

Perception of Foreign Coach and Athletes about a Volleyball Competition

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Abstract: This research aims to find out what sort of perception of foreign players and coaches about the PROLIGA volleyball competitions in Indonesia. Its very importance for the organizing committee in PROLIGA to improve the quality of event. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods in which researchers would unearth information with directly with the respondent or subject coaches and foreign players playing in the PROLIGA competition. Initial steps researchers will conduct a survey about coach and players who compete in the PROLIGA, then researchers will be directly interviewed coaches and athletes who play in foreign competitions PROLIGA. The target will be reached in this study is accurate information about perceptions of coaches and players against the PROLIGA competition organized by the PBVSI in collaboration with existing sponsors. How the event organizer made good competition or lack of implementation both of the Committee or team participants. Recommendation from this research that in perception of foreign coach and athletes about PROLIGA competition 2017 there was need to be improved, especially on facilities of competitions for instance stadium, hall, court, dressing room through look for more sponsorship, beside that athlete and coach should improve their abilities skill, and also experience international competition.

1 INTRODUCTION

PROLIGA Volleyball competition is an annual professional league in Indonesia. Through Professional Volleyball Competition PROLIGA. PROLIGA competition still to be improved, cause lot of advantages. Experiences that local coach and local player to learn every kind of technical and how strategy from foreign coach and player can improve our perspective in volleyball games. Finance for coaches as well as athletes competed PROLIGA is enough to make an extra income. Exercises conducted over the past one year appreciated by a contract that is promising for them.

There are still many shortcomings, particularly in the conditioning of the team or event organizer PROLIGA associated the presence of foreign players or coaches. These foreign players and coaches is presented in the event PROLIGA in addition to allure the event is also to provide insights to the coaches and players the ability to feel Indonesia's local foreign players to arrive. The Organization of the event is expected to generate the PROLIGA the benefits mentioned above. However, in such that it still has many constraints and also problems occurred, such as the difficulty of permits

for foreign coaches or players. Those researchers interested in examining the matter of perception for coaches and foreign players against the holding of competitions PROLIGA in 2017.

Perception is a process which proceeded by sensing, a stimulus is received by an individual through a sensory receptor that is tool (Hasminee Uma, 2015). The perception of a stimulus is sensed by individuals, organized and then interpreted so that individuals realize and understand about what senses. Factors that influence the perception of basically divided into internal factors and external factors. These also due to research that explained that a better understanding of the movement system function is one of conditions for cultivation and development of game performance in volleyball (Rostislav Voralek, 2010). 1) Internal factors that influence perception, i.e. The facts contained in the individual, who includes several things, among others: a): Physiological information through our senses, then the information retrieved will this affect and complement efforts to give meaning to the environment around it. Sensory capacity to person for each person is different, so the interpretation of the environment can also be different. b) Attention: the individual requires a certain amount of energy is

expended to pay attention or focus on the physical and mental facilities that exist on an object. The energy of each person is different, so that one's attention towards objects is also different and this will affect the perception of an object. c) Interests: perceptions towards an object varies depending on how much energy or perceptual vigilance that is moved to percept. Perceptual vigilance is the tendency of a person to pay attention to the particular type of stimulus or can be said to be interested. d) Needs a unidirectional: this factor can be seen from how strong an individual searching for objects or messages that can provide answers to correspond with him. e) Experience and memory: experience can be said to depend on the memory in the sense of the extent to which a person can recall the events of the past to figure out stimulation in that sense. f) Mood: emotional state affects the person's behavior, mood shows how feelings of a person at a time can affect how a person in a receiving, react and remember. 2) External factors that affect perception, is characteristic of the environment and the objects involved. These elements can change a person's point of view towards the surrounding world and affects how someone feels it or accept it. Meanwhile, the external factors that affect perception are: a) the size and placement of the object or stimulus: it states that the more factors huge an object relationship, then the easier it is to understand. This shape will affect the perception of the individual and by looking at the shape of the size of an individual object would be easy to turn attention to the forms of perception. b) Color of objects: objects that have a lot more light, it would be more understandable (perceived to be) compared with that a bit. c) Uniqueness and contrasts the stimulus: a stimulus that his performance with the background and its surroundings that are completely outside of the supposition of other individuals who will attract attention. d) Intensity and power of the stimulus: a stimulus from the outside will give more meaning when it is most often observed compared to only once seen. The strength of the stimulus is the power of an object which can affect perception. e) Motion or movement: the individual will give much attention to objects that provide movement within range of views than the object still. Perception is a process which proceeded by sensing, i.e. is the process of receipt of stimulus by individuals through the senses or also known as sensory processes (Bimo Walgito, 1980). An experienced volleyball player like foreign players and also the already often play in a national event or PROLIGA definitely has the ability to predict or react better than inexperienced

athletes. It is similar to research conducted (Vansteenkiste, 2014) more experienced players do not react faster and more accurately because they have a different visual strategy.

