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Building a scale of negative sources for the emotional behavior of some premier league players in football and its relationship to decision-making with legal penalties for referees from the players' point of view in Iraq 2021-2022

Dr. Maytham Muttair Hameedi

Abstract

The importance of the research was to build two scales of negative sources of the emotional behavior of the football Premier League players (prepared by the researcher) and the scale of decision-making with legal penalties by the referees from the viewpoint of the Premier League players (prepared by the researcher). 22) The basic study was applied to a sample of (98) players from the football Premier League who participated in the round for the season (2021-2022). Appropriate statistical treatments were used and (6) sources were identified (physical stress - loss of focus - intractable anxiety - negative emotional arousal - psychological tension) representing the negative sources of emotional behavior of the football Premier League players and the scale (decision-making with legal penalties) to find the relationship between the two scales and conclude Research on how Premier League football players are affected by these sources during matches as a result of the severity of these emotions and we recommend the need to use this scale to identify negative sources of emotional behavior and at the same time we recommend studying other sources to reduce this emotional and aggressive behavior and to emphasize guidance and training programs and under the supervision of specialists in the psychological, training and academic aspects.

Keywords: Negative sources, emotional behavior, decision-making

Introduction

Sports psychology is one of the most common sciences because it is concerned with studying the player's behavior in the form of individuals and groups and directing his behavior in a manner that is commensurate with situations and challenges as a result of life pressures and his emotions with those pressures in a positive and negative manner according to individual differences and mental perceptions of the player, especially in competitions and tournaments, so football took that interest The wide range of specialists in it due to the multiplicity of these roles and playing positions and the importance of these competitions in local and international tournaments, which made football the leader in this interest as a result of the development in the way of playing and the speed of building organized attacks from different areas of play, this organization emerges in the European leagues as well as some Arab leagues by paying attention to these clubs and developing the level of players to support their teams and represent their countries at the best level in international forums and to address the obstacles facing these teams during the league period and the attendant unbalanced behaviors as a result of the intense emotions facing the players The training loads or the strength of the competing teams, as well as the nature of the competition, whether it is local, international or continental, can affect their behavior due to frequent friction. Especially in dangerous playing areas with players who have all the ingredients for success because they constitute a heavy burden that is difficult to overcome and win over their teams, which generates some bad behaviors that may expose players to unbalanced reactions characterized by physical or verbal violence due to stressful playing situations.

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Muhammad Hassan Allawi (2013) ^[13, 17] confirms that the continuous accumulation of the intensity of emotions and the accompanying physiological changes may result in some psychosomatic diseases, such as high blood pressure and some heart diseases, or a tendency to aggressive behavior or an attempt to escape from situations and the inability to confront them. (167:13)

Research problem

The football player is exposed to many changing situations, some of which are expressed with joy and happiness, and some are expressed by sadness and anger according to that situation, and this varies from one player to another. There are some players who have complete conviction in practicing this behavior because it gives them the justification to do it because it leads to the opponent's departure from the norm and the practice of some emotional behaviors such as spitting on the opponent or uttering profanity and outside the limits of tact and politeness, or dangerous and severe beatings which causes serious injuries that may deprive the player of playing football forever, in addition to that, the large number of objections and skepticism of the decisions of the referee and their failure to accept them in a sportsmanship resulting from anxiety, distraction and focus and responding to excessive and misplaced emotions that make some players lose balance and focus and instability leads to the occurrence of serious injuries. A big problem that affects the team and the outcome of the matches.

Osama Kamel Ratib (2000) ^[2] mentions that sports activities that are classified on the basis of the degree of aggression that characterize the game or sport are within the limits of its rules and laws. Among these activities that encourage aggression are football and basketball (2:213:212).

Shows Muhammad Hassan Allawi (1998) ^[15, 16] Violence and aggressive behavior in sports competitions has become a common phenomenon. Pushing, pulling, holding and objecting to referee decisions are all included in sports competitions because winning matches has become the main goal of training. (145:16).

There are many players as a result of their lack of readiness due to the weakness in their physical fitness, and they are accustomed to practicing this behavior since their childhood, ignoring the level of refereeing in some matches, which made them practice this verbal and physical behavior in all matches with the competing teams. And the frequent objection to the referee's decisions, which exposes him to expulsion sometimes, and thus his team loses the numerical aspect and the superiority of the opposing team, and football turns into an arena of conflict that is not only reflected in the result, but may extend to the training staff, players and the public, and this is what made us address this problem, which has become a matter Actually on the Iraqi Football Premier League.

Research objectives

- Building a measure of negative sources of emotional behavior for some players in the Premier League football clubs
- Building a scale for referees' decision-making regarding legal penalties from the point of view of some Premier League football players
- Identifying the relationship between the sources of negative emotional behavior and its relationship to the decision-making of the legal penalties for some players in the Premier League football clubs.

Research hypothesis

- It is possible to measure the negative sources of the emotional behavior of the players of the football Premier League in the Republic of Iraq.
- The decision-making can be measured in terms of penalties for the referees of the football Premier League in the Republic of Iraq.
- There are statistically significant differences between the negative sources of the emotional behavior of the football Premier League players and the decision-making of penalties for the referees during the matches.

Search terms

Negative sources of emotional behavior

Sedqi Nouredine (2004) ^[9] defines it as a predisposed or emotional behavior that a player performs before, during or after the match as a result of frustration or some stimuli, with the aim of harming others, whether it is physical or psychological, according to the stimulus. (292:9)

Physical exhaustion: Qassem Hassan (1990) ^[12] defines it as the individual reaching the point of inability to resist fatigue. (35:12)

Loss of focus: procedural definition: as distraction and distraction of the player's mind and loss of observation, learning and focus on the duty assigned to him as a result of exhaustion and fatigue resulting from some internal factors such as lack of sleep and irregular meals and some external factors regarding the players' interaction.

