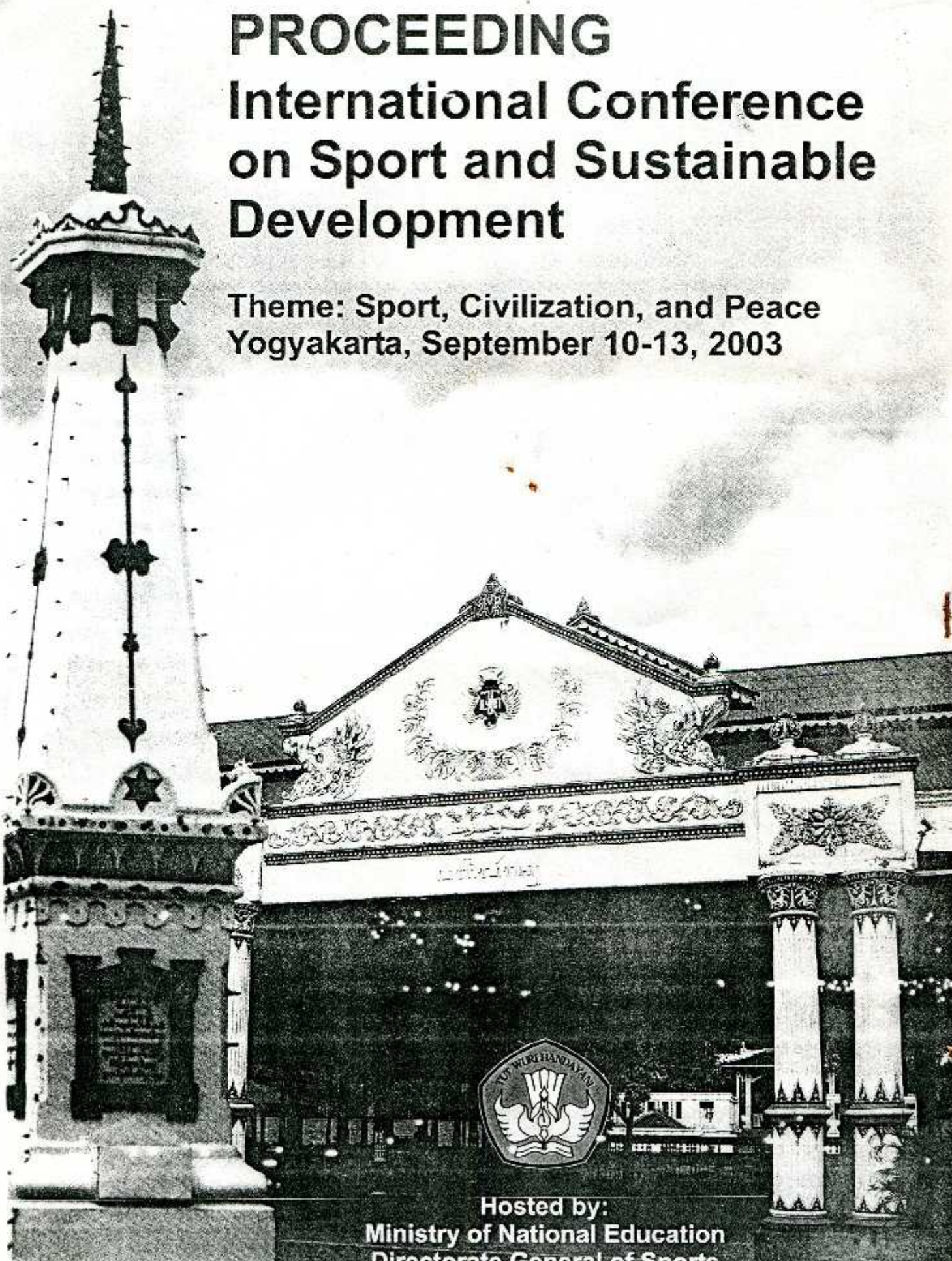


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PROCEEDING

International Conference on Sport and Sustainable Development

Theme: Sport, Civilization, and Peace
Yogyakarta, September 10-13, 2003



Hosted by:
Ministry of National Education
Directorate General of Sports

27. *The comparison between the teaching learning strategy designed by urban elementary school physical education teachers and those of rural teachers in Yogyakarta Special Region* By Wawan S. Suherman (State University of Yogyakarta) 475
28. *Contributions Leg Power, Dinamic Balance, and Agility Toward Skill of Pencak Silat* By Siswantoyo (Yogyakarta State University) 488
29. *The Adversity Quotient Level of The Athletes of Yogyakarta Special Region* By BM. Wara Kushartanti and M. Yunus, SB. (Yogyakarta State University) 495
30. *The Identification of Factors That Influence To The Customer Retention in Fitness Clinic Faculty of Sport Science at Yogyakarta State University* By BM. Wara Kushartanti and AI.. Setya Rohadi (Yogyakarta State University) 506
31. *The Comparison of Team Cohesiveness among Players of Football, Volleyball and Basketball* By Fauzi (Yogyakarta State University) 513
32. *The Drive Stroke in Table Tennis* By A.M Bandi Utama (Yogyakarta State University) 523
33. *The Effectiveness of Training Process in Magelang Residence* By: Agus Susworo Dwi Marhaendro (Yogyakarta State University) 533
34. *Sports: Violence and Conflict Resolution* By Sukadiyanto (Yogyakarta State University) 552

The Comparison of Team Cohesiveness among Players of Football, Volleyball and Basketball

By Fauzi
Yogyakarta State University

Abstract

The research in general has the aim to know the comparison of team cohesivity level between the sport of football, volleyball and basketball while the special aim which will be know among the branches of sport mentioned above, that is football, volleyball and basketball has the strongest level of cohesivity.

This research of population is the players of football, volleyball and basketball which combine in the several groups. Which are found in the DIY (Special Territory of Yogyakarta). The taking of technical samples is classer random sampling. The total samples in the research is 114 persons (players) of football 38 persons, volleyball 38 persons and basketball 38 persons. Method and instrument used is method of anquet of likert which is a modification of instrument used in the Team Cohesion Questionare (TCQ).

