Silat Tempur League: The Analysis of Athletes Performance in 2019 Competitions

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Abstract. There are two types of sparring in silat: *Silat olahraga* and *Silat tempur*. *Silat tempur* is a combative sport focused on children particularly beginners aged 7 to 13. The competition of *Silat tempur* was introduced to prepare the young athletes for the sparring competition in *Silat olahraga*. The main agenda of this sport is to improve the combative techniques among young silat exponents. The arena of *Silat tempur* is similar with fencing platform which aimed to ease the exponents to perform silat techniques in competition. The first national silat tempur competition was held in 2014. Then in 2019, four series of competition were held with total of 200 silat exponents from ten active silat clubs in Malaysia. This is the first silat league in the world.

Keywords: combat sports, gayung fatani, Malay martial arts, self-defence, youth

Introduction

Silat is a Malay martial art that has been practiced by Malays before the arrival of foreign influences in Malay Peninsula. [1]reported that is the official form of self-defence in Malaysia. Numerous foreign martial artists travel to Malaysia to practice silat and become masters of it either the traditional or modern system. The traditional martial art of Silat may have gone unnoticed for a while, it is now practiced in nations like Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines. Silat is a Malay martial art practiced in the southern part of the Asian continent, stretching from Easter Island in the east to Madagascar Island in the west along the Nusantara [2]. It is a martial art with artistic and contact variation [3]. In Malaysia, it has its own traditional and upgraded training system [4;5] It has been recognised as the Malays' original right [2]. In general, when the term *Silat Melayu* is used, it refers to the Silat practiced by Malays in the Malay Peninsula. It is also recognised for its distinct movement patterns and self-defence fighting system. This distinct fighting style draws many self-defence experts from Europe and America to Malaysia to learn Silat.

There are numerous works throughout the history of Malay civilisation that demonstrate the importance of competent warriors in Silat, despite the fact that few of these works specifically address Silat [6]. Silat developed prior to the arrival of external influences in the Malay realm, and later became important in the formation of the government's Traditional Malay defence force, such as Kedah Tua, Bruas, Langkasuka, Campa, Cambodia, and Sriwijaya [7]. Without military strength and warriors skilled in the science of war, civilization and the institution of the king could not be established. Each conflict and war story in the region are directly about his heroism in the science of war. Thus, almost all traditional Malays governments established at the beginning of AD, such as Cambodia and Langkasuka had a strong army to maintain security and defend the country from conflict with neighbouring countries and the Chinese empire [8]. Silat, as the oldest martial art, has played a role in shaping Malay attitudes toward the Malay race through heroic cultural education [9]. Martial arts are a traditional education that contains a treasure trove of knowledge related to hulubalang knowledge, skills, and practices such as unarmed or armed self-defence, hunches, tips, taboos, customs, manners, manners and warrior culture, nutrition, games and fitness, drumming, medicine, spirituality, spirituality, and so on [7]. For example, dagger weapons made of older copper dating back less than 2,500 years have been discovered in the Mekong River region. Warrior culture practices have been revealed to them in order for them to face life's challenges and defend the dignity of self and country [8]. Heroic customs and culture become the core of Malay culture.

Silat tempur

Because young exponents are yet to grasped combative skills on a bigger court venue, this competition attempts to improve self-defense techniques emphasizing on rapid attacks. Due of the platform-shaped court's straight lines, the *Silat tempur* combat simply employs the fundamentals of attack and defense [8]. The *Silat tempur* tournament focuses on the notion that Silat is a systematic approach to physical confrontation, whether equipped with armed or [8]. Silat coaches must provide instruction and prepare Silat exponents with enough knowledge of offensive and defensive skill as well as adhere to the competition rules to reduce any incident or injury [7].

This competition's objectives include developing new athletes that would be recognized in the next level and revolutionizing pure values via Silat tournaments. Apart from that, it aims to promote unification and optimism among athlete and trainers from various disciplines. This tournament's organization may also help to establish top notch leaders via sport management, tournament organization, evaluating, and mentorship, as well as globally publicize the Malay Silat heritage which has been inherited down to the next generation.

