



Volleyball Receiving Ability at PORPROV 2022: Effectiveness Analysis

¹Kelvin Jaramias Grasio*, ²Supriatna, Eka, ³Rubiyatno

*Corresponding Author: Grasio, Kelvin Jaramias, email: jaramias.kelvin@student.untan.ac.id

^{1,2,3}Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak, Indonesia

Abstract

Objective. This study aimed to assess the receiving ability in the 2022 provincial volleyball championship and determine the extent to which the use of receiving techniques contributes to producing points and plays a role in the game.

Materials and methods. This study employed a quantitative approach utilizing survey methods in addition to direct observation of matches in the field. A sample of athletes who utilized basic receiving techniques in the top eight competitions, semifinals, competition for third and fourth place, and finals were selected using purposive sampling techniques. The data was collected using a rubric assessing basic receive techniques, and the analysis was conducted using descriptive percentages with the assistance of Microsoft Excel 2016 software.

Results. According to the data analysis, the District's receiver performance was found to be very ineffective in the top 8 matches, with an average effectiveness of 27%. The semifinal match also showed a very ineffective performance with an average effectiveness of 23%. Similarly, the final match for 3rd and 4th place had an average effectiveness of 19% in the very ineffective category. The final match for the 1st and 2nd place winners had an average effectiveness of 21% in the very ineffective category. Therefore, based on the research data, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the 2022 Proprov Championship volleyball receiving ability is extremely poor, as per the reference category.

Conclusion. The results of this data provide valuable insights for coaches looking to enhance the training of volleyball athletes' basic receiving techniques. By using this information as a benchmark, coaches can tailor their coaching methods to improve the athletes' skills and knowledge, while also introducing variations to the training program to ensure continued progress and development.

Keywords: Volleyball, Receive Ability, Porprov Championship

Introduction

Sports are physical activities that can be easily done in the community (Mashud et al., 2024; Suryadi et al., 2022; Hiskya et al., 2023), and one such sport is volleyball (Wahyudi et al., 2023). Volleyball is a complex game that requires the use of all body parts to move (Faozi et al., 2019), and it is considered to be a popular sport among people of all ages and genders (Kumbara et al., 2022). To play volleyball effectively, it is necessary to have expertise in game techniques.

Techniques in volleyball are special and basic ways of carrying out certain movements as effectively and efficiently as possible (Ramadhana & Perdana, 2020). Receiving is one of the basic techniques in volleyball that has a significant contribution to producing points and creating good games and deadly attacks (Fanani, 2020). Without receiving, the game can easily come to a halt, and there will be no opportunity to attack (Karim & Ikadarny, 2021). Poor use of receivers can result in wasted points, benefit the opposing team, and cause the team to experience defeat (Saputra & Gusniar, 2019).

Basic techniques are crucial for achieving effective, efficient, and safe results and performance in any sport. Volleyball is a game that requires maximum mastery of basic techniques, with receiving being particularly important. Receiving helps control opponent attacks and ensures the ball is delivered to the setter with precision, allowing the game to run smoothly and create points. Underpassing is used to pick up and present the ball to the feeder for an attack on the opposing team. The primary function of the passing ball is to receive and control attacks from the server. The success of taking the first ball is essential as it influences the next process, namely the attack.

Unfortunately, data sources indicate that the use of receiving techniques in volleyball is still very low. This results in ineffective team playing conditions, decreased morale, and an advantage for the opposing team during the match. Poor use of receipts can cause a decline in the team in various aspects, leading to a fatal impact on the team's continuity if not handled immediately. Continuous practice and training programs are essential to improve the situation to ensure effective and efficient use of volleyball receiving techniques. This will ensure that the game runs well, the feeder can launch an attack, and points can be scored thanks to good and precise receiving. Certain stages must be considered to ensure the optimal use of proficient volleyball receivers, as noted by Irawan et al. in 2022. Based on the information provided, researchers are interested in studying the effectiveness level of volleyball receiving abilities during the 2022 Porprov Championship.

Materials and Methods**Study Participants.**

The research employed a purposive sampling technique (Lenaini & Articles, 2021) to select male athletes who successfully advanced through the rounds of eight, semifinals, competition for 3rd and 4th place, and the final in the sport of volleyball during the 2022 Provincial Championship. These numbers represent the entire district that participated in the competition. The initial number of participants was 96 male athletes during the round. The top 8 athletes were selected based on their elimination results in the previous round, with 48 athletes selected for the semifinal round, 24 for the round for 3rd and 4th place, and 24 for the final round, totaling to 96 participants in this research.

