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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN SPORTS SEARCH METHOD IN FENCING SPORTS BRANCHES FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract
This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Australian Sports Search method in detecting fencing sport talent among junior high school students in Polewali Mandar Regency, specifically at SMPN 2 Polewali and SMPN 4 Polewali. This method integrates anthropometric measurements and physical condition tests as tools to assess students' potential talent in fencing. This research uses a quantitative method with a mixed approach with a sequential explanatory design, which combines quantitative and qualitative analyses. Quantitative data were obtained through anthropometric measurements including height, weight, sitting height, and arm span, and physical condition tests including eye-hand coordination, agility, leg and arm muscle explosiveness, speed, and aerobic endurance. Qualitative data was obtained through interviews and observations of students and coaches to understand the factors influencing the measurement and test results. The results showed that the Australian Sports Search method was effective in identifying students with potential fencing talent, with 11 students or 23,26% showing potential results. This study also found that this method is effectively implemented to identify students' potential fencing talent..
Keywords: *Talent identification; Anthropometrics; Physical Condition; Fencing*

INTRODUCTION

Sports coaching is one of the important aspects in the development of athlete performance. Good and structured coaching can help athletes reach their full potential. In the context of fencing, effective coaching includes various aspects such as technical training, physical development, as well as psychological and nutritional support. Through good coaching, students can develop physical, mental and social skills that will benefit their lives (Okilanda et al., 2018). In Polewali Mandar Regency, sports coaching at the Junior High School (SMP) level has a strategic role in producing talented athletes who can excel. It is recommended to start basic fencing training between the ages of 10 and 12, Specialisation starts between the ages of 14 and 16 and peak performance between the ages of 20 and 25. This duration requires about 10-15 years of specialised training to achieve optimal performance (Al Fattah et al., 2023).

In law no 11 of 2022 states that 'Sports is all aspects related to Sports that require regulation, education, training, coaching, development, improvement,

supervision, and evaluation'(UU No 11 Tahun 2022, 2022). Sports achievement is closely related to coaching, because good coaching needs optimal implementation.

However, fencing coaching in Polewali Mandar Regency faces various obstacles. One of the main obstacles to fencing coaching in Polewali Mandar district is the limited knowledge of students and the community about the sport of fencing and also there is no effective talent detection programme in finding athletes who have potential talent in the sport, this has led to a lack of interest and participation in this sport. In addition, the lack of facilities and competent coaches is also an obstacle in the development of fencing in this area. Therefore, the researcher began to conduct research to find the right method to socialise fencing in Polewali Mandar district as well as find talented students in the district. And from the results of the research, the researcher found that the Australian sports search method is one of the good methods to find sports talent in students aged 12 to 14 years or at the age of junior high school students.

To overcome these problems, the Australian Sports Search method can be implemented. This method aims to discover students' sporting talents early on and socialise fencing. By using this method, it is expected to find students who have great potential in fencing so that they can be fostered further. In addition, this method can also increase public awareness and interest in fencing through various socialisation and training activities.

In the Australian sports search method, there are two types of measurements and tests, namely anthropometric measurements and physical condition tests, both of which are used to measure sports aptitude in early childhood. Anthropometric measurements are very important for identifying potential athletes, because these measurements provide insight into individual physical attributes related to performance in certain activities (Huang et al., 2021) (Pratama et al., 2024). Anthropometric measurements consist of several items, namely, body weight, arm length, sitting height, and height. Tall children tend to have long limbs, this is an advantage because long limbs mean that the range of steps is further so that the techniques carried out are easier to reach the opponent. Ideal body weight can facilitate manoeuvres in the game and also use energy more efficiently than

children with excess weight. Torso height also affects coordination skills as taller people usually have a better perspective. Finally, arm length, Children with arms that have a wide span also have a longer reach, because the length of fencing weapons are all the same so the difference in arm length can greatly affect the range of attack.

Excellent physical condition is also an important aspect in fencing, therefore it is necessary to conduct a physical condition test to determine the potential of a child. Physical condition tests in the Australian sports search method consist of a tennis ball throwing test to measure eye-hand coordination, a basketball throwing test to measure arm muscle explosiveness, a vertical jump test to measure leg muscle explosiveness, a shuttle run test to measure agility, speed using the 40 metre running test, and aerobic endurance using the multi-stage running test/bleep test.

