Available online at : http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/gjik
Gladi : Jurnal Ilmu Keolahragaan 13 (03) 2022, 330-346
Permalink/DOI: https://doi.org/10.21009/GJIK.125.08

THE EFFECT OF TRAINING MEDIA AND PLAY CONCENTRATION ON SHOOTING ACCURACY OF PETANQUE ACTIVITIES UNITS PADANG STATE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The problem is the low performance of Physical Education, Sports and Health teachers at SMP in Sungai Penuh City. This study aims to determine the effect of Professional Competence, Pedagogic Competence and Work Discipline on the Performance of Physical Education Teachers. This type of research was quantitative with a correlational research design. Sampling used a total sampling technique with a total of 28 people. Data was collected using tests for pedagogics and professionals, as well as work discipline and teacher performance using existing data. Data were analyzed by path analysis. The results of data analysis show that: (1) There was a direct effect between X_1 and Y of 15.8%. (2) There was a direct effect between X_2 and Y by 19% (3) There was a direct effect between X_3 and Y by 19.1%, (4) There was no direct effect between X_1 and X_2. (5) There was an indirect effect of X_1 on Y through 17.4%, (6) There was no indirect effect of X_2 on Y through X_3.

Keywords: Professional Competence; Pedagogics; Work Discipline; Teacher Performance

INTRODUCTION

The development of sports achievement certainly needs a place to accommodate the seeds of athletes who will later be socialized in various circles as an introduction to sports achievements that have great potential. Sports achievements will develop with good coaching. One of them is petanque sport. In addition, the development of petanque sports can be seen from the many arrangements that have begun to enter several provinces in Indonesia (Pelana, 2020). One of them is the management of petanque in West Sumatra Province which will join in 2021. Petanque is included in the sport of accuracy, in petanque sport has 11 the number that is officially contested, this makes the sport of petanque quite promising for achievement (Laksana et al., 2017).

In sports achievement there are two main goals, the first is to improve individual abilities, and the second is to achieve the desired target. good (Cahyono & Nurkholis, 2018). Petanque sport is a sport that requires a high level of concentration and technique, this can be seen from the main goal of its mechanics, which is to achieve maximum accuracy, meaning that an athlete must be able to throw a bosi according to a predetermined target by throwing with techniques and procedures. which is already in the rules of the game (Gracia, 2019).

Gilles, (2015) said that tactically, petanque is a simple game. Petanque is also a sport that can be played by all ages from young to old because in this sport it is not required to make difficult movements that require a lot of energy. Petanque games do not expend as much energy as other sports (Rosita, 2014). However, if you look at the activities during the match, the petanque game drains a lot of energy. After each match, athletes must pick up an iron ball that is thrown from various distances, starting from 6, 7, 8 and 9 meters. Then in order to get to the final, you have to go through several matches and the fact is that the petanque match is held in an open space which gives the sun a chance to sting the skin. that petanque has a tendency to experience minimal injury so that it will be safer to be played by small children and even people who are already elderly.

One of the benefits of playing petanque is that it contributes to the physical and mental well-being of those who practice it (Hernandez & DeLosFayosRuiz, 2009). In petanque sport, it can be considered as a static

sport, almost the same as archery, it does not really require too much movement activity and there is no body contact so that in this sport the risk of injury is minimal. However, petanque athletes need a number of physical conditions such as strength, endurance, balance, coordination and focus to keep performing optimally.

Iskandar et al., (2019) Shooting is a technique that aims to bring the opponent's metal ball away from the wooden ball (target ball). Shooting is the most important part of the petanque game. If in one team the athlete's shooting ability is weak, then the team will find it difficult to attack the opponent's ball to get the highest point. By shooting, you can add points (numbers) or you can make a series. In shooting, there are components that affect shooting, namely, ball grip, body position towards the target, arm length, coordination, concentration, and ball release.

