Analysis Motivation Of Fighting Athletes Tarung Derajat Kaltim To Pon XX Papua

Didik Cahyono[1], Hamdiana[2], Muhammad Raihan[3]
[1,2,3] *Physical Education, Mulawarman* University

*Coresponding Author
Email : didikcahyono86@gmail.com*

Abstract
This study was motivated by Tarung Derajat Kaltim athletes who passed the PON entry, the authors found that in self-preparation there were fewer interesting exercises due to the absence of training partners during self-training at home. This study aims to find out the motivation of PON athletes fighting degrees towards the XX PAPUA 2021   PON this study is intended to find out how much intrinsic and extrinsic motivation PON athletes fight kaltim degrees. 6 athletes using saturated sampling with a sample of 6 athletes. . The data collection in this study used non-test techniques using questionnaires and documentation to find out the motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees. Measurement scale using Mahmud's likert scale (2011: 181) The results of the study using showed that the motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees is in the category either with the number of 4 athletes or 66.6%. Intrinsic Motivation pon athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim is in the good category with the number of 5 athletes 83.3%%. Extrinsic motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees is in the good category with the number of 4 athletes 66.6%

Keywords: Motivation, Athlete, Fighting Degrees, Pon

INTRODUCTION

The motivation of an athlete when participating in a match can be determined from how much psychological support received by the athlete. This support can be obtained from yourself, the coach and the family. Psychological support has a very important role in the process of achieving achievement. This is because, motivation greatly affects the performance and spirit of competing an athlete. If during the race the athlete is less motivated, it will get unsatisfactory results . At some level motivation plays a very important role so that the coach needs to do a way to increase the motivation of the athlete. one of the strategies to increase motivation is (1) set goals, (2) provide reinforcement or feedback, (3) create a pleasant atmosphere (Boyke Mulyana, 2013; Kang Rendy, 2010). Motivation to achieve is a substance, desire, desire of will and drive to create achievements both that have been achieved and others have achieved or perfection in carrying out tasks. The factors are associated with the theory of Sports Law No. 3 of 2005 there are several indicators or items regarding the factors of sports achievement, recreational sports, and educational sports.

Following sub-research factors, intrinsic motivation (motivation in the individual) has factors of knowledge, achievement, and stimulation while indicators include self-control, discipline, ability, self-awareness, concentration and purpose. While extrinsic motivation (motivation from outside the individual) has factors including awards, facilities and infrastructure, and the attention that there are indicators including prizes, praise, places to compete, match equipment and response (Arikunto 2003: 178). In November 2019, a Pre-PON qualification was held in Bandung, West Java. In this activity, KALTIM fighters managed to achieve several achievements, namely 1 gold medal, 2 silver medals and 3 bronze medals. Athletes who managed to get medals at the event became representatives of East Kalimantan at the 2021 XX PON Papua event.

However, the problem of life like a spinning wheel, more than one year more Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) made the whole world experience lockdown is no exception Indonesia, since the beginning of March 2020 until now the virus is still endemic (Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 Indonesia 2020) . One of the impacts that occurred was the existence of a new training pattern to Tarung Derajat Kaltim athletes participating in the XX Papua 2021 PON, during the preparation period , athletes were required to undergo training without face-to-face or the absence of a program.   Training centers meet and exercise independently at home due to the impact of social distancing during COVID-19. Based on information from Tarung Derajat Kaltim athletes who passed, the author found that in preparation independently there are less interesting exercises because there are no training partners during self-training at home, all of which are challenges for athletes who represent the team including Tarung athletes. Kaltim degree. therefore, researchers want to raise the title "Motivation Analysis of PON Athletes Tarung Derajat Kaltim Towards the XX PON Papua 2021"

RESEARCH METHODS

a.   Types of Research

This research is quantitative descriptive research with one variable without any comparison or relationship with another variable. Quantitative descriptive research methods are research methods designed to obtain information about the current state in real terms using survey-conducted data collection methods. Because researchers want to know the picture of motivation that Tarung Derajat Kaltim athletes have in participating in the XX PON in Papua 2021 objectively on the research object   by using data in the form of numbers to achieve research goals (Sugiyono 2019: 16).

