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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND PEER CONFORMITY TOWARDS AGGRESSION AMONG SOCCER SUPPORTERS

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Keywords: self-control, conformity, aggression behavior.

ABSTRACT

Background: The background of this research is the intensity of aggression behavior carried out teenage fans sebaya. The study was conducted to determine the relationship between self control, peer conformity and aggressive behavior of adolescent supporters.

Aim: This study aims to determine the relationship between self-control, peer conformity, and the behavior of Persebaya's adolescent supporters.

Method: This research applies quantitative method using self-control questionnaires, peer conformity and aggression behavior.

Result: The results of the study show a significant relationship between self-control, peer conformity, and aggression behavior among 130 adolescent supporters. The results of the closeness of the relationship are shown through the coefficient of multiple linear regression (R) = 0.972. The coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.943 shows that self-control variables and peer conformity can affect the variable of aggression behavior by 94.3%. The regression model test provides a significant model (sig. $F = 0.000 < 0.05$): $Y = -0.219 + 0.862 X_1 + 0.266 X_2$. The contribution of self-control to aggression is 65.2% and the influence of peer conformity is 29.2%.

Conclusion: Simultaneously there is a fairly strong relationship between self-control and peer conformity with the aggressive behavior of adolescent supporters.

Keywords: self-control, conformity, aggression behavior.

INTRODUCTION

In soccer, the presence of supporters can bring a different atmosphere to the match since the opponent will face two resistance. First off is resistance from the team and second from supporters. The team that is being supported can be motivated by the supporters. This increases the players' performance as well as the chance of winning. For management, the presence of supporters can bring impact on the welfare of players and teams. The presence of supporters themselves can provide advantages and disadvantages, especially when this regards Bonek, the supporters of Surabaya's soccer team, Persebaya.

The presence of a Bonek in the stadium is often represented like the twelfth player for Persebaya Surabaya, but it cannot be denied that the presence of a Bonek can cause feelings of worry. Looking back, in 2006, during the Dji Sam Soe Copa semifinal match which brought together Persebaya vs. Arema, disappointed because the favorite team could not score, Bonek got into the stadium and ruined everything they passed. Not only that, they also damaged cars and cameras belonging to private stations that broadcast the match. In addition to the incident inside the stadium, outside Bonek also burned several cars that were parked (Liputan6.com, 2006).

According to Myer, aggression is defined as physical behavior that aims to hurt people or cause damage to certain objects (Diponegoro, A. M. & Malik, 2013). The aggression of supporters of football is one of the social problems that often occurs in several countries around the world (Van der Meij *et al.*, 2015), namely in the form of riots and violence.

Everyone can commit acts of aggression that result in criminal actions. An important factor that can influence a person to commit a crime is self-control. This statement is supported by the results of research from Gottfredson & Hirchi's (1990, in Pratt, 2014) which states that a person who is affected by anger is always involved with deviant acts namely criminal acts (Ellwanger and Pratt, 2014). The action of the supporters is allegedly a form of behavior that reflects the behavior of high aggression with low self-control. This can occur because of low individual self-control, the power to set aside negative desires (Sofia and Cruz, 2015).

In addition to self-control, another factor that influences a person to conduct aggression behavior is the influence of peers. According to Sigelman and Shaffer, there are two aspects of the personality of adolescents who develop prominently in their experiences of associating with peers. The first is social cognition is the ability to have a strong influence on their interest in socializing or forming friendships. The second is conformity, which is the motive to be the same, appropriate, uniform with values, habits, hobbies, or the culture of peers (Syamsu Yusuf, 2007).

Negative conformity can be called a form of aggression behavior that is done in groups. This happens because of fear of social rejection, or can be said to be

a traitor to the group. In regards to the case of Bonek, those who are members of the groups will carry out aggressive behavior because they do not want the Bonek to feel belittled and harassed, what they want is that their group is always respected and feared.

The aim of the researchers is to analyze whether there is a relationship between self-control and the aggressive behavior of teenage motorcyclists and what factors are associated with self-control that affect the aggressiveness of teenage motorcyclists.

Theoretically, the benefit of this research is to enrich psychological knowledge related to supporter aggression, as well as the relationship of self-control and peer conformity.

RESEARCH METHODS

Place: This research was conducted in the city of Surabaya, precisely in Warkoppitulukur Jl. Bagong Tambangan 32. The location of this warkop is quite strategic because it is located on the road Raya Ngagel.

Research design: This research is a quantitative research in the form of explanatory research. According to Neuman (2007) the type of explanatory research is research that identifies from several sources namely social behavior, values, conditions, and events. This study aims to connect and explain the relationship between two variables. In this study, the type of research used is survey research (Neuman, 2007). Kerlinger (1993) states that surveys are studies that examine large and small populations by selecting and examining selected samples from these populations to find the incidence, distribution, and relative interrelations of sociological and psychological variables (Kerlinger, 1993).

Variable: The independent variable is the self control and conformity, while the dependent variable is the aggression behavior.

Sampling technique: The sample is a certain part that is chosen from the population or each part of the population, which is chosen based on whether it is representative or not (Silalahi, 2006). According to Fraenkel et al (2012) the minimum number that can be recommended for descriptive research is 100 people, for correlational research is 50 people, and 30 people for experimental and causal-comparative research in each group. In determining the number of samples used, this study uses the calculation of unknown population. This is because the population is unknown. The following is the calculation of the unknown population used (Ekasari, 2014).

