

Violent Behavior in Football (Social Phenomenon in the Football-Surabaya Bonek Supporters)

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Abstract

Football supporters act in Surabaya is another famous than football supporters act in other areas, moreover a group of teenagers who call themselves Bonek Supporters (bondo nekat). Talking about Bonek Supporters certainly can not be separated from the city of Surabaya, Surabaya has a point of psychological equation sub-culture that is temperamental and expressive. Such mental attitude allows Bonek supporters to do deviant acts, leading to violent. Observing the behavior of violent phenomenon in football all this time, we should be worried because it seems that violent behavior including in football seemed like it has become a culture in this country. All problems solved with violent, as violent is a best solution to solve various problems. The question is, do we will let the violent become culture in this country? We agreed that violent is not our culture. As culture is the result of creativity, sense and intention of the high value and benefit to the community.

Keywords: Violent Behavior, Social Phenomenon, Bonek Supporters

A. Background of the Problems

Talking about Bonek supporters certainly cannot be separated from the city of Surabaya, Surabaya has a point of temperamental and expressive psychological equation sub-culture. It is the kind of mental attitude that allows Bonek supporters commit desperate acts, which leads to violent. Conflict and violent in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, is defined as the act of a person/group that causes injury or death of another, or causing physical or property harm of others. Conflict and violent in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, is defined as the act of a person or group that causes injury or death of another person, or causing physical or property harm of others. This can be a very frequent events caused by the Surabaya supporters, or wherever they are. Than just berate the opposing players or referees, extortion, vandalism to murder. The last News of six Bonek Persebaya supporters got five years prison for killing a known supporter Persija LA Mania (Java Post, August 17, 2011).

Bonek Supporters can be recognized in every game where Persebaya were playing, by using attributes / trademark symbol. Wearing green or sometimes without any clothes on, black smeared face, colorful dyed hair, barefoot and carrying batons. Usually they come to the stadium without carrying supplies, and forced up pickup truck to be driven to the stadium. Although some are bringing lunch and was intending to watch the match well.

The logic of good supporters will happy if his teams win, but Bonek are not. They are still doing act, especially if series or lose. Although the existence is recognized can bring compete motivation for players, more at negative side. Their actions are likely affecting aggressive resistance somewhere. It can be viewed in terms of violations of law and breaches of security and public order.

Football is a popular sport and loved game throughout the world, not least in Indonesia, but the emergence of other forms of violent / aggression is the negative of the supporters that need to be addressed. It is very dangerous if left unchecked, because their actions are likely to affect the aggressive resistance area somewhere. It can be viewed in terms of violations of law and breaches of security and public order, which cause not small harm both physically and psychologically. Losses could be millions and even billions, and psychologically there is a sense of anxiety, tension, and hatred in the victim / community. And not infrequently lead to retaliation by throwing the train coming from Surabaya because it is considered part of the Bonek. Appears negative stigma that against people of Surabaya as Bonek, or part of Bonek.

Surabaya City Government with public policy is different from other municipal government. Supporters act aggressively but forgiven and not be punished. Even loss of hundreds million will be replaced by Surabaya City Government. They greeted like hero and praised for up to sacrifice at expense of souls. It differs from municipal government of Central Java with Kapolda who ordered arrest of supporters who behave aggressively and declare as criminal behavior. Flexibility causes Bonek will never lost.

Nowadays many people are doing a behavior based on norms and values are not correct, but the community has done a behavior pattern that is not based on norms and values. They are doing a *pattern of behavior* not *pattern for behavior*. We should be worried because it seems that violent becomes culture. Violent is not our culture. Culture is result of creativity, taste and intention of high value and benefit to the community. Violent thrives today, partly because they were raised that way-not directly killing, but saw murder as legitimate under certain conditions. That brings us to the culture, pelegitimacy the violent, but also the peace (Galtung,

Johan. 2003:13). Violent football supporters sometimes anarchistic and harms society. Solving this problem starting by finding out the Bonek understanding meaning of football violent behavior, the causes, know the shapes and forms of violent in football as well as the role of Surabaya football coordinator addressing football violent behavior Evaluated by four aspects of Political Citizenship, Psychology, Sociology and Law through focus group discussions, the Bonek supporters and Bonek supporter's coordinator.

B. Statement of the Problems

1. How can understanding the meaning Bonek supporters of violent behavior in football?
2. What factors lies in the incidence of violent behavior by football supporters?
3. How do the forms of violent behavior in football supporters?
4. How does the shape and role of coordinator of football supporters in Surabaya in addressing violent behavior in football so it will be a culture of violent in society?

C. Objectives of the Research

1. Describing understanding of supporters toward the meaning of football violent behavior
2. Detailing lies factors that emergence violent behavior in football by supporters.
3. Describing forms of football violent behavior supporters.
4. Getting form of participation of Surabaya football supporter's coordinator in addressing violent behavior in football so it will not be a culture of violent in society.