The History of Silat Tempur Competition

The inaugural national *Silat tempur* competition was place at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 11th until 13th April 2014 [10]. Fifty-six (56) Silat exponents from various clubs took part in the competition. On 22nd until 24th August, 2018, the second *Silat tempur* competition took place at Universiti Teknologi MARA in Negeri Sembilan, with a record-breaking participation of 100 silat exponents from 6 states, representing a number of the country's top silat clubs. 102 silat exponents participated in the Piala Aminuddin Anuar (Aminuddin Anuar Cup) when it was introduced in 2015. Several clubs, including Pusat Cemerlang Silat, Kelab Silat Fatani Bersatu, Akademi Silat Shah Alam, and Kelab *Silat olahraga* Bandar Baru Bangi, participated in the event, which was held in Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor.

Due to the national committee of *Silat tempur*'s proposal for a new tournament format to be contested, there was no competition in 2016. There were two series of tournament in 2017 and four full series in 2018. To end a series or league of *Silat tempur* competition, numerous evaluations and sessions with stakeholders including participants, parents, society, and organization were held.

To train a young, skilled silat competitor in combat competition, a thorough set of *Silat tempur* tournaments were established. This is crucial before they participate in *Silat olahraga* competitions, which call for participants to be proficient in striking and defence and to have strong local muscular strength. Additionally, in *Silat olahraga*, the capacity to recover from high-burst intensity actions, particularly during the off-fight intervals, will support recovery for the subsequent high intensity action [7-9]. Thus, the objectives of current research are (i) to investigate if there is a significant difference in ranking points between youth and children for male exponents in Silat League (ii) to investigate if there is a significant difference in ranking points between youth and children for female exponents in Silat League (iii) to investigate if there is a significant difference in ranking points between male and female for youth exponents in Silat League (iv) to investigate if there is a significant difference in ranking points between male and female for child exponents in Silat League

Silat tempur* versus *Silat olahraga

Silat has two combative tournaments: *Silat olahraga* and *Silat tempur*[7]. Olahraga refers to a Silat practitioner's capacity to use their Silat practises in duels, including offensive and defensive acts such as throwing punches, catching and kicking, parrying and blocking, or any other technique related to Silat. Tempur refers to a fight, sparring, or combat between Silat athletes [11]. The *Silat olahraga* competition is divided into three areas based on age, weight, and gender, namely youths (aged 12 to 14 years old), teenagers (aged 14 to 17 years old), and adults (17 years old and above) [7]Silat practitioners are likely to engage in combative tournament by the time they hit adolescent years [8] In this case, adolescence may be in the process of switching from youth or teenager to senior tournament [9]

Children aged 7 to 13 are the key focus of the *Silat tempur* tournament. It can also be taught to novices who are brand-new to combat sports. Based on the Seni Silat Malaysia curriculum, this tournament aims to enhance striking, kicking, evading, and shielding techniques [7]. For the first two levels of the curriculum, the syllabus focuses blocking, throwing punches, and kicking. Young exponents who are courageous, competent in martial arts skills, and strategy in combat can be found and developed in this way[12]. *Silat tempur* competition has been invented to gear up the young exponents for the combat tournament. It offers extensive advance planning for youngsters to be able to enforce basic Silat technics prior to actually moving on to *Silat olahraga*. As the exponents strive for senior accomplishments, it is critical that they understand and are compelled to the requirements of top tier senior *Silat olahraga* sport by using *Silat tempur* template.

This research may assist silat athletes in developing and improving their performance for

the transition phase before competing in *Silat olahraga*. Aside from that, coaches can effectively intervene in the training of participants and collect data that can be used in preparation to score extra points during a competition. On the other hand, this study will also serve as a reference for another researcher on the topic of Silat and *Silat tempur*. This will act as a roadmap for expanding the research and the competition itself.