Techniques in shooting need to be trained gradually but with good, directed techniques so that they will affect the mastery of good movement processes and will become automatic movements that are part of making shooting movements no longer making mistakes in terms of technique (Rasyono et al., 2020). Shooting is a type of throw to repel the opponent's boss from the target box, throwing the boss with the aim of hitting the target, namely the opponent's boss to keep away and the ball to make the game dead or the game over (Vernet, 2019).

Souef, (2015) Shooting is a technique of delivering the ball with the aim of keeping the opponent's iron ball away from the target box as far as possible. In the petanque game, there are three types of shooting: carreau, short shot, and ground shot. Hanief & Purnomo, (2019) including height, arm length, palm length, arm muscle strength, flexibility, balance, arm muscle power, strength, concentration and eye-hand coordination. Some of the components of the physical condition are efforts that can be increased when shooting so that the results to be achieved can be obtained optimally, physical condition is also one aspect that must be owned or fulfilled to achieve achievements.

Many factors determine the quality of training, one of which is the quality of the training program prepared by the coach. The coach must develop an exercise program.

According to the needs of each athlete because in petanque sports it is an individual sport and requires accuracy. To carry out an exercise program, the coach needs to compile training media based on literacy which is known to have many training media that can be done in the petanque sport. However, it is necessary to know which one is more effective and which one is more appropriate to produce a positive accuracy for the athletes, in this study the researchers tried to determine the level of effectiveness of each training medium, which will then be associated with the level of concentration playing the athletes.

In this study, cone training media and rope training models will be developed, these two training media are those that can be applied in petanque games because they are cones as auxiliary media and ropes as auxiliary media for forming imaginary lines. Bompa & Haff, (2019) stated that in general terms, the training model is an imitation of the original that contains a special part of a phenomenon being observed or investigated. It is also an isomorphous type of shadow (same as match shape).

Media cone training is an exercise carried out with media cones that are placed parallel to the width of 30 cm and put the target bossi between the cones with a throwing distance of 6 meters from the front of the circle to the target boss. The cone training media aims to train concentration and focus as well as the level of straightness of throwing to the target (Saddle, 2016). This model makes it easier for athletes to do shooting exercises because athletes will rely on cones that are placed parallel and put the target boss right between the cones.

Rope training media is an exercise that uses rope media as a basis or benchmark for throwing and at the end of the rope is placed the target boss with a throwing distance of 6 meters calculated from the length of the rope used. The rope training model aims to train the level of straight throws to the target and train the athlete's concentration and focus in shooting. This media makes it easier for athletes to shoot because athletes will make ropes as a basis or benchmark to improve shooting straightness towards the target boss.

Concentration in playing plays an important role in petanque sports,

especially in shooting numbers because if the athlete's concentration is reduced or disturbed in training or competition, it will cause problems because to produce as many scores as possible high concentration is also needed. Athletes who have concentration will be able to control the flow of positive and negative energy, such as athletes who are not able to manage various pressures that befall them, meaning that athletes do not have good concentration. According to Fanin, (2005) concentration focuses all energy and physical on the target. Therefore, concentration in the sport of petanque has an effect on shooting. Then with high concentration players are able to encourage themselves and their friends who are involved in the training session.

Then there are many factors that can affect shooting accuracy in petanque games. One of them is throwing characteristics, in the special petanque game the shooting number has 5 stations and each station has different obstacles and types of throws (Lubis, 2019). Thus the level of difficulty in shooting is higher when compared to pointing. In addition to requiring good shooting techniques, it also takes the mental and self-confidence of an athlete. Another factor that affects shooting accuracy is the lack of independent training carried out by athletes, then the lack of training models provided. So that the goal of getting a good concentration of playing against petanque players is not carried out optimally

METHODS

This study aims to see the effect of training media and playing concentration on the shooting accuracy of athletes in the petanque activity unit, Padang State University. This type of research uses an experimental method that uses a treatment by Level 2x2 design, which is a factorial design involving two factors. This study examines the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable and attribute/moderator variables, namely: cone training media and rope training media (A) as independent variables, shooting accuracy (Y) partially dependent variable (dependent variable), and playing concentration (B) as an attribute/moderator variable.