The result of counting which used analysis variant of one of the one is found the price of $F = 4,991$ and $p < 0.008$ this knpw that there is a difference of the cohesivity of significant level among the sport aranches of football, volleyball and basketball. The result of analysis by using F-test shows that the team of football branch sport. Has the level of cohesivity which is highest as will as the team of football branch. So the research has concluded that (1) there is difference of level cohesivity among the branches of football, volleyball and basketball, (2) the branch of basketball sport his level of cohesivity which is stronges compavied wth the branches of volleyball and football.

Keywords : Team Cohesivity, Football, Volleyball and Basketball.

INTRODUCTION

The construction efforts of sport in creating of the high achievement are belong to a difficult and complex problem and excessively depended on and influenced by many factors (Nossek, 1982). The sport construction, however not only relies on funds, organizing, management and hard works, yet the equally

important are the acts of scientific approach of various science disciplines. The science discipline that is directly used to increase the athlete achievement that is medical, training and psychology sciences (Setyobroto, 1993). The sports psychology has specifically attended toward the psychological phenomena that influence the performances of athlete achievement, in individual or group. According to Williams (1993) the aspects that are been investigated in sport psychology are motivation, personality, aggressivity, hardness, leadership, group dynamic and various another dimensions that related to athlete behavior in sports activities.

Mainly, sports are the activities that are conducted in group although in individual sport. Athletic and bowling as individual sport field, yet in contest often conducted in group such as in pair that include two to four players in a group. The athletes in individually competition, although naturally need another player in training, in sense they also in group. According to Gill (1996) the group dynamic in sport activity is very fixing a team for success or fail. Because of that, the psychology implication from social interaction and interpersonal process in sport team are belonging to an important investigating.

