THE EFFECT OF FANATICISM ON INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT IN ALL SOCCER SUPPORTERS IN PURWOKERTO

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of fanaticism on interpersonal conflict in football supporters in Purwokerto. The hypothesis proposed in this study is the influence of fanaticism on interpersonal conflict in football supporters in Purwokerto. The subjects in this study were 40 football supporters. This study used a quantitative approach, where data collection methods used the fanaticism scale with reliability coefficient of 0.935 and the validity coefficient moves from -0.012 to 0.814, and the scale of interpersonal conflict with reliability coefficient of 0.928 and the validity coefficient moves from -0.017 to 0.835. Based on the results of this research obtained the result of F count is 35.111 with significant = 0.000 (p> 0.05), the results show that there is no significant influence between fanaticism on interpersonal conflict in soccer supporters in Purwokerto.

Keywords: Fanaticism; Interpersonal Conflict.

INTRODUCTION

Football is one of the most popular sports and is popular in the world from other sports. Not only in the world, soccer is also the most popular sport in Indonesia, almost every region in Indonesia has a soccer team. That caused the regions to have supporters to defend their respective regions. The presence of supporters is the most important part of football because without a supporter it can cause soccer matches to be less interesting and meaningless.

The supporter is also one of the factors causing the success of a team, both to get support and motivation as well as revenue from the match. As quoted by the Indonesian League Agency (BLI) there were 3,102,331 spectators who watched their favorite team in 2018 (Liga Indonesia, 2018). The magnitude of supporters in Indonesia is a dilemma because it causes negativity, including fights between soccer supporters, destruction of public facilities to brawls between supporters. The impact of the brawl between supporters was the wounded to death, destruction of public facilities, stadium facilities to the homes of residents.

The problems between supporters are made into an interesting social reality. One of the events that occurred was the fight of Persija supporters by Persib supporters which resulted in one of the supporters dying in place at Persija vs. Persib which was held at the GBLA Stadium (Bandung Lautan Api Stadium), precisely in the blue gate parking area on September 23, 2018.
This proves the number of interpersonal conflicts that occur between supporters in each region including Purwokerto. There are local supporters in Purwokerto, namely Jakmania Purwokerto and Viking Satria.

According to Wirawan (2013) interpersonal conflict is a conflict that occurs within an organization. Interpersonal conflict will usually occur in an organization among parties involved in conflict and are interdependent in carrying out work to achieve organizational goals.

According to Anicich, Fast, Halevy and Galinsky (2015) interpersonal conflict in an organization and work group is usually conceptualized in the form of relational friction caused by incompatible personal perspectives, opinions, or resentment and dislike between them.

Aspects of interpersonal conflict according to Wilmot and Hocker (2007), namely expressed stratification, interdependence, perceived incompatible goals, perceived scarce resources, and interference.

In September 2018 that took place in Purwokerto, where there was one of the ball supporters who carried out a sweep on the Kaliputih street. At that time the rival from the supporter passed the road using the attribute jacket and was known by the supporter then, 12 victims were pursued alone by the supporter. When the victim stopped, he was spat on, said harsh words, which even more so the supporter carried the name of the dead victim from the victim supporter. This is what makes the victim feel unacceptable and wants to reciprocate.

Fanaticism is also a factor that causes interpersonal conflict in football supporters. Indonesian supporters can be said to be fanatical supporters.

It was reported in Astomo (2012), that Indonesian supporters are one of the most fanatical supporters in the world. Indonesia is third after England and Argentina.

According to Goddard (Muslich & Dewi, 2017) explained that fanaticism is a belief in a view of something positive or negative, a view that does not have a theory or a foundation of reality, but it will still be embraced deeply so it is difficult to straighten or change.

The aspects of fanaticism according to Goddard (2001) include: the amount of interest in a type of activity, personal and group attitudes towards the activity, the length of time the individual participates in the activity and the motivation that comes from the family.

**METHODS**

**Research variable**

The dependent variable in this study is interpersonal conflict, while the independent variable is fanaticism.

