



## STUDENT INTEREST IN SWIMMING LEARNING AT SD PINTAR BANDUNG

Oom Omin<sup>1</sup>, Dian Budiana<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Sport Education, School of Postgraduate, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

### Abstract

This study aims to determine student interest in learning swimming at SD Pintar Bandung. The research subjects in this study were all students at SD Pintar Bandung with a total of 114 students. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection through a questionnaire. Analysis of the data used in this study is a descriptive statistical percentage. The results showed that the interest of SD Pintar Bandung students in learning to swim was high. From the results of the study, it was found that 86.6% of students had a high interest in learning to swim and 13.4% of students had a low interest in learning to swim. The high student interest in learning to swim is influenced by several things, namely parental support 93.4%, self-factor 93.7%, teacher factor 95.5%, and swimming environmental factors 68.6%.

### Keyword:

*Student Interest, Swimming Learning*

\*Corresponding address: : Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No.229, Isola, Kec. Sukasari, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat 40154

\*Corresponding e-Mail: oomomin240795@gmail.com

### Introduction

Swimming is one of the most popular recreational sports. Anyone can do this sport, regardless of age. Some people know how to swim from an early age. This swimming sport includes several types, namely swimming (swimming), beautiful swimming (synchronized), water polo (water polo) and diving (diving) (Asmoro, 2015). Swimming is an activity carried out in nature with physical and mental benefits, improving all factors that promote mental health (Tavakolizadeh, 2012). This swimming exercise is also done in the water by moving the body organs forward (Maidarman, 1999).

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Swimming is a sport that is used as a means of recreation, and school-age children often feel bored when studying in class, so recreational activities are needed. Recreation is pleasure/pleasure, which is used to fill spare time, either individually or together, without coercion involving physical, psychological, emotional and social factors, with the aim of restoring conditions resulting from daily activities. In its implementation, it consists of game elements, which refer to the concepts of freedom, happiness, and natural expression for everyone (Murni, 2000).

According to Agung (2019), swimming is a sport that has been known since prehistoric times. Swimming is seen in hieroglyphics inherited from ancient Egypt from 300 BC, long before swimming was known to man on the earth's surface, and after Islam developed on earth, swimming continued to occur and is well known. Executed and researched, the hadith of the Prophet SAW proves this. Islam strongly recommends that its adherents can swim and teach their children, so here it is clear that Islam never forbids its followers to swim, it is better to teach them to swim and archery. (Yulinar and Suryani 2018).

Swimming is a sport that can improve the quality of life and human health. Swimming in the pool is a sport or recreational activity that is popular in the community, including children (Cita & Adriyani, 2013). Swimming is a sport that is carried out in water with certain movements or styles, including butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, and freestyle (Abdul et al., 2020). The four styles are swimming styles that are competed in swimming championships (Arifin, 2013).

Interest is a condition that occurs when a person sees the temporary characteristics or meaning of a situation in relation to his own needs (Sardiman, 2000). Interest can also be a sense of preference and connection to an activity without anyone telling it. Interest in swimming is a desire that arises from a person's willingness to do swimming exercises taught by the teacher without coercion. According to Maulani (2011) interest comes from someone who is motivated. Interest is an impulse that is closely related to everyone's attention to certain objects, such as objects, jobs, and people. Interest is a strong motivation to pursue it more actively, and anyone can do it, male or female, very well, healthy, and fresh because almost all muscles and body parts are moving. Interest arises from a deep focus on an object that creates a desire to know, learn, and demonstrate further (Asep, et al, 2021) (Mardi, et al, 2020) (Bella, et al, 2021).

Based on the background of these questions, the authors are interested in studying the interests of SD PINTAR Bandung students in learning to swim. Efforts to determine students' swimming interest are influenced by many factors outside of school, such as motivational factors, feeling factors, and emotions. So departing from the question above, the researcher wants to do research to improve the title "Student Interest in Learning Swimming at SD PINTAR Bandung".

