

Moral Stimulation and its Relationship to the Level of Skillful Performance of Female Junior Volleyball

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Introduction and research problem

One of the foundations of developing youth skills and technical preparation programs is that the content of the program is compatible with the characteristics of the junior growth stage in terms of the degree of growth of the vital, physiological and organic systems of the body, as well as the central nervous system, as well as the cognitive, mental and mental development of the players in addition to the psychological characteristics, the most important of which is the stage of adolescence and the methods it requires. Especially for dealing and what is characterized by the emerging love of self-affirmation.

In the early stages of preparing young people, their preparation requires a comprehensive preparation so that it works to develop physical and skill abilities as well as psychological skills in order to benefit from the application of these skills in the competitive field, and not to overlook them so as not to impede the achievement of achievement at the high level (2: 213)

And sports psychology is one of the important sciences that study individual behaviors during sport and it has become, at the present time, not limited to merely applying the principles, laws, theories and models of other psychology, but it has its

investigations, topics, models and objectives that are consistent with its characteristics and nature, and important and clear developments have occurred in the field of topics dealt with. Psychology with study, research and application (11: 21)

Where "Muhammad Hassan Allawi" (2002 AD) refers to the necessity of preparing the player psychologically in terms of self-reliance and enduring competition pressures and avoiding feelings of anxiety that may affect his level so that the best results can be achieved (12: 41)

And that psychological preparation occupies an important role in the system of comprehensive preparation for players, and the interest in developing and developing their psychological characteristics has increased, because when the physical, skill and planning abilities are equal, the psychological factor is the decisive factor in winning the matches (10:16) (13: 153)

One of the factors that increase the morale of the individual is his feeling that he himself is acceptable among those with them, and that he has succeeded in forming positive relationships and friendly friendships between him and them, as such relationships make the atmosphere connected and desirable, so he accepts

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his life and his relationships with a high spirit and great concern (1: 16)

From here the researcher began to sense the problem, and through the researcher's work in the junior technical apparatus and observing volleyball matches for young women, the researcher found that the psychological aspect was marginalized during training and competitions, and the greatest concern was in favor of the physical, skill and planning aspect despite the importance of the psychological aspect as well as the low level of performance in competitions, which prompted the researcher to Addressing one of the problems related to the psychological aspect, which is moral stimulation and its relationship to the skill level of female volleyball girls.

Purpose of the study

- 1- Knowing the level of moral stimulation for female volleyball girls.
- 2- Identifying the skill level of female volleyball players.
- 3- Identify the relationship between moral stimulation and the skillful performance of female volleyball girls.

Study questions:

- 1- What is the level of moral stimulation for female volleyball girls?
- 2- What is the skill level of female volleyball players?
- 3- What is the relationship between moral motivation and the skillful performance of female volleyball girls?

Terminology of study- :

Moral motivation: It is the maximum psychological readiness that an athlete enjoys in order to achieve the best level of performance

Procedural definition

Research plan and procedures

First: Research methodology: The researcher used the survey method, due to its relevance to the nature of this study.

Second: Society and Research

Sample: The study sample consists of young football players born (1991 AD) in Assiut governorate for the 2009/2010 sports season and their number is (120) players by (20) players for each of the following clubs (Dairout Sports Club - Al Badari Sports Club) - Muslim Youth Sports Club- Cement Sports Club - Petroleum Sports Club - Nasser Youth Center in Walidiyeh)

Fourth: Data collection tools:

The researcher reached the data for this research through:

- 1- Reference survey.
- 2- Personal interview.
- 3- The morale measure (prepared by the researcher).

Steps to build a measure of morale among juniors' volleyball:

1- Determining the objective of the scale:

It is access to a scientific tool codified with a high degree of honesty and reliability used to measure the level of morale I have.

2- Determine the default dimensions of the scale:

Table No (1)
The main dimensions of the scale before presentation to the judges

S	Dimensions	S	Dimensions
1	Self-esteem	6	Physical stimulus
2	Economic level	7	Team cohesion
3	Social trait	8	The personality of the athlete
4	Ambitious level	9	Efficiency of the training trainer
5	The relationship of the coach to the player		

Table No (2)
Referees' opinions on the dimensions of the morale scale (n = 10)

S	Dimensions	Agree	Not agree	%
١	Self-esteem	10	—	١٠٠%
٢	Economic level	7	3	70%
٣	Social trait	8	2	80%
٤	Ambitious level	10	—	١٠٠%
٥	The relationship of the coach to the player	9	1	90%
٦	Physical stimulus	7	3	70%
٧	Team cohesion	9	1	90%
٨	The personality of the athlete	7	3	70%
٩	Efficiency of the training trainer	8	2	80%

