win the match.

Based on the explanation of the strategy and tactics theory above, the facts obtained in the field from the results of initial observations found that the level of student knowledge regarding strategy and tactics in playing futsal was influenced by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are the lack of student interest in learning strategy and tactics in playing futsal; usually,, students are too lazy to do so. Students only rely on existing skills and do not try to improve their skills in playing futsal. External factors in this problem are due to the lack of support from the school in guiding students regarding strategies and tactics used in playing futsal.

Although the training program that was arranged was good, with the initial meeting program informing students about the rules that apply in the game of futsal, how to dress appropriately in playing futsal, followed by a physical and fitness test to see the level of physical ability of students, then improving physical interspersed with games that make students happy and not bored. Physically felt sufficient, the program

continued by improving basic technical skills in playing futsal and games that enable students to play sportively. Students were then taught strategies and tactics in playing futsal. This futsal activity was carried out once a week on every Friday after teaching and learning activities because the field was used every day, alternating with other activities at school. Students then had their own initiative by adding a portion of training outside of school at a futsal field rental place. According to Wawan and Dewi (2010), several factors influence a person's knowledge, namely: 1) Education, 2) Occupation, 3) Age, 4) Environment, and 5) Socio-Culture.

Based on the results of observations during the observation, it was found that the results obtained by students when participating in the inter-school futsal tournament were not optimal. Students who participated in futsal activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu had good skills, as evidenced by the selection of players representing the sub-district, where several of these students were able to qualify at the sub-district and district levels. However, the results obtained during the inter-school futsal tournament were not always optimal. This happened because the level of student knowledge regarding strategies and tactics in playing futsal to achieve a victory had not been understood and instilled properly and optimally. Students' awareness of the usefulness of strategies and tactics in playing futsal that can support the quality of the futsal game was not yet possessed by each student. Basically, knowledge about strategies and tactics to achieve victory must be known and implemented by players so that goals can be achieved and maximum results can be achieved.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research in a descriptive research format, which the author entitled "Students' Level of Knowledge About Strategy and Tactics in Playing Futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative descriptive study. According to Sugiyono (2007), descriptive research is used to describe or depict collected data as it is. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular participants regarding strategies and tactics in playing futsal, which refers to the knowledge of participants who participate in extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu. The method used in this study is a survey method and data collection techniques using a true-false test. (Sugiyono 2007 in the UNY Library Barn EJournal. 2018: Intang Lindu Aji Kurniawan).

Population and Sample

Knowledge of the research population is fundamental to any research. The population is the entire research subject (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006). In this study, the population consisted of 30 students from grades VII and VIII participating in futsal at

SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu. The population consisted of 17 students from grade VII and 13 from grade VIII.

Research Instruments

Arikunto (2006) states that a research instrument is a tool or facility used by researchers to collect data to make their work easier and produce better results, meaning they are more accurate, complete, and systematic, making them easier to process. In this study, the test used was a true-false choice question. The assessment in this test instrument was that a correct answer was given a score of 1, and an incorrect answer was given a score of 0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research data description serves to facilitate the research conducted. The research data description covers the level of strategic and tactical knowledge among futsal players at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT, as follows:

When displayed in the form of a frequency distribution, the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal among students who participate in extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is presented in Table 16 as follows:

Table1. Frequency Distribution of Students' Knowledge Levels About Strategy and Tactics in Playing Futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT

HASIL DISTRIBUSI FREKUENSI			
INTERVAL	KATEGORI	PERSENTASE	FREKUENSI
0 - 20	Sangat Rendah	3%	1
21 - 40	Rendah	7%	2
41 - 60	Sedang	67%	20
61 - 80	Tinggi	10%	3
81 - 100	Sangat Tinggi	13%	4
TOTAL		100%	30

If depicted in the form of a bar chart, the results of the research on the level of students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT can be seen as follows:

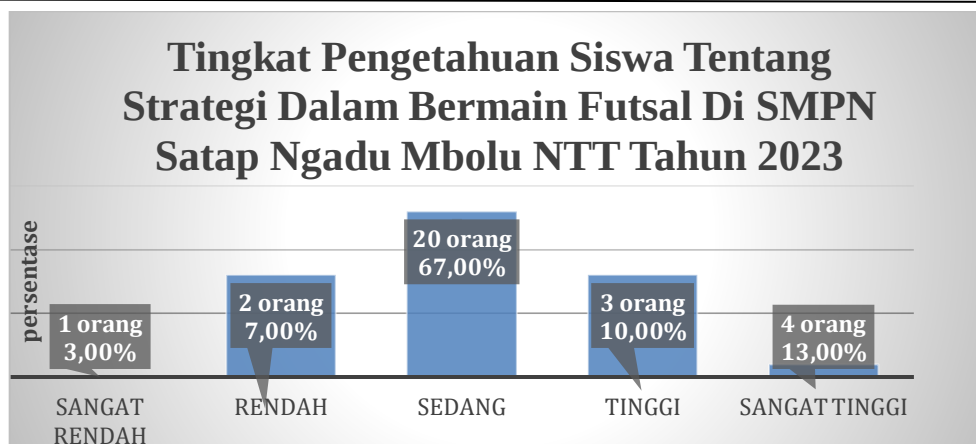


Figure. 1 Chart of Students' Knowledge Level About Strategy and Tactics in Playing Futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT

Based on table 4.15 and figure 4.10 above, it shows that the level of students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal in students who participated in futsal extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the category of "very low" at 3.00% (1 student), "low" at 7.00% (2 students), "moderate" at 67.00% (20 students), "high" at 10.00% (3 students), and "very high" at 13.00% (4 students). Based on the average value, which is 57, the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal in students who participated in futsal extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the "moderate" category.

This study aims to determine the level of students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT in 2023, which is in the category of "very low" at 3.00% (1 student), "low" at 7.00% (2 students), "moderate" at 67.00% (20 students), "high" at 10.00% (3 students), and "very high" at 13.00% (4 students). Based on the average value, which is 57, the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal in students who participate in futsal extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the "moderate" category. where students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal is in the "moderate" category.

Instrument Validity Test Results

The instrument trial was conducted with 30 students as research subjects, based on the results of the reliability trial of 54 questions with the help of SPSS, 18 valid results were obtained from 54 questions. Because $r_{count} > r_{table}$ according to the formula if $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then the question is declared valid, if $r_{count} < r_{table}$ then the question is declared invalid, so that only 18 questions are suitable for use to be explained to students of SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT, the following data are the results of the reliability trial:

Table.2 Instrument Reliability Test Results

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	30	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	30	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Tabel 3.6 Reliabilitas Statistik

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	.658
		N of Items	9 ^a
	Part 2	Value	.698
		N of Items	9 ^b
	Total N of Items		18
	Correlation Between Forms		.538
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		.700
	Unequal Length		.700
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			.698

Table. 3 Valid questions about strategy and tactics

No	Soal strategi	Soal taktik	
1	1,2,6,	25,35,36	6
2	11,12,15	39,40,46	6
3	19,21,23	47,50,52	6
Total	9	9	18

Based on the results of the review, the researchers received feedback that the questions were appropriate, but the number of questions was reduced from 54 to 18. After the trial, the 18 valid questions were used and were ready to be distributed to students participating in the futsal extracurricular activity at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu, NTT.

