

The Relationship of Mass Behavior to Sports Perception among Soccer Players

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Abstract

Sports activity is highly dependent on behavior that greatly affects the level of activity and the result and this aspect is related to the amount of awareness that the player possesses during his public and private culture. The research aims to know the relationship between these variables among football players. The amount of culture that players have reached during their athletic careers.

Keywords: sports perception, behavior, soccer players

Introduction

The interest in the sports field does not result in identifying the factors that contribute to achieving mathematical achievement by increasing the control of physical or skill qualities only, and I take comprehensive integrated attention in all aspects that have a positive impact, and from these important ¹ aspects is the public behavior that plays a prominent role In achieving the requirements for the success of the match and achieving the ultimate goal of sporting achievement.

In recent times, the behavior of the sports masses has become the focus of attention of those concerned in this aspect because of its priority in the administrative side on the one hand and because it has a direct impact on the course of the matches ² on the other hand, but it has taken a negative character and it is one of the very common things, so we see unjustified behavior Inside the stadiums in the seats of spectators, and that this kind of behavior is widespread in many sports stadiums and in various sporting events, examples of which are the encroachment of the masses against the fans of the opponent³, and sometimes the encroachment on the properties of the stadiums and the clash of the masses with the security side represented by the protection of the stadiums, as well as The behavior of the masses may occur against players, coaches or referees, as we note the riots that occur after matches and the use of weapons occurs in some of them. The study of the

phenomenon of mass behavior in sport is extremely important, given that sport is a reflection of society as a whole and the amount of the ethics of the individual itself, and reflects the amount This kind of behavior has increased in society in general in recent years, and this has negatively affected sports performance first and then the level of achievement, while a Because everyone practices sporting activities and it takes the work of many members of society without the limit of the age group, and that these practices carry within them the law or principles that govern these practices and their principles (love, obedience, respect) and these principles should be considered lofty and important to restrain behavior or behavior. It is unjustified ⁴. Rather, laws and principles may have a positive role in modifying and refining behavior, and when we are exposed to the study of mass behavior on the sporting side, which is desired to have social benefits in strengthening relationships through love for the club or absolute loyalty to national teams and have recreational returns by watching events Beautiful movements explain the soul and it is one of the aspects that most doctors use in treating patients because it keeps the person from all influences that hinder thinking, but we find that the behavior or behavior is focused in aspects that reflect what is contained in the lofty principles of practicing sporting activities.

The administrative aspect represented by the safety measures for the public as well as the security aspect

in the stadiums is to maintain the safety and integrity of sports facilities, and this does not mean that the security personnel give up the security of the competing athletes (players, referees, and administrators),⁵ as well as securing and protecting important personalities who may attend various events, and this is according to For a set of precautionary and preventive measures that are taken to provide security and safety before, during and after the sports competition, especially since the stadiums have become one of the places that attract large numbers of audiences of all classes, nationalities, intellectual levels, and religious and ethnic differences. The importance of research is evident in determining the reality of public behavior inside sports stadiums, including the organizational management of the reality of individual safety and the legal nature of work to protect the stadiums, whether they are related to fans, players, referees or sports facilities, and the extent of success of matches inside the Iraqi country.

Methodology

The scientific degree research depends on the amount and type of appropriate choice of the correct approach. Choosing the appropriate approach to research in solving the problem or achieving its goal is one of the most important steps that result in the success of the research. "As the approach is to follow certain logical steps in dealing with problems or phenomena or

addressing scientific issues to reach To discover the truth "1.

That is why the researcher used the descriptive approach, being the most appropriate approach to the nature of the research problem, noting that "the descriptive research aims to identify the conditions and relationships that exist between facts and manifestations. The survey method seeks to collect data from community members to try to define a state of society in a certain variable or two variables.

Research and Sample Society: -

The research community included football players from the Iraqi Premier League, whose number is (300), and the building sample was chosen for the scale by (200) by (15) clubs, which are the clubs participating in the league, and the remainder are the application sample of (60) and the sample percentage was (66.6%), with the remainder of the sample of (40) players divided into two groups for the purpose of conducting exploratory experiments, and the correct choice of the research sample is one of the things that the researcher must take into account as it is the part that represents the original community and on which the researcher conducts his work and collects His data and information are from a representative sample of the original community, as Table (1) indicates the details of the community and the research sample.