Each independent variable is classified into 2 (two). The independent variables were classified into two forms of exercise media (A), namely: cone training media (A1) and rope training media (A2). While the moderator variables are classified into two levels of

high playing concentration (B1) and low playing concentration (B2).

Table 1.
Design factorial 2x2

Konsentrasi bermain	Media latihan		
	Media latihan cone (A_1)	>	Media latihan tali (A_2)
Tinggi (B_1)	A1B1	>	A2B1
Rendah (B_2)	A1B2	<	A2B2

The population is the entire research subject. According to Sugiyono, (2015) Population is a generalization area consisting of subjects who have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population of this study were 16 athletes from the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Arikunto, 2010) stating that the sample is part or representative of the population being studied. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. Based on the two groups of athletes in each group there were 8 athletes with high playing concentration and 8 athletes with low concentration playing using ordinal pairing. The division of groups is based on the matching procedure by determining the order of rank 1-16. To balance in each group, subject matching ordinal pairing is used as follows:

Table 2.

Ordinal pairing technique

Kelompok 1	**Kelompok 2**
1	2
4	3
5	6
8	7
9	10
12	11
13	14
16	15

The data collection technique used in this study is a test to measure shooting accuracy in petanque athletes, playing concentration data is taken using a grid concentration test and shooting tests are taken from the results of shooting a petanque at a distance of 6 meters. This data is then continued with requirements testing, analysis of variance and analysis of variance data (ANAVA) 2 x 2.

Data obtained from the results of data collection analysis in stages in accordance with the objectives of the study. To analyze the data in this study is the Factorial by Level 2 x 2 design, according to Irianto, (2002) if the interaction of the two factors is not significant (accepting the null hypothesis), then there is no need to take further action (analysis). Then it was

strengthened by Ismail, Fajri (2018:295) in ANOVA with a 2 x 2 design, many main effect hypotheses could be proposed as many as 4 hypotheses. The requirements of the simple effect test can be carried out if in testing the interaction effect hypothesis it is found that there is an interaction or H_0 is rejected.

On the other hand, if the hypothesis testing of the interaction effect is concluded that there is no interaction or H0 is accepted, then the simple effect analysis test is recommended not to be carried out. Before the data was processed using the Anava analysis technique, the Anova requirements test was first carried out, namely the Normality test using Liliefors and the homogeneity test of variance using the Bartlet test with a significant level of = 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is no difference in the effect of cone training media and rope training media on shooting accuracy of athletes at the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit. There is no interaction between Cone Training Media, Rope Training Media and Play Concentration on Shooting Accuracy of Athletes in the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University.

Table 3.
Data for Concentration of Athletes in the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
7-9	7	44 %
10-12	3	19 %
13-15	4	25 %
16-18	0	0 %
19-21	2	13 %
	16	100 %

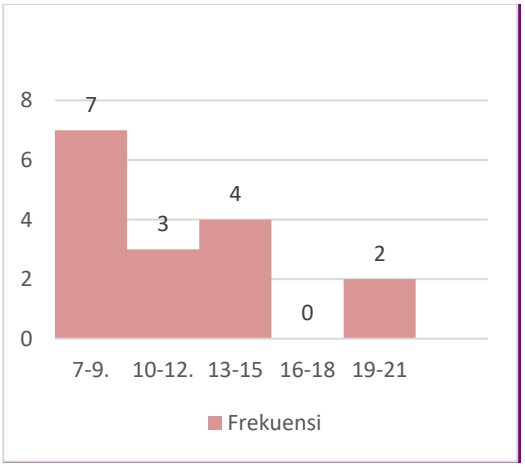

Figure 1. Graph of Data Concentration of Playing Athletes in the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University

In the measurement of the playing concentration test, it can be seen that as many as 7 athletes (44%) have concentration playing in the 7-9 interval class, 3 athletes (19%) have the concentration playing in the 10-12 interval class, 4 athletes (25%) have a concentration of playing in the interval class 13-15, 0 athletes (0%) have a concentration on playing in the interval

class 16-18, and 2 athletes (13%) have a concentration on playing in the interval class 19-21.