Study organization.

This study employs a quantitative research approach, utilizing a survey method to analyze ongoing matches (Rofiqoh, 2021). The quantitative approach is a methodology that necessitates the use of numerical calculations by gathering data that is then analyzed and tested for accuracy using mathematical techniques and statistical procedures (Heryana, 2020). The data collection technique used involves direct observation of matches in the field, assessing the success, rally, and failure of a receiver in serving the ball in the 2022 Provincial Championship using an assessment rubric.

Statistical analysis.

The research uses descriptive percentage data analysis techniques to provide a clear picture of the real conditions in the field. The study evaluates the success rate of using receivers in volleyball games during the 2022 Provincial Championship using a percentage formula (Nopiarni et al., 2020). The success rate is calculated and categorized based on the standard measure of effectiveness of receiving capabilities, and the results are presented in a table for easy assessment.

Table 1. Effectiveness measurement standards

No	Effectiveness Ratio	Reference Level
1.	Under 40%	Very Ineffective
2.	40-59%	Ineffective
3.	60-79%	Effective enough
4.	80%-Up	Very effective

Source : (Rahmadillah, 2022)

Results

1. Effectiveness of receiving in the top 8 matches

Table 2. Receive data results for the top 8 matches

No	Regency Team	Success (A)	Relly (B)	Failure (C)	Total	Effectiveness (%)
1.	Landak	79	50	23	124	64%
2.	Pontianak	19	65	35	119	16%
3.	Sintang	19	27	34	80	24%
4.	Singkawang	15	39	30	86	17%
5.	Melawi	24	40	23	92	26%
6.	Ketapang	14	19	24	54	26%
7.	Sambas	37	96	37	170	22%
8.	Mempawah	33	69	41	143	23%
Average %						27%

Based on the table above, it can be observed that the Landak team had a receiving effectiveness of 64% in the "quite effective" category. On the other hand, the Pontianak City team had a result of 16% in the "very ineffective" category, while the Sintang team had a 24% result in the same category. The Singkawang team, Melawi team, Ketapang team, Sambas team, and Mempawah team had results of 17%, 26%, 26%, 22%, and 23%, respectively, all in the "very ineffective" category. Therefore, the average effectiveness of receiving in the top 8 matches is 27% in the "very ineffective" category.

