

THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE FUTURE TIME IN THE RETIREMENT OF THE PLAYER (LOCALLY - INTERNATIONALLY) AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SELF-MANAGEMENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE COACHES OF THE IRAQI PREMIER LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUBS

Dr. Haider Kareem Saeed

University of Al Qadisiyah, Iraq.

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to identify the perspective time of the player's retirement (locally - internationally) in the Iraqi Premier League in football, as well as to identify the statistical differences in the perspective of the future tense according to the training age of the Premier League football coaches and the level of the team, as well as to identify the level of self-management of the Premier League players The Iraqi football club and their statistical differences, and then the descriptive approach was used in the manner of correlation relations, defining the current research community with the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs for the season 2019-2020, whose number is (300) players. The sample was chosen in a stratified random way, as it was chosen in a proportional manner (100) players, and the researcher reached, after applying field procedures and analyzing the results, to conclusions, including that the concept of the perspective of the future sports time for football players affects the behavior of the research community and their responses and has a relationship with the social and sports situation and the training age of the technical staff Also, the self-management of soccer players is high, and it is related to the social and sports status and the training age of the technical staff. Then the researcher recommended providing financial and moral support to soccer players in order to achieve the goals they aspire to in the sports future, as well as issuing administrative and legal instructions for the segment of soccer coaches who have the desire to present some projects of public benefit in the field of sports or private benefit in the field of football game.

Keywords: *Future tense perspective; self-management; the Iraqi Premier League in football*

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE:

The perspective of the future tense is a fruitful element in the player's social, training and sports life. Players

who invest their past experiences in previous matches effectively and proceed from the sports present towards the sports future, specifically their practice of the football game, we find them as organized people and planners for their artistic life by retiring locally or

internationally towards achieving their goals in football. Sports future, and this is reflected in their motivation to work in sports training and long-term commitment towards meeting their future aspirations. Therefore, we find that the relationship of the perspective of the future tense with the training age of the coaches is positive between the two variables, as the characteristics between the ages differ from each other, and this will affect the behavior and attitudes of the coaches, including commitment and organization in managing football matches. While we see that the variable of self-management is affected by the perspective of the future tense, as it is one of the important concepts that play a role in the training field for the player, and through it the player knows how to deal with the feeling of the player's intention to retire locally or internationally, manage it, control it and employ it positively in various matches and the ability to produce Positive winning matches and achieving goals in the field of organizational behavior in training units may be negatively reflected on the training performance of the football coach. The success of the player in his life in general and the sports life in particular depends on the player's possession of his self-management in terms of his dealings wisely and effectively in the various matches, losing in the match leads to his failure in the sports milieu in general and the training side in particular, as the player's self-management enables him to benefit From his latent energy in raising the efficiency of technical performance and increasing self-confidence in the match and his ability to communicate with other players and creating a balance between the requirements of the technical staff of the team and the work of training units and the sports community. Since the football coaches, when he improves his self-management in the training work, he can be classified as feeling the value of the remaining or expected time for the player to retire domestically or internationally, and to be competitive and persistent in performing the tasks entrusted to him in terms of planning the training work, taking responsibility, and being satisfied with what he has set. He has goals he works to achieve in the sporting future. As the player who improves in managing himself and his time in the match is characterized by some sporting personal

characteristics of players with high sporting achievement motivation, which include a sense of the value of match time, the importance of managing it, self-confidence, competition, challenge, perseverance in facing difficult situations in the match, and the ability to be flexible in making the right decisions and shouldering responsibilities. And commitment to the future goals that he sets for himself that determine his retirement locally and internationally by achieving himself in the matches and the sporting future. Hence the importance of the current research lies in the fact that the player has goals and aspirations that he works to achieve in the sports future, he is able to direct his training ideas and his skill capabilities towards those goals that he aspires to achieve, and he is able to control the pressures resulting in matches that the player is exposed to during the match and he is able to Performing his work in the joints of sports training, and this is expected to determine the time and decision for the local or international retirement of the football player.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Players face challenges that require a kind of psychological balance and the ability to make difficult decisions, and that require interaction with levels in which they are intended to provide more positive thinking and better dealings in various match conditions. As the basic and essential factors in achieving the sports personality are those that fall in the second half of life, which is a stage that subject the player in the football game to a re-evaluation and evaluation, and it is the period of sports training that gives them the opportunity to bring about changes resulting in the match so that it becomes more interested from the inside and reduces dependence On other players at the same time, and this is what contributes to the decision made to retire the player (approximately 15 to 20 years) when the coach sees it from a technical point of view, while we see the perspective of the sports future time changing related to the player's issues and his adaptation in the reality of his sporting life. In the childhood of soccer players. And when the player is planning and achieving the goals related to his future sporting life, he is exposed to pressures and difficulties in the changing conditions