From Table (2), it is clear that:

The proposed dimensions of the morale scale at (self-esteem - level of ambition - coach-player relationship - coach training efficiency - social trait - team cohesion), which won the approval of 80% or more of the opinions of the judges

3- Determine the relative importance of the scale dimensions:

Then the researcher made an opinion poll form to determine the relative importance of the dimensions approved by the arbitrators and presented it to (10) of the referees specialized in the

field of sports psychology and volleyball training, for the purpose of the following:

-Determine the relative importance of each of the six proposed dimensions by giving a percentage for each dimension separately, so that the sum of the percentage of all dimensions equals 100 degrees. As shown in Table (3), the researcher calculated the relative importance of each dimension in light of the scores obtained from the experts by multiplying the total scores by 100 divided by the number of experts.

Table No (3)
The arrangement of the proposed dimensions according to their relative importance

S	Dimemsiions	Relative importance
١	Self-esteem	24%
٢	Ambitious level	20.7%
٣	Efficiency of the training trainer	19.6%
٤	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	15%
٥	Team cohesion	12.3%
٦	Social trait	8.4%
Total		100%

4- Preparing scale phrases:

Table (4)
Distribute scale phrases on the dimensions arranged according to the relative importance of each axis

S	Arrangement of axes	Relative importance	The number of phrases for the axis
١	Self-esteem	24%	36
٢	Ambitious level	20.7%	33
٣	Efficiency of the training trainer	19.6%	25
٤	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	15%	24
٥	Team cohesion	12.3%	20
٦	Social trait	8.4%	14
Total		100%	152

Table No (5)
Opinions of the peer reviewers on the proposed phrases for building the scale n= (10)

Self-esteem		Ambitious level		Efficiency of the training trainer		The coach's relationship with the emerging player		Team cohesion		Social trait	
Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions
1	80	6	100	11	100	16	90	21	90	26	90
2	80	7	100	12	90	17	90	22	100	27	90
3	50 •	8	100	13	100	18	90	23	100	28	80
4	80	9	100	14	100	19	100	24	80	29	90
5	90	10	100	15	90	20	100	25	80	30	90
31	100	36	90	41	90	46	90	51	100	56	80
32	100	37	100	42	100	47	90	52	80	57	60•
33	100	38	100	43	100	48	100	53	80	58	80
34	100	39	90	44	100	49	100	54	60•	59	90

Follow Table No (5)

Opinions of the peer reviewers on the proposed phrases for building the scale n= (10)

Self-esteem		Ambitious level		Efficiency of the training trainer		The coach's relationship with the emerging player		Team cohesion		Social trait	
Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions	Sentence number	Expert opinions
35	90	40	50•	45	100	50	100	55	100	60	100
61	90	66	100	71	100	76	100	81	100	86	90
62	90	76	100	72	100	77	100	82	90	87	90
63	100	68	100	73	90	78	100	83	90	146	60•
64	90	69	100	74	100	79	100	84	90	147	80
65	80	70	100	75	100	80	90	85	90		
88	100	93	100	98	100	103	100	108	90		
89	90	94	80	99	100	104	100	109	90		
90	100	95	100	100	100	105	50•	110	90		
91	100	96	100	101	100	106	100	141	60•		
92	100	97	80	102	100	107	80	142	100		
111	100	116	60•	121	90	125	100				
112	90	117	90	122	60•	126	100				
113	100	118	90	123	90	149	80				
114	90	119	100	124	100	150	40•				
115	100	120	90	143	100						
127	90	132	90	144	90						
128	100	133	100								
129	90	134	90								
130	90	135	90								
131	100	136	100								
137	100	145	60•								
138	100	148	100								
139	100										
140	90										
151	40•										
152	100										

•Shows the numbers of excluded phrases

Scientific transactions of scale

First: Calculating the validity of the scale:

The validity of the arbitrators:

Table (6)

The opinions of the arbitrators of the adequacy of the scale N=10

Number of arbitrators	Fair enough 5	To some extent 3	Not enough 1
10	8	2	-
Total	40	6	
%	46/ 50= 92%		

Internal consistency validity:

-Finding the correlation between the degree of each axis and the total degree of the scale:

This step involved calculating the correlation coefficients between the degree of each axis of the six axis of

the scale separately and the total score of the scale:

Table No (7) shows the degree of the values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each of the six axes of the scale and the total degree of the scale.