Research instrument: The technique used in this study is a survey technique. Survey technique is a variable concept that will be packaged into a question that is operated by the author (Neuman, 2007). After being in the form of questions, the questionnaire is ready to be distributed to respondents to be

filled out after it is returned to researchers for data processing using statistical techniques. Data collection techniques at the time of the survey were carried out by distributing questionnaires. Neuman (2007) questionnaire is a variable that will be measured in the form of several questions as research instruments. There are three scales that will be used in this study. The first scale is the scale of self-control, the second is the scale of peer conformity, and the third is the scale of aggression behavior. The three scales are made in the form of Likert scale.

Data collection:The data were collected through the survey and questionnaire.

Data analysis:Based on the research objectives that have been described previously, to examine the relationship of self control (X1) and peer conformity (X2) with aggression behavior (Y) researchers used multiple regression statistical analysis techniques. Multiple regression analysis technique is a statistical technique used to measure the relationship between more than the predictor variable or the independent variable on the dependent variable. In this study multiple regression analysis was performed using SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

RESULTS

Analysis of Research Results

Table 1 Characteristics of Subjects by Gender and Age

Age	Gender		Percentage
	Men	Woman	
16	6	1	5,38
17	12	5	13,08
18	35	12	36,15
19	26	7	25,38
20	14	3	13,08
21	7	2	6,92
Total	100	30	99,99
	130		

Source: research data

Table 2 multiple regression test coefficients

Model	Unstandardized	Standardi	T	Sig.	Collinearity
	Coefficients	zed			

	B	Std.Error	Beta		toleran	VIF
Constant	-.219	1.459		-.150	.881	
Kontrol diri	.862	.089	.691	9.733	.000	0.88
Konformitas	.266	.065	.290	4.091	.000	0.88

teman sebaya

Source: research data

The table above in the Significance column (Sig.) Shows whether the variable statistically contributes to the equation. The significance of the self control variable with aggression behavior is 0,000 or less than 0.05, which means that the self control variable has a significant contribution to predict the aggression behavior variable. If self control rises by 0.862 then aggression behavior also rises by 0.862. While the significance for the conformity variable with aggression behavior is 0.00 or smaller than 0.05, which means that the peer conformity variable has a significant contribution to predict the aggression behavior variable. If peer conformity rises by 0.266, aggression behavior also rises by 0.266.

Table 3 multiple regresi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the estimate
1	.972	.944	.943	3.971

Source: research data

Based on the table above it is known that the resulting correlation coefficient (R) of 0.972, which means there is a strong relationship between X1 (self control) and X2 (peer conformity) with Y (aggression behavior). R square value of 0.944 shows how strong the regression line can provide predictions on the measured dependent variable. R-square value means that the magnitude of the influence of self-control and peer conformity on the aggression behavior of supporters of teenagers Persebaya is 94.4%. While the rest, 5.6% is influenced by other variables not measured in this study

To determine the most dominant variable affecting Y (aggression behavior), it can be seen based on the beta value of each independent variable. The most dominant variable is self-control with a beta value of 0.691 with an influence

contribution of 65.2% while the peer conformity variable with a beta value of 0.290 with an influence contribution of 29.2%.

DISCUSSION

According to the results of multiple regression analysis conducted by researchers concluded that self-control has a significant positive effect on aggression behavior. This is in contrast to the results of research conducted by Qutaiba and Tamie (2010) which show that individuals who have high self-control will have a low likelihood of physical violence (Qutaiba and Tamie, 2010). Thus, with self-control, physical violence which is one form of aggression can be avoided. According to Baumeister self-control is the ability to resist desires and impulses within oneself (Tangney, Baumeister and Boone, 2004). In this study self-control has a beta coefficient of 0.862 with a contribution of 69.1%. This means that self-control can increase the level of aggression behavior by 69.1% where adolescent supporters of the peerage who have high self-control actually also increase their aggressive behavior.

According to the results of multiple regression analysis conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that self-control has a significant positive effect on aggression. This is supported by research conducted by Saputri (2015). There is a positive relationship between group conformity and aggression behavior. In that study explained that the behavior of aggression arises due to group conformity (Yulya Ade Saputri, 2015). When someone shows a certain behavior caused by someone else in the group that shows the behavior, then this is called conformity. In this study, peer conformity has a beta value of 0.266 with an influence contribution of 29%. This means that peer conformity can increase the level of aggression behavior by 29% where adolescent supporter peers who have high conformity also increase aggression.

It can be seen that the value of R square is 0.944. R square value shows how strong the regression line can provide predictions on the measured dependent variable. The R square value means that the magnitude of the influence of self-control and peer conformity on the aggression behavior of Persebaya adolescent supporter is 94.4%. While the rest, 5.6% is influenced by other variables that are not measured in this study. According to Sigelman and Shaffer (in Yusuf, 2000), there are two aspects of the personality of adolescents that is developed prominently in their experiences of associating with peers (Syamsu Yusuf, 2007). The first is social cognition is the ability to have a strong influence on their interest in socializing or forming friendships. The second is conformity, which is the motive to be the same, appropriate, uniform with values, habits, hobbies, or the culture of peers.

Denson, et al., (2012) showed that neuronal mechanism, the basis of self-control, is known to have a contribution in reducing *psychological*, *economic*, *physical*, and social hazards associated with uncontrolled aggressiveness (Denson, DeWall and Finkel, 2012). Everyone can commit acts of aggression

that result in criminal actions. An important factor that can influence a person to commit a crime is self-control (Ellwanger and Pratt, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done, the conclusion of this study is that there is a positive relationship between self-control and the aggressive behavior of adolescent supporters. Adolescent aggressiveness turns out to have a positive relationship with peer conformity towards adolescent Persebaya supporters' aggression. In this study, the self-control variable is the most dominant variable affecting the aggression behavior variable compared to the peer conformity variable.

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