b.   Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique   used in this study is through documentation and questionnaires or questionnaires to collect data from Tarung Derajat Kaltim athletes who participated in PON XX Papua 2021. The research will be conducted in June 2021. Because it is constrained by the Covid-19 pandemic, this research will be carried out at the home of each athlete.

c.   Measurement Scale

In this study, researchers used the likert scale as a measurement scale, the answer inside the questionnaire used a multilevel scale. The multilevel scale in this questionnaire uses a modification of the likert scale with 4 answer options, namely Strongly Agreed (SS) which is given a score of 4, Agree (S) is given a score of 3, Disagrees (TS) is given a score of 2, and Strongly Disagrees (STS) is given a score of 1 for positive statements. As for the negative statement of the assessment is Strongly Agreed (SS) with a score of 1, Agree (S) with a score of 2, Disagree (TS) with a score of 3, Strongly Disagree (STS) with a score of 4 (Sugiyono 2019: 147).

d.   Data Analysis Techniques

Data Analysis uses collected data analysis techniques to answer a problem posed in this study. The analysis of the data in this study is an interpretation of the findings, the researcher will display the results of the data based on the spread of questionnaires. The data that has been collected is corrected, to find out whether the expected data is complete or not, so that the

814

next step can be continued.

1. Mean is a group explanation technique based on the average value of the group. Mean is known by summing all the individual data in the group, then divided into the number of individuals contained in the group (Pramudjono 2013: 19)
   The average value is defined as follows:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i . F_i}{n}$$

Where Be Was Frequency Xi and $n = \sum x_i . F$,on the data that has been grouped, Xi declared the midpoint of class i.

2. Median is a group explanation technique based on the middle value of the data group that has been arranged from smallest to largest or vice versa from largest to smallest (Pramudjono 2013: 23).

   In general, the median (Me) for the data that has been grouped is formulated as follows:

$$\text{Median} = \text{Me} = L_{md} + p \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}n - F_d}{F_{md}} \right)$$

   Lmd   : lower limit of median class
   Fd   : cumulative frequency of classes below the Median Class
   Fmd   : median class frequency
   p   : interval class length
   n   : amount of data

3. The next mode is the mode abbreviated mo is a collection of values defined as the values that have the most frequency. Mode is a group explanation technique based on values that are popular or often appear in the group (Pramudjono 2013: 24).

$$\text{Modus} = \text{Mo} = L_{mo} + P \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right)$$

   L_{mo} : border below class median
   p   : interval class length
   a   : difference in frequency of mode class with class below
   b   : difference in frequency of mode class with class above

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Research results

The results of the research analysis of the motivation of PON athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON from the above results will be described as follows: The results of the study aim to present and analyze data on the motivation of PON athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim towards the XX PON Papua 2021. To get the overall data on the motivation of PON athletes fighting for Kaltim degrees, researchers used questionnaires as a tool to collect the main data given to 6 PON athlete respondents . fighting degrees Kaltim. The questionnaire given by the researcher contains a statement about motivation with 2 indicators, namely: Intrinsic Motivation and Extrinsic Motivation. The questionnaire used by besifat is closed because respondents only choose the answers that have been provided in the questionnaire.

Table 1.
Pon Tarung Derajat Kaltim Athlete Motivation Statistics *Towards the XX Papua 2021 PON*

Statistics	Shoes
Mean	*118.00*
Median	*118.00*
Mode	*118*
Standart Deviation	*4.195*
Range	*11*
Minimum	*111*
Maximum	*123*

(Source: Research Results Data 2021)

Based on data from SPSS Statistic 21.0 for windows above can be described the motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees towards the XX PON Papua 2021 with an average of 118.00, a middle value of 118.00, a value often appearing 118 and standard deviations of 4,195, while the highest score is 123 and the lowest score is 111. Based on the test results, it can be categorized as the motivation of PON athletes to fight the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON.

