118 - THE SPORTIVE SPIRIT: A STUDY WITH TEENAGERS OF BOTH GENDERS.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The expansion and evolution of the society income are strict links to the development and expression of the modern sport. After all, it is a fact the idea of income society consists where each one reach its place due to its income, in a correct competition and equality of external conditions, therefore, it is unquestioned that in none other domain this idea was so well materialize as in sports. Sports can be seen as expression and ideal emanation of the income society and as field where one can exercise life in that society. (BENTO, 1990).

The sportive formation of the children and young does not exclude the competition, although in order to contribute to the fact for individual valuation and sportive and educative formation it is indispensable that it takes place in an ambient of positive relationship, of seriousness, that creates reliability and chances of personal affirmation (LIMA, 1988).

Values and attitudes assumed in sportive ambience must, according to COELHO (1990), "not only disclose for the respect of the rules and regulations, but also for the permanent attitude of overcoming". The same author relates still that the problem is not in the competitive attitude that the young athlete adopts while playing, "but in the extreme overvaluation to reach the victory, the means that he uses as well as in the attitude that assumes when that objective is not reached".

Competition is a factor in sports has yet another value. It is through the sport that the young can develop themselves morally, to learn a basic code of sportive behavior that will later be able to be transferred to a moral code for life. The competitive sport - where to win is a valuable prize - offers innumerable chances for the good development of moral concepts.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a descriptive study which aims to verify the knowledge that the young of both the gendres have about the concept of sportive spirit, as also to analyze the behavior that these young people would adopt in situations of practical sportive competition.

The study not only intend to value the meaning and the consequence that the sportive spirit can have in the formation of young people, in the direction to accept and to respect the rules and norms established for the practice of sports, as well as the respect for the others and the equality of chances, but above of everything, to alert and to acquire knowledge the sportive agents, and mainly the trainers and parents for the type of intervention and relationship next to the practitioners, in order to promote and to create one sportive practice that favors the integral development of the young, contributing for their moral formation.

Elaboration and application of the questionnaire

The questionnaire applied in this study was considered by GONÇALVES (1988) adapted by LOPES (1994) and used by FERREIRA (1997). The knowledge of the express values in the sportive spirit was analyzed by the number of answers given to the affirmations such as: In the end of the game during a competition must you compliment the arbitrator even if you consider that the adversary has been favored? Thus, the questionnaire is composed by two pieces that contend:

1. Ten affirmations of which the teenagers would have of consider or not, as corresponding to manifestations of sportive spirit.

2. Four hypothetical situations, that occurs in competition, of which the teenagers would have to choose between five hypotheses the one that would correspond to his attitude.

Sample

The sample was constituted by 1754 young, being 1055 of masculine sex (60.1%) and 699 of the feminine sex (39.9%), between 14 to 18 years old, residents in the city of Manaus, State of Amazon, Brazil.

Procedure

Before the proper application, it was proceeded an application from the questionnaire to some young of the same age, that were not part of the sample, as a mean to verify the existence or not, of doubts in its fulfilling. With its procedure, the intention was to adapt the inquiry to its use and to precise the information to be collected.

Statistical procedure

The observed data of the questionnaire had been distributed in tables of frequencies, both absolute as through percentile. For the crossings of the data, in the scope of the knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit, it was used as test of independence the Qui-square 0 variable, with 5% of significance. In comparison to the averages of the answers in the same above described perspectives, the method of Tuckey was used. For the accomplishment of these analyses statistical software SAS, from the Laboratory of Statistics of the Federal University of Amazon (UFAM). In relation to the the four hypothetical situations that occur in competition, the young would have to choose between five hypotheses that would correspond to his attitude, was adopted the descriptive statistics, presented in tables through absolute values and relative values.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

The object of basic appreciation of this topic is supported by the results found in the effected statistical treatment. The use of statistical techniques allowed the selection of a corresponding number of results. The results of the study had been related with the changeable gender.

