

## DEVELOPMENT OF SHOOTING, CHIPPING, AND PHASSING SKILL TEST INSTRUMENTS FOR FUTSAL PLAYERS U-23 IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

Andri Arif Kustiawan<sup>1</sup>, M. Furqon Hidayatullah<sup>2</sup>, Sapta Kunta Purnama<sup>3</sup>, Fadilah Umar<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>234</sup>Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

**Keywords:**

Control Test, Dribbling Test, U-23  
Futsal

**\*Correspondence Address:**

[danasport03@gmail.com](mailto:danasport03@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Futsal is a sport similar to football. In football, all athletes usually reach eleven people, whereas in futsal, the athletes are only required to have five people. Futsal is a dynamic sport where athletes must move constantly, requiring good technical skills and determination. This study designed a measuring instrument for basic futsal skills tests for players aged 18-23 years to produce a form of basic futsal skills test through shooting, chipping, and passing tests. This study designed a measuring instrument for basic futsal skills tests for players aged 18-23 years to produce a form of basic futsal skills test by measuring test shooting, chipping tests, and passing tests. The research design used was development research with procedures for planning product development to be developed and developing initial product types/models for futsal players aged 18-23 years for PORPROV Surakarta futsal players as many as 15 players for small groups and 90 PORPROV futsal players for trials try a large group consisting of 6 districts namely Banyumas Regency, Klaten Regency, Kebumen Regency, Kendal Regency and Kudus Regency. They then tested the product skills test's validity, reliability, and norms. The results of the reliability test with the test-retest test or the correlation between the same groups for two trials showed consistent results with a calculated value above 0.70 so it can be said that a reliable or fixed measuring instrument will produce the same relative value even though it is carried out at the same time. Different. This study is constructing a reliable futsal playing skill test for players aged 18-23.

## INTRODUCTION

Sport has functions and benefits according to needs; sport itself is a series of regular and planned physical movements to maintain and improve movement abilities, which aim to maintain life and improve a person's quality of life. Apart from that, sport also increases the nation's ability to implement a sustainable development system.

Futsal is a sport that is based on several basic techniques. Futsal also has a goal like other sports, which is similar to the goal of football, namely putting the ball into the opponent's goal as a condition for getting a score. The sport of futsal forces a player to always

be ready to receive and give passes quickly when pressured by opposing players (Fahmi et al., 2019). Because the field is narrower and the number of players is smaller, this futsal sport requires playing dynamically (Eka & Darmawan, 2014). Sports skills tests help measure a person's mastery or skill in playing a sport by measuring the basic techniques of the game (Suntoda, 2009, p.15).

According to Morrow (2005, pp.7-9), sports skills tests are helpful for placement, diagnosis, prediction, motivation, ability, and program evaluation. Meanwhile, according to Wahjoedi (2001, p.19), the use of sports skills tests is useful for selection, diagnosis, placement, and measuring success. Sports skills tests can determine which group a player should be placed in. A player with the same test results will be placed in the same training group. Sports skills tests can diagnose a player's strengths and weaknesses. Trainers can discover deficiencies and the various reasons behind them so that it is easier to find ways to overcome them.

The game of futsal places more emphasis on ability (skills), so tactics and strategies are easy to apply in this game. Compared to football, futsal players must master game skills better. Mastery of playing skills requires regular and targeted coaching so that futsal players can play well. The coaching process requires measuring tools in the form of tests. Tests are a form of instrument used to carry out measurements (Mardapi, 2012, p.108).

According to Wahjoedi (2001, p.19), the use of sports skills tests is useful for selection, diagnosis, placement, and measuring success. Sports skills tests can determine which group a player should be placed in. A player with the same test results will be placed in the same training group. Sports skills tests can diagnose a player's strengths and weaknesses. Coaches can discover the shortcomings and the various reasons behind them so that finding ways to overcome them is more accessible. A good futsal player must be equipped with basic technical knowledge and skills because that is the starting point for a futsal player.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used is development research with procedures for planning product development to be developed and developing initial product types/models for futsal players aged 18-23 years in Surakarta and Karanganyar PORPROV futsal players, 15 players for small groups and 90 PORPROV futsal players for testing try a large group consisting of 6 districts, namely Banyumas Regency, Klaten Regency, Kebumen Regency, Kendal

Regency and Kudus Regency. Next, validity, reliability, and norm tests are carried out on the product skills test.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial test model product, which aims to measure basic futsal skills for U-23-year-old players that have been prepared, must be validated first by experts before being tested in the field. Validation was carried out by experts related to this research, such as experts in futsal sports. After making improvements based on input and suggestions from expert validators, product trials are carried out on a small scale and big scale.

Small-scale trials were conducted on 2 PORPROV futsal teams, each with 15 players aged 18-23 years, namely the Surakarta and Karanganyar Regency futsal teams. In comparison, large-scale trials were carried out by 90 players from 6 PORPROV teams, namely Banyumas Regency, Klaten Regency, Kebumen Regency, Kendal, Kudus Regency and Jepara Regency. Validity and reliability tests are carried out with the help of analysis on SPSS 25, using product-moment correlation and Cronbach alpha tests. These results show that from small-scale trials, the initial product is stated to have high validity and reliability in small groups, namely PORPROV Surakarta and Karanganyar futsal players.

