

# Coaches' Perceptions of Forki Karate Athletes in Sungai Penuh City Who Continue Their Education Outside The Region

Sonia Ider Prasetya<sup>1\*</sup>, Eri Barlian<sup>2</sup>, Yogi Setiawan<sup>3</sup>, Pringgo Mardesia<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, 21751, West Sumatra, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [idersonia49@gmail.com](mailto:idersonia49@gmail.com)

Copyright©2024 by authors, all rights reserved. Authors agree that this article remains permanently open access under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 International License

## Abstract

**Studi Purpose** The problem in this study is that there is no attention and justice from coaches to their athletes who are backgrounded by athletes who continue their education outside the region. The purpose of this study was to describe the perception of coaches towards athletes who pursue education outside the region. **Method** This type of research is qualitative. This research was carried out on FORKI karate athletes in Sungai Penuh City who continued their education outside the region, this research was carried out at the FORKI Dojo in Sungai Penuh City. The type of data in this study consists of primary and secondary data. Participants in the study were 9 people with the criteria of FORKI karate coaches, athletes, and administrators. The instrument used in this study was an interview. **Results** show that while continuing education outside the region provides opportunities for athletes to develop academic abilities and skills in their sports careers that support their success in karate, coaches also face challenges related to limited training time, difficult communication, and limitations in providing optimal coaching to athletes who are far from their home regions. Athlete constraints have the potential to affect the physical and technical development of athletes if not managed properly

**Keywords:** Perception; Coach; Karate

## 1. Introduction

The importance of sports in our daily lives is also equally important, namely education. Education is a very important component of a person's life, and it cannot be separated from it. Everyone's right to get education from childhood to adulthood, including continuing education to college.

In Indonesia, karate is a popular martial sport. It is different from other types of martial arts because the focus is on the art of movement and the athlete's achievements. Not injuring the opponent, or often said not completely, during the match, what is judged is the athlete's movements as indicated by the word and the committee (Yadav, 2023). Karate is also a sport of national and international achievement.

Reber, Arthur S. and Reber Emily S, in (Aprilia & Romadi, 2019). Perception is the process of giving meaning to the signs it receives. It is the process of knowing something from the surroundings with the tools of the senses. When a person chooses external stimulation, i.e. through the senses, they then interpret or organize the information so that it has meaning for them, which in turn causes reactions and behaviors (Muchsiy, 2016).

Perception is the process of selecting, arranging, and interpreting individuals, objects, events, situations, and activities (Ilhami, 2019).

Humans only choose certain situations in their lives, then choose, organize, and interpret them. In addition to influencing the choices made in a person's life, perception affects the way people perceive the world and others. (Wahyuningtias et al., 2024). In line with opinion Nes et al., (2023) states that perception is a cognitive idea that arises from the environment. For example, if a person feels that the other person is hostile or against them, they may interact defensively or avoid talking. Perception determines how a person acts and behaves in most of his life activities. Perception and motivation are inseparable. Both affect each other. A person's view of others, the world, and everything is shaped by their perception. Furthermore, this personal perspective encourages a person to take certain attitudes and actions. In the academic world, for example, there are differences of opinion about PR. Those who study PR from the same chair will not have the same perspective.

Higher education, which is a continuation of secondary education, is designed to prepare students to become members of society who have academic and professional abilities that can be applied to their work and develop science and technology. Higher education plays an important role in the formation of strong and competitive human resources. However, according to Rohman, higher education includes college programs such as diplomas, bachelor's, master's, specialists, and doctorates. Therefore, a person who continues their education to college is expected to have knowledge and skills that are appropriate to the study program they are following. This knowledge and skills will be the foundation that will help them become more competent in the world of work.

Consistent, directed, systematic coaching of athletes and the selection of training methods are necessary to produce outstanding athletes. The selection of an approach must adjust to the athlete's condition so that the results of learning or training can be maximized, one of which is the approach by playing, the goal is so that athletes do not feel pressured and burdened by the weight of training, so that athletes will indirectly build a confident attitude in achieving achievements (Umar & Mardesia, 2023). To achieve achievement goals, coaches must have a broad view and must have competence in understanding the condition of athletes (Cetin, 2020). Even though athletes have a busy schedule outside of training, experience and priority attitudes will be the key to stimulating athletes to continue training even without training supervision, therefore special training methods and models are needed

