

Student Motivation Survey in Participating in Woodball at SMP 13 Semarang

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to measure the motivational part of students participating in extracurricular activities at SMPN 13 Semarang. This study uses a survey research design, data obtained through a questionnaire given to 30 respondents. The results of this study indicate the motivational aspects of the students participating in the woodball extracurricular get the result that there are 8 students belonging to the very good category and 15 students belonging to the good category, and 7 students belonging to the sufficient category. The conclusions show that motivational indicators that have a major influence on extracurricular students are indicators of physiological and biological needs with a total percentage of 62.2%, indicators of a sense of security at 49.07%, indicators of self-actualization at 38.88%, indicators of social needs at 38.88 % and the indicator will award 15.27%.

Keywords: motivation, student, woodball

INTRODUCTION

Sport is an activity that involves muscles and physique which then from time to time these activities become sports and are even used as a way of healing in the health sector (Emandri Bumi Judi, 2021). Woodball sport was created in 1990 by Ming Hui Weng and Kuang Chu Young in Taiwan. In 2000, woodball began to grow rapidly in various countries in Asia. The Indonesian state has also played this sport since its arrival in 2006. Woodball soon became a sport that attracted a lot of interest from the Indonesian people thanks to its socialization in every region through schools and colleges in 2007 (Priagung, 2022). Anyone can do woodball with the right assistance and training. Woodball as a means to do physical activity and also easy to do (Wibowo, 2020).

SMP N 13 Semarang is one of the schools whose students have an interest in woodball. This interest is due to the extrinsic and intrinsic motivation possessed by students (Pratiwi, 2015). Students' interest in woodball was seen at the time of getting, where students succeeded in putting the ball into the goal (Kriswantoro, 2020). The development of equipment is also carried out by many woodball sports activists in order to attract motivation in doing woodball sports, including the development of drill getting tools to make it easier for the ball to enter the target. (Wicaksono et al., 2018).

Psychological factors are an important factor in the success of the game of woodball so that mental training is also needed in woodball practice (Tisna & Darmawan, 2020), besides that physical factors also affect woodball sports skills, arm muscle strength and hand eye coordination greatly affect mastery in playing woodball (Imaduddin, 2020).

Motivation in participating in sports activities, especially woodball sports, greatly influences the sustainability of the coaching carried out in the city of Semarang (Desmawati et al., 2018). With high motivation, it can increase the fighting power of athletes when practicing or competing. Motivation that appears in a person can be seen from several aspects, including; Physical and biological needs, the need for security, social needs, the need for appreciation, and the need for self-actualization (Wakitayanti & Hartono, 2021).

Based on the reality that occurred in the field, students who practiced woodball at SMP 13 Semarang experienced ups and downs. Data was taken at the time of initial observation, showing that as many as 65% of students did not practice according to the training schedule that had been prepared. This has an impact on the performance of the training results obtained. Over the past 2 years, there has been a decline in the achievements of students who practice woodball at SMP 13 Semarang.

METHOD

This type of research uses a quantitative research research design with the aim of testing existing hypotheses. This research is a quantitative descriptive study using survey methods and questionnaires. In this study the questionnaire or questionnaire used used the type of choice, namely: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The purpose of the descriptive in this study is a description or view of students' motivation and interest in doing woodball exercises at SMP N 13 Semarang

In this study, the population was all members of the woodball extracurricular at SMPN 13 Semarang. The sample in this study were all members of the woodball extracurricular at SMPN 13 Semarang.

Collecting data using the method of observation, interviews, questionnaires or questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis with a rating scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators and then used as a starting point for compiling instrument items in the form of statements or questions, answers and scoring for each instrument item presented in table 1.

Table 1. Score rating

Note	Value
strongly agree	4
agree	3
disagree	2
strongly disagree	1

The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive quantitative with percentages. Each indicator is calculated using a percentage formula

$$p = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Noted :

P = percentage

F = Frequency

N = number of subjects

Tabel 2. Score rating

Interval	criteria
15 – 24	Not enough
25 – 34	Not good
35 – 44	enough
45 – 54	Good
55 – 64	Vey Good

RESULTS

The research was conducted on all extracurricular members at SMPN 13 Semarang, there were 30 respondents. Then the researcher distributed a questionnaire containing 15 questions. The questions contained in the questionnaire are related to motivation. Apart from the questionnaire, the researcher also obtained data results from interviews with extracurricular managers. These questions aim to find out the answers from the respondents regarding the reasons for joining extracurricular activities.

