



ORIGINAL ARTICLES. SPORT

Building a measure of sports tolerance for youth football players

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Abstract

Purpose: to build measure sports tolerance for football players in sports academies. The current research aimed to promote a technique for measuring the characteristic of tolerance in athletes utilizing the triple grade ladder model.

Material and Methods: The researcher employed a descriptive system to describe the phenomena through gathering, categorizing, processing, and analyzing facts and data to draw conclusions and reach conclusions. Community sample for research purposes: Football school players from Iraq's Kurdistan area were included in the research community. The sample for the research will consist of (251) players from football academies (Koya, Zakho, Erbil, Soleimania, Soran, and Taqtaq), with the sample purposely chosen for the 2020-2021 academic year with the player's ages ranging from (12-16) years.

Results: The final scale of (27) paragraphs may be according to a triple estimate (3-2-1) ranging from the upper total score (81), and the lowest score (27) and the degree of neutrality (54) and all paragraphs were in a positive direction. The scale is characterized by an unmet generality and high stability that can be relied upon to measure and recognize the level of tolerance among players in the region.

Conclusion: According to the study's summary, the researchers discovered that the scale has an unmet universality and high stability, making it acceptable for measuring and evaluating the level of tolerance among youth football players.

Keywords: Tolerance, scale building, football academies, football players



Анотація

Халед Х. Абдулла, Карзан К. Хошнау, Хева М. Набі, Юрій Мороз. Формування міри спортивної толерантності для юнаків-футболістів

Мета: формувати міру спортивної толерантності футболістів у спортивних академіях. Нинішнє дослідження спрямоване на просування методики вимірювання характеристики толерантності у спортсменів, що використовують модель потрійної сходинки.

Матеріал і методи: дослідник використав описову систему для опису явищ шляхом збору, категоризації, обробки та аналізу фактів і даних, щоб зробити висновки та зробити висновки. Вибірка спільноти для дослідницьких цілей: до дослідницької спільноти були включені гравці футбольної школи з району Курдистану Іраку. Вибірка для дослідження складатиметься з (251) гравця з футбольних академій (Коя, Захо, Ербіль, Сулейманія, Соран і Тактак), причому вибірка спеціально відібрана для 2020-2021 навчального року з віком гравця від (12 -16) років.

Результати. Підсумкова шкала з (27) параграфів може бути відповідно до потрійної оцінки (3-2-1), починаючи від верхнього загального балу (81), найнижчого (27) і ступеня нейтральності (54) і всі параграфи були в позитивному напрямку. Шкала характеризується незадоволеною загальністю та високою стабільністю, на яку можна покладатися, щоб виміряти та розпізнати рівень толерантності серед гравців у регіоні.

Висновок: згідно з підсумками дослідження, дослідники виявили, що шкала має незадовільну універсальність і високу стабільність, що робить її прийнятною для вимірювання та оцінки рівня толерантності серед юнацьких футболістів.

Ключові слова: толерантність, нарощування масштабів, футбольні академії, футболісти

Аннотация

Халед Х. Абдулла, Карзан К. Хошнау, Хева М. Наби, Юрий Мороз. Формирование показателя спортивной толерантности юных футболистов

Цель: формирование мер спортивной толерантности у футболистов в спортивных академиях. Текущее исследование направлено на продвижение метода измерения характеристик толерантности у спортсменов с использованием модели лестницы с тремя уровнями.

Материал и методы. Исследователь использовал описательную систему для описания явлений путем сбора, классификации, обработки и анализа фактов и данных, чтобы делать выводы и делать выводы. Образец сообщества для исследовательских целей: игроки футбольной школы из иракского Курдистана были включены в исследовательское сообщество. Выборка для исследования будет состоять из (251) игроков из футбольных академий (Коя, Захо, Эрбиль, Сулейманья, Соран и Тактак), причем выборка специально выбрана на 2020-2021 учебный год с возрастом игроков от (12 -16 лет).

Результаты: Итоговая шкала из (27) абзацев может быть по тройной оценке (3-2-1) в пределах от верхней общей оценки (81), самой низкой оценки (27) и степени нейтральности (54) и все абзацы были в положительном направлении. Шкала характеризуется неудовлетворенной общностью и высокой стабильностью, на которую можно положиться при измерении и признании уровня толерантности среди игроков в регионе.

Вывод: согласно резюме исследования, исследователи обнаружили, что шкала обладает неудовлетворенной универсальностью и высокой стабильностью, что делает ее приемлемой для измерения и оценки уровня толерантности среди юных футболистов.

