83 - GENDER SELF CONCEPT OF ATHLETES OF THE CITY ANÁPOLIS - GO

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INTRODUCTION

Atkinson et al. (2002) explain that gender is defined by what the individual believes to be, being it related or not to sex. A person can be of a particular sex and believe belonging to another, this last would be the gender (GIDDENS, 2005). And Scott (1995) adds, saying that gender can have its onset through social interaction.

According Statt (1978), the self-concept is developed throughout life, is essential to the individual perceive life around him.

Thus, stereotypes resemble structures formed from past experiences, composed of variables that allow individuals to understand their own experiences, organizing various informations they have about themselves and about others. Therefore, there is a great need to study the stereotypes, because they work as information filters, absorbing, organizing and structuring only stimuli which results, in the future, will bring judgments and decisions about one's self and about others (MARKUS, 1977).

Among some studies involving the concept of stereotype there are those that relate personality traits to gender, in other words, gender stereotypes. In these studies, personality traits are grouped in concepts of masculinity and femininity. Thus, individualistic traits as independent, aggressive, rational are characterized as being relevant to masculinity, and the collective ones, as lovingness, sensitivity, gentleness, are related to femininity. Both socially constructed independent of the biological polarity (Antill, Russell, 1982).

The stereotype is fundamental to the life, to the psychological, to the man's relationship with himself and with others, in how it perceives what is around. It is the value of the self, the self esteem, essential for building one's personality. The individual who does not have a well-developed self-concept, does not engage fully in his relationships, has his character harmed, and also has no sincere attitudes with others, acts as necessary at that time. The self-concept positively developed is important on the welfare of the person as a whole, so it influences not only the human being, but also all around him (Sanchez; ESCRIBANO, 1999).

In this context, our aim, in this study, is to identify, through the self, the gender stereotype of athletes from the city of Anapolis in futsal, swimming, fights, dance and basketball modalities.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1Population and Sample:

The population studied, in the city of Anapolis-GO, were athletes of both sexes from the modalities of dance, fight, swimming, basketball, futsal. With an average age of 18 to 34 years. It was randomly composed by 84 individuals being 34 female and 50 male in the modalities mentioned above. Inclusion criteria are: to be an athlete from the modalities of dance, fight, swimming, basketball, futsal from the city of Anapolis-Go.

2.2 Instruments

The questionnaires applied were the Male Inventory of the Self-Concept's Gender Schemas (IMEGA), to check males and females schemas in men, showing factors that are part of the male gender scale, and the Feminine Inventory of the Self-Concept's Gender Schemas (IFEGA) for verification of males and females schemas in women, showing the factors that are part of the female gender scale.

2.3 Procedures

The researcher contacted the sport's coach, explaining the study and asking them to participate, and they agreed giving a few minutes before or after their workout to the research, preferably within the institution (being that place reserved, which could give tranquility to the athletes when answering the questionnaire, under our supervision). The researcher made the invitation to the participation in the research, as well as the entire explanation of the study as objectives, risks, benefits, privacy and guaranteed confidentiality.

After explanation and acceptance of the athletes, an IMEGA questionnaire was distributed for the men and an IFEGA questionnaire for the women. Each athlete read and answered his own questionnaire, alone and without any interference. After answering the questionnaire was collected by the researcher.

2.4 Statistical analysis

For the data analysis was performed a descriptive analysis and percentage. . It was used the Kruskal Wallis T test using a SPSS19.0 program adopting the significance level of $p \leq 0.005$

3 RESULTS

Table 01 shows the results as the analyzed gender schemes: male and female. The classification of male athletes 46%, in other words, a frequency of 23 are considered Male Heteroschematic with extremely chauvinistic characteristics: selfishness, boldness and rationality, 9 of those present, that is, 18% were considered Female Heteroschematic, presenting characteristics given to the female gender: integrity, sensuality, sensibility and insecurity, and 18 of the ones assessed, resulting 36%, were classified as Isoschematic. The classification of female athletes by gender, where 11.8%, or 4 of the women present are considered Male Heteroschematic with strong protruding features such as bold, self-centered and neglectful, 32.4%, which is, 11 of the girls surveyed are considered Isoschematic, considered normal, with stereotype within the expected normal; however 55.9%, or 19 of those present are considered Female Heteroschematic showing characteristics given to females: integrity, sensuality, sensibility and insecurity.