Table (1). Shows the number of individuals in the community and the sample of the research

Research Community	Construction sample	Percentage	Application sample	percentage	Sample surveys	The total
300	200	66.6	80	26.6%	20	100%

1-2 Field Research Procedures:

2-1-1 Measurement procedures.

The current research procedures included preparing the two scales with scientific steps coordinated according to the nature of work, as they were represented by

measures of (mass behavior - - and mathematical perception), which meet the conditions and psychometric characteristics such as truthfulness, consistency and objectivity. In order to know their components and the extent of their availability among the members of the research sample, a tool must be used to measure these characteristics or phenomena.

Accordingly, it was arranged that the researcher numbers each component of the standards in relation to the scale and uses some statistical means that are suitable for construction operations so that he is ready for application processes that are comprehensive with regard to some of the variables to be studied, and that the process of preparing any scale must go through accurate scientific steps, including Determine the areas of each scale separately and formulate paragraphs for each area.

2-2 Public behavior:

2-3 Mathematical Perception:

The researcher prepared a questionnaire form (1) in which he presented the paragraphs of the two scales to (18) specialists (2) in several fields, including sports psychology, tests and measurement, management and organization, in physical education and sports science, where the measures paragraphs were formulated and their number determined.

2-4 Determine the validity of the paragraphs of the scale (public behavior).

Most of the means show that the best way to ensure the validity of the paragraphs is by a number of experts determining their suitability to measure the characteristic for which they were developed is to apply (Ka2). Based on that, after the paragraphs of each scale were enumerated, the paragraphs of the public behavior scale were (21) Paragraph (2) The researcher presented the public behavior scale to a group of experts and

specialists in its initial form in the form of a questionnaire questionnaire () using the triple Likert scale on (18) experts (2) and a specialist in the field of management science, organization, testing and measurement for the purpose of discussing scientific aspects .

After surveying the opinions of experts, the researcher extracted the statistical method (Ka2) for the purpose of determining which paragraphs are valid from the scale used by adopting the acceptability percentage under the degree (Ka2) to accept the valid paragraph in the scale showing the degrees (Ca2) shown by the (spss) program for the scale paragraphs with a level of significance for most Paragraphs (0.87-0.91) with significance level (0.05).

Second: the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the public behavior scale:

To calculate the strength of distinguishing the paragraphs, the total grades obtained by the researcher were arranged from the highest degree to the lowest degree, then the midterm division was determined at (50%), “as this percentage achieves the best differentiation between the two groups ()” The upper and lower group included in the scale by dividing the answers The two groups are equal, and the coefficient of distinction was calculated for each of the test items using the T-test to test the significance of the difference between the upper and lower group, and the items were able to differentiate significantly, and Table (1) illustrates that.

Table (1) the discriminatory power of the (mass behavior) scale paragraphs

	Lower group		Top group		Degree (t)	Indication level (0.05)
	Mean	deviation	Mean	Deviation		
1	1.131	0.026	2.679	1.124	3.321	0.03
2	1.102	0.087	2.888	1.311	3.521	0.03
3	1.024	0.873	2.776	1.347	3.052	0.01
4	1.032	1.884	2.693	1.912	2.372	0.02
5	1.638	0.541	2.894	1.917	3.070	0.02
6	1.141	0.765	2.932	1.821	2.959	0.03
7	1.161	0.789	2.973	1.953	2.825	0.03
8	1.381	0.120	2.940	1.270	3.140	0.02

Cont... Table (1) the discriminatory power of the (mass behavior) scale paragraphs

9	1.022	0.050	2.830	1.322	2.837	0.03
10	1.412	0.431	2.935	1.064	3.146	0.02
11	1.070	0.012	2.867	1.433	2.825	0.02
12	1.217	1.000	2.955	1.125	2.055	0.02
13	1.274	0.876	2.568	1.271	2.341	0.02
14	1.132	0.123	2.972	1.031	3.237	0.02
15	1.041	0.105	2.186	1.050	2.414	0.02
16	1.240	0.161	2.970	1.373	3.121	0.02
17	1.051	0.072	2.856	1.423	2.870	0.03
18	1.121	0.705	2.961	1.840	2.919	0.03
19	1.023	0.873	2.956	1.352	3.013	0.01

Second: The equilibrium distribution:

In order to identify the extent of the proximity and distance of the sample's answers and the extent of their natural good distribution, the researcher calculated the standard error for each of the scale paragraphs, and through our observation of Table (2) scientifically proportional values appeared and this is an indication of the good normal and moderate distribution of the members of the research sample.

