

The understanding of referees and coaches of basketball game rules

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ABSTRACT

The background of this research is that there are still some basketball referees and coaches whose level of understanding is still lacking in the rules of the basketball game, seen during the game process, there are often debates between coaches and referees. The purpose of this study was to see the differences in the understanding of referees and basketball coaches throughout Riau on the rules in basketball games. This type of research is a comparative descriptive research, namely research that compares two different variables. The method used in this study is a survey method and data collection techniques using true-false tests. The population in this study were referees and coaches throughout Riau. The research sample was taken using a random sampling technique, totaling 25 trainers and 16 referees who were active throughout Riau Province. The results of this study obtained a sig value of 0.141 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded if there is no difference in the understanding of the referees and basketball coaches in Riau on basketball rules. If in hypothesis 1 it is said that there is no difference in understanding because the sig results obtained are $p > 0.05$. This happened because the average understanding of the coach and referee were both in the medium category. Research contributes to education, especially in the basketball branch, where this research can be known and understood by referees and coaches, so that in a basketball game a conducive game will be created.

Keywords: Understanding; referee; coach; rules; basketball

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INTRODUCTION

Basketball is the most popular sport and game in the world. The goal of the game of basketball is to win. Winning according to the FIBA (2014) is determined by the number of points scored rather than conceded. In the basketball game, team members work together in breaking into the opponent's ring with good and correct techniques, on the other hand, maintaining our ring so as not to concede from the opposing team (Candra et al., 2020). Basically every game is regulated and controlled by rules. The rules of the game of basketball were drawn up by FIBA.

Basketball is one of the big ball sports that is very interesting to watch where this game has certain characteristics (Candra, 2020). Sports basketball is one of big ball game that started a lot of interest and growing by leaps and bounds, proved to be the game 's much -loved of all ages and groups, both

of men and women (Nugraha & Pratama, 2019). Basketball is a sport that requires teams to score as many points as possible within a certain period of time (Arisetiawan et al., 2020). In order for a basketball game to run well, it needs to be led by a referee.

The referee plays an important role in a match. Referees must be objective and firm. Referees are also required to have the ability, skills, and knowledge as well as a better understanding of the rules of the game. When leading a match the referee has absolute authority to enforce the rules of the game in the match he leads (Nurhidayat & Syafii, 2021). Mistakes in decision making will cause various emotional reactions and cause debate. Situations of emotional reactions can arise before, during, and after the game for some people, these conditions actually become the main attraction of the game. The context of the role of a referee is increasingly important. Each sport discipline presents different characteristics in its rules, but all of them are focused on maintaining the values embodied in sport and facilitating how a match runs (García-Santos et al., 2020).

The referee presides over the course of a match on the field as a referee until the end of the match. Furthermore, the theory presented by Rohmana and Kartiko (2017) is the referee who decides the occurrence of irregularities or violations in the field. The referee has the authority, namely the right to decide on the occurrence of deviations from a rule that has been carried out by players and officials. Meanwhile, Karacam and Adiguzel (2019) stated that referees in sports are perfect objects for empirical investigation of the existence of biases and underlying social forces: First, refereeing decisions are observable and publicly available for analysis; Second, professional referees are paid to be accurate and impartial, and their performance is monitored and evaluated. As stated by Pratama and Januarto (2019) the referee himself has a controlled area to supervise everyone on and off the field. The referee is led by three people, namely referee 1, referee 2, and referee 3. Furthermore FIBA (2018) explains that the referee blows his whistle if there is a deviation in the rules, the end of the period or the referee finds something that is deemed necessary to stop the match, the referee will not blow his whistle when the ball goes in, a successful free throw or when the ball comes alive.

