

Barbas, ego orientations in refs for the sport



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, Bebetos, E., Christos, K., Curby, D., & Mirzaei, B.

(2016). Investigation of Ego and Task Orientation among International Wrestling Referees. *Fizi? eskoe Vospitanie Studentov*, Pp 49-54 (2016), 49. doi: 10.

15561/20755279. 2016. 0606 In this study the research took a sample of 213 international referees from a combination of 30 different countries some being Greece, turkey, Italy, Germany, U. S. A, And Japan. The Goal of this research study was to find the effects that the levels of wrestling Elite vs non-elite had with task or ego orientations in refs for the sport of wrestling.

The instruments used to undergo this study were the Task and Ego orientation in sports questionnaire (TEOSQ) each of the 13-statement having to do with refereeing in wrestling; 7 task-related and 6 ego. The results from the study were that referees from elite level countries were more task oriented and ones from non-elite level countries were more ego oriented. Referees that also had experience in Olympic setting wrestling also were more task oriented than the ones who had not had any experience in the Olympics.

The biggest strength of this study was the ability to include such a large and diverse group of referees from different countries. This allows the researchers to have a more expanded look on the results of the experiment. Also, another strength was that this study is a tool that should help with decision making by referees because it helps identify where the referees are most effective

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working. A weakness was that the study only used one instrument to extract data from the samples, using more than one could have provided more valuable information on how orientation and refereeing are related.

ÇETINKALP, Z. K., & TURKSOY, A. (2011).

GOAL ORIENTATION AND SELF-EFFICACY AS PREDICTORS OF MALE ADOLESCENT SOCCER PLAYERS' MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE. *Social Behavior & Personality: An International Journal*, 39(7), 925-934. In this study 159 adolescent male soccer players were used in the sample ages 13 or 14 and had recently participated in the U14 nation team. Majority had 3 to 4 years of experience within the sport. The objective for the researchers were to determine if goal orientation and self-efficacy could predict what motivates the participants. To gather the information for the study the researchers used the Participation Motivation questionnaire (PMQ), The Perception of Success questionnaire (POSQ) and the General Self-Efficacy scale.

It was found that Ego orientation was a positive indicator for achievement and status, Ego orientation had no affect on skill development and Ego orientation was a positive indicator for Competition. The weakness in this study were that the ages of the samples were not very diverse and if they were to redo the study sampling from a larger age group the data would differ greatly. Another was the unseen factor that fun and friend had on the samples which may have swayed some of their motivation for participation in the sport. A strength for the research was the use of three instruments to extract the data and the many variables that they were able to use in the questionnaires. Sari, ?, Ili, J., & Ljubojevi, M. (2013).

THE COMPARISON OF TASK AND EGOORIENTATION AND GENERAL SELF-ESTEEM OF TURKISH AND MONTENEGRIN YOUNG BASKETBALLPLAYERS.

Kinesiology, 45(2), 203-212 In this study the researchers took a sample of 77 Turkish and 64 Montenegrin basketball players that ranged from the ages between 13 and 17. The aim was to determine if there is any correlation between Goal orientations and self-esteem and which group scored higher in both categories. The Task and Ego orientation in Sports Questionnaire (TEOSQ) and the Rosenberg self-esteem (RSE) were used to gather the data from the 141 basketball players. The researchers determined that the Turkish basketball player had higher ego orientation and higher self-esteem. While the Montenegrin players scored higher on task orientation they scored lower when it came to self-esteem.

The researchers noted that the cultural differences of the Montenegrin and Turkish player had an impact on their goal orientations. In the study the researchers repeatedly mentioned the effects of cultural difference and the history of both countries pertaining to sports. This was a weakness of the study because the samples may have already had a predisposition to which side of the orientation scale they weighed higher on due to outside factors.

Another critical weakness was the lack of a larger sample size that could have strengthened the connection between ego orientation and self-esteem.

SCHNEIDER, R., HARRINGTON, M., & TOBAR, D. (2017). GOAL ORIENTATION AND HOW A TASK OR EGO MENTALITY CAN AFFECT THE ENJOYMENT FOR COLLEGE HOCKEY PLAYERS. *College Student Journal*, 51(1), 57-62.

In this research study the Objective was to find which type of goal orientation the hockey players have and how much they enjoy the sport.

The sample was 28 male College ice hockey players on the division two level with the age ranging between 18 to 24 years old. The study used two questionnaires, The Task and Ego orientation sports questionnaire (TEOSQ) and the Physical activity enjoyment scale (PACES) to gather the data for this experiment. The researcher determined that 23 of the 28 athletes were found to have task goal orientation while the remaining 5 were ego. And that there is a significant difference in enjoyment with the task orientation group rating higher than the ego orientation.

The researcher stated that some of the limitations or weaknesses of the study were that they could not explore other sports or genders to add to their sample instead only focusing on male hockey players.

Another was that only one school was studied making this an isolated experiment stating that they would like to go to different cities to determine if they would find the same results. Some strengths of the study were that it provided a way that coaches can determine what kind of athletes they are dealing with in combination with how much they enjoyed the sport currently.

SEUNGHYUN, H., MACHIDA, M.

, & YOUNGJUN, C. (2017). THE EFFECT OF PEER INTERACTION ON SPORT CONFIDENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATION IN YOUTH SPORT.

Social Behavior & Personality: An International Journal, 45(6), 1007-1018. doi: 10.

2224/sbp. 6149 In this Study the aim was to find out what effects peer interaction has on sports confidence and achievement goal orientation (Task and ego orientation). The sample was 141 children and adolescents ranging from ages 8 to 15 that were members of soccer clubs in the Midwest of the USA. The procedure used to gather the data was having the members take the Task and Ego Orientation questionnaire (TEOSQ) and the Sports Confidence Inventory (SCI). Also at the end of the season 51 of the members retook both questionnaires. The results were that peer interaction with those in the same age groups had a positive impact on task goal orientation. While those who were surrounded by different age groups had an increase in ego orientation. The researches pointed out that the small number of participants was an issue because they only had less than half available athletes from the beginning of the season take the questionnaires at the end of the season. Another weakness was that they ran into ethical problems pertaining to the names of the athletes which made it hard to display the effects of social networks on the athletes.

The researchers believe that this study will help in the future when it comes to youth athletes and their social experiences.