

8.Prosiding_ Reasoning Strategi For Fairplay Behaviour

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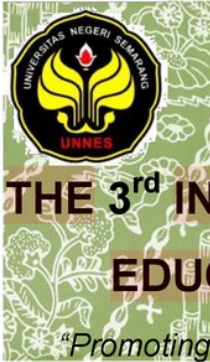
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THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT AND HEALTH 2013

"Promoting Investment in Physical Education and Sport Programmes"

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REASONING STRATEGY FOR FAIRPLAY BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract

The thinking process about what is the best to do and why it is called good is called moral reasoning. In the process, it is applied moral rules and the reasons behind the decision-making in terms of moral values. The process takes place in a systematic way related to the evaluation towards the implementation of the values as the reference. The thinking process does not occur automatically. It requires discipline, time, knowledge of belief, and a systematic approach. The reasoning and the consideration of value judgments are always based on what we believe or believe about ourselves, the community, and others around us.

MORAL

The moral term is associated by motive, intention, and purpose to do. Moral is related to intention. Ethics is the study of morality. Meanwhile, according to Freeman, ethics is related to moral and behavior. Scott Kretchmar, further, states that ethics also concerns about compassion and sympathy about ensuring a good life to share with others. Suseno says that morals are always referred to the merits of human as human beings. Moral field is the field of human life seen from human kindness side. Moral norms are the standards to determine good or bad attitudes and actions of human beings in terms as human being and not as a specific and limited role of the performer. Moral development is a process and through that process one adopts the values and behaviors accepted by a society (Bandura, 1977).

Basically, someone who consistently internalizes norms is seen as a moral person. The experts apply what is called "bag of virtues" (Kohlberg, 1981), this theory believes

that someone imitates the behavior of others as a model or role model that he or she values to have certain based traits or behaviors that indicate the expected values. To understand the moral, Kohlberg (1981) and Rest (1986), argue that moral comprehension directly influences motivation and behavior but has a relationship that is not so strong. The close relationship is in empathy, emotion, guilt, social background, and experience.

Suseno sees there are three basic moral principles, namely the principle of good attitude, the principles of justice, and the principle of respect to yourself. The principle of good attitude in which this principle precedes and underlies all other moral principles, obliges that the attitude is required not to harm anyone. The principle that we should seek the good effects as much as possible and try as much as possible is to prevent bad consequences of actions. The principle of justice which is not the same as good attitude, for example, in order to save a





goal from the opponent's attack, a defender holds by hand, it should not be justified for any reason, doing good by breaking the rights of others is also not acceptable. The principle of respect for yourself requires to say that humans have always treated themselves as a valuable for themselves. This principle is based on the ideology that human beings are persons, the center of traveling and willing, who have the freedom and conscience, logic creature.

In teaching ethics and moral values, there should be in examples. A proverb says that action is better than words. Rusli Lutan (2000) says that moral values are various consisting loyalty, virtue, honor, truth, respect, friendliness, integrity, fairness, cooperation, and other tasks. Furthermore, there are four universal cores of moral values:

1. Fairness

Fairness exists in several forms: distributive, prosedural, retributive and compensatory. Distributive justice means justice that includes the distribution of benefits and burdens relatively. Prosedural justice consists of procedures that assess the perception of sportpersonship or fairness in determining the result. The retributive justice includes a fair perception in relation to the punishment given to offenders. The fairness compensation includes the kindness or benefits

gained by the victim or at an earlier time.

2. Honesty

Honesty and virtue are always associated with trust and reliability which are always associated with the impression of not lying, cheating or deceiving. This is manifested in acts and words. All elements believe that referees can be risking their integrity by making fair decisions. They are trusted by thier decision that reflects honesty.

3. Responsibility

Responsibility is an important moral value in society. This responsibility is the insurance of action itself. An athlete should be responsible to his or her team, coach and the game itself. This responsibility is the most important moral value in sports.

4. Peace

Peace means: a) never persecute, b) avoid presecution, c) dismiss persecution, and d) being kind.

Freeman, in *Physical Education and Sport in a Changing Society* Book suggests 5 basic areas of ethics that should be given, they are: 1) fairness and equality, 2) self-respect, 3) respect and consider others, 4) respect for rules and authority, 5) a perspective sense or relative value (2001:210).

1. Fairness and Equality





The students or athletes are expecting fair and equal treatment. Students want an opportunity to learn the same. Often, students who are below average in sports are negligible.

2. Self Respect

Students or athletes need self-respect and positive image of them to be successful. Coaches and teachers who train all their students with the same take the right steps in each direction so that the students feel important and worthy the teachers or coaches sights.