Silat tempur Competition

This Silat competition aims to help youngsters in Silat develop their self-defence skills. A motion throughout combat is primarily in a single direction, both forward and [13]. The capability to strike and protect in a way that can result in points throughout the game is therefore a must for Silat practitioners. The tournament solely permitted competitors to move forward and backward along on the straight 2-by-7-meter pliable 5 cm thick rubber mat base with 2-meter dividing line runs along the centre of the court[9]. Two exponents will stand in the red and blue platform respectively as per figure 1 below.

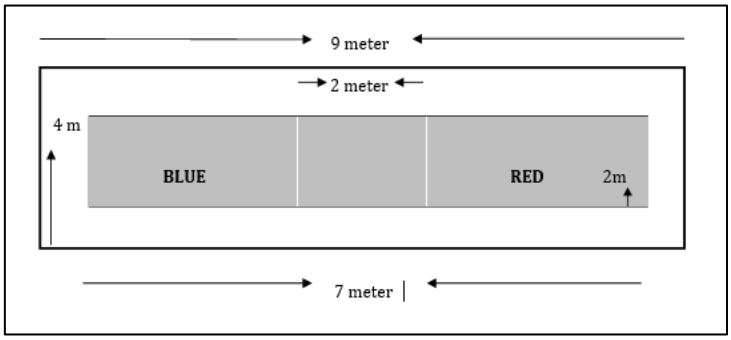

Figure 1: *Silat tempur* platform [9]

Competition Period

The competition is divided into three rounds, with each scene lasting one minute. The exponent will be given one minute of rest between scenes. In *Silat tempur* competition, this is a standard time. Because referee stoppages are not included in the bout time, the actual duration of each round and thus total match time is usually longer than the 3x2 minutes scheduled [8] The competition arose from practical martial arts practitioners who trained in pairs. Thus, young silat exponents' movements were controlled and limited to avoid injury during the *Silat tempur* match.

Silat Tempur Categories

Silat competition is divided into two categories for children and youth[14].The first category is for children aged 7 to 12, while the youth category is for teenager aged 13 to 20. The male and female competitors advances from class A (20-22 kg) to free class (50 kg and above), with each class differing by 2 kg. For the youth category, classes range from A (26-30 kg) to free (61 kg above). This category is divided into eight classes, each with a weight of 5 kg[10]. The category will change from time to time depending

on how many people participate in the competition.

Techniques in *Silat tempur*

Silat tempur has special rules in place to ensure that the game is safe for children to improve their martial arts skillsClick or tap here to enter text.. *Silat tempur* tournament regulations require the exponent to cultivate a competitive pattern consisting of *sikap pasang* (Silat posture), *pola langkah* (step pattern), taking the measurement against the opponent, coordination in conducting a strike and defending, and eventually back to *sikap pasang* [15].

Silat is distinguished from other martial arts by its step patterns. Each motion in a Silat competition must be performed in Silat posture. The exponent who scores the most points or knocks his opponent out wins the competition[16]. The *wasit* or referee gives the instruction. There are two main commands for the referee which is *"Sedia, Pasang"* that refer to the need for participants to be prepared, whereas *"Henti"* refers to the need for exponents to stop and begin preparing in each corner .

Unlike *Silat olahraga* that usually use a lot more skills, there are five common Silat techniques used during sparring in *Silat tempur* competition: punch, kick, block, catch, and topple with each aspect of these skills contributing to the exponent's success [17] According to *Silat tempur* competition rules, an opponent is permitted up to four repeated punches and/or kicks during a single strike, after which the referee instantly breaks off the combat. Because this is an interpretive sport, each participant must make a clean attack that the jury members perceive. As a result, several factors such as injury and scoring anomalies will have an impact on the match[7].

***Silat tempur* points system**

Every coach and Silat exponent should be familiar of the Silat scoring system since it is crucial to distinguish between Silat competition and other sports combat competition. *Silat olahraga*'s points system is identical to that of *Silat tempur* [18]. To win a Silat match, exponent must be able to score the most points possible in each of the first three rounds of combat. Any valid and clear points such as a punch (1 point), a kick (2 points), or a topple down (3 points), will contribute to raise the final number of points scored.

