

Relationship between perceived motivational climate and sport orientation with friendship quality scales in teenage volley ball players

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to review the relation between perceived motivational climate and sport orientation with friendship dimensions in the teenage female and male athletes of volleyball in khoy city. The statistical samples of the study were 12-16 years old teenage athletes of volleyball. In order to collect data, three questionnaires of perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and friendship scale in sports were used. The obtained correlation showed that the female athletes who perceived the motivational climate as duty-centred and their sports orientations were mainly targeted were reported to show better relations with their friends in sports. But the male athletes who perceived the climate dominating their team self-centred, and their sports orientation was mainly victory-centred and competitive were reported to show more negative relations in sports.

Keywords: Perceived Motivational Climate -Sport Orientation -Friendship Quality Scales- Teenage Volleyball Players

INTRODUCTION

Sport is a cultural activity that enriches the society and friendships. It gives the individual the opportunity of self-knowledge, satisfaction, consent, individual progress, obtaining skill, demonstration of ability, social interaction, health joy and fun. Sport promotes participation, integration and responsibility in the society.

The theories of Nicholls' objective orientation [4] and the theory of Ames' motivational climate[1] study the impact of parents, teachers, friends and sport champions on the progress motivation of children and teenagers who participate in the sports. Duda[2] refers to the role of environmental conditions and especially the coaches' performance to reinforce each of the self-centred and duty-centred aspects by expressing the perceived motivational climate by the athletes which is in fact the expression of the dominant specifications to reinforce each of the progress dimensions.

The duty-centred sportsmen put more emphasis on internal needs than external ones.

These athletes concentrate on social results and the importance to encourage cooperation and coordination in sports [10]. The attitude of duty-centred climate encourages participation in physical activities. It is the responsibility of

the teachers and coaches to create the motivational climate using duty-centred approach to be followed by participation and continuity in sports.

Some studies also show that the athletes have high perception ability in the duty-centred motivational environment. They show more resistance to make attempts in difficult situations and they show more sustainability facing obstacles. This motivational climate could result in more feeling of satisfaction in the athletes' positive moral moods [2,6]

On the other hand, it facilitates friendship and growth of social acceptance and plays an important role in increasing self confidence and adaptation in school and sport environments. Interaction among friends provides opportunities for growth of social skills and self-management ability and assist the person to compensate the initial shortages that they have in themselves.

Since few studies like this were conducted in our country, it is necessary to conduct a study to obtain further information regarding motivational climate, friendship quality and sport orientation among male and female athletes.

The results of this study could provide the athletes with helpful information regarding the sport psychology to enable them to possess appropriate and high motivation for sport participation and development in addition to improving their technical and tactical skills. The sport coaches and trainers could also better meet the physical, emotional, cognitive and social requirements of the athletes within the framework of sport exercises and concept of activities knowing the sport and motivational orientation of the athletes, friendship relation among the athletes and creation of appropriate team climate.

It has been tried in this research using standard questionnaires to perceive the relation between sports orientation and perceived motivational climate as precursor variants and the scale of friendship quality in sports as header variant.

In other words, the researcher wants to know which dimension of the friendship scales plays a more important role in establishment of friendship among teenagers in sports and which dimensions plays less role and also specify that the type of motivational climate and the type of individuals' sport orientation could anticipate friendship scales in sports.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study which is of correlation type, 132 questionnaires were distributed among the teenage male and female athletes of volleyball in khoy city out of which 120 questionnaires were soundly collected (60 female and 60 male athletes).

The relation between perceived motivational climate and sport orientation with scales of friendship quality among the teenage male and female athletes of volleyball in khoy city is one of the reviewed topics of this study.

For this purpose three questionnaires of perceived motivational climate (PMCQ), sports orientation (SOQ) by Gill and Deeter (1988) and scales of friendship quality in sports (SFQS) were used (including 22 questions and 7 scales of friendship quality in sports).

In order to mark this test, firstly the questions of each questionnaire were decided and then one numerical amount was decided for each answer and eventually all the questions related to that specific item were added up together and were divided by the number of questions to calculate an average for that item.

In order to review the meaningfulness of the correlation among the study findings, two-variant correlation index and multiple-regression were used.

Meanwhile in order to approve the use of parametric tests in this study, Climograph-Smirnov test was used and upon finding the lack of meaningfulness among minor scales by the researcher's test, Pearson and Regression parametric correlation and linear regression were used.

Statistical analysis in this research was made using spss statistical software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the results obtained from the three 'perceived motivational climate', 'sports orientation' and 'scales of friendship quality in sports' questionnaires were collected from the teenage male and female athletes of volleyball in khoy and were analysed using statistical methods.

Statistical operation in this research was conducted using the two spss and Excel programs.

Review of the results showed the following:

Regarding relation between sports orientation and minor scales of friendship in boys:

There is a meaningful correlation between minor scale of confrontation and victory-centrism at 0.05 level.

There is a meaningful correlation between minor scale of faithfulness and sincerity, common characteristics and interests, socialization & enjoyable game and competition at 0.01 level.

Regarding relation between sports orientation and minor scales of friendship in female athletes:

There is a meaningful correlation between minor scale of faithfulness and sincerity, common characteristics and interests, socialization & enjoyable game and victory-centrism at 0.01 level and there is negative correlation between common characteristics and interests and victory-centrism.

Regarding relation between perceived motivational climate and minor scales of friendship in male athletes:

There is a negative meaningful correlation between minor scales of confrontation and duty-centred motivational climate at 0.01 level.