Table. 4 Actual Assessment Instrument Grid

The Level of Knowledge of Futsal Extracurricular Participants at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT Regarding Strategy and Tactics in Playing Futsal

Level Clarification		Strategy	Tactics	
Knowledge	Define:	1	4	6
	Describe:	2	5	6
	Stated:	3	6	6
Understanding	Guess:	7	10	6
	Maintain:	8	11	6
	To conclude:	9	12	6
Application	Change:	13	16	6
	Prepare:	14	17	6
	Use:	15	18	6
TOTAL		9	9	18

After the researcher has compiled the questions, the next step is to refer them to individuals or parties deemed to have theoretical expertise relevant to the research title. The individuals used are: (P. Muhammad Yusuf, M.Pd), who is one of the lecturers at the Faculty of Sports Science and Public Health in holding the futsal course.

Berdasarkan hasil reter peneliti mendapatkan masukan, soal sudah sesuai hanya saja jumlah soal di kurangi 36 butir soal, yang sebelumnya 54 butir soal. Kemudian soal yang digunakan setelah diuji coba yaitu 18 butir soal yang valid dan siap dibagikan pada siswa yang mengikuti kegiatan ekstrakurikuler futsal di SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT.

Based on the review results, the researchers received feedback that the questions were appropriate, but the number of questions was reduced to 36, down from the previous 54. After the trial, 18 valid questions were used, ready to be distributed to students participating in the futsal extracurricular activity at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu, NTT, in 2023.

Table 5Instrument Validity Results

No Question	Correlation Percentage	Value That	Conclusion	Interpretation
1	0.339	0.067	Valid	Low

2	0.609	0.000	Valid	Very high
3	0.360	0.050	Valid	Low
4	0.312	0.093	Valid	Low
5	0.324	0.081	Valid	Low
6	0.420	0.021	Valid	Currently
7	0.331	0.074	Valid	Low
8	0.413	0.028	Valid	Currently
9	0.328	0.077	Valid	Low
10	0.328	0.077	Valid	Low
11	0.410	0.025	Valid	Currently
12	0.490	0.006	Valid	Very high
13	0.356	0.054	Valid	Low
14	0.384	0.036	Valid	Low
15	0.503	0.005	Valid	Very high
16	0.476	0.008	Valid	Currently
17	0.479	0.007	Valid	Very high
18	0.449	0.013	Valid	Currently

Table. 6 Instrument Reliability Test Results

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	30	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	30	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table 7. Statistical Reliability

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	.658
		N of Items	9 ^a
	Part 2	Value	.698
		N of Items	9 ^b
		Total N of Items	

Correlation Between Forms	.538
Spearman-Brown Equal Length	.700
Coefficient Unequal Length	.700
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient	.698

This study aims to determine the level of students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT in 2023, which is in the category of "very low" at 3.00% (1 student), "low" at 7.00% (2 students), "moderate" at 67.00% (20 students), "high" at 10.00% (3 students), and "very high" at 13.00% (4 students). Based on the average value, which is 57, the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal in students who participate in futsal extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the "moderate" category. where students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal is in the "moderate" category.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of students' knowledge about strategies and tactics in playing futsal at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu NTT is in the category of "very low" at 3.00% (1 student), "low" at 7.00% (2 students), "moderate" at 67.00% (20 students), "high" at 10.00% (3 students), and "very high" at 13.00% (4 students). Based on the average value, which is 57, the level of students' knowledge about tactics in playing futsal in students who participate in futsal extracurricular activities at SMPN Satap Ngadu Mbolu is in the "moderate" category.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Arikunto, Suharismi. (2007). *Prosedur Penelitian, Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rinneka Cipta.
- Wawan dan Dewi M. (2010). *Teori & Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, Dan Perilaku Manusia*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
- Damayanti. (2014). *Tingkat pengetahuan mahasiswa PKS PGSD Pendidikan Jasmani FIK UNY terhadap internet untuk mendukung perkuliahan*. Skripsi, sarjana tidak di terbitkan. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.
- Djoko Pekik Irianto. (2002). *Dasar Kepelatihan*. Yogjakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

