

Loss the Goal For Futsal Football Players

Researcher

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2022

Abstract : The football game for the halls requires the high speed to enable the team players to move to take the right place and open the gaps in the opponent's defense with a very high skill that allows them to control and control the ball and the ability to pass the running conditions of all kinds and score with extreme accuracy as it requires physical, skill, planning and mental capabilities And others, the importance of searching for the disclosure of a goal loss for football players by building a goal scale.

The research goals were: identifying the level of loss of the goal of the Futsal football players at Basra University. The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey style to reach the results of the study

The most important conclusions are that the level of goal loss is relatively high among the players of football teams at Basra University.

The most important recommendations: attention to mental health, increased hope, emotional balance, contentment, and belonging to the team and its goals.

1 - Definition of Research:

1-1 Introduction Research and importance:

Scientific and human sciences that influenced and contributed effectively to development, and recycling the wheel of progress in sports levels in general and the football game in particular, which is the first popular game in the world, has acquired the hearts with the pleasure that it provides .The football game for halls is one of the developments of modern football, it is a new style and is a pillar to develop this game, as it requires the high speed to enable the team players to move to take the right place and open the gaps in the opponent's defense while having a very high skill that allows them to control and control the ball And the ability to pass from the conditions of running of all kinds and scoring with extreme accuracy, as it requires formulas of education and training the quality of physical, skill, planning, mental, and others. (Osama Kamel: 2007).

The skill and plans of football for the halls is one of the components of sports training, and the higher the level of skill, the higher the plans of the player, and no player can act successfully in terms of performance of the plan when he loses the goal to achieve the achievement, and losing the goal for the player is a feeling of a huge emptiness as a result. Because of the lack of basic goals that give meaning to his sporting career and determine his directions and attract his activities, hence it can be said that the loss of the goal or the work he is pursuing is followed by the loss of the meaning of his life because the individual's work is the one who goes to the process of his life and through which he achieves himself and his desires (Richard Shakht: 1980). And "the individual's feeling of non-positive and effectiveness, his inability to take responsibility and decision-making (Shadi Mohamed: 2004) means the inability of the football player to control events and control his actions, actions and desires, and accompanied by the failure of performance in the match, he is unable to achieve goals and poet with permanent surrender and submission. Through the foregoing lies the importance of research by revealing the loss of the goal for football players, which will provide some knowledge that can be used with the emotional changes facing the player and his feeling of psychological disorder and impotence and how to deal with them and promote their self-confidence and self-confidence in their physical capabilities.

1-2 Research problem:

The football players for the halls may suffer from the loss of the goal, for their exposure to mental and health disorders such as tension, anxiety and dissatisfaction with work, and their sense of impotence when training or competition and the loss of the ability to direct their activity according to what they plan for it and they are infected as a result of frustration and lack of interest in the goals set and that a ball for a footstep for the halls. One of the difference is to be a high degree of harmony, cooperation and interaction between players. The essence of the individual deficit comes mainly from his expectation that he does not have the ability to control and exercise control, and this is due to the fact that the things that surround him are controlled by external conditions that are stronger than him and his will, and the game Futsal football requires the player to do the most physical skills and Planning and psychological, they feel different degrees of psychological states that usually affect the level of their performance and suffer from a state of disability, tension and psychological anxiety. The phenomenon of loss of goal is a state of psychological states that the player goes through due to its importance on the team and its money from the role of the players. Also, raising the morale of the players in order to raise the level of their skill, planning and psychological performance, confirm this value and the loss of the goal during competition may affect the player's performance to achieve the achievement, which called on the researcher to know the level of loss of the goal for football players.

1-3 Research Aims:

- 1- Building and applying the scale of the goal loss for the Futsal football players at the University of Basra.
- 2- Setting the standards and standard levels of the scale of the goal loss among the Futsal football players at the University of Basra.
- 3- Learn about the level of loss of the goal of the Futsal football players at the University of Basra.

1-4 Research fields:

1-4-1 Human field: Players of the Faculties of Basra Football for the academic year 2021-2022.

1-4-2 Time field: 1/10/2021 - 1/5/2022.