of the match. Therefore, when the player fails to achieve his specific goals, it is a factor in the presence of psychological factors such as frustration and a decrease in his commitment to applying the vocabulary of the training units, as the players differ in their understanding and awareness. And their sports orientation in the match, as well as their difference in their ability to modify behavior, belonging, and choosing the right one in order to obtain goals in an optimal way and good results in the match. The coach who performs the training work may lead to achieving a higher level of benefit resulting from the outputs of that work in terms of results or performance during the match. It works to select the best, correct the bad, and compensate for the loss in the match in an effective manner. And based on the circumstances and changes that the world is witnessing in the science of sports training in general and the game of football in particular and the difference in its impact and change from time to time and the difference in the psychological variables of the player, in addition to the fact that the coaches of Premier League football clubs represent an important segment of the sports community that needs to conduct research To reveal what they aspire to in terms of future goals in the science of sports training that they had planned in advance and to know the correct ways to manage themselves in the success of matches and to enhance confidence in the sports future.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 1- Identifying the perspective time for the player to retire (locally - internationally) in the Iraqi Football Premier League
- 2- To identify the statistical differences in the perspective of the future tense according to the training age of the Premier League football coaches and the level of the team.
- 3- Identifying the level of self-management for the Iraqi Premier League soccer players.
- 4- To identify the statistical differences in self-management according to the training age of the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League clubs and the level of the team.
- 5- Identifying the correlation between the perspective of the future tense and self-

management among the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

- 6- Identifying the correlation between the perspective of the future tense and self-management of the players of the first-class clubs according to the variable of training age and team level.

RESEARCH LIMITS

Human Frontiers: Players of Iraqi Premier League Football Clubs.

Spatial boundaries: arenas, halls and stadiums of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

Temporal boundaries: The football season of the Iraqi Premier League 2019-2020.\

RESEARCH MAIN PROCEDURES

First: The Research Community and Its Sample:

The current research community is determined by the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs for the 2019-2020 season, whose number is (300) players. The sample was chosen by the random stratified method, as it was chosen in a proportional manner (100) players, and this size is considered appropriate in building psychological measures (Al-Zobaie et al., 73: 1981) and by (36%) of the research community from the research sample. This size is also considered appropriate in light of the opinion of Nunnally (1978), who indicates that the number of the sample for the purpose of statistical analysis is appropriate from the size of the community. (Nunnally, 1978:179).

Second. Research Tools:

In order to measure the variables of current induction for the perspective of future time and self-management of soccer players, two standard number steps were taken to measure the variables of induction and the following display shows.

1. Measurement of future tense perspective for football players in the Iraqi Premier League:

In order to prepare the perspective scale for the future tense of the players, the researcher conducted the following steps:

- Determining the future tense perspective variable for football players, and for scientific integrity, two scales (future tense perspective and self-management) were prepared by the researcher (Hamid, 2021) and the definition (Zimbardo ,1999) of this concept was adopted after its adaptation from the general educational field to the sports field.

• **Collecting Scale Items**

The Likert method was adopted in setting the answer substitution for the items of the future tense perspective scale, because this method is adopted in many studies, psychological scales, and the personality scale, in addition to that it does not require much effort in calculating the items and their weights, and it is mostly with a high degree of stability (Jalal, 1985), 253). Therefore, the following alternatives were tested: (completely applies to me, applies to me, neutral, does not apply to me, does not apply to me completely), which gives the following weights in the

case of positive items (1,2,3,4,5) on the successive weights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) in succession in the reverse items.