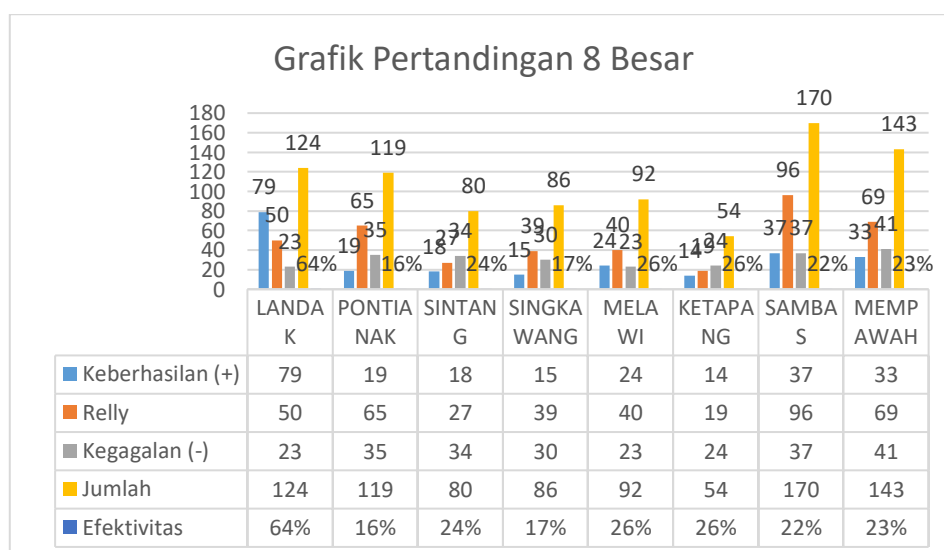


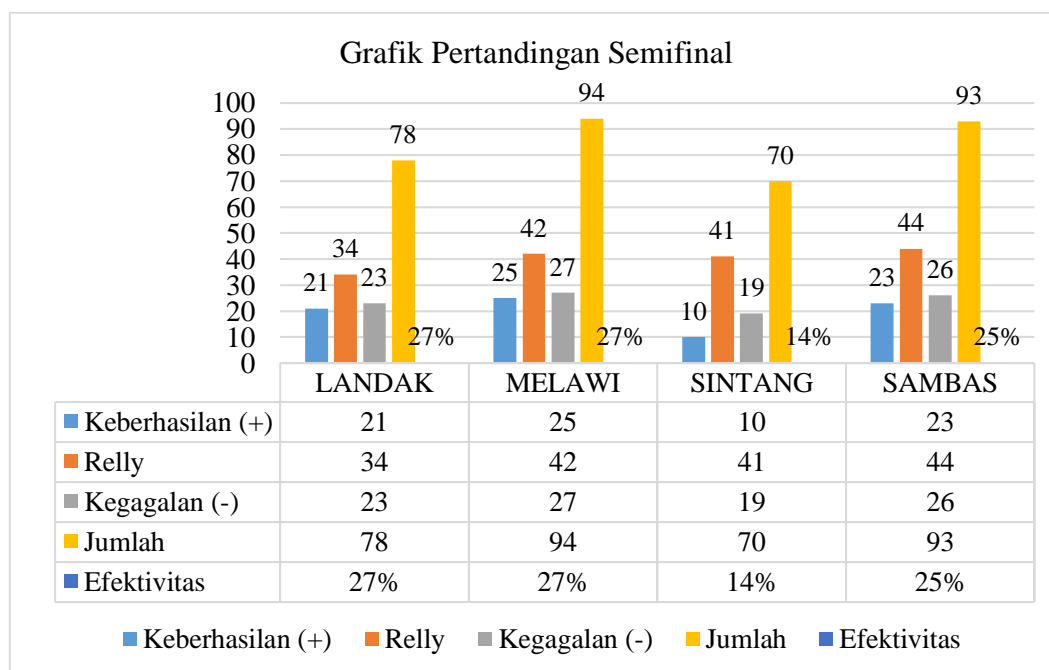
Figure 1. Graph of receiving effectiveness in top 8 matches

2. Effectiveness of receiving in the semifinal round

Table 3. Receive data results for the semifinal match

No.	Regency Team	Success (A)	Relly (B)	Failure (C)	Total	Effectiveness (%)
1.	Landak	21	34	23	78	27%
2.	Melawi	25	42	27	94	27%
3.	Sintang	10	41	19	70	14%
4.	Sambas	23	44	26	93	25%
Average %						23%

According to the table provided, the Landak Regency team obtained 27% in the very ineffective category in the semifinal match, while the Melawi Regency team also obtained 27% in the very ineffective category. On the other hand, the Sintang Regency team obtained 14% in the very ineffective category, and the Sambas Regency team obtained 25% in the very ineffective category. Therefore, the average effectiveness of receiving in the semifinal match was 23% in the very ineffective category.

**Figure 2.** Graph of receiving effectiveness in the semifinal round

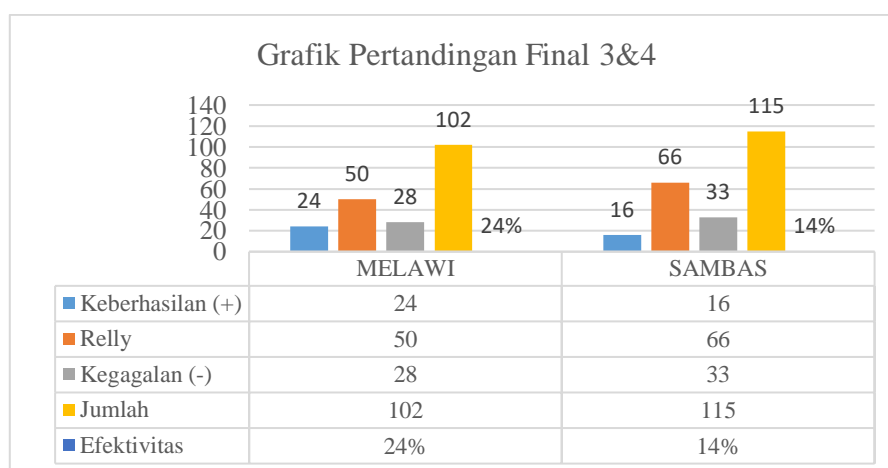
According to the graph presented above, the effectiveness results of the semifinal match were as follows: Landak Regency team scored 27%, Melawi Regency team scored 27%, Sintang Regency team scored 14%, and Sambas Regency team scored 25%.

