

Original Article Research

Student Perceptions of Scientific Journals for Sports Science Students in 2022

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Abstract

Critical thinking skills are developed by validating various information to develop new knowledge systematically in higher education practice activities that collect information, manage and make conclusions to verify the correctness of information, using various methods that make it possible to verify the correctness of information scientifically. In this era of digitalization, research is a much-needed part of society. Because research can provide education to the community in particular. Scientific writing is a paper that in the process includes the ability to think deeply about known concepts to produce new knowledge and understanding. The purpose of this study is to find out how much the level of understanding of students in the perspective of the world of writing scientific papers. Where the sample in this study is Sports science students from the UNIMED Faculty of Sports took part in this research. In this study the samples were taken using the aggregate sampling technique a total of 397 from the class of 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. In the instrument using questionnaires that will be distributed to samples to obtain valid data. which in the instrument found a validity value of 0.664 and reliability of 0.159. The result of this study is that as many as 82.1% of students understand about research articles and 17.9% do not know what research articles are. So from these results it can be concluded that the level of student understanding in research articles is included in the category of quite good. Of course, this needs to be given maximum education so that students fully understand the importance of the world of research.

Keywords: Descriptive, Journal, Sport, Student Perspective

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1. INTRODUCTION

The role of education is very important in human life, today's young generation who carry education is prepared to be skilled in the world of education and able to make changes in life for the better through education (Iqbal, et al, 2019: 110). Knowledge is a result of knowledge from humans on the combination or cooperation between a subject who knows and an object that is known. Everything that is known about a particular object (Suri Asumantri in Nurroh 2017). According to Notoatmodjo in Yuliana (2017), knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of someone knowing an object through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). So knowledge is a way to have results from an observation of an object that is observed through a visual object absorbed by the brain and ordered through nerves and muscles.

Education now must demand students to have critical thinking in various aspects. The concept of critical thinking is an important foundation in education both in the learning process to the learning achievement targets (Munir et al., 2022). Based on the essential competencies of the 21st century, critical thinking is also one of the main competencies that students need to have, apart from cooperation, communication, and creativity (Admin, 2017). Critical thinking skills are developed through the act of confirming various information in order to systematically develop new knowledge in higher education praxis (Darmalaksana, 2019). Critical thinking skills are believed to be skills needed by students in compiling coursework and scientific work (Nurrohmi et al., 2017). Therefore students must think critically to show a mindset that is higher than the level of education and students who have education majors who in time go into the field to become teachers. So when a teacher is able to create interesting learning so that students receive the material well in order to achieve the goals of learning and the curriculum is implemented properly.

Students have a drive or driving force to carry out learning activities in tertiary institutions to achieve the learning goals they want. That drive or mover is what we call motivation. As expressed by Hamzah B. Uno (2008: 1) "motivation is the basic impulse that moves a person to behave, this urge is in a person who moves to do something that is in accordance with the urge within him". In that vein, Sumadi Suryabrata (1986: 72) explains, "Motivation is a state in a person's personality, which encourages him to carry out certain activities in order to achieve a goal". Furthermore, the motivation starts from the feeling to want or not to do an action. As revealed by McDonald (in Oemar Hamalik, 2002: 173), "motivation is a change of energy within a person which is characterized by the emergence of affective and reactions to achieve goals.

Thus, motivation is encouragement from oneself to carry out activities in accordance with the wishes in order to achieve the desired goals. In learning activities, motivation can be said to be the overall driving force within students that generates, guarantees continuity and gives direction to learning activities, so that the goals are expected to be achieved. In learning activities, motivation is needed, because someone who does not have motivation in learning will not be able to carry out learning activities.

The knowledge gained allows humans to understand phenomena and solve problems they face. True knowledge is that which is acceptable to reason and is based on empirical facts collected. The truth that is firmly held in research is scientific truth, namely truth that is relative, not perfect and absolute truth. Knowledge can be accepted with common sense with the help of strong evidence to justify that knowledge. Various ways to obtain the truth of knowledge are grouped into two, namely (1) the traditional way which is often called non-scientific, and (2) the

modern way which is called the scientific way. The traditional way is a way that proves that there are no rules for the process of forming research. While the modern way is research that uses processes and rules that apply logically according to human thought.

According to Poerwadar Minta (2006) in the general Indonesian dictionary defines that research is a thorough examination, investigation, collection, processing, analysis, and presentation of data that is carried out systematically and objectively to solve a problem or test a hypothesis to develop principles. general. According to Sutrisnohadi (1976), it was revealed that research is an attempt to find, develop and test the truth of a knowledge using the scientific method. Meanwhile, Surachmad (1972) explains that research is a scientific activity gathering new knowledge from primary sources, with an emphasis on the discovery of general principles, as well as making predictions of generalization outside the sample being investigated. Furthermore, Sudjana and Ibrahim (2007) argue that research is an activity carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data using certain methods and techniques in order to find answers to the problems faced.