3. Respect and Concern for Others

Students and athletes need to respect other people, whether classmates, opponents in games, teachers or coaches. They need to learn about how important it is to treat others with respect.

4. Respect rules and authority

Students and athletes need to respect authority and rules, because without these two things a federation cannot function.

5. Sense of perspective or value

Some questions about the use of exercise to consider are: a) how important sport is, b) what is the relationship of sports in our

educational philosophy? , C) how important a victory is, and d) what becomes our academic integrity?

SPORTPERSONSHIP

Sportsmanship is not a word related to justice that is not only determined by the game, but the quality tends to give attributes to the moral dimensions, such as willingness to accept the decision of the linesman that was wrong, obey the rules and the game on the race as well as the athlete remains with the referee's decision even detrimental. Meanwhile, according to Fritz Earle (1991: 73) says that sportsmanship in attitude, because attitude is a habit of mind. Sportsmanship can be concluded as a real manifestation of mental or moral attitude in its implementation which is characterized by a spirit of honesty, obey the rules, being noble and accept the decision that has been set in the match and race (Ngatman, 1996: 16). The source of disobedience values of sportsmanship among others are: 1) the public or the community, 2) the mass media, 3) sponsor. If the involvement of the public, the media and the sponsors is more than the proportion, for instance, they just get popularity of benefits, then there will be a very big problem, namely the destruction of the joints sports in sportsmanship. The sportsmanship in sport, in which the joints are fair play and sport characteristics that should be done with full sincerity and characterized by surprises and suspense, will melt and lose the feel of hard struggle,





because the athletes' achievements are stimulated by drugs, not by an objective evaluation system, score of the game that can be set, even the referee can be invited to be involved either directly or indirectly (Ngatman, 1996, 15-16)

CONFIDENCE

Self-confidence is the main asset of every athlete to achieve the highest possible performance. According to Cratty (Cik Den in Patra, 2006: 146), athletes, in general, are more frequent to face tension or stress situation compared with no sense of strain. If the sense of tension is continuous, it will cause anxiety in athletes. To reduce anxiety, confidence is needed. There are many aspects that can improve an athlete's self-confidence. The most frequently encountered is the success or achievements of the previous ones. Naturally, every athlete has different characteristics. In general, the difference is that an athlete has: 1) over confidence, 2) lack of confidence, 3) full of confidence.

Over confidence is associated with personal traits of athletes. The negative side of over confidence is that an athlete often under estimates the opponent. These feelings usually arise due to the expectations of the athlete. The high expectation, but if the athlete loses the athlete can be frustrated. In addition to over expectations, athletes who always expect to achieve the achievement

more than the ability. The coach expectations that are inconsistent with the ability of the athlete will result in failure of the athletes in achieving the specified targets. Frequent failures experienced by athletes can undermine over confidence. Moreover, such failures can undermine the confidence the athlete to get achievement.

A lack of confidence which affects athletes will harm themselves in order to achieve the best achievement, thus a lack of confidence in athletes is a negative factor for sport achievements. Therefore, a lack of confidence means hesitating the ability of the athlete himself or herself. The frequent failure done by an athlete who lacks confidence will easily lead to despair. If the sense of despair continues, it will lead the athlete to withdraw from activities impact exercise will eventually have difficulty in achieving higher performance. Too often protected and pampered, athletes consequently become less confident to be able to overcome any problems faced in the field. In contrast, confidence in athletes is as a positive attribute in order to achieve the best performance. For that attitude, it needs to be imparted to the athletes to feel steady when playing, so they can solve the problems faced in the field.

Confidence is an important element that affects the athletes' performance. Confidence is often interpreted as a description of the personal skills associated with a particular purpose, other definition about confidence or certainty level is owned





by a person about his or her ability to be successful in sport (Wann, 1997). It means that there is an element of confidence in the ability of the match related to the real condition or objectives to be achieved. There are many aspects that can improve an athlete's self-confidence. The most frequently encountered is the success or achievement that is often achieved precedingly.

FAIR PLAY

In the English-Indonesian Dictionary (Echols and Shadily, 1988:230), the word "fair play" can mean bright, fair, reasonable, and beautiful. According to William D. Halsey (1987: 344) and Victoria Nuefeldt and Fernando de Mello Vianna (1993: 199), the "fair" can be similar with clear, bright, sunny, beautiful, pleasing in appearance, moderately good or acceptable. The term can also be interpreted for "fair" (1) free from prejudice, (2) according to acceptable rules or standards. In the same dictionary, for the fair play term means the game which has a sense of sportsmanship, fair treatment or fair action against all people.