In general, the results of this study are expected to be used as scientific information in learning. Furthermore, the research results obtained are expected to make a positive contribution to learning in the fields of physical education, health and physical education in schools, so that learning can run effectively and efficiently. The research obtained is expected to make a positive contribution to

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

learning in the fields of physical education, health and physical education in schools, so that learning can run effectively and efficiently.

### Methods

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The goal is to create a description, painting systematically or illustratively, factually, and accurately about the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The instrument used in this study is questionnaire. Questionnaire is distributed to all students at SD PINTAR Bandung. Questionnaire data about students' interest in swimming learning is collected through questionnaires and then elaborated and presented. Data analysis in this study is done by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions.

Table 1  
Grille Instrument

Aspect	Indicator	Sub indicator
Student interest in swimming lessons	Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students are interested and present during swimming lessons</li> </ul>
	Enjoyment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students feel happy when learning swimming</li> </ul>
	Afraid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students are afraid to take swimming lessons</li> </ul>
	Parental Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents support students to participate in swimming lessons</li> </ul>
	Teacher Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher gives clear and interesting directions or materials</li> </ul>
	Self Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students make good use of the knowledge conveyed by the teacher</li> <li>Students listen to the teacher's explanation well</li> <li>Students carry out orders or directions from the teacher</li> </ul>
	Pool Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean pool environment</li> <li>Pool canteen is neat and clean</li> <li>Clean rinse</li> <li>Adequate pool facilities</li> </ul>

### Result

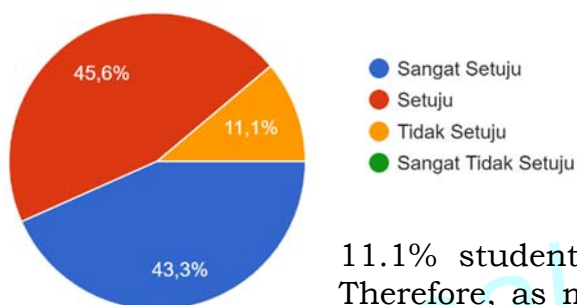
The results of research that have been carried out regarding student interest in swimming lessons at SD Pintar are taken using the method of distributing questionnaires to all students at SD Pintar. The questionnaire regarding students' interest in swimming lessons includes 15 questions. Students' interest in learning to swim obtained the following data.

Based on the analysis of the data collected, the first indicator was obtained, namely the interest of SD Smart students in learning to swim.



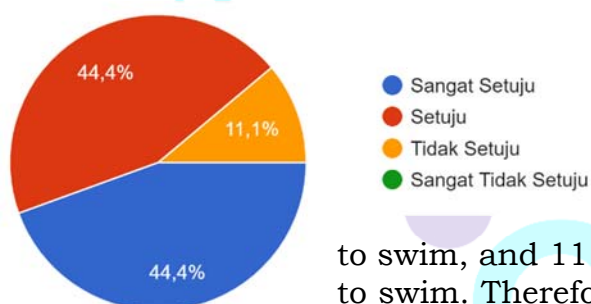


THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE



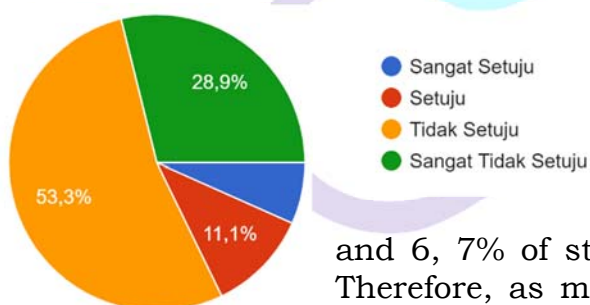
11.1% students are not interested in swimming lessons. Therefore, as many as 88.9% of students feel interested in learning to swim and the remaining 11.1% of students are not interested in learning to swim.