1-4-3 The spatial domain : Basra University Faculties stadiums .

Keywords: loss the goal , Futsal Football.

2-Research Approach and field procedures;

The Researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey style to suit it, the research problem and its goals, as it describes the features and characteristics of a society or a phenomenon (Fayez Jumaa & others: 2010)

2--1 Research Community and Sample:

The Research sample was chosen in the random way, and the sample was divided into

The sample building sample, the researcher distributed (195) for the scale for the players of football teams participating in the championships of the University of Basra University, and (190) were answered for the scale and neglected the rest of the forms, due to the failure to answer the scale paragraphs.

The application sample, and the researcher distributed (90) forms for the scale, and (90) are answered for the scale

The sample of the exploratory experience reached (20) players, and the table (1) shows the distribution of the research sample.

Table (1)

Research sample and distribution

Type of sample	No	number sample	excluded students
Building sample	195	190	5
Application sample	90	90	-
Exploration experience	20	20	-

2- 2 means of collecting information and data Personal interviews

Arab and foreign sources.

-International Information Network (Internet).

- The questionnaire

2-3 field research procedures:

2-3-1 The measurement procedures for the scale:

2-3-1-1 Preparing the initial formula for the scale

For the purpose of selecting paragraphs in building a measure that requires referring to the literature and sources related to the subject, as well as following the correct foundations in formulating these paragraphs, such as that the paragraph has one meaning and avoiding the negation of the negation, the researcher was able to formulate (40) paragraphs. (Khaled Ibrahim: 2014)

2-3-1-2 View the initial formula for the scale on the arbitrators

To ensure the validity of the scale, the researcher presented the initial formula to a group of experts and specialization, in the field of psychology, sports psychology, tests and measurement, and the researcher used the key squer test, to analyze the opinions of the experts statistically and in light of the opinions of experts, some paragraphs were deleted for their lack of validity, lost (26) paragraphs won the support of the majority of experts for their validity, and (14) paragraphs were excluded, as shown in Table (2).

Table (2)

The opinions of experts and the values of the Kay squer for the consent and non -corresponding to the vertebrae of the scale show

Paragraphs	agree	percentage	Non agree	percentage	Kay collected	sig
10 38 ,38 , 32 ,28	15	% 94	1	% 6	12 , 25	moral
17-15-12-11-9-7-6-5-3-2	14	% 88	2	% 12	9	moral
24-23-22-21-27-29-30-33-32-37	13	% 81	3	% 19	6.25	moral
1-8-4-20-39	11	% 71	5	% 29	2.57	non
13-14-19-25-26-34-35-36-40	10	% 63	6	% 37	1	non

Kay squer Table value = 3.84 - degree of freedom = 1 - Signal level = 0.05

2-3-2 Preparing the measurement instructions:

The instructions were specified and how to answer the vertebrae of the scale, and the instructions also included an example of how to answer the paragraphs of all the scale.

2-4- Exploratory Experience:

In order to ensure the clarity of the measurement instructions and the clarity of his paragraphs to the players, the researcher applied the scale, on a survey sample composed of (20) players from Basra University.

2-5 The main experience:

The researcher applied the scale, to the building sample (190) players in Basra University teams, Football, for the purpose of statistically analyzing the paragraphs, choosing the validity of them, and excluding the unbelievable ones, and the scale was applied to the building sample on 11/3/2021

2-5-1 Statistical paragraph analysis:

It is "the process that relates to the investigation of the statistical characteristics of the responses of the examiners on each of the paragraphs of the measurement tool" (Ajlal Muhammad: 2013), and the statistical analysis was conducted in two styles.

2-5-2 Calculate the scale of the vertebrae of the scale:

The scale was corrected and the total degree of collection of the grades obtained by the laboratory for each paragraph, and the arrangement of the total degrees obtained by the sample members in descending from the higher degree to the lesser degree, and also the total grades were divided into two groups so that each of them includes 27% of the number of grades represented One of them is the individuals who obtained the highest grades and represented the second individuals who obtained the lowest grades, and after the researcher formed two high and minimum groups, each of them (51) forms, Appendix (1) and for the purpose of calculating the distinction coefficient of each of the vertebrae of the scale and amounting to (26) paragraph (T-Test) of two independent by the statistical bag of social sciences (SPSS) The statistically functional value promised an indication of the discrimination of the vertebrae, and table (3) shows the results of the TB test for all paragraphs.

