

The Influence of Communication Psychology on the Character of Jasalindo Sport Swimming Athletes

AA. Mirah Krisnawati

Communication Science Department
Faculty of Economics and Communication
Bina Nusantara University
Jakarta 11480, Indonesia
ayu.krisnawati@binus.edu

Nur Kholis

Communication Science Department
Faculty of Economics and Communication
Bina Nusantara University
Jakarta 11480, Indonesia
nur.kholis@binus.edu

Yosephine Aurelia Purnomo

Communication Science Department
Faculty of Economics and Communication
Bina Nusantara University
Jakarta 11480, Indonesia
yosephine.purnomo@binus.ac.id

Abstract

The teenage athletes seem to lack the enthusiasm to set their current life goals in the future. The purpose of the research is that communication between athletes and coaches will be a solution. This research is a descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The method used is a survey method. The research instrument used was a questionnaire with 20 statements. Trial of the research instrument was carried out on. The research subjects were 67 swimming athletes at Jasalindo Sport, Malang Regency, East Java. The questionnaire was declared valid and reliable (r count = 0.841). Using cluster sampling method by drawing randomly. The data analysis technique used descriptive statistical techniques in the form of descriptive and frequency distribution. The results showed that the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club Swimming Athletes in the very positive category was 65.7%, the positive category was 34.3%, and none (0%) of the respondents had less positive and negative perceptions. Based on the results of this study, the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club Swimming Athletes is very positive.

Keywords:

Communication Psychology, Swimming Athlete, Achievement

1. Introduction

This study began with researchers' anxiety about a number of problems in adolescent athletes. Researchers see that the adolescent athletes seem less enthusiastic about managing their current life goals. This can be seen from several examples of cases, such as adolescent athletes who have more abilities in themselves, but rarely realize this potential, and even hesitate to develop it. Researchers assume that this has something to do with the condition of adolescence which is a transition period from children to early adulthood. At this stage, it is usually filled with the search for one's

identity and interests. To be able to overcome this, the researchers hypothesized that communication between athletes and coaches would be a solution.

This research was conducted because research on psychology, communication and sports is still rarely studied. In fact, sport has received considerable attention at this time, both to improve human quality and achievement. The government also supports by facilitating the community by providing associations/clubs for coaching athletes. Athletes' associations/clubs are intended as a forum that plays a very important role in fostering potential athlete candidates, because it is in these associations/clubs that they are introduced to the world of movement and physical activity that is directed and sustainable in non-academic achievement careers. Jasalindo Sport is a forum for fostering athlete achievement located in Malang District and focuses on sports. Therefore, for the general public who aspire to or have the potential to become athletes, they can be directed to register and participate in coaching at the association/club. For this reason, this association/club was chosen as the research site. Meanwhile, the selection of swimming which is the object of research, because it is a sport that has existed for a long time in Indonesia, is a popular sport that is in demand by the Indonesian people, and many swimming athletes have won at the international level. The last reason is the strongest reason, namely that many Indonesian athletes have made various achievements in swimming, both nationally, regionally and internationally. Therefore, in an effort to achieve better performance, coaching must start from an early age, especially for talented young athletes. The seeds of superior athletes need scientific processing and coaching processes, then the athlete's achievements will appear as much as possible, at certain ages.

In general, young talented athletes can be found in schools. Once found, in the process of competing, a good coach is needed, in order to create a harmonious relationship between coaches and athletes. The relationship is not limited to technical problems in the field, but non-technical and personal issues are also considered, even if they need to be resolved together in order to create a training atmosphere that is truly in line with the goals to be achieved. In the scope of psychology, the relationship between coaches and athletes can occur because of contact and communication. It is said that because of the training program that must be conveyed to athletes so that the goals of coaching and success are directed and produce an achievement coaching product that is in line with expectations. For coaches, it is very important to recognize the psychology of each athlete as they have different characters and from these various mindsets will produce a feedback to support the smooth running of an exercise program.

