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The Influence Of Kinesthetic Perception, Balance, Ankle Coordination And Motivation On Players' Drifting Skills Luwu Football School 2020

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Abstract
This research is about the influence of kinesthetic perception, balance, coordination, motivation and dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players. The population of all Luwu Soccer School 2020 players aged 15 years is 25 people. descriptive and path analysis SPSS 25. Research results: 1) There is no direct influence on kinesthetic perception on (0.008<0.05). 2) There is no direct effect of balance on motivation, (0.008<0.05). 3) There is no direct effect of balance on motivation (0.008<0.05). 4) There is direct influence of kinesthetic perception on herding (0.004>0.05). 5) There is a direct influence of balance on dribbling (0.000>0.05). 6) There is a direct influence of eye-foot coordination on dribbling with a coefficient value of (0.349< 0.486). 7) There is direct influence of kinesthetic perception through motivation on dribbling, (0.579>0.510). 8) There is a direct effect of balance through motivation on dribbling 0.953 0.034. 9.) There is a direct influence of eye-foot coordination through motivation on dribbling, 0.001 0.043. This shows that there is a direct influence between the kinesthetic perception variable through motivation on the ball dribbling ability of Luwu Soccer School players.

Keywords: *Kinesthetic Perception, Balance, Foot Toe Coordination, Motivation and Dribbling skills*

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INTRODUCTION

Sport is an activity that involves planned and structured body movements that are carried out regularly. Sports can be done individually or in groups and provide many benefits for physical and mental health (Republik Indonesia, 2022). Most people really like football, and people in Indonesia even like it. Everyone likes football, from children to the elderly. Football is a group game that involves physical, technical, tactical and mental elements. It requires long training to improve physical aspects, as well as technique, as can be seen from the very complex movements on the field (Irawan, 2022). The game of football cannot be separated from the rules that apply, there are many rules that are applied in the game of football. According to the book (The

Internatioal football association board, 2023). that the rules of the game are the same rules for all football throughout the world, from the FIFA World Cup™ to games between small children in remote villages, there is a great power that must continue to be utilized everywhere. There are several basic techniques in playing football, namely passing, kicking the ball, dribbling, chipping, and holding the ball (control). In particular, dribbling or dribbling techniques are very important in the game of football.

Perception is a person's ability to organize and interpret their sensory impressions to provide meaning to their environment. Disagreements in interpretation occur because a person's perception can differ from objective reality. When someone sees something, they will see and interpret what they see. A person's characteristics may influence this interpretation. According to (Mar'at, 2016) Factors such as his experience, horizon, and knowledge influence his perception. Knowledge and horizons have meaning for the psychological object. An idea will be generated through the cognitive component, which will then lead to an understanding of what people see. Also explained by (Syahruddin et al., 2023) is a process that begins with sensing, namely the process of receiving signals through one's senses, or sensory processes.

According to (Ridwan & Hasyim, 2020) Balance is a person's ability to maintain body balance in various situations while remaining stable or not wavering, known as balance. states (Widiastuti, 2015) Balance is the ability to maintain correct posture and body position when moving or standing.

Coordination is a person's ability to combine various movements into one effective movement pattern. According to (Mochamad Zakky Mubarok, 2018) states that "coordination is the ability of various types of movements to become one or more special movement patterns". Coordination can be defined as the body's ability to combine various types of movement into one consistent movement pattern. (Maidarman, 2020) "Ankle-foot coordination is a player's ability to organize and control muscle work to carry out joint movements between the eyes (sight) and foot movements effectively, precisely and purposefully. (Mappaompo, 2024) In almost all types of sports, including football, coordination is required. An athlete who has good eye-foot coordination can not only perform skills perfectly, but also easily and quickly perform new skills

Motivation is the drive or reason that forms the basis of a person's enthusiasm for doing something to achieve a certain goal. Rochman Natawidjaya (1979:78) in (Suwardi, Irfan, 2018) states that motivation is a process of moving motives into actions or behavior, which regulates

behavior or actions to meet needs or achieve goals. Meanwhile, according to (Syahruddin, 2020) achieving achievement requires a long process and requires motivation which is usually defined as a process that stimulates behavior or moves us to act.