Table (3)

shows the calculated T value and its significance in calculating the discriminatory force

Paragraphs No	T collected	Paragraphs No	T collected	Paragraphs No	T collected	Paragraphs No	T collected
1	1.517*	8	5.277	15	10.230	22	7.767
2	8.131	9	6.967	16	8.921	23	8.921
3	8.155	10	5.217	17	6.837	24	3.171
4	8.176	11	1.618*	18	*1.176	25	6.694
5	5.223	12	7.267	19	7.693	26	5.227
6	*0.925	13	11.746	20	12.312		
7	8.241	14	4.989	21	4.951		

value of (T) Table at a degree of freedom (252) and the level of significance (0.05), which is 1.96)

(3) paragraphs have been rejected for their lack of statistical significance and paragraph are (6, 11, 18), out of a total of (26) paragraphs and to keep (23) paragraphs of the scale because it has a sign of discrimination.

2-5--3 internal consistency of a scale:

The Person correlation coefficient has used each class and the total degree of the scale for all members of the sample (190) players. (13) of the scale, and table (4) shows this.

Table (4)

shows the correlation coefficient between the paragraphs and the total degree of the scale of the goal loss among the players of the Futsal football teams (Internal consistency)

Paragraphs No	R	T Value/ R	Paragraphs No	R	T Value/ R	Paragraphs No	R	T Value/ R
1	0.315	6,16	9	0.365	7.939	17	0.580	14.41
2	0.416	9.265	10	0.365	7.939	18	0.574	11.47
3	0.385	8.44	11	0.236	4.917	19	0.293	6.206
4	0.258	5.407	12	0.285	5.46	20	0.323	6.91
5	0.438	8.57	13	0.091	*1.85	21	0.265	5.56
6	0.236	4.9175	14	0.480	9.61	22	0.304	6.46
7	0.349	7.54	15	0.215	3.90	23	0.217	4.50
8	0.416	9.265	16	0.236	4.917			

* Where the (T) Table value is at a degree of freedom (468) and the level of significance (0.5) is (1,96)

2-6 The scientific foundations of the scale:

2-6-1 Honesty:

The testimony of the test indicates "the validity of the test or the scale in measuring what was placed for him" (Muhammad Hassan & Muhammad Nasr al -Din: 2000).

1. Sincerity of content:

"The degree through which it includes the test and vocabulary that constitutes the subject of the subject of measurement and as much as it is important and the goal" (Ibrahim Ahmed: 2000), and this type of honesty, especially the apparent honesty, has been achieved when presenting the measurement to a group

of experts and specialists, to approve the validity of the venerable paragraphs and prove its fields and the extent of representation of the paragraphs for the fields that are measured.

2- Construction of construction:

Means "the degree of the test capacity to measure a characteristic or feature designed to measure it" (Musa Muhammad: 2013), and the researcher has achieved the sincerity of the building in the scale in two ways: First:-The two groups are the two parties This was achieved when the distinctive force of the measuring paragraphs was calculated, using the two -party methods and approved by it, to keep the paragraphs because they are of good and acceptable distinction, and that the ability of the paragraphs to distinguish is a sign of the construction of the construction.

Second:- The relationship of the degree of each paragraph to the entire degree of the measurement

It is another way that the researcher used to verify the sincerity of the hypothesis formation through the correlation of the degree of the degree of each paragraph to the entire degree of the measure.

2-6-2 Stability:

The stability of "the scale means the extent of accuracy, mastery, or consistency in which the apparent test or scale is measured for" (Sami Melhem: 2000), and stability has been calculated in two ways:

1- The midterm retail:

This method is one of the most common methods of stability, as it is applied for one time, and it is, and the researcher has adopted the construction sample forms of (190) players on the scale included (22) paragraph The connection between these two parts was the amount of the scale (0.636), and that this clarifies the stability for the half of the test, so (the Cyberman_ Brown factor) was used to find the stability coefficient for the test as a whole, so the stability of a scale became (0.776) and it is a good indication of stability.