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that the activities that collect data, manage and draw conclusions to test the truth of knowledge with various methods that can ensure the truth of knowledge scientifically. Mentioned by Nasution (2016) that scientific writing is a work in the form of writing which in its process involves the ability to think deeply based on known concepts to produce new knowledge and understanding. In writing, scientific work must be in accordance with existing rules and norms.

The application of learning articles (journals) in lectures in tertiary institutions is one way to help students achieve higher-order thinking skills. This is in line with the results of research that project-based learning is believed to be suitable in teaching students to master higher order thinking skills (Sasson et al., 2018) which have the same group of cognitive levels in critical thinking, namely analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Adams, 2015) . Along with advances in technology, currently the process of writing and how to publish a scientific paper has been integrated with a computer-based online system or commonly called the online journal system (OJS). Through this online publication system, it is easier for a writer to track the progress of the process of articles being registered in certain journals. However, a writer is also required to be able to master the use of technology properly according to the standards of writing scientific papers.

If the article is seen as a collection of high-level cognitive levels, then a hypothesis can be raised in the form of the higher the level of the journal, the higher the academic achievement which is usually expressed in the form of a Grade Point Average (GPA). That is, universities have tried to direct students to have journaling and publishing skills. Another variable that is closer to academic performance is needed in the form of learning experience, namely the duration and learning experience must be linear in realizing academic performance (Suroto et al., 2017). Meanwhile, motivation and self-preparation are important benchmarks for participation in the learning process. For this reason, the purpose of this article is to find out the relationship between students and their understanding of articles and publications that are carried out in the learning process of journal study courses. The contribution of this research is expected to provide an alternative evaluation of learning outcomes at the level of higher order thinking skills in the form of critical thinking. It is important to examine the achievement of students' critical thinking levels in order to provide information on the achievement of higher order thinking skills according to

educational goals.

2. METHOD

Qualitative research methods are research used to investigate, describe, explain, find qualities or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach (Sugiono, 2005). This method is used to examine the condition of natural objects. This research is in accordance with the needs of the sample which proves the validity of the data. Sampling of data sources was carried out purposively and snowball, the collection technique was tri-angulation (combined). The type of approach in this research is quantitative with the use of online-based descriptive survey methods. The variables collected can be both physical and social. Using this method will later reveal the phenomenon of how much knowledge students have about journal articles to publish.

2.1 Participants

Participants in this study were Sports Science Students at the UNIMED Faculty of Sports Science who were male and female. Sampling was carried out in this study using a total sampling technique. So the conclusion is that all the objects to be studied are thus the number of participants used is 397 from the class of 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

2.2 Instruments

The instrument in this study used a questionnaire or questionnaire. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by providing a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2014: 142). All statement items in the instrument are valid, and have a Cronbah's Alpha reliability value of 0.500. The independent variable in this study is understanding the article. while the dependent variable is the student. The independent variables were manipulated to see their effect on the dependent variable developed by (Pelletier et al., 1995). The number of item statements in this instrument is 10. This instrument has been validated beforehand, so it has a validity value of 0.664 and a reliability of 0.159.

2.3 Procedures

Before the questionnaire was filled out by the participants, the researcher first changed the language of the questionnaire that the researcher used by Indonesian language experts. After that, the researcher gave information to the respondents about the systematics of filling out the questionnaire. Then proceed with explaining the intent and purpose of the questionnaire given to the respondents. then explained the process and how to fill out the questionnaire which was distributed to respondents through the Google Forms application. From reading the directions, fill in the initials, age of the respondent, faculty of study program, year of class, and gender of the person wishing to fill out the questionnaire. Filling out the questionnaire was carried out by all participants who had been identified and agreed as many as 397 people. The distribution of the questionnaire was carried out directly through the Google form.

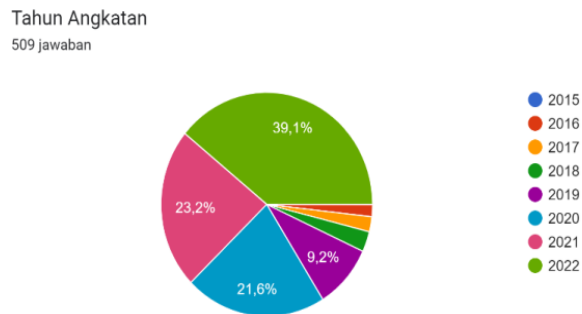
2.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques used (t-test, ANOVA, MANOVA, etc).

3. RESULTS

Picture 1.