Table 4.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Test Data

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-23	11	69 %
24-27	5	31 %
28-31	0	0 %
32-35	0	0 %
36-39	0	0 %
	16	100 %

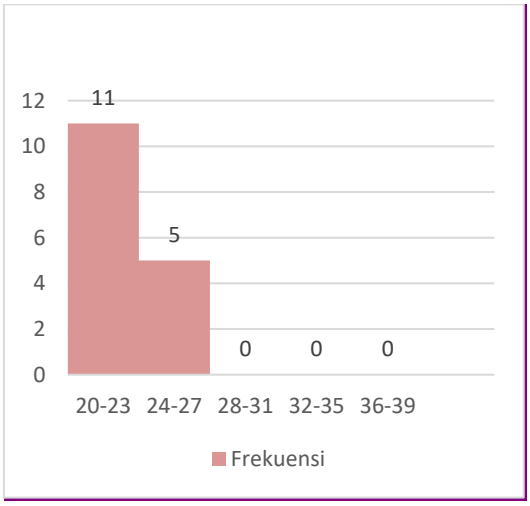

Figure 2. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Test Data

In the shooting accuracy test data, it can be seen that 11 athletes (69%) have shooting accuracy in the interval class 20-23, 5 athletes (31%) have shooting accuracy in the interval class 24-27, 0 athletes (0%) have shooting accuracy in the interval class 28-31, 0 athletes (0%) have shooting accuracy in the interval class 32-35 and 0 athletes (0%) have shooting accuracy in the interval class 36-39.

Table 5.
Distribution of shooting accuracy data in the Cone Exercise Media Group (A1)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	3	38 %
22-23	1	13 %
24-25	2	25 %
26-27	2	25 %
28-29	0	0 %
	8	100 %

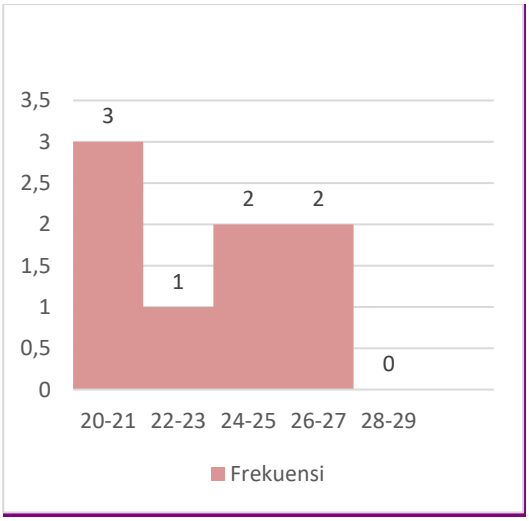

Figure 3. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Cone Training Media Group (A1)

In shooting accuracy data in the cone training group media, there are 3 people (38%) who have shooting accuracy in the interval class 20-21, 1 person (13%) has shooting accuracy in the interval class 22-23, 2 people (25%) have accuracy shooting at the interval class 24-25, 2 people (25%) had shooting accuracy in the interval class 26-27, and

0 people (0%) had shooting accuracy at the interval class 28-29.

Table 6.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Rope Training Media Group (A2)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	5	63 %
22-23	1	13 %
24-25	2	25%
26-27	0	0 %
28-29	0	0 %
	8	100 %

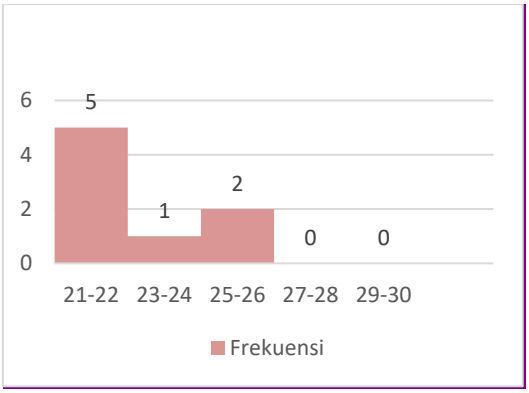

Figure 4. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Rope Training Media Group (A2)

On shooting accuracy data in the rope training media group, it can be seen that 5 people (63%) in the 20-21 interval class, 1 person (13%) in the 22-23 interval class, 2 people (25%) in the 24-25 interval class, 0 people (0%) in the 26-27 interval class and 0 people (0%) in the 28-29 interval class.