Meanwhile, fair play in sport can be interpreted as a true sportsperson spirit or warrior sportsman spirit, which can also be interpreted in terms of the finest sportsmanship. An athlete can be considered as fair play, if he or she does something admirable deeds that cover more than just 100% on the written rules. The implementation of fair play must be marked

by a spirit of truth and honesty, to subject to the regulations, either explicitly or implicitly (Ditjora, 1972: 1-6).

Fair play as a moral concept, respect for the opponents as well as self-esteem, contains (1) a sincere desire, in order to make equal chance for the opponent as the same as the athlete, (2) very carefully consider ways to get a win, so it will firmly reject the indiscriminate victory. The opposite should be seen as a partner, as a friend to compete (friendly rival), which is bounded by sports fraternity, so that a match can run properly. Contained in this, there is sense of meaning: honest, fair, respectful, humble, and good correlated meanings like that. Fair play is a big-hearted spirit of the opponent, which in turn can lead to an intimate human and warm relationships. The referee / judge decisions that benefit themselves will be rejected if it is found inaccurate.

A philosophical statement, that fair play is *the very essence of sport*, in other words, it can be said as the soul of the sport. Regarding this statement means that if a game, a sport competition without the existence of fair play, cannot be called again as a sport. Why? Because something that no longer has the soul means dead which appeared in the arena was a 'massacre', a ruthless "murder" against opponents. Kept in mind, that the essence of sport is a struggle, and uphold the glory of sport, not merely for victory.

FAIR PLAY VALUES





Play and do sport in the context of education require the actor to be a knight, honest to admit the excellence and accept to be defeated by the opponent is part of the inherent fair play values in these activities. This is in line with the Loland's opinion (2003) in which fair play is the attitude and behavior that upholds these values contained in sports, respects regulations and avoids opponents who have benefited from illness or condition do not allow the match to continue. The Department of National Education of Indonesia (2008) makes the guidelines of fair play and defines fair play as a form of self-esteem that is reflected in aspects such as: (1) honesty and fairness (not cheating), (2) respect for the opponent (when winning or losing), (3) noble and sincere attitude, assertive and authoritative (not affected even if the opponent is not fair), being humble with victory and cool (able to control themselves when they lose), (4) responsibility and love of peace (do not like to play hard and rough).

Fair play is the generosity of spirit of the opponent who raises familiar, warm and affectionate humanitarian. So, fair play is a mental attitude that shows dignity sports as a knight. As an abstract concept, fair play can be defined and operationalized in the form of behavior that includes several traits (Derde

Martin, 2004). Further, Beamish and Ritchie (2006) authenticate that fair play is a consciousness that is always attached to that rival that is fellow sparring bound by brotherhood.

The European Sports Charter and Code of Ethics issued by the Sports Council of Europe states that fair play is more than just playing within the rules. Fair play is fused with the concept of friendship and respect for others and always playing in the real spirit. Fair play means not only performance but fused with behavioral issues correlated to preventing act of deception, pretend to play, doping, violence (both physical and expression of words), exploit, take advantage of opportunities, excessive commercialization or beyond the limits, and corruption. According to Laker (2001), fair play is a form of self-esteem which is reflected in: (1) honesty and sense of justice, (2) respect to the opponent, either in defeat or victory, (3) attitude and sincere warrior actions, (4) authoritative assertiveness, if it happens that an opponent or spectators do not play fair, (5) humility in victory, and (6) composure or self-control in defeat.

According to Martens, there are some characters that need to be implanted to athletes such as figured below (2004:59)





Moral Values	In Daily Activities	In Sport Activities
Respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect to others • Respect the game equipments • Respect to the environment • Self- respect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect to the rules and traditions of the game • Respect the opponent • Respect the official • Respect winning or losing
Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self responsibility • Reliable • Self Control • Persistent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for the best • On time when playing or training • Self discipline • Be cooperative with teammate
Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amuse and be empathy to others • Forgiving • Being kind and sincere • Avoig egoism and cheating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the teammate to become the best • Support teammate when distracted • Generous with praise, stingy with criticism • Play for team, not individual
Honesty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honest • Sincere act • Trustable • Brave to do the right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play under regulations • Loyal to the team • Free drugs • Admit mistakes
Fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the good rules • Tolerance to others • Share to others • Avoid taking advantages from others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat other players as you treat others the • Honets to every player • Give other player chance • Play to win as the rules
Being A Good Citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obey the law • educated • give contribution to the society • protect others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be a good example • struggle to be the best • give incomes to sports • support teammate to be a good citizen

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