



Relationship of Motivation Features and the Degree of Self-Confidence Through the Competition to Accuracy of Defense and Faraway Scoring Follow-up in Basketball for the North Universities

Article Info

Received: April 12, 2014
Accepted: March 14, 2014
Published online: June 01, 2014

Veian Abdulkarim Saeed

Faculty of Physical Education University of Sulaimaniah
veian1969@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The aim of present study is to know the relationship of motivation features and the degree of self-confidence through the competition to accuracy of defense and faraway scoring follow-up in basketball for the North Universities. Descriptive research design method was used to collect data of current study, subjects of the study included 9 universities such as (Sulaimaniah, Arbeel, Dohuk, Koya, Mosel, Ceyhan, Soran, Inbar, and Tikrit) and researcher used questionnaire of motivation features, in addition to self-confidence questionnaire during competition. Data of the study were analyzed by using suitable statistical. Study concluded a significant relation between motivation features and defense follow-up for the subjects. Moreover, there was a significant relation between self-confidence and faraway scoring for the subjects but there was no significant relation between motivation features and faraway scoring, in addition to that there was no significant relation between self-confidence and defense follow-up for the subjects.

Key words: Motivation features, Competition, Accuracy of Defense, Scoring, Motivation.

1. Introduction

Advanced sport levels requirement needs from the athletes to use physical, skills, tactical, and psychological abilities so as to make the best possible performance. Recent years, methods of physical, skills, and tactical preparation have been approached one another largely, so they need for more attention to the psychological aspect. Sport superiority depends on how the players take advantage of the psychological abilities in a manner does not less take advantage of their physical abilities. Psychological abilities help individuals to mobilize their abilities and physical energies to achieve maximum performance and a better athlete performance.

Mohammad (1987) said that each activity of sport activities has special requirements in building an athlete, physical activity in total had distinctive characteristics, and in order to succeed in specific sports activity we have to secure certain features in the personality, the individual athlete who lacks the positive psychological features can't achieving the highest levels regardless of fish physical and technical abilities because these features directly affect the level of personality. The motivations as an internal engine which help to stimulate behavior of human and being in turn responsible for the continuity of his destination and identified. Mustafa (2009) showed that the motivations an engine resulted of a set off power which drives behavior whether internal or external forces.

Sport motivation is defined "Athlete willing to make the effort in order to achieve a particular goal". Through behavior motivation is working inconstant movement and change. Each desirable run desirable behavior has reasons usually be converted into the fabric fasteners known force that drive behavior to the movement and that would support or activate it and send the necessary energy in it. In addition, motivation is looking at the characteristics of the psychological as pacts the character which is the foundation for sports activity in order to develop this activity and to find practical solutions to the various problems (Hassan 1998).

The levels of motivation among athletes are influenced as a result of certain motives and this effect does not have the same growth but varies from athlete to another. Some of them respond better when hear the coach's instructions to them or inciting them to increase the effort, given reward shortchange locations of players in the game plan or assigning players specific responsibility, or punishment him or warn him...etc. are methods that can be used with athletes, so it's best to identify the character and nature of the player in order to choose the appropriate means of motivation to use it when needed without placing all members of the group under the same treatment (Mohammad., 1987).

The basketballs one of the competitive sport activities which characterized by variable motor performance that requires the ability to respond rapidly to the circumstances of the game, it also is characterized by the direct struggle between the two teams, in addition to that its rich in many of the attitudes and psychological pressures that are characterized in intensity and the speed of change which would affect the skills and tactical player performance and the non the outcome of the match. Therefore it is incumbent on the coaches early planning for the development of psychological skills and motivation attributes for the basketball player even enable them to win the competitions and prepare them physically, tactically, and technical. However, no study has investigated the relationship of motivation features and the degree of self-confidence through the competition to accuracy of defense and faraway scoring follow-up in basketball for the North Universities.