Table 2. Categorization of Statistical Description of Motivation of *PON Athletes Fighting Kaltim Degree Towards the XX PON Papua 2021.*

No	Score Range	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	119 > X	Very Good	1	16,7%
2	117 > X 119	Good	4	66,6%
3	116 > X > 117	Enough	0	0%
4	115 > X > 116	Not Good	0	0%
5	X < 115	Very Less Good	1	16,7%
Sum			6	100%

(Source: Research Results Data 2021)

Based on the table above, it can be known that the motivation of PON athletes fighting the kaltim degree towards the XX Papua 2021 PON is good with the most frequency considerations in the category either with 4 athletes or 66.6%. The motivation of PON athletes fighting the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON which is categorized as very good 1 athlete or 16.7%, either 4 athletes or 66.6%, enough 1 athlete or 16.7%, less good 0 athletes or 0%, very less good 0 athletes or 0%.

Here is an illustration graph of the motivation of PON athletes fighting the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON:
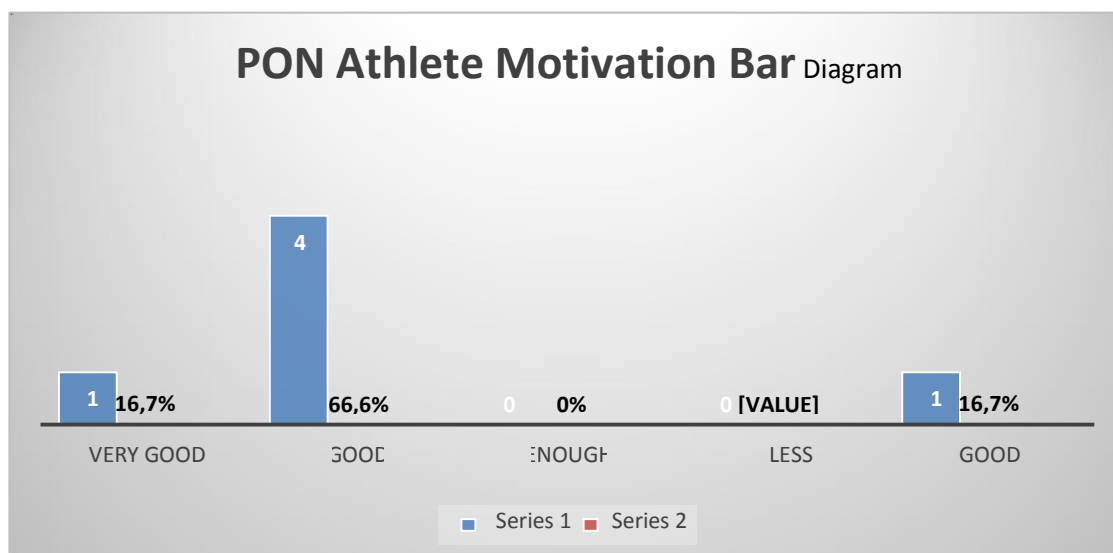

Figure 1. Motivation Rod Diagram *pon fighters fighting kaltim degrees towards the XX* PON *Papua 2021*

Discussion

This study aims to find out how much motivation PON athletes fight the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON. In taking data through the motivation research questionnaire pon athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim towards the XX PON Papua 2021 is divided into two sub-variables, namely intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. From the results of the analysis, it can be known that the motivation of PON athletes fighting the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON is good with the consideration of the frequency of 4 athletes or 66.6%. The motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees is very good 1 athlete or 16.7%. Either 4 athletes or 66.6%, enough 1 athlete or 16.7%, less good 0 athletes or 0%, very less good 0 athletes or 0%. The results of the analysis showed that the motivation of PON athletes to fight the kaltim degree towards the XX PAPUA 2021 PON was in a good level. This is evident because athletes have been selected from several cities / regencies throughout East Kalimantan, in carrying out training pon fighters always appear consistent and disciplined, as for the 4 PON athletes who have won previous PON events. This can trigger athletes to compete with confidence, determination, and champion spirit to be able to achieve better achievements than before.