that can make athletes continue to develop outside of the coach's supervision (Costa et al., 2021). In line with opinion Crawford (2024) which states that the attitude of priority and always maintaining the relationship between coaches and athletes will create a motivation for athletes to continue to develop. Therefore, a comfortable and organized environment is one of the determining factors in how athletes respond to their ability to continue to develop (Sargent Megicks et al., 2022). In this environment, athletes must have a leadership attitude over themselves to continue to manage the coach's stimulus as a basis for developing their abilities (McGuckin et al., 2022). In essence, in the development of long-term athletes with all the obstacles that exist, coaches must be able to build an emotional relationship and continue to motivate in order to create a positive environment for coaches and athletes, so that a sense of responsibility without coercion from the coach to the athlete is created (Gomes et al., 2020). In line with opinion Setiawan and Syahara (2024) which states that relationships and motivation are one of the determining factors in how athletes can develop.

In today's era of globalization, more and more athletes choose to continue their education outside the region or even abroad. This decision is usually made to combine sports activities with better educational opportunities, skills development, and access to more advanced training facilities. However, coaches' perceptions of athletes who choose to pursue their education outside the region can vary. There are also coaches who have a negative perception of athletes who continue their education outside the region. They may be worried that athletes will lose ties to their existing team and training environment. Additionally, they may have doubts about an athlete's ability to maintain a high level of commitment to their sport when in a new educational environment.

These coaches may feel that athletes pursuing their education outside the region will have difficulty maintaining a balance between academic and athletic demands, which can negatively impact their performance. But with the presence of athletes who lack attention from the coach, there can be a decrease in achievement in these athletes. Many FORKI Kota Penuh karate athletes continue their education outside the region, and the coach gives orders to do training in the area where this athlete continues his studies, but after observation the coach does not believe that the athlete has done the training and if there is an event or match this athlete is not prioritized by the coach himself in participating in the *Event* or the match, therefore many athletes continue their education outside the region and cannot continue their achievements. So the problem in this study is that there is no attention and justice from the coach to the athletes. So this researcher wants to find out what coaches' perception of their athletes who continue their education outside the region. The purpose of this research is to explain the coach's perception of athletes who pursue education outside the region. Based on the above problems, researchers are interested in researching Coaches' Perceptions of Athletes Who Pursue Education Out of the Region

## 2. Materials and Methods

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research. According to (Barlian, 2016) Qualitative research is the collection of data based on a scientific background with a scientific method and carried out by natural researchers. This research was carried out on Forki karate athletes in Sungai Penuh City who continued their education outside the region, this research was carried out at the FORKI Dojo in Sungai Penuh City. The type of data in this study consists of primary and secondary data. In this study, data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Qualitative research was conducted by the researcher himself. Therefore, researchers are the main tools of researchers who participate in research (Barlian, 2016). Qualitative research as a human instrument serves to establish the focus of research, select informants to collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and make conclusions about Sugiyono's findings in (Wulan Sari & Hanum, 2018). However, to obtain secondary or supporting data, a data collection tool in the form of instructions is used. Furthermore, these tools will be used to collect information about coaches' perceptions of athletes pursuing their education outside the region.

## 3. Result

Based on the results of interviews and documentation in this study, the researcher delved deeper into the coaches' perception of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continued their education outside the region. The informants involved in the interview are coaches, athletes, and administrators.

### 3.1 Coaches' Perceptions of FORKI Karate Athletes in Sungai Penuh City Who Continue Education Outside the Region

The researcher's findings regarding the coach's perception of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continue their education outside the region include several aspects, such as the impact on achievement, skill development, the coach argues that continuing education outside the region can have a positive impact on athlete development, life experience, and broad insights. However, it is also possible that coaches see a lack of disconnected or limited training during the athlete's absence from the home region and also the coach may see that continuing education outside the region opens up opportunities for athletes to gain experience competing outside the city or region, as well as better access to training, and the coach's biggest challenge may be to integrate athletes back into the team and maintain consistency in their performance.

### 3.2 Perception of FORKI Karate Athletes in Sungai Penuh City Who Continue Education Outside the Region

The findings of the researcher regarding the perception of coaches of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continue their education outside the region from the point of view of athletes both from the positive side, the following findings were found that athletes often see the opportunity to continue their education outside the region as an opportunity to develop personally and academically, they feel that wider education will open up new

perspectives, Enriching insights, and improving skills that are useful outside the world of sports, some athletes feel that this experience can increase their independence, as well as their confidence, and the main challenge felt by athletes is to maintain the consistency of training as they pursue their education outside the region, some athletes have difficulty in adjusting their academic schedules and training schedules, which has the potential to disrupt pre-formed training routines. Athletes who move outside the region may find it difficult to access training facilities in their home areas that are not yet international or national equivalent, which greatly affects their own performance.