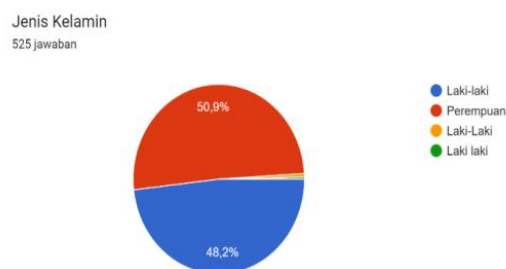
Overall picture of the class



It can be seen that the distribution is based on the year of student batches. Therefore, it can be interpreted that students are most involved in research in the range of the 2022 class with a total of 199 students (39.1), the 2021 class with 118 students (23.2%) and the 2020 class with 110 students. (21.6%), Class of 2019 has 47 students (4.2%), Class of 2018 has 15 students (2.9%), Class of 2017 has 11 students (2.2%), and Class of 2016 has 9 students (1.8%). So the majority of respondents in this research were students from class 2022.

Picture 2.

Gender



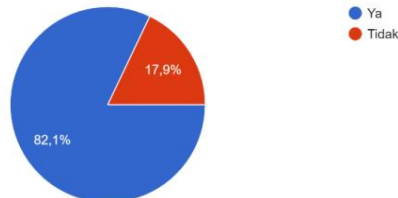
Based on picture 2, it can be seen that the distribution is based on gender, above 50.9% were female, 267 students and 48.2% were male, 253 students. Therefore it can be interpreted that students who are most involved in research are female students.

Picture 3.

Results of knowledge related to research articles

It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge of journal articles that are journalized, at 82.1% there are as many as 431 students know about journal articles that are

Apakah kamu mengetahui tentang artikel yang dijournalkan ?
525 jawaban

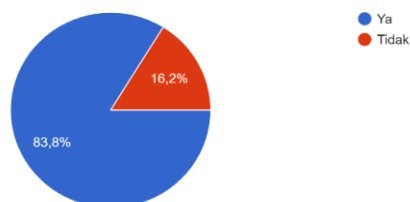


journalized and 17.9% as many as 94 students do not know about journal articles that are journalized. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the participants who are most involved in the research are students who know about the journal articles that are journalized.

Picture 4.

Student perceptions results related to research article courses

Apakah selama perkuliahan ada materi tentang artikel jurnal ilmiah ?
525 jawaban

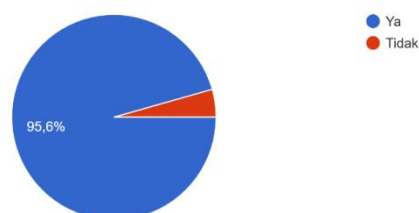


It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about that during the lecture there was material about scientific journal articles, at 83.8% they found out that during the lecture there was material about scientific journal articles as many as 440 students and 16.2% they knew that during the lecture there was material about scientific journal articles as many as 85 students . Therefore, it can be interpreted that the participants who were most involved in the research were students during lectures where there was material about scientific journal articles.

Picture 5.

The results of student perceptions related to the importance of research articles

Apakah menurut kamu artikel jurnal ilmiah itu penting ?
525 jawaban

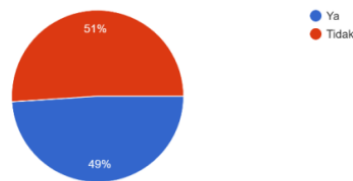


It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about the importance of scientific journal articles, at 95.6% of students know about the importance of scientific journal articles as many as 502 students and 4.4% are students who do not know the importance of scientific journal articles as many as 23 students. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the participants who are most involved in research are students who understand that scientific journal articles are important.

Picture 6.

Student knowledge in the steps of writing articles

Apakah kamu mengetahui Langkah-langkah penulisan artikel jurnal ilmiah yang akan dijumpalkan ?
525 jawaban

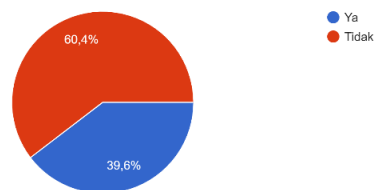


It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about knowing the steps for writing scientific journal articles to be journalized, at 51% of students do not know the steps for writing scientific journal articles to be journalized as many as 268 students and 49% of students know the steps for writing scientific journal articles will be journalized as many as 257 students. Therefore it can be interpreted that the participants who were most involved in the research were students who did not know the steps for writing scientific journal articles to be journalized.

Picture 7.

Student implementation in writing research articles.

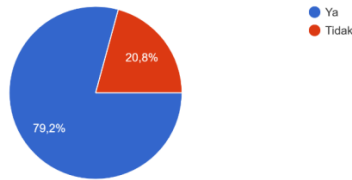
Pernahkah kamu menulis artikel jurnal ilmiah yang dijumpalkan ?
525 jawaban



It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about writing scientific journal articles that are journalized, at 60.4% are students who do not write scientific journal articles that are journalized as many as 317 students and 39.4% are students who know how to write scientific journal articles that are journalized as many as 208 students. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the participants who are most involved in research are students who have never written journalized scientific journal articles.

