



PROCEEDING



ASEAN FORUM AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SPORT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AFICSST)

Bali, Indonesia, 8-11 August 2014

**“Bridging The Gap In The Advancement Of Sport Sciences
And Technology Implementation Among South East Asia
Countries”**

**The Deputy Assistant of Sport Science and Technology Division
Deputy Minister of Elite Sports Enhancement
Ministry of Youth and Sports**

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Assalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh

May we first made our highest praise and thank to Allah SWT, for His bless we able to gathered here on the prestigious occasion Asean Forum And International Conference On Sport Science And Technology (AFICSST) under the theme, "Bridging The Gap In The Advancement Of Sport Sciences And Technology Implementation Among South East Asia Countries". It is expected this event will create a venue for ASEAN sport scientists to learn, and understand each other's heterogeneous level of expertise and special feature in the area of sport sciences theories, their praxis, and in the seriousness level of their implementation.

This conference which hold by The Deputy Assistant of Sport Science and Technology Division Ministry of Youth and Sports, The Republic of Indonesia, it's also expected to become arena for exchange experiences and expertise and at least information regarding the best practices in the area of sport sciences and technology, to learn together from the experience of other advance countries who also gather in the event of conference in the respected sport disciplines, and to initiate a concrete cooperation and synergy between and among university academicians and students in the area of sport sciences and technology researches.

I would like to deliver our highest respect and appreciation to Minister of Youth and Sport of Republic of Indonesia and to all those who have helped bring this event, and it is my great pleasant to express my deep gratitude to our honourable guests, Dr. Bart Crum Retired Professor from the Free University, Amsterdam Netherlands; Mr. Randall L. Wilber, Ph.D., FACSM, Senior Sport Physiologist from USOC; Prof. Gareth Stratton, Ph.D. from Swansea University, United Kingdom; Prof. Martin Lames from Faculty for Sport and Health Science Technical University Munich, Germany; Mr. Kevin Ball, Ph.D. Biomechanist from ISEAL, Victoria University Australia; Prof. Hideaki Soya, Ph.D. from University of Tsukuba Japan; Assoc Prof, Ma Xindong, Ph.D. from Tsinghua University, Beijing, China; Prof. Hyo Jeong Kim, Ph.D. from KNSU, Seoul, Korea; Prof. Suebsai Boonveerabut, Ph.D. from Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand; Assoc Prof. Mohd Salleh Aman, Ph.D. from University of Malaya, Malaysia; and last but not least to Prof. Toho Cholik Mutohir, Ph.D. from State University of Surabaya Indonesia. I really expect that this meeting will be beneficial for all of us and have direct to the development of the sports.

Allow me to express my thank to the participants and audiences from Indonesia and other foreign countries who are enthusiastic to attending this precious conference. I do hope that all audiences will gain important values and colaborate it into our own fields and make crucials changes in the future. Beside that, I also convey thank to all of organizing committes who has gave their oustanding commitment for presenting this International conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. Djoko Pekik Irianto, M.Kes., AIFO.

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SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG FOOTBALL PLAYER ETHNO-PHENOMENOLOGY APPROACH AT PERSIBA BANTUL

Komarudin
State University of Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to find and understand social interaction type, meaning and psychological dynamics among professional football player. This research used ethnophenomenology as a research method. The subjects were professional football player of Persiba Bantul Football Club and selected using purposive sampling and snow ball technique. Validity was tested using intersubjective validity. The result shows that social interaction in football was very useful for athletes as individual and as a group, which is the team where the player was part of. As an individual, players feel comfortable and affect to their performance in games. As a groups health social interaction affect perception of players to their group norms. Positive social interaction among players will create a unity among players and affect in the cohesion of teams and finally affect to the main team purpose, which is winning in every games or competition.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Football, Persiba Bantul Club and Ethno-Phenomenology

INTRODUCTION

Social interaction becomes very important presence in the midst of various social problems that often occur in the community. Today the individual in society, often experiencing various problems in their social lives. Social life in society are generally shaped by the behaviors of individuals as members of the community. The problems that occur in the social life in society are often seen originated from the interaction between individuals and groups who are not aligned with one another. Necessary to interact with each other in a good response among the perpetrators. Various social problems associated with social interactions can be observed around the neighborhood and the media coverage is so fast and actual. Individuals and communities themselves are often less responsive to the various problems that occur, so often repeated in their social environment.

