138 - THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP ON MOTIVATION OF JUNIOR SOCCER ATHLETES

CEZAR BOTOGOSQUE MATTAR ; BIRGIT KELLER ; SUZANE DE OLIVEIRA
SÉRGIO LUIZ CARLOS DOS SANTOS
Research Center of sport and Exercise UFPR Curitiba - Brasil

INTRODUCTION

Physiological preparation is an important thing to the athlete's performance. Another important factor to athletes of high performance is the leadership. In accordance with Barreto (1992, p. 64) “Leadership can be considered as a behavior process to influence people and groups in direction of established goals”. In sports it is considered as: decision attitudes, motivation techniques, to give feedback, to establish relationships and to manage groups or teams with confidence.

Motivation is one of the most interesting processes of leadership. It's the principal factor of influence to action. “A subject could have many competences to habilitate him to realize many works but the motivation that will determine the level of compromisement and the quality of the work”. (SAMULSKI, 2002, p.222).

Chelladurai cited by Weinberg e Gould (2001, p.218) created a multidimensional model of sports leadership. This model appraises leadership as an inter-rational process, or either, the effect of sports leader depends not only by the leader but also the group members. Thus, the effective leadership can vary in relation of athletes characteristics or situational conditions.

There's a model that presents a process of effective leadership, showed by Martens, cited by Samulski (2002, p. 227). This model indicates that effective leadership is the same of 4 factors integration. They are: situational factors (group size, time pressure, maturity); led characteristics (dependent or autonomic), leader quality (empathize or communication) and leadership stile (autocratic or democratic).

Leadership style is a reference to comprehension the leadership process. There are 3 types of leadership: Autocratic leadership, democratic leadership and Laissez Faire leadership.

In agreement of Hersey and Blanchard cited by Samulski (2002, p.235) “ the effective leader must be have the capacity to modify his leadership style. It's can be based on observations of many variables”.

It is observed that even the leader has an own style of leadership; many times it's necessary to change some patterns to contribute positively in the group. Sometimes these changes can increase the motivation levels of the group and improving the results.

Motivation word means, “to move”. Something you take the people will be determined actions.

“Motivation has 2 sources: extrinsic and intrinsic.

Extrinsic motivations come from other people as positive or negative compliments. Intrinsic motivations are own efforts to do some work. These people appreciate competitions (WEINBERG E GOULD,2001, p.152).

Many studies are being realized to understand the correlation between the 2 sources of motivation. The unique discovered thing is that when the sum of the 2 sources is done, it's not mean that the motivation will be higher. Confirmate adds researches that extrinsic motivations can negatively influence intrinsic motivation.

Innovated studies of intrinsic motivation in accordance with Weinberg and Gould (2001, p. 158), cited by Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi (1990) show what a work can be pleasure. They examined alpinism, dance, chess, music and athletics, some activities that can be done with high intensity but without any extrinsic motivation. They determinate many commons elements that can become these activities intrinsic interested. Fundamental elements are: balance between task and challenge, concentration, relation between action and conscious, control sense and any external rewards.

Motivation level reveals the auto-competition; and the level of competitive influence shows the behavior in social situations (WEINBERG E GOULD, 2001, p. 81).

Competition is defined as situations where people compete with other people during a physical activity. In agreement with Weinberg and Gould (2001, p. 137), competition has been defined as a social process that occurs when rewards are given to people, in relation of their performance.

Cooperation has been defined as “a social process where the performance is evaluated and rewarded as a part of group realization during reaching some purpose”, Coakley (1994, p.79) cited by Weinberg e Gould (2001, p.120).

There are many situations where the competitive sport present a special; attention in relation of the athletes, as how are their answer in a pressure moment, how are their reactions during some kind of competition…

Soccer, as all sports team, is a system. A high efficiency system based on: individual creation of athletes, intelligent drills, precision interpretation of the game, during a dynamic and competitive process (BARRETO, 2003).

A soccer team, in agreement with Barreto (2003), can be considered as a system with different elements integrating: 11 soccer players. Athletes have integrated actions in a continuous process., Thus, a complex interaction of creative information are used to make a goal. This interaction suffers influence of another system: other team. Adversary team creates some difficult in the system information..

The same author says, “modern soccer must be athletes with physical-technical-physiological preparation to act in all positions.

This study has the aim to identify the team leaders, their motivations and how these leaders can influence other athletes and all team. Psychological work is focused in psychological training and changes in process and physic states (in this case, leadership and motivation).