Additionally, if a clear defensive move is followed by a successful kick to the body-target, a bonus point will be given[8]. This is equivalent to 1+2 points for each successful blocking or deflection accompanied by a success strike to the body-target. Hence, having a solid understanding of the Silat scoring points is crucial, particularly in assisting coaches in selecting the attack and defence strategies that will benefit athletes the most and increase their chances of winning. The assessment for each act is detailed below:

i. A hand attack is evaluated if it is strong, effective, and reaches the target using any technique. When the opponent dodges, this hand attack is not accompanied by grips.
ii. A leg attack can take any form as long as it gets to the target. When the opponent dodges, this leg attack is not accompanied by grips.
iii. The act of parrying is evaluated when a Silat exponent successfully aborts his opponent's attack with self-defence techniques, resisting and diverting the direction of the attack, culminating in his attack on the opponent's target. One point will be awarded for each successive parry of an opponent's attack, plus an additional point for landing a strike on the target.
iv. The act of dodging is evaluated when a Silat exponent successfully defends himself from an attack. An assessed act of dodging is one point that results in a target attack. One point is awarded for dodging, and the attack on the target is graded based on the type of attack used. He gets one point for a hand attack. This, combined with a dodging manoeuvre, earns him two points. The same thing happens during the act of parrying. There is no point, however, for fighters who succeed in parrying or dodging their opponent's strike but fail to make a counter-strike that lands the attack on the target.
v. The fall technique is evaluated when a part of the opponent's body touches the ground. The opponent does not fall as a result of unfair wrestling or clinching, and the other fighter defends himself and does not fall. Every defence to an attack should make an effort to cause the opponent to fall as well as hold the opponent's body.

2. Material and Method

Research Design

Utilizing secondary data in research is known as secondary analysis. It prevents needless duplication of study effort and saves time and money as a research method[19]. For this study, the researcher used the data from the Pertubuhan Seni Gayung Fatani Malaysia website, which includes the ranking points for the Silat exponents for the years 2018 and 2019. Since there was no *Silat tempur* competition organized owing to the movement control order that was imposed in place as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak, no data for the years 2020 and 2021 were recorded. However, the researcher will only utilise the rankings for four series in 2019: Series 1, Series 2, Series 3 and Series 4.

The credibility and evaluation of the data collected from the website were established by comparing it to the original data collected from the organiser of *Silat tempur* League, Pertubuhan Seni Gayung Fatani Malaysia, to determine the consistency of the data. The organiser of the competition further explained the population and sample of the study, data collection protocols, research instruments and method as well as data analysis that need to be done by the researcher.

Population and sample of the study

State that population is a component that demonstrates a specific measure of an element or set of people [20]. According to data gathered from the website as well as information provided by the organiser of the *Silat tempur* competition, Pertubuhan Seni Gayung Fatani Malaysia (PSGFM), since 2014, there have been 130 participants in total who have taken part in the competition. These participants are from various *gelanggang* located throughout Klang Valley and were registered with PSGFM. The sample for this research is the exponents that participate in the *Silat tempur* competition for 2019 only. According to the data, the total number of samples collected is 81 exponents, including male and females ranging in age from 7 to 20 years.

Data Collection Procedure

Secondary data is information that has been gathered by someone else and has gone through a statistical procedure based on earlier publications

and academic papers [21]. The researcher collected data from two sources: the ranking results on the Pertubuhan Seni Gayung Fatani Malaysia website and the original data from the *Silat tempur* competition organiser. To achieve the research goal, researchers use data from all four series of the year 2019.

Research Instrument and Method

- ***Class Level***

The exponent's height and weight were given with the registration form prior to tournament day, but they will be measured again during registration to ensure no major changes in weight that will affect the exponent class level. To keep things fair, the exponent will only compete in their class range. The class level is divided into two sections: youth and child. The range for each class is further detailed in the table below.