D. Used Paradigm

To find the problem in these social phenomena using the paradigm of rational behavior because all of they do is certainly motivated by reason. Just never know with certainty what lies behind such behavior of Bonek supporters. As part of the public with their behavior certainly have their own reason when they perform action. According to Ritzer (1975) sociological theories can be mapped according to the restrictions / dimensions of the micro-macro or structure-agent, so he categorizes sociological theories into three paradigms, namely the paradigm of social facts, **social definition**, and social behavior. The paradigm of **social facts** is a view that assumes social structure (social facts / macro) more determinant for human action (agency / micro). Social definition paradigm assumes a view of human action (agency / micro) a certain meaning rational basis over the determinant of the structure of (macro). While the paradigm of **social behavior** views human behavior is based more on the given human biological condition. Violent behavior by Bonek supporters is a category of social definition.

E. Violent and the Culture of Violent

Violent (violent, English) derived from the Latin word *violentus*, derived from the word *vi* or *vis* means authority or power. Violent is reflection of act of aggression or assault to freedom or dignity of a person by an individual or group of people. Violent is a directly learned aggressive behavior has been present in the pattern of social relations like family as the smallest unit to the social groups that are more complex. Violent occurs in many areas of social life, Citizenship Politics, economics and culture. Manifold forms of violent, include physical violent, verbal abuse, psychological violent, economic violent, symbolic violent and neglect. Individuals or in groups, at random (in desperate condition) or organized (Violent and Violent Culture <http://studibudaya.wordpress.com/2011/04/01/kekerasan-dan-budaya-violent/> Posted on April 1, 2011 by dayugayatri).

Violent is also identified with deviant behavior deemed incompatible with the customs, social norms or regulations in force (*non-conform*), anti-social acts (against the customs of the people or public interest) and crime (violation of the rule of law, threatening lives and safety of others). Determining who could be called has a very relative because deviant behavior norms that govern the behavior are varied. This behavior can be recognized from the reactions of others (society) if the norm has been established and irregularities have been identified. One becomes deviant because the process of interaction and interpretation of opportunity to act not with standing, a weak self-control and control of a loose community (permissive). Deviant behavior carried out by a group called deviant subculture. Deviant subcultures have norms, values, beliefs, habits or lifestyle that is different from the dominant culture.

F. The Culture of Violent in Football

The violent culture occurs, when violent (*violent*), fear (*horror*) and conspiring terror forms deviant behavior into practical community life. Violent is considered a course matter because of mind consumption and manifested in everyday. Print and television media can contribute violent.

Amir Yasraf Piliang (Alfatri Adlin, 2006:201) pointed modernizing of third world raises gaps and social distress such as: evictions, eviction, property seizures and rape life right. This referred as *horror-culture* trend in which fear and horror made major elements forming culture (<http://www.psychologymania.com/2011/06/kekerasan-dan-budaya-kekerasan.html>). Discussing about the football violent culture can be seen from its association with the theories of violent, as follows:

1. Individual Factor Theory

Any group behavior, including violent behavior, always begins with individual behavior. The causes of violent behavior are personal and social factors. Personal factors include psychiatric disorders. Social factors include marital conflict, cultural and media factors.

2. Group Factor Theory

Individuals tend to form groups with the advanced identity based on equality of race, religion or ethnicity. This likely to be taken when a person interacts with others.

3. Group Dynamics Theory

The violent arises because of the relative deprivation occurs in a group or society.

There are 4 types of violent identified, Doglas, Jack D and Frances Chaput Waksler (in Santoso, Thomas, 2002:11), namely:

- a. Open violent (which can be seen)
- b. Closed Violent (hidden violent, threats)
- c. Aggressive violent (violent done to get things done, mugging)
- d. Defensive violent (violent done to protect yourself)

In football there is anarchism doctrine (*understand*) opposes any state power. Anarchism in Politics Citizenship is not like government and laws. General terminology describes rejection of anarchism to establishment (*establishment*) are depicted in country figure that has rules and laws that bind citizens, coupled with ethical rules and cultural norms that have been established domestic (being recognized and recognized). Culture can be formed through natural and intentional elements (formations). But the cultural shift that is a fairness-can change the culture of natural (original) to a new culture that is sometimes radically different from the original culture. Football is a universal culture out of nowhere has now become part of the "culture" of humanity. Culture tends to depend on the varied ecological conditions, social systems and trends and patterns of interaction between human lives that gave birth to that culture, coupled with the binding system. And the violent is part of the culture that formed the mental dynamics and the tendency of individuals who experience it.

Football Values and violent culture strongly associated with inherited and cultural formations. Cultural values are stamina, character, style and game pattern, strategy and fighting spirit of players. Cultural formations are coaching and strategy development and management are as well as game ability. It forms within the scope of the "football culture" local by region of origin.