2. Methodology

2.1 Participants

Descriptive research design method was used to collect data of current study, subjects of the study included 9 universities such as (Sulaimaniah, Arbeel, Dohuk, Koya, Mosel, Ceyhan, Soran, Anbar, and Tikrit) and the number of matches for each university is clarified in table (1).

Table (1)
Shows the Universities that are participated in North region championship and number of matches and teams arraignment

N	Name of University	Number of Matches	Teams arraignment
1	Sulaimaniah	4	First
2	Arbeel	3	Fourth
3	Dohuk	3	Third
4	Koya	2	Ninth
5	Mosel	4	Second
6	Ceyhan	3	Fifth
7	Soran	3	Sixth
8	Anbar	2	Seventh
9	Tikrit	2	Eighth

Table (1) showed that total of matches in North region championship was around (26) match, Sulaimaniah team was the first and Tikrit team was the last.

2.2 Questionnaire

After reviewing the sources and reference son the subject of psychology measurement and evaluation, researcher determined the questionnaire which structured by (Ttko and Richard), it measures the features of motivation and consisting of 55 items which measure 11 features namely: motivation, aggression, determination, responsibility, leadership, self-confidence, Emotional Control, stiffness, training, conscience, and trust in others. In addition, researcher used a questionnaire of (Rubin Felli) which measures self-confidence during the matches and consisting of 16 questions, the questionnaire was translated by (Mohammad, 1987).

2.3 Tests

We filmed all the matches before the starting that were held on May 14, 2010 in the hall of the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Dohuk, all the matches were held at 2:00 afternoon. The researcher and assistant team distributed forms of motivation and self-confidence form in order to answer them before the matches.

2.4 Statistical analysis

Researcher used SPSS to analysis the data of present study and we used following statistics:

- Mean
- Standard deviation.
- Correlation coefficient.

3. Results and Discussion

Table (2) showed that the highest level of motivation was for the Dohuk team an average of 42.27 degrees, and the lowest level of motivation was for the Koya team an average of 35.92 degrees. The highest level of self-confidence was for the Sulaymaniyah team with an average of 70.00 degrees, and the lowest level of self-confidence was for the Koya team an average of 52.00 degrees. The highest the proportion of successful follow-up defensive for the Sulaymaniyah team reaching 157.00 a successful attempt, and was the lowest successful follow-up defensive for the team of Tikrit reaching 46.00 a successful attempt. A higher proportion of failed follow-up defense for Soran team reaching 105.00 failed attempts, and the lowest percentage of failed follow-up defense for the Tikrit team reaching 41.00 failed attempts.

The highest percentage of successful scoring from far was for Sulaymaniyah team reaching 79.00 successful attempts, and was the lowest successful scoring from far for Koya team reaching 14.00 successful attempts. The highest percentage failed scoring from far was for Sulaymaniyah team reaching 78.00 failed attempts, the lowest failed scoring from far was for Anbar team reaching 30.00 failed attempts. Table (3) showed the correlation between motivation and defense follow-up where the degree was (0.198) which is larger than tabulate degree and this mean a significant correlation between them.

The correlation between motivation and far scoring was (0.147) which is lower than tabulate degree and this mean no significant correlation between them. Table (4) showed the correlation between self-confidence and defense follow-up where the degree was (0.158) which is lower than tabulate degree and this mean no significant correlation between them. The correlation between self-confidence and far scoring was (0.199) which is larger than tabulate degree and this mean significant correlation between them.

Table (2)
Shows mean of motivation, self-confidence, defense fellow-up, and far scoring for universities in their matches

N	Name of University	Account of matches	Motivation	Self-confidence	Defense fellow-up		Far scoring	
					Successful	Failed	Successful	Failed
1	Sulaimaniah	4	40.63	70	157	84	79	78
2	Arbeel	3	39.98	62	72	60	36	53
3	Dohuk	3	42.27	65	97	103	26	40
4	Koya	2	35.92	52	56	55	14	31
5	Mosel	4	40.75	68	180	100	55	57
6	Ceyhan	3	39.23	56	76	57	39	34
7	Soran	3	36.57	58	82	105	22	44
8	Anbar	2	37.98	55	61	44	15	30
9	Tikrit	2	37.07	56	46	41	15	40

