

The Level of Knowledge of Football Match Rules in Referees of South Sulawesi Province Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of football match rules in South Sulawesi Province referees. The main variable of this study is knowledge of the rules of football matches in South Sulawesi Province. The population in this study is all football referees under the auspices of the Provincial Association of the All Indonesia Football Association of South Sulawesi. While the sampling technique uses *purposive sampling* techniques with the samples used are 25 football referees in South Sulawesi Province. Based on the results of the analysis of the level of knowledge of football match rules, it can be categorized that of the 25 respondents are in the category that 2 respondents (8%) have a very less level of knowledge, 7 respondents (28%) have a less level of knowledge, 5 respondents (20%) have a moderate level of knowledge, 11 respondents (44%) have a good level of knowledge and 0 respondents (0%) have a very good level of knowledge. Knowledge of football match rules on South Sulawesi Province referees is in the "Good" category.

Keywords: Football, Level, Knowledge, Referee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Yavuz (2008) suggests that an important component of a football league is refereeing. This is in accordance with the official rules in the match rules, issued by PSSI. According to Mudian & Komarudin (2015) that, the referee is the controller of the game and is tasked with leading, controlling the game so that it runs interesting, not boring, and smoothly, so that the ultimate goal of the match is to run smoothly, safely, and both parties or teams are satisfied with the referee's leadership. Paturusi (2012) explained that, performance is the result of work and progress that has been achieved by someone in their task. A professional football referee armed with knowledge, experience, and mastery in the rules of the game is expected to be able to officiate a match properly and safely in accordance with the planned goals and objectives. Every football match is led by a referee whose authority is absolute in enforcing the rules of the game in which it is assigned (PSSI 2013/2014). The performance of a referee can be seen and assessed based on the standard of duty assigned to the referee himself. A football referee in carrying out his performance can be known based on what FIFA has applied through referee assessment. The referee's decision on the facts relating to the game, including the conduct of a goal and the outcome of a match, is final. According to PSSI (2013/2014) that: The referee can only change his decision if he realizes that the decision made previously is incorrect or in his opinion, based on the advice of the assistant referee or official the four decisions need to be changed, provided that the referee has not restarted the game or has not ended the match.

In order for the referee to carry out his duties and functions, it is necessary to prepare both equipment and activities to improve mental, physical and understanding of good knowledge in match situations, besides that the referee as a match leader should know his personality. The referee's personality is a very important capital to carry out his functions and goals.

Donsu (2017) Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior. Meanwhile, according to Notoatmojo (2014: 140) knowledge or *knowledge* is the result of human sensing or the result of knowing someone about an object through the five senses it has. The five human senses are for sensing objects, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. A person's knowledge is mostly acquired through the senses of hearing and sight. Furthermore, according to Reber (2010) knowledge is the mental components that result from all any process, whether born from innate or achieved through experience.

Knowledge is one of the abilities that can be achieved after doing learning activities. Everyone has different abilities, some are able to understand the material thoroughly and some are completely unable to take the essence of what has been learned, so what is obtained is only limited to knowing. For this reason, there are levels of knowledge, according to Gunawan (2016: 26), Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive realm has been revised by Anderson and Krathwol, the revision concerns 6 aspects, namely: *Remember*, *Understand / Understand (Understand)*, *Apply (Apply)*, *Analyze (Analyze)*, *Evaluate (Evaluate)*, *Create (Create)*

Based on the description of the explanation in the background, the formulation of the problem in this study can be drawn is: What is the Level of Knowledge of Football Match Rules in Referees of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia?

2. METHODS

Research methods are defined as scientific ways to obtain data with specific purposes and uses (Sugiyono, 2017: 2). This research is basically to obtain the data sources needed in order to understand in detail what is studied in a structured and scientific manner. The method applied in this study is quantitative descriptive research.

In this study including descriptive research, according to (Sugiyono, 2017) descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons or linking between one variable with another. Therefore, the focus of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of football game rules in South Sulawesi Province referees.