Table 7

Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Media Group with High Play Concentration Exercises (B1)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	3	38 %
22-23	1	13 %
24-25	2	25%
26-27	2	25%
28-29	0	0 %
	8	100 %

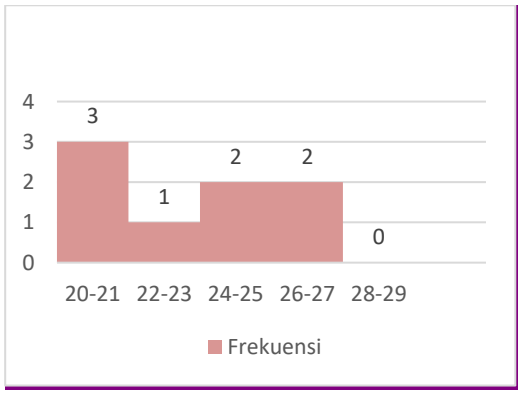

Figure 5. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Media Group with High Playing Concentration Exercises (B1)

In shooting accuracy data in the media group with high playing concentration training, it can be seen that 3 athletes (138%) in the 20-21 interval class, 1 athlete (13%) in the 22-23 interval class, 2 athletes (25%) in the 24-25 interval class, 2 athletes (25%) in the 26-27 interval class and 0 players (0%) in the 28-29 interval class.

Table 8.

Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Training Media Group with Low Playing Concentration (B2**)**

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	6	75 %
22-23	1	13 %
24-25	1	13 %

26-27	0	0 %
28-29	0	0 %
	8	100 %

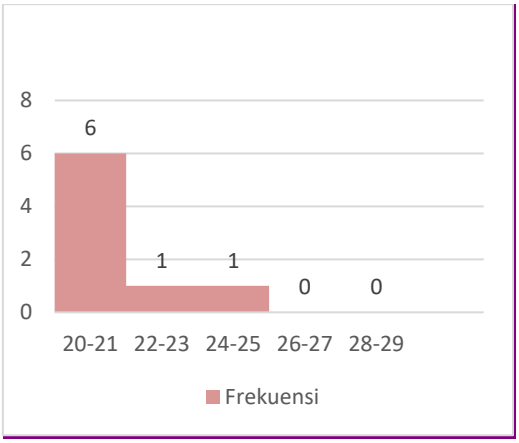

Figure 6. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Exercise Media Group with Low Playing Concentration (B2).

In shooting accuracy data in the training media group with low playing concentration, it can be seen that 6 athletes (75%) in the 20-21 interval class, 1 athlete (13%) in the 22-23 interval class, 1 athlete (13%) in the 24-25 interval class, 0 athletes (0%) in the 26-27 interval class and 0 players (0%) in the 28-29 interval class.

Table 9.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Cone Training Media Group with High Play Concentration (A1B1**)**

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	1	25 %
22-23	0	0 %
24-25	1	25%
26-27	2	50%
	4	100 %

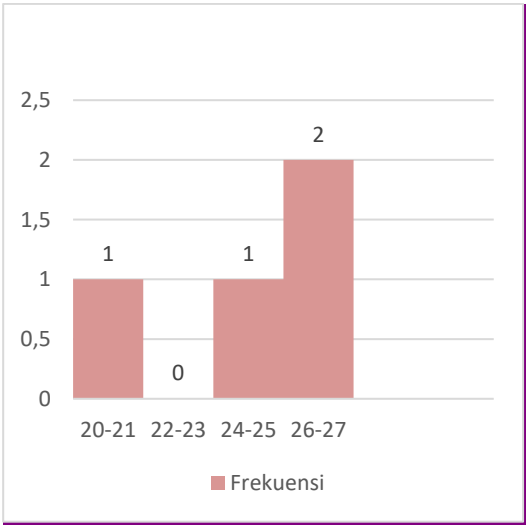

Figure 7. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Cone Training Media Group with High Play Concentration (A1b1)

On shooting accuracy data in the cone training media group with high playing concentration, it can be seen that 1 athlete (25%) in the 20-21 interval class, 0 athletes (0%) in the 22-23 interval class, 1 athlete (25%)) in the 24-25 interval class and 2 athletes (50%) in the 26-27 interval class.