Table (3)
Shows correlation coefficient between motivation, defense fellow-up, and far scoring

N	Motivation		Correlation value		Significant
	Studied skills		Calculated	Tabulated	
1	defense fellow-up	Motivation	0.198	0.194	S
2	far scoring	Motivation	0.147	0.194	No S

Table (4)
shows correlation coefficient between self-confidence, defense fellow-up, and far scoring

N	self-confidence during competition		Correlation value		Significant
	Studied skills		Calculated	Tabulated	
1	defense fellow-up	self-confidence	0.157	0.194	S
2	far scoring	self-confidence	0.199	0.194	No S

The researcher attributes these results to the defensive follow-up which requires more determination and conscientious from the player through performing beside physical abilities such as body strength and muscle power in addition to the feature of length, however when player is performing skill of scoring, he will be surround with a lot of players (his colleagues and opponents) which requires speed reaction and good decision making in the fast implementation of the follow-up from the ball position and the status of the player himself and the extent of its proximity to the ball, so the player has to be had motivation during perform the skill of scoring. Furthermore, we find that the far scoring skill requires from the player self-confidence significantly and to make sure of his faith and his ability to achieve its level in the far scoring and make three points without losing retains the ball, the more excellence performance with more confidence increased confidence of feeling and thinking.

Osama (1995) showed that perseverance in the performance is one of the attributes of the player which characterized achievement motivation and an individual who is characterized as such features characterized desire to exercise training in non-violent and surrender when faced with difficulties. Shaalan &Tarek(2001) said that basketball player should be characterized self-confidence and motivation during competition because they are helping to improve his performance and characterize their movements streamline, strength, speed and concentration during the match and also make a lot of effort, perseverance and giving because of the different nature of basketball for the rest of the sport activities in competitions organize, the circumstances of the matches, the small size of the court, the number of players, the rules of the match and change the positions of play from win to the defeat during the match. Whereas Sedky (2004) made sure that self-confidence is one of importance skills in sport field because it is affected by performance of players and he said also that confidence of player in his abilities represent an important source of positive energy to achieve positive mental. Results of present study are agreement with each of Ibrahim (1985); Ahmad Ameen (1986); and Osama (1990) that playing in basketball need to specific motivation.

4. Conclusion

Study concluded a significant relation between motivation features and defense follow-up for the subjects. Moreover, there was a significant relation between self-confidence and faraway scoring for the subjects but there was no significant relation between motivation features and faraway scoring, in addition to that there was no significant relation between self-confidence and defense follow-up for the subjects.

References

- Ahmad A, (1986).Some distinctive features emotional centers of the various players in basketball, the first sports conference, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Jordan, 45-56.
- Hassan, E (1998). Psychology training and athletic competition, Dar Arab Thought, 12.
- Ibrahim A, (1985).Qualities and kinetic measurements and sensory features distinctive motivation for racers track and field, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys in Cairo, Helwan University, 85.
- Mohammad H, (1987). Psychology training and athletic competition, Dar ATF, 107.
- Mohammad H, (1987). Psychology training and athletic competition. Dar ATF, 21-185.
- Mustafa A., (2009). General psychology, Al- Afandy for printing, 9:9-24.
- Osama K, (1990).The motives of excellence in athletic activity, the Arab Thought Dar, Cairo, 78.
- Osama K, (1995). Psychology of Sport concepts – Applications, Cairo, Dar Arab Thought, 35.
- Sedky N, (2004). The relationship between the direction and confidence competitive sports as a theme and as a case with the football players, the scientific journal of Physical Education and Sports, Scientific Conference for Sport and principles Olympic and accumulations and challenges, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys in Cairo, Helwan University, 56-68.
- Shaaban I &Tarek B, (2001). Psychological factors contribute to the achievement of the athlete basketball players, theories and applications, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, University of Alexandria, 42: 85.