Social problems that arise in society is the disappearance of the values of consultation and mutual assistance which formerly held by the public, the issue of harmony in the family; the case of divorce the husband-wife, children and adolescents who are abusing drugs, until the criminal action. Social problems in the community often occurs and is observed also in group behavior, such as fights between students, inter-village fighting, harassment of certain racial and ethnic groups, the behavior of an anarchist group, the mass demonstrations that ended an anarchist group, to the behaviors that lead on the integrity of the nation's divisions Indonesia.

Social problems also have entered the world of football. In the soccer competition in Indonesia often fights between players, abuse of referees by players, officials, and spectators, as well as football fans riot common in almost all football matches. This was revealed based on research results Sunaryadi (2007) who concluded that in almost every game of football in Indonesia during the implementation of the National Football League acts of violence occurred involving spectators, players, referees, officials, and even the security forces. Various social problems that occur in national football is a problem caused by the social interaction of individuals who are less good, thus affecting their social interactions with other individuals and community

groups. Football as a sports game in which there are noble values should be able to guide people to interact socially with one another to create a good harmony in life. Social interactions that happen in football is expected to become a vehicle for individuals to develop much needed social interaction in social life.

This phenomenon is very interesting to study in the midst of adversity achievement of national football one indication of the deterioration is still frequent occurrence of negative social interactions such as strikes and fights between players, referees and beatings of other anarchist action. And as it is known that as a team sport in the game of football then there is the noble values such as responsibility, tolerance, hard work, sportsmanship all of which can be a guide humans to interact socially with one another to create a good harmony in life (Sindhunata, 2002). Based on this phenomenon, then it is very interesting to be studied and researched in depth how the meanings and forms of social interaction for the football players Persiba Bantul Club.

METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach is an inquiry process of understanding based on a real methodological traditions that explore a social or human problem. Qualitative research is a multi-methodology research, or in other words, qualitative research is not a single study, but inside there are lots of ways or inquiries (Koentjoro, 2007). By using various qualitative research approaches, both in research, analysis or review or assessment results, the richness of human experience will be more to exploration in more depth (Jones, 2004). Based on the matter, in this study used two approaches are qualitative research approaches Ethnography and phenomenology approach or the so-called ethno-phenomenology approach. Ethnographic approach used in this study or inquiry as a way of extracting the data, while the phenomenological approach is used to understand the phenomenon experienced by the subject. Ethnographic approach is one model of research that studies the cultural events and present a view of life which is the object of study subjects. This approach is used to understand the behavior of individuals in the social setting of the individual concerned (Winget, 2005).

Determination of research subjects conducted using purposive sampling procedure, the method used to obtain a credible subject, in accordance with predetermined criteria (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). To increase the number of subjects of research used snowball sampling technique that is increasing the number of subjects by asking for references to the subject next subject candidates who have interviewed or other related parties. Subjects in this study were three Persiba Bantul soccer players in that they are included in the team following the Persiba Bantul in Indonesia Competition First Division League.

Informant research is divided into two, namely informants and informants knew the perpetrator. Informants actors in this study are affected informants from social interactions and behavioral research that is the subject of Persiba Bantul team who in their daily interaction with research subjects, such as coaches and team Masseur. Unlike the actors informant, the informant knew a party who has information about the interaction of social and behavioral research subjects, but they are not affected. Informants in this study is to know the fans or the team's supporters Persiba Bantul.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Each research subject has a variety of views relating to their work as a professional footballer. These views are then affect their perspectives on relationships and social interactions within a football club. Football clubs are considered as a large family that requires all people who are part of the club open and interact with each other in a healthy manner with one another. Football is essentially to facilitate

interaction between individuals and group behavior. Research Rutten, et al. (2008) showed that football became one of the activities that reduce antisocial behavior. In the study obtained results that the players have this level of antisocial behavior outside playing football activity by 21% whereas antisocial behaviors in soccer activities only by 8%. This shows the importance of football as a means to improve the quality of relationships between individuals.

The first findings of this study indicate that social interactions in football is a process of creation of a large family. These forms of behavior that appears in the activity of football in the club is rallying together all the elements of the club in the form of eating together, living together in a mess or chat with each other in groups. These findings are particularly relevant to the study of Duman & Kuru (2010) which proves that sports activity enhance the social integration of Turks living in Germany. The results obtained indicate that the social integration of citizens of Turkish descent who perform sports activities greater than those who do not exercise. Patterson, Carron & Loughhead (2005) also confirm these findings with the results of his research. The people who joined with a team likely will have this level of cohesiveness amongst more powerful than the individuals who are outside the team.