According to Budi Sutrisno and Muhammad Bazin Khafidi (2010:6) in (Widodo & Noviardila, 2021) Dribbling is bringing the ball forward with short passes from both feet. Being able to dribble the ball agilely and quickly is one of the important skills of a football player when carrying out an attack because it makes it possible to pass opponents and look for opportunities to pass the ball to friends.

METHOD

The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between two or more variables, or the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This research combines the variables kinesthetic perception X1, balance X2, eye-foot coordination X3, motivation X4 as independent variables, while dribbling ability X5 acts as the dependent variable. Population and sample of Luwu Soccer School 2020 players, with a total of 25 players. Assessment is carried out using test instruments such as the kinesthetic perception test, which measures the ability to perceive distance through concentration of effort in a jump (Johnson & Nelson, 1969) in (Syahruddin et al., 2023) Reliability: 0.44 Face validity, dynamic balance test, balance test using the Balance One Test (Miller, 2010) in (Syahruddin, 2024) with validity of 0.298 and reliability of 0.734, eye-foot coordination, eye-foot coordination test using the Mitchell soccer test. Reliability 0.89. Validity 0.76. Motivation test. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire. The questionnaire used by the author used a closed questionnaire (Sudaryono, 2016) and a ball dribbling skills test (Nurhasan, 2007) in (Soemardiawan et al., 2023) validity 0.700 and reliability 0.818. The research design or research design used in this research is a path analysis design. Data analysis involves descriptive analysis to describe the characteristics of the data, followed by path analysis to test the research hypothesis at a significance level of 95% (α=0.05). Hypothesis testing is carried out by multiple regression analysis using SPSS 25. Before testing the hypothesis, prerequisite tests are carried out and data normality test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The results obtained through descriptive analysis for the variables tested were kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination, motivation and dribbling. From the results of the descriptive analysis, table 1 shows the results of the data description on the variables of kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination, motivation and dribbling.

Table. 1. Summary of Descriptive Data Analysis

No	statistic	Kinesthetic Perception	Balance	Coordination	Motivation	Dribbling
1	N	25	25	25	25	25
2	Mean	5.54	86.16	13.45	109.68	1948.64
3	Median	5.73	86.00	13.47	109.00	1931.00
4	Mode	6	83[a]	15[a]	105	1906[a]
5	Std. Deviation	.748	7.465	1.576	6.122	123.335
6	Variance	.559	55.723	2.483	37.477	15211.407
7	Range	3	30	5	19	508
8	Minimum	4	70	10	101	1700
9	Maximum	7	100	15	120	2208
10	Sum	139	2154	336	2742	48716

Data from normality testing using the Liliefors test on the variables kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination, motivation and dribbling.

Table. 2. Data Normality Test Results

Variable	N	Shapiro-Wilk	Sig	A	Ket
Kinesthetic Perception	25	0,919	0.50	0,05	Normal
Balance	25	0,985	0.961	0,05	Normal
Ankle Coordination	25	0,909	0,29	0,05	Normal
Motivation	25	0,902	0,020	0,05	Normal
Dribbling	25	0,977	0,830	0,05	Normal

In testing the normality of the Lilifors test, it was concluded that the results of the distribution of data on kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination, motivation and dribbling of the Luwu Soccer School players were normally distributed.

Linearity testing is used to verify whether the data distribution is linear or not. In this test, if the F value is not significant or exceeds 0.05, it can be stated that the relationship between variables is linear.

Table. 3. Data Normality Test Results

No.	Variable	Defiation From Linearity	Sig	Conclusion
1.	Kinesthetic Perception (X_1) Motivation (X_4)	0,509	0,848	Linear
2.	Balance (X_2) Motivation (X_4)	0,895	0,595	Linear
3.	Ankle Coordination (X_3) Motivation (X_4)	0,587	0,794	Linear
4.	Kinesthetic Perception (X_1) Dribbling (Y)	2,785	0,217	Linear
5.	Balance (X_2) Dribbling (Y)	0,640	0,767	Linear
6	Ankle Coordination (X_3) Dribbling (Y)	0,283	0,952	Linear
7	Motivation (X_4) Dribbling (Y)	1,999	0,118	Linear

From the data contained in Table 3, it can be concluded that the results of the linearity test show that the F value is not significant, indicating that the relationship between each variable is assumed to be linear.