• **The opinions of the speakers in the items of the perspective of the future tense of football players:**

The scale was presented in its initial form with items to (20) arbitrators specialized in the field of educational and sports psychology and sports training, including the aim of the research, and the approved theoretical definition for the purpose of expressing their opinions regarding the validity of the scale items and depending on the opinions and observations of experts, as the acceptance rate ranged between (85 % - 100% or more For the purpose of accepting or rejecting the paragraph, all the prepared items were retained, and their approval was obtained on the scale instructions and the answer alternatives, as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) The opinions of the arbitrators on the validity of the items of the future time perspective scale for football players

Item No.	Number of Referees			Percentage	Chi Square Value		Statistical significance at the level (0.05)
	Total	Agreed	Disagreed		Calculated	Tabulated	
1.2.3.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.21.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.31.32	20	20	0	%100	20	3.84	Significant
18.19.30	20	18	2	%90	12.8	3.84	Significant
33.14.20.28.29	20	17	3	%85	9.8	3.84	Significant
1.2.3.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.21.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.31.32	20	20	0	%100	20	3.84	

• **Analyzing the items of the future tense perspective for soccer players:**

The aim of paragraph analysis is to extract the discriminatory power of the items, to keep the distinct

items in the scale, and to exclude the non-distinguishing items. (Abdul-Rahman, 1983: 85) After distinguishing the items, an important aspect of the statistical analysis of the scale items, through which we make sure of the efficiency of the psychological

scale items. Paragraph analysis, given that it was used for this purpose, and to calculate the discriminatory power of each paragraph from the perspective of the future tense of the players. A random sample was drawn in a stratified manner with a proportional distribution. The analysis sample was (100) players. After correcting the respondents' responses and calculating the total score for each questionnaire from the perspective of the future tense, the scores were arranged in descending order, starting with the highest score and ending with the lowest score. (27%) of the questionnaires with the highest scores for the future tense perspective scale were selected and called the upper group with (27) degree questionnaires, and (27%) of the questionnaires with the lowest scores were chosen and called the lowest group with (27) questionnaires. And if (Al-Zubaie 1981) considers that the percentage of (27%), the upper and lower grades,

represents the best percentage that can be taken in the analysis of the items, because it provides us with two groups with the maximum possible size and differentiation, then the distribution of grades on the scale is in the form of the moderation distribution curve. (Al-Zobaie et al., 1981: 74) and after extracting the arithmetic mean and variance for both the upper and lower groups on the future tense perspective scale. The t-test was applied to two independent samples to test the significance of the differences between the two groups, because the calculated t-value represents the discriminatory power of the paragraph between the two groups. (Myers, 1990: 35) The calculated t-value was considered an indicator to distinguish each paragraph by comparing it with the tabular value of (1.98) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (98).

Table (2) the discriminatory power of the items of the future tense perspective scale

No.	Consistency Coefficient	Significance	No.	Consistency Coefficient	Significance
F1	.371**	significant	F18	.518**	significant
F2	.267**	significant	F19	.519**	significant
F3	.585**	significant	F20	.570**	significant
F4	.593**	significant	F21	.478**	significant
F5	.580**	significant	F22	.505**	significant
F6	.593**	significant	F23	.518**	significant
F7	.498**	significant	F24	.488**	significant
F8	.576**	significant	F21	.555**	significant
F9	.585**	significant	F25	.525**	significant
F10	.553**	significant	F26	.531**	significant
F11	.514**	significant	F27	.484**	significant
F12	.516**	significant	F28	.486**	significant
F13	.528**	significant	F29	.484**	significant
F14	.514**	significant	F30	.574**	significant
F15	.406**	significant	F31	.600*	significant
F16	.462**	significant	F22	.569**	significant
F17	.531**	significant	F33	.518**	significant

- **The internal consistency of the items of the future tense perspective scale:**

This indicator was used to ensure that the items of the scale follow the same path as the domain, and the correlation between the score of each paragraph and the total score of the domain has been extracted, and to achieve this according

to the total score of the respondents according to the four domains of the scale, and then the correlation coefficient was extracted Pearson showed the scores of the sample members according to each paragraph of each field and their total scores in that field. It appeared that the correlation coefficients are all statistically significant when compared to the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.19), the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (98) as shown in Table (3).