Analysis of the data collected regarding the second indicator, namely the pleasure of SD Pintar students in learning to swim.



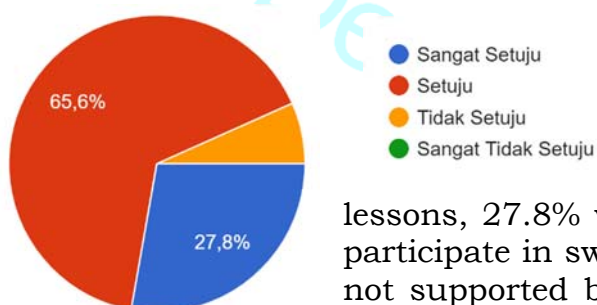
are not happy with learning to swim.

Analysis of the data collected regarding the third indicator, namely the fear of SD Pintar students in learning to swim.



afraid of learning to swim.

Analysis of the data collected regarding the fourth indicator, namely the support of parents in learning to swim.



Therefore, 93.4% of students were supported by their

Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of student interest show that 43.3% students are very interested in swimming lessons, 45.6% are interested in swimming lessons, and 11.1% students are not interested in swimming lessons. Therefore, as many as 88.9% of students feel interested in learning to swim and the remaining 11.1% of students are not

Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of the students' enjoyment showed that 44.4% of students were very happy with learning to swim, 44.4% were happy with learning to swim, and 11.1% of students were not happy with learning to swim. Therefore, as many as 88.8% of students feel happy about learning to swim and the remaining 11.1% of students

Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of students' fears show that 53.3% students are not afraid of swimming lessons, 28.9% are not very afraid of swimming lessons, 11.1% of students are afraid of swimming lessons, and 6.7% of students are very afraid of learning to swim. Therefore, as many as 82.2% of students are not afraid of learning to swim and the remaining 17.8% of students are

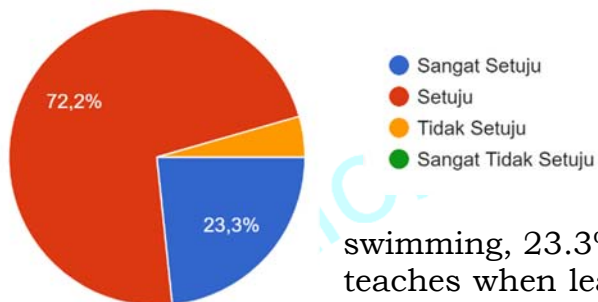
Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of the parental support of students showed that 65.6% of students were supported by their parents to participate in swimming lessons, 27.8% were strongly supported by their parents to participate in swimming lessons, and 6.6% of students were not supported by their parents to participate in swimming lessons. Therefore, 93.4% of students were supported by their



THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

parents to participate in swimming lessons and the remaining 6.6% of students were not supported by their parents to participate in swimming lessons.

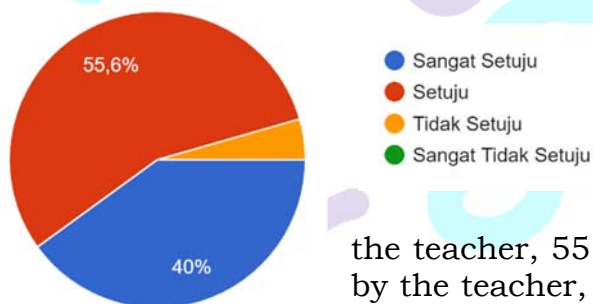
Analysis of the data collected regarding the fifth indicator, namely the sports teacher factor.



Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall result of the teacher factor, namely students like the way the teacher teaches, the results show that 72.2% of students like the way the teacher teaches when learning

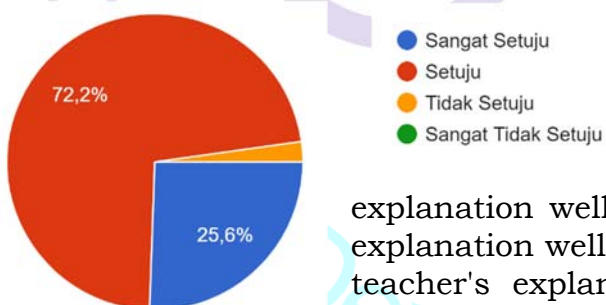
swimming, 23.3% of students really like the way the teacher teaches when learning swimming, and 4.5% of students do not like the way the teacher teaches when learning swimming. Therefore, 95.5% of students like the way the teacher teaches when learning swimming and the remaining 4.5% of students like the way the teacher teaches when learning swimming.

Analysis of the data collected regarding the sixth indicator, namely the self factor.



Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of the self-factor, namely students use the knowledge conveyed by the teacher well, the results show that 40% of students really take advantage of the knowledge conveyed by

the teacher, 55.6% of students use the knowledge conveyed by the teacher, and 4.5% of students do not take advantage of the knowledge conveyed by the teacher. Therefore, 95.6% of students used the knowledge conveyed by the teacher and the remaining 4.4% of students did not use the knowledge conveyed by the teacher.



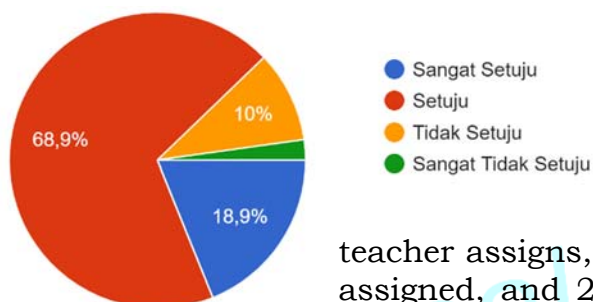
Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall result of the self-factor, namely students listen to the teacher's explanation well, shows that 25.6% of students really listen to the teacher's

explanation well, 72.2% of students listen to the teacher's explanation well, and 2.2% of students did not listen to the teacher's explanation well. Therefore, 97.8% of students listened to the teacher's explanation well and the remaining 2.2% of students did not listen to the teacher's explanation well.



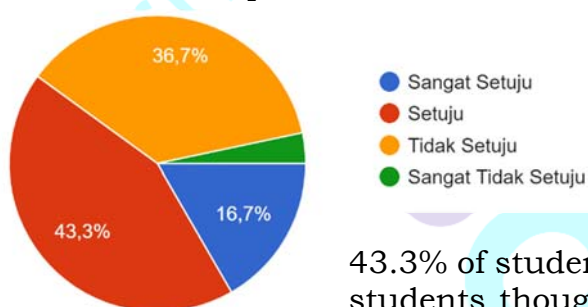


THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

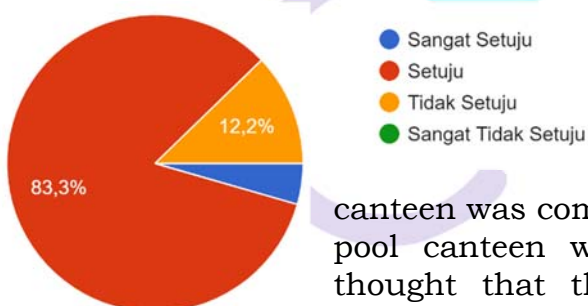


Based on the graph, it can be seen that overall the results of the self-factor, namely students do what the teacher assigns, the results show that 18.9% of students really do what the teacher has assigned, 68.9% of students do what the teacher assigns, 10% of students don't. did what the teacher assigned, and 2.2% of students did not really do what the teacher assigned. Therefore, 87.8% of students did what was assigned by the teacher and the remaining 12.2% of students did not do what was assigned by the teacher.