Table 1. Class range for *Silat tempur* competition *[22]*

Children					***Youth***				
Class	Weight (kg)				Class	Weight (kg)			
A		<	20		A		<	40	
B	21	-	23		B	41	-	45	
C	24	-	26		C	46	-	50	
D	27	-	29		D	51	-	55	
E	30	-	32		E	56	-	60	
F	33	-	35		F	61	-	65	
G	36	-	38		G	66	-	70	
H	39	-	41		H	71	-	75	
I	42	-	44		I	76	-	80	
J	45	-	47		J	81	-	85	
K	48	-	50		K	86	-	90	
L	51	-	53		OPEN	91	-	95	
M	54	-	56		OPEN	96	-	100	
N	57	-	59		OPEN	101	-	105	
OPEN	60	-	62		OPEN	106	-	110	
OPEN	63	-	65		OPEN	111	-	115	
OPEN	66	-	68		OPEN	116	-	120	
OPEN	69	-	71		OPEN	121	-	125	
OPEN	72	-	74		OPEN	126	-	130	
OPEN	75	-	77		OPEN	131	-	135	

- Ranking

The ranking system is created by Grandmaster Associate Professor Dr Mohamad Nizam Mohamed Shapie to determine the level of exponents in *Silat tempur*. It is also useful to distinguish the level of skills and ability between child and youth exponents competing in *Silat tempur*. For a lost match, the exponent will receive 25 points, for a won match, 50 points, and the tournament champion will receive an additional 30 points. Exponents with points below 2,000 will be regarded as a junior athlete, and any exponent that achieves 10,000 points will be recognized as a Grandmaster in Silat.

D**ata Analysis**

For the first part of the analysis, the researcher uses descriptive analysis to illustrate demographic data such as gender, category, nationality, *gelanggang*, and age of the exponents in order to understand more about the sample. [20], mention that descriptive method is used to examine the nature of the research data set using basic statistics including such frequency, percentage, distribution, and central tendency. [21], also mention that descriptive analysis is used to modify unstructured data into structured of information that is simple to grasp, decipher, and design in order to describe the attributes of a demographic or circumstance. Descriptive statistics, on the other hand, do not give us a clear finding beyond the statistics we have analysed or draw conclusions about any assumptions we may have formed. They are merely a means of presenting our information.

For the second stage of the data analysis, the researcher uses an inferential analysis of independent t-test. The independent t-test, one of the most used statistical techniques, involves comparing a sample's mean to a predetermined value. Whether or not there is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores for the two groups can be determined using the results of an independent sample t-test. It is a method for estimating the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis that two means are equal. Two groups whose means are independent of one another are compared using the method [22]. If the sample values chosen from one population are not connected to, paired with, or otherwise matched with the sample values chosen from the other group, then the two samples are independent. If there is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores for the two groups, or not, can be determined by the researcher using an independent sample t-test. By analysing the likelihood that the two sets of data come from the same population, the researcher is attempting to test the hypothesis in statistical terms. In other terms, an independent sample is a sample in which each group's participants are unrelated to one another [22]. Both analyses were carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 25.0 software.

3. Results and Discussion

Demographic Profile

Table 2 below shown that Silat exponents for male category is 67.9% (N=55) followed by female 32.1% (N=26). The total number of exponents that participate in four series of *Silat tempur* for 2019 is 81 members. However, this finding does not reflect the general views that there are more male than female participants.

Table 2. Demographic profile of gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
Male	55	67.9	67.9	67.9
Female	26	32.1	32.1	100.0
Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Table 3 shown the demographic data for Silat category in *Silat tempur* League. For youth category which is from year 13 until 20 were consist of 60.5% (N=49) exponents while for children category for which their age range start from 7 until 12 years old were only 39.5% (N=32)

Table 3. Demographic profile of category

Category	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
Youth	49	60.5	60.5	60.5
Children	32	39.5	39.5	100.0
Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 below shown the age of the participants that were involved during the *Silat tempur* competition in 2019. There are 81 Silat exponents that involved in the competition and they are divided into a few groups according to their age. There are only 2.5% (N=2) exponent seven years old, 3.7% (N=3.7) exponent eight years old, while nine years old only consist of 1.2% (N=1) exponent only. There are 12.3% (N=10) exponent ten years old, 7.4% (N=6) for eleven years old, 12.3% (N=10) for thirteen years old, 21% (N=17) fourteen years old, 11.1% (N=9) fourteen years old, 6.2% (N=5) of fifteen years old, only 1.2% (N=1) of sixteen years old exponent, 6.2% (N=5) seventeen years old, 2.5% (N=2) eighteen years old, 7.4% (N=6) nineteen years old and 4.9% (N=4) twenty years old.