The role of the referee in a match is very important, the referee must be able to lead fairly in every match. Give justice in every match to players, coaches or officials in every match. The fair leadership of the referee will give satisfaction especially to the coach. A coach will be satisfied with the leadership of a referee if a referee leads properly and fairly. A coach can and is able to develop the potential of children, especially in the sport of basketball, Krause and Pim (2002) explain that a coach is someone who has the professional ability to help reveal an athlete's potential into a real good ability optimally in a relatively short time (Renshaw, 2012). A successful and successful coach not only has the ability and good knowledge, but must be able to motivate his athletes because motivation has an important role in helping determine the success or failure of athletes in the training process and competitions. Situmorang (2012) said that coaches are professionals in their fields in improving the performance of athletes and improving their technical, physical, mental and tactical skills. To coach a profession, the trainer is expected to be able to provide services in accordance with existing professional standards (Martens, 2011).

Krzyzewski and Spatola (2006) explained that professional coaches have a duty to help their athletes how to get a brilliant achievement. Coaches have a very important role in sports, especially basketball. Hadi (2011) states that in order to be able to carry out their duties and roles well, the coach must pay attention to the following: (1) create the best possible communication between coaches and athletes, (2) however great a coach cannot develop athletes properly if none, (3) understand the character, traits, needs, and interests. Many tasks are carried out by a coach and all the duties of a coach will determine how successful a team is being trained. According to Wooden and Jamison (2009) mentions three things that support the success of a coach in his duties: (1) his educational background in the sciences that are closely related to sports, (2) his experience in sports, both of as a top athlete and as a coach, (3) his motivation to always enrich himself with his latest knowledge and insight about sports.

The task of a coach cannot be said to be easy, a good coach is said to be successful and must be able to bring a team that is trained to win and to shape the character of the athletes being trained (Gould et al., 2020). Chareles (2016) conveys that the duties of a coach, 1) planning, compiling, implementing, and

evaluating, 2) identifying athletes' talents, 3) accompanying the team in matches, 4) managing the training process, 5) providing the best for athletes by improving knowledge, technique, mentality, tactics, and skills. Furthermore, [Hapilan et al., \(2017\)](#) explain that a successful coach is a coach who can condition or adjust various roles according to the demands of the situation at that time. This means that, it is necessary to have an authoritarian type that must be applied by the coach, but during the approach the coach must use a democratic type, because inappropriate character placement will make the athlete feel uncomfortable and do not trust the coach, so that it can make the coach anxious in face the match. Therefore, coaches are required to be flexible in preparing for matches. [Purborini and Nrh \(2016\)](#) explain that the coach's leadership style is fundamental, because the leadership style will reflect what the leader does in influencing subordinates to realize the expected desires.

A successful coach not only has the ability and good knowledge, but must be able to motivate his athletes because motivation plays an important role in helping determine the success or failure of athletes in the process of training and competition ([Corral et al., 2017](#)). As a coach, you are not only required to have good skills or competencies, both technical and physical, but you are also required to have an understanding of the rules of the basketball game that already exist, and also be able to control the athletes in the match from the beginning of the match until the end of the game. It is undeniable that the coach must be able to know, understand and apply the rules of the basketball game.

Previous research found that there are still basketball coaches whose level of understanding is still lacking in the rules of the basketball game ([Sanjaya, 2016](#)), and the coach's understanding is lower than that of referees ([Vizcaíno et al., 2013](#)). Then the coach has a very low percentage that the coach is proven to have a low level of understanding of the rules ([Putro, 2020](#)). Although there have been many studies on the understanding of coaches and referees, there has been no research stating that coaches understand better than referees.

The novelty in this research, especially on the research subject, namely active referees and coaches from various districts in Riau Province who do not distinguish between lychees at all. Compared with previous research with the title of differences in the understanding of basketball coaches and referees in Yogyakarta in the rules of basketball games, they only have a minimum grade of C ([Sanjaya, 2016](#)). Furthermore, the sample of previous studies is less than that of this study. The instrument in this study used the distribution of the questionnaire by covering true and false with the distribution using google form to the sample.

