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Behavior of Bonek Supporters in the Perspective Subculture of Violence

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Abstract



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The existence of supporters is important for a squad. The supporter's term is closely related to love and fanaticism on the favorite team. Persebaya is one of the football teams in Indonesia which has fanatical supporters named Bonek (Bondo Nekat). This research purpose is to examine values and norms as well as the identity of the group that owned so it tends to do violence. Research subjects were Bonek supporters in Surabaya and surrounding areas, with a phenomenological approach. Techniques of data collection were interviews, observation, and documentation. Analyzing data was conducted from various sources to the interpretation (meaning). The results are as follows: Norms and values as well as the identity of the group that Bonek supporters tend to do violence easily. In conclusion, violent behavior is also character, while most are open and verbal, is already a subculture of violence. This is consistent with the theory subculture of violence by Marvin E. Wolfgang and Franco Feracutti. Identity has become a central element in social interaction. This can be seen in Surabaya Bonek supporters. Identity is the objective truth, while another person's identity is subjective and wrong.

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Behavior of Bonek Supporters in the Perspective Subculture of Violence

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The existence of supporters is important for a squad. The supporter's term is closely related to love and fanaticism on the favorite team. Persebaya is one of the football teams in Indonesia which has fanatical supporters named Bonek (Bondo Nekat). This research purpose is to examine values and norms as well as the identity of the group that owned so it tends to do violence. Research subjects were Bonek supporters in Surabaya and surrounding areas, with a phenomenological approach. Techniques of data collection were interviews, observation, and documentation. Analyzing data was conducted from various sources to the interpretation (meaning). The results are as follows: Norms and values as well as the identity of the group that Bonek supporters tend to do violence easily. In conclusion, violent behavior is also character, while most are open and verbal, is already a subculture of violence. This is consistent with the theory subculture of violence by Marvin E. Wolfgang and Franco Feracutti. Identity has become a central element in social interaction. This can be seen in Surabaya Bonek supporters. Identity is the objective truth, while another person's identity is subjective and wrong.

Keywords: Violence Behavior, Bonek Supporters, Subculture of Violence, The Football Team.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Football is one of the most popular sports of the world population, including Indonesia, because it is easy to find people to play. The football flare and emerging in society partly because of the sport is inexpensive and simple; in the sense that it does not require expensive equipment and requirements. The simple football completeness requirements have become a major attraction for the lower social classes in most of the world.¹

In a football match, there are elements of player, referee, regulation, organization, and supporter. All of them are interconnected directly or not. Supporters are audiences who give spirit or support to one of the teams that compete, either inside or outside the competition. They are generally local football teams. Supporters usually provide direct support to come to the stadium where the hero team competes. It is driven by a love for the team they support. The existence of Bonek supporters can not be separated from Surabaya, the character of its people who have similarity point of a psychological subculture which is temperamental and expressive. These mental attitudes facilitate Bonek supporters to perform reckless actions, which lead to violence.²

The brand was originally called Persebaya supporters, as unusually given to football supporters' community those days by using the word supporters attached to the name of the club. Courage and recklessness of Persebaya supporters in supporting Persebaya who competes thousands of kilometers away who later give birth of Bonek term (*BondoNekat*).³ The famous Bonek supporter behavior is different than the behavior of supporters in

another area; they dispose to violence when watching the match. Especially if there is an action that provokes, then Bonek supporters are provoked and easy to step in violent behavior, despite this act are not equal in its realization, for example: in Surabaya, the police did not allow Persebaya supporters to get into the stadium, so it caused anger and generated chaos, supporters of Persebaya rollicking blew the roof off the entrance of Gelora Ten November stadium Surabaya. Persebaya supporter behavior resulted in damage to the roof of the entrance stadium.⁴

Fromm stated that the destructive behaviors of human are distinguished from their origin which is instincts (rooted impulse in human physiological needs) and characters (human desires). Human desires (e.g., the desire for love, tenderness, freedom and the desire to commit destructive acts, sadistic, masochistic, and desire of power and wealth) is a means to meet the existential needs, which in turn is rooted in human existence itself. In many instances, humans are trying to meet any one of his existential needs, the need to influence, move something or consequences.⁵

The condition that causes the behavior is also due to the strong influence of stigma or labeling given by the media. According to Goffman deviant behavior can occur because of the stigma, the negative reception of a person or a group that is capable of radically changing the concept of self and their social identity. With the stigma, a person or a group will be set aside by the community.⁶

Bonek has been existed since Persebaya still come within the Union until now, shaped in a great community with thousands

and hundreds of members. There is a small amount in the form of five or ten people. The large and quite old Bonek supporter Community with thousands of members is Yayasan Suporter Surabaya (YSS). There are about 80 Bonek communities that have characteristics (shirts, scarves, hats worn, green as a dominant color).