METHODOLOGY

“Ex-post-facto” Descriptive research (THOMAS E NELSON, 2002).

The sample was composed by 48 male athletes of basic category of Curitiba's principal soccer clubs - Age 17,58 (1,27) years old.

Data collect was done between November, 2004 and 2 different instruments of research was used: Leader Inventory (JOHNSON E NELSON, 1974) that consists on 20 different situations of team member's relationship, where it's necessarily to get 2 names of athletes for each situation to discover the leader member. b) Psychometric properties of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory in a competitive sport settting (MCAULEY, E., DUNCAN, T., 1989) composed by 18 questions with Likert scale of 5 options.

Data was analyzed using descriptive statistic and variance analyzed (p>0,05).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

High motivation levels were observed in all subjects - mean and sd equal 71,85 (4,24) in scale of 18 -90 being the amplitute found 64 to 81 points, see the frequency table above:

Table 1: Frequency table

Motivation	Frequency	Percentage %
64	3	6,3
65	3	6,3
67	1	2,1
68	3	6,3
69	5	10,4
70	2	4,2
71	4	8,3
72	5	10,4
73	4	8,3
74	4	8,3
75	5	10,4
76	4	8,3
78	2	4,2
79	2	4,2
81	1	2,1
Total	**48**	**100**

Variance analyze results among motivation, stating player, substitution player and age are presented above in table 2

Table 2: Variance analyze with motivation

Source	Sum of Squares	df	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	189,013	9	1,182	0,335
Intercept	196219,465	1	11039,909	0,000
Starting/substitution X	12,329	1	0,694	0,410
Age	57,191	4	0,804	0,530
Starting/substitution X	136,727	4	1,923	0,127
Age	657,625	37		
Total	243344,000	47		
Corrected Total	846,638	46		

Motivation doesn't interfere in age, indifferent of the athletes position (stating player or substitution player). There weren't any significant difference between these variables.

Linear regression analyze was developed to see the association between motivation and leader, and demonstrated there weren't any association, as table 3.

Table 3: Regression analyze between motivation and

Model	Beta	T	Sig
Constante		87,065	0,000
Leader	0,065	0,439	0,663

CONCLUSIONS

It's conclude that despite the athletes are so motivate there aren't any significant difference about their positions in a championship.Starting player and substitution player, leader or non-leader have high levels of intrinsic motivation, indifferent their ages. The hypotheses aren't comproved.

High motivation can explicated by their dreams in a professional future in soccer carrier.

It's suggested other studies that can identify the real causes to justify the high level of motivation of these soccer athletes.

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THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP ON MOTIVATION OF JUNIOR SOCCER ATHLETES
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was identify the team lider and how his motivation can influence other athletes and the own team. It's known that psychology work has the objective to analyze changes in psychology training and modifications on process and psycho states (motivation and leader). The sample was composed by 48 male athletes from basic categories of Curitiba's soccer teams age of 17,58 (1,27) years old. It's used 2 instruments of research for data collect: Leader Inventory and Psychometric properties of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory in a competitive sport settting. Data were analyzed using a descriptive statistic and a variance analyze ($p<0,05$). The results have demonstrated high motivation levels (mean and sd: 71,85 (4,24) in scale between 18 to 90 points. Motivation have no influence in age neither in athlete position (stating player or substitution player), as there wasn't any significant difference among these variables. Regression linear analyzes developed to identify the association among motivation, lider and non-lider demonstrated there weren't any associations. It's conclude that the liderança doesn't show any influence among motivation, athletes position or liderança, but it's necessary to recognize that there's something maintaining high motivation of this soccer athletes.

Key words: leader, motivation and soccer.