TABLE 01: Classification by gender regarding self-concept

CLASSIFICATION	MALE		FEMALE	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Male Schema	23	46%	4	11,8%
Female Schema	09	18%	19	55,9%
Isoschema	18	36%	11	32,4%
TOTAL	50	100%	34	100%

P≤0,101 Kruskal Wallis Test

Table 02 describes the classification gender schema prevalent in athletes in team and individual sports. In the individual sports 24.4% or 11 of those surveyed were found to be male heteroschematic, 17 individuals were female heteroschematic with the percentage of 37.8%, and another 37.8%, were classified as isoschematic, in other words, 17 of the ones assessed. However for the team sports, 12 of the surveyed, a total of 30.8%, were considered isoschematic, 41.0%, 16 assessed, were classified as male heteroschematic and 28.2%, 11 of the present, are female heteroschematic.

TABLE 02: Classification by modality regarding self-concept.

CLASSIFICATION	INDIVIDUAL		GROUP/TEAM	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Male schema	11	24,4%	16	41,0%
Female schema	17	37,8%	11	28,2%
Isoschema	17	37,8%	12	30,8%
TOTAL	45	100%	39	100%

P≤0, 192 Kruskal Wallis Test

4 DISCUSSION

According Giavoni (2002), women athletes are seen as masculine since long ago, in the study done by her, was found among the swimmers a typification of male stereotype, not in high percentage, but significant. This study does not agree with the study above, because the significant percentage of women with male stereotypes (11.8%) was not as significant as that, even so, those who tend to exhibit stronger in their behavior, factors such as aggressiveness, rationality, indifference and boldness, may or may not do with their sexual orientation, but what we can say is that they see themselves and relate that way. But most athletes have female heteroschematic behavior, presenting items and loading factors of the female scale which are sensuality, inferiority and social adjustment.

The present study found in the men a diverse stereotype, but the majority of them, 46%, were classified as male heteroschematic, are considered completely chauvinists, and have the factors of male gender schemas. Other 36% are isoschematic, or normal, having the expected behavior, have male and female characteristics, but no exaggeration on either side. The study had significant results of 18% of female heteroschematic, or considered effeminate, because they have feminine characteristics of the male scheme that are: integrity, sensuality, sensibility and insecurity, which does not mean they are homosexual because the gender can not be related to their sexual choice, but the female factors stand out in their behavior, so that they live their life in a way different from the one expected by society and that probably they have a larger facility in sports that use more body expression, creativity. the study of Gomes (2011), in the other hand, with a total sample of 92 athletes, had the vast majority of athletes as isoschematic (40 individuals), followed by male heteroschematic and female heteroschematic (30 individuals).

In the study by Vieira et.al (2010) was concluded that there are differences between gender self-concept, but this study can not make that comparison because of the small sample size, however both men and women were characterized as male and female heteroschematic respectively.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that most of the males were classified as Male Heteroschematic and most of the females were considered Female Heteroschematic.

As for sport, in the individual ones they were considered female heteroschematic and isoschematic. As for the team sports most were classified as male heteroschematic.