From the adopted questionnaire 10 questions consisted on the knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit. In the second part of the questionnaire, the intentions to assume inherent specific behaviors to the sportive spirit, had been analyzed through the answers, the 4 possible real situations of practical porting competitive involving ethical situations.

Table 1 represents the absolute and relative values in knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit.

Table 1 Absolute and relative values in knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit according to the gender.

In competition one must:	FEMALE		MALE		p-value
	positive assertive %	negative assertive %	positive assertive %	negative assertive %	
1. to compliment the adversaries at the end of the game, even when my team lose.	96,42	3,58	92,80	7,20	0,001*
2. to use advantage on adversary that is hurt	23,75	76,25	43,22	56,78	0,0001*
3. to encourage and support the colleagues even when they make any mistake	86,27	13,73	90,90	9,10	0,002*
4. To make fun of an adversary	4,72	95,28	6,54	93,46	0,111
5. To trip or push an adversary without being noticed by the arbitrator	9,59	90,41	16,30	83,70	0,0001*
6. To argue with the arbitrator	21,63	78,37	29,10	70,90	0,0001*
7. To loan soccer shoes or sneakers to the adversary in order to him to play	68,38	31,62	56,97	43,03	0,0001*
8. to compliment the arbitrator even if my team has lose the match	71,96	28,04	69,95	30,05	0,366
9. to fight with the adversary	10,73	89,27	13,84	86,16	0,055
10. to continue playing according to the rules and regulations even if the adversary does not do it	92,42	7,58	91,18	8,82	0,360

According to the values presented in Table 1, it is notorious the supremacy of the feminine sex in demonstrating attitude is well-known come back toward the ethical values. Out of the 10 presented topics, the feminine sex presents in 9 topics superior values, while that the masculine sex only in an item.

In addition, the feminine sex presents values statistically significant compared to the masculine sex, in itens: to compliment the adversaries (96.42%); to use to advantage on the adversary (76.25%); to make fun of an adversary (95.28%); to trip or to push (90.41%); to argue with the arbitrator (78.37%); to loan the soccer shoes or sneakers (68.38%). masculine sex statistically presents significant value compared to the feminine sex, only in the item: to encourage and to support the colleagues (90.90%).

Atested by the test of the Qui-square, in the level of 5% of significance, it was verified that only 4 questions are independent of sex, and these are questions 4, 8, 9 and 10, all the others are associated to the sex of the participant who answered the questionnaire. As observed previously in the questions that concerns to the concept of sportive spirit, the participants tend to present a position favorable to the ethical values, the feminine sex, perhaps still not very involved with the competitiveness shows a closer relation to ethical values than the masculine sex.

Table 2 - represents the relative results situation 1, where the interviewed ones opt to the accomplishment or not of the game.

Table 2 - situation 1- occurrence in absolute values and percentile values concerning as the interviewed one would react front to a competitive situation.

How would you react	FEMALE		MALE	
	Frequency	Percentile %	Frequency	Percentile %
Yes, surely	221	12,60	413	23,55
Yes, probably	122	6,96	205	11,69
I don't know what I would do	168	9,58	186	10,60
Probably not	93	5,30	88	5,02
Surely not	95	5,42	163	9,29
Total	699	39,85	1055	60,15

The results indicate that in situation 1, the masculine sex (23.55%) opts to the accomplishment of the game. The feminine sex presents the same trend (12.60%), however with inferior value. In the scope of the knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit, the female presented results more favorable than male. However, in the scope of the competition, at least in this situation, the masculine sex is superior to the feminine sex. Perhaps, this resulted on the fact of the youngsters present a bigger practical vocation for sports.

The results to situation 2, inherent the intention to loan soccer shoes or sneakers to the adversary, are inserted in table 3.

Table 3 - situation 2 - occurrence in absolute values and percentile values concerning as the interviewed one would react front to a competitive situation.