**Table (2). The coefficient of skewness and the standard error of equinoxes show individual responses
The research sample for the Mass Behavior Scal**

The paragraphs	Deviation	Standard error
1	0.150	0.010
2	1.052	0.074
3	1.134	0.080
4	1.201	0.084
5	1.134	0.080
6	1.228	0.086
7	1.333	0.094
8	1.024	0.072
9	0.620	0.043
10	0.713	0.050
11	0.222	0.015
12	1.043	0.073
13	1.052	0.074
14	0.580	0.041
15	1.166	0.082
16	1.044	0.073
17	1.470	0.103
18	1.320	0.022
19	1.132	0.080

Through the results of Table (2), the standard error values appeared scientifically proportional, which indicates the good normal and equilibrium distribution among the members of the research sample and is an indication of the proximity of the answers of the sample members, and the standard error is one of the scientific indicators of the amount of good distribution among the answers of the individuals of the research sample (1), And it reflects the scientific conformity of the level of the applied aspect.

Through the results of the statistical method for collecting and unpacking data, the researcher used the (Ka-2) test with a level of significance (0.05) to identify

the paragraphs that are suitable and those that do not. Which does not fit (1-16-18-23-26-27) to become the number of paragraphs of the Mathematical Perception Scale (24) paragraphs.

3-6-1 Steps to build a mathematical perception scale:

It shows the percentage weight and the arithmetic mean of the sections of the Mathematical Cognitive Scale

1- The discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the scale (Mathematical Perception):

Table (4) the distinctive strength of (Mathematical Perception) paragraphs

	Lower group		Top group		Degree (t)	Indication level (0.05)
	Mean	deviation	Mean	Deviation		
1	1.124	0.019	2.979	1.724	3.175	0.02
2	1.132	0.054	2.967	1.431	3.453	0.02
3	1.025	0.802	2.788	1.507	3.150	0.02
4	1.033	1.823	2.758	1.526	2.581	0.03
5	1.347	0.602	2.666	1.574	3.092	0.02
6	1.116	0.813	2.892	1.853	2.962	0.03
7	1.137	0.904	2.971	1.902	2.371	0.03
8	1.225	0.231	2.774	1.836	3.452	0.02
9	1.017	0.165	2.981	1.325	2.881	0.93
10	1.506	0.324	2.835	1.335	3.242	0.02
11	1.014	0.135	2.766	1.257	2.325	0.03
12	1.235	1.070	2.977	1.239	2.134	0.03
13	1.502	0.424	2.792	1.173	2.371	0.03
14	1.525	0.116	2.957	1.061	3.402	0.02
15	1.111	0.812	2.807	1.850	2.952	0.03
16	1.133	0.902	2.911	1.900	2.271	0.03
17	1.220	0.230	2.720	1.832	3.152	0.02
18	1.012	0.162	2.966	1.321	2.081	0.93
19	1.504	0.321	2.846	1.334	3.542	0.02
20	1.016	0.132	2.735	1.250	2.725	0.03
21	1.231	1.071	2.938	1.237	2.334	0.03
22	1.115	0.811	2.872	1.813	2.762	0.03
23	1.132	0.902	2.981	1.901	2.471	0.03
24	1.220	0.201	2.794	1.831	3.652	0.02

2- Moderate distribution in the field of (mathematical cognition):

Table (5): The coefficient of skewness and the standard error of equinoxes show individual responses Research sample (mathematical cognition)

The paragraphs	deviation	Standard error
1	0.207	0.014
2	1.102	0.077
3	1.131	0.079
4	1.476	0.104
5	1.185	0.083
6	1.016	0.071
7	1.189	0.084
8	1.042	0.073
9	0.223	0.015
10	0.341	0.024
11	0.235	0.016
12	1.132	0.080
13	1.511	0.106
14	0.442	0.031
15	0.203	0.014
16	1.101	0.077
17	1.121	0.079
18	1.416	0.100
19	1.120	0.079
20	1.015	0.071
21	1.132	0.080
22	1.051	0.074
23	0.227	0.016
24	0.241	0.017

3- Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the correlation between public behavior and administrative organization with mathematical perception of the research sample.