Table 10.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Rope Training Media Group with High Play Concentration (A2B1)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	2	50 %
22-23	1	25 %
24-25	1	25%
26-27	0	0%
	4	100 %

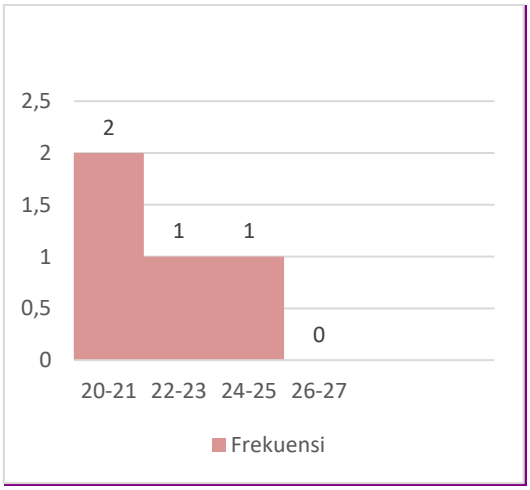

Figure 8. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Cone Training Media Group with High Play Concentration (A1B1)

From the calculation of shooting accuracy in the media group Shooting accuracy rope training with high playing concentration, 2 athletes (50%) in the 20-21 interval class, 1 athlete (25%) in the 22-23 interval class, 1 athlete (25%) in the 24-25 interval class and 0 athletes (0%) in the 26-27 interval class.

Table 11.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Cone Training Media Group with Low Play Concentration (A1B2)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	3	75 %
22-23	1	25 %
24-25	0	0%
26-27	0	0%
	4	100 %

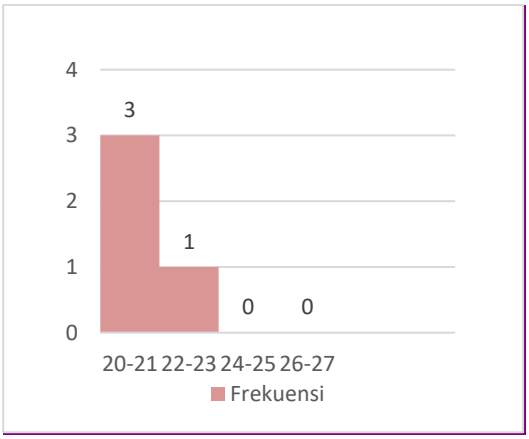

Figure 9. Shooting Accuracy Data Graph in the Cone Training Media Group with Low Play Concentration (A1B2)

On shooting accuracy data in the cone training media group with low playing concentration, it was obtained that the shooting accuracy training of the Padang State University Activity Unit athletes in this group was 3 athletes (75%) in the 20-21 interval class, 1 athlete (25%) in the 20-21 class. interval 22-23, 0 athletes (0%) in the interval class 24-25, and 0 athletes (0%) in the interval class 26-27.