The questionnaire distributed contains aspects of motivation and has 15 questions. The questionnaire created by the researcher was in the form of a checklist with 4 answer choices for each question item. In addition, these answers have different scores, namely a score of 4 for strongly agree answers, a score of 3 for agreeing answers, a score of 2 for disagreeing answers, and a score of 1 for strongly disagreeing answers. The results of the data obtained by the researcher are in the form of a score and the score will be listed in the table then the researcher will categorize the score and describe it in the form of a sentence in order to make it easier to understand the results.

Tabel 3. Data result

Code Member	Score Rating				Total
	SA	A	D	SD	
R-01	15	0	0	0	60
R-02	15	0	0	0	60
R-03	14	0	1	0	58
R-04	13	1	1	0	57
R-05	0	11	3	1	40
R-06	4	9	2	0	47
R-07	4	10	1	0	48
R-08	0	14	1	0	44
R-09	3	8	4	0	44
R-10	13	1	1	0	57
R-11	9	6	0	0	54
R-12	13	2	0	0	58
R-13	13	0	1	0	54
R-14	4	10	1	0	48
R-15	1	12	2	0	44
R-16	1	12	2	0	44
R-17	2	11	2	0	45
R-18	5	8	2	0	48
R-19	5	10	0	0	50
R-20	0	14	1	0	44
R-21	2	12	0	1	45
R-22	8	3	3	1	48
R-23	5	8	2	0	48
R-24	2	8	5	0	42
R-25	6	5	4	0	47
R-26	7	5	3	0	49
R-27	11	1	3	0	53
R-28	13	1	2	0	59
R-29	13	1	1	0	57
R-30	8	2	4	1	47

From the results of the data above, for the questionnaire table related to the motivational aspects of the students participating in the woodball extracurricular, it was found that there were 8 students belonging to the very good category and 15 students belonging to the good category, and 7 students belonging to the sufficient category. The way to find out the total score of the respondent is by calculating the score obtained multiplied by the score of the answer choices. Then to determine the category, namely by looking at the number of scores obtained by respondents and adjusting to the predetermined motivation category criteria.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, the motivational indicators that have a large influence on students participating in the woodball extracurricular at SMK 13 Semarang are indicators of physiological and biological needs, this is in line with statements from previous studies (Monika Rahmawati, 2020). In previous studies, the presentation of the results of physiological and biological needs was 82.25%, while the research studied had the largest percentage compared to other indicators. Then for the category in research (Emilia Gripa Ningsih, 2014) motivation and interest are included in the high category. However, in this study, motivation is included in the very good or high category, while interest is included in the good category. This is not yet relevant because this study has not shown the same category as previous studies. Next, on research (Monika Rahmawati, 2020) explains that the category of motivation is included in the high category with a total percentage of 65%, this explains that the motivation of previous research and this research has the same category, namely the high category with a percentage of 62.22%. according to research (Rudi & Hendrawan, 2019) motivation that is in line and has the largest number of percentages, namely physiological needs. In research (Muwaffa, 2022) explains that the motivational aspect is classified as high, this is in line with research conducted by researchers. In previous research, namely by (Majid, 2015) motivational indicators that have a very high category are indicators of physiological and biological needs. This is in accordance with research conducted by researchers. Intrinsic motivation is a motivation that has a big influence in his research. However, this is not in line with research conducted by researchers because in this study extrinsic motivation is an influential interest in research. Furthermore, the aspect of motivation that influences is extrinsic motivation. This is not in line with the research conducted because in this study the influential motivation is intrinsic motivation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the motivational aspect of 30 students shows that 8 students belong to the very good category and 15 students fall into the good category, and 7 students fall into the sufficient category. Motivational indicators that have a major influence on extracurricular students are indicators of physiological and biological needs with a total percentage of 62.2%, indicators of a sense of security at 49.07%, indicators of self-actualization at 38.88%, indicators of social needs at 38.88% and the indicator will award 15.27%.

Conflict of Interest

This reasearch no conflict of interest.

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