The research design is a description used to achieve the research objectives that have been formulated. The type of research used is a survey method with a cross-sectional approach (cross sectional study), According to Notoatmodjo (2002) cross-sectional is a study to study a correlation dynamic between risk factors and effects and with an approach, observation or data collection at a certain time (point time approach), then this study focuses on the level of knowledge of football game rules on referees under the auspices of the association Provincial football refereeing.

Population is the totality of research objects that can be humans, animals, plants and objects that have similarities to be used as research data (Kusumawati, 2015: 93) While according to Sugiyono, (2017: 80) explains population as a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions are drawn. The population is the total number of referees in South Sulawesi Province as many as 167 people. Furthermore, Sugiyono, (2017: 81) suggested that the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for researchers to study everything in the population, for example because of energy, time and limitations, researchers can use sampling with purposive sampling methods. Purposive sampling is one type of sampling technique commonly used in scientific research. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique whose characteristics

and characteristics are already known more by researchers based on the characteristics or characteristics of the population (Maksum, 2012: 60). The criteria that must be met in sampling in this study are: Active referee / on duty, Age (17-45 years), License level (C3, C2, C1 and FIFA). The number of samples of this study was 25 South Sulawesi Football referees.

According to Sugiyono (2016: 38). Research variables are basically everything in any form that the researcher sets to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn. The variable of this study is knowledge of football match regulations on referees in South Sulawesi Province. Knowledge is human curiosity towards objects through the five senses resulting from the innate birth process or achieved by experience

The research instrument to be used in research is the Quisoner. Sugiyono, (2017: 93) states that the Likert scale is used to measure an attitude, opinion and perception of a person or group of people about a social phenomenon. The category of measuring knowledge is very good, good, enough, less and less Anas Sudjono (2005: 175). Filling out a questionnaire to obtain data on the level of knowledge of football matches in South Sulawesi Provincial Referees.

With the collection of data in the field, descriptive and inferential data management or hypothesis testing is continued for the purposes of testing research hypotheses. The ones used in this study are as follows:

1. Descriptive data analysis tests are intended to describe general data which includes: total value, average value, standard deviation, range of values, maximum value and minimum value.
2. The statistical data analysis test was used to test research hypotheses using the SPSS statistical test version 22. So the entire statistical data analysis used in this study is analysis with the help of the SPSS program with a significant rate of 95% or α 0.05.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

In this chapter, the presentation of data analysis results and discussion of Descriptive Data Results are presented.

An overview of descriptive analysis of data on the level of knowledge of football match regulations on referees in South Sulawesi Province can be seen in the summary of descriptive results listed in the table below

Table 1. Summary of the Results of Descriptive Analysis of Knowledge of Football Match Rules in South Sulawesi Provincial Referees

Variable	N	Sum	Mean	Stdv	Variance	Range	Min	Mac
Knowledge	25	3444	137.76	13.929	194.023	47	108	155

Based on table 1 The summary of the results of descriptive analysis can be explained as follows: For the Knowledge variable, the sample value is 25, the sum value or overall value is 3444, the mean is 137.76, the standard deviation value is 13,929, the variance value is 194,023, the range value is 47, the minimum value is 108 and the maximum value is 155.

1. Frequency Distribution Data Results

Knowledge of Match Rules

The variable level of knowledge is measured through a questionnaire with a total of 44 questions consisting of 5 alternative answers, where there are 5 scores are a score of 4 for the highest score and zero for the lowest score. The frequency distribution of knowledge variables can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Variables

VALUE	Frequency	Percentage
108-123	6	24%
127-142	7	28%
144-148	6	24%
151-155	6	24%
Sum	25	100%

