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KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF UNDERWEAR PASSING IN VOLLEYBALL OF GRADE VII STUDENTS OF SMP NEGERI 1 SIAK HULU KAMPAR DISTRICT

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Abstract This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMP Negeri 1 Siak Hulu, Kampar Regency. This type of research is quantitative description with survey planning method and data collection technique using multiple choice test instrument. The subjects in this study were 360 class VII students of SMP Negeri 1 Siak Hulu, Kampar Regency. The sample was taken using purposive sampling technique, so the number of samples in this study was 69 people. The instrument used was a multiple choice test instrument totaling 10 items. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis which was stated in percentage. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency is in the "Very Low" category of 2.90% (2 students), "Low" 28.99% (20 students), "Medium" 49.28% (34 students), "High" 18.84 (13 students), "Very High" 0 (0). Based on the average, 33.92 levels of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency are in the "Medium" category.

Keywords: Knowledge Level; Underhand Pass; Volleyball; Students



INTRODUCTION

Education is an important aspect of human life and is the key to the progress of a nation. Education provides various benefits, such as increasing knowledge, intelligence, potential, creativity, skills, and forming a responsible personality. The success of education is highly dependent on the effectiveness of the learning process. This process involves interaction between students and their environment, teachers, and friends.

Physical education is a conscious effort to create an environment that influences the potential of students to develop positive behavior through physical activities (Utama 2011) . Physical education is defined as an activity or physical activity by doing movement through the process of interaction between teachers and students by utilizing knowledge to develop in order to improve physical fitness . (Manalu et al. 2023) . Sport is defined as an activity of physical activity that is equally important, educating people about the body and its needs. Physical education is an important part of the contribution of the general education program, which most importantly ensures growth and development. child through experience sport. Physical education is one of form designed stimulation For influence potential education physical education at school start from education child age early until education medium. Through activity physique applied can achieved objective education that includes realm cognitive, emotional, physical and psychomotor.

One of the scopes of education is physical education which contains basic materials to improve students' skills, especially Middle School students. One of the main learning materials in class VII of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu is volleyball. Volleyball is a game played with a large ball. Volleyball is played using a net and is played by two teams of six players each. The goal of volleyball is to maintain the game by controlling the ball and keeping it moving by passing through the net from one's own territory to the opponent's territory. Volleyball can be played both indoors and outdoors and can be enjoyed by all ages, from children to adults.

In volleyball there are 5 basic movements that must be mastered and understood. by every player namely service, *passing* lower, *passing* on, *smash*, and *blocking*. Skills service implemented at the beginning game, when There is additional points and errors. Basic *passing movement skills aim to receive, hold, and control the service ball or smash* ball from the opposing team. Skills base *smash* is movement jump And hit ball with slope

level small and strength big towards the area opponent and Which the last one is basic *blocking skills* used when holding back and anticipating attacks from the opposing team. The implementation of volleyball game learning in school activities needs to be improved in order to answer the doubts and concerns of the community as parents regarding the relevance of volleyball game material. volleyball in school. However often happen on process learning game volleyball in schools, the results are still not optimal. This is due to the lack of student knowledge about basic volleyball skills.

On study This focused on knowledge *passing* lower ball volleyball in class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu. Underhand *passing* is a movement to give bait to Friend with method second hand about ball with the lower arm contact position (Wulandari, Henjilito, and Sunardi 2021) . In fact, underhand passing technique is one of technique mandatory basis mastered every player volleyball. One of the reason student No control technique volleyball passing basics because there are not enough teachers use the right method (Irawati, Irwin, and Anshar 2024) . Basic volleyball underhand *passing* skills taught in schools can be an initial stage of coaching. Volleyball learning in elementary schools aims for students to be able to achieve peak achievement. Which expected. For reach objective the required learning that can motivate students and learning that is interesting and fun. However, volleyball learning in junior high schools still experiences many obstacles, both internal and external .

To achieve learning objectives, a method is required. perfect for giving knowledge material about *passing* lower ball volleyball. With providing clear knowledge and explanations, students are expected to be able to understand the underhand *passing movement* properly and correctly.

