

Identify the Talent of Artistic Gymnastics in Special Region of Yogyakarta With Application

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Abstract— This research aims to determine the potential of athletes who have talent in the gymnastics branch in Soecial region of Yogyakarta (Sleman, Yogyakarta, Kulonprogo, and Bantul) at the age of 7-10 years. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with the survey methods and Data collection techniques with test and measurements. The population of this study involved all 7-10 year old gymnastics athletes in the Yogyakarta region. The samples were used in this study as much as 105 children. Data retrieval techniques using anthropometry tests, physical ability test, and gymnastics skill test. Data analysis techniques using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques with percentage. The result showed that the ability of gymnast in Special Regionof Yogyakarta 1) Sleman, in a very talented category of children (0%), talented as many as 4 children (29%0, quite talented as many as 10 children (71%), less talented 0 children (0%), and not talented 0 children (0%) 2) Bantul in a very talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 1 children (25%), quite talented as many as 3 children (75%), less talented 0 children (0%),and not talented 0 children (0%) 3) Yogyakarta in a very talented category of 0 children (0%), talented as many as 6 children (17%), quite talented as many as 22 children (63%), less talented 7 children (20%), and not talented 0 children (0%) 4) Kulonprogo in a very talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 3 children (6%), quite talented as many as 42 children (81%), less talented 7 children (13%), and not talented 0 children (0%)

and finding talented children in all areas. Similarly, in sports, each sport has a standard and measuring instrument to find a talented child. In general, the talent for the sport is conducted with several tests, such as anthropometry measurements and biomotor tests (Prasetyo Yudik, 2018).

I the gymnastics exercise measurement anthropometry include body weight height, arm range, height sitting, leg length, chest circumference, pelvic circumference, BMI/BMI. The Biomotor test consists of (sit and reach, side split and bridge, nd flexibility), balance, strength (push up, sit up and chin up), power (standing broad jump/jump without prefix), and agility. Here are some studies that have been conducted in several countries regarding Identify talent. Indonesia also has several instruments to identify scouting talent. Endang (2016) in her dissertation has found a model of Scouting talent Development through a software, application of sustainability with the software of early age artistic gymnastics helps to make it easier to find talented children especially gymnastics. In the application, users only need to test and measure the Biomotor test and measurement of anthropometry. Once the data is find then input into the application and the final result will show the following category of sustainability

Keywords— *Gymnastics, Identification, Talent*

TABLE I. CATEGORY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD ARTISTIC GYMNASTICS WITH ANTHROPOMETRY MEASUREMENT AND BIOMOTOR TEST (ENDANG RIDINI SUKAMTI, 2016)

No.	Talent	Category
1	4,21 – 5,00	Very talented
2	3,41 – 4,20	Talented
3	2,61 – 3,40	Quite talented
4	1,81 – 2,60	Less talented
5	1,00 – 1,80	Untalented

I. INTRODUCTION

Gymnastics is a sport that is characterized as a very unique movement skill. When viewed in terms of taxonomy, gymnastics is a general movement and gymnastics is also completely represented by basic motion that builds a complete pattern of motion in locomotor, non-locomotor and manipulative. When viewed from the skills of gymnastics can be incorporated into discrete skills (Ratna Budiarti, 2015). Gymnastics is a sport that is specially arranged with the intensity of dynamic motion usually accompanied by a distinctive musical order and always shows the strength, agility, flexibility, balance and perfection of the culprit (Fahmi, 2001: 1).

Scouting early age talent is done to find a child with talent and potential that is ready to be trained and built to be a personal achievement. Various efforts are made both by the Government and those with competence to continue digging

There is an application in the form of survival counter application, making the research team want to dig deeper related to basic skills including bolsters, melilin attitude and bend the body by hand touching the floor. For that, the research team intends to do a correlation between findings obtained through a software application of artistic gymnastics with basic skill tests.

II. TALENT SCOUTING

A. Talent Scouting

Scouting a talent is the process of a child who has the potential to be developed or trained, so that it is combined with peak achievement. According to Siswantoyo (2009:12) "The purpose of Scouting talent is to identify and select a child who has a potential talent in the field of sport to be developed into an athlete and a MAK-max achievement". The selection process takes several children from many children with instruments or several tests and measurements that are scientifically accountable. Being the process of Scouting talent in a wider perspective, it seems logical to suggest certain changes to the definition of 'talent identification'. Because the identification of the talent is actually part of the continuum, according to a very special stage in a broader process, it seems inappropriate to generalize but treat as a stage in the process of scouting talent. Therefore, the recommended principle model for Scouting talent can be presented as in Figure 1.