1.1 Research Background

Psychology as a science that studies communication, has several characteristics of a different approach from other disciplines that also study communication. In (Rakhmat, 2001: 9) describes 4 characteristics of the communication psychology approach, namely: (1) sensory reception of stimuli, (2) the process of stimuli or internal mediation of stimuli, (3) prediction of response or prediction of response, (4) confirmation of response or reinforcement of responses. It can be said that communication is a social event.

1.2 Research Statement

A social event that tries to be analyzed using a psychological approach will lead to a social psychology approach. Thus, the social psychology approach is also a communication psychology approach. Research on athlete communication in various perspectives has been done before, among others, research on the communication process between coaches and long cliff athletes (Saputro, 2014:1-10). The results showed that the process of interpersonal communication between coaches and athletes is interpreted as a space to motivate each other. Research on the relationship between the effectiveness of interpersonal communication between coaches and the mental toughness of athletes (Giandra & Setyawan, 2014:1-10). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the coach's interpersonal communication and the athlete's mental toughness. The higher the intensity of the coach's interpersonal communication, the greater the athlete's mental toughness. Other research relates to the relationship of interpersonal communication between coaches and athletes with competition anxiety (Setiani & Sakti, 2014:186-195).

1.3 Research Question

- (i) Is there any influence of the results of communication psychology on the character of Jasalindo Sport's swimming athletes in Malang District?
- (ii) Is there any influence on the results of communication psychology on the achievement of Jasalindo Sport's swimming athletes in Malang District?

1.4 Research Objectives

- (i) Analyzing the effect of the results of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport swimming athlete in Malang District.
- (ii) Analyzing the effect of the results of communication psychology on the achievement of Jasalindo Sport's swimming athletes in Malang District.
- (iii) Analyzing the influence of communication psychology on the achievement of Jasalindo Sport's swimming athletes in Malang District.

1.5 Scope of the Study

That this research was carried out on Jasalindo Sport swimming athletes in Malang District, with a focus on research on the results of communication psychology in swimming athletes.

1.6 Significance of the Study

- (i) Provide information and increase knowledge for researchers in developing communication science and also the development of athlete character.
- (ii) As one of the reference materials for further research activities with a broad scope in order to be able to apply communication psychology, especially in the field of sports.
- (iii) Provide coach knowledge in understanding the character of each athlete, especially swimming athletes.
- (iv) As information material for athletes who take part in achievement coaching at Jasalindo Sport, Malang District in developing their potential.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition Communication Psychology

Communication is very vital in developing the human personality. Talking about communication will never be separated from the behavior and experience of human consciousness. The long history of research on communication phenomena shows a close relationship between psychology and communication. Not a few psychologists of the flow of behaviorism who examine communication more deeply. In the perspective of psychology, communication is seen as behavior. Whether it's human, interesting, and involves many people in various situations. Psychology sharply examines our "self" as actors of communication and other communication components. The union of the two gave birth to communication psychology which seeks to understand, explain, and predict how human thoughts, feelings, and actions are influenced by other humans. Social interaction can occur because of contact and communication. It can be said that communication is a social event. A social event that tries to be analyzed using a psychological approach will lead us to a social psychology approach. Communication psychology is a subset of social psychology. Thus, the social psychology approach is also a communication psychology approach. Psychology has long studied the effects of mass media on communicant behavior. Mass communication systems have distinctive psychological characteristics. This can be seen in controlling the flow of information. Then there is feedback, stimulation of the senses, and the proportion of content elements with relationships. Here are some communication theories that try to see the effect of communication on increasing knowledge and influencing audience attitudes:

a. Cultivation Theory

The theory initiated by George Gerbner assumes that the mass media, especially television, is the most powerful medium for instilling ideology into the audience. Cultivation theory is a theory that seeks to analyze the consequences of cultivating this ideology. Gerbner tried to develop the concept of "mainstreaming" or going with the flow. This is meant as a similarity between heavy viewers in various demographic groups, and the differences from that similarity in light viewers (Rakhmat, 2001: 250).