From the results of volleyball material learning activities at SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Kampar Regency, especially for class VII students. Lots student Which Still experience difficulty For understand *passing* down. Almost all students are not yet able to understand the material on underhand *passing* in volleyball.

Besides discuss knowledge *passing* lower on game ball volleyball, learners Also must Study about readiness mentally use For increase affective aspect . *The affective* aspect includes behavioral traits such as attitudes, interests, self-concept, values and morals. It includes acceptance, welcome, values, organization, and characterization. Usually teachers provide more material in the form of aspect *psychomotor* Which more emphasize

on skills motor skills of students. Psychomotor aspects are domains related to aspects of skills that involve the function of the nervous and muscular systems and function psychically. Realm This consists of from readiness, imitation, get used to, adapt, and create (Kasenda, Sentinuwo, and Tulenan 2016) .

Knowledge is everything that is known. Knowledge is also defined as everything that is known regarding a subject matter. (Al Farisi, Iqbal, and Nurwansyah 2021) . According to (Situmeang 2021) states that epistemology or the theory of knowledge is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature and scope of knowledge, assumptions and their bases, and is the responsibility for questions regarding the knowledge possessed. Opinion (Ginting 2018) that knowledge is information that is known through the process of interaction with the environment. Knowledge is something that is known about something or something knowledge can know a person's behavior. Opinion (Firdaus 2018) that knowledge is a person's ability to recall or recognize names, terms, ideas, symptoms, formulas, and so on, without expecting the ability to use them. Opinion (Here it is 2019) states that knowledge is the result of human knowledge of something, or all human actions to understand a particular object.

From the various opinions of several experts above, it can be concluded that knowledge is information combined with understanding of all knowledge obtained by a person through perception or interaction with certain objects in the surrounding environment. Opinion (Magdalena et al. 2020) that in Bloom's taxonomy of behavior, behavior is divided into three behavioral classifications, namely cognitive, affective, and psychomotor behavior. Cognitive behavior includes goals related to memory, knowledge, and intellectual abilities. Affective behavior includes goals related to changes in attitudes, values, and feelings. Psychomotor behavior includes goals related to manipulation and the scope of motor abilities.

Opinion (DDPrasetyo and NQNada 2019) explains that in Bloom's Taxonomy educational objectives are divided into three domains, namely: (1) Cognitive Domain which contains behaviors that emphasize intellectual aspects, such as knowledge, understanding, and thinking skills. (2) Affective Domain contains behaviors that emphasize aspects of feelings and emotions, such as interests, attitudes, appreciation, and ways of adjusting oneself. (3) Psychomotor Domain contains behaviors that emphasize aspects of motor skills such as handwriting, typing, swimming, and operating machines.

A person's level of knowledge can be influenced by several factors. (Hendrawan, Sampurno, and Cahyandi 2019) states that experience is a source of knowledge, experience can also be a way to obtain the truth of knowledge. Therefore, personal experience can also be used as an effort to obtain knowledge. This is done by repeating the experience obtained through solving problems faced in the past. Sources of information can be print or electronic media, such as television, radio, computers, newspapers, books and magazines. People who have easy access to information will gain knowledge faster. Technological advances affect public awareness of new innovations that may have an impact, so that there is a change or increase in knowledge.

In addition, according to (Kartikasari, Ariwinanti, and Hapsari 2019) There are 3 factors that can influence knowledge, namely: internal factors, external factors and learning approach factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from oneself including physiological and psychological aspects. External factors are almost the same as internal factors. External factors include two things, namely: non-social environmental factors and social environmental factors. Social factors originate from family, parents, friends and the surrounding community. Non-social factors are the home, learning tools, weather conditions and study time. All of these factors affect the level of learning success and knowledge assimilation.

Basic skills in volleyball must be mastered by volleyball players, with the aim of being able to play volleyball optimally and well. The game of volleyball is known to have two game patterns, namely attack patterns and defense patterns. Both patterns can be carried out perfectly, players must really be able to master the basic skills of volleyball well. As for the basic skills in the game of volleyball (Palevi 2019) .