In the middle of religious freedom, political citizenship, expression, and many more things here that are not aware of having to change the culture of this nation's identity. Our society has lost the spirit of mutual aid, mutual respect and live in harmony, which is at this point that each individual, group, and their group would have a very high sense of egoism. So now we can feel that the level of violent in the country is also higher. The reason is quite diverse, ranging from economic, religious, political citizenship, etc., so it seems the culture has eroded the spirit of mutual cooperation and respect each other and live in harmony in Indonesian society. We see there is a very fundamental change in the culture of the people of Indonesia, where an identity has been transformed into a culture of togetherness and violent conflict with each other. One is violent by football supporters.

Nothing at all of the benefits of riots and violent, therefore, here is the lies the importance of reviewing all sorts of things behind the phenomenon of violent in Indonesian society, initially living with a culture of mutual respect and mutual cooperation, but now living with the many violent occurred, with the hope to understand the factors behind the phenomenon is also able to understand how to solve the problem of violent. Civilization and cultural that makes people lose their original properties. Human beings are rude and cruel to others. In other words, the violent committed is not a purely human trait. Regardless of the opinion of Thomas Hobbes who stated that the nature of violent is something that naturally occurs in humans, but behind the violent nature of the course there is also the psychological mechanisms that occur are then transformed from an initially massive happen but now has penetrated into the social realm. The point here is a natural potential does not immediately become a culture in the community or social characteristic form, we understand this course because in the past the people of Indonesia and is not people who have a culture of violent at this time, but respect each other, live in harmony with one each other, and mutual aid becomes the nation's culture and identity. So there must be psychological laws that happens so that it then becomes a shared culture, into the social realm in Indonesia (Culture of Violent in Indonesia in the Perspective of Social Psychology <http://rizkian.wordpress.com/2011/06/22/budaya-violent-in-Indonesia-in-perspective>) social-psychological/).

G. Behavior of Persebaya Bonek Supporters Surabaya

The Football becomes attractive because it has three basic characteristics as a game of nature, ritualized and expressed no dramatic character of the game due to changes in circumstances that occur constantly. The emergence of other forms of brutality/aggression is negative side of audience is a phenomenon that need to

consider separately. Eliyawati (JawaPos, 27 Januari 2010) said that behavior no deviation (deviation) ethics and moral values, and can spread harmful to other community members who also have the potential ethical and moral values diverge.

In 1989 Bonek was not as brutal as now because they are accompanied by Jawa Pos Dahlan Iskan as they accompanied and coordinated. It is a proud if they were called as Bonek. They act and result not a small loss. The slogan proclaims in football activity "Fair Play" often struck by arrogance of excessive ego. The biggest threat in Indonesia football is still in form of riots, (History of Violent in Football [http://www.bicarabola.com/2009/08/11 / history-violent-in football /](http://www.bicarabola.com/2009/08/11/history-violent-in-football/)). Schutz agrees Weber's opinion about problematic aspects, especially idea that is subjectively meaningful improvement in behavior. Schutz turned on thinking about motives then understand the reason or others in life. When the supporters act we need to find problem root directly. (Waters, Malcom.1994. Theory.Sage Modern Sociological Publications: 31)

We get notion that eliminate football violent supporter inline of game with the structural elimination agenda injustice based-gender. The violent displays are kind of collective violent. Gustave Le Bon, a social psychologist, who first threw crowd psychology idea in his classic book, *The Crowd: a Study Popular Mind* (1896). The collective violent linked to irrationality, emotionality, and imitation individual.

The topic of collective behavior has long curiosity among thinkers. Curiosity is expressed in form of sociology and social psychology study called the collective behavior. Thinkers tried to remain objective. The crowd is an activity that is often capricious, irrational or spontaneous, even actions often cannot be prevented or surprising. In graphical quality is often less than satisfactory. Experts assume that the collective behavior is part of empirical explanation. Language is always used to connect any related subject. (Smelser, Neil.J.1962: 1).

Bonek has become a social phenomenon that can not be inhibited its existence. However, the problem is how to deal with violent and "turn off" anarchistic ideology within the group? Supporters everywhere will expect his team to victory and glory, as it is the goal of every dimension of supporters watching the game. The destination becomes a fixed price and cause excessive frustration when short of expectations. Aggression can occur as a reaction to frustration. Act of violent committed supporters is a phenomenon often called catharsis. The frustration led to the energy within the individual as well as social community swelled and channeled through aggressive behavior.

Supporters are a community made up of diverse backgrounds and live daily life in the realm of reality. Natural reality is often not aligned with the concept ideally can also cause a person to become frustrated. The absence of justice, prosperity and stability of life aspired to further add to the fatigue of a person. Individuals in society will come into being if the organized social forces have a common destiny with each other. Football can be as an alternative to eliminate the frustration of living pressed by increasingly severe. In a social context, football can be great to spill all the fatigue and frustration. Society is not just an entertainment to reduce the fatigue life by attractive football player passing game on the field, but is often identified as a representative of his favorite teams delivering aspirations.