Coordination is very important in the sport of fencing, because this sport requires accuracy in every movement, the small tip of the fencing weapon requires the fencer to pay attention to every small movement that will affect the results of the movement, an attack that has good coordination will make it easier for players to get points As well as when defending, high coordination is needed because the fencer not only needs to pay attention to the tip of the weapon, but also needs to pay attention to the opponent's weapon to prepare to defend when the opponent attacks.

Aside from coordination, arm muscle explosiveness is also vital in fencing. Arm muscle explosiveness is very important in fencing as it allows the athlete to execute quick and powerful strikes, which often determines victory in a match. With strong arm muscles, athletes can quickly divert an opponent's attack and perform an effective block or parry. Good explosive power also helps athletes maintain control and precision of movement, directing attacks precisely to the opponent's target. This combination of attack speed, defensive effectiveness, and control and precision makes arm muscle explosiveness a key aspect of a fencer's performance.

Leg muscle explosiveness has an important role in the sport of fencing, with

strong and explosive leg muscles, athletes can move faster and more effectively in attacking or avoiding opponents' attacks. Movements such as lunges and fleche require great strength from the leg muscles to be performed precisely and quickly. In addition, leg muscle explosiveness also helps maintain balance and stability during a match, which is essential for maintaining position and making accurate attacks.

With good agility, athletes can quickly change positions, attack, and defend. Fast, agile movements allow athletes to avoid their opponents' attacks and respond with effective counter-attacks. In addition, agility also helps maintain balance and body control during a match, which is essential for making precise and accurate movements. With high agility, fencing athletes can increase their chances of victory by remaining dynamic and unpredictable to the opponent.

Speed allows athletes to make surprise attacks that can catch opponents by surprise, giving them an edge in duels. In addition, speed is also important to avoid or divert an opponent's attack, as well as to perform defensive moves such as a parry or block. With great speed, athletes can respond and adjust quickly to changing situations on the field, ensuring they are always one step ahead of their opponents.

Finally, aerobic endurance is very important in fencing as it ensures that athletes remain energised and perform optimally throughout the duration of a bout which can be quite long. With good aerobic endurance, athletes can maintain concentration, reduce fatigue, maintain speed and agility, and optimise muscle recovery after an intense attack or defence. When the brain gets enough oxygen supply, athletes can stay focused and make the right decisions. In addition, aerobic endurance helps the body process and dispose of lactic acid, thereby reducing muscle fatigue and allowing the muscles to continue moving fast and agile throughout the match. With good aerobic endurance, fencers can maintain high performance and remain competitive until the end of the bout.

There are several previous studies that examined the use of the sports search method in finding sports talent in students, one of which was research from (Ummah, 2019) which found that 2% of the students studied out of 100 samples

fell into the Potential category, as well as research from (Sukendro & Ihsan, 2018) which found 26% or 6 children who were potentially talented in sports. In research (Bramantha, 2018) getting 4 students or 15.4% of the sample into the potential category. From these past studies it can be concluded that the Australian sports search method can be used to screen sports talent in students.

This research is important to carry out because it can provide a concrete solution to the problem of fencing sports coaching in Polewali Mandar Regency. By identifying student talents and increasing community participation, it is hoped that fencing can develop more rapidly and produce outstanding athletes. In addition, the results of this study can also be a reference for local governments and parties concerned in formulating more effective and efficient sports coaching policies and programmes. Based on the explanation above which contains the current phenomenon, problem identification, and assumptions of methods that can be used in overcoming current obstacles, as well as reviewing the importance of conducting this research, the researcher then decided to conduct a study entitled 'Implementation of the Australian Sports Search Method of Fencing Sports Branches for Junior High School Students in Polewali Mandar Regency' and it is hoped that this research can overcome problems and obstacles in fencing coaching in Polewali Mandar district.

METHOD

This research utilises a quantitative methodology using a sequential mixed methods approach. Combination methods denote the incorporation of quantitative and qualitative approaches in a single research strategy. This methodology became famous after the publication of Mixed Methodology by Tashakkori and Teddlie (1998) and subsequently attracted high interest in the social sciences and education (Adu et al., 2022). Mixed methods techniques allow researchers to understand phenomena more comprehensively from multiple perspectives. Mixed techniques produce more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data (Vebrianto et al., 2020) (Putra et al., 2020).