Bonek Supporters are young teens who are a national asset, who can not be good citizens (be a good citizen). Calling them not become good citizens, coveted by the public.⁷ People really yearn the younger generation are prepared to be good citizens and be able to participate in the life of society and state. Having the civic virtues that term in Civic which refers to nature or characters (disposition) and the commitment required to maintain and promote citizenship and democratic governance.⁸

Related to Lickona opinion of violent behavior associated by Bonek supporters has six marks out of ten signs that indicate the time of the damage that can cause the destruction of a nation. The signs are as follows.

- (1) The increase in violence and vandalism (violence and vandalism),
- (2) Stealing committed (stealing) increasing,
- (3) Plagiarism/dishonesty (cheating) increasing,
- (4) The lower respect to parents or elder (disrespect of authority),
- (5) The influence of strong peer group in violence (peer cruelty),
- (6) Bad prejudice, intolerance, and hostile to people of different faiths (bigotry),
- (7) The use of language and words that worsening (bad language),
- (8) Sexuality Freedom and mistrust and hatred between fellow (sexual precocity and abuse),
- (9) The lower responsibilities of individuals and citizens (increasing self-centeredness and declining civic responsibility),
- (10) Self-destructive behavior increased, such as drug use, alcohol, and other (self-destructive behavior).⁹

According to the there is a kind of victory ambitions they want to express through the football, while in other areas "lost" in the competition are more stringent and complex.¹⁰ The streets seemed to belong to them, and the authorities seemed powerless. The last incident alleged by Bonek supporters' elements are events in Probolinggo, where the number of casualties reported commendable action by supporters.¹¹ Based on the above background, then the problem is: "What Values and norms, as well as the identity of the group, drives Bonek supporters to commit violent behavior?"

1.1. Violence Behavior of Bonek Supporters

Bonek is Persebaya supporters and can not be removed from the Surabaya and the Persebaya history. Starting from the historical struggle of Bung Tomo revolutionary period, when the battle occurred on 10 November 1945 in Surabaya, can not be separated from the struggle determination, passion, courage, and sacrifice of *Arek-Arek Suroboyo* like DulArnowo, Jonosewojo, Abdul Wahab, Sumarsono, Drg. Mustopo, Bu Dar Mortir and others, especially Sutomo was later better known as Bung Tomo.¹² From this observation, it seems to be the inspiration they behave when supporting Persebaya.

Violence by Newman is an act of coercion that someone dominant from another. Violence is also associated with shape and nature of activities and social action. Actions taken may take the form of coercion or threats could even involve physical violence

and nonphysical. It can be personally behavior, interpersonal, as well as groups depends on level injury form, manner and intensity of repetition.¹³

Violence behavior can be divided into two forms which is expressive violence (manifestation of emotional like yell, berate, mock, insult the opponent or throwing objects on to the field). Second is instrumental violence that has followed in order to obtain material benefits (asking for money by force, asking for food and beverages that can be said to be a criminal).

The understanding violence of football supporters are reading social reality, because, there are understandings that eliminating football supporter's violence also in agreement match with the elimination of injustice agenda of gender based structure. Handling violence supporters must be comprehensive if it will succeed. Other roots of violence are caused by poverty. In the theory of deviant behavior (theory of deviant behavior) states, someone whose well-being is deprived tends to behave distorted, aggressive and have a tendency to get involved in the illicit business, violence, and destruction (vandalism).¹⁴

Law enforcement and security need to be firm as stated by Sudirman, especially for those whose names are *Bonling (Bonek-Maling)*, as there are three match spectators as follows.

- (1) They can be identified as purely sports lovers. Not in favor because of they purely look at the match.
- (2) Those who are actually purely sports lover, and devote all its potentials without considering their limitations for the sake of sport they love. The typology of these circles known as Bonek.
- (3) Those who pretend purely sport lover but his behavior does not exactly pure football lover. This is the Bonling typology (*BonekMaling*).¹⁰

The conflict assessment with a view of sociology perspective and cultural conditions in which people will be the object under study is expected there will be mediation whether negotiation or the other. Thus the position of supporters as a supporter of the club will have a reciprocal relationship with the supported club. According to Gurr (2012) violence behavior can also be triggered by relative deprivation. The term used in one of the hypotheses to seek potential for collective violence that varies with the intensity and scope of relative deprivation among the members collectively.

In the UK the football supporters behavior reached to alarming levels ever when the hooliganism of supporters caused victim, not only in England but also led to a supporter from other countries into the brutality of the supporters of hooligan, as happened in the tragedy of Heysel.³ Indonesia hooliganism supporters attached to Bonek, although they do not want it but the media and the public already gave a negative stigma.

