

Giftedness Analysis Using Sport Search on Physical Education Learning for Elementary School Students in Surakarta City

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

sport search;
giftedness;
physical education;
elementary school

Article history:

Received 2022-06-17

Revised 2022-07-26

Accepted 2022-08-16

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the talents/giftedness possessed by elementary school students in Surakarta in 2022. The research used a descriptive method, with a survey technique of talent scouting of sports search model utilizing sports search software. The sample of this study amounted to 50 students, who were taken using the total sampling technique. The research instrument employed a talent scouting test of the sport search model. After the data were obtained, they were analyzed narratively to provide a more explicit meaning using the interactive analysis model by Miles and Huberman. The results revealed that 35 students (35%) had potential giftedness, 31 students (31%) were less talented, and 34 students (34%) were not gifted. Research suggestions are to train seriously for students with talent, to keep training by adding training for less gifted ones, and to keep training seriously by increasing speed, agility, and endurance training for those who are not gifted. In addition, the identification results of students with potential in sports are needed so that later, these students will succeed in the right training process and can accomplish high achievements to support the development and improvement of sports success in Surakarta City.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Talent/giftedness is an essential factor in attaining sports achievements, so in the development process, various talent tests must be carried out to see the dominant talents possessed by prospective athletes. Kusuma, Syafei, & Budi (2019) explained that talent is the primary factor determining the success

of athletes in reaching the peak of achievement in the sports field. Furthermore, Indarto et al. (2018) elucidated that peak performance can occur if the process of fostering sports talent is carried out properly based on the interests and talents of the athletes. Athletes who have talent according to the sport they are engaged in also have a greater opportunity to accomplish high achievements as desired. In addition, Mansur (2016: 2) revealed that the lagging national sports achievements with other Asian countries are one of the big problems for the nation to improve. It is due to obstacles in seeking and finding talented athletes.

In addition, Ratno & Nidyatama (2019) stated that sports coaching to produce excellent athletes requires a long time and needs to be supported with the right training methods. Therefore, sports talent identification programs must be conducted early to be trained according to their abilities. It aligns with Arifin et al.'s (2017) opinion that elementary school students are a source of assets to acquire potential and talented athletes. For this reason, it is very appropriate if the identification process of sports talent is carried out starting from the elementary school level.

Every day, school-age children will grow and develop through physical activity. The stimulation provided by adults will also affect children in the future (Sumarsono & Algiranto, 2019). Therefore, efforts are needed to facilitate children's growth and development through educational activities tailored to their interests, age, and needs. In this case, its application at the elementary school level is through physical education. Physical education is crucial in enhancing the human immune system and reducing the risk of disease and health conditions at present and in the future (Ainsworth BE, Li F., 2020). In addition, physical education is vital to enable students to be directly involved in various learning experiences through systematic physical activity, both playing and sports (Haryanti, 2021). Furthermore, quality physical education programs aim to guide children to be physically active for life (Dewi et al., 2021). Physical education can also aim to select students' talents to increase achievement.

Moreover, an increase in high achievement can be attained if there is a process of searching for potential athlete seeds, continuous coaching, and conducting sports talent analysis as an initial step to obtain talented athlete seeds. This sports talent scouting program needs to be done before early childhood does a training process oriented towards accomplishing high achievements. Kusnanik (2014: 147) also asserted that one of the causes of Indonesia's lagging sports achievements is the lack of attention to the search for talented athletes to regenerate athletes in the future.

According to Pambudi (2017), the identification of sporting talent is a way that can be done to identify potential in certain sports so that the identified talents of children can be channelled into achievement sports. One talent scouting method that can be carried out to determine a person's talent and suitability for sports is the sport search method. Using the sport search method, the right sports for children can be known, such as games, martial arts, accuracy, and measurable sports. Furqon (2000) also described the sports search method as a talent identification method consisting of ten test items, which aims to help children find their potential in sports tailored to their characteristics and potential.