b. The Spiral of Silence Theory

First initiated by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann (1974). The spiral of silence is a term used to refer to the human tendency to remain silent. this tendency is seen when they feel that their views contradict the views of the majority. This theory argues that they remain silent because they are isolated and suffer negative consequences. These consequences come from groups or communities for voicing different opinions. In this theory it is also explained that when humans express opinions, they try to follow the opinion of the majority or consensus. The media is the main source of information that can make consensus. If the opinion of this consensus version is so massively spread in society through the mass media, then the voices of individuals who have different opinions will be more silent.

c. Setting Theory

The agenda setting approach was developed by Maxwell E. Comb and Donald E. Shaw. The focus of agenda setting is the effect of mass media on knowledge. According to this approach, the mass media have an influence on what people think. Then it is concluded that the mass media choose the desired information and is considered important to influence the audience about the information. The goal is the formation of perceptions by the audience based on the information received about an event.

d. Bullet Theory

The originator of this theory is Melvin DeFleur. According to this theory, the media present powerful stimuli that are uniformly noticed by the masses (Rachmat, 2001:197). This theory assumes that the masses do not have the power to deal with the stimuli sent by the mass media. This theory is known as the "bullet theory" or the hypodermic jamum model. This theory is analogous to communication messages such as drugs being injected with a needle under the patient's skin. This theory is also called "the concept of powerful mass media" by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann (1973). This theory shows the power of mass media to direct and shape audience behavior. Within the framework of behaviorism, the mass media is an environmental factor that changes the behavior of audiences through a process of classical convention, operant, or imitation. The audience is considered as an empty head that is ready to accommodate the communication messages that are poured out on him.

e. Uses and Gratifications Theory

The uses and gratification approach was first described by Elihu Katz. This approach holds that audiences as communicants participate actively as part of the mass communication system. Active participation is intended to use the media to meet their needs. Thus, the effect of mass media is defined as a situation when these needs are met. Personal factors also influence audience reactions to mass communication. These factors include personal organization from the psychological side of the individual including biological potential, values, beliefs, attitudes, and fields of experience. And the other is social groups where individuals are members as well as interpersonal relationships in the process of receiving, managing, and conveying information.

2.2 Scope of Communication Psychology

In psychology, communication has a broad meaning which includes the transmission of energy, sound waves, signs between places, systems or organisms. In essence, psychology calls communication on the transmission of energy from the sensory organs to the brain, the event of receiving and processing information, the process of mutual influence among various performances within organisms and between organisms. Psychology does not talk about communication in general, but rather discusses human characteristics and biological aspects in humans who communicate. Psychology examines all the components involved in the communication process. Among them are communicators, messages, receiving and processing messages. And also the communicant which includes the characteristics of the communicant and the communication media.

Psychology as a science that studies communication, has several characteristics of a different approach from other disciplines that also study communication. (Rachmat, 2001:9) outlines 4 characteristics of the communication psychology approach, namely:

- a. Reception of sensory stimuli or sensory reception of stimuli - Psychology sees that communication begins with the reception of data by the human senses.
- b. Stimuli process or internal mediation of stimuli - Stimuli that affect us are then processed in the soul.
- c. Prediction of response or prediction of response - Communication psychology examines how past experiences can affect future responses. From here comes the influence of memories and experiences which are the bridge between the past and the present. One element of response history is affirmation.
- d. Affirmation of Response or reinforcement of responses - Affirmation is the response of the environment or others to the original organism's response. This confirmation is called feedback by Bergera and Lambert.