Analysis of psycho-socio-cultural relates to negative act of Bonek has been widely noted. Feeling alienated in their own country, more specifically in their own town, has formed their mental behavior store to reckless. Most of them are the socio-economically marginalized. Difficulty in gaining access for wellbeing is experienced by them. Conditions of adversity and despair of Bonek community is then compensated through acts of anarchy and violent. Much of aggressive behavior is obtained from the observation of the aggressive behavior of the people around him. Not every Persebaya supporters have the attitude and behavior of anarchists, but only influence community supporters. On the other hand, the Bonek stigma (*bondo nekat*) attached to Persebaya supporters actually detrimental. This is evident since the 1980s, and the decade of the 1990s and the decade of the 2000s. Bonek are those who are age children and adolescents. They are children and teenagers who ten years later born generations as they did until now.

Reform of law enforcement agencies is needed in bureaucratic efficiency; effectiveness and efficiency of performance evaluation based on good government and clean governance, as well as restrictions on authority officials not to act absolute and arbitrary. Socialization of Justice for people should be carried out actively by government and related to social institutions. (Violent and Violent Culture [http://studibudaya.wordpress.com/2011/04/01/kekerasan-dan budaya-kekerasan/](http://studibudaya.wordpress.com/2011/04/01/kekerasan-dan-budaya-kekerasan/)Posted on April 1, 2011 by dayugayatri).

H. Symbolic Interactionism Theory

Several theories present in most appropriate use is Symbolic Interactionism theory, describing social behaviorism. The experts behind perspective are to say that individual is most important in sociology concept. In this perspective a sociologist known name is George Herbert Mead (1863-1931), Charles Horton Cooley (1846-1929), focuses on interaction between individuals and groups. They found that individuals can interact

with symbols, signs, gestures and words. Other Sociologist of contemporary symbolic Interactions is Herbert Blumer (1962) and Erving Goffman (1959).

This theory will deal with social structures, concrete forms of individual behavior or mental traits that are alleged, symbolic interactionism focuses on the nature of the interaction, the dynamic patterns of social action and social relations. The interaction itself is considered as the unit of analysis: while attitudes are put into the background. Both human and social structure is conceptualized in a more complex, more unpredictable, and active when compared to the sociological perspectives of conventional. On the other side the community is composed of individuals who are interacting not only reacting, but also capturing, interpreting, acting, and creating. Individuals are not a bunch of nature, but a dynamic and changing actor, who are always in the process of becoming and never fully finished formed.

Society is not something static "out there" that have always governed and established ourselves, but in essence is a process of interaction. Individuals not only have thoughts (mind), but it also self (self) is not a psychological entity, but an aspect of the social processes that emerge in the process of social experience and activity. Moreover, the whole process of symbolic interaction, in which the meanings created by human reason. Meanings that we share with others, our definition of the social world and our perception, and our response, the reality appears in the interaction process. Herbert Blumer states: The term 'symbolic interaction' of course refers to the special and unique nature of the interaction that takes place between people. Specificity was mainly in the fact that human beings interpret or 'defines' acts with each other and not merely reacting to the actions of each other.

Thus, human interaction is mediated by the use of symbols, by interpretation, or by determination of the meaning of the actions of others. Mediation is equivalent to the inclusion process of interpretation between stimulus and response in the case of human behavior. Symbolic interactionism approach gives much emphasis on the individual active and creative than other theoretical approaches. All interactions between individual human beings involve an exchange of symbols. When we interact with others, we are constantly looking for "clues" about the type of behavior is appropriate in that context and how to interpret what is meant by others. Symbolic interactionism directs our attention to the interaction between individuals, and how this can be used to understand what other people say and do for us as individuals.

Symbolic interactionism theory has some ideas. Among them is the concept of self, that man is the only one that moves under the influence of stimulants either from outside or inside but from the self-conscious organism (an organism having self). Then, the notion of concept is where human actions are formed in and through the process of interaction with itself. And this act is totally different from other acts which are not human beings. Then the concept where person is determined to live in the middle of the existing objects, that are the other men. It is called phenomena because of its recurring at a time and a place. Always happens when Persebaya competed since 1967-now in a few different places.

I. Research Methods

1. Types of the Research

There are theoretical differences among qualitative research, but one thing is clear is that they do not refer to positivism, but phenomenological perspective (Moleong, Lexy J.2004: 8). Phenomenology is the idea of thinking of a variety of symptoms in the dynamics of the subject experiences that give meaning to an event, which undergo a process towards establishing the meaning of an experience of a subject in a live event. The emphasis is subjective and behavioral aspects of people. Subjective experience is one, will be traced in relation to other human subjective experience. Phenomenology examines the unique experience of every human experience that forms of consciousness so it forms the knowledge of something. Each sketches continuously (or can be repetitive) from another perspective phenomenology not in the discussion.