Table 12.
Distribution of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Rope Training Media Group with Low Playing Concentration (A2B2)

Kelas interval	Frekuensi	Persentase
20-21	3	75 %
22-23	1	25 %
24-25	0	0%
26-27	0	0%
	4	100 %

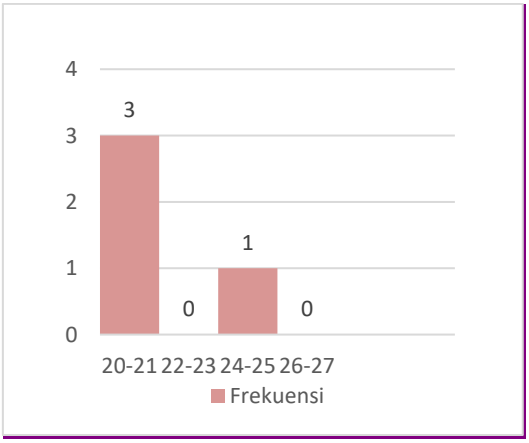

Figure 10. Graph of Shooting Accuracy Data in the Rope Training Media Group with Low Playing Concentration (A2B2)

In shooting accuracy data in the rope training media group with low playing concentration, it can be seen that there are 3 athletes (75%) in the 20-21 interval class, 0 athletes (0%) in the 22-23 interval class, 1 athlete (25 %) in the 24-25 interval class and 0 athletes (0%) in the 26-27 interval class.

Table 13.
Summary of Data Normality Test Results on Exercise Media and Play Concentration from Research Design

Kelompok	N	L0	Lt	Kes.
A1	8	0,202058	0,285	Normal
A2	8	0,263163	0,285	Normal
B1	8	0,158852	0,285	Normal
B_2	8	0,278852	0,285	Normal
A_1B_1	4	0,187182	0,381	Normal
A_1B_2	4	0,283289	0,381	Normal
A_2B_1	4	0,25	0,381	Normal
A_2B_2	4	0,333183	0,381	Normal

Tests were carried out for each group of data in each cell of the research design. Based on the results of the calculation of the normality test of the research design group, it was found that the observation price (L0) obtained was smaller than the Ltable (Lt) price at the 0.05 level, it can be concluded that all data groups in this study were taken from a normally distributed population so that it can be used for hypothesis testing.

Table 14.
Summary of Results of Homogeneity of Variance Test for Research Design Groups

group	var	combine variance	b	X^2n	X^2 ta	description
A_1B_1	9,58	0,72	8,6	3,45	7,81	Homogen
A_1B_2	0,92					
A_2B_1	4,67					
A_2B_2	5,67					

In the homogeneity test data, the criteria are Accept and accept H0 if X2count < X2table at a significant level = 0.05, thus it can be concluded that the data is homogeneous.

Table 15.
Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Calculation Results

Group. var	JK	Db	RJK	F_{count}	Ft_{ab}
Inter- A	2,25	1	2,25	0,36	3,49
Intar- B	16	1	16	2,54	
Inter-AE	-3,92	1	-3,92	0,62	
In (erro	75,42	12	6,29		
Total	3	15			

It can be concluded that there is no effect of cone training media and rope training media on shooting accuracy or Fcount (A) = 0.36 < Ftable = 3.45 then Ha is accepted. There is no significant difference, for high playing concentration and low playing concentration on shooting accuracy of athletes in the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University Fcount (B) 2.54 < Ftable 3.45 then Ha is accepted, there is no interaction between training media and playing concentration on the shooting accuracy of athletes in the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University Fcount (AB) 0.62 < Ftable 3.45 then Ho is accepted Ha is rejected so it can be concluded that there is no significant overall interaction between cone training media and rope training media with concentration playing on accuracy shooting of athletes from the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit.

DISCUSSION

This study was designed to determine the increase in shooting accuracy of athletes from the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University, using cone, rope and playing concentration as moderator variables. After analyzing the data using the two-way ANOVA approach and not continuing with the Tukey test because in this study the hypothesis testing was rejected.

The research findings as found in the previous section of this chapter are the results of statistical data analysis that need to be studied further to explain why this research hypothesis is not acceptable, why there could be no significant interaction between cone training media and rope training media. with concentration playing and so on.

The results of testing the first hypothesis showed that the overall average score of the exercise media in the cone group was the same as the exercise media in the rope group. In the cone training group the results were not much different or there was no significant difference in the effect of the rope training media. Thus, it can be stated that these two forms of exercise have an influence in increasing the shooting accuracy of athletes from the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University.