2- -Alpha - Cronbach laboratories:

"This laboratory is used to ensure the validity of the scale, as it measures the extent of consistency and consistency in the answer to the interrogator on all the questions in the scale, and the extent of measuring each question for the understanding and demonstrates the lifting of the value of the correlation processor in the scale at the height of the degree of stability" (Sawsan Shaker: 2014) Alpha approved sample data The main and adult experience (470) players, as the statistical bag of social sciences (SPSS) was used, and the

value of the Alpha Cronbach coefficient was in the scale (0.786), which is a value higher than "acceptable stability coefficient (0.60) and above" (Fayez Jumaa & others : 2010).

2-7 Skewness sprain

To know the extent of the near and distance of the sample answers to the natural distribution, the researcher calculated the rating laboratories In a "Person" way in measuring the twisting from the following equation and table (5) it is built.

$$\text{coefficient} = 3 (M - R) / SD$$

Table (5) shows the mathematical medium, standard deviation, mediator, and sprain laboratories

Statistical transactions	mathematicalarithmetic	Standard deviation	mediator	Skewness
value	64.32	19.67	60.17	0.63

2-8 Standard levels of the scale:

The levels are standard criteria that represent the goal or purpose to be achieved in relation to any characteristic or characteristic of "the standard will indicate the position of the person for the group" (8, 160, 2014). The researcher chose to have (5) levels of the scale and divide (6) normative degrees on (5) levels, so that each level has appeared (1,2) units that correspond to (12) degrees of modified normative grades.

Table (6)

shows categories, standard levels and modified normative grades, as well as the percentage of each level for a scale

Categories	Levels	Standard Celsius	Standard Celsius corrected	No	present
92 - 110	Very high	3 1,81	68,1 - 80	8	4.21%
75 - 91	high	1,8 0,61	56,1 - 68	48	25.26%
58 - 74	medium	0,6 0,61-	44,1 - 56	82	43.15%
41 -57	Week	0,6- 1,81-	32,1 - 44	45	23.68%
22 -40	Very week	1,8- 3-	20 - 32	7	3.68%

2-9 The final application of the scale:

After completing all the measures design procedures, it became ready for the application of the scale consisting of (22) paragraphs, where the researcher applied the scale in its final form on the application sample of (90) players from the football teams participating in the Basra University championships.

2-10 Statistical Means:

The researcher used the SPSS statistical bag.

- Arithmetic mean
- standard deviation
- Kay squer
- Cyberman laboratories
- Alpha Cronbach laboratory
- Standard grades
- modified normative grades
- (t) to indicate the differences
- Training laboratories

3 - Presenting, analyzing and discussing results

3-1 Display the mathematical medium and the standard deviation of the target loss scale for the application sample:

Table (7)The mathematical medium shows the standard deviation of the scale of the goal loss

scale	mathematical medium	standard deviation	levels
Losses target	66.54	20.15	medium

Table (7) shows the arithmetic medium and the standard deviation after applying the scale, and we note that the sample has achieved an mathematical medium (66.54) and a standard deviation of (20.15) and after comparing this medium with the table of the levels we note that it is located at an average level.

3-1-1 Presentation, analysis and discussion of the scale results.

Table (8) shows the levels of losing goal among the players of football teams and the percentage

Categories	levels	No	percentage
92 - 110	Very high	1	%1.11
75 - 91	high	25	%27.77
58 - 74	medium	43	%47.77
41 -57	Week	18	%20
22 -40	Very week	3	%3.33