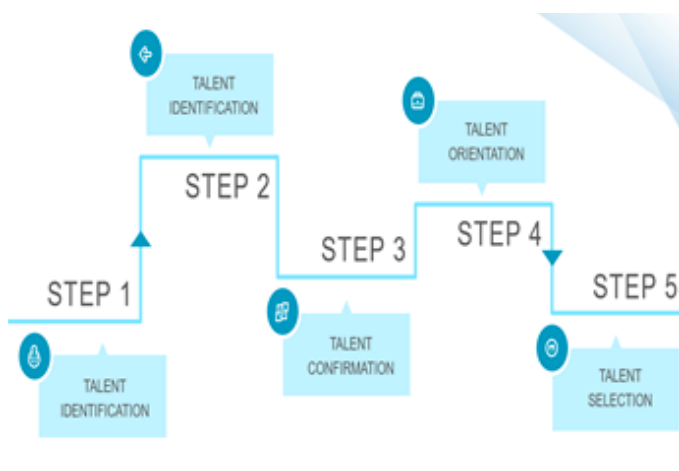


Fig. 1. Model Guiding Talent Principles. (Yudik Prasetyo, Nasrullah, Komarudin, 2018)

In the case of children using suit-to-mouth, physiological and certain skills tests to identify the potential owned, in order to succeed in selected sport activities.

During this time the observation shows that the existence of elite athletes is always closely related to the work and timing that coaches invest to prospective athletes who have superior natural abilities. In this statement implied an alert or a direction so that the potential, time and energy that the trainer has is not wasted meaninglessly in the process of its training, as well as the result of practicing the results are far from optimal, then Need to be selected candidates for athletes who have the most likely to develop their potential. Thus, it can be withdrawn that the main purpose of identifying potential athletes is to identify and select candidates who have the best ability to match the selected sports branch.

B. Biomotor Component

The dominant element in the gymnastics sports

1. Aspects of Anthropometry

Anthropometry is one of the important aspects of identifying the talent of an gymnastics. Some things to note regarding the Anthropometry test are height, weight, and arm range.

2. Physiological Aspects

In sports activities, the sport performance of gymnastics, the physical condition plays an important role in improving the function and system of body organisms. The muscles of the arm working in the sport consist of three parts namely the upper arm muscles, the lower arm muscles and the muscles – the hand muscles. While the muscles that work do-thereflection are muscle sleeves such as muscle tricep brachii.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This includes quantitative descriptive research, because the purpose of this study is to know the talent of gymnast in Yogyakarta. The research methods used are surveys using tests and measurements. The population used in this study was the whole athlete aged 7-10 years in the Yogyakarta region. The number of samples on this study was 106 children. The instrument on this study uses tests and measurements of anthropometry, physical abilities, and gymnastics skills. As for the instrument as an indicator of the talent identification of athletes used in the study is: (a) test anthropometry (TB, BB, height sit and arm range); (b) Physical Ability Test (bridge, agility, push up, sit up, chin up test Wall Seat, Fleksibility,); (Sit and reach, side split and bridge), balance, strength (push up, sit up and chin up), power (standing broad jump/jump without prefix), and agility.

The collected data is then analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques by presenting data with tables. The Data obtained is expressed in numbers, so it is called quantitative data. As for the form of better categorization the effectiveness of the athlete's 7-10 year old gymnastics in Special Region of Yogyakarta Regency is the data I starting from the overall measurement tests that have been tested before. The Data that has been collected is then greyed out and presented in the form of a table of athletes in gymnastics.

