

Competitive Behavior and Its Relation to Some Skills in the Façade

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ABSTRACT

The psychological factor is one of the most important and fundamental factors in the field of sports training at the present time, especially at the higher levels and since the game of Futsal possesses the physical and skill capabilities such as motor speed and response to the speed of reaction and accuracy and other abilities and qualities that make the player subject to many psychological stresses such as anxiety during Competition, which negatively affects the achievement of the outcome of the game if we have to know the impact of the anxiety of the competition on the player as the players suffer from psychological anxiety and not keep the same level length of competition because of concern for them so the researchers are aware Of anxiety and the level of performance of some skills in this game in order to overcome these obstacles and progress touches after the other competitor at the lowest possible time The aim of the research is to identify the competitive behavior and skills of the ballroom of the players of the team of the Faculty of Physical Education and Science Sports Futsal Futsal And to identify the relationship between competitive behavior and the skills of the ballroom used the researchers descriptive approach to the nature of the problem to be resolved, the sample was chosen in a deliberate manner to achieve the objectives that the researchers seek to achieve The sample was tested by the 20 players of the college team at Al-Muthanna University/Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences. The researchers distributed the questionnaire to the students before the competition. The tests were conducted and the data were collected and processed statistically.

Keywords: *Competitive behavior, skills, façade*

Introduction

Access to the highest levels of sports is one of the most important training objectives according to scientific principles and principles when the level of performance in a game ¹ depends Futsal Aspects Scientific studies Training in the form of physical, psychological and psychological preparation. Psychology is one of those modern political sciences on which the training process is based on the scientific study of the behavior of individuals represented by every act or sports activity by the individual and the person ² can see or study the internal experience that belongs to the private world and not aware The emotional factors that play an important

role and impact on the life of the athlete, as it is linked to personality traits and behavior and effective response and affect the ability to interact and adapt to the environment and anxiety, one of these emotions ³⁻⁷ as it occupies a major position in general psychology and sports psychology, especially for the effects of clear and direct The different levels of anxiety or physical functions or both. The levels of anxiety in the players vary according to their (anxiety) characteristic of the readiness and behavior that drives the athlete to realize non-dangerous and objective positions such as training and competition positions And it is threatened by this and the responses are different according to the real perception of positions as a game in which the friction of friction makes the player in a state of great psychological anxiety as the result ⁸. Hence the importance of research in the knowledge of competitive concern and its relationship Skills Futsal ⁹. The psychological factor is one of the most important and fundamental factors in the field of sports training at the present time, especially at the higher levels and as

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the game of Futsal has the capacity of physical and skill. Such as motor speed, response to the speed of reaction, accuracy and other abilities and qualities that make the player vulnerable to many psychological pressures such as anxiety during the competition and this negatively affects the achievement. The result of the game is if we have to know the impact of competition anxiety on the player as players suffer from psychological anxiety and not keep ¹⁰ the same level length of the competition because of concern, so researchers need to know the concern and the level of performance of some of the skills in this game to overcome these obstacles and get touches after the other Competitor with the lowest possible time. Research objectives: Recognize the competitive behavior and skills of the ballroom players in the team of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Futsal. To identify the relationship between competitive behavior and the skills of futsal.

Methodology

That the appropriate approach to research is The most important steps that result in the success of the research so the researchers used the descriptive method to suit the nature of the problem to be resolved.

Sample Research: Is the part that represents the model in which the researcher conducts the entire coin (2: 67) were selected as the sample purposively so as to achieve the goals that seek to achieve a researcher Tin

The sample was tested by players The 20-member team at Muthanna University/Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences

Means of all information, equipment and instruments used:

1. Arab and foreign sources.
2. Competitive concern form.
3. Data registration form.
4. Measuring device height and weight.
5. Measurement tape.
6. Clock time.

Identification of search variables

Competitive Behavior Scale: Sammadthurihares Harris (1984) A measure of competitive behavior to

try to identify the competitive behavior of a player who needs care, guidance and training in psychological skills. The standard in his initial form includes (50) words. ¹ translated the scale into 20 words that the player answers to the three answers (always - sometimes -Start).

The scale includes 9 positive expressions and their numbers (2/3/6/8/10/11/12/13/17). When correcting these statements, the following expressions are included: (always 3 - sometimes 2 - never 1). The scale also includes 11 words in the direction of negative competitive behavior and its numbers are as follows: (1/4/5/7/9/14/15/16/18/19/20). When correcting these statements, their gradients are as follows

(Always = 1 score, sometimes = 2, never = 3). (60) degrees and the lowest score (20) degrees and the degree of neutrality (40) degrees. Note that this measure has been applied in the Iraqi environment (in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq) and created the scientific foundations.

Specification of the technical tests

1. Rolling straight and winding back and forth:

Objective of the test: roll the ball.

Possibilities and tools: VIP number (5), football balls, stopwatch, tape measure, and Burke

Description of the test: Five plastic figures are placed in such a way that the distance between the figures is 1 m and the distance between the starting line and the first person and between the fifth person and the return line 3 m.

