

January 2012

ISSN 0215-0158
Volume 27, Number 2



ANIMA

INDONESIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Anima Indonesian Psychological Journal
publishes peer reviewed articles with editors and consultants providing
detailed assistance for authors to reach publication. The journal publishes research reports and scientific papers in
psychology and/or related sciences with the aim to advance science, knowledge, and theory of psychology

Editor-In-Chief

I. B. Siaputra

Editorial Board

A. Aditomo, Hari K. Lasmono, I. B. Siaputra

Managing Editor

Thomas S. Iswahyudi

Administration Board

Thomas S. Iswahyudi (General Manager)
Arko Indramawan (General Supervisor)

Marketing Staff

Sabarianto, Soemarsono, Chusnul, Riwahyono, Tri Lina Rosita,
Sunaniah Matrolin, Narpati Wulandoro

Accredited by the **Indonesian Directorate General of Higher Education**
Ministry of National Education
No. 81/Dikti/Kep/2011, November 15, 2011

Anima Indonesian Psychological Journal is published quarterly (first published October 1985)
by the Laboratory of General Psychology
Faculty of Psychology Surabaya University

Editors and Administration Address

Faculty of Psychology, Surabaya University
Jalan Raya Kalirungkut, Surabaya 60293
Call (62-31) 2981246, 2981140
Fax(62-31) 2981271
E-mail: anima@ubaya.ac.id / arli@mitra.net.id

Subscription

Inside Java Rp 150,000.00; Outside Java Rp180,000.00
Overseas US\$100.00/volume (four issues, including airmail)
Payable through PermataBank Jemursari, Surabaya, Indonesia. Account number: 291 113 9394 (Hary K .Lasmono)
A copy of the receipt should be send, e-mailed. or fax-ed to the administration address

Instructions to Authors

Guidelines for contributors can be read at inside back cover, which are in accordance with the Publication Manual of the American Psychological
Association (6th ed., 2010)

The Coaches' Perception and Efforts to Build Character of Teenage Football Athletes

Dimiyati

State University of Yogyakarta

The purpose of this study was to reveal trainers' perception and knowledge about the effort to develop character of teenage football athletes. Descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach were conducted. The population was trainers of 20 Football Schools in Yogyakarta Special Area (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta = DIY). Samples were five randomly selected Football Schools and twenty trainers in it. Coach's Character Development Self-Evaluation Checklist was used as research instrument. Results reveal that the character of football athletes are good in category, meaning that trainers see the importance of developing teenage football athlete character. Character development leads to more discipline, sportivity, motivation, and obedience to rules, but the trainers do not know how to develop those characters..

Keywords: perception, effort, trainers, character, teenage football athletes.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengungkap persepsi, pengetahuan, dan upaya membangun karakter atlet sepak bola usia remaja. Untuk itu dilakukan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 20 Sekolah Sepakbola (SSB) di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Sampel yang dipilih secara acak adalah lima SSB dengan 20 pelatihnya. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *Coach's Character Development Self-Evaluation Checklist*. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa persepsi pelatih tentang pembangunan karakter atlet sepakbola usia remaja di DIY berada pada kategori baik. Para pelatih memandang bahwa pengembangan karakter melalui sepakbola yaitu terjadinya perubahan perilaku dari yang negatif menjadi positif, lebih berdisiplin, lebih sportif, lebih bermotivasi, dan patuh pada aturan permainan. Namun, secara umum para pelatih tidak mengetahui bagaimana caranya mencapai nilai-nilai karakter tersebut.

Kata kunci: persepsi, pelatih sepakbola, karakter, atlet sepakbola usia remaja

Nowadays character degradation is more intensive and serious. This is signaled by a lot of pornography, corruption, manipulation, violation of values, religious norms, cultural norms, and human ethics. The character decline has also been shown by manager, athletes as well as officials of football organizations. Chaos in board managers since the era of Nurdin Khalid through Djohar Arifin proved that bad character of managers of football is prevailing up to national level.

Bad character of athletes was shown specifically when they played against Vietnam in the "Tiger Cup" semifinal. Indonesian football athletes intentionally kicked the ball onto their own goal with the purpose of choosing opponents in the final. Football fans regretted because that was immoral and not sportive in sport context (Lutan, 2001).

They were loyal to their coach but not good in moral

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Dimiyati, The Faculty of Sport Sciences, State University of Yogyakarta, Jalan Kolombo No. 1, Yogyakarta 55283. E-mail: dimy_rismi@yahoo.com

character (Rudd, 2006). A lot of chaos happened in the football field was shown in the media (Maksum, 2010).

Brutality also happened in the field in Indonesian Football League in 2007 where brutal fight occurred between players. Khamaruk, Persija goalkeeper strangled Gonzales, football player from Gresik ("Bubarkan Panggung Dagelan ...," 2007). Minister of Youth and Sport commented that he supported the application of law enforcement to anybody whose behavior was leading to anarchy. If the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) did not put itself in order, he was ready to close down the Indonesian League ("Menpora: Berbenah atau ...," 2007). Appeal and threat did not stop chaos in the football field. In the National Sport Festival (PON) XVII in East Kalimantan in 2008, brutality was done by players of West Papua to the referee and assistant referee ("Keroyok Wasit, Diskors ...," 2008). Brutality was done by players of North Maluku to the referee in the Students' National Sport Festival in Yogyakarta so that the game was stopped

in the Tiger Cup; s semi final just to choose final opponent. This conduct was believed to be amoral and not sportive (Lutan, 2001). Chaos and brutality often happened in football field in Indonesia, and became headline news. These facts influenced and formed the perception of coaches about the importance of building character of teenage football players. These facts were sources of information and stimuli to coaches' perception, so that coaches have a good perception about the importance of building character of players.

