

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS TOWARD NEWS OF FOOTBALL AND SUPPORTER CONFLICT IN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

Carla Maretha¹, Yulia Wahyuningsih², Gali Alrajafi³
UM Lampung¹, UM Lampung², UM Lampung³
carlamaretha@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, the approach used is a sociological approach. The sociological approach is described by the plurality that is present in Indonesia within the framework of Bhineka Tunggal Ika and Pancasila as the nation's ideology. this paper uses qualitative research. In connection with the formulation of the question in this paper, what are the common causes of conflict between supporters of soccer teams in Indonesia, and after analyzing, explaining, and describing the facts obtained, the author can conclude that the theory of conflict or conflict with its three dimensions is effective for recognizing the behavior of conflicting individuals or groups. In this case, it is the supporters of the Indonesian teams. Then it can also be concluded that the proposed hypothesis can be justified, namely prestige, fanaticism, and revenge are common causes of conflict between groups supporting eleven teams in Indonesia.

Keywords: News; Football; Supporter; Conflict; Sociological Review

submit date: 15/02/2022 accept date: 03/03/2022 publish date: 15/03/2022

Correspondence author: Carla Maretha, Universitas Muhammadiyah Lampung, Indonesia.
carlamaretha@gmail.com

Doi:



Journal SIGEH licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

The Football is a ball agility game played by two teams. Each team consists of eleven players who have their own roles, including team captain, defender, striker, goalkeeper, and so on. Football is a game that is loved by almost all human beings on earth. His fans are not only from Adam, even the Eve people also love him. The thing that is always upheld in football matches is the principle of equality. The absence of racism and always being sporty in every fair game (fair play).

When watching a football match, either in the stadium or on live television, you will definitely feel the atmosphere of excitement that is so thick. Shouts of shouts, music, thunderous applause can be heard everywhere, plus shouts of joy when the favorite team is able to score a goal against the opponent's goal. All of this is the result of the encouragement that is always carried out by a large group of people who call themselves true supporters or supporters.

Supporters are there to motivate their favorite team. The fans support these teams with all their heart and soul.

These supporters are the ones who love, adore, and admire their proud football team. Such a feeling creates a fanatical attitude towards his idol. So that whatever the football team does is very impressive for the fans. The victory that is always desired in every competition is the main target in the match. However, sometimes the supporters forget the provisions of fair play and no racism in every sporting match that should be sporty. In order to win their favorite team, the fans do not hesitate to carry out terror against the opposing team that comes to their home.

This beautiful game should be a unifier of the nation, not a scourge of division between compatriots and fellow countrymen. Now football is present not only with the motto of fair play and no racism, even in every football match accompanied by the slogan "riot after the game". This is identical and has been ingrained in the minds of the audience who often suspect clashes between supporters or football players. This change of view is very detrimental to our world of football. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out an initial analysis or surface analysis as an understanding of what is behind the riots and clashes that often occur after the match.

The article with the title "Conflict between Football Supporters Collapses the Unity and Unity of the Indonesian Nation" (Kadafi, 2011) is a study of the relationship between supporters and soccer teams in Indonesia. The problems studied are about the importance of soccer teams having groups of supporters, the latest developments of Indonesian football supporters, the reasons for the tendency of supporters to act anarchically which causes horizontal conflicts, the impact of soccer fans' conflicts on the principles of Pancasila, and the right solution to overcome conflicts between soccer fans. in Indonesia.

In this paper, the approach used is a sociological approach. The sociological approach is described by the plurality that is present in Indonesia within the framework of Bhineka Tunggal Ika and Pancasila as the nation's ideology. However, the theoretical foundations relating to sociology, particularly

those underlying the understanding of conflict, are not presented. So it is impressive that this paper discusses the conflict of football fans not from a sociological point of view, but civic education or civic education.

This view is also supported by the findings of the authors, among others, generally stating that supporters act as encouragement for the football team and enliven a football match. In addition, it was stated that the development of supporters in Indonesia at this time was very dire, from the role of encouraging the team to being a trigger for riots.