Difficult anxiety: Muhammad Hassan Allawi (2013) ^[13, 17] defines it as an emotional state characterized by subjective and subconscious feelings of anticipation of danger and tension, with its connection to the activation or excitation of the autonomic nervous system (169:13).

Emotional arousal: procedural definition: an internal psychological state as a result of a response to an external stimulus and differs from one person to another and from one skill to another according to mental awareness and its interpretation of this stimulus. the foot.

Psychological stress: He defined it (Dirani, 1992) as an invisible phenomenon that results in a feeling of threat, turmoil, nervousness and excessive sensitivity that makes the individual unable to adapt in his behavior with others (201:19).

Decision making: Richard (2001) ^[25] defines it as the process of identifying problems and finding solutions to them (25:400).

Search procedures

Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive method (survey method) to suit the nature of the research.

Research community and sample: The research community stigmatizes some club players and participants in the Football Premier League for the year 2021-2022. The basic research sample was chosen randomly, as the size of the basic sample was (120) players from the football Premier League and participants in the Iraqi League for the year 2021-2022 as shown in Table (1)

Table 1: Numerical characterization of the research sample according to clubs distributed over the exploratory study and the basic study 120 = n.

Clubs	Repetition		Exploratory study		Basic study	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Naft-Maysan	25	20.8	5	20	20	80
Altalaba Club	18	15	3	16.7	15	83.3
Naft-Al Janop	16	13.3	3	18.75	13	18.25
Al Diwaniyah Club	20	16.7	4	20	16	80
Naft-Alusaat	21	17.5	4	19.5	17	80.95
Najaf club	20	16.7	3	15	17	85
Total	120	100	22	18.3	98	71.7

It is clear from Table (1) regarding the numerical description of the research sample that the total research sample

Table 2: Shows the numerical description of the research sample according to the playing centers and the age level n = 120.

Position	Repetition	%	Age	Repetition	%
Defense	47	39.3	25-19	85	70.8
Center	41	34.2	30-26	31	25.8
Attack	32	26.7	30 more	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0	Total	120	100

Table (2) shows the numerical description of the research sample according to the playing centers and the age level. We note from Table (2) above, the description of the research sample according to the players' position, that the highest category was within the defense center with a percentage of (39.3%) and that the lowest category was from the attack center with a percentage of (26.7%). It is noted that the ages of a sample of players were concentrated within the category of 19-25 years old at a rate of (70.8%), and that the lowest category was within the ages of more than (31) years at a rate of (3.3%). The research sample, as shown in Table (1), included a sample number Its members are 120 players

amounted to (120) players divided into (6) clubs. Where the exploratory study was conducted on (22 players) with a percentage of (18.3) and the basic study was conducted on (98) players with a percentage of (71.7) and the highest percentage of participants was from the Maysan Oil Club with a percentage of (20.8), followed by the Naft Al-Wasat Club with a percentage of (17.5) and Al-Diwaniyah Club with a percentage of (16.7) With the same participation, Najaf Club with a percentage of (16.7), then the Student Club with a percentage of (15) and finally the South Oil Club with a percentage of (13.3).

Conditions for selecting the sample: 1 - to be registered in the Iraqi league 2 - to be at least (18) years old.

distributed among (6) clubs (Naft Maysan, Student Club, Naft Al-Janoub, Al-Diwaniyah Club, Naft Al-Wasat, and Najaf Club), where the highest percentage of participants was recorded from a club of defenders with 39.3). From the center by (34.2) and from the attack (26.7).

Homogeneity of the sample

To ensure the homogeneity of the research in the primary variables (age level - player position), the skew coefficient was calculated as shown in Table (3).

Table 3: Statistical characterization of the basic and exploratory research sample data in the primary primary variables. n = 120.

Variables	Statistical signs of characterization			
	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Skew ness
Age level	1.32	1.00	0.53	1.40
Player position	1.88	2.00	0.80	0.21

It is clear from Table (3) regarding the homogeneity of the data of the research sample in the primary variables (age level, player position) that the skew coefficients range between (0.21 - 1.40), which indicates that the extracted measurements are close to moderation, as the values of the moderation skew coefficient range between (± 3). And it is very close to zero, which confirms the homogeneity of the members of the total research sample (basic and exploratory) in the level of age and the position of the players.

Research fields

Time field: The basic study procedures were carried out from 5/1/2022 to 27/3/2022.

Spatial field: Stadiums of some Premier League football clubs 10/2/2022 to 22/2/2022.

Data collection tools: The researcher designed a scale using scientific methods to build negative sources of emotional behavior and a scale for taking legal penalties for Premier League players from the players' point of view.

Search tools

Scale of negative sources of emotional behavior (researcher numbers)

Due to the lack of a measure to measure the negative sources of emotional behavior and a measure of decision-making regarding legal penalties for Premier League players from the players' point of view. The researcher made a standard number for this purpose, following the following steps:

Steps to build the scale

Examining some scientific references and previous studies related to the topic of research in the field of sports psychology, such as the measure of attitude towards competitors - Muhammad Hassan Allawi (1998) [15, 16], and Wedad Youssef Muhammad (2011) [23] The researcher reached (5) sources that have been They were presented to arbitrators in the field of sports psychology, numbering (15) arbitrators, to determine the appropriate axes for measuring negative sources of emotional behavior and the decision-making scale for legal penalties for players in Premier League clubs from the players' point of view.

Table 4: The percentage of arbitrators' agreement on the building blocks of the negative sources scale for the emotional behavior of some Premier League football players n = 15.