In order to clarify and describe the connections that exist between the variables in this study, a substructure model is presented with the aim of providing a more detailed explanation of the relationship between the variables of kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination and motivation with the dribbling variable.

Sub-Structure Model 1 is explained through Figure 2 which depicts the pathway diagram between kinesthetic perception, balance, eye-foot coordination and motivation. The results were obtained through the path coefficients of substructure model 1 and resulted in the decision to test hypotheses 1 and 2.

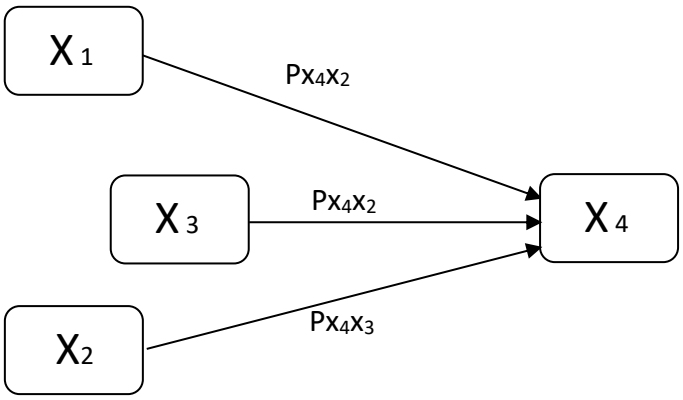

Figure 1. Sub structure I

So the results are obtained through the path equation as follows:

$X4 = P\ X_4\ X_1 + P\ X_4\ X_2 + P = \varepsilon_1$

$X_4 = 0.137\ X_1 + 0.70\ X_2 + 0{,}89$

Analysis of path coefficients in substructure model I will provide results that can be used to make decisions regarding testing hypotheses I and II proposed in this research.

Sub-structure Model 2, the results of which have been tested in depth in the path diagram, fully explains kinesthetic perception, balance, ankle coordination and motivation. The sub-structure path coefficient analysis model 2 is described in the equation Y = PX1Y+ PX2Y + PX3Y + PX4Y.

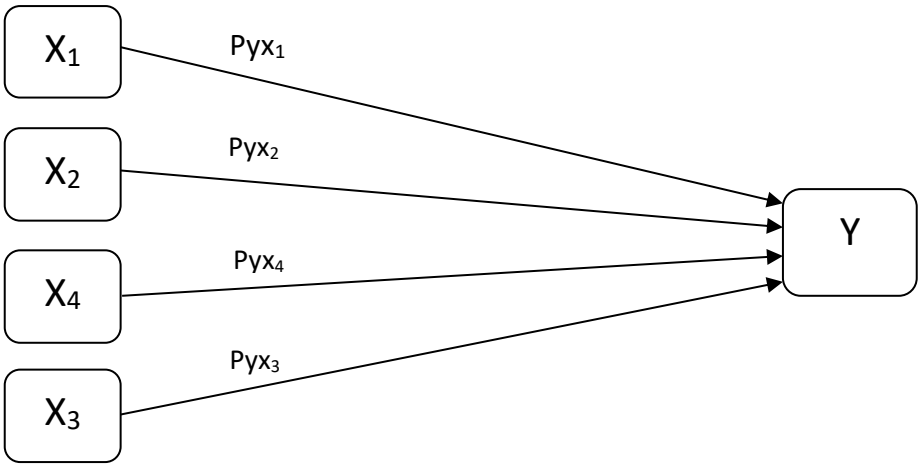

Figure 2. Sub structure 2

So the results obtained through the path equation are as follows:

$Y = P\ X_1\ Y + P\ X_2\ Y + P\ X_3\ Y + P\ X_4\ Y + \varepsilon_2$

$Y = 136\ X_1 + 0.953X_2 + 0.001X_3 + 0{,}49X4$

Testing the path coefficients in the second model structure will be used to make decisions regarding testing hypotheses 3, 4, and 5.

