

Social Perception and Effort of Sport People to Build Fairplay Character in Football: A Situation Analysis Study in Football Match in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Area

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Abstract In Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), football is very popular for many people. There are many perceptions and efforts made by sport people in order to create effective and conducive environmental conditions, one of which is to build fairplay character in football. This research intends to figure out social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay character in football. Applying descriptive quantitative research using survey method, questionnaires were used as the instrument to collect the data in this research. Sport people/ society including players, coaches, football referees, supporters/ football spectators, and parents of athletes were involved as the subjects in this research. The subjects were selected by using random sampling and incidental random sampling in 4 districts (Sleman, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunung Kidul) and 1 Yogyakarta City. To analyze the data, descriptive quantitative statistical analysis was used. The results showed that social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province were found as follow: 8 respondents (1.07%) had very low perception, 46 respondents (6.13%) had low perception, 109 respondents (14.53%) had medium perception, 492 respondents (65.60%) had high perception, and 95 respondents (12.67%) had very high perception.

1 INTRODUCTION

Football is not only a mean to exercise the body to make it strong and healthy. There are many benefits that could be developed from playing football. For instance, it could be exploited as a job/ source of income, as a medium for gathering-socializing-family, as a medium of entertainment and recreation, as political / power campaign media, as a medium of learning and education to build character and dignity of a nation. Jose Mourinho, a world football coach said that, "If you want to see the character of citizens of a nation then look at the football team when playing football". It inferred that playing football will also preserve the dignity of the nation in the world.

Power and endeavours of the government in fostering, developing, building, correcting services, and monitoring football game cannot be turned a blind eye. All of them are apprehended through sub-organizations such as department of education,

youth and sports services, formal and non-formal schools (Training Center, Football School), to sport organization. Several efforts made by these parties both financially and non-financially include: providing awards in a form of bonuses and jobs for international achievers, building international standard facilities and infrastructures, conducting championships and competitions between age-groups, between clubs from various levels, revitalizing organization and management of parent organizations and clubs with good quality standards, conducting various seminars, workshops, training of trainers (TOT), conducting internships abroad, conducting team exams abroad, conducting comparative studies, increasing licenses and capacities competencies for coaches and referees (sport officials), improving standards and implementation of game and match regulations, and many more.

A good development is marked by sustainable and tiered competition. Development and training are also based on applicable curriculum and materials provided. Not only physical methods, techniques, and ways of playing, but also ethics and aesthetics in the field based on written and unwritten rules that make all sportsmen possess and are able to apply good character as the characteristic of a team, region or organization. Awards and prestige in every level of football match have implications for championship prizes. Ranging from coaching, bonuses, charters etc. that can encourage ambition of individuals or groups of people, especially for sport players to obtain the expected results in various ways (ambitious).

Some players or coaches often show appalling characters on and off the field/ pitch, such as: protesting to referees and toward the arrogance of committee member, fighting, being involved in consuming alcohol and drugs, free sex, clubbing, etc. Characters that would be considered as a good characteristic for the player and coach should not be shown only in the pitch, but also outside of the pitch. Embedding and acquiring character education from teachers/ coaches, parents, families, surrounding environment, adults, and direct experience in the pitch bring a huge impact on a sportsman.

Participating in sport activities can build character and it does not happen automatically (Austin, 2010). There must be strategy, effort, and good planning to make it happen, so that the training plan is systematic, methodical and appropriate, and the movement training through sports can be used for human character development. One character that could be developed through sports is a fair play character. Fair play is an awareness and

magnanimity attitudes in sport people to other sport actors which leads to good, intimate, and warm human relationship and brotherhood. The researchers are interested in conducting research on social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fair play characters in football. The problems mentioned in above discussion will focus on how high the social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay character in football in DIY (Special Region of Yogyakarta) Province.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

A descriptive quantitative design using survey method was used in this research. The social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football were examined as the research objects. A total of 750 sport actors were involved as the subjects in this research including: advisors/ coaches, players/ athletes/ sportsmen, referees/ judges, parents of athletes, spectators/ supporters and the community in DIY Province area. The subjects in this research were selected by using incidental random sampling technique, so that the data obtained could be generalized and applied largely in the DIY Province.

2.1 Research Instrument

Questionnaires were used as the research instrument, which was compiled and developed by the research team through the stages of focus group discussion (FGD).

Table 1: Lattice of research instruments of social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fair play characters in football.