This research strategy uses a sequential explanatory model, starting with quantitative data collection and analysis, followed by qualitative data to explain

quantitative findings. The main focus is on the quantitative results. The design stages consisted of: initially, a quantitative stage, when data collection and analysis is conducted statistically, through anthropometric measurements and physical condition tests. The results offer a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon under study, including relationships between variables and certain patterns (Tya Maya Ningrum et al., 2023). Second, the qualitative stage involves collecting qualitative data through interviews, observations or case studies to explain the quantitative findings and offer a more comprehensive explanation (Putra et al., 2021). The sequential combination method facilitates the integration of data from the two research methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the main findings of the research that has been conducted to answer research questions and test hypotheses. In this section, the results obtained will be presented in a structured manner and analysed in depth, both from the quantitative and qualitative data that has been collected. The findings will be explained through tables, and relevant narrative analyses to provide a clear understanding of the phenomenon under study.

Table 1. Anthropometric data of SMPN 2 Polewali

Initial	Height	BMI	Sitting Height	Wingspan
AMAF	Potential	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MF	Potential	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
AYS	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
RD	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
R	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MAF	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
WF	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MA	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MYR	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
MR	Under	Under	Ideal	Ideal
MF	Under	Obese	Ideal	Ideal
MASS	Under	Under	Ideal	Ideal
ARR	Under	Under	Ideal	Ideal
MRA	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
MAQL	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MSAP	Potential	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
AF	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MMR	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MRA	Under	Under	Under Ideal	Ideal

NC	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MA	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
EP	Under	Obese	Ideal	Ideal

Based on the results of anthropometric measurements at SMPN 2 Polewali, students who fall into the potential group in the anthropometric aspect must be in the potential / normal / ideal category on each measurement item, at the school the anthropometrically superior students are 3 people (13.64%) including Andi Muhammad Anugrah Farel, Muh. Fiqih, and M. Syawal Anugrah Putra.

Tabel 2. Anthropometric data of SMPN 4 Polewali

Initial	Height	BMI	Sitting Height	Wingspan
MM	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
NA	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
AM	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
MR	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
MAR	Potential	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MA	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
H	Potential	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
AS	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MM	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
Z	Potential	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
F	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
RS	Under	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
MZ	Under	Under	Ideal	Ideal
MNA	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
DBS	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MF	Potential	Normal	Under Ideal	Ideal
ZAF	Potential	Over	Ideal	Ideal
AA	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
MDP	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
N	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal
R	Under	Normal	Ideal	Ideal

Based on the table above in the normality test section that has been carried out. It Based on the results of anthropometric measurements at SMPN 2 Polewali, students who fall into the potential group in the anthropometric aspect must be in the potential / normal / ideal category on each measurement item, at the school the anthropometrically superior students are 2 people (9.52%) including Muhammad Akram Ridwan and Harif.

Tabel 3. Physical condition test data of SMPN 2 Polewali

Initial	Total Skor	Kategori
AMAF	20	Potential Enough
MF	22	Potential Enough
AYS	18	Under Potential
RD	23	Potential
R	22	Potential Enough
MAF	17	Under Potential
WF	18	Under Potential
MA	15	Under Potential
MYR	15	Under Potential
MR	16	Under Potential
MF	13	Not Potential
MASS	20	Potential Enough
ARR	16	Under Potential
MRA	11	Not Potential
MAQL	21	Potential Enough
MSAP	17	Under Potential
AF	19	Potential Enough
MMR	20	Potential Enough
MRA	16	Under Potential
NC	13	Not Potential
MA	15	Under Potential
EP	13	Not Potential

Based on physical condition test data in the form of the summation of several physical condition tests including eye-hand coordination, leg muscle explosiveness, arm muscle explosiveness, agility, speed, and aorobic endurance. At SMPN 2 Polewali there is 1 person (4.55%) who is in the potential talent classification.

Tabel 4. Physical condition test data of SMPN 4 Polewali

Initial	Total Skor	Kategori
MM	25	Potential
NA	20	Potential Enough
AM	16	Under Potential
MR	18	Under Potential
MAR	18	Under Potential
MA	17	Under Potential
H	19	Potential Enough
AS	15	Under Potential
MM	18	Under Potential
Z	24	Potential
F	23	Potential
RS	24	Potential

MZ	14	Not Potential
MNA	15	Under Potential
DBS	21	Potential Enough
MF	20	Potential Enough
ZAF	16	Under Potential
AA	18	Under Potential
MDP	20	Potential Enough
N	18	Under Potential
R	12	Not Potential

Based on physical condition test data in the form of the summation of several physical condition tests including eye-hand coordination, leg muscle explosiveness, arm muscle explosiveness, agility, speed, and aorobic endurance. At SMPN 4 Polewali there are 4 people (19.05%) who are in the potential talent classification.