2. Subjects of the Research

Subjects in this study were Bonek supporter and coordinator of group of supporters who are members of 13 groups of Surabaya Bonek Persebaya supporters or not incorporated, which will be selected at random. Observation Unit in this study is called informants were selected on reliability of informants as source of highly informative, not on representative and adequacy principle in population. It also involves four experts of Political Citizenship, Law, Psychology and Sociology.

3. Techniques of Data Collection

Data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, written sources, photographs and statistics (Moleong, Lexy J.2004: 111). In accordance with data source, data collection techniques used was participant observation (observation), in-depth interviews and document analysis. The stages in data collection by Bungin, Burhan (2001:169) include: Stage exploration or general observations, focused exploration, data collection and data confirmation stage. In present focuses on: interviews, observation and document analysis.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The process of data analysis began by reviewing all available data from various sources, namely interviews, observations that have been written in the field notes, personal papers, official documents, images, photographs, and so on. In ontological phenomenology recognizes four empirical truth of empirical sensual, empirical logic, empirical ethics, and empirical transcendental. For positivism captures sensual phenomenon limited to empirical, for rationalism capture empirical phenomenon extends to the sensual, logic and ethics. On the phenomenology of symptoms (or rather a phenomenon) captured the extent to which transcendental (corresponding Edmund phenomenology of Husserl, and not growing into atheistic existentialism).

With a phenomenological approach so it will be searched for an interpretation (*meaning*). Giving meaning a further effort of interpretation, and has parallels with extrapolation. Because the data obtained from direct quotes from informants about the experiences, opinions, feelings, opinions and meanings as well as the knowledge, the information is selected from informants using *snowball* techniques (rolling) continuously until saturation of information obtained. The research strategy is used along with the movement of the theoretical paradigm and design research toward empirical data collection phase. Phenomenology as a qualitative approach is more focused on the interpretation of reality shaped by interpretive practices. So the phenomenological approach examines how people assess and give meaning to the individual their actions in concrete social situations. In this case it will be focused on understanding and meaning Bonek supporters against violent in football, this will be reflected in their behavior.

Furthermore according to the adherents of symbolic interaction assumes that a complete analysis of human behavior will be able to grasp the meaning of the symbols in the interaction. Human behavior in this regards by Bonek supporters phenomenological behavior that takes place on the intent, meaning and purpose. Human behavior aims and sometimes unexpected. That is what will be revealed through the study of violent behavior Bonek supporters.

J. Research and Discussion of the Results

1. Understanding Bonek Supporters Toward the Meaning of Violent Behavior in Football.
interviews data with some Bonek supporters are in following results: Some replied **Bonek supporters who commit violent just is not true** as submitted by Tri Cahyo P (28 th, Arkam Community, Private), Dyon (31 th, Green Nord, Master), Ayik (29 th, Bonek Original, Private), Rudi, (18 years old, student), Bayu Pratama Dita (27 th, Bonarki (Bonek Anti Anarchy), Private), Husin Ghozali, (37 years old, did not join, Private). Opinions differ and weird delivered Dodik Kurniawan, (28 years old, did not join, Private) and Bagas Adimas (16 th, Wild Bonek community, Student), because they could not give reason when asked about the violent behavior committed by Bonek supporters.

The majority has reasonable answer when Bonek supporters who commit violent as presented by Gede Hery Jumertayar (26 th, Bonek Brotherhood, Private), Adieb Rozaqi (23 th, Bonek Online, Private), Anga Kustiyo Pratama (20 th, Green Nord, Private) , Reinhart (24 years old, is not affiliated, private), Yasyaudin Arif, (25 th, Bonek Persebaya, Private), Arya (29 years old, is not affiliated, private), Pieter, (24 th, TRIAD, Private), Slamet (27 years old, did not join, Private), Hadi, (40 th, B'Fasterz, incorporated in YSS, Private). Some respond differently Didit, (34 th, Bonek Red and White, Private), Gede Hery S, (26 th, Bonek Brotherhood, Private), Andika, (22 th, Bonek Brotherhood, Private), Ontong, (23 th, GERBONK Gangs Bonek Krian, Private), Efrem, (23 th, Bonek Brotherhood, Student).

This suggests that meaning given by Bonek to true symbol is **adjective meaning**, in accordance with so far understood that true Bonek is **a symbol of courage, virility and pride**. Other meanings Bonek regarded as **a source of inspiration, pride and the spirit of life**. Next symbols that are given meaning Bonek interpreted as full values of fairness. But some Bonek supporters who have different argue, they consider **not do something by using the self-created values**.

According to Suryanto "... violent behavior of Bonek supporters in terms of psychology, in principle, is aggression that made by audience after they are in particular environmental situation. They are doing it the result of one's learning environment. Behavior and acts done by person is what gained from environment for learning acquired through internalization of values and influence of environment and people. Most of Bonek actors were teenager and majority is men. Judging by law, according to Pudji Astuti "... Violent behavior of Bonek supporters of legal terms is violation of law/criminal offense if violent has been set in the Law (Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code).