Some illegitimate violence tolerated by the player. Developing normative cultural sanction framework, but the limit of tolerance varies. When teams from countries with very different codes coincide, cultural collisions can cause an outbreak of violence do not agree either as a culture.¹⁵

1.2. Subculture of Violence Theory

The first study of a subculture of violence resulted in a theory was conducted by in Sardinia.¹⁶ The subculture of violence concept is grounded in the results between the groups in society in Sardinia.

Subculture of violence by Wolfgang and Ferracuti, starting with Cohen explains the term subculture with reference to the

cultural patterns subgroups: the emergence of a subculture only with interaction with people who are already sharing and realizing, in their beliefs and actions, cultural patterns; situation psychogenic physical limitations and problems that need solutions; the fact that human problems are not randomly distributed among the roles that make up a social system; reference group for interaction, sharing of values, and as a means to achieve the status, recognition, and response.¹⁶

According to subculture of violence is if those who commit violence have values and norms that have been agreed upon by them and apply for the group. Although they still recognize the values and norms of the majority, but they still use their own values and norms. Subcultures follow a set of behavioral norms, which are the rules that regulate a variety of ways when someone might act in certain circumstances, the violation of which would have severe repercussions group.

Subcultures follow a set of “norms of behavior,” which is the rule governing “the various ways in which a person may act in certain circumstances, the violation of which would have severe repercussions group.”¹⁶ Punitive action is taken by the group in response to a violation of one of the norms of behavior.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study used qualitative method with phenomenological approach, which is a qualitative research tradition rooted in philosophy and psychology focuses on the human experience. A phenomenological approach using life experience as a tool for better understanding of the social, cultural, political or historical context they occur. It is the idea of thinking towards symptoms in a variety of dynamic experiences that give meaning to the subject of an event. Not an event that is stiff, but experienced the process towards the establishment of the experience meaning of a subject in a live event. It may include complexity, continuous, interconnected and particular. Emphasized by phenomenological is subjective aspects and behavioral.¹⁷

Phenomenologist of emphasizes the relationship between knowledge and everyday human behavior.¹⁸ Human actions are always based on because of motive and in order to motive. Schutz said that because of motive prior to the occurrence in order to motive. Because motive is the motive that causes people do the actions. Then it came in order to motive a purpose motive of such action. The motive that purposes a situation in the future, the actor intends to achieve this through several measures. While the motive becomes a cause refers to a situation in the past. In this case the motivation will determine the actions performed by the actor. In the form of action, the actor is only an awareness of the motive that becomes a destination and not the motif that becomes a cause.¹⁹ Phenomenological approach by Schutz and Luckmann is a strategy to interpret and explain the action and human thought by describing the basic structures. The reality is evident in the eyes of every person who clings to the natural attitude.²⁰

2.1. Research Location

This research was conducted in the city of Surabaya, the hometown (home base) of Persebaya with Bonek supporters. Research locations were on 10 November Stadium and Bung Tomo Stadium in Surabaya.

2.2. Research Subject

Subjects in this study were individual Bonek supporters' members, both members of Persebaya supporters' community Surabaya and the surrounding area (Sidoarjo, Gresik, Mojokerto and Tulungagung and Yogyakarta) and not members of the community.

The informant provided feedback on the subject of research (Bonek supporters) associated with violent behavior committed by Bonek supporters Interviews with sources in this case as a member of society the responses should also be observed.

2.3. Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques are used as follows.

- (1) Participation observation, during a match in which Persebaya match. In 10 November stadium and Bung Tomo Stadium in Surabaya.
- (2) In-depth interviews, when met with the research subject in the stadium, homes or places they gather.
- (3) Documents analysis (news reports, community, social media and video (you tube and television)).

2.4. Data Analysis of the Research

In qualitative research data analysis and interpretation, process requires creative thinking, critical, and very carefully. These processes are interrelated processes and closely related. Data analysis is the process of organizing data to get the patterns or forms of regularity. While the interpretation is the process of giving meaning to patterns or regularities found in a study. The data is expected to be an answer to the research question that researchers have been formulated.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Values, Norms and Bonek Supporter Identity That Encourages Violence Behavior

The research was conducted by interview, documentation, and observation to determine values, norms and group identity that tend to behave violently. The supporters usually have a community (place to meet, share stories, and fostering solidarity).

Bonek supporters developed their upheld values and used as a basis to perform violence and unrest disturbing and detrimental to society. Some values as expressed by Dedy (Saturday, July 5, 2014) are as follows as of solidarity without borders, violence as the support, Bonek is the brothers, together we can and loyalty without boundaries for the sake of Persebaya self-esteem.

