



## Survey of Shooting Accuracy Level and Foot Eye Coordination of Futsal Players of SMKN 3 Takalar

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine the level of shooting accuracy and eye-foot coordination of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar. This study is a quantitative descriptive study, which intends to describe or provide an overview of the level of shooting accuracy and eye-foot coordination of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar. The population in this study were 20 futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar and the sample of this study was all futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar. The data analysis technique in this study used Descriptive Test and Percentage Test. Based on data analysis, the results of the descriptive test of the level of shooting accuracy of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar obtained a minimum score of = 12, maximum score = 31, SUM = 225, range = 19, standard deviation = 5.259. The results of the descriptive test of the foot-eye coordination of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar obtained a minimum score of = 6, a maximum score of = 13, SUM = 100, range = 7, standard deviation of = 2.498. Based on the results of the percentage test of the shooting accuracy of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar, the results were obtained in the very good category, there were 0 people with a percentage of 0%, in the good category there were 1 person with a percentage of 8%, in the sufficient category there were 2 people with a percentage of 17%, in the less category there were 9 people with a percentage of 75% in the very less category there were 0 people with a percentage of 0%. The results of the percentage test of the foot-eye coordination test obtained results in the very good category, there were 3 people with a percentage of 25%, in the good category there were 3 people with a percentage of 25% in the low category there were 0 people with a percentage of 0% in the very low category there were 0 people with a percentage of 0%. Based on the results of the analysis above, it is concluded that the shooting accuracy level of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar is in the less category and the eye-foot coordination of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar is in the Medium category.

**Keywords:** accuracy, shooting, eye-foot coordination, futsal.

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### INTRODUCTION

Futsal in its original Spanish or Portuguese language is futbol and sala means "football" and "indoor" is a variant of the sport of football that was previously famous. Although futsal is a ball game played indoors, this game can be played outdoors depending on the situation and conditions. Futsal was created in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1930, by Juan Carlos Ceriani when the World Cup was held in Uruguay (Asmar Jaya, 2008: I). Futsal is a game sport that is quite popular almost all over the world including Indonesia. The game of futsal developed and entered Indonesia actually around 1998-1999, then in the 2000s the game of futsal began to be known to the public. The game of futsal began to develop with the increasing number of futsal clubs in Indonesia. This game is played by 5 people per team, unlike conventional football where the players are 11 people per team. The size of the field and the size of the ball are smaller than the size used in football. Futsal sports regulations are made by FIFA so that this game runs with fair play and also to avoid injuries.

Futsal is developing very rapidly, in 2010 Indonesia was able to hold futsal throughout Asia in Jakarta. The first Indonesian national team was born, along with the development of the community and the development of Futsal sports can be accepted by the wider community



throughout Indonesia. Many futsal communities or clubs have been established, in addition to many futsal matches being held.

Futsal is an invasion game activity played by five people against five people in a certain duration of time played on a field, goal and ball are relatively smaller than soccer games that require speed of movement, fun and easy to play and the winning team is the team that scores more goals into the opponent's goal (Saryono, 2008: 49). Futsal games provide benefits for the body's endurance system almost throughout the game, a player will run all over the field, almost without stopping. According to Irawan (2009: 22), there are several basic techniques in playing futsal, such as receiving (receiving the ball), shooting (kicking the ball into the goal), passing (passing) chipping (feeding the ball), heading (heading the ball) and dribbling (dribble the ball).

## **METHODS**

This research is included in the type of descriptive research. Descriptive research usually has two objectives, namely to determine the development of certain physical facilities or the frequency of occurrence of certain aspects of social phenomena, such as social interaction and others. This research is a quantitative descriptive research using the survey method. According to Sugiyono (2014: 12) states that "survey research is research conducted on large or small populations, but the data studied is data from samples taken from the population to find relative events, distributions, and relationships between sociological and psychological variables.

Research design is a plan that is carried out to facilitate the research process. In this study using a survey. In this study, a survey is interpreted as a tool or way or method in obtaining data with test techniques. In order to obtain objectives that are in accordance with what is expected, the use of research methods must be appropriate and directed at the research objectives.

The design of this study is cross-sectional, which aims to determine the level of kicking accuracy and ankle coordination in futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar. cross sectional is a study where variables are observed at the same time and only observed once and measurements are made on the subject variables at the time of the study Notoatmojo (2010).

The population in a study is a collection of individuals or research results that can be generalized. This is in line with what was expressed by Sugiyono (2014: 119) that "population is a generation area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn". The population in this study were futsal athletes at SMKN 3 Takalar. The population of the SMKN 3 Takalar futsal team was 20 respondents.

The definition of a sample according to Sugiyono (2014: 120) "a sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population". The characteristics of the sample must be representative of the characteristics of the population. In this study, the characteristics of the sample were futsal athletes at SMKN 3 Takalar. There are 20 samples with a male gender category aged 15-18 years.

According to Sugiono (2018), a research instrument is a tool used to measure phenomena or social experiences. Data collection instruments are tools selected and used by researchers in their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic and easier for them (Ridwan, 2015: 69). Data collection instruments are a series of questions or exercises used to measure the skills, knowledge, intelligence, abilities or talents of individuals or groups (Ridwan, 2015: 76).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The results of this study are in the form of data that is described to find out the picture of the level of shooting accuracy reviewed with the coordination of the feet of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar, the tests carried out are: kicking accuracy test and foot coordination test.

From the test results above, it will be described as follows:

1. Shooting accuracy level

Table 4.1 statistical description of the shooting accuracy level

Group	N	Range	Min	Max	Sum	Mean	SD
Shooting accuracy test	20	19	12	31	225	18.75	5.259

The results of the study on the shooting accuracy level of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar from 20 samples obtained a minimum score of = 12, maximum score = 31, sum = 225, mean = 18.75, standard deviation = 5.259. The description of the shooting accuracy of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar.

**Table 4.2** Description of the results of the study on the shooting accuracy level

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	42 – 50	Very Good	0	0%
2	31 – 40	Good	1	8%
3	21 – 30	Enough	2	17%
4	11 – 20	Less	9	75%
5	0 – 10	Very Less	0	0%

**Table 4.3** Statistical description of eye-foot coordination

Group	N	Range	Min	Max	Sum	Mean	SD
Eye-foot coordination	20	7	6	13	100	8.33	2.498

The results of the study of the eye-foot coordination test of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar from 20 samples obtained a minimum score of = 6, maximum score = 13, sum = 100, mean = 8.33, standard deviation = 2.498. The description of the eye-foot coordination of futsal players at SMKN 3 Takalar.

**Table 4.4** Description of the results of the study of the level of eye-foot coordination

No	Interval	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	>10	Very Good	3	25%
2	8 – 9	Good	3	25%
3	6 – 7	Enough	6	50%
4	5 – 4	Less	0	0%
5	<4	Very Less	0	0%

## CONCLUSION

1. The Shooting Accuracy Level of SMKN 3 Takalar futsal players is in the Less category.
2. The level of eye-foot coordination of SMKN 3 Takalar futsal players is in the Medium category..

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