Basic passing skills in volleyball are divided into two, namely underhand passing and overhand passing. (Mulya and Padli 2019) states that passing in volleyball is an attempt or effort by a volleyball athlete using a certain technique, the aim of which is to pass the ball he is playing to a teammate to be played on his own court. According to (Adi and Indarto 2021) technique in volleyball game useful for players Can make more games good . One of them is a lower pass, namely movement technique base in difficult volleyball game done. Underpass movement useful For survive and start attack to enemy. Underpass is movement technique hard base for the layman. Because when make underhand pass movement must use appropriate technique. Passing is passing the ball to

one's friends in a team using a certain technique, as the first step in planning an attack on the opponent. There are two types of passing, namely upper passing and lower passing.

METHOD

This type of research uses a quantitative descriptive research method. As stated by Sugiyono (2015), "descriptive research used to describe or describe data that has been collected as it is". The method used in this study is survey planning and data collection techniques using multiple choice tests. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand *passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Kampar Regency*.

Sugiyono (2015) argues that population is population is all member group person, incident, or object Which has formulated clearly. The population in this study were 360 students of class VII of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu. The sampling technique used in this study was *purposive sampling*. Of the 10 classes of class VII of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, only two classes were allowed by the school to be used as research samples, so the number of samples in this study was 69 students.

According to Sugiyono (2018) instrument study is a tools used And For measure phenomenon natural and also social Which observed. On the instrument this is what used is test multiple choice. Evaluation in The test instrument in this study was that if the correct answer gets a score of 1 and if the answer is wrong the score is 0.

Data collection techniques are a process of collecting data with the aim of study. Technique collection data in study This use tests to respondents who are subjects in the research.

(Sumiharyati and Arikunto 2019) states that "validity is a measure that shows the levels of validity or authenticity of an instrument". Calculating validity using a correlation formula known as the *Product Moment* correlation formula (Sumiharyati and Arikunto 2019). The value of r_{xy} the information obtained will be consulted with *price product moment* ($df = n-1 = 24$) on on level

significance 0.05. When $r_{xy} > r_{tab}$ so Items the stated valid. The calculation uses SPSS 2 2.

Reliability instrument referring to on One understanding that something The instrument is reliable enough to be used as a data collection tool because the instrument

is good (Sumiharyati and Arikunto 2019) . Item reliability analysis only done on grain Which stated valid just And No all grain which has not been tested. Reliability is obtained using the *Cronbach Alpha formula* . The calculation uses SPSS 22.

The data analysis technique in this study uses a descriptive percentage data analysis technique, with the following formula (Sudijono, 2015: 40):

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

Information:

P = Percentage Which searching for (Frequency Relatively)

F = Frequency

N = Number Respondents

Opinion Sugiyono (2015: 112), that how to change score/value, that is with the formula:

$$N : \frac{\sum X}{\sum \text{Maks}} \times 100$$

Information:

N : Mark

X : Item Correct

Max : amount whole grain

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results from study This For describe data that is level volleyball underhand *passing* knowledge for class VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency using a multiple choice test consisting of 10 questions. Results analysis level knowledge *passing* lower ball volleyball class VII of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency as follows:

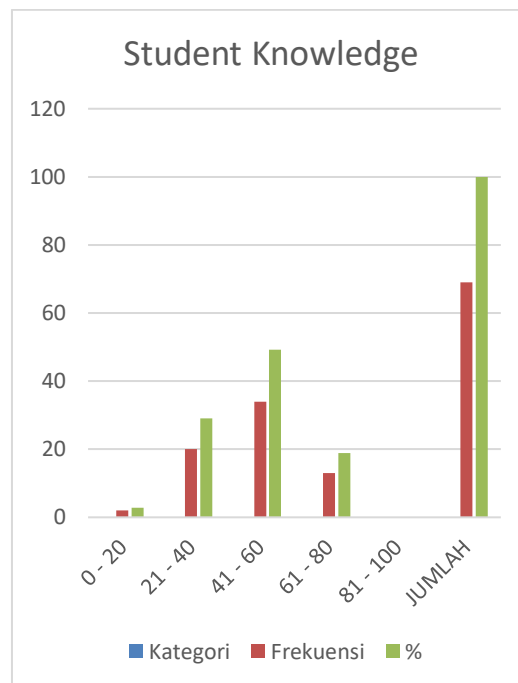
Descriptive statistics of data on the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand *passing in class* VII of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency obtained the lowest score (*minimum*) 20, the highest score (*maximum*) 80, and the average (*mean*) 33.92.