L´INFLUENCE DE LA DIRECTION DANS LA MOTIVATION D´ATHLÈTES DE FOOTBALL DE LA CATÉGORIE JUNIOR
RÉSUMÉ

L´objectif de cet étude a été identifier les leaders dans les équipes et comme la motivation de ces leaders influence les athlètes et l´équipe elle-même, en sachant que du point de vue scientifique, le travail psychologique a comme objectif l´entraînement psychologique et la modification des procédures et les états psychiques, dans ce cas la direction et la motivation. L´échantillon se compose de 48 athlètes du sexe masculin, tous de catégories de base des principaux clubs de football de Curitiba, avec une âge moyenne de 17,58 ans et détour étalon de 1,27 ans. Pour rassemble de données ont été utilisés deux instruments de recherche distincts: l´Inventaire de direction (JOHNSON et NELSON, 1974) ; l´Inventaire de motivation intrinsèque pour des situations compétitives (MCHAULEY, E. , DUNCAN, T., 1989). Les données ont été analysées en utilisant une statistique descriptive à un niveau de probabilité á=0,05. Les résultats ont démontré en concernant les niveaux de motivation, que tous les athlètes ont présenté hauts niveaux de motivation , avec une moyenne de 71,85 et détour étalon de 4,24 dans l´échelle de 18 a 90. La motivation n´exerce pas influence sur l´âge, et ni sous condition de l´athlète être titulaire ou réserve, car n´a pas eu différence signifative dans l´analyse de variance entre ces variables. L´analyse de régression linéaire développée pour analyser l´association entre la motivation et l´être ou pas être leader, a démontré que n´existe pas association. Il se conclut dans cet étude que la direction ne presente pas aucune influence dans la motivation entre des athlètes titulaires et reserve, mais existe quelqu´un autre facteur qui maintient la motivation haute de ces athlètes.

Paroles sinificatives: direction, motivation, football.

LA INFLUENCIA DEL LIDERAZGO EM LA MOTIVACIÓN DE ATLETAS DE FÚTBOL DE LA CATEGORIA DE JUNIORES.
RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio fue identificar los líderes en los equipos y como la motivación de estos lideres influencia los atletas y el propio equipo, sabiendo que bajo el punto de vista científico, el trabajo psicológico tiene como objetivo, el entrenamiento psicológico y la motivación de los procesos y estados psíquicos, en este caso el liderazgo y la motivación. El muestreo es compuesto por 48 atletas del sexo masculino, todos de categorías de base de los principales clubes de fútbol de Curitiba, con edad media de 17,58 años. Para la recolecta de datos fueron utilizados dos instrumentos de investigación distintos: Inventario de liderazgo (JOHNSON E NELSON, 1974); Inventario de motivación intrínseca para situaciones competitivas (MCAULEY, E., DUNCAN, T., 1989).Los datos fueron analizados utilizando una estadística descriptiva y un análisis de variancia a un nivel de probabilidad á=0,05. Los resultados demostraran en una relación a los niveles de motivación, que todos los atletas presentaron altos niveles de motivación, con media de 71,85 y desviación padrón de 4,24 en la escala de 18 hasta 90. La motivación no ejerce influencia sobre la edad, y tampoco bajo la condición del atleta ser el titular o la reserva, pues no hubo diferencia significativa en el análisis de variancia entre estas variables. El análisis de regresión linear desarrollada para analizar la asociación entre la motivación y ser o no líder, demostró que no existe asociación. Concluyese en este estudio, que el liderazgo no presenta ninguna influencia en la motivación entre atletas titulares y reservas, pero existe algún otro factor que mantiene la motivación alta de estos atletas.

Palabras-clave: liderazgo, motivación y fútbol.

A INFLUÊNCIA DA LIDERANÇA NA MOTIVAÇÃO DE ATLETAS DE FUTEBOL DA CATEGORIA JÚNIOR
RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo foi identificar os líderes nas equipes e como a motivação destes líderes influencia os atletas e a própria equipe, sabendo que do ponto de vista científico, o trabalho psicológico tem como objetivo, o treinamento psicológico e a modificação dos processos e estados psíquicos, neste caso a liderança e motivação. A amostra é composta por 48 atletas do sexo masculino, todos de categorias de base dos principais clubes de futebol de Curitiba, com idade média de 17,58 anos e desvio padrão de 1,27 anos. Para a coleta de dados foram utilizados dois instrumentos de pesquisa distintos: Inventário de liderança (JOHNSON E NELSON, 1974); Inventário de motivação intrínseca para situações competitivas (MCAULEY, E., DUNCAN, T., 1989). Os dados foram analisados usando uma estatística descritiva e uma análise de variância a um nível de probabilidade á=0,05. Os resultados demonstraram em relação aos níveis de motivação, que todos os atletas apresentaram altos níveis de motivação, com uma média de 71,85 e desvio padrão de 4,24 na escala de 18 à 90. A motivação não exerce influência sobre a idade, e nem sob a condição do atleta ser titular ou reserva, pois não houve diferença significativa na análise de variância entre estas variáveis. A análise de regressão linear desenvolvida para analisar a associação entre a motivação e ser ou não ser líder, demonstrou que não existe associação. Conclui-se neste estudo, que a liderança não apresenta nenhuma influência na motivação entre atletas titulares e reserva, mas existe algum outro fator que mantém a motivação alta destes atletas.

Palavras-chaves: liderança, motivação e futebol.