

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Perilaku Olahraga Karate Kyokushin dengan Kualitas Tidur

Intisari. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui hubungan perilaku olahraga karate *Kyokushin* dengan kualitas tidur. Penentuan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, yaitu menentukan sampel dari populasi yang memiliki kriteria seperti berusia 15-50 tahun, praktisi karate *Kyokushin* yang ada di bali, aktif berlatih setidaknya 2 kali seminggu dalam sebulan terakhir, tidak sedang mengalami gangguan tidur kronis dan tidak sedang menjalani pengobatan yang mempengaruhi tidur. Diperoleh sampel berjumlah 60 orang. Variabel yang diukur meliputi frekuensi latihan, durasi latihan, intensitas latihan, dan kualitas tidur. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah skala BORG RPE 6-20 untuk mengukur intensitas latihan dan PSQI untuk mengukur kualitas tidur. Metode analisis data adalah uji korelasional pearson dengan hasil: tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara frekuensi latihan dan skor kualitas tidur (nilai $r = -0.094$ dan $p > 0.05$), terdapat korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara durasi latihan dan skor kualitas tidur (nilai $r = -0.298$ dan $p < 0.05$), terdapat korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara intensitas latihan dan skor kualitas tidur (nilai $r = -0.378$ dan $p < 0.01$). Durasi latihan dan intensitas latihan berkorelasi negatif dengan skor kualitas tidur, sedangkan frekuensi latihan tidak berkorelasi signifikan dengan skor kualitas tidur.

Kata Kunci: Frekuensi latihan, durasi latihan, intensitas latihan, kualitas tidur

ABSTRACT

Behavioral Relationship Between Kyokushin Karate and Sleep Quality

Summary. This study was conducted to determine the behavioral relationship between Kyokushin karate exercise and sleep quality. The sample determination used a purposive sampling technique, namely selecting a sample from a population that has criteria such as being 15-50 years old, Kyokushin karate practitioners in Bali, actively practicing at least 2 times a week in the last month, not experiencing chronic sleep disorders and not undergoing medication that affects sleep. A sample of 60 people was obtained. The measured variables included exercise frequency, duration, intensity, and sleep quality. The measuring instrument used was the BORG RPE 6-20 scale to measure exercise intensity and PSQI to measure sleep quality. The data analysis method is the Pearson correlation test with the results: there is no significant correlation between exercise frequency and sleep quality score ($r\text{-value} = -0,094$ and $p > 0,05$), there is a significant negative correlation between exercise duration and sleep quality score ($r\text{-value} = -0,298$ and $p < 0,05$), there is a significant negative correlation between exercise intensity and sleep quality score ($r\text{-value} = -0,378$ and $p < 0,01$). Exercise duration and exercise intensity are negatively correlated with sleep quality score, while exercise frequency is not significantly correlated with sleep quality score.

Keywords: Training frequency, training duration, training intensity, sleep quality