On the other hand, Nuruddin (2012: 33) stated that the process of coaching and scouting talent is used to prepare long-term athletes. It means that a region/country basically has the opportunity to improve its sports performance optimally if it can carry out a gradual, tiered, and sustainable development and searching process. The talent scouting process is also the most important component in preparing athletes for the long term (the next ten years). For this reason, talent needs to be identified early so it can be properly nurtured to develop quality players/athletes (Pruna & Tribaldos, 2018). Identifying talented individuals and directing them to relevant sports is essential for success in sports achievement (Kaynar, 2019). Muhammad Afif (2017: 292) affirmed that peak achievements in a sport would be achieved by those who are talented and who, from a young age, have been able to meet the requirements demanded by a sport and participate in training systematically in the long term. Jacob et al. (2018) also stated that detecting and identifying athletes is vital for the athlete development process, such as the initial selection of athlete scouting and subsequent stages of the athlete development program.

Previous research has developed instruments for the identification of sports talent. The development of instruments is one of the steps to overcome the lack of maximum achievement by identifying sports

talent from an early age, which can be done by coaches, sports teachers at schools, and even parents, aiming to find the best seeds (Malik et al., 2020). Talent identification has also been carried out in research showing that the fifth-grade students at the State Elementary School in Ampel did not yet have students with potential in sports (Yulianto et al., 2019). The results of another study that identified sports talent in the fifth grade of elementary school revealed that the opportunity to get the most results was in the athletics sport - sprint running (Wahyudi, 2022). Meanwhile, the talent identification results at an elementary school in Rakam, Selong district, uncovered that diving/gymnastics, indoor cricket/table tennis, kungfu/cricket, and acrobatic sports could be fostered (Afrian & Hariadi, 2018). In addition, the research results on talent identification at public elementary schools throughout the Aikmel sub-district showed that the ranking of sports search data for the percentage of first place in the diving sport was 67.2% (Putri & Syarifodin, 2021). Through sports search, the identification results of talents of junior high school students in Semarang City have been proven to have various sports talents, but some of these potentials were not per the students' interests. Thus, this research's novelty is identifying talent in Surakarta City, where Surakarta City has the facilities and infrastructure for fostering student talent with adequate categories.

Therefore, this research is important since it can contribute to attaining the achievements of each region by coaching and scouting talents to prepare athletes for the future. In this case, coaching is an effort, action, and activity carried out efficiently and successfully to obtain better results. The formulation of this research is "How are the identification results of sports talent of elementary school students in Surakarta City?" For junior athletes, the goal of coaching is to create general and specific conditions to achieve maximum sports performance.

Based on the above background, there is a need for a study to analyze the sports talent of elementary school students to support the development and improvement of sports achievement in Surakarta City. The results of this study are expected to be used for practical purposes, and information regarding early childhood sports talent identification can serve as a basis for supporting coaching and improving sports achievement.

2. METHOD

This research is quantitative descriptive since this research aims to find out the talents of students in Surakarta City. According to Arikunto (2010: 98), descriptive research is non-hypothetical research, so the research steps do not formulate hypotheses. Meanwhile, the method used in this research was a descriptive method with a survey technique.

According to Sugiyono (2018: 80), the population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects with certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In the research on identifying sports talent, the population was sixth-grade elementary school students in Surakarta City. Furthermore, the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2015: 118). The sample in this study was 100 students using a "random sampling" sample, carried out randomly without regard to the strata in the population. The samples in this study were sixth-grade elementary school students in Surakarta City, with a total of six schools: SDN Jajar No. 73, SDN Bratan 1, SDN Kleco 1, SDN Dukuhan Kerten, SDN Mangkubumen No. 15, and SDN Tegalrejo, which were taken at random.

Instruments in the study to obtain data on the identification of sports talent used observation, tests, and documentation. Meanwhile, the tools used to obtain the data were observations and field notes. After getting the identification results of sports talent through observation, tests, and documentation, the next step was to identify the sports talent of each subject by conducting tests and measuring the talent guide of the sport search model.

Obtaining data from each of the variables related to this study was also carried out through observation, tests, recording documentation, and using tests and measurements of talent scouting models of sports search. In collecting data, the researchers employed observation techniques or direct observations in the field. Ali (2011) explained that observation is the process of collecting data through

careful and thorough observation. In this study, the observations were skill observations made by the sample using the Australian Sport Search method of sports talent test instrument (Australian Sports Search method procedure). Hamlets (2007) described ten tests that must be carried out, including 1) height, 2) sitting height, 3) weight, 4) arm length, 5) sprint 40 m, 6) agility, 7) Multi Stage Fitness Test (MFT), 8) coordination (throw catching the ball), 9) jump upright, and 10) basketball throw.