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GENDER SELF CONCEPT OF ATHLETES OF THE CITY ANÁPOLIS - GO

ABSTRACT

The study's aim was to identify, through the self-concept, the gender stereotype of athletes from the city of Anapolis in the modalities of dance, fight, swimming, basketball, futsal. The population studied, in the city of Anapolis-Go, were athletes of both sexes from the modalities of dance, fight, swimming, basketball, futsal. With an average age of 18 to 34 years. It was

randomly composed by 84 individuals being 34 female and 50 male from the cited modalities. The questionnaires used were the Feminine Inventory of the Self-Concept's Gender Schemas (IFEGA) for female athletes and the Male Inventory of the Self-Concept's Gender Schemas (IMEGA) for male athletes. For the data analysis was performed a descriptive analysis and percentage. It was used the Kruskal Wallis T test using a SPSS19.0 program adopting the significance level of $p \leq 0.005$. As a result the study found that male athletes are considered 46% male Heteroschematic, 18% are considered female Heteroschematic and 36% are classified as Isoschematic. For female athletes, 11.8% are male Heteroschematic, 32.4% are Isoschematic, and already 55.9%, are considered female Heteroschematic. When analyzed for individual sport it was found that 24.4% are male heteroschematic, 37.8% female heteroschematic and 37.8% isoschematic. However in team sports 30.8% are considered isoschematic, 41.0% are male heteroschematic and 28.2% female heteroschematic. The study concludes that most males were classified as male heteroschematic and most females were female heteroschematic. As for individual sports they were considered female heteroschematic and isoschematic, as for the team sports most were classified as male heteroschematic.

KEY WORDS: self-concept, gender, athletes.

AUTOCONCEPT DE GENRE DES ATHLÈTES DANS LA VILLE ANAPÓLIS-GO

RÉSUMÉ

L'objectif de l'étude était de déterminer, à travers l'auto concept, le stéréotype de genre des athlètes de la ville d'Anápolis dans la modalités danse, lutte, natation, basket-ball etsoccer intérieur. La tranche d'âge était de 18 à 34 ans. Il est composé de 84 sujets, au hasard, étant 34 femmes et 50 hommes modalités mentionnées. IFEGA questionnaire a été utilisé pour les athlètes féminines etIMEGA pour les athlètes masculins.Pour l'analyse des données a été réalisée une analyse descriptive et en pourcentage. Nous avons utilisé le test de Kruskal Walliset le seuil dep<0,05 a été considéré comme significatif. L'analyse a été faite sur le paquet SPSS19.0. En conséquence, l'étude a révélé que les athlètes masculins sont considérés comme 46%masculins hétéroschématique, 18% étaient considérés comme hétéroschématique femmes et 36% ont été classés comme Isoschématique.Pour les femmes 11,8%hétéroschématique hommes, 32,4% sont isoschématique, déjà, 55,9% sont considérées comme des femmes hétéroschématique.Lors de l'analyse pour le sport individuel a été constaté que 24,4% des hommessonthétéroschématique, 37,8% des femmeshétéroschématique et isoschématiquesont 37,8%.Déjà dans les modalités collectives ont été considérés comme Isoschématique, 30,8%, 41,0% en tant que mâle hétéroschématique et 28,2% hétéroschématique femmes.L'étude conclut que la plupart des hommes ont été classés comme hétéroschématique mâle et femmesétait hétéroschématiquefemelle.En ce qui concerne les sports individuels ont été classes commehétéroschématique féminin et que isoschématique.heteroesquemáticos depuis la plupart des sports d'équipe heteroesquemáticos ont été classés comme des hommes.La plupart des sports d'équipe ont été classés comme hétéroschématique hommes.

MOTS CLÉS: auto concept, genre, athlètes.