The reason for the conflict stated in the article is a prestige competition between the supporters of the soccer team who are competing even when the supported soccer team loses to the opposing team, there will be riots. Even the eternal feud between supporters that continues to be preserved, thus answering the last question that the Indonesian people no longer uphold the values of Pancasila, especially the third principle.

Hereby the author proposes several solutions to overcome this protracted problem, namely by being patient, sincere, and eliminating feelings of revenge, and returning to living the values of Pancasila, especially the 3rd principle of 'Indonesian Unity'. So that it can be said that this study focuses on discussing conflicts based on the citizenship paradigm which portrays the general social situation associated with the nation's ideology so that it becomes a real picture of the current state of the Indonesian nation.

Meanwhile, "The Roots of the Conflict between Bonek and Aremania" (Utomo, n.d.) examines the causes of the conflict between Bonek and Aremania, as well as the process of the conflict between two team supporters, each from the same province. The theoretical framework used is the conflict theory from Galtung which focuses on collective behavior by Smelser. The data presented were collected by purposive sampling using interview techniques and in-depth document analysis.

From the analysis it was found that the conflict between Bonek and Aremania is a collective behavior that includes three dimensions; dimensions of attitudes, dimensions of behavior, and dimensions of contradiction. This research

is really sociological in nature with a conflict theory framework, especially the underlying behavior, but it does not explain what exactly is behind the conflict between the supporters of the two teams. So it is very good to write a similar idea that discusses the reasons for the massive conflict of football fans because these fan riots almost occurred throughout Indonesia. Because of these two studies of supporter conflict, this kind of writing will discuss the causes of conflict between football fans and social interaction as the basis for the study that frames the study of conflict in it.

To discuss the conflict in this paper, the theory that is the foundation and the umbrella for this study is social interaction. According to Basrowi (in Prasetyo, 2011) social interaction is a dynamic relationship in the form of meetings between individuals, groups with other groups, or people with groups. Meetings can be in the form of cooperation, competition, or contention. Social interaction can be characterized as (1) there are perpetrators with more than one person, (2) there is communication between actors using symbols, (3) there are dimensions of time (past, present, and future) that determine the nature of the ongoing action, (4) there are certain goals, regardless of whether or not these goals are predicted by the observer.

On the other hand, Soekanto (1990) states that social interaction cannot occur if it does not meet two main requirements, namely social contact and communication. This social interaction can take the form of cooperation, competition, and conflict. Cooperation or in foreign terms called cooperation is a form of social process in which certain activities are intended to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding the activities of each actor, which is divided into 4 (four) types, namely spontaneous cooperation, direct cooperation, contract cooperation, , and traditional cooperation.

Competition is a social process of individuals or groups to fight and compete for profit and excellence in each area of life that is the center of public attention by attracting attention through sharpened prejudice without threats or violence. Conflict is a social process carried out by individuals or groups who are aware of differences. These differences are the source disputes that may be

resolved or settlements can only be accepted temporarily by both parties to the conflict. Looking at the expert's opinion, it is found that conflict is part of the study of social interaction.

In this paper, the theory that frames the study data is the theory of conflict, which is part of social interaction theory. According to Galtung (in Utomo, n.d.), conflicts can occur because each party is strong in its economic or political interests. Interest groups will have different perceptions of interests outside their group. This is what will lead to tension and conflict. In analyzing conflict, Galtung uses a multidisciplinary analytical approach that combines sociological, psychological, international relations, and economic studies. The multidisciplinary approach to conflict is intended to determine the efficacy of appropriate analysis and intervention in resolving a conflict.