Axes	Agreement %	
	Repetition	%
Exhaustion	14	93.33 %
Loss of focus	12	80 %
Insolvent anxiety	12	80 %
Negative emotional arousal	13	86.66 %
Psychological tension	13	86.66 %
Deciding on legal penalties	12	80 %

It is evident from Table (4) regarding the frequency and percentage of the arbitrators' opinion poll on the suitability of the axes to the negative sources scale of the emotional behavior of the Premier League players in football, as it ranged between the approval rate between (80% to 93.33%). The researcher was satisfied with 80% or more to rely on the axes in measuring the negative sources of the emotional behavior of football players in the Premier League in Iraq and the decision-making scale with legal sanctions. Thus, the

scale in its initial form contains (5) axes, for each axis (10) statements, and the decision-making scale consists of (24) statements.

The validity of the external and internal (apparent) consistency of the negative sources of emotional behavior scale: The researcher presented the scale to the 15 experts who specialize in sports psychology to determine the appropriateness of the phrases as in Table (5).

Table 5: Shows the validity of the external consistency and the relative importance of the arbitrators to the scale of negative sources of emotional behavior and the correlation coefficient for each statement and the dimension to which the arbitrators belong n = 15 and the research community n = 120.

Variable	Phrases number	Suitable		Somewhat suitable		Inappropriate		Relative importance	Correlation coefficient	Degree of confidence
		Repetition	%	Repetition	%	Repetition	%			
Physical effort	1	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.311**	0.01
	2	12	80	1	6.67	2	13.33	88.88	.311**	0.01
	3	11	73.33	1	6.67	3	20	84.44	.325**	.000
	4	9	60	3	20	3	20	80	.573**	.000
	5	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.266**	.003
	6	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	0.00	95.55	.488**	.000
	7	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.614**	.000
	8	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.249**	.006
	9	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.296**	.001
	10	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.370**	.000
Loss of focus	11	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	-.019-	.837
	12	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.456**	.000
	13	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.394**	.000
	14	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.243**	.007
	15	11	73.33	0	0.00	4	26.67	82.22	.341**	.000
	16	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.672**	.000
	17	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.537**	.000
	18	12	80	1	6.67	2	13.33	88.88	.573**	.000
	19	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.411**	0.00
	20	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.285**	0.02
Insolvent anxiety	21	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.283**	0.02
	22	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.291**	0.01
	23	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.542**	0.00
	24	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.557**	0.00
	25	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	0.00	95.55	.485**	0.00
	26	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.372**	0.00
	27	12	80	1	6.67	2	13.33	88.88	.359**	0.00
	28	11	73.33	0	0.00	4	26.67	82.22	.345**	0.00
	29	10	66.67	2	13.33	3	20	82.22	.195*	.089
	30	9	60	5	33.33	1	6.67	84.44	.505**	0.00
Negative emotional arousal	31	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.459**	0.00
	32	10	66.67	3	20	2	13.33	84.44	.531**	0.00
	33	11	73.33	0	0.00	4	26.67	82.22	.450**	0.00
	34	12	80	0	0.00	3	20	86.66	.354**	0.00
	35	11	73.33	1	6.67	3	20	84.44	.533**	0.00
	36	10	66.67	2	13.33	3	20	82.22	.382**	0.00
	37	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.314**	0.00
	38	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	0.00	95.55	.227*	.013
	39	10	66.67	3	20	2	13.33	84.44	.625**	0.00
	40	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.454**	0.00
Psychological tension	41	12	80	0	0.00	3	20	86.66	.368**	0.00
	42	9	60	5	33.33	1	6.67	84.44	.600**	0.00

	43	11	73.33	4	26.67	0	0.00	91.11	.533**	0.00
	44	13	86.67	0	0.00	2	13.33	91.11	.256**	0.05
	45	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.541**	0.00
	46	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.401**	0.00
	47	10	66.67	2	13.33	3	20	82.22	.109	.237
	48	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.479**	.000
	49	12	80	0	0.00	3	20	86.66	.350**	.000
	50	11	73.33	1	6.67	3	20	84.44	.372**	.000

It is clear from Table (5) regarding the survey of experts' opinion on the appropriateness of the phrases to the sources of negative emotional behavior in football for the Premier League that the percentage of experts' approval of the phrases ranged between (80% to 95.55%). The researcher agreed with an approval rate of 80% or more to accept the statement. Therefore, the researcher made sure that the expressions agree with the dimensions by more than 80%, and thus the scale in its initial form contains (5) sources as shown in Table (5). It is also noted from the above table that the correlation coefficient recorded the highest moral consistency in question No. (16)

from the second source, a loss of focus by ((.672) and the dimension to which the phrase belongs, where the least significant consistency was recorded in question No. (11) where its value was (-. 019-)

The validity of the apparent consistency of the decision-making scale with legal penalties from the point of view of Premier League football players

A poll of experts on the appropriateness of the phrases in the decision-making scale with legal penalties for referees from the point of view of the players in the league.

Table 6: Shows the validity of the external consistency and the relative importance of the arbitrators for each statement and the dimension to which it belongs, n = 15.