According those are the result of meaning carried by Bonek to the true Bonek symbol through social interaction. True Bonek symbols are interpreted then abstracted into values as a basis of act, connoted a negative, synonymous with violence. The community majority said it is fair to commit violence.²¹

From mass media Bonek already made manifesto supported the Persebaya IPL with Manifesto named Tri Darmabakti as follows.

- (1) Maintain and protect Persebaya,
- (2) Against anyone whose intent and act reviling Persebaya, not least PSSI and
- (3) Forever continue to support the Persebaya that born on June 18, 1927.²²

Values that considered true will be done for Persebaya and Bonek big-name, even breaking the law (Traffic Law as lifting on three, no helmet, closing the highway to pass in groups. Violate the KHUP (extortion, coercion, beating, throwing and sweeping others).

While the norms that governing Bonek supporters in writing as presented by Dedy (interview on Saturday, July 5, 2014 from Bonek Brotherhood) does not exist, but each has their own community. As if not wearing their communities greatness shirts will be reprimanded, or if they do not get together every Friday as the Bonek Brotherhood they will be phoned and asked why.

It is also justified by Dyonny (Interview on Saturday, July 5, 2014 on the Green Nord) that no written norm and applied to each community. Green Nord members must maintain conducive atmosphere before, during and after the match, there were regular meetings every week applies to community members, organized with membership card, uniform and occupy the same location in stadium to facilitate supervision. Community have its own rules, the members who commit violence will be sanctioned by the coordinator. It is given regarded as act justified. It is more difficult to enforce norms on Bonek who are not members.

At Community of Yayasan Supporter Surabaya (YSS) there are written norms presented by Novie Lucky (interview Sunday, July 6, 2014) listed on the YSS member card as follows, namely orderly inside and outside the stadium, not doing a disservice others and able to maintain the good name of Persebaya and Bonek.

In the stadium, they sit and smoke, take pictures, looking for hawkers, singing, looking for fitting seat, banners to conduct psy-war to the opposing party, spring rolls as favorite food in the halftime, sitting alone, yelling preparations, break, and preparation second half.

After the match, the following is directly return to anticipate crowded when going out of the stadium and into the motor parking, there is a move closer to the exit, so just go out after the match without crowding, after the match finished Bonek orderly left the stadium, but some stay up slack for lazy to get cramped, convoy, the euphoria of victory depending on the match condition. Those who are not members rarely to convoy and not in talks related to the values and norms as well as identity because the brand does not constitute a community.

The documentation videos of violence obtained is also some news related to Bonek of the mass media as well as recording song about Bonek. The video taped when the prayers performed together for a pride in Persebaya field Karanggayam Surabaya (several records, interviews and observations photographs). It is necessary to discuss values and norms that tend to violence.

The observation shows values and norms. Some of the interaction symbols between supporters with other supporters as well as between Bonek itself verbally spoken language, racist chanting in the sense of poems can reddens the ears of others or not, the greatness green color, shirts, scarves and hats.

Observation data supports the interviews data that have been conducted proved that Bonek mostly do violence spontaneously, having special meaning in behavior to be driven by motivation and purpose, having values and norms too as well as the identity of the group itself so finally the subculture of violence comes whether recognized or not. This is consistent with theory proposed by Wolfgang and Ferracuti.

3.2. The Discussion of Research Results Based Upon the Subculture of Violence Theory of Marvin E. Wolfgang and Franco Ferracuti

The subculture of violence theory¹⁶ is a theory that presents view focuses on the subculture of society and how members are socialized. They argued that after beings exposure to such environment, citizens became sensitive to the vicious nature of crime and violence that breed in the areas. When members of this subculture began to internalize the violent behavior they become socialized to believe that violence is normal and even acceptable behavior, but, they does not explain the exact factors that cause the subculture of violence (football) for social identity.

The existence of a community, values, and norms as well as the identity of football supporters as Bonek supporters will not become a subculture of violence if Bonek supporters do not mistake in defining values, norms and identity. Likewise, the coordinator give understanding of the values, norms, and identity correctly with good motives and purposes then the violent behavior can be minimized.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of this study are outlined below.

There are norms and values as well as the identity of the group owned by Bonek supporters so they tend to behave violently. Its values are

- (1) Solidarity without borders,
- (2) Violence as a support,
- (3) Bonek is the brothers,
- (4) Together we can and
- (5) Loyalty indefinitely for the sake of Persebaya self-esteem.

Norma applying in writing to Bonek supporters does not exist, but it is bound by them in the activity. In each community have its own norms. From interviews when sub culture Bonek supporters began to internalize their violent behavior, become socialized to believe that violence is normal and even acceptable behavior. The behavior of Bonek violence committed supporters in a football match is associated with values and norms as well as the identity of the group that owned (language, singing, green color shirts, scarves, caps and other), is a subculture of violence.

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