Therefore, in Galtung's theory of conflict (in Utomo, n.d.) there is a concept called the conflict triangle in analyzing the occurrence of a conflict. The concept of the conflict triangle is useful for understanding cause and effect or interactions that might create conflict. The concept of the conflict triangle consists of three dimensions, namely the dimension of attitude, the dimension of behavior, and the dimension of contradiction. In Utomo's writing, Galtung describes the three dimensions specifically as:

- (1) Attitude dimension is the perception of members of an ethnic or group about certain issues that have to do with other ethnic or groups. Simply put, attitudes or perceptions are triggered by various things related to other groups. The behavioral dimension is a form of cooperation, competition or hostility. Behavior here is formed from the perception of group members towards other groups which is manifested in a real action. Whereas the dimension of contradiction is the emergence of a situation which in the process involves elements of attitude and behavior. In simple terms, contradictions can be created because of the perception and real action of groups living in a social environment. Basically, in the Galtung conflict triangle concept, attitude breeds behavior, and in time it gives birth to what is called a contradiction or an unfavorable situation.

(2) Not only conflict, but understanding of the team's supporters also needs to be described in this section. Considering that this article discusses conflicts between supporters of football teams in Indonesia, including Aremania for Arema Malang, Bonek for Persebaya Surabaya, Vikings or Bogotoh for Persib Bandung, Pasoepati for Persis Solo, Jakmania for Persija Jakarta, Slemanian for PSS Sleman , Brajamusti for PSIM Jogjakarta Laskar Wong Kito for Sriwijaya FC, Paser Bumi for Persiba Bantul, Panzer Biru for PSIS Semarang, etc.

In fact, fans have an important role in every football team. Supporters are a source of enthusiasm that cannot be denied by any team. Supporters are always loyal to accompany their favorite or favorite soccer team competing both at home and away. This support is given with love and fanaticism, without ever counting the time, energy, and financial ability just for the sake of the team in question. With all their might, the fans will motivate their favorite soccer team in unique ways, such as singing, yelling, and playing musical instruments. The atmosphere of a football match feels even more exciting when the roar of the supporters buzzing on the green field of course in large and large numbers. This situation really shows a strong sense of unity and solidarity as a nation.

However, it is very unfortunate that this sense of unity and solidarity is only group in nature, in the sense that it unites only as a certain group and is so fanatical. This is what sometimes does not have a good impact, because when their favorite team loses, there will be many actions that lead to disputes between the team's supporters, such as believing that the supported soccer team lost because of cheating during the match, showing displeasure with the team. all actions of the opposing team and its supporters, or perform anarchic actions as a form of protest against the results of the match.

METHOD

Research methods are an important part of getting answers to formulated questions. Generally, research methods are classified into qualitative and quantitative. Quantitative research method is a method that shows numbers as data to be analyzed, while qualitative is intended for research studies with sentences as research data. Qualitative research is based on personal experience, intuition, and accompanying skepticism, as well as personal interpretation. Qualitative research is based on human perception and understanding (Stake, 2001). The methods that are usually used in qualitative are observation, interviews, and examining other objects. From this explanation, it can be stated that qualitative research is a way of obtaining data and then analyzing it using words or sentences without numbers as detailed data. Therefore, this paper uses qualitative research.

In connection with understanding the data in qualitative research, especially this paper, it is understood that data is information regarding facts that have been collected from research. In addition, the data source is the place where the data is obtained. The data in the article is classified as the main data in the form of a collection of national media news about disputes between soccer fans in Indonesia, and as a source of data is online media recorded in the bibliography. After understanding qualitative research and detailing the data and data sources in this paper, it is important to know the ways in which data were collected. These data were obtained by literature review, which is a way of collecting data by reviewing documents and books related to research by reading, studying and quoting the literature directly (Lubis, 2007). Thus, the author reads Indonesian football news, then sorts out the news whether it is a fan conflict news or not from online media, then copies it and compiles the news structure into the Ms. Words.

After that, the writers analyzed the data that had been collected in three stages. First, the writers read carefully the sentences contained in the reporting on the conflict between the football team supporters. Second, identify the main sentences and key words related to the conflict between the supporters of the Indonesian football teams in the news. And lastly, the writers examines these

sentences and key words qualitatively with a descriptive description of what causes conflicts between football team supporters in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is the essence of writing that discusses the facts collected. Of the eight national news stories collected, all of them present reports of conflicts between team supporters in Indonesia. The following is an analysis of qualitative descriptions of the passages of these facts presented in the main sentences and key words that describe the actions of the clashes and the general reasons implicitly. The main sentences describing the clashes are as follows.