It is clear from Table (8), which represents the levels of the scale after the researcher applied the scale to the players of football teams at the University of Basra, the researcher got several levels as the level is very high ranging from (110-92), and a high level between (91-75) And an average level between (74-58) and a weak level between (57-41) and a very weak level between (40-22), as it shows the percentage of the levels of the scale, as the players who reached a very high level were (1) and a percentage (1.11%), and those who occurred at the high level were (25) and a percentage (27.77%), while those who got an average level were (43) and a percentage (47.77%), and those who got a weak level were (18) and a percentage (20%), and those who got a very weak level were (3) and a percentage of (3.33%) of the total. The researcher believes that the presence of some players in the two levels (very high and high) in the scale of losing the goal among the players of football teams at the University of Basra, caused by the players' feeling of impotence because of that there is no new that he seeks to achieve, which kept them away from knowing the goal of this life understanding. They live and nothing that arouses their interest, even though things are going for their team, “The one who exercises towards a specific goal will have an incentive in his work and that the work without a goal is a sterile and boring work” (Nizar Al -Talib & Kamel Lewis: 2000), whether their team succeeds By winning the match or failing, the matter, either, may cause them a bit of lack of adherence to the goal and follow -up to its achievement, when the individual is committed to some procedures, the goal is adopted, and they may not find in training any goal, they prefer the void of work and adhere to the goals. Feeling of security as a result of not specifying the goal "(Ajlab Muhammad: 2003), so he feels bored and despair. The researcher attributes the reason for the players (average) in the scale of losing the goal among the players of football teams at the University of Basra,

because some players feel some times when they face situations such as adherence to the goal that require a decision and a nation, and as soon as it is applied, it can be activated. The goals, which affects behavior outside the conscious perception of the individual, and will lead to a sense of anxiety and discomfort, because their perception of the future in ambiguity in ways that facilitate or prevent future events, and therefore some find that it does not make sense for people to seek and like them in life, because he sees that life is It has no meaning, and that it is going according to an unreasonable logic and then feels that his life is futile absurdity, so he restricts his realism, and feels indifference and emotional void "(Ibrahim Abd: 2000). The researcher sees the reason for the players to get the two levels (very weak and weak) the scale of losing the goal among the players of football teams at the University of Basra, due to their feeling of controlling their psychological tension despite the situations they go through full of failure, but they are trying to find meaning (Iman Muhammad: 2013), because of their vision of goals in a clear and specific way and their lack of surrender to frustration, it is necessary to have goals in this life, so their knowledge of the goal helps them to face difficulties, that life that "goes without goal or goal, the individual will lose the goal of his existence and his work And from the meaning of continuity in life, and this follows the disturbance of the behavior of the individual and his lifestyle, which leads to confusion in life without guidance and the path of the path "(Sana Hamid: 2004).

4- Conclusions and recommendations:

4-1 Conclusions:

At the end of the research, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

- 1- Futsal football team players at Basra University signed an average level in the scale of loss.
- 2- The level of loss of goal is relatively high among the players of football teams at Basra University.
- 3- The research sample was distributed over five levels of the scale of the scale of the target loss for the players of the Futsal football teams at the University of Basra.

4-2 Recommendations:

- 1- That the players work to increase the hope and emotional balance of the desire for satisfaction and satisfaction, and that they are part of the training process and belonging to the team and its goals.
- 2- The necessity of the employees of sports activities at the university at the level of mental health among their players, the treatment of frustration, anxiety, fear, boredom, promoting hope and psychological comfort with reassurance and safety, and providing assistance to achieve better sports levels.

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Appendix (1)

The scale of the goal loss in the players of the Futsal football teams At Basra University

No	Paragraphs	always	often	Sometimes	rarely	ever
1	There is nothing new I am seeking to achieve					
2	I live without knowing the goal of this life					
3	I have no goal after I finish studying					
4	The best vacuum for work because I do not find any goal					
5	Nothing arouses my interest, even though things are going for me					
6	My goals are clear and specific					
7	It is necessary to have goals in this life					
8	Life always looks monotheism					
9	My knowledge of the goal helps me to face difficulties					
10	I feel my future is mysterious					
11	I think it does not make sense for people to seek and like them in life					
12	I am unable to find a way to go distress from me					
13	I feel that death is better than life					
14	Whether it succeeded or failed, it is the matter for me.					
15	The phrases used in our lives no longer have meaning					
16	Although my life is full of failure, I am trying to find meaning to it					
17	I always feel miserable					
18	I feel that life is unnecessary					
19	I often think about the situations in which I was insulted					
20	My interest in myself did not make me infringe on the rights of others					
21	The phrases used in our lives no longer have meaning					
22	It is necessary to have goals in this life					