Then, data collection techniques are an important part of research because data analysis can give useful meaning in solving problems in research. The collected data were then analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques by presenting the data with tables, frequency distributions, line graphs, and bar graphs. The data analysis technique used was quantitative descriptive statistics. Sugiyono (2018: 147) states, "descriptive statistics are used to analyze data by describing the data collected as it is, without intending to make conclusions that apply to the general public or generalizations."

This research used the ex-post-facto descriptive method. Sugiyono (2016) explained that the ex-post-facto method is a type of research that does not have direct control over the variables. In the research on identifying sports talent, the population was sixth-grade elementary school students in Surakarta City. Meanwhile, the sample in this study was sixth-grade elementary school students in Surakarta City, with a total of six schools. The schools included SDN Jajar No. 73, SDN Bratan 1, SDN Kleco 1, SDN Dukuhan Kerten, SDN Mangkubumen No. 15, and SDN Tegalrejo, amounting to 100 students. In the process of collecting data in the field, the researchers employed direct observations in the field. Ali (2011) described observation as a data collection process carried out through careful and thorough watching. In this study, observations were made on the skills carried out by the sample, using the Australian sports search method of sports talent test instrument. Hamlets (2007) elucidated ten tasks to be done: 1) height, 2) sitting height, 3) weight, 4) arm length, 5) sprint of 40 m, 6) agility, 7) multistage fitness test (MFT), 8) coordination (throwing and catching the ball), 9) jump upright, and 10) basketball throw. After the data were obtained through observation, the data were processed and analyzed using statistical techniques to obtain research data. Data analysis utilized benchmark reference assessment from the giftedness test results conducted by the sample. Then, the student giftedness level and the appropriate type of sport in each sample were obtained.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The processing and analysis results of the sports giftedness identification of elementary school children in Surakarta City using the Australian sports search method are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Sports Giftedness Results in Elementary School Children in Surakarta City

The number of students	Category
35	Talented
31	Lack of talent
34	Not talented

Based on the table, out of 100 elementary school children studied for their sports giftedness level, 35 students (35%) had potential talent, 31 students (31%) were less talented, and 34 students (34%) were not gifted or did not have good talent in the sports field. The sports giftedness results in elementary school children in Surakarta City also uncovered the diversity of sports types owned by children, as can be seen in the following figure:

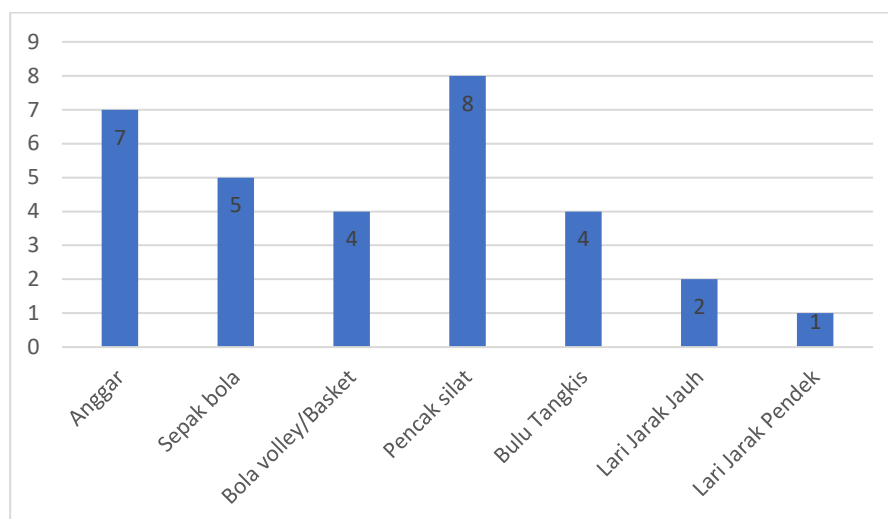


Figure 1. Giftedness Types of Elementary School Students in Surakarta City

These data indicate that elementary school-aged children in Surakarta City had a good enough talent in sports. It could happen because one factor of the proper long-term sports coaching program has not been implemented and is balanced with the implementation of early identification of sports talent. Ratno & Nidyatama (2019) explained that sports coaching to produce excellent athletes takes a long time and needs to be supported by appropriate training methods. Therefore, sports talent identification programs must be conducted early to be trained according to their abilities. Furthermore, Pambudi (2017) argued that talent identification in sports is a way that can be performed to identify potential in certain sports so that the identified talents of children can be channelled into achievement sports.