Phrases number	Suitable		somewhat suitable		Inappropriate		Relative importance	correlation coefficient	degree of confidence
	Repetitio n	%	Repetitio n	%	Repeti tion	%			
1	13	86.67	0	0.00	2	13.33	91.11	.245**	0.07
2	8	53.33	6	40	1	6.67	82.22	.130	.157
3	10	66.67	2	13.33	3	20	82.22	.427**	.000
4	11	73.33	3	20	1	6.67	88.88	.239**	.008
5	10	66.67	4	26.66	1	6.67	86.66	.349**	.003
6	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	82.22	.359**	.000
7	11	73.34	2	13.33	2	13.33	86.66	.485**	.000
8	10	66.67	2	13.33	3	20	82.22	.342**	.000
9	14	93.33	0	0.00	1	6.67	95.55	.455**	.0001
10	10	66.67	4	26.66	1	6.67	86.66	.560**	.000
11	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	0.00	91.11	.576**	.837
12	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.401**	.000
13	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.279**	.002
14	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.417**	.000
15	11	73.33	0	0.00	4	26.67	82.22	.244**	.007
16	9	60	4	26.67	2	13.33	86.66	.298**	.001
17	10	66.66	1	6.67	4	26.67	80	.295**	.001
18	13	86.67	0	0.00	2	13.33	91.11	.571**	.000
19	9	60	3	20	3	20	80	.342**	0.00
20	11	73.34	4	26.67	1	6.67	93.22	.454**	0.00
21	10	66.66	4	26.67	1	6.67	86.66	.560**	0.00
22	12	80	1	6.67	2	13.33	88.88	.557**	0.01
23	14	93.33	1	6.67	0	0.00	82.22	.489**	0.00
24	11	73.33	0	0.00	4	26.67	82.22	.293**	0.01

It is clear from Table (6) regarding the survey of experts' opinion on the appropriateness of the statements, the measure of decision-making regarding legal penalties for Premier League referees from the viewpoint of football players in the Premier League, that the relative importance of the experts' approval of the statements ranged between (80% to 95.55%). The researcher agreed with an approval rate of 80% or more to accept the statement. Therefore, the researcher made sure that the expressions agree with the dimensions by more than (80%) and thus the scale in its final form contains (24) statements as shown in the table. It is also noted from the above table that the correlation coefficient recorded the highest moral consistency in question No. (18) from the second source, a loss of focus by ((.576**) and the dimension to which the phrase belongs, where the least significant consistency was recorded in question No. (2), where it

reached). 130).

Scale Reliability

The researcher ensured the stability of my scale by using the Alpha Kronbach coefficient as shown in Table (5), where the scale has validity, stability and objectivity.

Table 7: Scale Reliability

Sources	Phrases	Alpha Cronbach
7	74	0.868

Table (5) shows that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient (.868), which indicates that the statements are characterized by high sincerity and stability of the negative sources scale of emotional behavior for football players and the decision-making scale with legal penalties from the perspective of

Premier League players, where the expressions of the negative sources scale of emotional behavior reached (50) The phrases and scale of legal penalties (24), and the total of the scale phrases consisted of (74).

The exploratory study and the basic study

The survey was conducted from 18/1/2022 to 25/1/2022 with the aim of identifying

Frequently asked questions by players and how to answer them - Clear phrases that require more than one concept.

Basic study

The basic study: The basic study was conducted on the research sample in applying the scale of emotional behavior sources and the scale of decision-making with legal penalties from the viewpoint of players in the Premier League in football from 5/1/2022 to 27/3/2022. Through the presence of the researcher and one assistant for the purpose of answering any inquiry to ensure that all questions are answered.

Statistical treatments: Measures of central tendency (arithmetic mean, median, standard deviation, skew

coefficient) Pearson correlation coefficient and inter-correlation - frequency and percentages - Alfakar-Wenback coefficient.

Presentation and discussion of the results

Table 8: Acceptance of averages according to the five-point Likrich Scale.

Period	Sample direction
1.79-1	Strongly Disagree
2.59-1.80	Disagree
3.39-2.60	Neutral
3.19-3.40	Agree
5-4.20	Strongly Agree

It is noted from the table (8) showing the levels of acceptance of the averages according to the Five-Year Likrth Scale for the basic study where the averages ranged towards strongly agree, the highest percentage (5-4.20), towards agree (3.19-3.40), towards neutral (3.39-2.60), towards disagree (2.59-1.80) and towards strongly disagree (1.79-1).

Table 9: Shows the average answers of the research sample members on the expressions of sources of emotional behavior and its relationship to decision-making.

Source	direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
first source Physical effort	Agree	72.2	0.83	3.61	120	1	10	38	57	14	1
	Agree	71.2	0.8	3.56	120	1	10	41	57	11	2
	Neutral	56	0.9	2.8	120	12	25	60	21	2	3
	Agree	79.4	0.99	3.97	120	3	9	16	53	39	4
	Neutral	64	0.78	3.2	120	3	16	57	42	2	5
	Agree	79.2	1.02	3.96	120	5	6	17	53	39	6
	Agree	83.4	1.03	4.17	120	3	7	16	35	59	7
	Neutral	53.6	0.98	2.68	120	14	37	47	18	4	8
	Disagree	48.4	0.8	2.42	120	14	50	48	7	1	9
	Agree	81.2	0.94	4.06	120	2	8	14	53	43	10
Mean	Agree	68.8	1.09	3.44	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source	direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	pretty much Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
second axis Loss of focus	Disagree	49	0.81	2.45	120	14	49	46	11	0	11
	Disagree	49.4	0.83	2.47	120	11	55	43	9	2	12
	Neutral	59	1.1	2.95	120	10	35	37	27	11	13
	Disagree	50.2	0.79	2.51	120	12	44	56	7	1	14
	Neutral	65.6	0.95	3.28	120	2	25	41	41	11	15
	Neutral	64.2	1.29	3.21	120	13	29	20	36	22	16
	Neutral	64.4	1.06	3.22	120	9	20	36	45	10	17
	Agree	75.4	1.17	3.77	120	8	9	24	41	38	18
	Agree	71.4	0.98	3.57	120	2	11	50	31	26	19
	Neutral	65	0.66	3.25	120	0	11	72	33	4	20
Mean	Neutral	61.4	1.08	3.07	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source	direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	pretty much Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
The third axis: Insolvent anxiety	Agree	71.4	0.76	3.57	120	3	1	51	55	10	21
	Neutral	57.2	1.27	2.86	120	16	40	28	17	19	22
	Neutral	60.8	1.36	3.04	120	19	25	34	16	26	23
	Agree	82	1.14	4.1	120	6	5	21	27	61	24
	Agree	74.6	1.13	3.73	120	6	11	28	39	36	25
	Agree	77	1.12	3.85	120	4	12	26	34	44	26
	Agree	68.6	0.86	3.43	120	0	20	38	52	10	27
	Agree	70.4	1.36	3.52	120	10	27	13	31	39	28
	Agree	71.4	0.78	3.57	120	0	10	44	54	12	29
	Neutral	60.6	1.29	3.03	120	16	33	19	35	17	30
Mean	Agree	69.4	1.19	3.47	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source	direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	pretty much Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
The fourth axis : Negative emotional	Neutral	59.2	1.28	2.96	120	16	34	28	23	19	31
	Neutral	58.6	1.39	2.93	120	24	26	27	20	23	32