Variable	Factor	Indicator	Question Number	Total Question
SOCIAL PERCEPTION AND EFFORTS OF SPORTS PEOPLE TO DEVELOP FAIRPLAY CHARACTERS IN FOOTBALL (A SITUATION ANALYSIS STUDY IN FOOTBALL MATCHES IN DIY PROVINCE AREAS)	Internal Factor			
	1. Feeling	a. Positive Feelings (Feelings of Happy, Satisfied, Proud, Respectful)	1, 3, 5	3
		b. Negative Feelings (Sad Feelings, Concerns)	2*, 4*, 6*	3
	2. Attitude and Personality	a. Positive Attitudes and Personalities (Monitor, Praise, Appreciate, Assess, Criticize, Introduce, Punish)	7, 9, 11	3
		b. Negative Attitudes and Personalities (Blaming, Punishing, Indifferent)	8*, 10*, 12*	3
	3. Will and Expectation	a. Emphasis	13, 18, 19	3
		b. Setting Goals	15, 16, 20	3
		c. Provoke	14*, 17, 21	3
	4. Learning Process	a. One Direction (Socializing, Giving Example)	23, 24, 26	3
		b. Two Directions (Discussion, Question and Answer)	22, 25, 27	3
	5. Interest and Motivation	a. Interest	28, 35, 36	3
		b. Motivation	30, 32, 33	3
		c. Love	29, 31, 34	3
	B. External Factor			
	1. Information	a. Source of Info	38, 43, 45	3
		b. Manage Info	37, 41, 42	3
		c. Apply Info	39, 40, 44	3
	2. Form of Object and Stimulus	a. Negative Objects (Protest, Fighting, Stimulus / Reaction)	46*, 47*, 48*	3
		b. Positive Objects (Praise, Value, Good Stimulus)	49, 50, 51	3
	3. Family and Social Environment	a. Parents	52, 58, 59	3
		b. Other People	53, 54, 55	3
		c. Other Environment	56, 57, 60	3
	Total Question:			

Note: (*) : Point of Negative Question

2.2 Data Analysis Technique

The data tabulation was using Likert scale which have been modified by the research team so it can be used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena or certain objects. The modification result of the scores on the Likert scale can be seen in the Table 2.

The percentage size obtained from the results of data tabulation in this research was interpreted using normative number assessment criteria (PAN) which were classified into 5 categories: Very High (ST),

High (T), Medium (S), Low (R) , and Very Low (SR) as stated by B. Syarifudin (2010: 113) as seen in the Table 3.

Table 2: Modification result of the scores on the liert scale

No.	Alternatives Answer	Scoring of Answer Type	
		Positive	Negative
1.	Never (TP)	5	5
2.	Very rarely (SJ)	4	4
3.	Sometimes (KDG)	3	3
4.	Often (SR)	2	2
5.	Very often (SSR)	1	1

Table 3: Interpretation of Interval Score of Normative Number Assessment (PAN)

Category	Formula of Interval Class
Very High	$X \geq M + 1, SD$ to up
High	$M + 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 1,5 SD$
Medium	$M - 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 0,5 SD$
Low	$M - 1,5 SD \leq X < M - 0,5 SD$
Very Low	$X \leq M - 1,5 SD$ to below

Source: B. Syarifudin (2010: 113)

The next step was to facilitate the calculation of the number of research samples in each class category and analyze the data obtained from the respondents. The data were tabulated according to the respondent's answer to the questionnaires, then the percentage was calculated and analyzed. The calculation of the percentage of respondents in each category / classification can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Note:

P : Score Percentage

f : Total of Obtained Answer

n : Total of Respondent

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3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The internal and external factors underlying the social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fair play character in football in DIY Province needed to be described as a whole. Overall, the maximum score found in this research was 267 and Based on the responses of the research subjects, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fair play character in football in DIY Province region as a the minimum score was 91. The average score obtained was 213.40, and the standard deviation was 29.35. The median was 220.50 and the mode was 220. Then, they were classified into 5 categories as seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Normative calculations of the categorization of social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fair play characters in football (A Situational Analysis Study in Football Matches in DIY Province)

Formula	Limitation	Range	Category
$X < M - 1,5$ Under Elementary School	$X < 72$	< 72	Very Low
$M - 1,5 SD \leq X < M - 0,5 SD$	$72 \leq X < 96$	72 - 95	Low
$M - 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 0,5 SD$	$96 \leq X < 120$	96 - 119	Medium
$M + 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 1,5 SD$	$120 \leq X < 144$	120 - 143	High
$X \geq M + 1,5$ Above Elementary School	$X \geq 144$	≥ 144	Very High