Tabel 5. Observation and interview results

Aspek	Temuan Utama
Observation Objective	Exploring the implementation of the Australian Sports Search method for the identification of fencing sport talent in junior high school students in Polewali Mandar Regency.
Subjects Observed	SMPN 2 Polewali (22 students) and SMPN 4 Polewali (21 students).
Observation Method	Moderate direct observation, where the observer is involved in some activities.
Time and Place of Observation	23 and 29 November 2024, 7:30-11:30 WITA, at SMPN 2 Polewali and SMPN 4 Polewali.
Environmental Conditions	The weather was sunny and the atmosphere conducive, with cooler temperatures at SMPN 4 Polewali due to the shady trees.
Influencing Factors	Student readiness and motivation, student physical condition, facilities and tools, observer experience, environmental conditions, and external distractions.
Student Engagement and Motivation	Students showed good commitment and engagement in the physical tests. Social environmental factors and healthy competition also influence student motivation.
Differences in Programme Patterns	SMPN 2 Polewali has a “Sabtu Beraksi” program that is more limited to performance, while SMPN 4 Polewali has a more structured “Jumat Masiga” with coaching at the Sports Center.
Student Courage	Students at SMPN 2 Polewali showed courage to perform despite being new to fencing, which shows potential.
Notable Achievements	At SMPN 4 Polewali, Muhammad Ma'ruf showed great achievement in the multi-stage running test, reaching the

	9/4 level, showing great physical endurance.
Implementation Time	The total time spent during observation was 240 minutes or 4 hours.
Teacher Interview Findings	The program has been quite effective, but needs development in the aspect of understanding sports rules and continuous coaching. Teachers suggest the program be held every week.
Program Evaluation	The teacher suggested giving enough time to rest so that students would not be exhausted. The program has attracted students, especially female students who are interested in joining.

Discussion

Fencing talent potential

Every student has diverse physical characteristics, and in fencing, abilities such as speed, hand-eye coordination, aerobic endurance and muscular explosiveness are necessary (Okilanda et al., 2021). Through accurate aptitude identification, we can recognise students who are suitable for fencing, based on their height, arm span, sitting height, arm span and supporting physical conditions. By understanding their physical potential from the start, coaches can develop a focused training programme, so that athletes can optimise their abilities and develop faster.

The results of a study of 22 SMPN 2 Polewali students showed that some students have significant potential in fencing, especially in anthropometric aspects such as height, arm span, and body proportion. Fencing sport requires a combination of accuracy, speed, agility, and optimal body proportions, especially related to ideal height and arm span. From the data obtained, three students stand out in anthropometric aspects, namely Andi Muhammad Anugrah Farel (167 cm, ideal sitting height) with a fairly potential physical condition, Muh. Fiqih (164 cm, ideal sitting height) with a fairly potential physical condition, and M. Syawal Anugrah Putra (168 cm, ideal sitting height) with a less potential physical condition. As well as range, which is a significant advantage in the budget as it allows the achievement of optimal height.

From the data obtained, there were a number of students who showed

potential in anthropometric aspects. Some students who stood out in terms of height and arm span were Muhammad Akram Ridwan (165 cm tall), Harif (165.5 cm tall), Zefansyah (167.6 cm tall), and Muhammad Farid (162.2 cm tall). They have a height that matches or exceeds the ideal height as well as a long arm span, which is very advantageous in fencing as it allows a wider reach when fighting. Their body proportions were balanced, with the majority having a sitting height in the ideal category, reflecting the balance between the upper and lower parts of the body.

However, some students like Zefansyah, who had a potential physical condition test category, showed that their anthropometric potential also provided a great opportunity to thrive in fencing, even though one of the anthropometric results showed a sitting height ratio that was below ideal. Zefansyah's sitting height ratio (81.5 cm), which is below the optimum value (48.63% of body height), may indicate an imbalance between torso length and leg length. Harif and Muhammad Akram Ridwan have potential body builds even though their physical test results are not very impressive; however, they show compatibility in anthropometric aspects that could support their abilities.