The launch of the PROLIGA is the result of breakthrough's Rita Subowo who was serving as Chairman of PP PBVSI. She saw a decline both in terms of coaching volleyball, competition, as well as accomplishment, for it is a need for a more professional competition (Yusovolley, 2017). Through Professional Volleyball Competition PROLIGA Rita hope the popularity of volleyball is increasingly declining in the community would be excited again. She says: "in order that the program be managed competition system is good and the quality of the players is very high, it is absolutely necessary for that entire team compete should be reinforced by one or two foreign players who have the ability and ideal height. In addition to height and abilities, discipline and professional attitude of the foreign players are expected to be used as a role model for our players. "The existence of a model specializing in the composition of the team further improve competitive power for each player or athlete, it is similar to research conducted (Francine Caetano de andrane, 2014). Based on the perception of each position it is possible to speculate that loads the internal perception of volleyball players is associated with the specific motor action of the functions they perform. On that basis and on the competition team PROLIGA using foreign players, although in fact the quality of the players that he brought there that does not comply with expectations. On the holding of this first PROLIGA, organizers with partners from TVRI and Trans TV to broadcast the competition, either in the highlights, delayed broadcasts as well as live broadcasts, so that the match can be seen not only by the audience who came to the venue but can also be witnessed by millions of viewers through the television screen. The existence of impressions direct or delay of two television stations on every weekend during its run on average 5 hours each week plus promotional efforts undertaken in each region when the match was held, led by the public becomes unbelievable. It can be seen from the large number of spectators who came to the match venues and a peak on the final date of 7 April 2002 at Istora Senayan populated mostly by the "volimania". Other rationale against birth PROLIGA is the existence of a hope to raise the welfare of neither the Club nor the player volleyball ground water through this annual competition (Volimania, 2017).

Development of the PROLIGA from year to year (2002-2017)

Professional PROLIGA volleyball competitions from year to year are experiencing ups and downs, it is also influenced by the presence of Executive Board policy PP. PBVSI related participation team and also sponsors of teams that will compete largely dominated by State Owen Enterprises or companies who also experienced the ups and downs of financial conditions set by the Government. PROLIGA competition during 5 year competition need quality of volleyball players good enough, these conditions also same with (Janakka Prasanna Gamage, and Angela De Silva, 2014). adequate quality and quantity of athletes' competition day diet is critically important for better performance and optimum recovery. Foreign players and foreign coaches also need to adapt to either quickly because it needs a solid team within 3 months of preparation for a demanding, besides the PROLIGA foreign players and foreign coaches soon adapt well should be a local team or local players could receive foreign players, because basically the volleyball team is a game filled with cooperation. Every player in PROLIGA competition has specialization in position, these also same with research (Jeremy M. Sheppard, 2009) the specialized role of the various positions in volleyball and the specific task. Team play is an element that could therefore be one of the reasons behind the popularity of volleyball. Based on these research (Mukhwinder Singh, 2015) in volleyball, each playing position requires a varying game skill. The team who play together as a team, and not just as a bunch of strangers, have often more successful and probably also drawn more us viewers' loyal fans since it might lead to stronger feelings of togetherness and family, belongings. The level of competition is also very importance to attract spectator, thic condition due to research that conduct from (Antonio Garsia-de-Alcaraz and Rui Marcelino, 2017).

2 METHODS

2.1 Research Design

This descriptive research with qualitative data collection techniques with in-depth interviews (in depth interview). Kualitatif is a research study that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the research, e.g., Behaviour's, perceptions, motivations, actions and

other, holistically, and by means of the description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014).

Initial steps already undertaken by the researchers are seeking preliminary information about the PROLIGA event in 2017 and foreign players and coaches involved in the event. The next activity that does is: reviewing literature on Perceptions and also the PROLIGA, after would be sure then arranged a guidance interview, then after the interview guidelines composed, then in the FGD or with the method of Delphi to the expert, then action onto the field to retrieve the data.

2.2 Research Subject

The subject of the research in this study are the coaches and foreign players who participated in the competition in 2017 PROLIGA, namely foreign coaches there are 2 foreign players that come from Montenegro, and Australia and 1 coach from Finland, Europe. All of them both coach and athletes were play in their National Team in their country until right now.

2.3 Research instrument

Qualitative research is a hallmark of researchers as an instrument collecting data; the researchers determined the overall role of the screenplay. The ability of the researcher as an instrument can be improved by the way first of all researchers should always go to the new situation in order to gain experience, and then trying to take down anything that happened and interviewing some of the people as well as noting whatever be the outcome of the talks (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014).