arousal	Neutral	67.4	1.29	3.37	120	11	22	30	26	31	33
	Agree	69.6	1.15	3.48	120	6	19	33	35	27	34
	Agree	82.4	1.04	4.12	120	3	9	13	40	55	35
	Agree	80.8	1.19	4.04	120	4	17	7	34	58	36
	Neutral	56.2	1.4	2.81	120	22	44	10	23	21	37
	Agree	77.6	1.36	3.88	120	11	14	10	28	57	38
	Agree	78.2	1.24	3.91	120	5	16	20	23	56	39
Mean	Agree	69	1.35	3.45	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source	Direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Pretty much Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
Fifth Axis Psychological tension	Neutral	67	1.26	3.35	120	9	26	27	30	28	41
	Neutral	58.6	1.37	2.93	120	20	35	20	23	22	41
	Neutral	61.2	1.41	3.06	120	27	16	19	39	19	43
	Agree	82.4	0.9	4.12	120	2	5	15	53	45	44
	Neutral	55.2	1.48	2.76	120	35	24	17	23	21	45
	Neutral	60.2	1.25	3.01	120	15	32	27	29	17	46
	Strongly Agree	86	0.84	4.3	110	0	5	12	38	55	47
	Agree	70	1.08	3.5	120	4	18	37	36	25	48
	Neutral	63.4	1.07	3.17	120	6	29	38	33	14	49
Disagree	51.4	1	2.57	120	13	52	35	14	6	50	
Mean	Neutral	65	1.3	3.25	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source	direction	%	Std. deviation	Mean	Sample size	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Pretty much Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Phrase number
The sixth source: Deciding on legal penalties	Agree	72.2	1.13	3.61	120	5	15	34	34	32	51
	disagree	50.4	0.89	2.52	120	12	52	39	15	2	52
	Agree	74	1	3.7	120	0	17	32	41	30	53
	Strongly Agree	84.4	0.89	4.22	120	2	4	13	48	53	54
	Neutral	61	1.28	3.05	120	19	22	29	34	16	55
	Agree	82.2	1.06	4.11	120	2	13	11	38	56	56
	Neutral	67.2	1.39	3.36	110	18	18	17	37	30	57
	Strongly Agree	89.8	0.74	4.49	120	1	2	6	39	72	58
	Agree	74.8	1.05	3.74	120	1	16	32	35	36	59
	Agree	75.4	1.07	3.77	120	3	15	23	45	34	60
	Agree	78.4	0.93	3.92	120	1	8	27	47	37	61
	Agree	78.4	0.95	3.92	120	0	10	30	40	40	62
	Strongly Agree	85.8	0.85	4.29	120	1	3	16	40	60	63
	Agree	72.4	0.97	3.62	120	0	17	36	42	25	64
	Agree	85.6	0.74	4.28	120	0	2	15	50	53	65
	Agree	71.2	1.2	3.56	120	9	14	28	39	30	66
	Strongly Agree	81.2	1.14	4.06	110	4	13	11	36	56	67
	Agree	75.2	1.15	3.76	120	3	19	22	36	40	68
	Agree	89.8	0.74	4.49	120	1	2	6	39	72	69
	Agree	75	1.04	3.75	120	1	15	33	35	36	70
Agree	75.4	1.07	3.77	120	3	15	23	45	34	71	
Agree	78.8	0.91	3.94	120	1	6	29	47	37	72	
Agree	73.4	1.19	3.67	120	6	16	27	34	37	73	
Strongly Agree	86.2	0.8	4.31	120	0	3	17	40	60	74	
Mean	Agree	76.6	1.11	3.83	120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

It is noted from Table (9) the average answers of the research sample members on the source phrases (physical stress) that they constitute a relatively high acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.8-4.17), the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.44) and with a standard deviation of (1.09). The direction of the sample is OK. It is noted from the above table (9) that the average answers of the research sample members to the source phrases (losing focus) constitute a relative acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.45-3.77), the total arithmetic mean of the source reached (3.07) and with a standard deviation of (1.08). The direction of the sample is a neutral shift. It is noticed from Table (9) the average answers of the research sample members on the phrases of the source (insolvent anxiety) that it constitutes a relatively high acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.2.86-4.1) the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.47) and with a standard deviation of (1.19). The orientation of the sample is OK. It is noted from Table (9) the average answers of the

research sample members on the source phrases (emotional arousal) that it constitutes a relatively high acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.81-4.12), the total arithmetic mean of the source reached (3.45) and a standard deviation was (1.35). The sample direction is towards OK. It is noted from Table (9) the average answers of the research sample members on the source phrases (psychological stress) that they constitute a relatively moderate acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.57-4.12), the total arithmetic mean of the source reached (3.25) with a standard deviation of (1.3). And the direction of the sample is a neutral shift. It is noted from Table (9) the average answers of the research sample members on the phrases of the sixth source (decision making) that it constitutes a relatively high acceptance, as the averages ranged between (2.52-4.49) The total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.83) With a standard deviation of (1.11). The direction of the sample is agree.