On the other hand, there are a number of students who, despite having high physical condition scores, such as Fadirrahman (height 147 cm, sitting height below ideal standard), Rahmat S. (height 153 cm, sitting height below ideal standard), and Muhammad Ma'ruf (height 152.5cm) still show less potential in anthropometric aspects, especially related to their non-ideal height. However, they can be directed to improve their skills and speed by emphasising the development of certain physical aspects, which can support their success in fencing.

Implementation of the Australian Sports Search Method

The results of observations and interviews at SMPN 2 Polewali and SMPN 4 Polewali allow analysis of the effectiveness of the Australian Sports Search method in identifying fencing sport talent in junior high school students in Polewali Mandar Regency. Talent identification is very important to find talented athletes, select prospective athletes at an early age, continuous monitoring, and help prospective athletes to achieve the highest level of mastery (Suandi Selian et

al. 2022).Due to the urgency of talent identification in the sports coaching process, an effective identification method is needed to be implemented, the australian sports search method is one of the most academically effective methods.

Talent Development and Guidance Program Implemented At SMPN 2 Polewali, the talent scouting program called “Sabtu Beraksi” focuses on performance, but lacks an organized sports coaching system. This activity provides opportunities for students to showcase the expression of their interests and talents, but lacks in the aspect of skill mastery. However, some students were identified who showed potential, such as in a simulated fencing match where a novice student displayed courage and good body coordination, indicating a talent that could be further developed through proper training. However, without further development, this potential could be hindered. The talent scouting program at SMP Negeri 2 Polewali focuses more on academic and intra-school organization excellence.

Almost the same program is found at SMPN 4 Polewali, which has a more structured “Jumat Masiga” program, where students are directed to practice directly at the Polewali Mandar sports center, according to their respective talents and interests. They can practice directly with the coaches of their respective sports. This program proved to be more effective in developing students' talents, as shown by the achievements of students who managed to reach high levels in the multi-stage running test and the average physical condition test results of students at SMP Negeri 4 Polewali which were relatively better than the physical condition test results of students at SMP Negeri 2 Polewali.

Teachers' and students' reactions and responses to the program were positive, with teachers and students looking enthusiastic during the fencing simulation, some teachers even approached and asked questions during the fencing equipment explanation session while some students were eager to try fencing. This shows that this method is able to attract interest among teachers, students, and the community (Maretno & Arisman, 2020).

Although this program has been quite effective, there are still opportunities for development, particularly in improving students' understanding of the rules of

fencing and providing opportunities for further coaching. The program needs to be expanded and implemented more regularly to attract more students and develop their interest. Student responses at SMPN 2 and SMPN 4 showed a high level of enthusiasm. At SMPN 2, although some students felt tired, the majority showed high motivation in taking the test. At SMPN 4, students showed strong enthusiasm and determination, as evidenced by their high performance in the physical condition test. In addition, there was interest from students to participate, indicating that the program was successful in fostering interest in fencing.

The program implementation in both schools went well, however, some aspects need to be improved to increase its effectiveness. In SMPN 2, the long duration of the implementation may result in student fatigue, as suggested by the teachers to provide adequate rest periods. In addition, students who lack interest or feel anxious during the physical condition test need to be encouraged to increase their motivation and engagement in the program. At SMPN 4, through more structured coaching and better facilities, the program is already producing positive impacts. Therefore, to improve the effectiveness of this program, it is important to pay attention to the quality of coaching that is more sustainable as well as strengthening the motivational component and social support among students.

Overall, the Australian Sports Search method proved to be effective in identifying potential fencing talent in junior high school students in Polewali Mandar Regency, especially if the program is integrated with more structured coaching and supportive facilities. The "Jumat Masiga" program at SMPN 4 showed better results thanks to more in-depth coaching and more adequate facilities, while the "Sabtu Beraksi" program at SMPN 2 requires improvement in the coaching aspect to optimize student potential.

CONCLUSION

Based on the presentation of the research data and discussion, conclusions can be drawn, The results of anthropometric measurements and physical condition tests show variations in potential fencing talent among students in both schools, with some students excelling in one aspect, both anthropometrics and physical

condition. at SMPN 2 Polewali there are 3 (three) students who show potential in the anthropometric aspect, while only 1 (one) student shows potential in the physical condition aspect. At SMPN 4 Polewali, there were 2 (two) students who showed potential in the anthropometric aspect and 4 (four) students who showed potential in the physical test aspect. A total of 10 students or 23.26% fell into the potential category based on anthropometric measurements and physical condition tests.

The Australian Sports Search method is effective in identifying fencing sport talent in junior high school students in Polewali Mandar Regency.

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