Note: X = number of subject scores, M = ideal mean = 180, SD = ideal standard of deviation = 40

Table 5: Frequency distribution of social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fair play characters in football in the DIY Province

No	Range	Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
1	< 120	Very Low	8	1.07%	8
2	120 - 159	Low	46	6.13%	54
3	160 - 199	Medium	109	14.53%	163
4	200 - 239	High	492	65.60%	655
5	≥ 240	Very High	95	12.67%	750
Total			750	100.00%	

Considering the Table 5 above, the data on social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fair play character in football in DIY province region were found as follows: 8 respondents (1.07%) were found to have very low perception, 46 respondents (6.13%) with low perception, 109 (14.53%) had

medium perception, 492 respondents (65.60%) held high perception, and 95 respondents (12.67%) possessed very high perception. The following histogram in Figure 1 presents the big picture of the data.

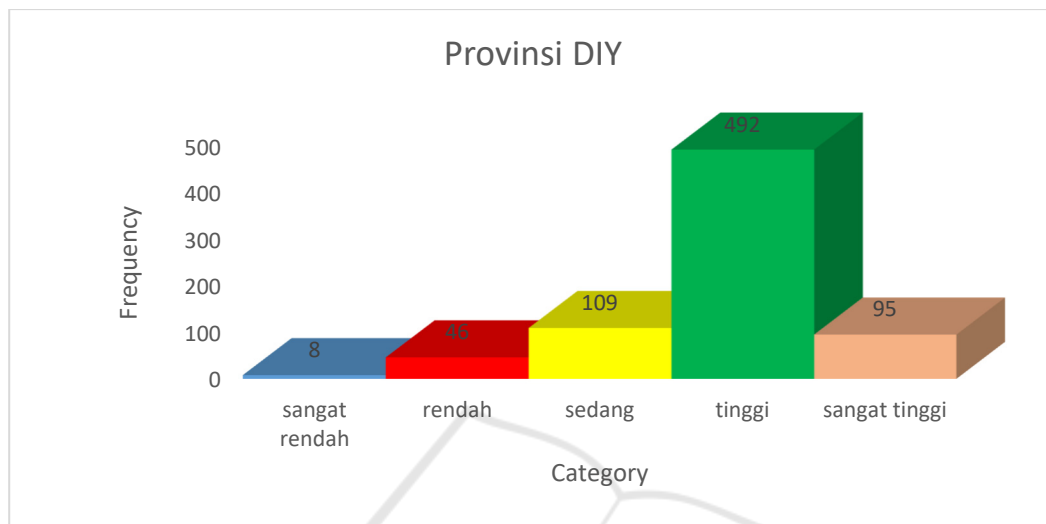


Figure 1: Histogram of social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay characters in football in Yogyakarta province region.

In addition, the following discussion will describe the internal and external factors in details.

3.1.1 Internal Factor

Internal factors consisted of 36 question items. It was found that the maximum score was 160 and the minimum score was 55. The mean obtained was

126.00, and the standard deviation was 16.52. The median was 129, and the mode was 131. Then, the data were classified into 5 categories as follows.

Table 6: Normative calculation of social perceptions and efforts categorization of sport people to build fair play characters in football in DIY Province based on internal factors.

Formula	Limitation	Range	Category
$X < M - 1,5 SD$ to below	$X < 72$	< 72	Very low
$M - 1,5 SD \leq X < M - 0,5 SD$	$72 \leq X < 96$	72 - 95	Low
$M - 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 0,5 SD$	$96 \leq X < 120$	96 - 119	Medium
$M + 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 1,5 SD$	$120 \leq X < 144$	120 - 143	High
$X \geq M + 1,5 SD$ to above	$X \geq 144$	≥ 144	Very high

Note: X = total of subject score, M = ideal mean = 108 SD = ideal standard of deviation = 24

Frequency distribution of social perceptions and the efforts of sport people to build fairplay character

in football in DIY province based on internal factors can be seen in the following table.

Table 7: Frequency distribution of social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay characters in football in Yogyakarta Province region based on internal factors.

No	Range	Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
1	< 72	Very low	6	0.80%	6
2	72 - 95	Low	51	6.80%	57
3	96 - 119	Medium	107	14.27%	164
4	120 - 143	High	535	71.33%	699
5	≥ 144	Very high	51	6.80%	750
Total			750	100.00%	

From the Table 7 above, it can be seen that the data obtained on social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province were as follows: 6 respondents (0.80%) were found to have very low perception, 51 respondents (6.80%) with low perception, 107

respondents (14.27%) with medium perception, 535 respondents (71.33%) with high perception, and 51 respondents (6.80%) with very high perception. Figure 2 below presents the data in a form of histogram.

