



# Differences in Interest in The Setter Position for Female Volleyball Athletes from Two Different Clubs

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**Abstract.** The aim of this research is the difference in the interest of female volleyball athletes in the setter position at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs using comparative descriptive. The research population was 107 athletes. The sample was purposive sampling, the criteria for female volleyball athletes from the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs were 11-12 years old and actively practicing. Based on the sample criteria of 67 athletes. Questionnaire instrument, and independent-samples t-test data analysis. Results Interest in the position of setter in the PBV Spirits club is "very low" at 0.00% (0 athletes), "low" at 40.63% (13 athletes), "fair" at 43.75% (14 athletes), "high" by 15.63% (5 athletes), and "very high" by 0.00% (0 athletes). Interest in the setter position at the PBV Mutiara club is "very low" at 0.00% (0 athletes), "low" at 11.43% (4 athletes), "fair" at 48.57% (17 athletes), "high" of 40.00% (14 athletes), and "very high" of 0.00% (0 athletes). There is a significant difference in interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs. The difference in interest in the setter position at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs is 10.98.

**Keywords:** Interest, Volleyball Setter, PBV Spirits, PBV Mutiara.

## 1 Introduction

Interest is a drive or desire within a person for a particular object. Examples include interest in studies, sports or hobbies. Interests have a personal (individual) nature, meaning that each person has interests that may be different from the interests of other people. [1] says that interest is a feeling of preference and interest in a thing or activity without a reason. According to [2], interest is a condition where an individual pays attention to something and is accompanied by a desire to know, learn, and prove further about the situation. These interests are closely related to a person's motivation, something that is learned and can also change depending on needs, experience, and popular fashion, and is not innate. The emergence of a person's interest is influenced by several factors, namely depending on physical, social, and emotional needs and also

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experience. Interest begins with feelings of joy and a positive attitude. However, two components influence students' interest in learning: internal factors, namely their nature, and external factors, namely: family, school, and community or environment (social). Interest that occurs within an individual is influenced by two determining factors, namely desires from within the individual and factors outside the individual, desires from outside the individual. Internal interest consists of being interested or happy in an activity, paying attention to an activity, and having an activity or action as a result of feelings of pleasure or attention.

One of the sports that is popular and much in demand among the public is volleyball. Volleyball is a game played by two teams, each team consisting of six people, whose aim is to drop the ball on the opponent's court and prevent the ball from falling on their court. There are 4 important roles in a volleyball team, namely setter, smasher, libero, and defender. Among these four roles, the positions of setter and smasher have the main role in the game of volleyball. Each position or position in the game of volleyball has a different role.

The setter is tasked with managing attacks in the team, therefore a setter must have a good mastery of game tactics and mentality. According to [3], a setter must be able to distribute passes that encourage other players to smash well. According to [4], the quality of the pass and the intelligence of the setter in providing the pass are very influential for the team's victory. Apart from that, setters must also master smash and blocking techniques.

Based on initial observations in the field, there was a problem, namely that it was difficult for clubs to find setter talent because there were no athletes who were interested in becoming setters. This was proven by the change in attitude of athletes who became lazy when directed to carry out overhead passing exercises. Another problem is the lack of ability of female athletes to master the top pass. This can be seen when athletes do the top pass, there are still athletes who use the wrong top passing technique and there are those who have not mastered a good top passing technique at all.

Another problem is that coaches lack innovation in providing training methods, especially to improve the passing mastery of female volleyball athletes, so it is necessary to create an effective training method to train mastery of passing techniques. The method often used in clubs to train overhead passing is the pair method, this method is considered less effective in improving athletes' ability to master overhead passing techniques. This can slow down the development of athletes because the provision of passing training material lacks innovation.

In both clubs, it is not yet known how much female volleyball athletes are interested in the setter position, this is proven by the number of female athletes who do not want to take part in the setter training program. Therefore, there is a need for re-search regarding the differences in female volleyball athletes' interest in the setter position in the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs, to find out how much interest the athletes have in becoming setters and knowing the differences in female volleyball athletes' interest in the setter position in the PBV Spirits club. and PBV Mutiara, so that a method can

be created to increase athletes' interest in the volleyball setter position at these two clubs.

Based on the background stated above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Differences in the Interests of Female Volleyball Athletes in the Setter Position at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara Clubs" which is expected to provide input to the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara volleyball clubs, especially re-garding additional training methods and initiatives to increase athlete interest in the volleyball setter position.