3. Receive effectiveness in the match for 3rd & 4th place

Table 4. Receive data results of the competition for 3rd & 4th place

No.	Regency Team	Success (A)	Relly (B)	Failure (C)	Total	Effectiveness (%)
1.	Melawi	24	50	28	102	24%
2.	Sambas	16	66	33	115	14%
Average %						19%

Based on the table data provided, it is apparent that during the final match to determine the 3rd and 4th place winners, the Melawi Regency team received 24% in the category of very ineffective, while the Sambas Regency team received 14% in the same category.

**Figure 3.** Graph of receiving effectiveness in final matches 3&4

According to graphs 3 and 4, the Melawi Regency team achieved a 24% result, while the Sambas Regency team achieved 14%.

4. The effectiveness of receiving in the final match

Table 5. Final match effectiveness results

No.	Regency Team	Success (A)	Relly (B)	Failure (C)	Total	Effectiveness (%)
1.	Landak	11	32	21	64	17%
2.	Sintang	15	27	15	63	24%
Average %						21%

From the data in table 4, the total number of receivers obtained in final matches 1&2 are as follows: Landak Regency team: 17% in the very ineffective category and Sintang

Regency team: 24% in the very ineffective category. So the average effectiveness of receiving in the final match 1&2 was 21% in the very ineffective category.

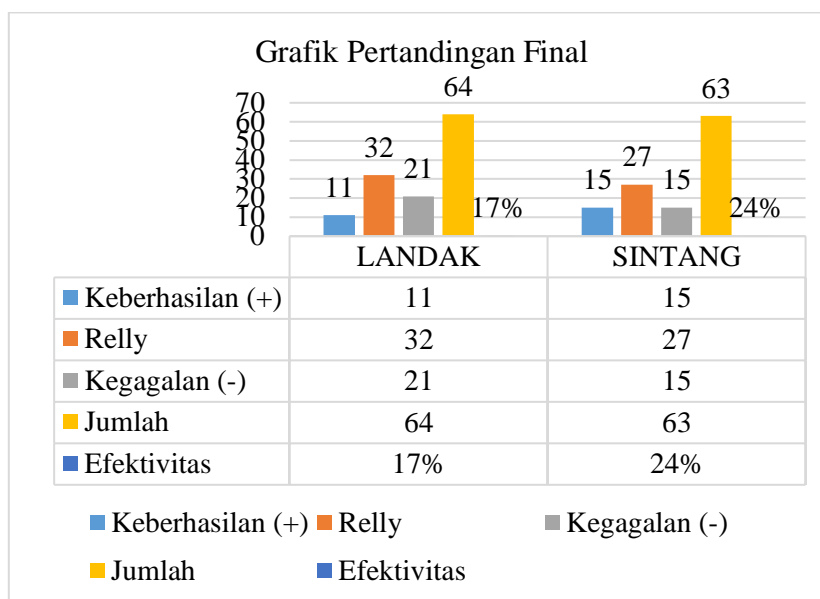


Figure 4. Graph of receiving effectiveness in the final match

According to the final graph, the Landak Regency team achieved a receive effectiveness result of 17%, while the Sintang Regency team achieved a result of 24%.

Discussion

This study's objective is to determine the impact and success rate of volleyball athletes' receiving abilities in the 2022 provincial championships. The research data shows that during the top 8 matches, the average receiving effectiveness was 27%, which is categorized as very ineffective. The semifinal match had an average effectiveness of 23% in the same category. The competition for 3rd & 4th place received an average effectiveness of 19%, also in the very ineffective category. Lastly, the final match obtained an average effectiveness of 21%, which is categorized as effective. The results of the matches from the top 8 stage to the final match indicate that without proper receiving techniques, teams may face difficulties in carrying out both defensive and attacking game strategies, which will negatively impact the team's performance (Daulay & Nasution, 2021).