Table No (7)
Correlation coefficients between the scores of the axes and the total score of the scale

S	Axis	The number of phrases	Correlation coefficients
1	Self-esteem	34	0.954**
2	Ambitious level	30	0.945**
3	Efficiency of the training trainer	24	0.922**
4	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	22	0.972**
5	Team cohesion	18	0.887**
6	Social trait	12	0.950**

Table No (7) shows the values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each of the six axes and the total degree of the scale, which ranges from 0.887 to 0.972, all of which are statistically significant at the level of 0.05

By the end of this step, the results of the statistical treatments have resulted in verification of the validity of the

internal structure of the scale represented by 133 **statements falling under six main axes:**

Second - Stability of Scale:

The researcher relied on finding the reliability of the scale on the following:

- 1- Re-apply the Test Re Test
- 2- Alpha Cronback coefficient
- 3- Half-tone segmentation.

Re-apply the scale:

Table (8)
Correlation coefficient between the first and second implementation of the Morale Scale N=24

S	Dimensions	1th app		2ed app		Correlation coefficients
		M	E	M	E	
١	Self-esteem	3.481	0.535	3.462	0.586	0.919
٢	Ambitious level	3.658	0.434	3.566	0.587	0.771
٣	Efficiency of the training trainer	3.736	0.572	3.649	0.689	0.788
٤	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	3.659	0.687	3.625	0.784	0.950
٥	Team cohesion	3.657	0.620	3.564	0.628	0.856
٦	Social trait	3.687	0.576	3.750	0.565	0.928

The tabular (t) value (0.41) at the level of significance (0.01).

It is clear from Table (8) that:

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the first and second applications of the scale, as the computed tabular (t) value is greater than the tabular (t) value, which indicates the stability of the scale.

-It is also clear from the previous table that the significance of the correlation coefficient for the scale dimensions is high, as it ranged between (0.771, 0.950), and all of them were a function at the level of (0.01)

2- Alpha Cronback coefficient

Table (9)

Calculate the Alpha Cronback coefficient for the morale scale dimensions

S	Scale dimensions	Alpha Cronback coefficient
١	0.956	0.956
٢	0.849	0.849
٣	0.873	0.873
٤	0.974	0.974
٥	0.922	0.922
٦	0.963	0.963
The total score of the scale		0.986

It is clear from Table No. (9) that the scale has a high reliability coefficient as all the previous stability coefficients are statistically significant at the level (0.01), which are values

indicating high coefficients of the scale stability.

1- Calculating the invariance of the scale using the half-segmentation:

Table No (10)

Retail half stability coefficients for the Morale Scale axes

S	Dimensions	The number of phrases	Odd No.		Even No.		R
			M	E	M	E	
1	Self-esteem	34	34.97	8.59	36.56	8.76	0.672
2	Ambitious level	30	20.14	4.46	21.95	6.76	0.556
3	Efficiency of the training trainer	24	20.31	4.76	19.17	5.13	0.616
4	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	22	22.24	5.64	23.11	5,76	0.806
5	Team cohesion	18	18.94	4.58	19.35	5.30	0.604
6	Social trait	12	12.05	2.87	12.35	3.28	0.745

It is evident from the previous table No. (10) that the correlation coefficients by the half-segmentation method (between the scores of the individual expressions and the degrees

of the even statements of the scale axes ranged between 0.556, 0.806 and the stability coefficients for the axes after the correction ranged between 0.71, 0.92 and this indicates that the scale in

its axes has coefficients High persistence demonstrates stability of scale statements.

Statistical processors used:

- 1- arithmetic mean
- 2- standard deviation
- 3- Correlation coefficient
- 4- Cronback's alpha coefficient
- 5- Halftone segmentation

Arrange the proposed dimensions according to their relative importance

S	Dimnsions	Relative importance
١	24%	24%
٢	20.7%	20.7%
٣	19.6%	19.6%
٤	15%	15%
٥	12.3%	12.3%
٦	8.4%	8.4%
Total		100%

It is evident from the previous table that the self-esteem dimension has come first in terms of importance in the level of moral stimulation because of its role in the young women's perception of himself and the extent of his ability to achieve success and excellence in the field of volleyball, and the importance of this dimension in the spirits, and this corresponds to With what Mahmoud Fathi Okasha pointed out (2009 AD) (6) that the educational institution has a great role in the individual's self-esteem, as its effect is in forming his perception of himself and his tendencies towards acceptance or rejection.

By looking at the same table, it becomes clear to us: After the level of ambition, it ranked second in importance with respect to the level of moral stimulation, as it received a rate

6- Internal consistency

Discussion and interpretation of results:

First: To answer the first question, which states what is the level of moral stimulation for female volleyball girls, the following table shows the relative importance of the level of moral stimulation

of (20.7%) from the assessment of the refereed experts.