## 2 Methods

This research is a comparative descriptive research. According to [5], this research was conducted at GOR Tridadi which was carried out in March-April 2024. The population in the study was female volleyball athletes from the PBV Spirit and PBV Mutiara clubs, totaling 107 people. The sampling technique in this research uses purposive sampling, this technique is based on certain traits or characteristics. The requirements that must be met in sampling are (a) Female volleyball athletes from the PBV Spirit and PBV Mutiara clubs. (b) 11-12 years. (c) Still actively practicing. Based on the criteria, the sample for this study consisted of 67 athletes, with details of 32 athletes from the Spirits Club and 35 athletes from the Mutiara Club.

The instrument or tool used in this research is a closed questionnaire. [6], states that a closed questionnaire is a questionnaire that is presented in such a way that respondents only need to put a checklist mark in the appropriate column or place, with a direct questionnaire using a graded scale. The prepared statement consists of two component items, namely positive statements (favorable) and negative statements (unfavorable). The reason is that respondents read the entire statement carefully. Placement must be done randomly.

The data analysis technique in this research uses descriptive data analysis techniques. [7] state that descriptive statistics is data processing to describe or describe data (population samples) that have been collected to make conclusions. Descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of data seen from the average value (mean), standard deviation, variance, maximum, minimum, sum, range, kurtosis, and skewness (distribution differences) [5].

The normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique with the help of SPSS 23. If the p-value is  $> 0.05$  then the data is normal, but on the other hand if the analysis results show a p-value  $< 0.05$  then the data is not normal. F. If the analysis results show a p-value  $> 0.05$ , then the data is homogeneous. The differences were carried out using the t-test. Analysis to test the differences in female volleyball athletes' interest in the setter position at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs used the independent sample t-test analysis (two unpaired sample groups).

### 3 Result

Based on the results of data analysis, it shows that interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits club is in the "very low" category at 0.00% (0 athletes), "low" at 40.63% (13 athletes), "fair " by 43.75% (14 athletes), "high" by 15.63% (5 athletes), and "very high" by 0.00% (0 athletes) and Interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Mutiara club are in the "very low" category of 0.00% (0 athletes), "low" of 11.43% (4 athletes), "fair" of 48.57% (17 athletes), "high" of 40.00 % (14 athletes), and "very high" at 0.00% (0 athletes).

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov method was used to test the data for normality in this study, so it can be said that the data is normally distributed. A summary is presented in Table 2 below:

**Table 1.** Normality Test Results.

<b>Data</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Interest in the PBV Spirits	0,329	0,05
setter position PBV Mutiara	0,882	0,05

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that data on interest in the setter position of volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits Club ( $0.329 > 0.05$ ) and PBV Mutiara ( $0.882 > 0.05$ ), so the variable has a normal distribution.

**Table 2.** Homogeneity Test

<b>Data</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Interest in the setter position	0,514	Homogen

Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that data on interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs has a p-value of  $0.514 > 0.05$ , so the data is homogeneous.

The difference test in this study was tested using t-test analysis, namely independent sample t-test ( $df = n - 2$ ) using SPSS 23 for Windows. The research conclusion is declared significant if the calculated t value  $>$  t table and the p-value  $<$  0.05. The results of the analysis of differences in interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs obtained data in Table 3 as follows:

**Table 3.** Test of Differences in Interest in the Setter Position of Volleyball Athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara Clubs.

<b>Interest in the setter position</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>t<sub>count</sub></b>	<b>t<sub>table</sub></b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
PBV Spirit	101,59	3,156	1,668	0,002	10,98
PBV Mutiara	112,57				

Based on the analysis results in Table 3 above, it can be seen that the t count is 3.156 and the t table (df 65) is 1.668 with a p-value of 0.002. Because the t count is  $3.156 >$  t

table 1.668, and the p-value is  $0.002 < 0.05$ , these results indicate that "There is a significant difference in interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs." The difference in interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Spirits and PBV Mutiara clubs is 10.98, meaning that interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at the PBV Mu-tiara club is higher than interest in the position of setter for volleyball athletes at PBV Spirits.

#### 4 Authors' Contributions

1. Danang Wicaksono (Author 1 and Corresponding Author) is the main researcher conducting observations and research to find data and author of scientific papers.
2. Fauzi (Author 2) helped the main researcher find a research trial site and search for research data
3. Sebastianus Pranatahadi (Author 3) Search for data and summarize research data.
4. Indah Prasetyawati Tri Purnama Sari (Author 4) Search for data and summarize research data.
5. Kukuh Hardopo Putro (Author 5) Search for data and summarize research data.
6. Reza Huwaidi (Author 6) Search for data and summarize research data.

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