The final match, on the other hand, is where receiving techniques can be used effectively. This highlights the importance of tactics and strategy in each team's match, particularly in volleyball (Sugianti et al., 2023). Improving these skills is crucial in volleyball games, as it helps players develop a confident mentality in controlling attacks, making decisions, and executing the instinct to deliver the ball accurately (Agnestasia, 2020). The main goal of playing volleyball is of course to win (Ahmad Yanuar Syauki, 2021). The response or readiness

of the receiver in receiving attacks from opponents through the strategies and tactics launched must have certain reactions such as strategic responses (Budiman & Rusdiana, 2019). Therefore, good planning will have a positive impact on success (Haïdara et al., 2023; Mashud et al., 2023; Samodra et al., 2023; Supriatna et al., 2023; Suryadi et al., 2021, 2023 ; Tantri et al., 2023; Umar et al., 2023).

Conclusion

After analyzing the research data and discussion above, it can be deduced that the efficiency of the provincial championship receiving ability in the top eight matches is as follows: Landak Regency holds 64%, Melawi Regency holds 26%, Ketapang Regency holds 26%, Sintang Regency holds 24%, Mempawah Regency holds 23%, Sambas Regency holds 22%, Singkawang City holds 17%, and Pontianak City holds 16%. In the semifinal match, Melawi Regency team achieved a receiving efficiency of 27%, Landak Regency achieved 27%, Sambas Regency achieved 25%, and Sintang Regency achieved 14%. Moving to the final match 3&4, Melawi Regency team managed to achieve 24% receiving efficiency, while Sambas Regency achieved 14%. Finally, in the final match 1&2, the receiving efficiency of the Sintang Regency team was 24%, whereas the Landak Regency team achieved 17%. These data results serve as a baseline for coaches to evaluate and improve their current training methods, and introduce variations in training to help volleyball athletes master the basic receiving techniques. These results can be instrumental in helping Indonesian volleyball coaches and athletes become more active in training, enabling them to perform better in regional, national, and international competitions.

Acknowledgment

The author expresses gratitude to the divine Almighty for the blessings that enabled the completion of this article. Throughout the writing process, the author received invaluable support from parents, family, and friends, which was instrumental in the successful completion of the task.

References

- Agnestasia, R. (2020). *Perbedaan Setting Permainan Bolavoli Antara Elite Atlet Pelajar Tim Indonesia Dan Tim Thailand Pada Pertandingan Asean School Skripsi*.
- Agustina, N. W., Saputra, Y. M., & Akin, Y. (2023). PENGARUH LATIHAN PENDEKATAN BERMAIN TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KETERAMPILAN PASSING BAWAH DALAM PERMAINAN BOLA VOLI. *Journal of SPORT (Sport, Physical Education, Organization, Recreation, and Training)*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.37058/sport.v7i2.7797>