Table (3) shows the consistency coefficients of the future time perspective measure

No.	Hight Group 27%			Low Group 27%		T-Calculated Value	Sig.
F1	3.2593	0.9606	1.7315	0.9028	12.0437	3.2593	Significant
F2	3.3704	0.9432	1.7037	0.8888	13.3652	3.3704	Significant
F3	3.1574	1.0604	1.8333	0.9619	9.6111	3.1574	Significant
F4	3.1944	0.9996	1.8333	0.9222	10.4005	3.1944	Significant
F5	2.8148	1.1369	2.3148	1.1077	3.2736	2.8148	Significant
F6	3.0000	0.9570	2.3889	1.1425	4.2613	3.0000	Significant
F7	3.3241	0.7952	1.7130	0.8760	14.1525	3.3241	Significant
F8	2.9815	1.0138	1.6759	0.8409	10.3012	2.9815	Significant
F9	3.3241	0.7952	1.7130	0.8760	14.1525	3.3241	Significant
F10	2.9815	1.0138	1.6759	0.8409	10.3012	2.9815	Significant
F11	3.1296	0.8870	1.8241	0.9747	10.2950	3.1296	Significant
F12	3.1019	0.9853	1.6481	0.8893	11.3819	3.1019	Significant
F13	3.3056	0.9013	1.6944	0.8478	13.5309	3.3056	Significant
F14	3.3241	0.9356	1.7778	0.8895	12.4478	3.3241	Significant
F15	3.2870	0.9768	1.6111	0.8629	13.3629	3.2870	Significant
F16	3.1019	0.9853	1.6481	0.8893	11.3819	3.1019	Significant
F17	3.3056	0.9013	1.6944	0.8478	13.5309	3.3056	Significant
F18	3.3241	0.9356	1.7778	0.8895	12.4478	3.3241	Significant
F19	3.2870	0.9768	1.6111	0.8629	13.3629	3.2870	Significant
F20	3.0926	1.1152	1.6389	0.8696	10.6827	3.0926	Significant
F21	3.0926	1.1152	1.6389	0.8696	10.6827	3.0926	Significant
F22	3.2593	0.9606	1.7315	0.9028	12.0437	3.2593	Significant
F23	3.3704	0.9432	1.7037	0.8888	13.3652	3.3704	Significant
F24	3.1574	1.0604	1.8333	0.9619	9.6111	3.1574	Significant
F25	3.1944	0.9996	1.8333	0.9222	10.4005	3.1944	Significant
F26	2.8148	1.1369	2.3148	1.1077	3.2736	2.8148	Significant
F27	2.9815	0.9762	2.3889	1.1425	4.0981	2.9815	Significant
F28	3.0741	1.0997	1.7963	0.9044	9.3262	3.0741	Significant
F29	2.9352	1.0614	1.7407	0.9310	8.7920	2.9352	Significant
F30	2.9444	1.0575	1.6944	0.9319	9.2161	2.9444	Significant
F31	2.8333	1.1801	1.8426	0.9683	6.7450	2.8333	Significant
F32	2.8889	1.1302	1.7037	0.8566	8.6853	2.8889	Significant

- **Scale Consistency**

First.Re-testing: The future time perspective scale for players was applied to extract stability in this way on a sample of (30) players. The nature of the relationship between the degrees of the first and second application, it appeared that the value of the stability coefficient for the scale (0.873).

Second. the half segmentation:

This method relies on fragmentation of the test after applying it to the second exploratory sample group into two equal parts and calculating the correlation between them, as the value of the correlation coefficient appeared to be (0.745).

- **Measure of Self-Management Among Soccer Players:**

The scale numbers aim to follow the following steps:

1. Determining the variable of self-management: The theoretical definition was determined by adopting the definition of (Bandura, 1977) for this concept, noting that this definition was adapted from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically football players.
2. Collecting the items of the scale: In order to prepare the items of the self-management scale, a number of scales were examined that measured this variable or dealt with it theoretically, including the study of the scale (Al-Awawda, 2017) and the study of the scale (Ahmed, 2017). By examining the researcher on these scales, the following:
3. It was built in cultural environments that differ from the environment of the current research, and they are the players of the Iraqi Premier League in football.
4. The sports library, as far as the researcher is aware, did not have a scale for measuring self-management among soccer players in the Premier League. In the light of the above, the scale items were prepared in accordance with the approved theoretical framework. To measure the variable of self-management for

soccer players, it is answered according to a five-fold gradient.