Table 4. Demographic profile of age

Age (years old)	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
7	2	2.5	2.5	2.5
8	3	3.7	3.7	6.2
9	1	1.2	1.2	7.4
10	10	12.3	12.3	19.8
11	6	7.4	7.4	27.2
12	10	12.3	12.3	39.5
13	17	21.0	21.0	60.5
14	9	11.1	11.1	71.6
15	5	6.2	6.2	77.8
16	1	1.2	1.2	79.0
17	5	6.2	6.2	85.2
18	2	2.5	2.5	87.7
19	6	7.4	7.4	95.1
20	4	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Table 5 below showed the demographic profile of exponent's nationality. 95.1% of the exponents are Malaysian while the other 2.5% (N=2) and 2.5% (N=2) are Australian and Syrian.

Table 5. Demographic profile of nationality

	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
Malaysian	77	95.1	95.1	95.1
Australian	2	2.5	2.5	97.5
Syrian	2	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total	81	100.0	100.0	

Table 6 shows the *gelanggang* where the exponents train to improve their skills before participating in the *Silat tempur* showed that there were 22.2% (N=18) of them form Akademi Silat Malaysia. Another 23.5% (N=19) is from Kelab Silat Olahraga Fatani Bersatu. 8.6% (N=7) were from Kelab Silat Olahraga Sekolah Menengah Bandar Baru Bangi (SMK BBB), 6.2% (N=5) from Kelab Silat Tempur Serdang, 9.9% (N=8) were from Kelab *Silat tempur* Kajang, 25.9% (N=21) from Kelab Silat Sekolah Rendah Agama Integrasi (SRAI), 2.5% (N=2) were from Kelab Silat Belia Al-Hasanah and the remainder 1.2 % (N=1) was from Kelab Belia Silat Olahraga Sepang Belia.

Table 6. Demographic profile of *gelanggang*

Gelanggang	Frequency	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
Akademi Silat Malaysia	18	22.2	22.2
Kelab Silat Olahraga Fatani Bersatu	19	23.5	45.7
Kelab Silat Olahraga SMK BBB	7	8.6	54.3
Kelab Silat Tempur Serdang	5	6.2	60.5
Kelab Silat Olahraga Kajang	8	9.9	70.4
Kelab Silat SRAI	21	25.9	96.3
Kelab Silat Belia Al-Hasanah	2	2.5	98.8
Kelab Belia Silat Olahraga Sepang	1	1.2	100.0
Total	81	100.0	

Analysis between gender and category

Table 7 shows the ranking points between youth and children category for male exponents that participated in 2019 Silat Tempur League. An independent t-test was run on the data with 95% confidence interval (CI). For Series 1 and 2, the results indicated a non-significant trend with child (M = 91.07, SD = 41.15) over youth (M = 79.17, SD = 35.20) ($t(30) = 0.88$, $p = .39$) for series 1 and (M = 92.50, SD = 29.58) over child (M = 73.18, SD = 24.73) ($t(29) = 1.84$, $p = .08$) for series 2. Series 3 however showed a slight significant difference with youth (M = 97.22, SD = 31.49) over child (M = 63.64, SD = 13.01) ($t(27) = 3.35$, $p = .01$) with a mean difference of 33.59. Series 4 depicts a non-significant difference with youth (M = 86.07, SD = 31.08) over child (M = 66.00, SD = 35.78) ($t(17) = 1.20$, $p = .25$).

Table 7. Ranking points between youth and children category for male exponents. Results are shown as mean (sd) for row data.