- Ahmad Yanuar Syauki. (2021). PENGARUH LATIHAN BEBAN TERHADAP PUKULAN SMASH PADA PERMAINAN BOLA VOLI. *SPORTIF: Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani, Kesehatan, Dan Rekreasi*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.54438/sportif.v6i1.264>
- Budiman, D., & Rusdiana, A. (2019). Analisis Permainan Bola Voli pada Putaran Final Four Proliga Tahun 2017 Berbasis Video Recorder. *Jurnal Terapan Ilmu Keolahragaan*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jtikor.v4i1.10126>
- Daulay, D. E., & Nasution, A. F. (2021). Meningkatkan Passing Bawah Bola Voli Melalui Variasi Latihan Drill Pada Club Bola Voli Asahan Jaya 2021. *Jurnal All Fields of Science J-LAS*, 1(1).
- Fanani, Z. (2020). Peningkatan Kemampuan Teknik Dasar Passing Permainan Bola Voli Melalui Metode Drill. *Education Journal: Journal Educational Research and Development*, 4(2), 111–126. <https://doi.org/10.31537/ej.v4i2.345>
- Faozi, F., Sanusi, H., & Listiandi, A. D. (2019). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Stad Terhadap Keterampilan Passing Bawah Dalam Permainan Bola Voli Di SMA Islam Al-Fardiyatussa'adah Citepus Palabuhanratu. *Physical Activity Journal*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.paju.2019.1.1.2001>
- Haïdara, Y., Okilanda, A., Dewintha, R., & Suryadi, D. (2023). Analysis of students' basic basketball skills: A comparative study of male and female students. *Tanjungpura Journal of Coaching Research*, 1(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.26418/tajor.v1i1.63796>
- Hiskya, H. J., Kuswoyo, D. D., & Lewar, E. (2023). An Analysis of Nutritional and Vo2Max Status of UNMUS Volleyball Club Players. *Musamus Physical Education and Sports (MJPES)*, 6(1), 209–215. <https://doi.org/10.35724/mjpes.v6i1.5567>
- Heryana, A. (2020). Analisis Data Penelitian Kuantitatif. *Penerbit Erlangga, Jakarta, June*.
- Irawan, D. K., Ramadhan, C. U., Bakhri, R. S., Latif, M., Faozi, F., & Abdurahman, I. (2022). Pengaruh Latihan Menggunakan Alat Modifikasi Terhadap Keterampilan Passing Bawah. *Biormatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.35569/biormatika.v8i1.1181>
- Karim, A., & Ikadarny, I. (2021). Kontribusi Koordinasi Mata Tangan, Kekuatan Otot Lengan dan Kelentukan Terhadap Kemampuan Passing Bawah Permainan Bola Voli SMA Negeri 14 Gowa. *Jendela Olahraga*. <https://doi.org/10.26877/jo.v6i1.6947>
- Kumbara, H., Pratama, P., Riyoko, E., Suganda, M. A., & Suryadi, D. (2022). Modifikasi Variasi Latihan Smash: Studi Pengembangan Latihan Permainan Bola Voli. *Jurnal Performa Olahraga*, 7(2), 65–73. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jpo328019>
- Lenaini, I., & Artikel, R. (2021). TEKNIK PENGAMBILAN SAMPEL PURPOSIVE DAN

SNOWBALL SAMPLING. *Historis : Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Sejarah*, 6(1).

Mashud, M., Arifin, S., Warni, H., Samodra, Y. T. J., Yosika, G. F., Basuki, S., Suryadi, D., & Suyudi, I. (2024). Physical Fitness: Effects of active lifestyle internalization through physical literacy awareness based project. *Retos*, 51, 1299–1308. <https://doi.org/10.47197/retos.v51.101662>

Mashud, Warni, H., Putra, M. F. P., Haris, M. Al, Samodra, Y. T. J., Tantri, A., Kristiyandaru, A., & Suryadi, D. (2023). Integrating the Project-Based Learning and the Inclusive Teaching Style: An Innovation to Improve Freestyle Swimming Skills. *International Journal of Human Movement and Sports Sciences*, 11(5), 956–964. <https://doi.org/10.13189/saj.2023.110503>

Nopiarni, R., Yandri, H., & Juliawati, D. (2020). PERILAKU MEMBOLOS SISWA SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS DI ERA ROVOLUSI INDUTRI 4.0. *Bikotetik (Bimbingan Dan Konseling Teori Dan Praktik)*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.26740/bikotetik.v4n1.p21-24>

Pamungkas, P. (2020). Pendekatan bermain untuk meningkatkan kemampuan passing bawah permainan bola voli. *Tajdidukasi: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Kajian Pendidikan Islam*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.47736/tajdidukasi.v10i1.48>

Pratiwi, E., & Anggara, N. (2021). Pengembangan Model Passing Bawah Bola Voli Pada Atlet Pemula Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB Kalimantan Selatan. *Halaman Olahraga Nusantara (Jurnal Ilmu Keolahragaan)*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.31851/hon.v4i1.5106>

Rahmadillah, R. (2022). EFEKTIFITAS ALOKASI DANA DEKONSENTRASI DI LINGKUNGAN KEMENTRIAN DALAM NEGERI (Studi Kasus pada Provinsi Banten, Jawa Tengah, dan DIY). *Jurnal Ilmiah Publika*, 10(1), 90. <https://doi.org/10.33603/publika.v10i1.7183>

Ramadhana, I. A., & Perdana, J. A. (2020). UPAYA PENINGKATAN HASIL BELAJAR PASING BAWAH BOLA VOLI DENGAN PENDEKATAN BERMAIN PADA SISWA KELAS X MAN DEMAK. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bina Edukasi*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.33557/jedukasi.v13i2.1154>