AUTOCONCEPTO DE GÉNERO DE ATLETAS DE LA CIUDAD DE ANÁPOLIS (GO)

RESUMEN

El objetivo del estudio fue identificar, a través del autoconcepto, el estereotipo de género de los atletas de la ciudad de Anápolis en las modalidades de danza, lucha, natación, baloncesto y fútbol sala. La población analizada, en la ciudad de Anápolis (estado de Goiás), fueron atletas de las modalidades de danza, lucha, natación, baloncesto y fútbol sala, de ambos sexos,con una media de edad de 18 a 34 años. La muestra fue compuesta de forma aleatoria por 84 individuos, siendo 34 del sexo femenino y 50 del sexo masculino, de las modalidades citadas previamente. Fue utilizado el cuestionario IFEGA para las atletas del sexo femenino y el cuestionario IMEGA para los atletas del sexo masculino. Para analizar los datos se realizó un análisis descriptivo y porcentual. Fue implementada una prueba T de Kruskal Wallis Test, utilizando el programa SPSS19.0 y adoptando el nivel de significancia $p \leq 0,005$. Como resultado, el estudio constató que el 46% de los atletas del sexo masculino son considerados heteroesquemático masculino, el 18% fueron considerados heteroesquemático femenino y el 36% fueron clasificados como isoesquemáticos. Para el sexo femenino, el 11,8% fueron catalogadas como heteroesquemático masculino, el 32,4% como isoesquemático y el 55,9% son consideradas heteroesquemático femenino. Cuando fue realizado el análisis referente al deporte individual se constató que el 24,4% son heteroesquemáticos masculinos, el 37,8% heteroesquemáticos femeninos y como isoesquemáticos, el 37,8%. En lo tocante a las modalidades colectivas, el 30,8% fueron considerados isoesquemáticos, el 41,0% como heteroesquemáticos masculinos y el 28,2% como hetoesquemáticos femeninos. El estudio concluye que la mayoría de los casos del sexo masculino fueron clasificados como heteroesquemático masculino y los del sexo femenino como heteroesquemático femenino. En lo referente a las modalidades individuales, como heteroesquemáticos femeninos y como isoesquemáticos, y en el deporte colectivo la mayoría fueron clasificados como heteroesquemáticos masculinos.

PALABRAS CLAVE: autoconcepto; género; atletas.

AUTOCONCEITO DE GÊNERO DE ATLETAS DA CIDADE DE ANÁPOLIS – GO

RESUMO

O objetivo do estudo foi de identificar, através do autoconceito, o estereótipo de gênero dos atletas da cidade de Anápolis nas modalidades dança, lutas, natação, basquetebol, futsal. A população investigada, na cidade de Anápolis-Go, foram atletas das modalidades dança, lutas, natação, basquetebol, futsal de ambos os sexos. Com a média de idade de 18 á 34 anos. Foi composta aleatoriamente por 84 indivíduos sendo 34 do sexo feminino e 50 do sexo masculino das modalidades citadas. Foi utilizado um questionário o questionário (IFEGA) para as atletas do sexo feminino, o (IMEGA) para os atletas do sexo masculino. Para a análise dos dados foi feita uma análise descritiva e percentual. Foi utilizado o teste T de Kruskal Wallis Test utilizando o programa SPSS19.0 adotando o nível de significância $p \leq 0,005$. Como resultado o estudo constatou que os atletas do sexo masculino 46% são considerados Heteroesquemático masculino, 18% foram considerados Heteroesquemático femininos e 36% foram classificados como Isoesquemáticos. Para o sexo feminino 11,8% Heteroesquemático masculino, 32,4% são Isoesquemáticos, já 55,9%, são considerados Heteroesquemático feminino. Quando analisado quanto ao esporte individual ficou constatado que 24,4% são heteroesquemáticos masculinos, 37,8% heteroesquemáticos femininos e como isoesquemáticos 37,8%. Já nas modalidades coletivas 30,8% foram considerados isoesquemáticos, 41,0% como heteroesquemáticos masculinos e 28,2%, heteroesquemáticos femininos. O estudo conclui que o sexo masculino a maioria foram classificados como Heteroesquemático masculino e o sexo feminino foi Heteroesquemático feminino. Quanto as modalidades individuais como heteroesquemáticos femininos e como isoesquemáticos, já o esporte coletivo a maioria foram classificados como heteroesquemáticos masculinos.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: auto-conceito; gênero; atletas.