Although previously athletes did independent training at home due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it was not an obstacle for athletes because athletes already have experience, high dedication, and good concentration so that athletes can understand the training programs provided, as well as the place to compete and match equipment is also adequate and fulfilled so that athletes have experience, high dedication, and concentration so that athletes can understand the training program provided, as well as the place to compete and match

817

equipment is also adequate and fulfilled so that athletes can understand the training program provided, as well as the place to compete and match equipment is also adequate and fulfilled so that athletes can understand the training program provided, as well as the place to compete and match equipment is also adequate and fulfilled so that athletes can understand the training program provided, as well as the place to compete and match equipment is also adequate and fulfilled so that athlete Athletes can focus more on competing, and also athletes can always control emotions when training athletes also feel themselves improved because of the training program that has been undertaken and already feel ready to train and compete. From this, coaches, managers, and administrators no longer need to worry about the motivation of PON athletes fighting degrees because they are in the good category and ready to compete. In terms of sub-variable comparison level between intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation, it will appear very good category results 1 to 0, Good 5 to 4, Enough 0 to 2, Less good 0 to 0, and Very Less Good 0 to 0. Then it can be concluded that from the results of intrinsic sub-variables with extrinsic motivation pon athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim towards the XX PON Papua 2021 is declared good. This means that from all respondents who answered questionnaires obtained a score that shows that the motivation from the inside and the motivation from outside the PON athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim is good.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been presented, it can be concluded that the motivation of PON athletes fighting the kaltim degree towards   the XX PON Papua 2021 is Both with the most frequency considerations are in the category either with 4 athletes or 66.6%. Motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees that are categorized as very good 1 athlete or 16.7%, either 4 athletes or 66.6%, Enough 1 Athlete or 16.7%, Less Good 0 athletes or 0%, and Very Less Good 0 athletes or 0%. On the intrinsic motivation of PON athletes fighting the degree of Kaltim is good with the consideration of the most frequency in the category either with 5 athletes or 83.3%.   Intrinsic motivation pon athletes fighting degrees Kaltim which is categorized as Very Good 1 athlete or 16.7%, Either 5 athletes or 83.3%, Enough 0 athletes or 0%, Less Good 0 athletes or 0%, Very Less Good 0 athletes or 0%. In the extrinsic motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees is good with the most frequency consideration in the category either with 4 athletes or 66.6%.

Extrinsic motivation of PON athletes fighting kaltim degrees that are categorized as very good 0 athletes or 0%, either 4 athletes or 66.6%, enough 2 athletes or 33.4%, less good 0 athletes or 0%, very less good 0 athletes or 0%.

REFERENCES

Eternal, A. R. 2018. "Study of Achievement Analysis of South Sulawesi Karate Athletes". pp. 1-20.

Arieputra, M. D.   2018. "Athlete Motivation to Participate in international level championships at FIK UNY students". Thesis. Yogyakarta State University

Chan, F. R and Aziz, I. 2020. "Motivation of Pencak Silat Athletes student training education center (PPLP)". Patriot Journal. Vol. 2, No. 1. pp. pp. 120-128.

Martaningtya, A. 2019. "Interest and Motivation of Junior Athletes in Participating in Tarung Derajat Training at Satlat Sekaresidenan Semarang in 2019". Thesis, Semarang State University.

Ponne, L. 2017. "Racing in the Turbulent Area of the National Sports Week (PON) IV in makassar city". Journal of Cultural Sciences. Vol. 12, No. 7. pp. 70-81.

Sugiyono. 2019. Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta

Cahyono, D. (2022). Model Pembelajaran Teknik Dasar Pencak Silat. In *Pena Persada* (1st ed.). CV. Pena Persada Banyumas Jawa Tengah.