Ключевые слова: толерантность, масштабное строительство, футбольные академии, футболисты



Introduction

One of sports psychology's objectives is to instill the highest human concepts and values within stadiums and sports teams. This is accomplished by identifying these values in our players' personalities and raising them appropriately through studied curricula and scientific steps implemented by educators and coaches in the field of sports [1]. When conflicts erupt as a result of the parties to the sports, dispute that occurs within sports stadiums refusing to make any concessions, no party or mediation or arbitration is accepted because the solution is tolerance, their views remain unchanged, and at the same time the parties' desire to achieve several common interests that cannot be upright in the circumstances of their conflict [2]. The role of sport and its various activities and scope in fostering a climate of tolerance, where teams of various religions and ideologies interact on the sports field while adhering to neutral rules of play unrelated to these beliefs, where the sports individual becomes accustomed to meeting children of various religious or political beliefs, and were the first thing taught to the sports individual is the importance of humility in achieving victory and accepting defeat [3].

However, the honest play and high-level athletic performance win on the field, where the victory of his team correlates to the triumph of his values and goals [4]. Nonetheless, on the field, where human values serve as a common denominator for sports groups or competing teams, easy play and higher athletic performance dominate [5]. Individuals participating in sports activities in their homes, such as boxing and wrestling, where the rules of play frequently require specific manners, such as greeting the opposing sports individual as well as greeting the head of the sport's referees, prevail over tolerance, as this fosters an atmosphere of fraternity and tolerance and alleviates tension before the meeting [6, 7]. We commonly note that above the elevated level of greeting, the act of welcoming the opponent progresses to embrace or to kiss as a statement of thanks for the opponent's performance. Whoever violates these standards is accused of bigotry and a lack of sportsmanship, and some laws may impose varying degrees of penalty [8].

There are also numerous social and educational reservations to be made in the contexts of sports competition, as the trend toward less emphasis on winning sports competitions was a critical factor in the emergence of the concept of sport for all, in which people of all ages, abilities, and inclinations exercise for fitness, health, and recreation, and in which competition continues to play a critical role in general.

As a result, competition is vital and vital in sports and physical events [9, 10].

Football is the most widely played sport on the planet. However, it is characterized by direct friction between players, emphasizing the importance of the character of tolerance among players. As a result, when players come to teach and practice football, they must first learn tolerance to develop a tolerant personality when joining a club [11].

The research aims to build a measure of sports tolerance for football players in sports academies. The significance of this study is that it examines the role of football academies in establishing moral principles and high values among players. Furthermore, it contributes scientifically to sports by promoting the importance of tolerance among football players and various sports events and by identifying the degree of tolerance among football school players, which may prompt coaches working in football Academis to racialize their players. To examine how football academies foster moral values, an athlete may pick up behaviours and personal characteristics simply by observing the trainers around him without positive or negative reinforcement. The study discovered several weaknesses and gaps in player social relations and the detrimental effect on players dealing with certain behaviours, conceptions, traditions, and practices. Sports personas are established due to an athlete's constant and tolerant performance and reputation.

Theoretical studies

Tolerance is one of the good women who have shaped humanity's history and brought it greater peace in this challenging world since, like other people, she is the product of several cognitive accumulations. And allow God to exert considerable pressure on the brain's commands. This is why I am a slave. Tolerance is a necessary step toward restoring broken relationships and mutual trust, as well as toward resolving numerous inter-personal conflicts, and toward preventing the occurrence of future conflicts, as well as the event of faith cooperation and belonging that prepares all. It is critical to have healthy social relationships since they enhance the quality of life and contentment while also supporting the reasons for enjoyment [12]. Scientists appeared to be particularly interested in the so-called positive mentality 20 years ago, and scientific study is centred on factors that contribute to happiness [13]. tolerance is one of the most admirable humanities. The necessary foundations for touching and understanding others, such as principles, laws, problem-solving, and concepts, are integral to human knowledge and are a goal of education at all levels [14].



Material and methods

Search procedures

Methodology

The researcher employed a descriptive system to describe the phenomena through gathering, categorizing, processing, and analyzing facts and data to draw conclusions and reach conclusions.

Population and Sampling

Community sample for research purposes: Football school players from Iraq's Kurdistan area were included in the research community. The sample for the research will consist of (251) players from football academies (Koya, Zakho, Erbil, Soleimania, Soran, and Taqtaq), with the sample purposely chosen for the 2020-2021 academic year with the players' ages ranging from (12-16) years. That is seen in Table 1. Table (1) shows the research community and the total number of samples Steps to build a measure of sports tolerance.