- (a) *Kelompok ini beberapa waktu lalu terlibat gesekan dengan pendukung Persib lainnya, Curva Nord Famiglia* (Bola.net, 12 Februari 2014).
- (b) *Sebelumnya kerusuhan antar sesama suporter ini memaksa Persib mempertimbangkan untuk mundur dari Indonesia Super League musim ini* (Bola.net, 12 Februari 2014).
- (c) *Sanksi dijatuhkan karena terjadi kericuhan antara suporter PSGC dan Pasoepati yang mengakibatkan laga sempat terhenti di Ciamis* (Metro TV News.com, 24 Oktober 2014).
- (d) *Para suporter Pasoepati menyalakan cerawat dan melemparkan gulungan kertas ke dalam lapangan ketika itu* (Metro TV News.com, 24 Oktober 2014).
- (e) *Pemain Persis pada pertandingan tandang di PSS Sleman pada putaran pertama, mendapatkan terror dari suporter tuan rumah, tetapi kapten I Komang Putra yang terluka kepalanya saat itu, tetap melanjutkan pertandingan* (Bola.net, 4 September 2013).
- (f) *Bahkan jelang laga babak pertama berakhir, pemain PSS Sleman yang berada di bangku cadangan telah kocar-kacir karena bench mendapatkan lemparan dari penonton di tribun* (Bola.net, 4 September 2013).
- (g) *Aksi sweeping suporter Persija Jakarta atau yang lebih dikenal The Jakmania itu buntut dari bentrokan dengan Bobotoh atau kelompok suporter Persib Bandung* (Liputan6.com, 8 Mei 2014).

- (h) *Kemenangan manis Persib Bandung atas Arema pada lanjutan Indonesia Super League di lapangan Jalak Harupat, Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat, Minggu 13 April 2014 dinodai oleh aksi tak simpatik kedua kelompok suporter (Simomot.com, 14 April 2014).*
- (i) *Arema bisa dibilang juga sebagai rival kedua dari Persib Bandung, (Simomot.com, 14 April 2014).*
- (j) *Dalam perjanjian tertulis tersebut itu pun kedua belah pihak juga berjanji untuk menjaga ketertiban dalam setiap pertandingannya, dan mengutamakan persaudaraan dibandingkan rivalitas (Simomot.com, 14 April 2014).*
- (k) *Karena korban tidak memakai baju atribut maka mereka dikeroyok (Suara Pembaruan, 28 Mei 2012).*
- (l) *Menurut Rikwanto, bentrokan antar suporter bola ini terjadi sebagai aksi balasan warga terhadap tindakan para Bobotoh yang menyerang warga sekitar, saat melintas di sekitar tol TB Simatupang (Liputan6.com, 10 November 2014).*
- (m) *Pasca pertandingan kedua tim tersebut itulah yang rawan, karena dimungkinkan Aremania banyak yang pulang melintasi jalan tol (Liputan6.com, 10 November 2014).*

From the main sentences mentioned above, there are key words that can help understand the reasons for conflict between supporters of soccer teams in Indonesia. The key words are friction, riots, riots, terror, throwing, sweeping, clashes, unsympathetic actions, rivals, brotherhood, clothing attributes, retaliation, and vulnerability.

The general reasons for the occurrence of conflicts between supporters of soccer teams in Indonesia can be seen in the description that analyzes the main sentences above. The main sentence (a.) contains a meaning that reflects the dimensions of contradiction in the conflict. The keyword that determines the reflection is friction. The conflict that occurs is actually in the realm of the internal supporters. This internal friction leads to physical conflicts that originate from the attitude dimension. In the main sentence (b.), the attitude dimension

reveals the reasons for the conflict, namely differences in perspective on a situation, the withdrawal of the Persib Bantul team from the main division of the Indonesian Super League. This is considered a setback for one party, but the other side thinks differently. It can be said that the core or the reason for the conflict is the prestige or value of the team's prestige in the national football arena, considering that the Indonesian Super League is the most prestigious national football competition.