This is because various psychological and communication studies that have been carried out have shown a link between the two. This refers to the similarities in the three forms of communication processes in the context of the framework of human cognitive building. The three forms of the communication process are:

(1) Face To Face Interpersonal Interaction

In an interpersonal communication there is an exchange of information, both verbal and non-verbal. The process of exchanging information through verbal and non-verbal social interactions has been the focus of communication

research since 1950. One of the scientists who researched this was Adam Kendon (1970) through the theory of interactional synchrony. The idea of this theory is that complex verbal and nonverbal behaviors are tied to each other both within the individual and in other individuals. In essence, the psychological framework and its models have enabled communication researchers to produce a detailed picture of and form a more specific prediction of how humans exchange information both verbally and non-verbally with other humans.

(2) Interpersonal Media Interaction

When a small group of people interact with each other in real time using various types of media (for example, telephone, computer, and video conferencing), a face-to-face interaction process occurs. Then these interactions are combined with various complex and unique factors. An example of research on this subject is computer-mediated communication (CMC) in which two people use computer-based technology to interact. The basis of this theory is face to face communication. When people use media to conduct interpersonal interactions, they combine the processes that occur in direct interpersonal interactions by utilizing a variety of technological devices. Thus, the additive model of psychological processing can work as a framework to be able to understand forms of mediated interpersonal communication.

(3) Mass Communication

Mass communication is the process of disseminating information carried out by organizations (newspapers, films, or television) using certain media technologies. With the development of digital technology, the distance between large organizations and large audiences is getting smaller. Now, everyone can be involved in the process of mass communication, for example with the concept of citizen journalism. Communication technology has changed the way we view communication in general such as dialogue, dissemination, and a combination of both. From the perspective of psychological processes, one approach to mass communication is a combination of face-to-face and interpersonal interactions with media. The real proof of this phenomenon is the birth of the cultivation theory which was coined by George Gerbner. Cultivation theory as described previously illustrates aspects of the psychological process into communication. If individuals interact and influence each other, several things occur, namely the learning process (covering cognitive and affective aspects), the process of delivering and receiving symbols. Then, there are self-adjustment mechanisms such as socialization, role playing, identification, projection, aggression, and so on. Communication plays a role in shaping our personality. Relationships with other people will affect the quality of our lives. If the message we convey is not well understood by others, it can be said that our communication has failed or is ineffective. (Rachmat, 2001:13) states that effective communication creates at least 5 things, namely: understanding, pleasure, influence on attitudes, better relationships, and actions.

2.3 Psychology of Sports

According to Maksum (2008:1) psychology is the study of human behavior. Behavior here can mean something that looks like walking and running, it can also mean something that doesn't seem like feeling and thinking. In other words, sport psychology is a psychological science that studies human behavior in the context of sports. Satiadarma (2000:8) argues that the term sport psychology as a translation of sport psychology should no longer be a problem. Sports psychology is specifically geared towards: (a) Assist professionals in helping star athletes reach peak performance (b) Helping children, people with disabilities and the elderly to live fitter (c) Researching psychological factors in training activities and (4) Utilize exercise activities as a therapeutic tool, for example for depression therapy.

More explicitly, the practice of sports psychology is directed at psychophysiological relationships, for example somatic responses affect cognition, emotion and performance. Sports psychology is more directed at the competitive abilities of the perpetrators, meaning that sports actors, especially athletes, direct their sports activities to achieve certain achievements in competition, for example to win. In other words, sports psychology is more focused on the social aspect with the presence of rivals. As in the aspect of sports psychology, in bridging a relationship between coaches and athletes, good communication is needed. So, without good communication, the relationship between the coach and the athlete will not be carried out properly. Coaches find it difficult to identify their athletes. Athletes have difficulty understanding their coaches. Finally, the sports coaching program could not be implemented as expected. In fact, it is not uncommon for communication errors to crack human relationships and then trigger disputes.