IV. RESULT

Gymnastics is a sport that has grown since long ago. The talent guidance system in the gymnastics branch seems Still relying more on the trainer's observation and experience approach, this is due to no talent guidance pattern that is standard done in this branch, for example the coach and trainer of gymnastics in the area, tends to build athletes Who are interested in the gymnastics branches he has in the sport, regardless of whether the athlete is talented or potent to be able to improve his achievements in the gymnastics branch. This research was conducted in Special Region of Yogyakarta.. The results showed that the ability of gymnast athletes in Sleman Regency in the Data analysis techniques using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques with

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Percentage. The results showed that the ability of gymnast in Special Region of Yogyakarta 1) Sleman, in a ver talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 4 children (29%), quite talented as many as 10 children (71%), less talented 0 children (0%), and not talented 0 children (0%) 2) Bantul in a very talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 1 children (25%), quite talented as many as 3 children (75%), less talented 0 children (0%),and not talented 0 children (0%) 3) Yogyakarta in a very talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 6 children (17%), quite talented as many as 22 children (63%), less talented 7 children (20%), and not talented 0 children (0%) 4) Kulonprogo in a very talented category of 0 children (0 %), talented as many as 3 children (6%), quite talented as many as 42 children (81%), less talented 7 children (13%), and not talented 0 children (0%).