Rofiqoh, E. S. (2021). Pengaruh Modifikasi Latihan Terhadap Hasil Passing Bawah Bola Voli Peserta Ekstrakurikuler MAS Syarikat Islam 1 Parakansalak Sukabumi Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021. *Riyadhoh : Jurnal Pendidikan Olahraga*. <https://doi.org/10.31602/rjpo.v4i2.5200>

- Samodra, Y. T. J., Suryadi, D., Wati, I. D. P., Supriatna, E., Santika, I. G. P. N. A., Suganda, M. A., & Dewi, P. C. P. (2023). Analysis of gross motoric analysis of elementary school students: A comparative study of students in hill and coastal areas. *Pedagogy of Physical Culture and Sports*, 27(2), 139–145. <https://doi.org/0.15561/26649837.2023.0206>
- Saputra, D. I. M., & Gusniar, G. (2019). Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Passing Bawah Bola Voli melalui Bermain Melempar Bola. *Gelanggang Olahraga: Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani Dan Olahraga (JPJO)*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.31539/jpjo.v3i1.862>
- Subagio, M., Pujiyanto, D., & Nopiyanto, Y. E. (2022). Pengaruh latihan drill passing melalui circuit training terhadap kemampuan passing bawah siswa ekstrakurikuler bola voli putra SMP Negeri 10 Kota Bengkulu. *SPORT GYMNASTICS: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Jasmani*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.33369/gymnastics.v3i1.20611>
- Sugianti, E., Rustiawan, H., & Risma, R. (2023). Perbandingan Latihan Passing Bawah Bergantian dengan Bermain Terhadap Peningkatan Keterampilan Passing Bawah Bola Voli. *Jurnal Keolahragaan*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.25157/jkor.v8i2.9630>
- Supriatna, E., Suryadi, D., Haetam, M., & Yosika, G. F. (2023). Analysis of the Endurance Profile (Vo2max) of Women's Volleyball Athletes: Yo-yo intermittent test level 1. *Indonesian Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science (IJPESS)*, 3(1), 12–19. <https://doi.org/10.52188/ijpess.v3i1.369>
- Suryadi, D., Gustian, U., & Fauziah, E. (2022). The Somatotype of Martial Athletes in the Fighter Category Against Achievement. *JUARA: Jurnal Olahraga*, 7(1), 116–125. <https://doi.org/10.33222/juara.v7i1.1484>
- Suryadi, D., Samodra, Y. T. J., & Purnomo, E. (2021). Efektivitas latihan weight training terhadap kebugaran jasmani. *Journal RESPECS*, 3(2), 9–19. <https://doi.org/10.31949/respecs.v3i2.1029>
- Suryadi, D., Suganda, M. A., Sacko, M., Samodra, Y. T. J., Rubiyatno, R., Supriatna, E., Wati, I. D. P., & Okilanda, A. (2023). Comparative Analysis of Soccer and Futsal Extracurriculars: A Survey Study of Physical Fitness Profiles. *Physical Education and Sports: Studies and Research*, 2(1), 59–71. <https://doi.org/10.56003/pessr.v2i1.182>
- Tantri, A., Aprial, B., Mashud, M., Kristyandaru, A., Basuki, S., Samodra, Y. T. J., Warni, H., Arifin, S., Wati, I. D. P., Thamrin, L., & Suryadi, D. (2023). Modification of interactive multimedia with the ARA MODEL: study of development of football learning models in pandemic times. *Retos*, 50, 1289–1298. <https://doi.org/10.47197/retos.v50.100587>
- Turmuzy, F., Purnamaningsih, I. R., & Yuda R, A. K. (2021). Teaching Games for Understanding dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Passing Atas Bola Voli. *Jurnal Patriot*,

3(3). <https://doi.org/10.24036/patriot.v3i3.804>

Umar, U., Okilanda, A., Suganda, M. A., Mardesia, P., Suryadi, D., Wahyuni, D., Widyastuti, S. R., Samodra, Y. T. J., & Kurniawan, F. (2023). Blended learning and online learning with project-based learning: Do they affect cognition and psycho-motor learning achievement in physical conditions? *Retos*, 50(556–565). <https://doi.org/10.47197/retos.v50.99965>

Wahyudi, I., Sacko, M., & Sorifah. (2023). Apakah koordinasi mata-tangan memiliki hubungan dengan passing atas permainan bola voli? *Tanjungpura Journal of Coaching Research*, 1(1), 6–10. <https://doi.org/10.26418/tajor.v1i1.63773>