Some communication is verbal and some is non-verbal. Verbal means that communication takes place through the medium of language. Non-verbal means that communication takes place through the language of motion, gestures, body, facial expressions, images, symbolic and others. In sports coaching, as in various other fields of development, communication must be sought to be as effective as possible. Effective means taking advantage of the time and

opportunities available to convey sufficient information so that the information can be processed appropriately and implemented as expected. 10 basic considerations of communication according to Satiadarma (2000:142-153), among others:

a. Honest

Honesty in communication is an absolute aspect that needs to be used as a basis for coaches in conveying their ideas to athletes. Pretense will destroy the athlete's trust in the coach, because sooner or later the athlete will also know whether the statements made by the coach are based on honesty or pretense. If athletes find that their coach is acting dishonestly, they will feel, if not least, that they will feel betrayed. As a result, the trainer's credibility will decrease, and this will gradually destroy the coach's confidence.

b. Open

Coaches should have an open attitude towards athletes. As a facilitator for athletes, coaches also act as a forum that accommodates various aspirations of athletes. Therefore, he needs to have an attitude that is full of openness to various suggestions and inputs from various parties.

c. Consistent
Consistent attitude is an attitude that really needs to be owned by a coach. Without consistency in attitude, the athlete has no view of how he should behave. Without consistency, coaches will also repeat difficulties in enforcing discipline in sports coaching.

d. Empathy

The ability to understand others is known as the ability to empathize. A coach needs to have the ability to empathize with his athletes, thus in communicating he can avoid the tendency to look down on or ridicule his athletes.

e. Not Sarcastic

Sarcastic attitude tends to demean other people. Coaches should be aware of this in communicating with their athletes. This attitude is usually motivated by feelings of personal inferiority and is projected by degrading the dignity of others in an effort to seek compensation to show superiority in front of others.

f. Praise and Criticize Behavior, not personal

There are 3 things that are important in giving praise: 1). Use positive statements by associating the compliment with the individual's name. 2). Use future-oriented feedback. 3). Use the "recency effect" (or current effect).

g. Respect the integration of others

A person's integrity deserves an award, as well as an athlete's integrity needs to be respected by his coach. Sometimes coaches are angry at the actions of athletes who are less than commendable. However, such anger should not be expressed in a way that undermines or destroys a person's integrity.

h. Use positive cues

Language in communication takes various forms. Language does not only exist in direct verbal form, but also in the form of facial expressions, gestures and metaphors.

i. Give skill practice

The coaching program for athletes is a form of education. Education for novice athletes with superior athletes cannot be generalized. The communication patterns used for novice athletes are very different from those used for superior athletes.

j. Interact consistently

What is meant by consistency is that the coach must maintain his existence as a forum and facilitator for his athletes. He is consistent with his role as a protector, as a role model for his athletes.

2.4 PRSI (Indonesian Swimming Association)

FINA (Federation Internationale de Natation) is the parent organization of the international sport of swimming, which is recognized by the IOC (International Olympic Committee). In the sport of swimming, the achievement itself consists of several official race numbers adopted in accordance with FINA rules totaling 30 race numbers, including freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, and butterfly. While in Indonesia itself the parent organization of swimming is abbreviated as PRSI, in its history, the organization that regulates swimming in Indonesia was founded on March 21, 1951 with

the first general chairman being Prof.dr.Poerwo Soedarmo and currently it has been formed in 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. PRSI itself is under the auspices of FINA membership, in other words the rules for competition numbers and all kinds related to the achievement swimming sport system refer to the FINA rules (FINA rules).

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the type of research is non-experimental (ex-post-facto) using a quantitative descriptive approach. Non-experimental research is a study in which the researcher does not have the opportunity to provide treatment or manipulate variables that may play a role in the emergence of symptoms, because the observed symptoms have occurred (ex-post-facto) (Maksum, 2008:11) . While the research design used is a correlational design. Correlation is a statistical analysis technique used to find a relationship (correlation) between two or more variables. The two variables to be searched for are called independent variables (variable X) and dependent variables (variable Y) (Maksum, 2007:34). This study seeks to analyze and explain the psychology of communication on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athletes descriptively and supported by percentage figures. This research method is a survey method using a questionnaire instrument.