Based on the problems above, the researchers tried to see the difference between referees and coaches in controlling the rules about basketball games. The referees and coaches that I chose in this study were to find out the extent to which the referees and coaches understand in a regulation that refers to the FIBA rules. This research is very important to carry out so that coaches and referees can learn to understand the rules of the game in order to create a conducive match ([Pérez-Tejero et al, 2017](#)).

METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with a comparative method, namely research that compares two different variables [Sugiyono \(2011\)](#) explains that this comparative research is a study in the form of comparing the same variables but using more than one or in different terms. The form of this research method used a survey method with a true-false technique ([Raco, 2018](#)).

The population in this study were referees and basketball coaches throughout Riau. In this study the authors took active referees and coaches throughout Riau Province, amounting to 41 people. The sample is a form of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sampling technique used in this study was random sampling , totaling 25 people for coaches and 16 people for active referees throughout Riau Province. The criteria in determining this sample include: 1) basketball coaches and referees in Riau Province, (2) basketball coaches and referees have at least a license, 3) Referees who actively lead matches. researched and analyzed data which is one of the important steps in research, because with data analysis techniques, conclusions can be drawn regarding the problems to be studied. In this study, descriptive analysis can also be taken which aims to describe the state of a status or phenomenon. In this case, the

researcher wants to describe how the different forms of an understanding of referees and coaches on the rules of the sport of basketball games.

The research instruments used test is multiple choice questions (multiple choice) (Sudijono, 2009). The multiple choice test consists of a statement or notification about an incomplete understanding and to complete it. One must choose one of several possibilities that have been provided. The assessment in the true-false test instrument in this study is that if the answer is correct, the value is 1 and if the answer is incorrect, the value is 0. In this study, the form of the statement is distributed online, namely using the google form. Based on the validity test table, it is said to be valid if the value of sig <0.05. It is said to be invalid if the value of sig > 0.05. The validity test on this questionnaire instrument is 0.018.

The data analysis method used in this study uses quantitative descriptive statistics with percentages (Bedeian, 2014). In categorizing value norms using SPSS 22. The concept of research can be carried out to observe differences in the understanding of referees and coaches on the rules of basketball games throughout Riau Province. The scale used for this study is the Guttman scale (Hidayatullah et al., 2020). In the Guttman scale, it can be in the form of multiple choice and also in the form of a checklist. The points on this scale with the highest score of one and the lowest score of zero. In this study, a one-time study will be conducted by directly providing a test instrument in the form of a statement of 40 statements that are answered correctly or incorrectly. Furthermore, before proceeding to the t-test, there are requirements that must be met by the researcher that the data analyzed must be normally distributed and the data is homogeneous, for that it is necessary to test for normality and test for homogeneity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study differ in the understanding of referees and coaches on the rules of basketball games in Riau Province. The following is a description of the results of the study in the form of a statistical description of the data using SPSS 22 and its description. The data from the descriptive statistics table of referees in Riau Province above explains that, it is obtained with a sample size of 16, the average value is 23.0625, the maximum value is 32.00, the minimum value is 16.00, and the standard deviation is 3.47311. Furthermore, descriptive statistics data trainer with a sample size of 25, the average value is 25.2000, the maximum value is 40.00, the minimum value is 17.00 and the standard deviation is 4.95816. The following is a descriptive table below:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Referees and Coaches

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Referee	16	16,00	32,00	23,0625	3,47311
Trainer	25	17,00	40,00	25,2000	4,95816
Valid N (listwise)	16				

The normality test at the 95% confidence level, Kolmogorov Smirnov counts the referees at $0.257 < 0.340$ (KS Table in DF 16 {number of samples}), then normality tests at the 95% confidence level, Kolmogorov Smirnov counts coaches at $0.126 < 0.272$ (KS Table in DF 25{number of samples}), Therefore it means that the data is normally distributed. The following is the normality test table below:

Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

Statistics	Referee	Statistics	Trainer
N Sample	16	N Sample	25
Mean	23,063	Mean	25,200
Standard Deviation	3,473	Standard Deviation	4,958
D _n =	0.257	D _n =	0.126
KS Table	0.340	KS Table	0.272
Normal		Normal	

The homogeneity test in this study used the Test of Homogeneity of Variances technique. The data is said to be homogeneous if the results of the sig value > 0.05 and not homogeneous if the sig value <0.05. Based

on the results of the homogeneity test analysis above, the sig value of $0.077 > 0.05$ was obtained. So it can be concluded if the data in this study has a homogeneous variance.