- Eka Sapri Alviyanto. (2013). Taktik Olahraga. Diakses dari <http://sepriblog.blogspot.com/2009/11/taktik-olahraga.html>. Pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2013, Jam 19.56 WIB.
- Firmansyah & Rahayu. (2016). Analisis Keterampilan Bermain Futsal Peserta Ekstrakurikuler Futsal Putra Di Smp Negeri 21 Malang, Bravo's Jurnal Volume 4 No. 1 Tahun 2016
- Gifford, Clive. (2007) Keterampilan Sepak Bola. Intan Sejati: Klaten.
- Hadi, S. (1991). Analisis butir untuk instrumen angket, tes, dan skala nilai dengan BASICA. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Halim, S. (2009). 1 hari pintar main futsal. Yogyakarta: Media Presindo.
- Hasibuan, Muchtar Hendra. (2016). "Analisis Tactical Individual Defence (Block Dan Intercept) Tim Futsal Universitas Negeri Jakarta Pada Ugm Futsal Championship 2016." In, 1:240-46.
- Irianto, D.P. (2002). Dasar kepelatihan. Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- Jaya, A. (2008). Futsal: gaya hidup, peraturan, dan tips-tips permainan. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Timur.
- Kurniawan, I.L.A (2018). Tingkat Pengetahuan Siswa Tentang Strategi Dan Taktik Dalam Bermain Futsal Pada Siswa Yang Mengikuti Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Di Sma Negeri 1 Prambanan Tahun 2018. Skripsi, Sarjana. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.
- Kusuma. (2015). Tingkat pengetahuan atlet bulutangkis terhadap taktik dan strategi bermain bulutangkis di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Skripsi, sarjana tidak diterbitkan. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.
- Lhaksana, Justin, and Ishak H Pardosi. (2008). Inspirasi Dan Spirit Futsal. Raih Asa Sukses.
- Lhaksana, Justinus. (2011). Taktik & Strategi Futsal Modern. Jakarta: Be Champion.
- Muhaimin. (2009). Strategi belajar mengajar (penerapan dalam pembelajaran. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya.
- Murhananto. (2006). Dasar-dasar permainan futsal (Sesuai dengan Peraturan FIFA). Jakarta: PT.Kawan Pustaka.

- Poerwodarminto. (2005). Kamus umum bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Paranoan, Andri, and Ardi Nur Prastya. 2019. "Pengembangan Model Latihan Build Up Menyerang Pada Permainan Futsal." *Jurnal Ilmiah Sport Coaching and Education* 3, no. 1: 79-92.
- Slameto. (2010). Belajar dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Sugihartono. (2012). Psikologi pendidikan. Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- Sudijono, A. (2009). Pengantar evaluasi pendidikan. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Susworo D.M, Saryono, & Yudianto. (2009). Tes futsal FIK Jogja. *Jurnal Iptek dan Olahraga*. VOL. 11, No. 2.
- Sugiyono. (2007). Metode penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suryobroto, S. (2009). Psikologi pendidikan. Bandung: PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Sudijono, A. (2009). Pengantar evaluasi pendidikan. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sukmawarti, Ambar, Dhoni Akbar, And Muchsin Doewes. (2018). "Hubungan Somatotype Dan Passing Accuracy Pemain Futsal Afk Sukoharjo." *Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan* 8, No. 2: 50-56.
- Wirawan. (2009). Penyusunan instrumen tes keterampilan teknik futsal pada mahasiswa DKI Jakarta. Skripsi, sarjana tidak diterbitkan. Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta.
- Widiyono & Mudiono, (2020) Keterampilan Dasar Futsal Peserta Ektrakurikuler Di SMK Ma'arif 1 Kebumen Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020, *Jumora: Jurnal Moderasi Olahraga*, Vol. 01 No.01 2021.
- Zulkarnain. (2015). Tingkat pemahaman taktik dan strategi pemain unit kegiatan mahasiswa sepakbola Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta dalam bermain sepakbola. Skripsi, sarjana tidak di terbitkan. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.