3.2 Target Population

Population is an important part in conducting research because the data obtained in the study comes from the population. According to Arikunto (2010:173) the population is the entire research subject. The population is the group that attracts the researcher, where the group is used by the researcher as material to generalize the research results. The population in this study were 67 Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athletes.

3.3 Research Instrument

To find out the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport swimming athlete, Malang District, the researcher used a closed questionnaire with the answers provided so that the respondents just chose the answer that suited their condition. The development of the instrument is based on the theoretical construction that has been prepared previously, then on the basis of the theory, variable indicators are developed which are then included in the statement items. According to Sutrisno (1991: 7-10) there are three main steps that must be considered in preparing the instrument, namely:

a. Defining a Contract

Defining a construct is making a constraint on the material or variable that we will measure. The variable raised in this study is the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport swimming athlete, Malang District.

b. Checking Factor

Checking factors are elements in the measurement as part of changes or variables. Each indicator will be composed of various factors. Indicators for intrinsic factors are physiological and psychological, while indicators for extrinsic are training methods, trainers, facilities and infrastructure, and environment.

c. Arrange items

The statement items must be an elaboration of the contents of the indicator, based on these factors, questions are then compiled that can provide descriptions of the state of these factors. It is related to the theory obtained from the literature review in chapter 2 which contains several indicators or points regarding intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

The questionnaire was compiled based on a grid that was lifted from the variable of the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport swimming athlete, Malang District using a Likert scale. Then the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. Then the indicator is used as a starting point for compiling instrument items in the form of statements or questions.

The answers to each instrument item using a Likert scale have a gradation from very positive to very negative, as follows:

Table 1 Scores of Alternative Questionnaire Answers

Answers For Questions	Alternative Score	
	<i>Favariable</i>	<i>Unvariable</i>
Always	1	4
Often	2	3
Sometimes	3	2
Never	4	1

Questionnaires were used to reveal the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport swimming athlete, Malang District, which is presented in the following table 2:

Table 2 Research Instruments Grid

Variable	Factor	Indicator
Psychological Influence Communication To Athlete Character	Intrinsic	Physiological
		Psychological
	Extrinsic	Exercise Method
		Trainer
		Facilities and Infrastructure
		Environment

3.4 Data Analysis

This research aimed to examine the affecting variables and Athlete Character, as well as the advantages to be achieved, by conducting descriptive and correlation research. The information is analyzed using the Social Sciences Statistics Package (SPSS) to identify the connection between the independent and dependent variables. This hypothesis uses Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Respondent Demographic Analysis

The data collection technique used in this study used a questionnaire or questionnaire instrument, by distributing questionnaires to 67 athletes. The questionnaire on the influence of communication psychology on the character of swimming athletes in this study consisted of 2 factors, namely internal and external.

- a. The influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete based on the following factors:

1) Internal Factors

Data from internal factors contained 10 statement items. Based on the results of the analysis, the lowest score (minimum) = 24, the highest score (maximum) = 38, the mean (mean) = 30.99, standard deviation (SD) = 3,488. The data is classified into four categories, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree, and disagree. Based on these data, the detailed distribution of the frequency of internal factors can be seen in the table 3 below:

Table 3 Internal Factors Frequency Distribution.

N o	Categor y	Interval Score	Frequen cy	Percenta ge
1	Very Positive	$X > 30$	37	55,2 %
2	Positive	$25 < X \leq 30$	26	38,8 %
3	Less Positive	$20 < X \leq 25$	4	6,0 %
4	Negative	$X \leq 20$	0	0,0 %
Score			67	100 %

Based on the results of table 3 above, it shows that the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete was analyzed looking at internal factors as many as 37 respondents (55.2%) had a very positive perception, 26 respondents (38.8%) had a positive perception, 4 respondents (6.0%) have a less positive perception, and no respondent has a negative perception.