In Sociology by FX Sri Sadewo, "...to examine the meaning of violent, then look at who's the Bonek supporters. The word Bonek from *bondo* and *nekat* words (of the Javanese language), meaning that just having intention. First, Bonek is group of people who have no the economic ability. Second, Bonek is a passionate group of people, sacrifice a particular intention. **First** meaning implies meaning of violent behavior. Violent

behavior as form of relative deprivation of poverty. It is critique of injustices experience. **Second** meaning of Bonek implies violent behavior interpretation. Violent behavior is symbols of virility, courage and patriotism. These crystallized in community with Surabaya 10 November 1945 events. Symbols of patriotism are Surabaya society local identity.

2. Underlying Factors of Violent Behavior Conducted by Bonek Supporters

The results of interview find background factors to occurrence of violent behavior in football by Yasyaudin Arif, Bagas Adimas and Pieter is **another supporter's provocation**, Bayu Pratama has similar statement, because of overlapping between supporters, incompatible desires. Gede Hery Jumertayar, Dyon and Ayik said because of revenge by supporters of other clubs are heredity, environment, education and age. According to Reinhart intern factors: field, a bad game, the referee and the extern factors: thieves, Arema infiltrates. But there are other opinions, from Adieb Rozaqi, Anga Kustiyo Primary, Efrem, namely because of the **spontaneity and expression of disappointment**, Rudi and Hadi, as a **flood of emotions, plus drink alcohol before going to watch**, also Tri Cahyo found **environmental factors and immature**. Called as **emotion, disappointment at the referee and the match heats up**. But Arya found because of **pride and the economy, while Ghozali Husin, said that because of the Surabaya culture that harsh and excessive fanaticism**.

Generally, there are **internal and external factors** that cause violent. Psychologically According to Suryanto "... aggression is influenced by individual factors such as frustration, bigotry, and de-individuation, while environmental factors are the number of spectators and situational stimuli..."

In Sociological factors underlying violent behavior commits by Bonek: "... There are two sides factors cause violent behavior. **First**, when following concept of sociology of sport, the game of football itself is violent. One ball contested by 22 people and each of them eager put ball into goal. There play rules, but the rule does not eliminate violent, just minimize and reduce risk to players. As a result, individuals lose consciousness and able to act more aggressively when club defended cheated or lost.

Second, socio-economic background towards Bonek behavior. Individually, Bonek actors as offenders are teenagers (ABG) to young adults (under 25 years). Acts of violent carried out as part of hope to gain recognition from group. Acts of violent as a display to show society injustice, already mentioned violent as social protest. Not only economically, but socially experienced alienation to changing environment. In Surabaya, the community has turned into a cosmopolitan society. They are derived from the native villages have not been able to leave the old ways into new ways. Legitimate acts of violent that traditionally part of the social process and enforce rules in a simple society. Meanwhile, in the modern social order established by the law that has become a standard. If you follow the concept of Durkheim, the post-match condition is a condition of anomie. Bonek experienced anonymity, and then using the old ways which are believed as effective. Finally, the current situation before and after the match. A limited number of security guards, then the post-match situations that *enabling* (possible). There is no full control of the security forces, coupled with the accumulation of great disappointment, there was violent. Becomes worse, when the violent that has become a trade mark of Bonek. Violent becomes Bonek trademark. No violent act considered deviant.

The factors underlying violent behavior committed by supporters Bonek by Political Citizenship: "... There are stratifications or groupings in society. It can be described as Capitalist Countries → Indonesia → Indonesia → stratification.

3. Forms of Violent Behavior Perpetrated By Bonek Supporters

The majority said violent committed by Bonek are throwing rocks, bottles, bullying, cursing and play at as it is said by Bagas Adimas, Reinhart, Anga, Bayu, Tri Cahyo, Dyon, Ayik, Gede Hery, Dodik Kurniawan, and Hadi. More severe forms of violent because of damage, gang, sexual harassment and hitting as Yasyaudin Arif and Pieter, Gdre Hery S, Andika, and Arya did. In Psychological violent forms commit by Bonek include emotional verbal, social physical aggression, asocial physical and destructive aggressiveness. In a legal form of violent by Bonek may include: mild persecution, severe mistreatment and negligence resulting in death people, it is said to be against rules. Sociological forms of violent behavior committed by Bonek are ever experienced is bullying. Political Citizenship violent behavior form commits by Bonek who enter stadium no ticket, attack others inside and outside stadium, attacking referees, opposing players, looting shops on way home, damaging vehicles on road and attacked villagers they passed.