2.4 Data analysis techniques

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting the data into patterns, categories, and the basic description, unit so that it can be found and can be formulated the working hypothesis as suggested by the data. Technique of data analysis in this study using a model developed by Miles and Huberman, the data analysis is based on the view of positivism paradigm. The existence of the mapping and description of the data into a matrix, the following steps data analysis: 1) data reduction; 2) Categorization; 3) synthesis; 4) compose the working hypothesis (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From Shailen Ramdoo one of PROLIGA coach (Finland Europe), that have been stayed Indonesia for 3 months, for Jakarta Pertamina Energy Volleyball Team. On his perception PROLIGA event that held in Indonesia was professional competition, but little current and security for foreign players. Still to be improved management of team as coach, he got 15000USD and 3000USD for bonus, that is a small salary for professional coach. PROLIGA good league to develop fully if the right professionals are able to work in the right departments. Need 4-5 months to coach and athlete preparing for PROLIGA long league with more matches. He also suggests that Indonesian volleyball athletes need to be hygiene, for discipline and body care, for example before playing volleyball competition they eat KFC. Not enough games in order to raise the level of PROLIGA. PROLIGA was good competition, and loved by the fans. Great atmosphere for players and coaches.

Good culture and great smile from everybody. In general local players are good. But they need all year round training not just few months. With some restructuring of their trainings and financial assistance, the league PROLIGA will benefit. But some local players are too greedy or lazy attitude, mainly men. Women were more dedicated. Local coaches need to accept that learning everyday will raise the PROLIGA. Encourage and employ coaches to learn and update themselves regarding the modern volleyball in all aspects not only tactics or skills. He suggests for Indonesian coaches many more aspects to learn such as management of team or individual coaching and more ideas can be obtained if necessary.

From foreign athletes, Paul Sanderson (Australia), he has two seasons in PROLIGA competition, so more experiences in Indonesia conditions and situations. His perception about PROLIGA competition was enjoyed playing, and challenging competition. Jakarta Pertamina Energy was the team that followed. Contract for salary was okay. But he didn't want to say how much causes is privacy. The weather of Indonesia sometimes didn't well for him. The another perception of hi, that court and stadium some of place poor quality. Beside that there are good points of PROLIGA competition where people tamales' and environment to play. His perception about local player were few qualities and importance to have as many as possible on the team. Perception about local coach, that local coach was respected by the players that were important in

Indonesia. His suggestion for PROLIGA need more sponsors, put matches on television, and the spectator so good in Indonesia.

From foreign athletes, Aleksandar Minic (Montenegro), four months in Indonesia. His perception about PROLIGA that every team has a similar quality, and every game has interesting. The Jakarta Pertamina Energy team that he's followed on PROLIGA 2017. His perception about PROLIGA poor of space warm up and the hall doesn't have dressing rooms. The match doesn't start at the time. Good team every team can beat each other so every team were equal. About Indonesian players, his perception they don't have technical quality like players in Europe, as seem as research from (J.M. Palao, J.A. Santos and A. Urena, 2017) that every players in volleyball team need to have a good skill in all techniques, but they jump ability so high and good attack. Because those volleyball characteristic it can involve that volleyball games can produce injuries for athletes, These conditions need to be evaluated, from research (EALM Verhagen, 2004) about volleyball injuries can show common issue that ankle sprain is the most happened in volleyball. Perception about local coach have nice people, good tactic, good cooperation, without misunderstanding. Suggestion for PROLIGA even can make the tournament played in two halls not just in one heals. Grounded theory that founded from this research that very importance was nutrient that needed for volleyball athlete in PROLIGA competition should be focused or consider. Beside that local player or athlete had a bad habit that too greedy or lazy attitude. Coach need to improve how to manage their team and spesific individual coaching creativity. The skill of players need to be evaluate and check in every competition to set up the strategy of team and coach (Laios Yiannis and Kountouris Panagiotis, 2017). Predicting game outcome from the five "counter attacked" variables, resulted in one significant function and "ace" was selected to enter into the final model. None of the three "dig" or the four "block" categories were significantly discriminating game outcome. These results conclude that "ace" in service and in counterattack remain powerful aggressive tools for high level teams and were predictors to win (Eleni Zetou, et. al, 2017).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Perception of foreign coach and athletes about PROLIGA competition 2017 there was need to be

improved, especially on facilities of competitions for instance stadium, hall, court, dressing room through look for more sponsorship, beside that athlete and coach should improve their abilities skill, and also experience international competition, also quality insurance for coach and athletes were poor.

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