Table 1

Table representing the research community

No.	Football academy	Players
1	Koya football academy	30
2	Zakho football academy	37
3	Erbil football academy	50
4	Sulaimania football academy	58
5	Soran football academy	40
6	Taqtaq football academy	36
Total:		251

Table 2

The ultimate measure of poisoning for athletes (an Examl)

No.	Ferries	Agree	Agree in part	Disagree
1	I am tolerant of my colleague's opinions.	+		
2	I respect the freedom of the players and do not assault them		+	
3	I am tolerant of new scientific opinions.		+	
4	I tolerate the prevailing opinion and disagree with my opinions	+		
5	I respect the opinions of colleagues who disagree with me		+	
6	a discussion to solidify my opinions		+	
7	I don't care who disagrees with me			+
8	I welcome the opinions of colleagues in the discussion even if you disagree with them	+		
9	of opinion don't spoil the friendship.		+	
10	I have colleagues who disagree with me		+	
11	I am tolerant of those who oppose the opinion			+
12	I think my potential is nothing but favors among my colleagues	+		
13	I don't care about other criticisms		+	
14	I'm not the colleagues who oppose me.		+	



15	It is suitable to forgive colleagues who are opposed to my opinion			+
16	I don't think my colleagues hate me	+		
17	I am slowing the direction of others		+	
18	Dialogue is the best way to understand			+
19	Dialogue is the best way to understand		+	
20	I fault the wrong colleagues with charity	+		
21	I tend to authenticate all different opinions		+	
22	I forgive those who have offended or wronged me			+
23	I sympathize with those who are below my level	+		
24	Players should be assessed according to their level		+	
25	I think female players don't live up to the boy players		+	
26	I support colleagues close to me anyway			+
27	I think women are qualified to exercise		+	

After consulting references to specialist water in Riyadh's educational institutions, the researcher followed the scale's definition without stating the dimensions and measurements of (24) words and included the measure on the balance of the trio's assessment (I agree), (I agree in a part) and (disagree) I concur. As a result, the following grades have been assigned (3-2-1).

Reconnaissance experiment

The researcher conducted the survey experiment on a sample of the ten players of the Academy (Hiwa) and that in (10-10-2020) and after the completion of the answers checked by the researcher to make sure the followers of the 10-year-old and make sure the paragraphs of the scale all answered, and two weeks later i.e. the date (15/1/2019) the researcher re-applied the reconnaissance. The same sample of the research showed through the results that the paragraphs were clear and clear and did not need to be adjusted and that the average time taken to answer the scale (25) minutes is approximate.

Statistical Analysis

Data was entered in the SPSS software, and the results were analyzed using R-value P- value and T-test.

Scientific transactions of the scale

Believe the scale

1. The validity of the content means the extent of representation and the association of the terms of the scale with the aspect that you measure. This was done by relying on scientific references to achieve the logical, constructive honesty of the content phrases of the scale.
2. The arbitrators believed: the scale was presented to a group of specialists in sports psychology, and their number was (5) specialists, and all agreed on the phrases and the measure measures tolerance among athletes
3. The excellence of honesty was applied to (251) players from football schools (Koya, Zakho, Erbil, Soleimania, Soran, Taqtaq) in Kurdistan province. After collecting forms and correcting them, the grades were entered, and the researcher arranged the data in An upward order from the lowest to the highest degree. Then the adoption of a percentage (27%) of the forms with the lowest grades and named the lower group and (27%) of the forms with the highest grades and named the upper group and after analyzing the results And extracting the discriminatory power of paragraphs to accept acceptable paragraphs and keeping out the weak paragraphs and all the



paragraphs were accepted as described in table 2.

Scale stability

To achieve the scale's stability, the researcher extracted the scale's stability using the Alpha Cronbach factor of the scale and the alpha coefficient (0.75), which is acceptable.

Results

It appeared that all portions of the scale were functional based on table 3, which was created by

extracting the value (t) for each paragraph of the scale and relying on the probability value at the indication level (0.05). The final scale of (27) paragraphs with different terms, may be according to a triple estimate (3-2-1 with agree- Agree in part -disagree-) ranging from the highest total score (81), to the lowest total score (27) and the degree of neutrality (54) and all paragraphs were in a positive orientation, as indicated by the prior. As a result of the scale's broad universality as well as its high stability, it can be relied upon to assess and recognize the level of tolerance among players in the region.