4. Coordinator Supporters Role in Addressing Bonek Violent Behavior in Football so it will not be a Culture of Violent in Society

The interviews say that majority Bonek Coordinator role in addressing violent behavior in football so it will not become violent culture society. There is another opinion from Gede Hery's that coordinator always has interest, Ontong, Hadi and Efrem say about coordinator, it is better coordination on watching together, buying tickets can be one and cheaper price and leaving together in same attributes, otherwise it will know which Bonek

member because there is identity card due, crack down on internal sanction or remove them from membership if anarchist, but if only they could foster so they should be constructed.

According to Slamet, come and join same community, he participated even if fragmented, important if supports from heart. Majority expects on coordinator role Supporters Bonek but two supporters that do not belong to community they are Rudi and, Bonek Women Kalijudan in Surabaya, not affiliated with Community of following reasons...

"... Well that's where I was usually in Bonek VIP so I do not understand sometimes when the establishment is likely to form a community of supporters where it was clear whose the chairman and bla bla bla but I think, someone actually even tied to the status of a community then they can not even move the stands and not be able to support all sectors of a community sometimes was only there inclined and hard to blend.."

In psychology role of coordinator of group of Bonek positively can coordinate incoming members of coordinator, providing support, negatively if they do not be careful the barriers between groups will happen with another and be used for benefit of specific groups. They should be able to increase legal awareness of Bonek not to refrain violent that harm others. For example, by giving examples of sportsmanship behavior and socializing the rules relate to the prohibition of violent. In Sociology the role coordinator group of Bonek Supporters should be done "... The key to minimize violent is coordinator supporters. **First**, the coordinator is able to carry out awareness at mass emotions include Bonek feelings. When the feeling of disappointment "socially" experienced by Bonek, the coordinator can alert and aware them, while calming Bonek. Bonek becomes conscious of itself, and ultimately to violent. Both coordinators serve to selection, coaching against the Bonek, so Bonek not just the thirteenth player, but supporting team with more rational. Overseas soccer supporter are used to finance, among others to buy merchandise, profits to build soccer ..."

According to Political Citizenship the role of group coordinator for Bonek supporters is supposed to be a facilitator and coordinate with the authorities. All expect much on the role of coordinator Bonek supporter in addressing violent behavior in football.

5. Research Data Observations

Interview also conduct observations of the behavior of Bonek , it turns out there are some symbols in interaction between the supporters with other supporters and between Bonek supporters itself. Negative impact taunted each other in communication, mutual blasphemous each other, violent behavior when interacting using ambiguous symbols. One side is easy to control, but use of attribute itself sometimes causes barriers in interacting. In observation there are positive things happen like eye contact and communication with others, inform each other, use of proper grammar and communicative, appreciative listener, exchange ideas and the role of coordinator Bonek supporters during the game.

6. Data from Documentation

Many have difficulties when they want to get data, because it is incomplete and not well documented. And when they want to obtain Bonek profile, it consists only of numbers, names and addresses only that is also incomplete. If they want to know status, education, and since when did they become Bonek. Data on violent behavior and other online media like Bonek online, Bonek indonesia. Discussion also conducts through social networks like Facebook over Indonesia Forum Supporters and BBM. As data on other Bonek community Dyon Bonek Bonek supporters from Manukan e.g Koeasa the acronym Komoenitas Arek Surabaya born on June 16, 2011. Address in Jl Lebak Rejo 2/51 Surabaya Now they charge 6 sub communities with members about 500 people. Bonita is about 75 people.

Green Nord formed in 2011 when competition IPL progresses first time held, his background as saturated over Bonek racist act. Bonek *home base* in Manukan. Estimates about 750 members and does not have fix structure each of their activities based on collective decisions. The coordinator is Budi Petis and Andi Peci. Surabaya Supporters Foundation (YSS) paid Rp 15,000, for a year and submit copy of ID / KSK those who have not SMA. Renewal pays Rp 10,000, -. Insurance and guarantees but no name, address and member number at card. Secretariat on Jl. Simpang Surabaya Hamlet No. 1, gathers every Friday night at Jalan Surabaya Apsari Park. No detail obligation, the concept is like family. It is ease of getting match tickets. Paying Rp 75.000, - will get Member Card and T-shirt 2 years valid. Secretariat in Jl. Matrip 188 D Surabaya. They also gather in Surabaya Zoo.

7. Discussions

Bonek is designation for Persebaya football's supporters, identical with violent act. if Persebaya is playing, the Bonek always do act, in sense violent is often uncommon to end unrest. In this study, the term used by supporters because of supporters is audience who gives encouragement or support to one team that compet. In sports the term supporter closely related to love and fanaticism on beloved team.

Bonek supporter thrive on the values upheld by them and used as the basis for acts of violent and riots are disturbing and detrimental to society. These values, according to Abdi, Faizal (2012:25) the result of the interpretation made towards true Bonek symbol through social interaction. Bonek symbol signified true then abstracted into the values used as a basis to act. Developing values is the value of negative connotations, synonymous with violent. This is why they easily commit violent behavior.