Discuss the Results

The researcher discusses the results he reached through statistical treatments and data. Through Table No. (5), it is noted that there is a consistency relationship between the questions asked and the source (physical effort), as it reached the highest consistency in statement No. (7) with a percentage of (614**) and the least consistency It was in phrase No. (8) with a ratio of (249**).

Raysan Khreibet (2016) [6] quotes Akhtomsky (2001) that the most important indicators that lead to fatigue are the increase in the number of errors. as a result of the imbalance in behavior and the insufficiency in creating, forming and absorbing new and useful movements. And the inconsistency of functional work by increasing the consumption of energy and oxygen to the possibility of a decrease in the effectiveness of the effect of the functional cooperation of the body's organs in conditions of fatigue, and it was evident in exercises of moderate intensity such as football, basketball and swimming. (16:6).

The researcher believes that the manifestations of fatigue differ from one athlete to another according to the nature of the physical effort. Which negatively affects their behavior on the field and their actions as a result of their emotions to stressful playing situations as a result of the full consumption of energy and the consumption of oxygen capacity aAnd high lactic acid causes the player to lose the ability to balance as a result of muscle fatigue, and this is expressed by verbal or aggressive negative emotional behavior. This study agrees with the study of Zain al-Abidin Ibn Hani (2015) [7] entitled the aggressive behavior of team game players in Jordan and its relationship to their personal traits (417:7).

It is noted from Table No. (5) that there is a consistency relationship between the questions asked and the second source (losing focus), as it reached the highest consistency in phrase No. (16) with a percentage of (.672**), and the least consistency was in phrase No. (8) with a percentage of (-019 -).

Muhammad Hassan Allawi (2013) [13, 17] indicates that there are some team games, including football, that require high concentration and attention to the large number of stimuli through seeing the competing players and their movements and to seeing colleagues as well as the movement of the ball or the playing tool, unlike some games that need to narrow attention such as shooting, on the other hand, there are some players who are characterized by a style of narrow focus of attention, notice their inability to react quickly to external events and successive and rapid playing situations, which leads to a distraction of any stimulus that is exposed to him, such as the shouts of the audience or anxiety, which causes incorrect responses to this stimulus. (307:305:13)

Thamer Mohsen (1990) [3] asserts that distraction negatively affects sports performance, and that many athletes complain about the reason for their low level of performance in competition as a result of their loss of focus. Focus and attention have been used in the field of sports in a synonymous manner. In fact, there is a difference between them. A specific stimulus. Focusing on a particular stimulus is an automatic attention that reflects the player's ability to direct attention and the degree of its intensity. When fatigue comes, focus decreases and may be absent in case of stress (103:3).

The researcher believes that the distraction of focus loses the ability to pay attention and is subject to emotions and disturbances because they are linked to situations and the factors involved between them, so different responses appear that are inconsistent with the situation and the goal to be

achieved. Excessive cruelty and this study agrees with the study of Wedad Youssef Muhammad (2011) [23], a comparative study of the aggressive behavior of some team games (23)

It is noted from Table No. (5) that there is a consistency relationship between the questions asked and the third source (insolvent anxiety), as it reached the highest consistency in phrase No. (24) with a percentage of (557**) and the lowest consistency was in phrase No. (29) with a percentage of (195*).

Muhammad Al-Arabi Shamoun (2003) [18] mentions that the dynamics of the psychological state of the players is linked during the game to the subjective and objective conditions of performance, resulting in different behavioral responses in playing situations that result in responses, reactions and emotional responses ranging from simple to high, which constitute difficulties in front of the progress of the performance level. And thus lead them to what is known as psychological collapse, and as it is known during the game, psychological collapse can lead to a decrease in the players' control over themselves, and under the weight of this situation, many mistakes are committed and the law is violated by the players by following illegal methods such as deliberate roughness, and appear Aggressive behaviors that necessarily lead to injuries (92:18).

Muhammad Hassan Allawi (2004) [14] shows that there are other factors that have a prominent role in the emergence of emotional and aggressive behavior among players, so anxiety, according to the opinion of many researchers, expresses as a warning or a signal to mobilize all the player's psychological and physical forces to try to defend and preserve oneself, and it may lead if increased It leads to a loss of psychological balance, which weakens his self-control and restores its components by using many different behavioral methods. (379:14)

Hanan Al-Tanabi (1995) [4] explains that anxiety represents a warning sign of a catastrophe that may occur and a feeling of being lost in a highly motivated situation, with the inability to focus and the inability to reach a fruitful solution, in addition to the accompanying manifestations of physical disturbance (4:108).

This study agrees with the study of Abdullah Boujarada (2013) [11] the relationship of aggressive behavior with psychological anxiety among football players in the Wilayat of Ouargla as a model (11).

The researcher believes that the source of concern represents the most dangerous characteristic or characteristic that obliges the player during the match, as it ravages the player's efforts to cause unimaginable consequences as a result of negative responses to the type of visual and tangible stimulus by the opposing team or through what the player perceives, feels and reflects on the field for any situation he is exposed to from Opposite reactions to some simple and high responses to a weakness in the level of physical effort of the players or the entry of a number of goals in the goal or the actions of some players and their departure from the rules and behavior of the game, which causes cases of expulsion for more than one player and the team reaches a state of psychological rebellion, despair and surrender.