Table 3. Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Levene Statistics	df1	df2	Sig.
3.305	1	39	.077

1. To find out the differences in the understanding of basketball referees and coaches throughout Riau on the rules of basketball games using the T-Test (Independent Sample T-Test)

Table 4. Independent Sample T-Test or T-Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower		Upper
Understanding Value	Equal variances assumed	3.305	.077	1.502	39	.141	2.138	1.423	-0.742	5.017
	Equal variances not assumed			1.622	38.603	.113	2.138	1.318	-0.529	4.804

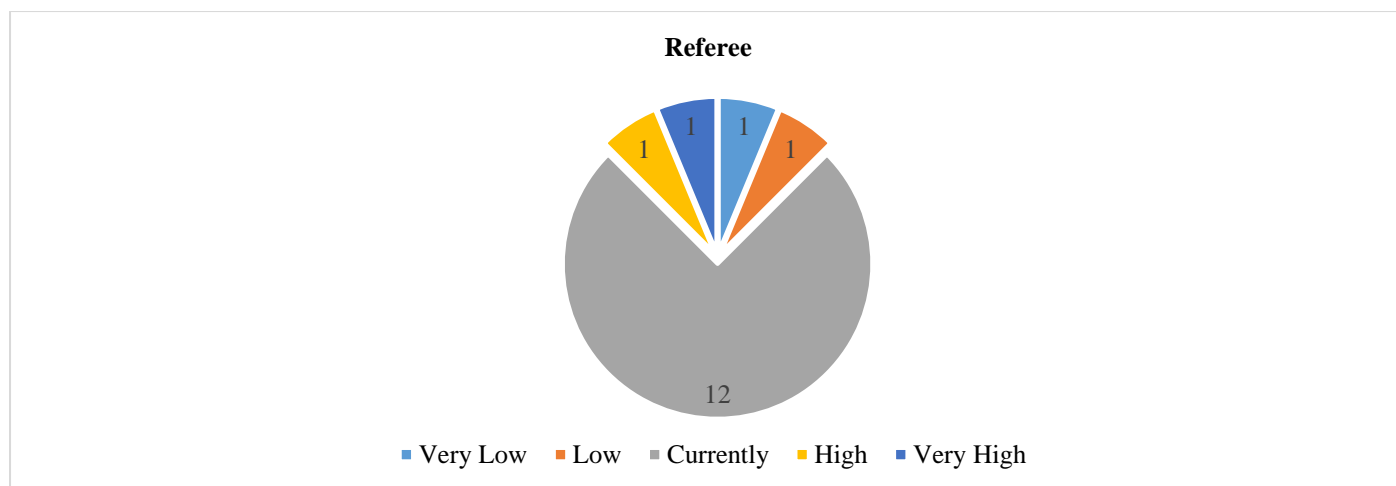
Based on the results of the independent samples test above, the sig value was 0.141 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded if there is no difference in the understanding of the referees and basketball coaches in Riau on basketball rules.

2. To find out a better understanding between referees and basketball coaches throughout Riau on the rules of basketball games with statistical descriptive analysis

If in the hypothesis above, it is said that there is no difference in understanding because the sig results obtained are $p > 0.05$. This happened because the average understanding of the coach and referee were both in the medium category. The following table of the percentage of referees and coaches below:

Table 4. Referee Frequency Distribution

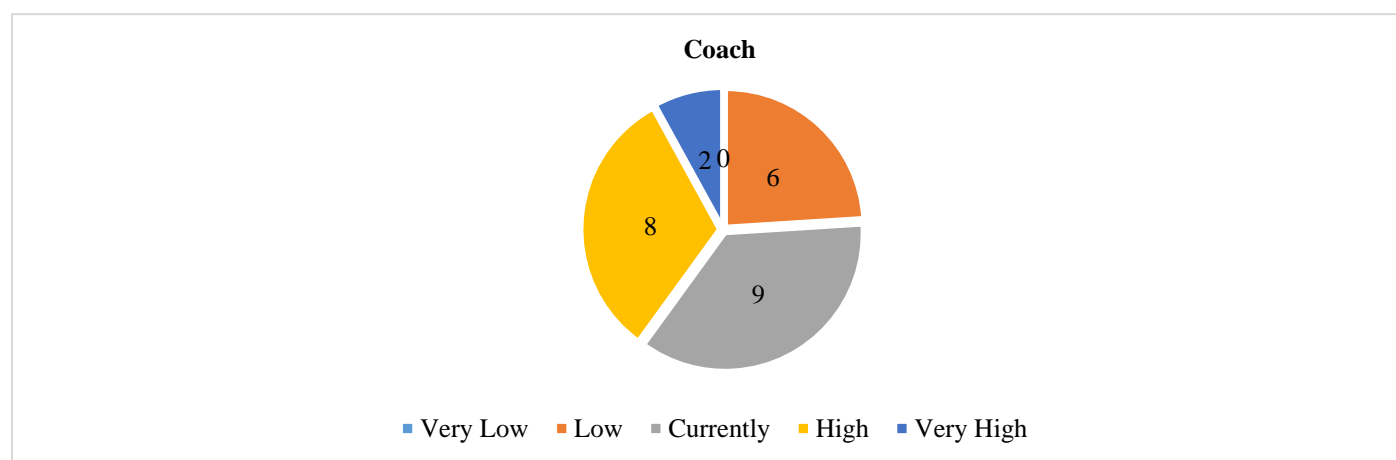
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very low	1	2.4	6.3	Valid
	Low	1	2.4	6.3	
	Currently	12	29.3	75.0	
	Tall	1	2.4	6.3	
	Very high	1	2.4	6.3	
	Total	16	39.0	100.0	
Total		41	100.0		



Graph 1. Frequency Distribution of Understanding of Basketball Referees in Riau on Basketball Game Rules

Table 5. Trainer Frequency Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very low	0	0	0	Valid
	Low	6	14.6	24.0	
	Currently	9	22.0	36.0	
	Tall	8	19.5	32.0	
	Very high	2	4.9	8.0	
	Total	25	61.0	100.0	
Total		41	100.0		



Graph 2. Frequency Distribution of the Understanding of Basketball Coaches in Riau on Basketball Game Rules

This study aims to determine the differences in the understanding of referees and basketball coaches in understanding the rules of basketball games. The results of this study obtained a sig. value of 0.141 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded if there is no difference in the understanding of the referees and basketball coaches in Riau on basketball rules. There is no difference in understanding because the sig. results obtained are $p > 0.05$. This happened because the average understanding of the coach and the referee were both in the medium category.

Basketball matches cannot be separated by a referee in a match or also called a referee. Referees are a very important role in sports, especially in team sports (Prakasa et al., 2019). The main focus in making decisions in a match is the referee. The referee is the person who executes a match or adjudicates an ongoing match (Nabli et al., 2019).

The core in a match or competition in any form of sport, the referee is the center of the course of a match and competition (Pope & Pope, 2015). And it can lead the whole in the field. Obviously the referee must have the ability to absorb the rules that can be said to be absorbed by the coaches, because referees have a big role in a match. Unkelbach and Memmert (2010) explain that being a referee must have good abilities and high discipline and have a sense of responsibility in making decisions.

Achieving an achievement in the form of sports is basically the cumulative result of various elements in the realization of an achievement to be achieved (Situmorang, 2012). In this paper, the problem that can be highlighted is mainly regarding the function of the coach as a leader, who leads his athletes in an effort to achieve the highest targets and achievements. The function of the coach as a leader is interesting to study and evaluate, because one of the main keys to the success of athletes lies in the ability of a coach to lead his athletes (Vizcaíno et al., 2013).