Picture 8.

Apakah kamu tertarik untuk menulis artikel jurnal ilmiah ?
525 jawaban



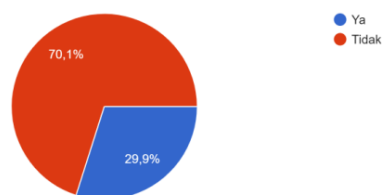
The results of student attraction in writing scientific papers.

It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about students interested in writing scientific journal articles, at 79.2% are students interested in writing scientific journal articles as many as 416 students and 20.8% are students not interested in writing scientific journal articles as many as 109 students. Therefore it can be interpreted that the most participants involved in research are students interested in writing scientific journal articles.

Picture 9.

Data of students who have published articles

Apakah kamu pernah menerbitkan artikel jurnal ilmiah ?
525 jawaban

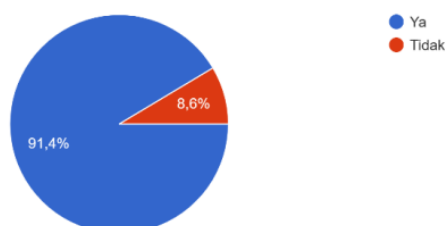


It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about whether students have published scientific journal articles, at 70.1% there are 368 students who have never published scientific journal articles and 29.9% who have published 157 scientific journal articles. Therefore it can be interpreted that the participants who are most involved in research are students who have never published scientific journal articles.

Picture 10.

Student perception of the importance of publishing articles

Apakah menurut kamu menerbitkan sebuah artikel jurnal ilmiah itu penting ?
525 jawaban



It can be seen that the distribution based on knowledge about publishing a scientific journal article is important, at 91.4% is publishing an important scientific journal article as many as 480 students and 8.6% is not publishing an important scientific journal article as many as 45 students. Therefore it can be interpreted that the participants who are most involved in research are students publishing an article in a scientific journal is important.

Picture 11.

Student interest in publishing articles.



It can be seen that the distribution is based on knowledge about as long as students are interested in publishing scientific journal articles, at 81.3% of students are interested in publishing scientific journal articles as many as 427 students and 18.7% of students are not interested in publishing scientific journal articles as many as 89 students. Therefore it can be interpreted that the most participants involved in research are students interested in publishing scientific journal articles.

4. DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of this study was to conduct a survey of students' understanding of the article. The main findings in our study showed that the participants had different knowledge about articles ranging from very good to poor. This can happen because everyone must have different knowledge and understanding within themselves (Moradi, Bahrami & Dana, 2019; Agosto & Díaz-Suárez & López-Gullón, 2021). Students are students who are registered and study at a tertiary institution (Paryati Sudarman, 2004: 32). 1 Meanwhile, according to Takwin (2008) students are people who study at tertiary institutions, either universities, institutes or academies. Those who are registered can be referred to as students.

Also in the world of education. According to previous studies, students will have higher intellectual abilities than elementary, middle and high school students, where these students already have a lot of experience in understanding knowledge and learning experience, so that is what causes the level of knowledge among students in conducting learning to experience significant difference (Lestari et al., 2014). In addition, another actor who also influences the intellectual level among them is age. According to Sulaiman (2015) knowledge levels consist of 4 types, namely descriptive knowledge, causal knowledge, normative knowledge and essential knowledge. Descriptive knowledge is a type of knowledge which in the way it is conveyed or explained in an objective manner without any element of subjectivity. Causal knowledge is knowledge that provides answers about cause and effect. In addition, another actor who also influences the intellectual level among them is age. According to Sulaiman (2015) knowledge levels consist of 4 types, namely descriptive knowledge, causal knowledge, normative knowledge

and essential knowledge. Descriptive knowledge is a type of knowledge which in the way it is conveyed or explained in an objective manner without any element of subjectivity. Causal knowledge is knowledge that provides answers about cause and effect. According to Fitriani and Yuliana (2017), the factors that influence knowledge are education, mass media/information sources, social culture, environmental experience, and age. The results of the research by Suryadinata & Sukarno, (2019) reported that the age of 20 to 30 years is the age towards the elderly, so that the level of activity will decrease. This means that at that age the students. Will experience a decrease in the level of motivation (Demidiyeti, 2021).

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study confirms that students' understanding of articles is included in the fairly good category. This research will later be useful as valuable information for students to improve their intellectual activities in understanding articles to be even better and to publish. The limitation in this study was that the participants used were relatively small, coming from only one major in the sports faculty. Therefore, future research needs to be carried out by adding more participants, for example from other faculties and departments at the University of Medan.

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