Knowledge and Means of Developing Character of Teenage Football Players

In general, coaches consider character building as a change of behavior from negative to positive, not only inside but also outside the football field, and these behaviors would be discipline, being sportive and enthusiastic, and obedient to rules. Unfortunately the coaches do not know what or how to help football players develop their characters, and this is quite natural because coaches work without reference and base their teaching on feeling, intuitions, previous events or experience (Cross; Saury & Durand; Gilbert & Trudel; Cushion et.al.; Jones et.al., as cited in Cushion, Armour & Jones, 2006). Hellison (cited in Martinek, 2003) stated that a big problem in the program of character building was trying to use the professional sport model. On the other hand, coaches did not have the chance to teach sportsmanship and ethical behavior while their student athletes train (Albert, 1996). One big problem in sport nowadays is that very few coaches teach ethical behavior to their athletes (Crawford, Hatten, Docheff, Lynch, & Foy, 2001).

Up to now there is not any study on means or efforts being done by coaches in building character during the process of coaching. On the field, coaches only focus on developing technique and physical ability of the athletes without taking character building into account, so it is very logical if they do not know how to develop character of teenage football athletes.

Conclusion

It is concluded that coaches' perception about the importance of building character of teenage football athletes in DIY is good. Coaches' perception is much influenced by external factors, the facts that many bad practices done by football athletes happened on the field or being covered widely in the media. So coaches have a good perception about building character of teenage football players. Coaches consider that character build-

ing makes negative behavior becomes positive. Changes in behavior would be more discipline, being sportive, enthusiastic and obedient to rules, but unfortunately they do not know the means or how to build the character of teenage football athletes.

References

- Albert, F. S (1996). Ethics in physical and sport education. *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance*, 67(7), 237-258.
- Arindita, S. (2002). *Hubungan antara persepsi kualitas pelayanan dan citra bank dengan loyalitas nasabah*. (Skripsi, tak diterbitkan). Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Bubarkan panggung dagelan liga Indonesia! (2007, Januari 25). Kompas, p 34.
- Cushion, C. J., Armour, K.M., & Jones, R. L. (2006). Locating the coaching process in practice: Model 'for' and 'of' coaching. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 11(1), 83-99.
- Creswell, J. W. (1994). *Research design qualitative and quantitative approach*. London: Sage Publication International Education and Professional Publisher.
- Davidson, M.L., & Moran-Miller, K. E.(2007). The *coach's checklist* is a short version of the 50-item *coach's character development self-evaluation Checklist* Retrieved from http://www.youthsportsny.org/reference/CoachsChecklist_short.pdf
- Doty, J. (2006). Sport built character? *Journal of College & Character*, 8(3), 2-9.
- Ewing, M. E., & Seefeldt, V. (1996). *Youth sports in America: An overview*. Retrieved from http://fitness.gov/youth_sports.pdf
- Ewing, M., Gano-Overway, L., Branta, C., & Seefeldt, V.(2002).The role of sports in youth development. In M. Gatz, M. Messner, & S. Ball-Rokeach (Eds.), *Paradoxes of youth and sport* (pp. 31-47). Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Gough, R.W. (1997). *Character is everything: Promoting ethical excellence in sports*. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Crawford, S.A., Hatten, T., Docheff, D., Lynch, L.E., Foy, S.(2001). Can physical educators do more to teach ethical behavior and sports? *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance*, 72(5), 12-13, 58.
- Kompas. (2008, Juli 14). Keroyok wasit, diskors dua tahun., p 15.
- Lutan, R.(2001). *Olahraga dan etika fair play*. Jakarta: Direktorat Pemberdayaan Ilmu dan Teknologi Olahraga Direktorat Jenderal Olahraga Depdiknas.

- Maksum, A. (2010). Spectators' violence at soccer matches: A complex psychosocial phenomenon. *Anima Indonesian Psychological Journal*, 25(3), 159-171.
- Martinek, T. (2003). *Compassionate and caring leadership in underserved adolescents through sport*. Makalah, Disampaikan dalam International Conference on Sport and Sustainable Development, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, September 2003.
- Menpora: Berbenah atau berhenti. (2007, Januari 24). Jawa Pos, p 17.
- Nurgiantoro, B., Gunawan, & Marzuki (2004). *Statistik terapan*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Zen, P. L., & Chia, C. J., Esposito, R. (2003). Successful leadership behavior in sport. Retrieved from <http://www.thesportdigest.com/archieve/article/successful-leadership-behavior-sport>.
- President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. (2006). Sports and character development. *Research Digest*, 7(1), 1-8.
- Ricuh, Jateng vs Malut dihentikan, pinalti Wisnu loloskan DIY ke semifinal. (2009, November 9). Kedaulatan Rakyat, p 12.
- Rudd, A.(2006). How do college coaches define character? A qualitative study with division IA head coaches. *Journal of College & Character*, 8(3) 1-10.
- Walgito, B. (2003). *Pengantar psikologi umum*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset
- Weinberg, R. S., & Gould, D. (2003). *Foundations of sport and exercise psychology* (3rd ed.). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.
- Wu, T., Su, P., (2010). How to coach world-class athletes of table tennis. *International Journal of Table Tennis Sciences*, 6(4), 195-199.