The performance of the player: the player rolling straight from the starting line to the first person and then rolling between the characters and when passing the last person is rolling straight to a distance of 3 m and then turns around the person and complete the test to the moment crossed the finish line as in

Test Conditions:

* The ball must roll between the figures.

* The finish line must be fully crossed to return and complete the test.

* If the laboratory loses control of the ball back and completes the test from where he lost the ball

* Each lab gives two attempts.

Registration: The optimal time is calculated between attempts (best attempt)

2. Scoring from a distance of 12 m.

Objective of the test: accuracy of scoring.

Possibilities and tools: Wall painted by a goal with a width of (3) m and height (2) m and (10) Hall balls and whistle.

Performance description: The goal of the football halls is drawn on a wall and divided into 6 equal parts and distributed as follows: Upper corners (4) degrees, lower (3) degrees, lower middle part (1) degree, upper middle part (2) The width of 2 m is 12 meters from the target as in Fig.

The player stands behind the scoring line and holds 5 balls on the line and when he hears the signal, he hits the objective balls on the line to the goal, then hits the other five balls after placing them in place by the team and so on until the player completes (10) Attempts.

Test conditions: The player hits the ball with his favorite foot to place the balls placed on the line before the scoring.

3. Test handling to a small target distance (10 m)

Purpose of the test:

Measuring handling accuracy.

Tools:

1. Balls (halls) number (3).
2. Tape measure.
3. A small target dimensions (75 x 100 cm).

Performance description: The laboratory stands with the ball 10 meters away from the target, and when the signal is heard, it handles the ball and is stationary towards the target.

Performance requirements:

- The test starts from the ball (1) and ends with the ball number (3).

Registration method:

- The laboratory is given 3 attempts.

- Calculate the laboratory (two degrees) for a successful attempt.
- The laboratory (one degree) shall be calculated for the attempt in which the sphere or the object is affected.
- Calculate the laboratory (zero) of the grades for the failed attempt.

Exploration Experience: The researcher conducted The experiment was conducted on 20/10/2012 by the tests used in the research on (5) players of the mail players. The purpose of the experiment was to know the suitability of the tests for the level of the sample and to know the time necessary to carry out the tests and to identify possible errors and work to avoid them

Main experience: The two researchers distributed the questionnaire to the students before the competition a day and then conducted the technical tests under study and collected the data form and processed statistically

Statistical means: The results were processed by the statistical system spss)).

1. The arithmetic mean.
2. Standard deviation.
3. Simple correlation coefficient.

Presentation and analysis of the results of the measure of competitive behavior:

Table 1: Statistical landmarks and Behavioral measure of competition

T	Statistical landmarks	Behavioral measure of competition
1	Arithmetic mean	42 . 5 7
2	The mean medium	40

The above table shows the arithmetic mean of the members of the sample variable competitive behavior and the value of (42.57) and the degree of central premise (4 0) degree and the fact that the arithmetic mean greater than the mean of the sample individuals premise search if there is no behavior Competitive in the research sample.

Table 2: Statistical parameters of the relationship of the correlation between the competitive behavior of some football skills and lounges

T	Variables	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Link coefficient value	Error level	Link indication
1.	Competitive behavior	42.57	1.642			
2.	Rolling straight and winding back and forth	90 '13	37032 '1	0.7 9	0.001	moral
3.	Taha Dev from a distance of 12 m	000'28	69042'4	0.78	0.03	moral
4.	Test handling a small target distance (10 m)	30 '5	42164 '6	0 . 84	0.001	moral

At a significance level of <0.05

From the above table, the significance of correlation is significant for the skills in competitive behavior

Discussion

After the presentation and analysis of the results of the tests of research to promote the existence of a significant correlation between the competitive behavior and skills in question because most of the scientific research indicate and is based on the weakness in the level of some sports due to many reasons and the weakness of physical viability and physical readiness is the psychological side as reasons Psychological and social impact of the most important level of achievement for games that require the abilities and capabilities, whether physical or motor skills or high-quality special motor abilities and rapid reaction to change the direction and tone The different skills of the game make the player vulnerable to different psychological pressures and that significantly affect performance “ In the competition, every athlete tries to thwart the opponent’s attempts to achieve a goal, while a competitor seeks to achieve a goal or similar goals. This means that the results of the competition, as well as the experience of success, win and win for some competitors, include the failure experience, especially for the athlete who fails to achieve his goal of competition. She stressed that the players with long experience in competitions evaluate the status of competition in a positive way, which helps them to reduce the stress that accompany their competitive behavior and thus increase their achievement. While we did not show a significant correlation in the authors attribute the reason that in these events all know the limits of abilities and the level of potential competitors is also to the difference of those clubs in the possibilities and the nature of the management in each club and

also enjoyed by every player in the club of interest and support material and moral And myself and that there is a difference in the levels of players involved in these events and the control of some players on most tournaments, the competitive behavior is linked to the performance of the player and at the same time to observe the performance of other players, referring Solomon to Anslow competition among the members of the group is that method that enables the individual To assess his or her performance with respect to the performance of the fellow who shares the same work.

Conclusion

Touselt to researchers there is a significant correlation between competitive behavior and futsal skills in question have taken out a player yen Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science for Girls/ University of Muthanna.

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

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

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