



## **Child Character Building Through Futsal Extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of child character-building through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta. This research uses experimental methods, a type of quantitative research while analyzing data using descriptive statistics. The sample in this study was the entire population of 35 futsal extracurricular participants at SMPN 249 Jakarta. This research instrument uses questionnaires for research data collection. Based on the calculation results of SPSS 28, shows that the pretest results in the table resulted in an average of 114.89 obtained also the posttest results from the research data after being given treatment in the table shows that the average obtained of 154.49 shows that the pretest data has smaller calculation results than the posttest calculation results. The data analysis techniques in this study use statistical formulas, including The calculation of the normality test can be seen that the statistical test value on the pretest is 0.951 and the post-test is 0.958. The homogeneity test obtained a significant value of 0.150 because the sig value was  $0.150 > 0.05$ . The result of the t-test of the paired sample test output table is known to be a Sig. (two-sided) value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  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 formation of children's character through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta.*

**Keywords:** Character Building; Extracurricular; Futsal.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Character building through character education is based on various problems of the younger generation in the current era of globalization (Burhanuddin et al., 2022). The situation of the nation's children is even more concerning considering how to live, how small their enthusiasm for learning is, the drug problem (Putria et al., 2020), the covid-19 pandemic problem that makes students required to study from home, even the crimes that ensnare minors as if they have become commonplace (Fitriyani et al., 2020; Jayul & Irwanto, 2020).

Looking at the situation of most of the younger generation today and with the discourse of character building in the person of the nation, various variations of character education have emerged. According to (Hamid, 2017) Character education later became a popular theme today, especially after it was launched by the Ministry of Education on May 2, 2010. The minister of national education declared the start of the nation's character education. The Ministry of National Education (Utami et al., 2020) stated that 18 character values will be instilled in the younger generation of Indonesia. These characters are religious, honest, tolerant, disciplined, hard work, creative, independent, appreciative of achievements, curiosity, national spirit, love of the homeland, democratic, communicative /friendly, peace-loving, fond of reading, environmental care, social care, and responsibility .

Intensive formation and education of children's character is a must and cannot be delayed by schools in line with the opinion of (Pala, 2012) which states "To be effective, character education must include the entire school community and must be infused throughout the entire school curriculum and culture ", this opinion can be interpreted that to run effectively (Bismar & Sahabuddin, 2019), character education must be incorporated into the school environment and must be instilled through the curriculum and school culture (Jamila, 2017).

The formation of children's character can be done, one of which is through futsal extracurriculars. With extracurriculars, we can develop the character of the nation, foster an attitude of honesty, responsibility, discipline and sportsmanship as well as glue the unity of the nation. Extracurricular activities have the legal force of (Permendikbud, 2014) No. 62 paragraph (2) namely: Extracurricular activities are held to develop the potential, talents, interests, abilities, personalities, cooperation, and independence of students optimally to support the achievement of national educational goals.

Some problems, especially in the character of children, should be paid more attention to and emphasized in an extracurricular process. Because extracurricular is not a process that emphasizes solely cognitive and psychomotor aspects that are only assessed by numbers. Last but not least, extracurriculars must include affective aspects and good behaviour, but extracurricular is a process of activities outside of learning hours that can cover these three aspects directly.

Extracurricular futsal is currently one of the most popular sports among the public. According to Lhaksana Justinus (Rizal, 2016) states that the futsal game requires players to be taught to play with very fast ball circulation, attacking and defending and also

the circulation of games without the ball or proper *timing* (Erfan, 2020). Futsal is categorized as a *sport alignment* sport, this is a frequent futsal tournament whose participants are of their high school and junior high school students who are of concern to researchers (Kuncoro, 2016). With so many futsal tournaments held, it can cause chaos if the level of sportsmanship of the participants is low (Allsabab & Harmono, 2022). In some situations in futsal games, it tends to happen that players who play casually so that often the occurrence of the opposing party is provoked by emotions that make players in matches not show sportsmanship (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

Given the importance of the growth of the nation's children, this research raises the formation of a character to control behaviour and create good student character, namely character building through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta. Based on the description of the problem above, the author is interested in researching to see the formation of children's character through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta.