Table (6): It shows the extent of the correlation between the public behavior and the administrative organization And the mathematical perception of the members of the research sample

Statistics- Correlations			
تاري غتملا	Statistics	Mathematical cognition	the behavior
يضايرلا لكاردا	correlation	1	**0.315
	Indication level		0.004
يري هاجلا لكونسلا	the sample	78	78
	correlation	**0.315	1
	Indication level	0.041	
	the sample	78	78

It is evident from Table (6) that there is a statistically significant direct correlation relationship at a level of significance 0.05 between the three measures under study (mass behavior and mathematical perception), as the value of (correlation coefficient, level of significance) has a significance level (0.000) for each of the mass behavior, and between Its lowest value is (0.315) for both mathematical perception and mass behavior with a significance level (0.004), and since all the significance level values are less than (0.05), this confirms the existence of a positive relationship between the three measures used under investigation.

The results of this study are consistent with the findings of the study of Al-Ziyoud (2014).... (1), in which the researcher attributes that the reason for this may be due to the low cultural level of the study sample and their ignorance of the laws and regulations used in sports competitions, and it may be the result of suppression and economic, social and political conditions. The difficult situation, especially at the present time, and the accompanying availability of some encouraging factors for rioting and violence, such as the absence of social

control, as well as stimulating the fans' group, and thus they find in sports competitions their opportunities to express their opinions and problems.

In this regard, the results of the Captain's study (190).... (2) also indicate that the motives of sports riots do not emanate from the stadium, but rather stem from the daily life of individuals.

The results of the current study are in agreement with the findings of the Ramzy study (2009)(3) and the results of the Al-Zyoud and Jarrah study (2012).... (4), which showed the absence of public awareness and the absence of deterrent penalties against violators.

The researcher attributes that the low level of a player's physical fitness and the player's attempt to cover this deficiency in his inability to keep up with the course of the competition, or as a result of his feeling that the referees are biased towards the team or the opposing player, makes him tend to object to the decisions of the referees, and he may return to trying to delay the continuation of the competition to gain time and thus provoke players And the masses of the opposing team,

which would contribute to creating tension and quarrels that lead to violence and riots, bad for the fans or the players. In this regard, he supported the practice (17) ... (5), which indicates that sports stadiums are the appropriate place to satisfy ulterior motives, the most important of which is the search for a scapegoat to cover failure and defeat and to blame it.

The results of this study are in agreement with the results of the study of Leith... (6) (1985: Leith), and the results of the study of Al-Zyoud and Al-Jarrah (2012), which recommended the need to apply deterrent regulations and penalties to administrators, players, or referees who exhibit provocative behavior towards others.

This is consistent with what has been indicated by the results of the study.... (7) (2005: Milburn) that there is a strong relationship between behavioral deviations, violence and social skills, and the lack of ability to communicate and use the language of dialogue between individuals often leads to violence and corresponding violence.

The researcher believes that the industry of sports excellence is the base on which the sporting affiliation is based. The industry of sports excellence requires the creation of multiple and wide opportunities for competition as it is the motivating engine and the drive towards excellence and distinction. Competition in the field of physical education and sports does not carry the meaning of conflict, but rather carries the meaning of the competition that takes place

In accordance with established laws and regulations that define the technical and organizational aspects of the types of sports activity, the behavior of athletes and the ethical values, as they develop to work on the development of these aspects, thus forcing athletes to respect them and act in accordance with them, and on the other hand includes a fair comparison between the different levels of sports in their quest to achieve excellence and the growth of sports belonging .

He also considers the need to focus on sports knowledge and concepts, and on the emotional side, by inculcating values and trends related to sport and the way it is practiced. On the trendy side, sport can be practiced in all its forms and in healthy ways away from

violence, intolerance and rioting. Clubs can develop sports awareness among individuals by inviting senior athletes and critics in the sports field to give lectures and hold seminars on sports values and principles and link them to what is happening in the lived sporting reality.

Conclusions

Through the results of the research, the researcher concluded that the amount of positive relationship that the players enjoy from the behavior inside or outside the stadium enjoys a high level of mathematical perception as both variables are directly related to the individuals of the research sample and this results from the amount of culture that the player belongs to and the amount of application The motto of the athlete is love, obedience and respect despite the negative consequences.

Recommendations:

1- Adopting both scales as a means of measuring variables for other categories of players.

2- The necessity to study the mathematical perception of other sporting events, especially martial arts.

3- Linking more than one measuring instrument with similar variables for football players and other events

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Physical Education and Sport and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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