In psychology perspective, such phenomena is necessary understood and investigated especially that are related to how a sport team efforts to achieve communication braids and mutually know between individual in his/her group, and the most important, that is how the braids in that group members be able to create a peak performance. Those are called by Shaw (1979) as the team of

cohesion, i.e. the attention of group members and how they mutually like to one another.

Based on the explanation above, it is certain to extending investigated and observe to obtain the sketch, how far the team cohesivity extent in various team sport field. The study of team cohesivity has been relevant and important that is such sport field needs its player interaction, cooperation and coordination in a match game. This research will analysis how the cohesion of football, volleyball and basketball sport field. Such three sport field are being sample in this research that based on two consideration : 1) in theoretical shows that such three sport field are the interaction sport field which aren't currently yet studying in literature that are comparing the chosivity extent or yet in investigating; 2) in empirical shows that such football, voleyball and basketball sport field are the populer sport field in Indonesian society, nevertheless he left out in achievement than another sport fields.

Based on the existing cases, it can be formulated: is there the cohesivity extent comparison between football, volleyball and basketball sport field and what field which is possess the stronger cohesivity among football, volleyball and basketball.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION

In sport, the comprehension of team cohesivity base concept is presented by small group and group interaction investigating in sociology and social psychology disciplin (Cox, 1990). In sociology perspective, the group efectivity is more fixed by collective individual which are the cooperation among individual

to achieve the objectives together assumed by Shaw (1979) as "composition" variable, Widmeyer (1990) calls it as "process" variable. These differences are become a reflection of studying result in each different group with applying different method.

Various investigation mentions that attraction among group members are the key aspect of cohesivity. Carron (1982) in Gill (1996) defines the cohesivity as dynamic process which reflects the incline of group members together to still united and corporate to achieve the objectives. There are four things that can contribute the cohesivity in sport, that are: 1) the environment factor that explains the physical, social environment and various aspect of sport organization structure. Social environment aspect is also including game rule, family intend, friend pressure and socialization; 2) the personality factor that explains every personal characteristic of team members which influences the cohesivity; 3) the leadership factor is an important factor in developing of team cohesivity. The trainer, that clearly in speaking, consistent and not confusing in communication and respecting the players, is very influencing team cohesivity; 4) the team factor are the characteristic which related to that team itself, when the aspects such as team structure, position, status, role, norm, stability and communication are significantly factor in cohesivity.

Carron (1993) explains that such four factor as a dynamic process of statically characteristic. Further, it is explained that team cohesivity are including of two dimensions, i.e.: 1) group integration that illustrates individual perception as a group to work together to achieve objectives; and 2) individual attraction that

illustrates personal attraction among individual in a group, which are these two dimensions assumed as social cohesion and task cohesion. The factors which influence social cohesion and task cohesion are team members characteristic, group characteristic and group experience situations.

The cohesivity in team sport field is very important thing and determining a team for success or fail. Various studies show the importance of athlete individual skill in team sport, nevertheless yet a determinant factor to achieve team performances. The successful of team sport is greatly determined by team cohesivity extent where the group perception is arranged and integrated of individual as members with to categories, i.e. integration group and individual attraction. These two categories are the manifestation of two principles that are inter-individual relation in conducting task and become a part of social aspect in group. In sociology perspective, the group effectivity is more determined by individual collective with inter-individual corporate to achieve sharing objectives in more effective than work self by self.

Based on theoretical investigation can be formulated the hypothesis as follows: there is cohesivity difference in football, volleyball and basketball sport field.

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a survey research, because it's aimed to investigation the cohesivity difference between football, volleyball and basketball sport field through hypothesis testing.

The research population are football, volleyball and basketball players in special territory of Yogyakarta. They are the football players who are associated in teams of major division, the volleyball players who are associated in senior team, the basketball players who are associated in senior team in Yogyakarta City, Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency and Kulonprogo Regency. Sampling is conducted by applying the random classer technique which is picking 38 players/persons from each sport field.