The results obtained in testing structure I and structure II can be depicted as a path diagram for the overall substructure I and substructure II variables as the following image

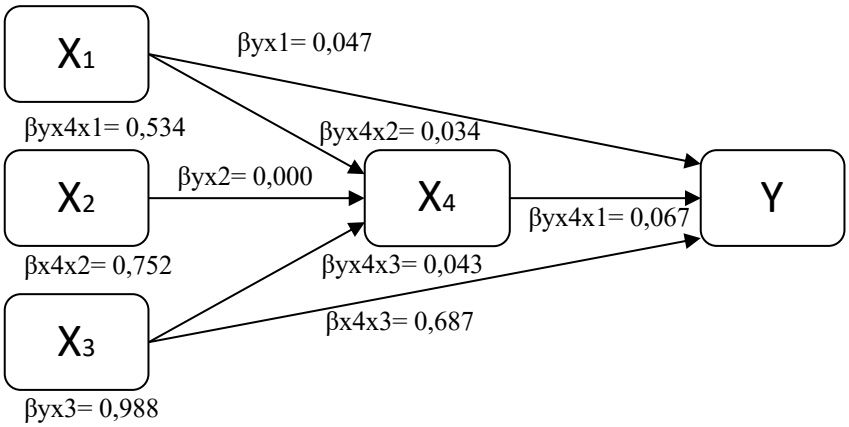

Figure 3. Model of Test Results for Sub Structures I and II

Discussion

There is an indirect influence of kinesthetic perception on motivation in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The table shows the results of the analysis, which shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.136 with significance (p) = 0.534 (p > 0.05). This shows an indirect influence. Between kinesthetic perception variables and motivation in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players**.**

There is an indirect effect of balance on motivation in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The table shows the results of the analysis, which shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.070 with significance (p) = 0.752 (p > 0.05). This shows that there is an indirect influence between the balance variables on the motivation of Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is an indirect influence of eye-foot coordination on motivation in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. Based on the analysis results obtained in the table, it shows that the

ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.089 with significance (p) = 0.687 (p > 0.05). This shows that there is an indirect influence between the ankle-foot coordination variable on the motivation of Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is a direct influence of kinesthetic perception on dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The ß coefficient value is 0.136, which indicates positive, and significance (p) is 0.047 (p < 0.05). This shows that the kinesthetic perception variable influences Luwu Soccer School 2020 players' dribbling.

There is a direct influence of balance on ball dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. Based on the analysis results obtained in the table, it shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.953 with significance (p) = 0.000 (p < 0.05). This shows that there is a direct influence between the balance variables on dribbling the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is a direct influence of eye-foot coordination on dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. Based on the analysis results obtained in the table, it shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.001 with significance (p) = 0.988 (p < 0.05). This shows that there is a direct influence between the ankle-foot coordination variable on dribbling the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is a direct influence of kinesthetic perception through motivation on dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The table shows the results of the analysis, which depicts a positive ß coefficient value of 0.136 with significance (p) = 0.067 (p < 0.05). This shows that there is a direct influence between kinesthetic perception variables through motivation on the ability to dribble the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is a direct influence of balance through motivation on dribbling in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The table shows the results of the analysis, which shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.953 with significance (p) = 0.034 (p < 0.05). This shows the direct influence of kinesthetic perception variables through motivation on the ability to dribble the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

There is a direct influence of eye-foot coordination through motivation on the ability to dribble the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 football players. The table shows the results of the analysis, which shows that the ß coefficient value is positive, namely 0.001 with significance (p)

= 0.043 ($p < 0.05$). This shows that there is a direct influence between the kinesthetic perception variable through motivation on the ability to dribble the ball in Luwu Soccer School 2020 players.

CONCLUSION

The results of this research were concluded as follows after analyzing the data with statistical calculations, as well as the results of hypothesis testing and discussion This shows that there is a direct influence between the kinesthetic perception variable through motivation on the ball dribbling ability of Luwu Soccer School players.

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