Achieving the target in a team is inseparable from the ability of a coach (Vella et al., 2011). One of the achievements of a coach in addition to having the ability to handle a team, of course, it must have a mature understanding of the applicable regulations. This is because many coaches have different views on the applicable regulations (Sue-Chan et al., 2012). As a result, there are often protests by the coach against the referee caused by a misunderstanding between the coach and the rules of the game. The same understanding between referees and coaches on the rules in a match is a must because then the values contained in the sport are maintained. This makes an inseparable relationship between a referee and a coach (Warner et al., 2013). Because in a match or a competition both have different roles but both are important elements in carrying out their respective duties.

This research is supported by several relevant studies that have been previously researched by Sanjaya (2016) there is a different understanding, namely basketball coaches and referees in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in the rules of basketball games. Then the referee's understanding is better than the coach's understanding of basketball game rules. Furthermore, Hastuti (2011) found that students' understanding of the rules of the basketball game was good.

Based on the relevant research above, it explains that the level of understanding between referees and coaches is different, where the referee's understanding is better than that of the coach (Sanjaya, 2016; Hastuti, 2011). Meanwhile, in the next research, students' understanding was included in the good category in understanding the rules of the basketball game. If it is related to the relevant research above with the research that the researcher has done, there are differences, where the results of the research have the same understanding, namely the medium category. These results were obtained from the distribution of the questionnaire which had been filled out by a sample of 16 referees and 25 coaches.

Then what can be explained from both the referee and the coach is that both have elements that play a very important role in a match (Debanne, 2014). Overall, the performance of a referee and a coach can be said to be in a good category in carrying out their respective duties. So this is used as material for positive input and information for a referee and other coaches in leading the task of running a match. The need for a common understanding and view between referees and coaches on the rules in the match. The statement above explains how important it is for a referee and coach to have the same view and the same understanding of the rules in a basketball game. Gradually the negative views related to the professionalism of the two were maintained and the values in the world of sport were maintained well. The real rules are not things that bind all the elements that play a role, but in order to maintain overall sportsmanship.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study are based on the results of the independent sample t-test, the results can be concluded if there is no difference in the understanding of the referees and basketball coaches in Riau on the rules of basketball games. This happened because the average understanding of the coach and referee were both in the medium category. Based on the results of the study, the association of referees and coaches must increase refresher guidance or education for each coach by the competent body, the lack of support from the relevant agencies and the lack of interest of the trainers in increasing knowledge about regulations because the profession being undertaken is only for a living, not a job to foster and find reliable seeds for the

development of basketball in the future. Suggestions to the coach to further improve his understanding of the rules of the basketball game so that there will not be a debate that will immediately occur or differences of opinion with the referee, and vice versa the referee to further improve his understanding better and can be a reliable judge in leading a match. It was conveyed to the association that referees and coaches always guide and learn together with theoretical and practical problems on the field, so that there is no serious debate on the field. Based on the researcher's direct experience in the research process, there are some limitations experienced and can be several factors that can be given more attention to future researchers in further refining their research because this research itself certainly has shortcomings that need to be improved in future research.

Some of the limitations in this study, among others: The number of respondents who are only 41 people, of course, is still not enough to describe the actual situation, and the object of the research is only focused on referees and coaches throughout the Province. In the data collection process, the information provided by respondents through questionnaires sometimes does not show the respondent's actual opinion, this happens because sometimes there are differences in thoughts, assumptions and different understandings of each respondent, as well as other factors such as honesty in filling out respondents' opinions in the questionnaire. Every research, of course, has its drawbacks due to limited time, location, informants, and other factors. It is recommended for further research to develop this research so that others can contribute to the development of science in the future.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The results of this study do not have conflict of interest with any parties, either from the funding party or the research location, so that the results of this study can be published.

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