2) External Factors

Data from external factors contained 10 statement items. Based on the results of the analysis, the lowest score (minimum) = 24, the highest score (maximum) = 36, the mean (mean) = 30.78, standard deviation (SD) = 3.341. The data is classified into four categories, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree, and disagree. Based on these data, the frequency distribution of external factors in detail can be seen in the table below:

Table 4 External Factors Frequency Distribution.

N o	Categor y	Interval Score	Frequen cy	Percenta ge
1	Very Positive	$X > 30$	33	49,3 %
2	Positive	$25 < X \leq 30$	32	47,7 %
3	Less Positive	$20 < X \leq 25$	2	3,0 %
4	Negative	$X \leq 20$	0	0,0 %
Score			67	100 %

Based on the results of table 4 above, it shows that the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athletes was analyzed looking at external factors as many as 33 respondents (49.3%) had a very positive perception, 32 respondents (47.7%) had a positive perception, 2 respondents (3.0%) have a less positive perception, and no respondent has a negative perception

4.2 Discussion

This study discusses the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete. The influence referred to in this study is the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete. From the results of research conducted by researchers, obtained from 67 students, as many as 44 respondents (65.7%) had a very positive perception, 23 respondents (34.3%) had a positive perception, and none of the respondents had a negative perception. positive and negative. Based on the results of the data processing, it can be seen that the majority of athletes have a very positive impression on the psychology of communication.

5. Conclusion

Based on data from the research results of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athletes, the majority of them have a very positive perception of the character of swimming athletes. This can be seen in internal factors as much as 55.2% (very positive), 38.8% (positive), 6% (less positive), and none of them have negative perceptions. External factors were 49.3% (very positive), 47.7% (positive), 3% (less positive), and none had a negative perception. While the overall perception of the influence of communication psychology on the character of swimming athletes seen from 67 respondents there were 44 respondents (65.7%) had very positive perceptions, and 23 respondents (34.4%) had positive perceptions. So overall the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete is in a very positive category.

After processing data about the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete, the results obtained that the influence of communication psychology on the character of the Jasalindo Sport Club swimming athlete is zvery positive. From the results of research that are known, it is hoped that the trainers or trainers who train will maintain or even further improve the quality of the training that is already running at Jasalindo Sport Club, Malang District.

Acknowledgements

This research was made possible by support from:

1. Mr. Armand Van Kempen owner Jasalindo Sport Club, Malang District, Indonesia.
2. Mr. Ardi Bernis Wiranata, S.Pd.,M.Pd coach Jasalindo Sport Club.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Research Methods*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Glaser, B., & Strauss, A. 1967. *The Discovery of Grounded Theory Strategies for Qualitative Research*. Mill Valley: CA Sociology Press.
- Kendon, A. (1970). *Movement Coordination In Social Interaction: Some examples described*. *Acta psychologica*, 32, 101-125.
- Maksum, Ali. 2008. *Sports Psychology (Theory and Applications)*. Surabaya: Unesa University Press.
- Noelle-Neumann, E. (1973). *Publizistik*. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag.
- Rakhmat, Jalaluddin. 2001. *Psychology of Communication*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Satiadarma, Monty P. 2000. *Fundamentals of Sports Psychology*. Jakarta: Sinar Harapan Library.
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Qualitative Quantitative Research Methodology And R&D*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
- Sarantakos, S. (1993). *Varieties of Social Research*. In *Social Research* (pp. 29-69). Macmillan Education UK.

Biographies

AA. Mirah Krisnawati, is a researcher and faculty member of Bina Nusantara University, Communication Science Department, Indonesia.

Nur Kholis is a researcher and faculty member of Bina Nusantara University, Communication Science Department, Indonesia.

Yosephine Aurelia Purnomo, is a researcher and student of Bina Nusantara University, Communication Science Department, Indonesia.