## METHOD

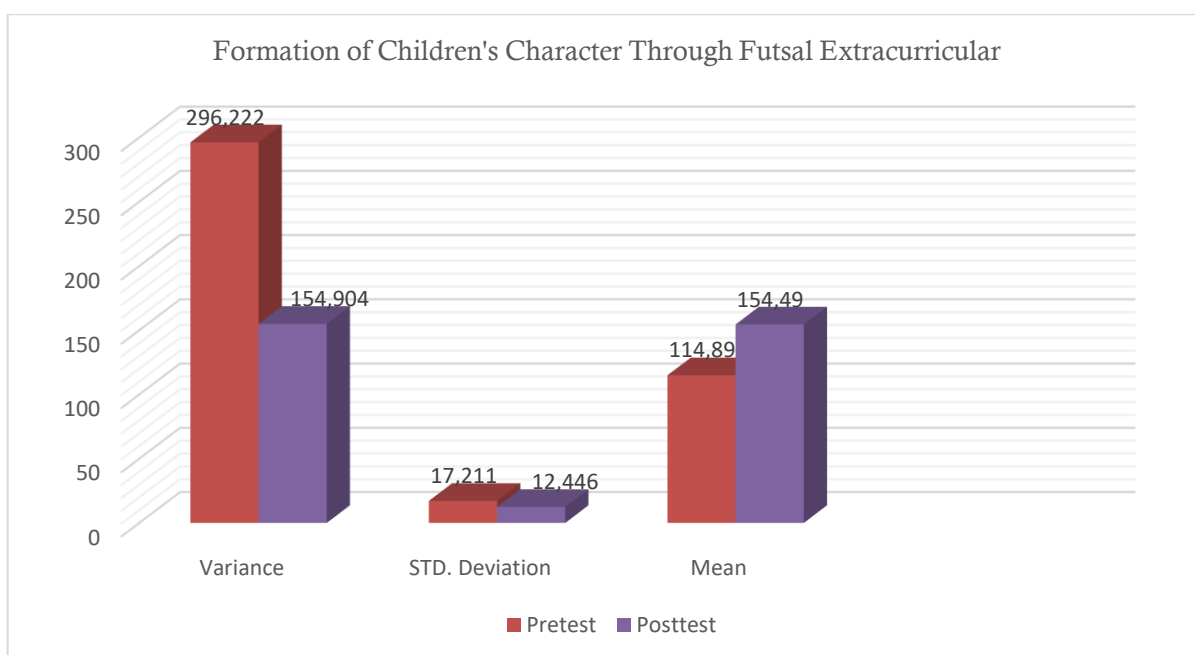
This research uses an experimental quantitative approach. This research was made using a design in the form of a pre-experiment in the form of a one-group pretest-posttest design. The place where this research was conducted at SMP Negeri 249 Jakarta. This research was carried out in August 2022 with 8 meetings. The population is also not just the number of objects/subjects studied but includes all the characteristics/traits possessed by the object or subject under study (Sugiyono, 2018) The population in this study was SMPN 249 Jakarta who participated in futsal extracurriculars as many as 35' students. The determination of samples used in this study using total sampling is a sample determination technique when all members of the population are used as samples (Sugiyono, 2014). So the sample in this study is the entire population of 35 futsal extracurricular participants at SMP Negeri 249 Jakarta.

This research instrument uses a questionnaire instrument for research data collection. As sugiyono said in (Hidayah, 2019) a research instrument is a tool used to measure natural and social phenomena observed. Regarding alternative answers in the questionnaire, researchers used an attitude scale or *Likert*. According to Djaali quoted in (Syarifuddin, 2017) is a scale that can be used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about a symptom or phenomenon of education. Data analysis was carried out to determine the results of research that has been

carried out in the form of futsal extracurricular exercise programs as a treatment to determine changes or influences through character-building questionnaires. The systematics of data analysis include 1) conducting a data normality test with *the Shapiro-Wilk* test to find out whether or not *the pre-test and post-test* data have been given, 2) conducting a data homogeneity test to determine the variance of the data that has been collected, as well as to find out whether the data is homogeneous or not, 3) *a paired sample t-test* to determine the influence of the treatment given. The entire data analysis process is carried out with SPSS 28 software.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research data was collected through research using a child character-building questionnaire instrument based on the results of *the pretest* and *posttest* to determine the effect of the *treatment* carried out. In its implementation, the child character-building questionnaire instrument uses a *Likert* scale using a closed questionnaire. The following are the results of data analysis and descriptive statistical calculations displaying the data obtained from the results of the study:



**Picture 1.**  
Descriptive statistics

So, a description of the data obtained from the research data based on the calculation of SPSS 28 showed that the *pretest* results in the table produced an average obtained of 114.89, a standard deviation of 17,211 and a variance of 296,222. In addition, *posttest* results were also obtained from the data from the research results after

being given *treatment* in the table which showed that the average obtained was 154.49, the standard deviation was 12,446 and the largest variant was 154,904. So it can be said that there is a significant difference in results from before and after the treatment.