It is noted from Table No. (5) that there is a consistency relationship between the questions asked and the fourth source (emotional arousal), as it reached the highest consistency in phrase No. (39) with a percentage of (.625**) and the lowest consistency was in phrase No. (38) with a percentage of (.227 *).

Ahmed Amin Fawzi (2003) ^[1] mentions that the state of arousal in which the player is when he faces a competitive situation in which it provokes fear, anxiety, sadness or anger depends on the intensity of the player's perception and is affected by the type of competitive situation that provoked.

Emotion and its strength, and despite the subjectivity of emotion, we can, through the accompanying effects, infer it through some physical movements in which the player expresses the state of negative emotion such as fear and anxiety. These responses may be fast or slow. There are some indicators that we can infer from Some of the expressive movements that occur in the physiological functions of the body, such as high blood pressure, increased heart rate, increased heart secretion, sweating, and others. Motor performance that requires focus, accuracy and action. (231:1). This study agrees with the study of Sadiq Amin Ibn Dhiyaf (2015) ^[8], entitled the level of emotional excitement and its relationship to some personality patterns among football players (8).

The researcher believes that the mental responses to the type of stimulus may be greater than the situation, which generates negative arousal or false understanding and understanding as a result of the depletion of the amount of energy and the lack of oxygen that reaches the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems in the central nervous system. Up to the occurrence of a quarrel between the players or the use of some unpleasant words that may cause an expansion of the circle of disagreement among them, and this is contained in football, especially in the Iraqi league, which has been characterized by physical and verbal violence in recent times due to the speed of negative responses to influential situations and non-compliance with the laws.

This is confirmed by Muhammad Abdel Aziz (2013) ^[13, 17] during the competition, the football player is exposed to psychological situations and situations accompanied by emotion and excitement. Therefore, psychological preparation and preparation has become a necessary and urgent process for the player to be able to control his emotions and control his behavior (186:17).

Through Table No. (5), it is noted that there is a consistency relationship between the questions asked and the fifth source (psychological tension), as it reached the highest consistency in phrase No. (42) with a percentage of (.600**) and the lowest consistency was in phrase No. (47) with a percentage of (109).

Schewebel, A.L. and Others, (1990) ^[26] see that psychological stress is a condition in which the individual as a whole is exposed to the extent that he needs to allocate all his energies to protect himself (55:26).

Nidal Saeed Abdullah Al-Sheikh (1994) ^[21] explains that psychological stress refers to a change in the state of psychological balance that arises from functional manifestations that are perceived by the individual or the self, and psychological stress is diagnosed based on physiological responses to environmental stimuli so that it can be assessed as a threat to the individual. (3 :22).

Migrath & Mikhail (1985) ^[24] states that stress represents the inability of the player to respond effectively to the perceived demand, as the state of stress is associated with the expectation of negative consequences for the inappropriate response (214:24).

This study agrees with the study of Huda Halal Muhammad Al-Bayati (2004) ^[22] building and codifying the psychological

stress scale among advanced players in team games, Babylon University, College of Physical Education (22).

The researcher believes that the psychological tension arising among the players is caused by continuous fatigue as a result of fear or anxiety about failure or loss while facing the opposing team. It induces dysfunction of the organ systems, such as increased sweating, high heart rate, and disruption of the work of the player's nervous systems, so he loses focus due to the expansion of stimuli, lack of identification and narrowing of the focus on the type of stimulus. Appropriate for the purpose of the required response as a result of imbalance and focus on his responses to this stimulus and be wrong reflected negatively on the player, and through what was presented in detail, we show the extent of the importance of these sources in building a scale of negative sources of emotional behavior for the players of the football Premier League in Iraq, and accordingly Verify the validity of the first hypothesis.

Looking at Table No. (5) in relation to the sixth source (decision making with legal penalties for rulers), it is noted that the correlation coefficient recorded the highest moral consistency in question No. (11) with a percentage of (.576**), the dimension to which the phrase belongs and the least moral consistency recorded in the question No. (2) where it reached (.130).

Both Talha Hossam and Adly Issa (1998) ^[10] point out that decision-making is a mental process and requires a degree of imagination, creativity, logicity, and distance from prejudice, fanaticism or personal opinion so that the goal is achieved in the shortest possible time (109:10).

Mustafa Kamel Mahmoud and Mohamed Hossam El-Din (2000) ^[20] confirm that decision-making in football for referees is linked to a set of cognitive and predictive aspects, as well as field experience that helps in separating a matter, and broadcasting it without hesitation without others feeling that this decision came as a result of other calculations. The decision taken by the referees during football competitions stems from the legislative texts of the football law, as well as the spirit of playing that is common among athletes. (196:20) and this study and the study of Daly Hossam El-Din (2019) ^[5] agree with the role of field experience in decision-making among football referees (5).

The researcher believes that football players are the most exposed to these decisions as a result of friction between the players and the speed of moving the ball inside the green rectangle and their attempt to cut it to build counterattacks and that it never requires an element of roughness to acquire it, here lies the referee's ability to move and speed of moving from one place to another to monitor the performance The players and the correct positioning makes it reduce friction and violence between players, and they take the appropriate decisions according to the type of violations and miss the opportunity by repeating mistakes to control the atmosphere of the match. His success depends on his self-confidence and courage in making his decisions and facing all the pressures he is exposed to by the fans or players in order to be able to manage the match properly. Based on what has been presented, it becomes clear to us how important this scale and these statements are in measuring the referees' ability to make decisions from the viewpoint of the Iraqi Premier League players in football, and thus the second hypothesis was achieved.

Table 10: Correlation coefficient between the sources of negativity of emotional behavior and the source of decision-making regarding legal penalties for rulers.