How would you react	FEMALE		MALE	
	Frequency	Percentile %	Frenquency	Percentile %
Yes, surely	371	21,18	524	29,91
Yes, probably	176	10,05	203	11,59
I don't know what I would do	53	3,03	99	5,65
Probably not	45	2,57	79	4,51
Surely not	52	2,97	150	8,56
Total	697	39,78	1055	60,22

In situation 2, the masculine sex (29.91%) presents a greater percentile than the feminine sex (21.18%). Both genders have the intention to loan to the soccer shoes or sneakers to the adversary. One more time, questions before or after the competition are coated with fellowship and surprisingly, the masculine sex presents a bigger vocation.

The results of situation 3, which denounce their own faults to the arbitrator, are contained in table 4.

Table 4 - situation 3 - occurrence in absolute values and percentile values concerning as the interviewed one would react front to a competitive situation.

How would you react	FEMALE		MALE	
	Frequency	Percentile %	Frequency	Percentile %
Yes, surely	137	7,81	194	11,06
Yes, probably	95	5,42	97	5,53
I don't know what I would do	134	7,64	169	9,64
Probably not	143	8,15	142	8,10
Surely not	190	10,83	453	25,83
Total	699	39,85	1055	60,15

Through the results presented in table 4, the masculine sex (25.83%) presents a percentile index higher than the feminine sex (10.83%). Both gender tend not to denounce to the arbitrator the committed infraction. Also in the related situation, it reflects the presence of the competitive act culminating with attitudes not directed to ethical values being more inherent the competitive act to the masculine sex, therefore this is a strong indication of exactly not denouncing the committed infraction.

Table 5, deals with the results of situation 4 which concerns on accepting the decision of the arbitrator and continue playing without protesting.

Table 5 - situation 4 - occurrence in absolute values and percentile values concerning as the interviewed one would react front to a competitive situation.

How would you react	FEMALE		MALE	
	Frequency	Percentile %	Frequency	Percentile %
Yes, surely	111	6,33	293	16,70
Yes, probably	83	4,73	149	8,49
I don't know what I would do	76	4,33	93	5,30
Probably not	161	9,18	165	9,41
Surely not	268	15,28	355	20,24
Total	699	39,85	1055	60,15

Both genders reflect that they would not accept the decision of the arbitrator. Male (20.24%) presents a superior percentage compared to female (15.28%). It is important to stand out, that the masculine sex presents a percentage of 16.70% where the individuals admit to accept the decision of the arbitrator and to continue to play without protesting. It continues to be confirmed that when the young is involved in the accomplishment of the game, the trend always is come back toward the search of the victory, having always confrontation with the adversary, as well as with the arbitration.

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

As the pretension of this study was never to find definitive answers for the boarded problems, but to generate new information on the knowledge that the young had about the concept of sportive spirit, as well as analyzing the intentions of the behavior that the young would adopt in situations of practical sportive competition it was avoid the formularization of premature conclusions.

On the knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit, as well as of the behavior of the young in competitive situations, it can be considered:

- In what concerns to the knowledge of the concept of sportive spirit, the supremacy of the feminine sex is clear if compared to the masculine sex. It is so evident that of the ten presented topics the feminine sex is superior in 9 topics, while that the masculine sex is superior only in an item.

- In that it refers to the behavior, in the four presented situations it can be considered that:

a) situation 1 - Both gender present attitudes for the accomplishment of the match, with male presenting a higher percentile index.

b) situation 2 - As much the masculine sex (bigger percentile index) as the feminine sex, presents a favorable attitude for the loan of soccer shoes or sneakers.

c) situation 3 - the masculine sex and the feminine sex, through the presented values, would adopt attitude not to denounce to the arbitrator the committed infraction. In what it is related to the perception, both the groups understand that their colleagues also would not denounce the infraction.

d) situation 4 - In this situation, the two groups would not accept the decision of the arbitrator and would protest.

In summary, considering this set of factors that express the results on the knowledge of sportive spirit and of the attitudes of the participants in competitive situation, can be concluded that in the conceptual aspects all the individuals have a clear understanding of the ethical values. It is important that the intervening ones of the sport adopt inherent attitudes to the sportive spirit. However, during a tougher situation, sportive behavior tend to be violated.