The instrument and data analysis of team chesivity is using Team Cohesion Questioniøre (TCQ) that has been developed by Gruber dab Gray (1981) in Brawley et.al (1987) that include six demensions,i.e.: 1) self performance satisfaction, 2) value of membership, 3) leadership, 4) task cohesion, 5) desire for recognition, and 6) affiliation cohesion. This instrument uses the Likert scale that include five ratings. The result data is analysis by using one series variant analysis and T-test. One series Anava is used to obtain primary hypothesis and t-test is used to obtain secondary hypothesis. The data analysis is used SPS computer software.

THE RESEARCH RESULTS

This research found the cohesivity extent of football, volleyball and basketball teams. From the accounting of one series variant analysis was obtained $F = 4,991$ and $p = 0,08$ (table 1).

Table 1.

The One Series Variant analysis Result of Cohesivity Extent of Football, Volleyball and Basketball Teams

Source	Jk	db	F	p
Among Variable	2.361649	2	4,991	0,08

From the table 1 above when F valued is 4,991 and p is 0,08, it shows that there is significantly difference in cohesivity extent between football, volleyball and basketball teams. In fact, it shows that primary hypothesis of the research, that there is difference in cohesivity extent of football, volleyball and basketball teams, are acceptable.

The accounting results of cohesivity extent difference between each team of football, volleyball and basketball with t-test are provided in table 2.

Table 2.

The Cohesivity extent Difference among sport field

No.	Difference	F	p	Explanation
1.	Football - Volleyball	3,427	0,013	Significant
2.	Football - basketball	0,361	0,002	Significant
3.	Volleyball - Basketball	1.183	0,738	Not Significant

Based on data from table 2 above, it shows that there is significantly cohesivity extent difference between football, volleyball and basketball sport field, nevertheles there is no significantly cohesivity extent difference between volleyball and basketball sport field.

DISCUSSING

The research result show that there is cohesivity extent difference between football, volleyball and basketball. Despite such three sport fields is included in

interactive sport, however there is difference in many aspects, in the number of team members, environment factors, trainer leadership, players background, etc. Carron (1993) points up that there is four things that contribute the cohesivity in sport, i.e.: environment factor, personality factor, leadership factor and team factor itself.

The environment factors comprise physical environment factor, social and many aspects of sport organization structure. The social environment aspect also include game rule, family intend, friend pressure and socialization. The personality factor explains every personal characteristic of team members that influences cohesivity. Social background, gender, behavior, competition extent, orientation, satisfaction, commitment and personality influence cohesivity. The difference in such various personal factor will emerge the team cohesivity extent difference on each sport field. The leadership factor is an important factor in developing of team cohesivity. The trainer, that clearly in speaking, consistent and not confusing in communication and respecting the players, is very influencing team cohesivity. The team factor is a characteristic that relates to team itself, the aspect, such as team structure, position, status, rule, norm, stability and communication, are significantly factor in cohesivity. Based on these explanations, it is clear that team cohesivity is influenced by many factors. Because of that, it is natural when there is cohesivity extent difference between football, volleyball and basketball sport fields.

The research results show when the the team members go to smaller, in this case is basketball, in fact, it has the highest team cohesivity extent than

football and volleyball teams. Widmeyer et al.(1990) in his research of “ the effect of group size in sport team” explains that the moderately group size shows the highest cohesivity than the bigger or smaller ones. However, this research result isn't explicitly pointing up how much the number of such moderately team members, although it can be considered that the team members with 4-6 players is the amount of moderately team members.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

Based on discussing above, it can conclude that there is cohesivity extent difference between football, volleyball and basketball sport fields. The basketball sport field has the higher/stronger cohesivity extent than volleyball and football sport fields.

The aim of this research is limited in knowing the team cohesivity extent, in other side, the team cohesivity extent is greatly determined by another variable or factor. Because of that, for the next research, it is necessary to investigating the determinant aspects of such team cohesivity.

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