**Table 1.**  
Data normality test results

| Tests of Normality |                                 |    |       |              |    |      |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|------|
|                    | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |    |       | Shapiro-Wilk |    |      |
|                    | Statistic                       | df | Sig.  | Statistic    | df | Sig. |
| Pretest            | .212                            | 35 | <,001 | .951         | 35 | .117 |
| Posttest           | .115                            | 35 | .200* | .958         | 35 | .200 |

\*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.  
 a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

From the results of the data obtained in the table above the calculation of the normality test, it can be seen that the *statistical test* value on *the pretest* is 0.951 and *the posttest* is 0.958 and in *the calculation of Shapiro Wilk* the sig value. obtained in a *pretest* of 0.117 and a *posttest* of 0.200. The significance value of the overall data in the table is greater than 0.05 (significant > 0.05) meaning that the entire data is normally distributed.

**Table 2.**  
Data homogeneity test results

| Tests of Homogeneity of Variances |  |                  |     |        |      |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|-----|--------|------|
|                                   |  | Levene Statistic | df1 | df2    | Sig. |
| Pretest Posttest                  | Based on Mean                            | 2.118            | 1   | 68     | .150 |
|                                   | Based on Median                          | 1.117            | 1   | 68     | .294 |
|                                   | Based on the Median and with adjusted df | 1.117            | 1   | 53.571 | .295 |
|                                   | Based on trimmed mean                    | 2.089            | 1   | 68     | .153 |

Based on the table above from the *calculation of the pretest-posttest*, a significant value of 0.150 is obtained because the sig value is 0.150 > 0.05, then the decision in the homogeneity test can be stated that the *pretest-posttest* data is normally distributed.

**Table 3.**  
Data t-test results

| Paired Differences                        |                |                 |       |         | Significance            |         |             |             |       |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |                |                 |       |         | One-Sided p Two-Sided p |         |             |             |       |
| Mean                                      | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | Lower | Upper   | t                       | df      | One-Sided p | Two-Sided p |       |
| Pretest - Posttest                        | -39.600        | 21.921          | 3.705 | -47.130 | -32.070                 | -10.687 | 34          | <,001       | <,001 |

Based on the results of the *paired sample test output* table, it is known that the value of Sig. (*two-sided*) is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  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 formation of children's character through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta.

Based on research that the researchers are willing to the city from a study conducted by Dhedy Yulianan entitled "Character Building with a Sportive Spirit through Physical Education sports and health". This research uses qualitative methods with data analysis used is qualitative analysis. The data analysis technique used by this study goes through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, in the form of descriptions and concluding the internalization of nationalism.

The comparison of relevant research and research conducted is the result obtained from relevant research, there is no influence on the formation of children's character with a sportive spirit through physical education in sports and health. Meanwhile, the research conducted by researchers uses quantitative methods. From the results of the study, there was an influence on character building from *the treatment* carried out in futsal extracurriculars, the treatment was carried out using an exercise program where the researcher carried out six *treatments* with an initial test (*pretest*) and a final test (*posttest*). So it can be concluded that there are differences between the research that researchers conduct and relevant research on the results that can have significant differences.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the results and discussions that have been explained, the researchers concluded that futsal extracurriculars can affect the formation of children's character at SMPN 249 Jakarta, based on the results of calculation data that has been carried out, namely obtained *pretest* result data has an average calculation result of 114.89 and *posttest* calculation results with an average of 154.49 show that pretest data shows that *pretest* data has an average calculation result of 114.89 and posttest calculation results with an average of 154.49 show that pretest data shows that pretest data get a smaller calculation result compared to the *posttest* calculation result.

Likewise, the results of the calculations obtained through *the pretest-posttest* data stated that the t-test calculation data obtained by the Sig. (*two-sided*) value of  $0.001 < 0.05$  showed a significant difference between the results before and after being given

treatment. Thus, it can be concluded from the results of the research conducted that there can be stated an influence in the formation of children's character through futsal extracurriculars at SMPN 249 Jakarta.

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