However, sports teachers often encountered obstacles in the field, i.e., no athletes could compete at the regency level. In addition, many children channelled their sports talents, not in place; only because they were happy with the sport, but they then coached and trained there. As a result, achieving the highest performance took a long time. Therefore, to maximize the gifted potential of children, physical education teachers, in collaboration with schools, offices, and other sports practitioners, must create physical education learning processes appropriate for the children's growth and development stage. Specifically, at the elementary school stage, children must be given materials to develop all their skills and creativity to have extensive movement experience as a provision for the next stage of age.

Furthermore, the results of this study demonstrate that it is necessary to guide each student so that students can participate in extracurricular activities or clubs according to their talents. In this case, sports search is an effective method to identify potential talents possessed by someone. This study's results can be used as input and information for physical education teachers, coaches, and students about their sports talents.

Physical education teachers, extracurricular or sports club coaches, and related agencies or institutions have an essential role in directing their students through sports coaching from an early age (Pratiwi, 2015:1688). Scouting talent as the right step or effort begins at school. It is as expressed by Aristanto (1990) that talented players can be found in (1) schools, (2) sports associations, (3) youth organizations, and (4) families. In this case, competent people in talent scouting (teachers, coaches, trainers, or parents) must be able to monitor the talents of their students. Yusuf Adisasmita and Aif Syarifudin (1996: 36) argued that "sports issues, talent scouting, and criteria for superior seeds are important elements to be understood and possessed by sports coaches and teachers to find superior children.

The aim of this study is that a person is said to be gifted in sports if he has an identity that can be raised and trained to lead to high-yielding success in sports. Moreover, an athlete in a sport has a golden phase or a different achievement age (Bompa and Carlo, 2019). Harre (1982) stated that sports

development carried out systematically, actively and prolongedly is expected to achieve good results. Therefore, identity is sought in a person to get maximum results.

In addition, scouting is the most important phase in the club's talent identification process (Reeves et al., 2019). Talent identification is useful for knowing the sporting opportunities of athletes' achievements so that coaches can provide the best sports advice for their athletes (Larkin et al., 2020). Also, basic skills in the potential of athletes make it a distinct advantage for them (Afif 2017). Regarding coaching in sports at an early age, elementary school children have a golden age (Iswati, Fauziah, and Rahmawati 2018), considering that the enthusiasm for learning in early childhood makes curiosity develop optimally in the future (Burhaein 2017). On the other hand, talent is influenced by biological and genetic factors, which are directly proportional to their learning and experience (Baker, Schorer, and Wattie 2017; Coutinho et al. 2014; Davids and Baker 2007; Howe, Davidson, and Sloboda 1998). Most scientists agree with these results (Epstein 2013; Gladwell 2008).

Moreover, the principles of talent scouting have been developed by several scouting experts and summarized by Reiger Salmela and Russel (1993), cited by Yuanita Nasution (2000) as follows: (1) Talent scouting must be seen as a process in the broad context of talent development; (2) Sports talent guidance is a long-term prediction of a child's sports achievement; (3) Talent scouting must take into account the specific demands of each sport; (4) Guiding sports talent is based on a multi-disciplinary approach due to sports performances influenced by many aspects; (5) Sports talent scouting must be able to determine the sports achievement determinants, which are influenced by heredity or innate; (6) Sports talent scouting must consider the dynamic aspects of sports performances due to the factors of age, growth, and training.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results on sports giftedness of elementary school children in Surakarta City, children had a good enough level, as evidenced by the number of gifted children, as many as 35. Based on the analysis results of sports talent using the Australian sports search method, most elementary school children had sports talent in the sports of martial arts, fencing, and football. These results indicate that Surakarta City has good potential to develop the three sports as superior sports to achieve high achievements at various championship levels at regional, provincial, national, and international levels. By identifying sports talents in elementary school children early, it is hoped that teachers, coaches, and sports practitioners can implement sports talent scouting programs to improve the quality of sports in Surakarta City. Since early childhood sports talent has been identified, the next step is to provide appropriate training patterns to support maximum talent development. This study has limitations in that the scope of research was still limited to one city of Surakarta and only took a random sample. The follow-up of this research needs to examine the talents possessed by students as a whole so that more gifted data can be captured to be followed up with scouting; thus, their potential can be maximized in achieving sports achievements.

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