These results show that the initial product was declared to have high validity and reliability in the PORPROV team for Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency from small-scale trials. For details, see Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Validity and Reliability Test on a Small Scale PORPROV Team Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency on Test Shooting.

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Shooting</i>				
1	Test	0.990	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.990	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
	Controls	0.979	0,000	Reliable

Table 1. above shows the results of product validity and reliability tests on a small scale for test shooting with a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from small-scale trials in the PORPROV team for Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency.

**Table 2.** Validity and Reliability Test on a small scale PORPROV Team Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency on Chipping Test

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Chipping</i>				
1	Test	0.994	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.992	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
	Controls	0.978	0,000	Reliable

Table 2. above shows the product validity and reliability test results on a small scale for the chipping test with a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from small-scale trials in the PORPROV team for Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency.

**Table 3.** Validity and Reliability Test on a Small Scale PORPROV Team Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency on Test Passing.

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Passing</i>				
1	Test	0.981	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.973	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
	<i>Passing</i>	0.947	0,000	Reliable

Table 3 above shows the results of the product validity and reliability test on a small scale for test passing with a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from small-scale trials in the PORPROV team for Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency.

The validity and reliability tests of shooting, chipping, and passing tests on a large scale, which have been tested on Central Java PORPROV players, can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.** Validity and Reliability Test on a large scale for the Central Java PORPROV Team in Test Shooting.

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Shooting</i>				
1	Test	0.988	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.986	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
	<i>Shooting</i>	0.971	0,000	Reliable

Table 4 above shows the results of product validity and reliability testing on a large scale for test shooting with a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from large-scale trials by the Central Java PORPROV team.

**Table 5.** The Central Java PORPROV Team did the validity and Reliability Test on a small scale in the Chipping Test.

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Chipping</i>				
1	Test	0.975	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.967	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
<i>Chipping</i>		0.935	0,000	Reliable

Table 5. above shows the results of the product validity and reliability test on a large scale for the chipping test with a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from large-scale trials by the Central Java PORPROV team.

**Table 6.** Validity and Reliability Test on a Small Scale for the Central Java PORPROV Team on Test Passing.

Product Moment Validity Test				
Test	Technique	R count	Probability	Information
<i>Passing</i>				
1	Test	0.989	0,000	Valid
2	Rates	0.989	0,000	Valid
Cronbach Alpha Reliability Test				
<i>Passing</i>		0.977	0,000	Reliable

Table 6. above shows the results of the product validity test on a large scale for test passing, which has a probability value of  $<0.05$ . These results show that the initial product was declared valid and reliable from large-scale trials by the Central Java PORPROV team. Validity and reliability results in small groups and large groups prove that the skills test has been proven to be valid (sahih) and reliable (steady) so that it can be interpreted that the product design for developing futsal techniques for U-23 players can be tested at a wider stage.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The basic futsal skills tests constructed in this research include shooting, chipping, and passing tests. The essential futsal skills instrument was declared valid and reliable as measured by the correlation coefficient between small-group and large-group trials (test-retest), showing a positive and significant correlation coefficient. So, the product design for developing futsal techniques for U-23 players can be tested at a wider stage.

For future researchers who will develop instrument models for shooting, chipping, and passing skills, it is best to disseminate the product for widespread use of the product. Researchers are expected to pay more attention to research objects and facilities when testing a test instrument because the level of ability of each sample and limited facilities will significantly influence the research results.

## REFERENCES

- Baker, J., Cote, J. & Abernethy, B. (2010). 'Journal of Applied Sport Psychology Sport-Specific Practice and the Development of Expert Decision-Making in Team Ball Sports,' *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 15(1 ), pp. 12–25.
- Rahmat Fahmi Ashari and Sapto Adi. 2019. Development of a Futsal Attacking Training Model Using the 3-1 Formation. *Journal of Sport Science and Health* Vol. 1(2), p. 110. University of Malang.
- Eka, G. and Darmawan, B. (2014). 'Tactical Training Method for Static Paired Passing and Passing While Moving on Basic Passing Control Technique Skills for Futsal Ball,' *E-Journal PKO*, 1(2), pp. 1–13
- Morrow et al. (2005). *Measurement and evaluation in human performance*. Champaign IL: Human Kinetics.
- Andi Suntoda S. (2009). *Testing, Measurement, and Evaluation in Sports*. Bandung: FPOK UPI
- Wahjoedi. (2001). *Foundations of physical education evaluation*. Jakarta: Grafindo Persada.
- Mardapi, D. (2012). *Yogyakarta education evaluation assessment measurements*: Nuha Medika.
- Amrollah Holidz, Heni Yuli Handayani, Khoirul Anwar.2022. Improving Futsal Game Shooting Skills for Men's Futsal Extracurricular Participants in SMA Negeri 1 Bangkalan Regency in 2022. *Scientific Journal of Mandala Education (JIMI)*. Vol.8, No.3, August 2022.p-ISSN:2442-9511,e-2656-5862. p.2540.