

RINGKASAN

BEDA PENGARUH LATIHAN LONCAT TALI DAN KOMBINASI LATIHAN LONCAT DAN LOMPAT TALI TERHADAP WAKTU REAKSI DAN KELINCAHAN

Waktu reaksi dan kelincahan merupakan salah satu faktor yang banyak digunakan dalam olahraga yang bersifat ketrampilan serta permainan. Latihan pliometrik yang berupa latihan loncat tali dan lompat tali merupakan salah satu bentuk latihan yang dapat memperbaiki waktu reaksi dan derajad kelincahan.. Tujuan khusus dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan antara latihan loncat tali dengan kombinasi latihan loncat tali dan lompat tali terhadap waktu reaksi dan derajad kelincahan.

Studi ini menggunakan *pretest posttest control group desain*. Sampel adalah 45 murid laki-laki SMUN 7 Surabaya kelas satu. Sampel dibagi dalam tiga kelompok yang masing-masing kelompok terdiri atas 15 orang, 1) kelompok kontrol, 2) kelompok loncat tali, dan 3) kelompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali. Latihan dilakukan selama 6 minggu yang tiap minggunya dilakukan latihan sebanyak 3 kali tiap minggu, tiap latihan dilakukan sebanyak 6 set, tiap set dilakukan selama 20 detik. Tiap set dilakukan loncat atau lompat sebanyak 40 kali dengan mengikuti irama dari metronom dengan irama 2 kali loncat atau lompat tiap detiknya.

Variabel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari variabel bebas, variabel tergantung, variabel kendali dan variabel moderator. Variabel bebas terdiri dari pemberian latihan loncat tali dan pemberian kombinasi latihan loncat tali dan lompat tali. Variabel tergantung terdiri dari waktu reaksi dan kelincahan. Variabel kendali terdiri dari jenis kelamin dan umur. Sedangkan variabel moderator terdiri dari berat badan, tinggi badan dan panjang tungkai.

Dari hasil analisis anova didapat perbandingan perubahan beda waktu reaksi minggu 1 – 6 antar kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok loncat tali (beda mean – 6,353E-02, $P<0,05$), kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali (beda mean –7,280E-02, $P<0,05$) sedangkan kelompok loncat tali dengan kelompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali (mean –9,267E03, $P>0,05$). Lihat tabel 5.1.5. Jadi kecepatan waktu reaksi (detik) antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok loncat tali, kelompok kontrol dengan kolompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($P<0,05$). Sedangkan antara kelompok loncat tali dengan kolompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali menunjukkan tidak berbeda bermakna ($P>0,05$).

Dari hasil analisi anova didapat perbandingan perubahan kelincahan minggu 1 – 6 antara kolompok kontrol dengan kelompok loncat tali (-1,0047, $P<0,05$), kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali (1,3300, $P<0,05$), sedangkan kelompok loncat tali dengan kelompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali (-0,353, $P>0,05$). Jadi pada kecepatan perubahan kelincahan (detik) pada kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok loncat tali, kelompok kontrol dengan kolompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali menunjukkan kecepatan yang berbeda bermakna. Sedangkan kelompok loncat tali dengan kolompok kombinasi loncat tali dan lompat tali menunjukkan tidak berbeda bermakna. Lihat tabel 5.1.6.

Dari hasil penelitian didapat bahwa dengan dasar latihan yang sama selama 6 minggu, kombinasi latihan loncat tali dan lompat tali tidak menimbulkan perbedaan yang bermakna terhadap perubahan waktu reaksi dan derajad kelincahan dibandingkan dengan latihan loncat tali.

SUMMARY

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INFLUENCE OF HOP STRING AND COMBINATION HOP AND JUMP STRING TRAINING ON REACTION TIME AND AGILITY.

Reaction time and agility is one of factors which widely needed in skilled sport and game. Plyometric training such as hop string and jump string are one kind of training which improve reaction time and agility. The objectives of this research are to disclose the comparison of influence between hop string and combination hop string and jump string upon reaction time and agility.

This study use randomiced pretest—posttest control group design. The size sample are 45 male pupil of SMUN 7 Surabaya first year class. It was divided into three group of 15 people, namely 1) control group, 2) group hop string, and 3) combination group hop string and jump string. The training were conducted for 6 weeks, 3 times per week, 6 sets per session and 20 seconds per set. Wach set consists of 40 times hop or jump.

The variable in this study were independent variable, dependent variable, controlled variable and moderator variable. Independent variable consists of hop string and combination of hop string and jump string. The dependent variable consists of reaction time and agility. Controlled variable consists of age and gender, and mederator variable consist of body weight, high length and the length of the calf.

From analysis of anova we found the difference of the chance of reaction time 1-6 between the controlled group and the hop string group (mean – 6.353E-02, P<0.05), the controlled group and combination hop string and jump string group (mean – 7.280E-02, P<0.05) and the hop string group and the combination hop string and jump string group (mean – 9.267E-03, P>0.05). See tabel 5.1.5. So the change of

speed of reaction time between controlled group and hop string group, controlled group and combination hop string group and jump string, show significant difference of speed, but the hop string group and combination hop string and jump string group show insignificant difference. See table 5.15.

In conclusion 6 week training of combination of hop string and jump string, did not show significant difference of the change of reaction time and agility compared to jump string training.



ABSTRACT

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Key word: Plyometric, reaction time, agility