The main sentence (c.) describes how penalties or sanctions are given to conflicting teams. The keyword chaos is a form of the influence of the dimension of contradiction on the anarchist actions of supporters that lead to disputes. This conflict cannot be avoided by the two supporter camps because since the beginning of the meeting on the gridiron there has been a feeling of revenge between them. This argument is strengthened by the intent contained in the main sentence (d.) as an image of conflict from the dimensions of supporters' behavior act lit up the fuselage and throw a roll of paper into the field. This behavior shows the unfriendly/hostile attitude of the supporters with the opposing team that is away, the feeling of revenge is also emphasized in the main sentence (e.) in the form of the background of the retaliatory action against the terror committed against the team while competing in the same opponent's cage. This action resulted in the match not running smoothly due to the opposing team's walk out action who was worried about his safety if the match continued as in the main sentence quote (f.).

The main sentence (g.) describes the contradictory dimension of the conflict that affects the anarchist actions of the team's supporters leading to a fight. The feeling of resentment that has been embedded so far is an accumulation of dissatisfaction with previous clashes. The keyword that marks the reflection of resentment in the main sentence (g.) is fore of clash. The feeling of prestige is also implied in the main sentence (g.) and this keyword. Because it is indicated that if they cannot retaliate against other fans' attacks in the previous time, it will hurt their self-esteem. This self-esteem has a prestige value, so that the replies contained in the conflict must continue to occur.

The main sentence (h.) indicates a conflict between the team's supporters which is included in the dimension of contradiction. This dimension affects the unsympathetic actions of the fans, each of which their proud soccer team plays with satisfying scores. But this good result was marred by clashes between the supporters. This condition is inseparable from the mindset of the two football team supporters who think that their rivals or fierce rivals must be eliminated, as stated in the main sentence (i.) with the keyword rival. This keyword is a manifestation of the behavioral dimension of conflict. These actions are assumed to show the presence and strength of both parties based on the defense of prestige or self-worth. It would be a different story if the fans were lenient by prioritizing brotherhood over rivalry which is quoted in the main sentence (j.).

The main sentence (k.) contains all three dimensions of conflict; attitudes, behaviors, and contradictions. Briefly, this sentence explains the existence of negative interpretations not only in football matches, but also outside the game. Shows of unfriendly behavior and tend to smell of hostility are staged by carrying out anarchic actions that have an impact on the loss of a person's life. Beating to death just because the keyword attribute clothes are not worn is considered an enemy. The keyword attribute shirt reflects how fanatical a group of supporters are towards the football team they support, so they are willing to kill people who are not necessarily wrong. This shows that excessive fanaticism will start a new conflict in the future.

The main sentence (l.) is a description of revenge as a common reason for conflicts between supporters of football teams in Indonesia. This view is evidenced by the keyword countermeasures in the main sentence (l.). The contradictory dimension of the conflict is clearly shown by the anarchic actions of the residents who in fact are supporters of certain clubs who are enemies of the club whose supporters are crossing the road. The same thing is also reflected in the main sentence (m.) which is based on the vulnerable keyword. The scent of revenge is easily detected in the sentence quotes after the match between the two teams that are vulnerable, because it is possible for Aremania to return via the toll road (m.).

CONCLUSION

In connection with the formulation of the question in this paper, what are the common causes of conflict between supporters of soccer teams in Indonesia, and after analyzing, explaining, and describing the facts obtained, the author can conclude that the theory of conflict or conflict with its three dimensions is effective for recognizing the behavior of conflicting individuals or groups. In this case, it is the supporters of the Indonesian teams. Then it can also be concluded that the proposed hypothesis can be justified, namely prestige, fanaticism, and revenge are common causes of conflict between groups supporting eleven teams in Indonesia. So that there is a need for awareness for every supporter of Indonesian teams and football lovers to always think before acting, respect fair play and always think positively, if there is any suspicion of cheating committed in matches, it should be investigated first for the sake of get valid evidence. On the other hand, it is well realized that this paper still has many shortcomings. The author is very open to constructive criticism for the improvement and improvement of this paper in the future. Therefore, it would be better if this initial research was continued and studied with more in-depth data sources and analysis.