### **3.3 The Perception of the Management of FORKI Karate Athletes in Sungai Penuh City Who Continue Education Outside the Region**

The findings of the research regarding the perception of coaches of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continue their education outside the region according to the manager's point of view continue education outside the region are very good and have a positive impact on the strength of the team of many athletes who succeed when carrying out education outside the region and there are also some athletes who have difficulty maintaining their commitment to becoming athletes, And the management is worried that athletes who continue their education outside the region may lose their potential as sports athletes for their home region, that the coaching process that has been carried out before will be stopped or less than optimal due to the athlete's non-commitment.

## **4. Discussion**

From the results of the qualitative analysis conducted by the researcher, it can be seen that each subject interviewed gave a diverse view of the perception of athletes who continue their education outside the region (Ahmad & Nasution, 2018). Perception is a process that involves the entry of messages or information in the human brain continuously in connection with its environment through its senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell (Siti Sari, Elvi Yenie, 2015). Both coaches, athletes, and administrators who have different perspectives, there are a variety of answers that reflect diverse understandings and views. In the context of continuing education outside the region for Forki karate athletes, Kota Sungai penuh.

Based on the results of the interviews, there are several main themes related to the coach's perception of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continue their education outside the region. Most of the coaches said that continuing education outside the region can provide wider opportunities for athletes in developing their academic and other non-academic abilities that can support their achievements in karate, why is that because there are some athletes who continue their education outside the region, their careers can be said to be good and increase rapidly because the athletes are actively practicing when continuing their education outside the region.

Research conducted (Rachman & Widodo, 2023) stated that continuing education in the preferred area will open up opportunities and stimulate to continue to develop. These results are also in line with the research conducted (Putri et al., 2024) with the title of the research

Responsibility Of The Local Government Towards Fulfilling The Welfare Rights Of Achieving Athletes In Purwakarta District which states that by pursuing education outside the region will be one of the manifestations of more advanced and developed achievements, especially the chosen region has a good athlete coaching system, of course, it will be a supporting factor for athlete achievement.

The three coaches also revealed difficulties related to training schedules that sometimes clash with academic activities outside the region. For example, athletes who continue their education outside the region are not always present regularly in training, which can affect the consistency of their training, and coaches are concerned that these athletes who rarely train could lose their technical and physical abilities, which could ultimately affect the results of competitions. In line with opinion Khasanah, (2023) that the results of an athlete's training at school will be less than optimal if accompanied by an academic schedule.

The perception of coaches also shows concerns related to limited communication between coaches and athletes when the athletes are far from the area of origin. Coaches find it difficult to directly evaluate the development of athletes, especially if the athlete cannot attend regular training sessions, and this can make it difficult to provide maximum coaching.

The three coaches stated that despite the challenges in terms of communication and training, continuing education outside the region can actually increase the mentality and motivation of athletes to excel after gaining new experiences outside the region, both in terms of education and social. This experience can spur athletes to be more disciplined and committed in pursuing their goals, both in education and in the sport of karate.

## **5. Conclusion**

Based on the results, there was a finding factor that occurred that the coach's perception of FORKI Kota Sungai Penuh karate athletes who continued their education outside the region showed that the coach recognized that continuing education outside the region provides opportunities for athletes to develop academic abilities and skills in sports careers that support their success in karate, but there are difficulties in the training schedule, this can make it difficult for athletes to divide between training time and education, limited communication between coaches and athletes which causes uncontrolled athletes in carrying out training and can reduce the performance of the athletes themselves.

## **REFERENCES**

- Aprilia, R., & Romadi. (2019). Persepsi Siswa Tentang Toleransi dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah Sub- Materi Indonesia Masa Hindu-Buddha Pada Kelas X SMK Al-Asror Semarang. *Historia Pedagogia*, 8(1), 76–84.
- Ahmad, M., & Nasution, D. P. (2018). Analisis Kualitatif Kemampuan Komunikasi Matematis Siswa Yang Diberi Pembelajaran Matematika Realistik. *Jurnal Gantang*, 3(2), 83–95.