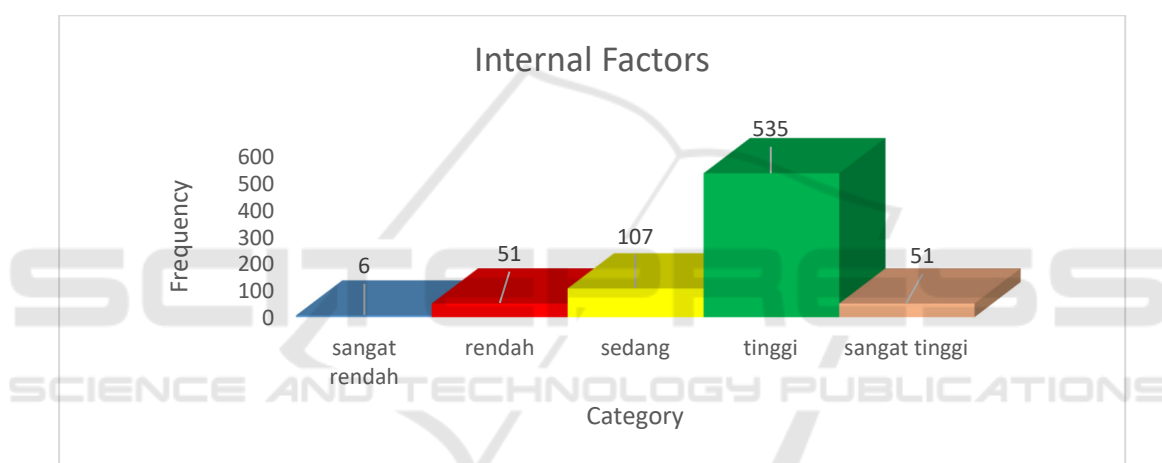


Figure 2: Histogram of social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fair play characters in football in yogyakarta province region based on internal factors.

3.1.2 External Factor

In this research, 24 question items were designed to investigate the external factors. The results showed that the maximum score was 112 and the minimum score was 30. While the mean obtained was 87.40, and the standard of deviation was 14.00. The median

was found at 90.00, and the mode at 96.00. Then, the data were classified according to predetermined formula into 5 categories, as seen in the following Table 8.

Table 8: Normative calculations of social perception and efforts categorization of sports people to build fairplay characters in football in DIY province region based on external factors.

Formula	Limitation	Range	Category
$X < M - 1,5 SD$ Ke Bawah	$X < 48$	< 48	Very low
$M - 1,5 SD \leq X < M - 0,5 SD$	$48 \leq X < 64$	48 - 63	Low
$M - 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 0,5 SD$	$64 \leq X < 80$	64 - 79	Medium
$M + 0,5 SD \leq X < M + 1,5 SD$	$80 \leq X < 96$	80 - 95	High
$X \geq M + 1,5 SD$ Ke Atas	$X \geq 96$	≥ 96	Very high

Note: X = total subject score; M = ideal mean = 72; SD = standard of deviation = 16

Referring to the calculated categorization of tendencies, the frequency distribution of social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build

fairplay character in football in DIY province based on external factors can be seen in the Table 9 below.

Table 9: Frequency distribution of social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fairplay characters in football in DIY province based on external factors

No	Range	Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
1	< 48	Very low	9	1.20%	9
2	48 - 63	Low	51	6.80%	60
3	64 - 79	Medium	110	14.67%	170
4	80 - 95	High	341	45.47%	511
5	≥ 96	Very high	239	31.87%	750
Total			750	100.00%	

Based on the Table 9 above, the data on social perceptions and efforts of sport people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province were found as follow: 9 respondents (1.20%) were identified to have very low perception, 51 respondents (6.80%) with low perception, 110

(14.67%) with medium perception, 341 respondents (45.47%) with high perception, and 239 respondents (31.87%) with very high perception. As seen in the Figure 3 below, the data were presented in a form of histogram.