- **Analysis of the measure of self-management among soccer players:**

The method of the two end groups and the relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the total score of the scale, the relationship of the field with the total degree, and the relationship of each field with other fields are appropriate methods in the process of analyzing the items, and they were used for this purpose by following the steps that the researcher made on the scale of self-management in terms of exposure to experts and specialists if it reached All items have an approval rate ranging between (80%-100%). And then the scale was applied to the same sample of 100 players with the help of the assistant work team if the discriminatory power of the items was extracted using the T-rule for two independent samples if the results of all the items showed significant and when comparing their calculated values with the tabular value of 1.98 at the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 98. Then the researcher resorted to extracting the consistency of the paragraph with the total score using the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), as all the items were significant and the values of their coefficients ranged between (0.273 - 0.644) and when compared with the tabular value of 0.19 and a degree of freedom of 98, it was found that all items of the self-measurement have a coefficient of consistency with the overall grade is appropriate and good.

- **The Consistency of the self-management scale:**

First. Re-test: The results of the second survey application were relied upon by re-testing a sample of 50 players two weeks after the initial application. After unpacking the results and using the correlation coefficient (Pearson) for the objective items, the stability ratio was 0.847.

Second. Mid-term segmentation: This method relies on segmenting the test after applying it to the second exploratory sample group into two equal parts and calculating the correlation between them, as the value of the correlation coefficient appeared to be (0.7218). It is 0.838, and thus the two scales became final and

without deleting any of their items, only modifying the wording of the items in accordance with the nature of the sample, so the results of the survey application were relied upon to analyze and interpret the final results.

Analysis And Interpretation of Research Results:

To answer the objectives of the current research, the results of the statistical analysis of the survey sample, which numbered 100 players, were relied upon to answer the objectives of the research, which are as follows:

The First Objective: It provides for "identifying the perspective time for the player's retirement (locally - internationally) in the Iraqi Football Premier League". The arithmetic mean of the players' responses on the future time perspective scale was (115.987) degrees and the standard deviation was (6.784) degrees, while the hypothetical mean was (99) degrees. By using the t-test for one sample, it appeared that the calculated t-value is (17.654) degrees, which is greater than the tabular value (1.98) degrees, and this result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (99), and table (4) shows that .

Table (4) The arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research sample's responses with the future tense perspective scale

Variable	Sample Size	Mean	Dev. Std.	Hypothetical Mean	T-Value		Sig.
					Calculated	Tabulated	
Tense Perspective Scale	100	115.987	6.784	99	17.654	1.98	0.000

From the above round, it is clear that the players of Premier League football clubs have a perspective of the future tense of sports, and the explanation for this lies in the knowledge that the players possess about public life and the nature of the pressure of matches that makes them oriented towards the perspective of their future tense, as it makes them plan for the sporting future and achieve the goals that they seek and imagine. For future events that concern them in the final decision-making process, including the decision to retire from playing (locally or internationally). Since football players interact with their behavior in the match in an intentional manner with the goals that they have set and drawn and seek to achieve in the sports environment and within the course of the match, the player often makes the climates of his training work and the objectives of the physical, skillful, tactical and psychological tasks to be mastered, "which helps to implement that easily throughout the time of the match. Where the means of

the player in this situation is the level of his mastery of the skill that he should choose quickly to carry out this duty" (Mukhtar, 1994, 162) and continuously, achieving victory in the upcoming matches and the best achievement for them will determine the time of their future in real life to reach the official decision to retire for them locally or internationally.

The Second Objective: It identifies the statistical differences in the perspective of the future time according to the training age of the Premier League football coaches and the level of the team.

For the purpose of identifying the significance of the differences between the average scores of the players on the scale of the perspective of the sports future time according to the variable of training age and the level of the team, a binary analysis of variance was used at the level of significance (0.05), as shown in Table (5).

Table (5) The differences in the responses of the research sample in the perspective of the future tense according to the variable of the training age and the level of the team

Source of contrast	Sum of squares	Freedom Degree	Mean squares	F- Calculated Value	Significance level
<i>Training age</i>	37.59	1	37.59	1.141541	0.275
<i>Team level</i>	54,875	1	54,875	1.666455	0.187
<i>Training age X Team level</i>	568.65	2	284,325	8.634439	0.000
<i>The error</i>	3,457,564	95	32.92918		
<i>Total summation</i>	4,118,679	100			

