



The Effect of Numbered Head Together (NHT) Cooperative Learning Model on Students' Leadership Attitudes in the Big Ball Game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya Class XI

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of the numbered head together (NHT) cooperative learning model on student leadership attitudes in the big ball game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya. This research is an experimental study to find out whether the numbered head together (NHT) cooperative learning model has an effect on students' leadership attitudes in the big ball game. The number of samples was 34 students of XI MIPA 6 who were taken by purposive sampling technique where the sample criteria were based on the class that was willing to be given treatment. The data of this research was carried out with a one group pretest-posttest design using a student leadership attitude questionnaire using a Likert scale which was distributed at the beginning and end of the meeting. The results obtained through the normality test of the data with the results stating that the pretest data was $0.095 > 0.05$ and the posttest $0.107 > 0.05$. $0.830 > 0.05$ that the pretest-posttest data stated that the data was homogeneous and the t-test calculation obtained a sig. (2-tailed) value of $0.000 < 0.05$ indicating a significant difference between the results before and after the treatment was given. It can be concluded from the results of the research conducted that it can be stated that there is an influence of the numbered head together (NHT) type of cooperative learning model on students' leadership attitudes in the big ball game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya.

Keywords: Leadership Attitude, Numbered Head Together (NHT) Type Cooperative Learning Model, Big Ball Game

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. Meanwhile, National Education according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 Article 1 is a process to create an active, organized student learning atmosphere to develop self-ability so that they have religious spiritual strength, personality, intelligence and skills needed for themselves, society, nation. and country. (Body & Sports, 2017)

Physical education is a physical activity that will be carried out through learning that is directed and encourages educators so that all potential students grow and develop to achieve a goal as a whole and comprehensive.

Big ball game is a sport that is carried out in groups or in teams with the help of the main tool in the form of a field and a ball with a diameter of more than 50 cm. Big ball game is a type of sport that uses a large ball as an object and limbs as a mover. The big ball game is different from the small ball game, because it uses a small ball and a bat as the driving force (Romlah, 2021).

Based on observations made by researchers on students at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya, the problem found is that there are still many students who lack confidence in their leadership attitude, so that students still make many mistakes when giving examples to their friends in carrying out the basic techniques in ball games. This problem must be found a solution and be able to change the attitude of leadership in these students. In this study, the authors take one of the learning models that will be applied when conducting research which is assumed to help improve the learning process about leadership attitudes in the big ball game.

Perceived leadership attitudes are a valuable and learned way of caring for themselves. Where they have an experience, self-leadership relates to well-being, emotions, self-knowledge, doing a good job, and surgical action. A hopeful attitude to life helps prioritize work tasks and reduce stress about uncontrollable problems by being optimistic about yourself. This can build a work culture where about anticipated problem solving.

According to researchers, a suitable learning model to be given to students at this time is the Numbered Heads Together (NHT) type of cooperative learning model which might develop the learning for students and emphasize students working in groups which can motivate students more than working individually. Through this learning model, students will be helped to get information on skills, ideas and ways to express ideas from their minds. For educators, the learning model is very useful in planning teaching and learning activities.

The numbered head together (NHT) type of cooperative learning model was first developed by Spenser Kagen (1993) The numbered head together (NHT) type of cooperative

learning model is designed to involve more students in studying the material covered in a lesson and check their understanding of the content of the lesson. According to Trianto in (Eka Yogantara et al., 2021) This numbered head together (NHT) cooperative learning model can provide variations in learning activities where students do not only study in groups but have the opportunity to be present in front of the class as individuals who represent the group. Meanwhile, Ahmad Zuhdi in (Eka Yogantara et al., 2021) explains that numbered heads together (NHT) is a cooperative learning model in which students are given a number, then a group is made, then the teacher randomly calls the number from the student.

It is not easy to build this leadership attitude, because there are still many who do not understand the character building of the student's leadership attitude. Whether it's because of the lack of motivation and self-confidence of students or the way the students are lacking in responding to their sense of leadership. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting a study with the title "The Effect of Numbered Head Together (NHT) Cooperative Learning Model on Student Leadership Attitudes in the Big Ball Game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya class XI".

METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative research. Through a quantitative approach, to support this research, the researcher uses an experimental method. The experimental research method is a research method carried out by experiment, which is an experimental method, used to determine the effect of the independent variable (treatment) on the variable (outcome) under controlled conditions (Sugiyono, 2019:72).

The research method in this study is an experimental method to be able to prove cause and effect in the use of treatment. The experimental method is to determine the effect of the numbered head together (NHT) cooperative learning model on students' leadership attitudes in the big ball game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya class XI.