There is a meaningful correlation between minor scale of confrontation and self-centred motivational climate at 0.01 level.

Regarding the relation between perceived motivational climate and minor scales of friendship in female athletes:

There is a negative correlation between minor scale of "confrontation", "socialization and enjoyable game" and duty-centred motivational climate at 0.05 level.

Regarding the relation between sports orientation and the perceived motivational climate in male athletes:

There is a meaningful correlation between self-centred motivational climate and competition at 0.01 level.

Regarding the relation between sports orientation and the perceived motivational climate in female athletes:

There is a meaningful correlation between minor scales of sports orientation and perceived motivational climate in female athletes.

Regarding the relation between perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality:

Regarding relation between perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality in boys, it is shown that minor scales of faithfulness, common characteristics, socialization and enjoyable games could be anticipated on the basis of competition.

Also minor scale of confrontation could be anticipated using self-centred variants (positive impact) and duty-centred variant (negative impact).

Minor scale of common characteristics could also be anticipated using self-centred variant.

Regarding the relation between perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality in girls, it is shown that faithfulness; socialization and enjoyable game and common characteristics could be anticipated on the basis of victory-centred variant (negative impact).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The objective of this study is to review the relation between perceived motivational climate (self-centred motivational climate against duty-centred motivational climate) and sports orientation (victory-centred, competition and objective orientation) with the dimension of friendship quality in sports among the teenage athletes of volleyball in khoy city

According to the obtained findings regarding friendship quality, this study shows that the friendship aspects, i.e., reinforcement of self-confidence and supporting, common characteristics, faithfulness and socialization in both groups is at a relatively high level and faithfulness and sincerity among the teenage athletes and negative aspects of friendship such as confrontation are seen in both groups, but confrontation has been reported more among males than females.

This shows that the friendship aspects were reported among the friends both from positive and negative aspects.

Teenagers like their best friends, but tell them about their failures too. They like to stay faithful to their best friends when they support them [9]

In this study the motivational climate governing the exercises of the female athletes is often duty-centrism, whereas it is self-centrism among male athletes.

The objective orientations is reported more among girls than victory-centrism and competition, whereas the boys are often inclined to victory-centrism and competition as far as sports orientation between two groups is concerned.

The results of the correlation between motivational climate with friendship dimensions in girls show that there is a meaningful correlation between duty-centred motivational climate and socialization and enjoyable game, whereas there is a negative correlation with regard to confrontation which is the negative aspect of friendship quality.

This means that negative aspects such as confrontation happen less among friends and athletes when the climate is duty-centred.

Correlation between perceived motivational climate and friendship dimensions in boys also indicate a negative correlation of duty-centred motivational climate and confrontation and this shows that in both groups of this study, duty-centrism has a negative relation with confrontation, while there is a meaningful correlation between self-centrism and confrontation & the common characteristics.

Regarding correlation between self-centrism and confrontation one should say that self-centred climate creates self-centred thought in the individuals that might lead to competition among team members and inter-personal confrontations.

Regarding relation between sports orientation and friendship dimensions in girls one should say that:

There is a meaningful correlation between faithfulness & common characteristics and victory-centrism and there is a negative correlation between socialization & enjoyable game and victory-centrism. The relation between sports orientation and friendship dimensions in boys indicate a meaningful correlation between confrontation and victory-centrism.

There were also correlation between faithfulness, common characteristics & socialization and competition.

This issues shows that the coaches who only attach importance to win and loss and make every attempt to win, are more engaged with confrontation and dispute in their team.

The results of the regression analysis regarding relation between perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality are as follows:

Regarding the relation between perceived motivational climate & sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality in boys, minor scales of faithfulness, common characteristics, socialization and enjoyable game could be anticipated using competition.

Also minor scales of confrontation could be anticipated using self-centred variants (positive impact), duty-centred variants (negative impact) and victory-centred variants. The reason for this relation may be that the more the coach puts emphasis on the self-centred environment and the more he attaches importance to inter-personal competition and victory, the more the possibility of confrontation among friends will be in such environments.

Minor scale of common characteristics is also anticipated using self-centred variant and no special reason for this relation could be expressed.

Regarding relation between perceived motivational climate, sports orientation and minor scales of friendship quality in girls, it indicates that faithfulness, socialization, enjoyable game and common characteristics could be anticipated using victory-centred variant (negative impact).

The reason for this issue could be if the coaches put less emphasis on victory; sincerity, enjoyable game and other common characteristics will increase between two friends.

The total obtained findings show that the female players who perceive the motivational climate duty-centred and their sports orientation is often objective orientation, were reported to have better relations with their friends in sports.

They reported faithfulness, sincerity, common characteristics and support by their friends more remarkably.

But in contradiction with these findings, male players who perceived the governing climate over their team often self-centred and their sports orientation were more victory-centred and competitive reported more negative relations with their best friends in sports. They reported to have confrontation with their best friends.

The findings of this study show that the quality of motivation and sports orientation has a systematic relation with the quality of friendship in teenage volleyball players.

The results obtained from this study correspond with the results obtained from studies of Duda , Hall and Smith [2],Ommundsen et al [5], Smith [8],Hartop[3].

The coaches are recommended to test the environments they create and determine their degree of emphasis on self-centred and duty-centred objectives because a small number of children could the “best” and duty-centred climate is the best climate to encourage the children who participate in sports.

The coaches are recommended not to put a lot of emphasis on victory because excessive pressure and emphasis on victory are among the factors that make teenagers quit physical activities and sports.

In addition there is more confrontation among friends in such environments.

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