From the table above, it is clear that the difference in the interaction between the training age and the level of the team for the coaches in the future perspective time scale does not reach the level of statistical significance when we compare the calculated p-value (8.6344) with the tabular value of the level of statistical significance (0.000), and this result can be interpreted as the planned goals It has in public life and the field of sports training for the coaches, the rapprochement between them because they obtain the training certificates classified and approved by the local and international football federation and their socialization and leadership roles in the matches that have become no different in ambitions and future sports aspirations and work to prove their worth in achieving positive results to win the match. And in all fields, their tasks and practices have become different motives towards what is contained in the changing conditions of the match, as well as the level of their team, that the predominance of the cognitive dimension and the technical perception of the match is close and their interaction with the goals that they seek to achieve in the sports center and the achievements of their teams, as they realize the idea of the sports future at the same level In addition, they live in the same conditions similar to the sports, social, economic and cultural environment, and this is what makes the difference between them due to the level of ambitions in the sports training process for the level of their competing teams, the pressures exerted on them from

the sports audience, the strength of the competitor and the pressure of matches. Since the variable of the training age and the level of the team shows that the difference between the coaches according to the level of their teams reaches the level of statistical significance, that the sports environment has an important role in influencing the time perspective of the coach, as the stable sports environment is the one that influences and its influence is clear in that, and some The other of these psychological factors and training experiences with the sports personality, which is an important reason for the coach's orientation and the level of the team to achieve positive results, and therefore they depend in their orientation towards the perspective of the future sports time, which is based on seriousness in working in every joint of sports training, unlike other sports times.

The Third Objective: to identify the level of self-management of Iraqi Premier League soccer players. The arithmetic mean of the players' responses on the self-management scale was (164.342) degrees and a standard deviation of (6.784) degrees, while the hypothetical average was (111) for the scale and using the t-test for one sample, it appeared that the calculated t-value was (38.995) degrees, which is greater than the tabular value (1.98) degrees, and this result indicates that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (98) as shown in Table (6) below:

Table (6) The arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research sample responses with the future tense perspective scale

Variable	Sample Size	Mean	Dev. Std.	Hypothetical Mean	T-Value		Sig.
					Calculated	Tabulated	
self-management	100	164.342	6.784	111	38.995	1.98	0.000

From the above table, it is clear that the players have self-management, and this is explained by the fact that it is their work platform in their sports training and a continuous life for daily training activities. Great success in his self-management, which enables him to create a kind of psychological confidence in the pressure of matches and the ability to reach the healthiest goals in achieving the goals they aspire to and their ability to plan well and positively. And that the voluntary aspects of self-management for football players is represented in adjusting the focus for the course of the match and achieving success in facing

the self- and environmental sporting obstacles that the player is familiar with.

The fourth Objective: to identify the statistical differences in self-management according to the training age of the coaches of the Iraqi Premier League clubs and the level of the team. For the purpose of knowing the significance of the differences between the average scores of the players on the self-management scale according to the training age and the level of the team, Table (7) shows this:

Table (7) The differences in the responses of the research sample in the measure of self-management according to the variable of the training age and the level of the team

Source of contrast	Sum of squares	Freedom Degree	Mean of squares	F- Calculated Value	Significance level
<i>Training age</i>	65.64	1	65.64	1.993369	0.435
<i>Team level</i>	34.584	1	34.584	1.050254	0.607
<i>Training age X Team level</i>	438.65	2	219.325	6.660506	0.012
<i>The error</i>	5267.486	105	50.16653		
<i>Total summation</i>	5806.360	110			

It is clear from the above table that the difference in the interaction between the players depending on the training age and the level of the team on the self-management scale does not reach the level of statistical significance when we compare the calculated p-value (6.661) with the tabular value at the level of statistical significance (0.012). This result can be explained by the closeness between the players in terms of training and field experience in the matches they own, where there is agreement among them in terms of managing themselves, and that the nature of the sports training work for the player and the coach is unified and is performed by each of them in the match and the service provided by the player in a football

match Football and the instructions issued by the sports institution and the game federation are laws and instructions that apply to the player and the coach.

The Fifth Objective: To identify the correlation between the perspective of the future tense and self-management among the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs. In order to identify the correlation between the perspective of the future time and the self-management of soccer players, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and the degree of the correlation coefficient was (0.658) degrees, which is statistically significant when compared with the tabular value (0.19), the level of

significance (0.05), and the degree of freedom (98). Table (8) shows that.