It can be seen in the form of Assessment Norms, the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students at SMPN 1 Siak The upstream of Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency is presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Norm Assessment Level Knowledge Passing Lower Ball Volleyball Student Class VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency

Interval	Category	Frequency	%
0 - 20	Very Low	2	2.90
21 - 40	Low	20	28.99
41 - 60	Currently	34	49.28
61 - 80	Tall	13	18.84
81 - 100	Very high	0	0
AMOUNT		69	100

Based on the Assessment Norms in table 1 above, the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students at SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency can be served on picture 1 as follows:



Picture 1. Diagram Stem Level Knowledge Lower Ball Volleyball Student Class VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency

Based on table 1 and figure 1 above, it shows that the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students at SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency is on category “ Very Low” as big as 2.90% (2 students), “Low” 28.99% (20 students), “Medium” 49.28% (34 students), “High” 18.84 (13 students), “Very High” 0 (0). Based on the presentation of the diagram above, the level

of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Siak Hulu Regency Kampar is in the “ **Medium** ” category

CONCLUSION

Underhand passing is a very important element for team defense. The ball from the opponent that comes is too hard and difficult to play with an overhand pass, so it must be played with an underhand pass. In addition, for defense, underhand passing is also used in organizing attacks into the opponent's area. (Nita and Wiranto's 2020 report) .

Study This aiming For know level of knowledge passing under the volleyball of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency, which was carried out with a multiple-choice test consisting of 10 items. Based on the results of the study, it showed that the level of knowledge of underhand passing ball volleyball student class VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District , Kampar Regency in the "Medium" category. The following are the results obtained by class students VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency, how many years? Very Low” as big as 2.90% (2 students), “Low” 28.99% (20 students), “Medium” 49.28% (34 students), “High” 18.84 (13 students), “Very High” 0 (0).

These results certainly indicate that students' knowledge regarding games ball volleyball Already including in category currently. As for student Which Still not knowing enough about passing down isn't a big problem because student Still can Study Return. Level knowledge student class VII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency regarding the knowledge of volleyball underhand passing varies, due to several factors. According to the opinion of (Kartikasari, Ariwinanti, and Hapsari 2019) that the factors that influence knowledge can be divided into three types, namely: internal factors, external factors, and learning approach factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within oneself, these include two aspects, namely physiological aspects and psychological aspects. Factor external like factor internal, factor external Also consists of into two types, namely: social environmental factors and non-social factors.

Factor environment social Which meant is person old, family, Friend and the community in the residential environment. Non-social factors are the house and its location, learning tools, weather conditions and learning time. All of these factors can

affect the level of learning success and knowledge absorption. (Badri and Al Habib 2020) states that someone who has easy access information will more fast get knowledge. Knowledge is one of the domains in the cognitive aspect. (Andrianto 2018) state that epistemology or theory knowledge is a branch philosophy that deals with the nature and scope of knowledge, assumptions and their foundations, and is the responsibility for answering questions regarding the knowledge possessed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency is in the Very Low category. as big as 2.90% (2 students), "Low" 28.99% (20 students), "Medium" 49.28% (34 students), "High" 18.84 (13 students), "Very High" 0 (0). Based on the average, 33.92 is the level of The knowledge of volleyball underhand passing of class VII students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency is in the "Moderate" category.

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We hope the results This research can be part of our contribution to make the name of the Islamic University of Riau proud, and support its vision and mission in building quality education. Once again, we express our deepest gratitude. May Allah SWT always provide blessings and progress for the Islamic University of Riau.

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