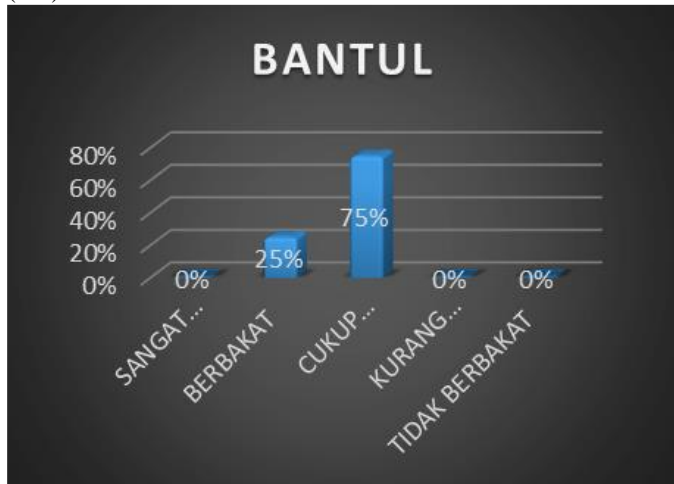


Fig. 2. Identificatio result in Bantul

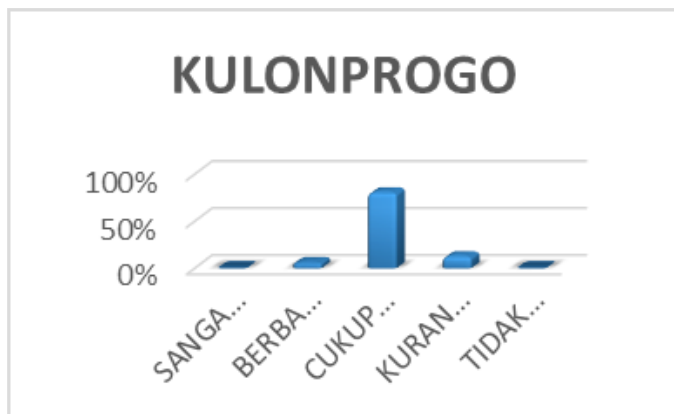


Fig. 3. Identificatio result in Kulonprogo

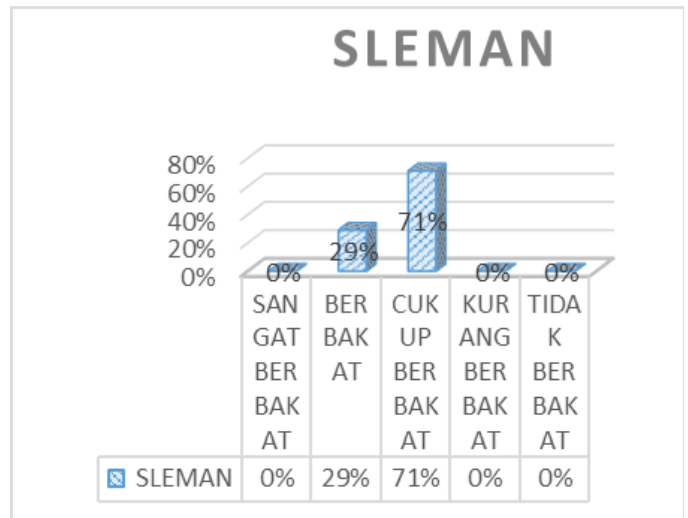


Fig. 4. Identificatio result in Sleman

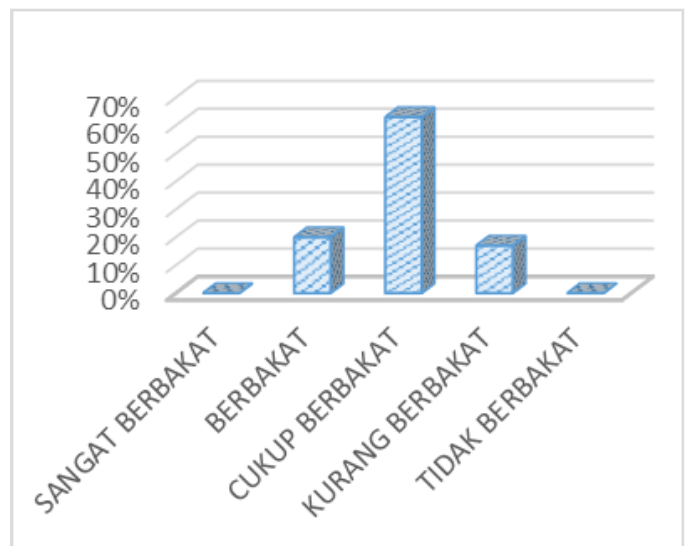


Fig. 5. Identificatio result in Yogyakarta

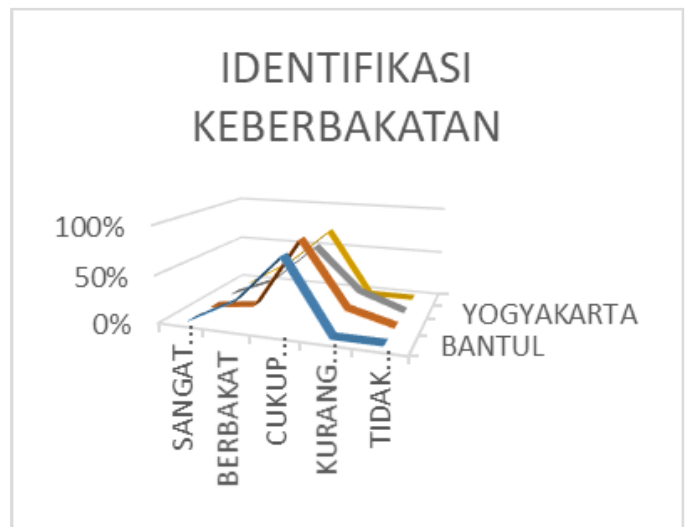


Fig. 6. Identificatio result in Special region of Yogyakarta

Scouting sport Talent is very important, because as an effort to find the sportsmen who can perform high in the later days. Talent Scouting process must be a result of the level of identification, the Pemi-the sports branch, the construction of basic sports and sports coaching achievement. In guiding sports talent that not every child has a talent of sport, so only certain children have the potential to be built and developed further. The earlier the child showed the suitability of training with the skills to learn, the more successful in completing the exercise program. This will cause the child to have a lot of time to practice before reaching an age of achievement tops and will have an influence that ends positively on exercise. Therefore, it can be said that the determination of talent is a process of determining the ability (pre-condition) of achievement, where the child must have the ability to achieve high performance and must use the techniques Appropriate diagnosis. The techniques that are given must be started from the most Seder-Hana first, so that children have a basic technique of mature gymnastics. If the trainer gives the technique not gradually, then the child difficulty in following and the results of the technique at a later date will also not be a max.

Based on research in the field, there are still many trainers and athletes who do not know how to identify the freedom of gymnastics. Therefore, there is a need for activities such as coaching clinic in which there are material related to talent scouting gymnastics, so hope to achieve achievement to the international arena/Olimpia-de increasingly wide-open.

V. CONCLUSION

Identifying the special talent of the arrow is important done by the trainers, in order to get potential athletes so that the peak is festive achievements. There are 3 aspects required in the identification of privileged talents, namely (1) the anthropic-Metri aspect, (2) physiological Aspects, and (3) the basic skill aspect. With the existence of coaches who do not know much about how to identify special sustainability, then in the field is more wide-listed in the socialization of the instrument of exercise

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