**Research subject**

The research subjects were 40 soccer supporters in Purwokerto who had joined the Jakmania Purwokerto and Viking Satria communities. This study included population research because subjects were under 100.
Data Collection Methods and Instruments

Data collection methods that use instruments in the form of fanaticism scale and have a reliability of 0.935 and the validity coefficient moves from 0.374 to 0.860. While the scale of interpersonal conflict with a reliability coefficient of 0.928 and the validity coefficient moves from 0.414 to 0.815.

Data analysis

The data analysis technique used in this study is simple regression analysis to measure the influence of fanaticism on interpersonal conflict.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pupose of this study is to is a study that reveals the influence of fanaticism on interpersonal conflict in football supporters in Purwokert. Based on the results of simple regression analysis showed F count of 0.777 with a significant 0.384 then it was hypothesized that the absence of fanaticism influence on interpersonal conflict was rejected, meaning that there is a negative relationship between fanaticism and interpersonal conflict, meaning the higher fanaticism, the lower interpersonal conflict in football supporters, vice versa. The hypothesis is strengthened by the results of the regression line equation \( Y = a + bx \) which is \( Y = 64.638 + 0.238 \times \).

The coefficient \( b \) is called the regression coefficient and to state the change in the average of the \( Y \) variable, for each change in variable \( X \) is equal to the unit. This change is additional if \( b \) is positive and decremented if it has a negative effect. Thus, it can be seen that interpersonal conflict will experience a change of 0.238 for every successful change in fanaticism. The results of the analysis show that the coefficient coefficient of determination of \( R^2 \) is 0.021. It is also known that fanaticism is an effective contribution to interpersonal conflict of 2.1% and 97.9% due to variables outside of fanaticism.

These results are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Hapsari and Wibowo (2015) who found fanaticism to have an effect on aggressiveness, and the fanaticism of the three of them was motivated by the influence of objects and experiences at the developmental stage (Purnamasari, 2016). According to Muslich and Dewi (2017) found the product moment correlation of 0.001 < 0.05, so that there is a relationship between fanaticism and consumptive behavior on Lazio supporters in Surabaya. Whereas the dependent variable is influenced by several factors including limited resources, different goals, interdependence, poor communication, various social characteristics, personal, feelings and emotions and violence (Wirawan, 2013).

According to Djendjengi, Utami and Susetyu (2013) Fanaticism is a belief or a form of view of something, positive or negative, a form of view that has no theoretical backing or foundation of reality, but continues to be embraced deeply so that it will be very difficult to rectify or change. The existence of fanaticism will easily strengthen the condition of individuals
who are experiencing deindividuation to be more uncontrolled in behaving. This is also supported by Goddard's theory (Muslich & Dewi, 2017) explaining that fanaticism is a belief in a view of something positive or negative, a view that does not have a theory or a foundation of reality, but will still be embraced deeply so it is difficult to straighten or change.

Interpersonal conflict is a conflict that occurs within an organization. Interpersonal conflict will usually occur in an organization between parties involved in conflict and interdependence in carrying out work to achieve organizational goals (Wirawan, 2013). Whereas according to Kartika (Dewi & Handayani, 2013) interpersonal conflict is caused by a failure of interaction due to perceptions of different individuals and other factors that cause it, but what is clear is that if conflict is not managed quickly it will disrupt the collaboration of members and each member will decrease.

Based on the description and discussion, it can be seen that fanaticism has no role or no influence on interpersonal conflict in football supporters. When the higher fanaticism, the lower the interpersonal conflict, vice versa, the lower the fanaticism, the higher the interpersonal conflict in football supporters in Purwokerto.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis obtained F count of 0.777 with significance = 0.000 (p> 0.05), the hypothesis which states that there is no influence of fanaticism on interpersonal conflict is rejected. With determination of 0.021 the meaning of fanaticism has an effective contribution of 2.1%, while the remaining interpersonal conflict 97.9% can be influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

REFERENCES