Table 3

The factor of excellence of the scale paragraphs

No.	T-test	p-value	Sig.	No.	T-test	p-value	Sig.	No.	T-test	p-value	Sig.
1	2.110	0.002	Sig.	10	19.66	0.00	Sig	19	21.447	0.00	Sig
2	4.90	0.00	Sig	11	21.34	0.00	Sig	20	20.792	0.00	Sig
3	21.99	0.00	Sig	12	18.44	0.00	Sig	21	17.826	0.00	Sig
4	13.81	0.00	Sig	13	9.161	0.00	Sig	22	9.976	0.00	Sig
5	21.63	0.00	Sig	14	7.05	0.00	Sig	23	14.805	0.00	Sig
6	7.84	0.00	Sig	15	10.43	0.00	Sig	24	9.062	0.00	Sig
7	7.73	0.00	Sig	16	6.556	0.00	Sig	25	7.340	0.00	Sig
8	18.06	0.00	Sig	17	18.929	0.00	Sig	26	17.459	0.00	Sig
9	2.110	0.00	Sig	18	18.419	0.00	Sig	27	7.406	0.00	Sig

Table (4) shows that all paragraphs and scales are statistically significant for participants in youth athletics after extracting the value of the correlation (t) between a paragraph and a scale for each section of the scale and based on the probability value at the indication level (0.05), it appears that all paragraphs and terms from the scales are statistically significant

for the youth football players .Since the scale does not contain axes, the internal consistency has been extracted, i.e. the strength of the relation between the paragraph and the scale, urging the person link coefficient to separate the link relationship, which is mentioned in the table 4.

Table 4

The correlation factor between paragraphs and scale

No.	R-value	p-value	Sig.	No.	R-value	p-value	Sig.	No.	R-value	p-value	Sig.
1	0.372	0.00	Sig.	10	0.483	0.00	Sig	19	0.298	0.00	Sig



2	0.249	0.00	Sig	11	0.196	0.00	Sig	20	0.359	0.00	Sig
3	0.398	0.00	Sig	12	0.311	0.00	Sig	21	0.353	0.00	Sig
4	0.207	0.00	Sig	13	0.367	0.00	Sig	22	0.256	0.00	Sig
5	0.338	0.00	Sig	14	0.282	0.00	Sig	23	0.292	0.00	Sig
6	0.150	0.01	Sig	15	0.483	0.00	Sig	24	0.275	0.00	Sig
7	0.339	0.00	Sig	16	0.182	0.00	Sig	25	0.249	0.00	Sig
8	0.267	0.00	Sig	17	0.430	0.00	Sig	26	0.230	0.00	Sig
9	0.341	0.00	Sig	18	0.327	0.00	Sig	27	0.448	0.00	Sig

Discussion

Contact athletes had a longer pain tolerance period than non-contact athletes. Athletes were more willing to compete while injured, potentially aggravating their injuries. Findings show the function of physical contact in desensitizing athletes to pain and highlight the need for extra injury recovery time education and management [15].

According to the findings of this study, playing four consecutive matches with 24 hours of rest in between has no effect on IML or sRPE. Indeed, the accumulated load and low variability of the competitive congested match schedule did not result in changes in stress tolerance and sC responses across the matches; furthermore, the current findings suggest that this type of competition may cause a decrease in youth players' jumping performance after the fourth match [16]. Those who cease participation in contact sports become less pain tolerant of experimental pain, possibly a result of catastrophizing. The results suggest that athletes who commit to contact sports find pain less bothersome over time, possibly as a result of experience and learning to cope with pain. Athletes who continue to participate in contact sports have a higher pain tolerance, report less bothersomeness and have higher direct coping than those who drop out. In addition, tolerance to ischaemic pain increased over the season for participating athletes [17].

Historically, coaching was seen as a means for coaches to influence athletes' performance and well-being. The strength of the coach-athlete relationship is an important factor in coaching success. Despite the importance of the coach-athlete connection, little research has been done on its origins. This study

sought to establish the mediating function of coaches' interpersonal activities in the relationship between forgiveness and perceived relationship quality. We used structural equation modeling to analyze data from 270 Iranian coaches. They found that forgiveness predicted coaches' reported relationship quality with their athletes, and that interpersonal behaviors moderated this relationship quality [18] [19]

However, Internal consistency was found on both the Preference and Tolerance scales [alpha coefficients of 0.89 and 0.86, respectively), with all items contributing positively. The model fit was reasonable, according to a confirmatory factor analysis. The frequency of engagement in severe exercise and the total leisure-time activity score were both related to Preference and Tolerance. The PRETIE-Q looks to be a structurally sound and internally consistent measure with a wide range of potential applications in exercise research [20).

Conclusions

According to the study's summary, the researchers discovered that the scale has an unmet universality and a high level of stability, which makes it suitable for measuring and evaluating tolerance levels among youth football players. Finally, we may use these scales to determine a player's tolerance for similar conditions and fields.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.



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