The population used in this study were all students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya, totaling 399 students. Sampling in this study used purposive sampling by taking based on students of class XI MIPA who were willing to be given treatment. The sample in this study amounted to 34 students of class XI MIPA 6. This study was made using a pre-experimental

design in the form of a one group pretest-posttest design. In this design, a pretest was carried out to determine the initial state of the subject before being given treatment so that researchers could know more accurately, because it compared with the conditions before and after being given treatment (Sugiyono, 2019:74).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Results Data The research

Research data collected through this study used a questionnaire instrument of student leadership attitudes based on the results of the pretest and posttest to determine the effect on the treatment carried out. In its implementation, the questionnaire instrument for student leadership attitudes uses a Likert scale using a closed questionnaire. The results of data analysis and descriptive statistical calculations show that the data obtained from the research results are obtained as follows.

Table.1. Statistic Descriptif

	<i>N</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Variance</i>
	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Statistic</i>
<i>PRETEST</i>	34	105	168	139.82	2.356	188.756
<i>POSTTETS</i>	34	132	172	153.74	2.112	151.655
<i>Valid N (listwise)</i>	34					

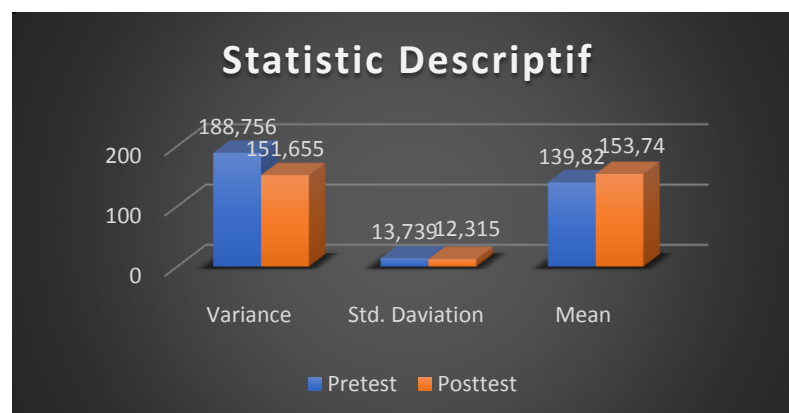


Figure.1. Descriptive Statistics of Pretest and Posttest Data Results

Discussion of Research Results

Tabel.2. Data Normality Test Results

	Tests of Normality					
	<i>Kolmogorov-Smirnov^a</i>			<i>Shapiro-Wilk</i>		
	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Statistic</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>PRETEST</i>	.095	34	.200*	.968	34	.406
<i>POSTTEST</i>	.107	34	.200*	.977	34	.538

*. *This is a lower bound of the true significance.*

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the results of the Test of Normality data obtained from the following normality test calculations, it can be seen that the statistical test scores on the pretest are 0.968 and the posttest is 0.977 and the Shapiro-Wilk calculation is sig. obtained in the pretest of 0.406 and the posttest of 0.538. The significance value of the overall data in the table is greater than 0.05 (significance > 0.05), meaning that all data are normally distributed.

Table 3. Results of Data Homogeneity Test

		<i>Levene</i>			
		<i>Statistic</i>	<i>df1</i>	<i>df2</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>PRETESTPOSTTEST</i>	<i>Based on Mean</i>	.046	1	66	.830
	<i>Based on Median</i>	.057	1	66	.811
	<i>Based on Median</i>	.057	1	63.027	.811
	<i>and with adjusted df</i>				
	<i>Based on trimmed mean</i>	.070	1	66	.793

Based on the Test of Homogeneity of Variance table from the pretest-posttest calculation, the Levene statistic value is 0.070, df = 1, df2 = 66 and the value of Sig. 0.793 because the value of Sig. 0.793 > from 0.05 then the decision in the homogeneity test can be stated that the pretest-posttest is normally distributed.

Table 4. Results of T-test Data

Paired Samples Test									
<i>Paired Differences</i>									
					95% Confidence				Sig.
				Std.	Interval of the				(2-
		Mean	Std.	Error	Difference		T	df	tailed
			Deviation	Mean	Lower	Upper			)
Pair 1	PRETEST - POSTTEST	-13.912	9.424	1.616	-17.200	-10.624	-8.608	33	.000

Based on the results of the paired sample test output table, the value of Sig. (2-tailed) is $0.000 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a difference between the pretest and posttest, which means that there is an influence from the use of the numbered head together (NHT) type of cooperative learning model on students' leadership attitudes in the big ball game at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that the numbered head together (NHT) type of cooperative learning model can affect students' leadership attitudes in learning big ball games at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya. Based on the results of the calculation data that has been carried out, it is obtained that the pretest data has an average calculation result of 139.82 and also obtained the posttest calculation results with an average of 153.74 indicating that the pretest data has a smaller calculation result than the result. posttest data calculation.

Likewise, the results of the calculations obtained through the pretest-posttest data stated that the t-test calculation data obtained the value of Sig. (2-tailed) $0.000 < 0.05$ indicating a significant difference between the results before and after being given treatment. So, it can be concluded from the results of the research conducted that it can be stated that there is an influence of the numbered head together (NHT) cooperative learning model on students' leadership attitudes in learning big ball games at SMA Negeri 1 Cilamaya.

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