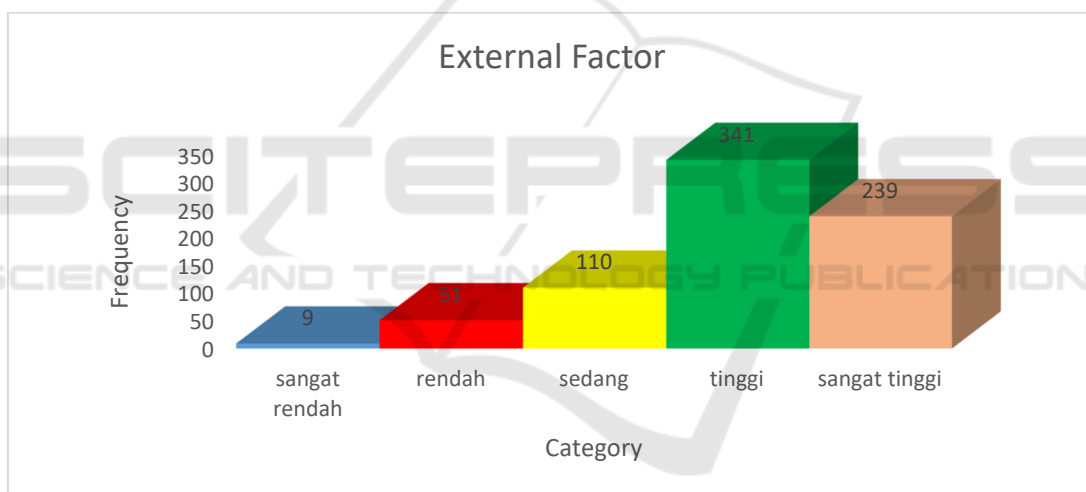


Figure 3: Histogram of social perception and efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province based on external factors

When the data were examined more thoroughly based on the type of respondent, then the data

analysis was described as seen in Table 10.

Table 10: Summary of Research Result Based on Type of Respondent in DIY Province

Category	Subject					
	Community	Supporter	Parents	Coach	Referee	Athlete
Very Low	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.80%	4.00%	0.80%
Low	0.00%	0.00%	8.00%	12.80%	6.40%	9.60%
Medium	14.40%	13.60%	16.00%	7.20%	12.80%	23.20%
High	64.00%	72.80%	69.60%	68.00%	58.40%	60.80%
Very High	21.60%	13.60%	5.60%	11.20%	18.40%	5.60%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

3.2 Discussion

The social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province were found as follows: 8 respondents (1.07%) were identified to have very low perceptions, 46 respondents (6.13%) with low perceptions, 109 (14.53%) with medium perception, 492 respondents (65.60%) with high perceptions, and 95 respondents (12.67%) with very high perceptions.

The internal factors (from within individual) consisted of individual feelings, attitudes, and personalities, prejudices, desires or expectations, attention (focus), learning processes, physical conditions, psychiatric disorders, scores and needs, interests, and motivations. Whereas the external factors (from outside individual) consisted of family background, information obtained, knowledge and needs in the vicinity, intensity, size, resistance, repetition of movement, new and familiar things or unfamiliarity with an object.

The highest social perceptions and the efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province were found from the supporters, then followed by community, coaches, referees, parents, and finally athletes. Apparently, by providing support to the team was considered as a method from the supporters in perceiving that football had a high value. Whereas, athletes were found to have the lowest social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province. It was possible for athletes to feel harmed/ cheated by referee or – administratively cheated by the opposing team, management pressure, supporter pressure to internal conditions within the team which sometimes was regulated by stakeholders, political managerial and so on. The quality of infrastructure security, guarding authorities, excessive media coverage, tight competitiveness and competition, and motivation of achievement that legalize various methods were sometimes experienced by players / athletes.

4 CONCLUSION

Social perceptions and efforts of sportspeople to build fairplay character in football in DIY province in detail were: 8 respondents (1.07%) perceived very low perceptions, 46 respondents (6.13%) perceived low perceptions, 109 respondents (14.53%) with medium perceptions, 492 respondents (65.60%) with high perceptions, and 95 respondents (12.67%) with very high perceptions.

Respecting the results of the present research on social perceptions and efforts of sportspeople to build fairplay character in football in DIY province, the researchers proposed some suggestions as follow: (1) To sport people, especially football. It is suggested to help maintain, build and implement noble scores of sportmanship, character of sportmanship and fair play both inside and outside of the field in order to create conducive and harmonious atmosphere to achieve the best sport achievements, especially in football, (2) For future researcher. An in-depth research should be conducted about social perceptions and efforts of sports people to build fairplay character in football in DIY province by increasing the number and subjects of sports such as sponsors, team managers, committee members, event organizers (EO), match officials, authorities, etc. or compare them with other variables not included in this research. (3) To other parties (academic community). It is suggested to teach their students both theoretically and practically about noble scores in sports, sportmanship, character of sportmanship and fair play especially in football.

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