Symbolic interactions theory conceives of language as a symbol because it is used to replace something else. The words make all the other symbols to be exact. In 1969, Blumer argued his theory of behavior based on the meaning. The core of the theory is reflected in the title of his book Blumer, Symbolic Interactionism i.e. the values held by humans will be filtered to form action in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. Blumer said process of *self-indication* is a process of communication at the beginning of the individual self to know something, vote, give it a meaning, and decided to act upon that meaning (<http://nitaapriliany.wordpress.com/2009/06/10/symbolic-interaksionisme-theory/>)

This is evident when Bonek supporter is using greatness attribute to be pride of green, and then they will not be able to accept if Arema supporter is in by using a greatness blue uniform. They will force them to take off the shirt. If Arema supporter force their way into the shirt of his greatness, then they will be given a special place and got custody of the officer. If there are several different Bonek supporter communities there will be no problem as they have drawn on their shirts like "... Bonek sampai mati... ". *Sampai matek mbela Persebaya*" or "... *Aku bonek ate lapo koen ...*".

Phenomenological approach was chosen because this approach does not just look at something from the symptoms that appear on the surface, but attempts to study the meaning behind it and the reduction of symptoms. According to this approach, a human action becomes a social relationship when people give a particular meaning or significance to his actions as something meaningful. Symbols that can be used by Bonek supporter can be value that widely shared customs and spoken language. Social interaction is done by Bonek supporter produces certain meanings and form new meanings. Symbolic interactions term proposed by Mead is modified by Blumer for a particular purpose. So basically this theory that humans act based on the meanings of which the meaning is derived from interaction with others, and the meaning will be developed and refined. In the violent behavior of Bonek supporters can be understood when the majority found that occurs naturally violent behavior committed by Bonek supporters, because the word *bondo* itself desperate two meanings. **The first** implies the meaning of violent behavior. Violent behavior is a form of relative deprivation from poverty which he got. Violent behavior is a critique of the injustices they experience. For them, it is fine doing so. Football game space and after that it becomes their public spaces to convey a sense of dissatisfaction. Sense of dissatisfaction that arise is the accumulation of injustices experienced in the day-to-day, injustices during last football game and a sense of disappointment and defeat as the product of injustice. They do base on *pattern of behavior* not *pattern for behavior*. **The second** meaning of Bonek implies for the interpretation of violent behavior. Violent behavior is considered as symbols of virility, courage and patriotism. These symbols actually been crystallized in the community with events of Surabaya 10 November 1945. Symbol of patriotism is a local identity of Surabaya society. Violent is shown to give the meaning of patriotism.

Violent behavior will be a culture if factors of violent behavior arise within Bonek. Culture can be formed through natural and intentional elements (formations). But natural culture (original) can change to new culture that sometimes radically different from original depend on the varied ecological conditions, social systems and trends and patterns of interaction between human lives that gave birth to that culture, coupled with binding system.

Bonek supporter behavior can not be termed as a culture. In addition it is the embodiment of cultural objects that were created by humans as cultural beings, in the form of behaviors and objects that are real, for example, patterns of behavior, language, equipment life, social organization, religion, art, etc., all of which are aimed at helping to perpetuate human life. And in terms of addressing a wide range of violent that has caused harm to the public, so here the hypothesis that appears to resolve the violent, the approach can also be used is also a cultural approach, because it is the culture that contains values, norms, value systems which it can manage behavior and morality of a society. So the attitude of the behavior of a group of people essentially can be affected, changed by the culture that created it. (Culture of Violent in Indonesia in the Perspective of Social Psychology <http://rizkian.wordpress.com/06/22/2011/culture-violent-in-Indonesia-the-social-psychological-perspective/>)

K. Conclusions and Suggestions

1. Conclusions

Violent behavior by Bonek supporter will be able to be a culture depends on the meaning given by Bonek supporter, then the factors that support the emergence of such behavior and not less important is the role of Bonek supporter coordinator to further enhance participation. The results of interviews with supporters and

coordinators there was a shift in their behavior, such as the obligation of a conducive atmosphere before, during and after the match. Then the coordinators try to minimize the things that can cause violent. Self-sacrifice and high loyalty are some things that are owned by this Bonek supporter that should be maintained. Interesting finding though slowly but surely shifting meaning of violent by Bonek supporters, they also reduce the causes of violent behavior. Forms of violent that are committed more are open. Coordinating role of supporters and the security forces must be improved. If all goes well then the violent behavior of football Bonek supporter will not be culture. But it will be a culture of violent in society if all does not come together to do it.

2. Suggestions

1. It should be better coordination between the various Bonek communities in Surabaya even it is out of town like Sidoarjo, Jombang, Malang and others no longer barriers amongst Bonek supporters itself.
2. Law enforcement officers to implement stricter punishments before, during the game, and after the game.
3. Cooperation between the City Government, Bonek Coordinator, Persebaya and the police to tackle violent behavior committed by Bonek supporters.

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