Series of Silat Tempur	Category	N	Mean (sd)	Value *t*	Value *p*
Series 1	Youth	18	79.17 (35.20)	-0.88	0.39
	Child	5	91.07 (41.15)		
Series 2	Youth	20	92.50 (29.58	1.84	0.08
	Child	11	73.18 (24.73)		
Series 3	Youth	18	97.22 (31.49)	4.00	0.01**
	Child	11	63.64 (13.06)		
Series 4	Youth	14	86.07 (31.08)	1.20	
	Child	5	66.00 (35.78)		

*Significant difference between the category ($p < 0.05$)

Table 8 shows the ranking points between youth and children category for female exponents that participated in 2019 Silat Tempur League. According to the table above, for Series 1, the results indicated a non-significant trend with child (M = 91.43, SD = 37.50) over youth (M = 90.67, SD = 38.49) ($t(20) = 0.44$, $p = .97$). Series 2 found that the ranking point was also non-significant with youth (M = 96.67, SD = 26.81) over child (M = 86.00, SD = 30.29) ($t(12) = 0.68$, $p = .51$). Series 3 follow the same trend with child (M = 84.29, SD = 30.20) over youth (M = 83.18, SD = 27.32) ($t(16) = 0.08$, $p = .94$). Finally, the last Series depicts a non-significant difference as well with child (M = 103.75, SD = 37.72) over youth (M = 93.13, SD = 35.05) ($t(10) = 0.48$, $p = .64$).

Series of Silat Tempur	Category	N	Mean (sd)	Value *t*	Value *p*

Series 1	Youth	15	90.67 (38.50)	-0.04	0.97
	Child	7	91.43 (37.50)		
Series 2	Youth	9	96.67 (26.81)	0.68	0.51
	Child	5	86.00 (30.29)		
Series 3	Youth	11	83.18 (27.32)	-0.08	0.94
	Child	7	84.29 (30.20)		
Series 4	Youth	8	93.13 (35.05)	-0.48	0.64
	Child	4	103.76 (37.72)		

Table 8. Ranking points between youth and children category for female exponents. Results are shown as mean (sd) for row data.
*Significant difference between the category ($p < 0.05$)

Table 9 shows the ranking points between male and female exponents for youth category that participated in 2019 Silat Tempur League. An independent t-test was run on the data with 95% confidence interval (CI) for the mean difference. For Series 1, the results indicated a non-significant trend with female (M = 90.67, SD = 38.49) over male (M = 79.17, SD = 35.20) ($t(31) = 0.90$, p = .38). Series 2 found that the ranking point was non-significant as well with female (M = 96.67, SD = 26.81) over male (M = 92.50, SD = 29.58) ($t(27) = 0.36$, p = .72). Series 3 also show the same trend with male (M = 97.22, SD = 31.49) over female (M = 83.18, SD = 27.32) ($t(27) = 1.22$, p = .23). Series 4 depicts a non-significant difference with female (M = 93.13, SD = 35.05) over male (M = 86.07, SD = 31.08) ($t(20) = 0.49$, p = .63).

Table 9. Ranking points between male and female exponents for youth category.
Results are shown as mean (sd) for row data.

Series of Silat Tempur	Category	N	Mean (sd)	Value *t*	Value *p*
Series 1	Male	18	79.17 (35.20)	-0.90	0.38
	Female	15	90.67 (38.49)		
Series 2	Male	20	92.50 (29.58)	0.36	0.72
	Female	9	96.67 (26.81)		
Series 3	Male	18	97.22 (31.49)	1.22	0.23
	Female	11	83.18 (27.32)		
Series 4	Male	14	86.07 (31.08)	-0.49	0.63
	Female	8	93.13 (35.05)		

*Significant difference between the category ($p < 0.05$)

Table 10 shows the ranking points between male and female exponents for children category that participated in 2019 Silat Tempur League. Based on table above, series 1 results indicated a non-significant trend with female (M = 91.43, SD = 37.50) over male (M = 91.07, SD = 41.15) ($t(19) = 0.02$, p = .99). Series 2 show the same trend with female (M = 86.00, SD = 30.29) over male (M = 73.18, SD = 24.73) ($t(14) = 0.90$, p = .38). Series 3 found that the ranking point was also non-significant with female (M = 84.29, SD = 30.20) over male (M = 63.64, SD = 13.06) ($t(7.45) = 1.71$, p = .06). Series 4 depicts a non-significant difference with female (M = 103.75, SD = 37.72) over male (M = 66.00, SD = 35.77) ($t(7) = 17$, p = .17).