The researcher believes that the level of ambition has an important role in moral stimulation along with the formation of the personality of the athlete, and this is consistent with what was indicated by the study of Sherif Mhanni Mahmoud (2001 AD) (33) that success and failure have a very strong effect on the ambition of the individual. If the individual succeeds and surpasses, his ambition increases and the individual remains. Perseverance to preserve the excellence obtained, meaning that success drives ambition to progress and growth, while failure leads to lowering the level of ambition and inflicts disability and frustration.

It is clear to us through the same table as well: After the trainer's training competence, he ranked third with a rate

(19.6%) of the percentage of experts agreeing on his relative importance. Hosni Ezz El-Din (1980) (22) indicated that the trainer's competence plays an important and prominent role in raising or lowering the morale of athletes. This is consistent with what the researcher's study indicated.

A trainer, as defined by Habib Al-Sahaf (1999 AD), is a person who possesses knowledge, skill, or experience and works to transfer it to others through organized training programs or during the performance of work, and he must have the ability to communicate information to others . (21: 53)

By looking at the table, it is also clear to us:

After the relationship of the coach with the young player, he ranked fourth in terms of relative importance in the level of motivation of young players, and his percentage was in terms of importance.(%)١٥)

The researcher believes that there is an important relationship between the coach and the player, as if the relationship is positive, the morale is high and high among the youth, but if the relationship is not positive, the morale is not high, so it was necessary to be positive in order to make the training process successful.

By looking at the table, it is also clear to us:

It is clear to us that after the cohesion of the team, it was ranked fifth in terms of relative importance in the level of moral stimulation at

(12.35%), where its percentage in terms of importance was.(%)٢٣٥)

The researcher believes that team cohesion has an important role in moral stimulation in the study of Hosni Ezz El-Din (2010) (22) and that team cohesion is one of the important factors in raising the morale of athletes.

By looking at the table, it is also clear to us:

That the social dimension was ranked sixth in terms of relative importance in the level of moral stimulation and its relative importance was (%٨.٤)

The researcher believes that there is a relationship between social trait and moral motivation because some players do not have a social characteristic and cannot coexist with others quickly, which makes them in a state of morale that is not high to achieve its goals.

Social interaction is not limited to what is going on between one person and another, but it may be between one group and another, so the volleyball team represents a group that interacts with the other team, and studies have shown that if two groups undertake the performance of one work separately, but one of them sees the other and knows its existence, this affects the performance. And productivity(٧٤:١٧) .

Second: To answer the second question, which states what is the level of skillful performance of volleyball juniors?

The level of skill performance of emerging volleyball players

S	Skill	Percentage
١	Surffeing	75%
٢	Crushing beating	69%
٣	Attack wall	62%
٤	Preparation	55%
٥	Scrolling from the top	52%
٦	Scrolling from the bottom	50%

The table shows the following:

-Preparation skill is the fourth skill that influences the skillful performance of junior volleyball, and its percentage reached.(%٥٥)

Passing skill is one of the fifth highest influencing the skillful performance of female volleyball girls, and its percentage reached.(%٥٢)

-Passing skill from the bottom of the sixth and least influencing the performance of junior volleyball players, with a rate of.(%٥٠)

Third: To answer the third question, which states what is the relationship between the level of moral motivation and the level of skillful performance of junior volleyball

Coefficient of correlation between the level of moral stimulation and the level of skillful performance of female volleyball players

Statistical processors	The level of moral stimulation						the performance	R value		indication
	Self-esteem	Ambitious level	Efficiency of the training trainer	The coach's relationship with the emerging player	Team cohesion	Social trait		Calculated	Tabular	
SMA	29.14	21.15	20.18	18.13	16.33	15.23	73.44	0.65	0.59	Indicated
standard deviation	3.15	3.11	3.47	3.66	2.74	2.55	8.22			

Through the previous presentation of the tables, the results indicate the existence of a statistically significant correlation between the level of moral motivation and the level of skill performance of female volleyball players.

Because the higher the level of moral stimulation, the higher the level of skill performance they have, and on the contrary, the lower the level of moral stimulation, the less skill they have as well.

The results of many studies have also proven that moral stimulation is of great importance in the appearance of good performance for players, as confirmed by Nadia Hassan Hashem .(٢٠١١)

The results of the previous tables indicated that there is a correlation between the moral motivation and the level of skill performance of the players and this is consistent with the studies of Hamdi Abdel Moneim, Nadia Hassan Hashem (2001) (4) and Mufti Ibrahim Hammad (2001) (14)

and Rifai Mustafa Hussein, Ismail Khalil Al-Beik. (2004) (6), Mona Mukhtar Al-Morsi (2002 AD) (15), and the study of Imad Samir Mahmoud (2009 AD) (8), as these studies proved that there is a correlation between moral stimulation and the level of skill performance.

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