The advantages of these two training media greatly determine the success of a given exercise, as has been stated the cone training media has advantages in terms of implementation

in addition to increasing the accuracy of shooting the petanque game, it can also help players get a ball to ball feeling when shooting and shooting. straight when throwing.

The rope training media has the advantage that it can increase the imaginary line or ball-to-ball feeling, helping athletes to straighten the throw towards the target. This training medium is also useful for novice players in improving the feeling of ball to ball and straight when throwing towards the target.

Concentration of playing plays an important role in petanque sports, especially in shooting numbers because if there is a reduced or disturbed concentration of playing athletes in training or matches, it will cause problems because to produce as many scores as possible high concentration is also required. Athletes who have concentration will be able to control the flow of positive and negative energy, such as athletes who are not able to manage various pressures that befall them, meaning that athletes do not have good concentration.

Then the program that is run is not as expected, because the athletes are not disciplined, the load on the exercise is not evenly distributed which should increase day by day but on the contrary and the intensity of the exercise should be at 100% and the intensity of the players is decreasing day by day. To achieve the highest possible sports achievement, it is absolutely necessary to develop a good and appropriate training program.

Exercise is a systematic process that is carried out repeatedly, with more and more increasing the number of training loads. Meanwhile, according to (Syafruddin, 2011) "exercise is a process of improving sports abilities which contains theoretical and practical material, using methods and implementing rules with a scientific approach, using planned and regular educational principles, so that the objectives of the exercise can be achieved on time.

From the explanation and the results of the research above, there are no differences between these two exercises, it turns out that using this exercise the results have no effect on increasing the shooting accuracy of the athletes of the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit, or more precisely, in this study there was no difference in the effect between the groups given. Cone

and rope training models in improving shooting accuracy of athletes from the Petanque Activity Unit, Padang State University.

From the results of testing the second hypothesis, it proves that there is no interaction between cone and rope training media with playing concentration on the shooting accuracy of the athletes of the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit, or in other words, the proposed research hypothesis cannot be proven true.

In the cone training media group, the rope training media at high playing concentration and the cone training media group, the rope training media at low playing concentration both had no interaction. Thus, it means that there is no interaction between training media and playing concentration on the shooting accuracy of the athletes of the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit.

In the game of petanque, physical conditions play an important role in increasing optimal shooting accuracy, the reason for playing concentration becomes a research study because physical conditions can change. These changes can increase or decrease, so in this study the concentration of playing does not play an important role in increasing the shooting accuracy of the athletes of the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit. In shooting, the mental readiness of a petanque player must also be good, because good mental readiness will be able to affect the concentration of playing and optimal shooting accuracy of a petanque player. Athletes are said to have concentration if athletes have the right focus when what we are doing is in line with what we are thinking.

Then there are many factors that can affect shooting accuracy in petanque games. One of them is throwing characteristics, in the special petanque game the shooting number has 5 stations and each station has different obstacles and types of throws (Lubis, 2019). Thus the level of difficulty in shooting is higher when compared to pointing. In addition to requiring good shooting techniques, it also takes the mental and self-confidence of an athlete. Another factor that affects shooting accuracy is the lack of independent training carried out by athletes, then the lack of training models provided. So that the goal of getting a good concentration of playing against petanque players is not carried out optimally.

To improve shooting accuracy in petanque games, it is not only by using training media, but also determined by how concentrated the players have. Even though a coach has used this form of training well, without being supported by high concentration of play, the players will not focus on following the training process. This causes the goal to not go well and the practice material will not be absorbed perfectly by the players. Then to improve the shooting accuracy of the petanque game, a coach must be able to choose the appropriate form of training.

CONCLUSION

Based on research findings and discussion of research results, it can be concluded as follows: There is no difference in the effect of cone training media with rope training media on the shooting accuracy of athletes from the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit. (Fh = 0.36 < Ft = 3.49). There is no interaction between training media and playing concentration on the shooting accuracy of the athletes of the Padang State University Petanque Activity Unit, it can be seen from Fcount (AB) = 2.54 < Ftable 3.49).

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