A correct sportive position starts at home, with the orientation from parents and is consolidated in the act of the trainings through the trainers, so that the spectacle reaches the fullness of the beauty and preparation for winning.

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Key words Sport, Ethical, Practic of Sports

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THE SPORTIVE SPIRIT: A STUDY WITH TEENAGERS OF BOTH GENDERS.

ABSTRACT

This descriptive study aims to verify what would be the reaction of teenagers while in competitive sports situations. In order to collect samples, we have used the GONÇALVES' (1988) questionnaire, with the adaptation from LOPES (1994). The sample has involved 1754 teenagers from 14 to 18 years old, 1055 were male (60.1%) and 699 were female (39.9%). The results indicates that female are more likely to show off attitudes according to the concept of sportive spirit than the male, whereas due to the behavior they would have in a competitive situation tend to exist a balance between both genders.

L' Esprit Sportif: une étude chez les jeunes à l' âge scolaire.

Résumé

Cette étude, de caractère descriptif, a eu pour but de vérifier la connaisance que les jeunes avaient sur la conception de l'eprit sportif autant que d' analyser les intentions du comportement que ces jeunes adopteraient en situation/contexte de pratique sportive compétitive. Pour la constitution du corpus on a utilisé le questionnaire proposé par GONÇALVES(1988) adapté par LOPES(1994) et utilisé par FERREIRA(1997). Le public participant s´est constitué de 1754 jeunes dans la tranche d' âge 14-18 ans, dont 1055 étaient du sexe masculin(60,1%) et 699 du sexe féminin(39,9%). Les résultats indiquent que les participants du sexe féminin ont eu des atitudes plus cohérentes par rapport à l' esprit sportif en ce qui concerne le concept mentionné. Par contre on a constaté que par rapport au comportement général des jeunes il existe de l' équilibre dans les situations de compétition.

Mots-clés: Sport, Éthique, Pratique Sportive.

El Espíritu Deportivo: un estudio con jóvenes escolares de ambos sexos

Resumen

El presente estudio de carácter descriptivo, tiene como objetivo verificar el conocimiento que los jóvenes de ambos sexos poseían acerca del concepto de espíritu deportivo, así como también analizar las intenciones del comportamiento que estos jóvenes adoptarían en situaciones de práctica deportiva competitiva. Para la recolección de los datos fue utilizado el cuestionario propuesto por GONÇALVES (1988) adaptado por LOPES (1994) y utilizado por FERREIRA (1997). La muestra incluyó a 1754 jóvenes entre 14 y 18 años, de los cuales 1055 son de sexo masculino (60,1%) y 699 del sexo femenino(39,9%). Los resultados alcanzados indican que los del sexo femenino asumen actitudes más adecuadas con el espíritu deportivo en relación a su conocimiento sobre el concepto. En lo que se refiere al comportamiento que adoptarían en situaciones de competición existe un equilibrio entre ambos sexos. **Palabras claves**: Deporte, Ética, Práctica Deportiva.

O ESPÍRITO ESPORTIVO: UM ESTUDO COM JOVENS ESCOLARES DE AMBOS OS SEXOS

Resumo

O presente estudo de natureza descritiva, tendo como objetivo verificar o conhecimento que os jovens de ambos os sexos possuíam acerca do conceito de espírito esportivo, como também analisar as intenções do comportamento que esses jovens adotariam em situações de prática esportiva competitiva. Para a coleta dos dados foi utilizado o questionário proposto por GONÇALVES (1988) adaptado por LOPES (1994) e utilizado por FERREIRA (1997). A amostra, envolveu 1754 jovens na faixa etária de 14 a 18 anos, sendo que 1055 do sexo masculino (60.1%) e 699 do sexo feminino (39.9%) Os resultados obtidos indicam que o sexo feminino assumem atitudes mais consentâneas com o espírito esportivo, em relação ao conhecimento sobre o conceito. Enquanto no concernente ao comportamento que adotariam em situações de competição, existe um equilíbrio entre ambos os sexos. **Palavras-chave**: Esporte, Ética, Pratica Esportiva.