Table 10. Ranking points between male and female exponents for children category.
Results are shown as mean (sd) for row data.

Series of Silat Tempur	Category	N	Mean (sd)	Value *t*	Value *p*
Series 1	Male	14	91.07 (41.15)	-0.02	0.99
	Female	7	91.43 (37.50)		
Series 2	Male	11	73.18 (24.73)	0.90	0.38
	Female	5	86.00 (30.29)		
Series 3	Male	11	63.64 (13.06)	-2.02	0.06

	Female	7	84.29 (30.20)		
Series 4	Male	5	66.00 (35.77)	-1.54	0.17
	Female	4	103.75 (37.72)		

*Significant difference between the category ($p < 0.05$)

Discussion

For research objective 1, there was no statistically significant difference in ranking points between male youth and children category in Series 1, 2 and 4. However, for Series 3, there was a significant difference between the ranking of youth and children category for male exponents. Even though the rest of the series yield a non-significance result, these data imply the male youth collected more ranking points compare to the children in series 3. One of the reasons for this is due to the small sample size of the participants in the competition. Normally, the third series was held in the third quarter of the year. During this time, some of the school may be in the exam session. Most parents will not allow their children to participate in the competition as the exam week approaches in order to ensure that their children focus solely on the academic exam. Aside from that, the monsoon season has already begun in the third quarter of the year. Some of the low peak area may experience flooding. This may make it impossible for them to participate in the tournament itself, resulting in a significant decrease in the number of participants during this time. In addition, this substantial result might be the result of a restriction to a certain group, which would explain the non- equal distribution of class levels. The distribution of classes may be unbalanced assuming fewer participants entered the competition.

In terms of ranking points for research objective 2, there was no statistically significant difference between female children and youth across all series. The same goes to research objective 3 since there was no statistically significant difference in ranking points for male and female youth across all series[24]. The same outcome as the prior category for research objective 4 as well. Across all series, there was no statistically significant difference in the ranking points between male and female children. This result indicates that the null hypothesis was failed to be rejected. This finding indicates that the pointing system is effective and could be applied to other combat sports or silat competitions. This could be due to Seni Silat Malaysia's well-structured curriculum[25]. It is recommended to increase the sample size of the participants because most samples are too small for a result to be accurate. The competition itself must be planned appropriately to avoid conflicts with students' exams and the monsoon seasons[26].

In addition, since some of exponents may have a higher ranking because they participate in each tournament while maintaining a balance result, the ranking point itself was not displaying their ability. For example, the exponents may lose in each game, but because they participated in each competition, they may be ranked better owing to their consistency[27,28]. While some participants may win most of the competitions in which they compete, when they did not compete in every competition hosted by the organizer, it may cause their ranking point to be lower than others. Hence, it is recommended that any future research to use

the points earned during each competition rather than their ranking points to obtain a better outcome.

Conclusions

According to the findings, there is no discernible difference in the ranking points between the youth and children's categories in Silat League, nor in the ranking points for male and female exponents. The study's findings support the detailed explanation of an effective pointing system in the introduction. The points structure is identical to the one used by *Silat olahraga*. Thus, having a thorough understanding of the Silat scoring points is essential, especially in helping coaches choose the attack and defence tactics that will benefit players the most and improve their chances of winning. It ought to be applied to silat and other various combat sport tournaments. As a result, the quality of the silat exponents produced by this system will be good since it also enables a seamless transition from the youth category to the children's category.

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