Feelings become a large family has meaning entanglement between one person to another is quite large. The meaning of family for the people of Indonesia, in particular, is something that is important. Families beginning of all the individual activities for Asians. Inter person social cohesion is also relatively high for Asians when compared to western people (Maxwell, Visek, & Moores, 2009). Families may also affect the level of aggressiveness for the children. Parenting style turned out to have a significant impact on children's aggressive behavior to their peers (Underwood, Beron, Gentsch, Galperin & Risser, 2008). This explanation reinforces the role of the family becomes very important to someone. This is particularly relevant to the research that social interaction in a football club viewed as a process of interaction in a large family.

The study's findings that the second is the social interaction within the football has a unique shape, namely because it can not be found in other situations. One form of social interaction in football is the presence of verbal and non verbal communication in the field or at the time of undergoing the game. This unique shape is supported by the needs of the players in the main activity, which is playing football. In the game of football, it takes inter players intensive communication, both verbally and non verbally. Ask for the ball movements are examples of non verbal communication for a player. Konter (2010) found that nonverbal communication skills for the football players proved to increase with age. The study involved 312 subjects aged between 13 to 17 years provide evidence that the higher level of play and ages of players, then the non-verbal intelligence has improved. Age, educational level and gender are also shown to give differences in nonverbal intelligence of football players (Konter & Yurdabakan, 2010).

The findings of this study is the third of social interaction in soccer interpreted by the research subjects have specific functions. The findings of this study indicate that the patterns of interaction in football is always done based on the special needs of the players. The functions that arise in social interaction footballers are problem solving, motivation and enthusiasm, maturity. In line with the findings of this study, Spink, Wilson, & Odnokon (2010) found that the athletes would be more convenient to return to the team if the athlete perceives his team is compact and coherent. Cohesiveness of the team one of which is measured by the quality of communication and interaction among the players. Based on these studies, there are elements of motivation and morale when a player perceives the group is a solid group. In the context of therapy, team cohesion is also shown to contribute the maximum in the healing of social phobia disorder (Taube-Schiff, et al. 2007).

The research findings also show that social interaction is formed by social contact and communication. Social contact in football occur in three patterns, namely: social contact prior to practice / play, while practicing / playing, and after a bet. Social contact prior to practice / play occurs between individuals. Social contact during practice / match occurs between teams, between individuals within teams, between teams and between individuals. In addition, social contact can take place in three forms, namely: (1) between individuals, (2) between those individuals with a team of humans or vice versa, (3) between one man team with a team of other humans (Rahman, 2000).

Social contact prior to practice / play occurs between individuals so that all team members involved. Social contact that occurs between the teams during practice / playing football is more directed at the competition. Social contact between individuals in the team during practice / compete more directed at the establishment of cooperation. Players who are in a team of social contact with each other to achieve team goals. goalkeeper social contact with a defender, midfielder and striker, striker social contact with a defender and midfielder, and vice versa. In line with these results, Blanchard, Amiot, Perreault, Vallerand, & Provencher, (2009) found that through good cooperation and rapport between individuals in the team, will increase personal motivation as well as a team.

The research findings also show that social interaction players participating in football occurs in four forms, namely: cooperation, Accommodation, Competition, and Conflict. Cooperation and accommodation included in the associative process, while the opposition and conflict are included in the dissociative process. The process of associative thinking and behavior refers to the line of social interaction, while the dissociative process refers to the thinking and behavior that is inconsistent. In football, associative process occurs because football is a team sport, while the dissociative process occurs because the opponent is football that involves two teams to be contradictory. In addition, football has a feature which is that in football there is something that is contested by the players and the players tried to hang up the goals against each opponent.

Cooperation in football occurred in two patterns, namely: cooperation and collaboration off the field during practice / play on the field. Outside the field of cooperation involving all members of the team which aims to foster unity, friendship, empathy, kinship, exchange information, and social relationships. Cooperation outside the field occurred before and after practice / competition. Relationships are built between people in a team both outside and inside game proved a strong influence on the cohesiveness of the team. Helgeson (2003) underlines the social support proved to improve the quality of life. Interesting common thread of these findings, co-operation as one of them has a meaning of social support can be one of the efforts to improve the quality of the individual. In the context of the game, good cooperation will produce a good game.