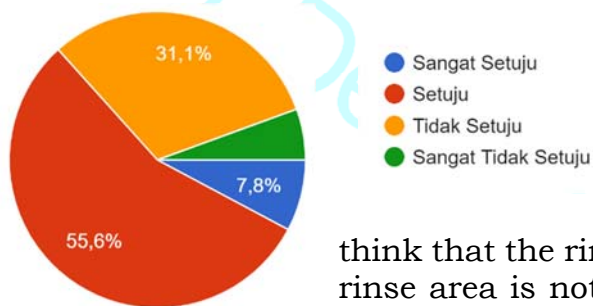
Analysis of the data collected regarding the seventh indicator, namely the condition of the pond.



Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results of the pool condition, namely the cleanliness of the pool, showed that 16.7% of students thought that the pool was very clean, 43.3% of students thought that the pool was clean, 36.7% of students thought that the pool was not clean, and 3.3% of students thought that the pool was very unclean. Therefore, 60% of students think that the cleanliness of the pool is good and the remaining 40% of students think that the pool is not clean.



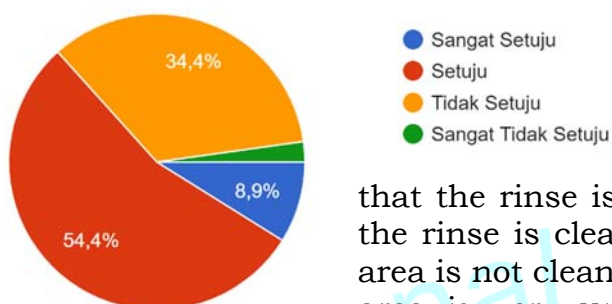
Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results from the condition of the pool, namely the comfort of the pool canteen, showed that 83.3% of students thought that the pool canteen was comfortable, 12.2% of students thought that the pool canteen was uncomfortable, and 4.5% of students thought that that the pool canteen is very convenient. Therefore, 87.8% of students think that the pool canteen is comfortable and the remaining 12.2% of students think that the pool canteen is uncomfortable.



Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results from the condition of the pool, namely the cleanliness of the rinse area, the results are that 7.8% of students think that the rinse is very clean, 55.6% of students think that the rinse is clean, 31.1% of students think that the rinse area is not clean, and 5.5% of students think that the rinse area is very unclean. Therefore, as many as 63.4% of students think that the rinse is clean and the remaining 36.6% of students think that the rinse is not clean.



THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE



Based on the graph, it can be seen that the overall results from the condition of the pool, namely the cleanliness of the rinse area, the results are that 7.8% of students think that the rinse is very clean, 55.6% of students think that the rinse is clean, 31.1% of students think that the rinse area is not clean, and 5.5% of students think that the rinse area is very unclean. Therefore, as many as 63.4% of students think that the rinse is clean and the remaining 36.6% of students think that the rinse is not clean.

### Discussion

Interest is a condition that occurs when a person sees a temporary feature or meaning of a situation in relation to his own needs. In accordance with the purpose of this study, which examined student interest in swimming learning, it could be seen from several factors or indicators. Based on the analysis of the data that has been presented, it can be concluded that 86.6% of students are interested or happy in swimming lessons and 13.4% of students are less interested or less happy or afraid in participating in swimming lessons. This can be influenced by parental support, in the analysis of parent data as much as 6.6% do not support their children to participate in swimming lessons and 93.4% of parents support their children to participate in swimming lessons. Even students who are happy or not when learning swimming have encouragement from internal factors, namely their own factors. As many as 93.7% students have self-motivation starting by listening to the teacher's explanation well, utilizing the knowledge conveyed by the teacher well, and doing what the teacher has assigned him well, while on the other hand students who do not have motivation in themselves are 6, 3%. Teacher factors also affect student interest in learning to swim. 95.5% of students liked the way the teacher explained the swimming material, while 4.5% of the students did not or did not like the way the teacher explained the swimming material.