The Independent Variable	dependent variable	Number of individuals	correlation coefficient	Eta Square	Sig.
Self-Management	future tense perspective	100	0.658	0.422	0.000

As this result indicates that there is a correlation or a statistical function between the perspective of the future tense and self-management, and a correlation between the perspective of the future tense and the training age of the trainers and self-management and the training age of the trainers. This result can be explained by the fact that the relationship between the two variables is a positive correlation and a positive correlation between the two variables and the training age of football coaches. This means that there is a relationship between the perspective of the future tense, the training age, self-management, and the training age, but it is not strong, as the variable of training age is not indicative for a sample of the nature of the chosen one, as the players work and perform the tasks and duties, they are subject to in the field of football training and aspire to achieve goals and plan for them. At any time, since the perspective of the future tense and self-management is not linked to a

specific age, and this is a positive thing, as football players look forward to the sports future without being determined by a specific age, or the age frustrating them from planning and achieving their goals due to their age or age.

The Sixth Objective: To identify the correlation between the perspective of the future tense and self-management of the players of the first-class clubs according to the variable of training age and team level. To achieve this goal, the significance of the differences between the degrees of the research sample members was found in the perspective of the future tense and self-management of the football players using the hypermetric test to find out the significance of the difference between the correlation coefficients. Comparing it with the tabular value of (0.19) degrees at the level of significance (0.05) .and Table (9) shows that:

Table (9) Correlation coefficients between the research variables according to the chronological age and the level of the difference

Variable	Type	Correlation Coefficient	correlation coefficient square	Sig.
<i>Training Age</i>	<i>1- 10 Years</i>	0.387	0.150	0.040
	<i>11-16 Years</i>	0.548	0.300	0.034
	<i>17 years and above</i>	0.574	0.329	0.027
<i>Difference Level</i>	<i>At First Stage</i>	0.553	0.306	0.051
	<i>At Second Stage</i>	0.786	0.618	0.000

The above table indicates that there is a statistical difference in the correlation coefficient between players at ages ranging between (15,20) due to their retirement locally or internationally, as it appears that the relationship between young players is stronger than the correlation between players with good

training maturity, and this can be explained by The administrative, technical and social goals require basic skills and abilities related to the age of the player and the coach and their ability to achieve these goals and for all the two stages of the league competition. Therefore, the category of young players enjoys

vitality, physical activity, skill and planning, which can be effective tools in achieving positive results for the team, which sees that time is ahead of them and they cannot give in to any frustration that they may face in the pressure of matches. They became more self-managed in their intense desire to reach their sporting goals in the match. As for the category of players with a close retirement age, they feel or complain about not achieving what is required of them in the match because the coaches and those interested in the field of football saw that their giving is not productive in the green rectangle, including poor physical fitness, lack of self-confidence and lack of motivation to win matches. Therefore, the more the player's time experience increases and his future knowledge is distributed, his ability to act in time becomes more accurate and greater in its use in the light of the future tense, and his performance becomes fast and easy, and the players' thinking develops in their self-performance, "noting that the game of football, whether during training or competition and different situations Which is often accompanied by psychological pressure, especially during competition, these emotions and psychological phenomena may affect one way or another negatively or positively on the level of the player's technical performance, because they are linked to the player's motives and needs and constitute a strong motivation for sports behavior. On this basis, the player needs the required psychological stability in preparation for the competition, as well as the athlete's ability to self-control, control and control his performance during the competition, and then the need for methods of physical and cognitive relaxation." (Al-Tamimi: 2020, 42).

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1- The concept of the perspective of the future tense of sports for football players affects the behavior

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- of the research community and their responses, and it has a relationship with the training and social status and the training age of the coaches.
- 2- The self-management of soccer players is high and it is related to the training and social status and the training age of the coaches.
- 3- There is a strong relationship between the two variables, which indicates the importance of studying them with other variables, whether at the level of theoretical and practical interpretation of the different level of group games or the level of individual games.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1- Providing financial and moral support to football players in order to achieve the goals they aspire to in the positive promotion of the sporting future.
- 2- Issuing administrative and legal instructions related to football coaches who have the desire to present some projects of public benefit in the sports field or private benefit in the field of football.
- 3- Holding conferences and seminars that support football coaches and develop their training ideas in the field of the game, whether they are in the internal sports institutions or the external sports institutions to which he belongs, or for other institutions related to the specialization of modern football training.
- 4- The need to pay attention to how to plan for a better sporting achievement in the football game by setting goals that have been set, even if the sports environment is not suitable at the present time and can be worked on in the future on how to reach the ideal numbers of players represented by the physical, skill, tactical and psychological aspects.

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