Cooperation in training / competing in the field occurred in the team (intragroup cooperation). It is the opinion of Carron (1980) which states that in team sports, cooperation occurs only in the team (intragroup). Cooperation within the team refers to offense and defense cooperation. Good cooperation is necessary for the purpose can be achieved by well too. In cooperation need confidence, openness, commitment, concentration, knowledge, emotions, thinking skills, creativity, aggressiveness, personality, about his character / personal friend, knowing the advantages and disadvantages of friends, mutual understanding, and give opportunity to others. Based on the above explanation, the cooperation in football only bring positive behaviors that can be developed in the social life of a player. Accommodation is a form of social interaction are closely related to cooperation, competition, and conflict. Accommodation

in this case refers to efforts to minimize the establishment of cooperation with competition that leads to the occurrence of conflicts so as to reduce conflict while. In football accommodation occurs only during practice / competition. This is because the feel of competition and conflict only occurs at that time so that the necessary effort to reduce them. Positive behaviors that appear on accommodations such as: adherence to the rules, respecting the presence of a mediator, negotiation, honesty, self-awareness, leadership, responsibility, accept defeat and acknowledge the victory of an opponent, tolerance towards friends and foes, control emotions, recognize errors, discipline, mutual respect, mutual respect and able to resolve the problem. Negative behaviors also appear on accommodations such as: violation of rules and roles that are less fair mediator.

Nuances of competition in football during practice / play occurs in two patterns, namely: competition within the team (intragroup competition) and inter-team competition (intergroup competition) (Carron, 1980). Competition in the team because football is a team sport where each player has a personal and different egos and often have personal ambitions to be achieved so that they compete to achieve their desires. Competition between teams is because football is a sport that is opponent (opposite) so that two different teams competing against each other to get the victory and avoid defeat.

Competition has meaning in relation to the search competencies, and points to various situations rivalry (Siedentop, 1994). Meaning can be seen from a variety of behaviors that made the players when they compete for and controlled the ball, and compete to score goals. Meaning it can also describe behavior that can be developed in one's social life, such as: acceptance of advantages and disadvantages of others, accept defeat, acknowledging the victory of others, celebrate the victory that is not excessive, introspection, and compete in a healthy manner.

The research findings also show that in football is often a conflict that involves the players on the opposing team. Football is a strong opponent back into the reason for conflict. Factors triggering the conflict in football is too tight competition among individuals and teams and violations of rules by one or both parties. Research Schwebel, McDaniel, & Banaszek (2006) is proof that hard physical contact in football happens very often, ie, an average of 65.69 percent per game. Within one season for children under 12 years of age, was found to have occurred in the 1279 collision between players in a football game. These figures became evident that competition between players in the game of football is always marked by physical contact between them.

Form of social interaction is the most dominant in triggering positive behavior is cooperation and accommodation as associative processes, as well as the competition that highlights some positive behaviors, whereas conflicts cause more negative behaviors because of the conflict rather sharply dissociative process. Conflict can bring positive behavior when associated with a variety of businesses in the accommodation. This means that cooperation and accommodation generate more positive behaviors that can be useful in one's social life.

CONCLUSION

In general, social interaction in soccer a positive benefit for the individual players, as well as for the group, which is defended by club players. As an individual, the players will feel the comfort that will impact on the game field at the maximum at a football game. Benefits of the team is healthy social interactions will affect the perception of the players against the norms of the group, if the interaction is considered good, then the players are relatively easier to be cohesive and ultimately will create a solid team as well as their ultimate goal of winning the match or competition can be

achieved. This happens because the elements involved in a football team that won the trust to be reciprocated. The players believe in the coaches and administrators, trustees believe the coaches and the players and coaches also believe the players and administrators. This condition is the result of a process of social interaction is good.

The forms of social interaction that occurs in football players consisting of four forms, namely: Cooperation, Accommodation, Competition, and Conflict. Cooperation occurs in two patterns. First, outside the field of cooperation is more directed to establish and maintain co-operation itself. Second, cooperation in the field who conducted a group (intragroup cooperation) involves individuals in both groups in an attack and survive. Accommodation is an individual effort for the establishment of cooperation with the reduced competition that leads to the conflict. Accommodation is also used to reduce and avoid the conflicts that often occur in football. Accommodation business is done in football is to bring the mediator to enforce, interpret return of victory and defeat, and showed sportsmanship behaviors.

Competition in football occurred in two patterns, namely: competition within the group (intragroup competition) and competition between groups (intergroup competition). Conflict in the sport of football happening physically and psychologically. Conflict is physically more focused on physical contact, such as: tangent loss and limb collisions, whereas a psychic conflict is more directed at the mental effort to reduce the opponent by way of cursing / mocking. Conflict, both physically and psychologically will cause physical and psychological well on it's own, for example due to physical injury, whereas for example arise due to psychological hatred, anger, and resentment in people who are in conflict. Conflict can be reduced and even avoided by the efforts made through accommodation.

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