In addition, there are environmental factors from where the pool is used when learning to swim. 68.6% of students think that the pool is clean, the rinse area is clean, the canteen is comfortable, and the pool facilities are adequate. 31.4% of students think that the cleanliness of the pool is lacking, the rinse area is not clean and comfortable, the canteen is not comfortable, and the pool facilities are inadequate. Therefore, the results of the data analysis and discussion based on the questionnaire data distributed, it can be concluded that not all students are interested in learning swimming, there are some students who are not interested or less interested in learning swimming due to several factors, namely fear in themselves, parental support, and environmental factors that are less comfortable pool.

### Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, basically the interest of students of SD Pintar Bandung in learning swimming is high. From the results of the study, 86.6% of students had a high interest in swimming learning and 13.4%

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SPORT  
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

of students had a low interest in swimming learning. The high interest of students in swimming learning is influenced by several things, namely parental support 93.4%, self-factor 93.7%, teacher factor 95.5%, and pool environment factor 68.6%.

### References

- Abdul Narlan, et al. (2020). Permainan Tradisional Elangan Meningkatkan Kecepatan Underwater Renang Gaya Kupu-Kupu. *Riyadhoh: Jurnal Pendidikan Olahraga*, 3(1), 43–48. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31602/rjpo.v3i1.3125>
- Agung Rizkiyansyah, B. M. (2019). Pengaruh Media Papan Luncur dan Pull Buoy Pola Metode Drill terhadap Hasil Belajar Teknik Dasar Renang Gaya Bebas. *Jurnal Kepelatihan Olahraga*, 11(2), 112–123.
- Arifin, B. (2013). Pengembangan Gerak Dasar Renang Untuk Anak Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pengembangan Sekolah Dasar (Jp2sd)*, 1(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.22219/Jp2sd.V1i1.1523>
- Asep Wahabudin Rukmana, et al. (2021). Minat Belajar Siswa untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pembelajaran Bola Voli di SMPN 2 Majalaya. *Jurnal Literasi Olahraga*, 2(1), 10–18. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35706/jlo.v2i1.4359>
- Asmoro, T. B. P. (2015). Gelanggang Olahraga Renang Di Pontianak *Jurnal online mahasiswa Arsitektur Universitas Tanjungpura. Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Arsitektur Universitas Tanjungpura*, 3, 89–107.
- Bella Nugraha, et al. (2021). Minat Belajar Siswa Dalam Mempraktekkan Pembelajaran Penjas di Rumah Pada Masa Covid-19. *Journal Coaching Education Sports*, 2(1), 31–40. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31599/jces.v2i1.446>
- Cita, D. W., & Adriyani, R. (2013). Kualitas Air Dan Keluhan Kesehatan Pengguna Kolam Renang Di Sidoarjo. *Kesehatan Lingkungan*, 7(1), 26–31.
- Maidarman. (1999). Kontribusi Kekuatan Otot Tungkai, Kelentukan Pinggang, Dan Keseimbangan Terhadap Kemampuan Start Renang Gaya Kupu-Kupu Pada Mahasiswa. *Performa*, 147–156.
- Mardi Maulana, et al. (2020). Minat Siswi Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Jasmani Senam Lantai Sman 1 Cikampek. *Jurnal Literasi Olahraga*, 1(1), 66–76. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35706/jlo.v1i1.3766>
- Maulani, I. (2011). Minat Siswa Belajar Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga dan Kesehatan Ihsan. *Jurnal Patriot*, 1077–1086.
- Murni, M. 2000. *Renang*. Jakarta: Diknas
- Sardiman, A.M. 2000. *Interaksi & Motivasi Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Tavakolizadeh, J. (2012). The effect of swimming on the self-concept of female high school students. 69, 1226–1233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.12.055>
- Yulinar, Y., & Suryani, S. (2018). Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Pelaksanaan Olahraga Renang Dari Segi Syari'at Islam di Aceh. *Jurnal Dedikasi Pendidikan*, 2(1), 51–62.