<https://doi.org/10.31629/jg.v3i2.471>

- Aprilia, R., & Romadi. (2019). Persepsi Siswa Tentang Toleransi dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah Sub- Materi Indonesia Masa Hindu-Buddha Pada Kelas X SMK Al-Asror Semarang. *Historia Pedagogia*, 8(1), 76–84.
- Barlian, E. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. SUKABINA Press.
- Cetin, A. (2020). Investigation of the Perceived Coaching Behaviors by the Karate Athletes in Turkey. *International Journal of Applied Exercise Physiology*, 9(3), 74–88.
- Costa, M. J., Marinho, D. A., Santos, C. C., Quinta-Nova, L., Costa, A. M., Silva, A. J., & Barbosa, T. M. (2021). The coaches' perceptions and experience implementing a long-term athletic development model in competitive swimming. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 685584.
- Crawford, K., Arnold, R., McKay, C., & McEwan, D. (2024). Coaching teamwork: Team sport athletes' and coaches' perceptions of how coaches facilitate teamwork. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 36(5), 697–721.
- Gomes, A. R., Almeida, A., Resende, R., & Morais, C. (2020). Coach-athletes communication: data from the communication behaviors evaluation system. *J. Sport Pedagogy Res*, 6, 51–61.
- Ilhami, Z. (2019). Persepsi Siswa Dalam Menggunakan Kahoot Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Pada Siswa Kelas Delapan Di Madrasah Mu'allimaat Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Tahun Ajaran 2018-2019. *Maharaat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab*, 1(2), 128–148.
- Khasanah, N. (2023). *Pengembangan Kecerdasan Emosional dan Spiritual Siswa Melalui Program Penuh Day School di SMPN 2 Jetis Ponorogo*. IAIN Ponorogo.
- McGuckin, M. E. C., Turnnidge, J., Bruner, M. W., Lefebvre, J. S., & Côté, J. (2022). Exploring youth sport coaches' perceptions of intended outcomes of leadership behaviours. *International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching*, 17(3), 463–476.
- Muchsiy, D. (2016). Persepsi Pelatih Sepakbola Terhadap Mundurnya Penyelenggaraan Kompetisi Pengcab Pssi Sleman. *Journal Student.Uny.Ac.Id*, 18(2), 22280.
- Nes, A., Sundberg, K., & Watzl, S. (2023). *The perception / cognition distinction*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0020174X.2021.1926317>
- Putri, A. N., Amanita, A., & Andayani, L. (2024). Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Pemenuhan Hak Kesejahteraan Atlet Berprestasi Di Kabupaten PURWAKARTA. *Jurnal Rechtswetenschap: Jurnal Mahasiswa Hukum*, 1(1).
- Rachman, U., & Widodo, A. (2023). Pendidikan Islam Masa Khulafaur Rasyidin Dan Kontekstualisasinya Pada Pendidikan Islam Masa Kini. *AL-MIKRAJ Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora (E-ISSN 2745-4584)*, 4(1), 250–259.
- Sargent Megicks, B., Till, K., Rongen, F., Cowburn, I., Gledhill, A., Mitchell, T., Emmonds, S., & Lara-Bercial, S. (2022). Examining European talent development environments: athlete, parent and coach perceptions. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 40(22), 2533–2543.
- Setiawan, Y., & Syahara, S. (2024). Hubungan Hubungan Motivasi Dan Kesehatan Mental Terhadap Prestasi Atlet Taekwondo Sisinga Fighter Kota Padang. *Jurnal Champion*, 1(6).
- Siti Sari, Elvi Yenie, S. E. (2015). Persepsi Guru Ekonomi Terhadap Kurikulum 2013 Edisi Revisi di SMA NEGERI BANDA ACEH. *Teknik Lingkungan*, 31(2), 259–264.
- Umar, B., & Mardesia, P. (2023). *Effectiveness of the Play Method to Improve Physical Education Learning Outcomes*. Atlantis Press SARL. <https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-35-0>
- Wahyuningtias, D. P., Rahayuni, K., Malang, N., Perempuan, P., Melatih, P., & Hero, O. (2024). *Jurnal Kejaora : Jurnal Kesehatan Jasmani dan Olah Raga Persepsi Pelatih Perempuan Kota Batu Terhadap Profesi Melatih*. 9(November), 214–220.
- Yadav, K. C. D. P. K. (2023). The Power Of Karate: Exploring Its Healing Potential, An Assurance By Karate Coach Dr. Pradeep Kumar Yadav. *IJRAR-International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 10(4), 604–606.