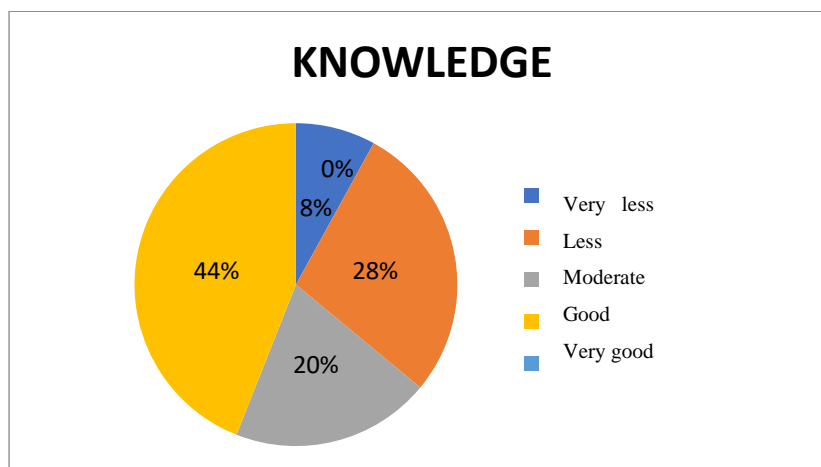
2. Data Results Decrease Norms

Knowledge of Match Rules

Table 3. Distribution of Knowledge Variable Categoricalities

Interval	Frequency	Percentage	Category
116.88	2	8%	Very Lacking
116.88 – 130.8	7	28%	Less
130.8 – 144.72	5	20%	Keep
144.72 – 158.64	11	44%	Good
158.64 >	0	0%	Excellent
Total	25	100.0%	

Based on the table above, the level of knowledge of football match rules on South Sulawesi referees can be presented in the following diagram.



Picture 1. Knowledge Diagram of Football Match Rules for South Sulawesi Provincial Referees

From the diagram above, data on the level of knowledge of football match rules in South Sulawesi Province referees were obtained from a sample of 25 referees, namely 2 respondents (8%) had a very less level of knowledge, 7 respondents (28%) had a less level of knowledge, 5 respondents (20%) had a moderate level of knowledge, 11 respondents (44%) had a good level of knowledge and 0 respondents (0%) had a very good level of knowledge. The knowledge of Asprov PSSI South Sulawesi football referees is in the "Good" category.

B. Discussion

Based on the results of statistical analysis, it shows that the level of knowledge of football match rules in South Sulawesi provincial referees is as follows:

The level of knowledge of the match rules shows that the Asprov PSSI South Sulawesi football referees based on the norm are 2 respondents (8%) have a very less level of knowledge, 7 respondents (28%) have a less level of knowledge, 5 respondents (20%) have a moderate level of knowledge, 11 respondents (44%) have a good level of knowledge and 0 respondents (0%) have a very good level of knowledge. The results of the data analysis above show that the level of knowledge of Asprov PSSI South Sulawesi football referees is categorized as "good" with an average of 137.76, standard deviation value of 13,929, variance value of 194,023, range value of 47, minimum value of 108 and maximum value of 155. While the data results according to the frequency distribution of the most knowledge levels are located in the interval 144.72-158.63 with the number of respondents as many as 7 with a percentage of 28% with the level of knowledge included in the sufficient category and as many as 6 respondents each with each percentage of 24% with very good, good and less categories.

The results showed the level of knowledge of football match rules with the average South Sulawesi football referee in the good category.

This shows that football referees in South Sulawesi who will officiate matches must increase their knowledge of football match rules that comply with the standards of the All Indonesia Football Association and FIFA so that in officiating matches in terms of making quick, right and correct decisions so as not to make wrong decisions in officiating football matches and not harm the wrong football team.

So that the referee can carry out his role as a determinant of the success of the match and have good knowledge in accordance with the rules, so that decision making can be accepted by both players, coaches, officials and spectators so as to create a very entertaining spectacle.

For this reason, being a professional football referee must learn more related to knowledge of football match rules, besides that it takes physical condition and confidence so that in making decisions in accordance with the applicable football match regulations.

A referee is a referee who has the authority to regulate the course of a sports match, a leader who is considered neutral and acts as a judge who will solve problems on the field. A match is said to be successful if the match runs smoothly and there are no significant disturbances, on the contrary the referee is said to be unsuccessful if the match does not go well and the match stops before the match time is over. Therefore, to meet the needs of the referee's duties, a referee must have the ability to have a deeper knowledge of the rules of football sports matches, relationships with fellow referees, relationships with players, relationships with spectators and relationships with organizations.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been presented, the author can draw the following conclusions: The level of knowledge of football match rules in South Sulawesi Province referees is in the "Good" category

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