THANKS FOR

Thank you very much for Mr. Gali, his supports, kindness and guidance in publishing this article.

REFERENCE

Hazransyah, Erfan dan Surya. (2014) “Antisipasi Bentrok Bonek vs Aremania, Polisi Siaga Kerahkan 654 Personel”. *Tribun News*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di <http://www.tribunnews.com/superball/2014/10/8/antisipasi-bentrok-bonek-vs-aremania-polisi-siaga-kerahkan-654-personel>.

Kadafi, Muamar. (2011). *Konflik Antar Suporter Sepak Bola meruntuhkan Persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa Indonesia*. Teknik Informatika STMIK AMIKOM Yogyakarta.

Lubis, Aswin Efendi. "Analisis Metode Terjemahan Novel Kesaksian Sang Penyair." Skripsi. Medan: Universitas Sumatra Utara. 2007.

Prasetyo, Puput Dwi. "Interaksi Sosial dalam Komunitas Suporter Sepak Bola Pasoepati Solo". Skripsi. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret. 2011.

Rimadi, Luqman. (2014) "Amankan 5 Bobotoh, Polisi Jadi Sasaran Warga Diduga Jakmania". *Liputan6.com*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di <http://news.liputan6.com/read/2131502/amankan-5-bobotoh-polisi-jadi-sasaran-warga-diduga-jakmania>.

Soekanto, Soerjono. 1990. Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo.

Stake, Robert. 2001. *Qualitative Research*. New York: The Guilford Press. Syah, Moch harun. (2014) "Jakmania Sweeping Mobil di Jalan Tol Arah Bandung". *Liputan6.com*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di <http://news.liputan6.com/read/2047382/jakmania-sweeping-mobil-di-jalan-tol-arrah-bandung>.

Utomo, Mohammad Yusuf Setyo . (n.d.) "Akar Konflik Bonek dengan Aremania". *Jurnal Sosial Politik*. vol. _,no. _,hal.1-19 [Online]. Tersedia di <http://journal.unair.ac.id/filerPDF/Jurnal%20%20Mohammad%20Yusuf%20Setyo%20Utomo.doc>.

Yanuardi, Riski. (2014) "Awan Duka Selimuti Sepak Bola Indonesia". *Metro TV News.com*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di <http://bola.metrotvnews.com/read/2014/10/23/309049/kerusuhan-suporter-di-solo-satu-suporter-tewas>.

_____. (2014) "Bentrok Sesama Suporter Persiba Akhirnya Memakan Korban Jiwa". *Bola.net*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di <http://www.bola.net/indonesia/bentrok-sesama-suporter-persiba-akhirnya-memakan-korban-jiwa-9bb57c.html>.

_____. (2013) "Laga Persis Solo dan PSS Sleman Berakhir Ricuh". *Bola.net*. 20 Desember 2014 [Online]. Tersedia di <http://www.bola.net/indonesia/laga-persis-solo-dan-pss-sleman-berakhir-ricuh.html>.

_____. (2014) "Foto Memalukan, Duel Massal Suporter Persib vs Arema, Harusnya Berdamai Seperti Viking dan Jack Mania". *Simomot.com*. 20 Desember [Online]. Tersedia di

<http://simomot.com/2014/04/14/foto-memalukan-duel-massal-suporter-persib-vs-arema-harusnya-berdamai-seperti-viking-dan-jack-mania/>.

_____. (2012) “Pendukung Persija dan Persib Bentrok, Tiga Orang Tewas”. *Suara Pembaruan*. 20 Desember 2014 [Online]. Tersedia di <http://sp.beritasatu.com/home/pendukung-persija-dan-persib-bentrok-tiga-orang-tewas/20583>.