N	Source	Decision-making correlation coefficient	degree of confidence
1	Physical effort	.532**	.000
2	Loss of focus	.472**	.000
3	Insolvent anxiety	.509**	.000
4	Negative emotional arousal	.512**	.000
5	Psychological tension	.533**	.000

It is noted from Table (10) that there is a correlation between the negative sources of emotional behavior and the source of decision-making with legal penalties for the referees of the Premier League in football in Iraq, where the highest correlation was between the source of decision-making and the source of physical effort by (.532) and the lowest correlation was between the source of decision-making Loss of focus by (.472**) and a high correlation between all negative sources of players' emotional behavior and the decision-making source for referees.

From the table, it is clear that the source of physical effort for the players in the Premier League constitutes the largest and most vulnerable factor for negative emotional behavior and the consequences that lead to violations that sometimes reach excessive violence, hatred and expulsion, which negatively affects the team's performance and thus may lose the match as a result of numerical superiority. The second source comes in second place, psychological stress, with a percentage of (.533**). This indicates that Premier League players suffer from psychological tensions as a result of overcharging, lack of training, some environmental factors, staying up late and lack of sleep contribute to the lack of stability and balance among the players, which affects their behavioral responses to some stimuli from stressful match situations. The confusion coefficient for the source of emotional arousal was ranked third, with a percentage of (.512**). What is clear from the source of negative emotional arousal makes the player make some wrong responses as a result of the fear and anxiety that he experiences as a result of competing with strong teams, and this characteristic emerges by objecting to violations or deliberately slandering the competing player or responding to the audience because of the state of frustration and physical and mental fatigue of the situations. The different game that sometimes requires a kind of calm, stability and balance. The correlation coefficient of the insolvent concern occupied the fourth sequence with a percentage of (.509**). Which confirms that the players of the Premier League suffer from anxiety about facing the teams and the extent to which this source reflects on the course of the team during the match because it distracts the mind, thinking, wasting opportunities, not making optimal use of time and controlling the course of the match and wasting the opportunities achieved to score more than one goal and every player throws charges at the other as a result of committing some Defensive errors or missing penalty kicks and not handling properly due to the anxiety that accompanies a player in the Premier League. With regard to the fifth source, loss of concentration, the correlation coefficient was formed by (.472**). What was presented shows that these main sources represent one of the main pillars of what the player is going through in the Premier League, because the loss of focus limits the process of self-control and distracts the player's mind and loses the ability to control and pay attention to bypassing some violations and limiting them in the face of the opposing player. A high ability of attention and concentration and a high ability of attention to reduce the expansion of the introduction of some

disruptive responses to the nervous system and result in aggressive outputs and responses. Premier League football players in Iraq.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. Players' opinions agree on the expressions of the source (physical stress) that it constitutes a relatively high acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.44) and the sample trend is in agreement. It is clear that the football players in the Premier League suffer from physical effort and weakness in their level of physical fitness and training that Reflect on their behavior on the field.
2. The average answers of Premier League players to the phrases of a source (loss of focus) constitute a relative acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.07). The direction of the sample is a neutral shift. From this, it is clear that the Premier League players suffer from a loss of focus, distraction and arousal of aggressiveness towards the opposing player.
3. The average answers of the Premier League players to the phrases of the source (insolvent anxiety) that they constitute a relatively high acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.47). The direction of the sample is agree. The source of anxiety is an important factor for Premier League players in football as a result of fear of the match and facing strong teams during the competition and thus affecting their behavior during the match
4. The average responses of the research sample members to the source phrases (negative emotional arousal) constitute a relatively high acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.45). The direction of the sample is OK. It is clear from this that the lack of adaptation to stressful situations and the lack of harmony and balance for these situations generate wrong responses to any stimulus that the player faces during the match.
5. The average answers of the members of the research sample on the expressions of the source (psychological stress) constitute a relatively moderate acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source was (3.25). The direction of the sample is a neutral shift. It is clear from this that the Iraqi player in the Premier League suffers from psychological tensions as a result of anxiety, fear or delay in scoring a goal or scoring more than one goal against him, which makes him tense in his interaction with situations and with competing play.
6. The average answers of the research sample members on the source statements (decision making) constitute a relatively high acceptance, as the total arithmetic mean of the source reached (3.83) and the sample trend is OK. It is clear that the referee in the Premier League is the most prominent factor in confronting these negative sources and limiting the behavior of players as a result of emotions with different situations and variables, unless

they are related to the atmosphere of the match or the type of competition, and they have the ability to succeed and control the match.

7. The player's lack of the Premier League, the importance of psychological factors and their role in improving the player's performance level, especially during competition with other teams
8. The absence of a psychological counselor accompanying the Premier League teams during the training units and the match.
9. The many objections to the decisions of the rulers and questioning those decisions
10. The Iraqi player in the Premier League tends to violence in the face of the opposing team.

Recommendations

1. Adopting the sources studied in the research to study and know the negative sources of the emotional behavior of the players of the Premier League football clubs in Iraq
2. Preparing training programs by specialized trainers in the physical aspect to develop their physical fitness.
3. Preparing orientation programs to enhance psychological resources and to emphasize improving the level of concentration and attention and to strive to confront the anxiety and prevent it from falling into it because it distracts the player's mind and distances him from the atmosphere of real competition.
4. Emphasizing the establishment of training camps outside the country, playing some matches with Arab teams, and friction in order to adapt to some developments and variables that are commensurate with that situation and to overcome the factor of fear and tension that the player feels to achieve psychological balance.
5. To commit to implementing everything issued by the referees while making the decision and not to object except by the team leader to maintain the cohesion of the players and to make room for the successful management of the match.

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