



BURNOUT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG HANDBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

The current research aims to prepare a measure of psychological burnout and a measure of aggressive behavior and apply these measures to young handball players in order to identify the relationships between aggressive behavior and psychological burnout. In order to achieve this goal, the researcher used the descriptive method in the style of correlational relations. As for the research community, it was represented by young handball players from (26) clubs for the central and southern regions, as the size of this community reached (416) players, while the research sample amounted to (250) players. Then the researcher proceeded to prepare the psychological burnout scale, as she used the scale prepared by (Muhammad Jassim Arab and Hussein Ali Kazem), as the scale consisted of (21) items with five alternatives, which are (very severe, somewhat severe, moderate, weak, weak very). The researcher also used the aggressive behavior scale prepared by (Nahid Hamid Mashkour, Lamia Hassan Muhammad), as the scale consisted of (34) items distributed over the first domain (physical aggressive behavior) (17) items, and the second domain (verbal aggressive behavior) (17) paragraphs, and the alternatives to the five-point scale are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never). After rationing the standards, the researcher proceeded to apply the standards to the youth handball players, and after obtaining the results, the researcher used the statistical programs (SPSS) (Excel).

Introducing

Introduction to the research and its importance

Sports is part of the general educational process and highlights its importance in developing and developing physical and intellectual capabilities and improving the social, health and psychological aspects of students. Through previous research and studies, it has been found that sports have a close connection with other sciences such as psychology, sociology, biomechanics, physiology, etc. The development of physical education depends first and foremost on scientific planning that uses all sciences and knowledge with full awareness to establish the elements of mathematical construction and its progress on strong and solid foundations. One of these basic sciences is sports psychology. Sports psychology was concerned with studying the psychological, social and educational factors that affect learning motor skills and helping the athlete to reach the best achievement within his physical and psychological capabilities. As psychological burnout is one of the psychological manifestations that players face in this era full of complexities, requirements, pressures of life, and pressures

directed at it that have a great impact on human behavior. This is supported by what Mushira Al-Yousifi (1990) mentioned, as some individuals realize the pressures and feel tired quickly, others become depressed, and a third class does not care about those pressures, but rather adapts to them. It is also an era of early warning of an increase in health problems resulting from depression, frustration and psychological exhaustion, which affects the individual's mental and physical health and thus the level of performance of the individual in his private and practical life within the team to which he belongs. One of the interests of psychology is the study of human behavior in his behavior and actions in our daily life. This behavior is not devoid of some manifestations of hostility, and in sports activity this behavior appears specifically during sports competitions, which in turn are not devoid of roughness and violence among the players in the face of their competitors and their feeling of harming the competitor, especially when cases of frustration occur. And the feeling of defeat and far from winning" as it appears. The motive of aggression in human behavior towards others with the aim of harming them, whether in the form of physical aggression or in the form of verbal aggression, in addition to that aggression in the sports field is among the most important problems that the sports community faces, which are inconsistent with the values, principles and ethics of sports. These aggressive cases abound. In most group games, through which friction occurs between the hand players during the sports competition, and hostile reactions appear between them towards their competitors, directly or indirectly. Which may generate and establish aggressive behavior so that feelings of harm to the opposing player are taken into consideration. It is of applied value and a special episode for coaches and those concerned with the development of sports performance, as it contributes to knowing the remaining factors affecting performance, and then it can be taken care of, whether in the process of selecting athletes or when developing training programs or educational units.

Research Problem

The research problem lies in answering the following questions

1. What is the reality of psychological burnout for young handball players?
2. What is the reality of the aggressive behavior of young handball players?
3. Is there a correlation between burnout and aggressive behavior of young handball players?

Research Objectives

The current research aims to:

1. Preparing a measure of psychological burnout and applying it to young handball players.
2. Preparing a measure of aggressive behavior and applying it to young handball players.
3. Identifying the psychological burnout level of youth handball players.
4. Identifying the level of aggressive behavior of young handball players.
5. Identifying the relationship between psychological burnout and aggressive behavior of young handball players.

research areas

First - the human field: the players of the youth clubs of the Middle Euphrates and the southern region for handball players.

Second - the temporal field: for the period from (1/24/2023) to (4/26/2023)

Third - the spatial field: the courts of the clubs of the Middle Euphrates region and the southern

region in handball.

Terms used in the research

- Aggressive behaviour: Impulsive or emotional behavior by the player before, during or after the match as a result of frustration or some stimuli, with the aim of harming others or what indicates to them physically or psychologically. It also varies from one situation to another according to the type of stimulus
- Burnout is a state of stress in the physical, mental, nervous and emotional aspects, and it is also a state that occurs as a result of working with people and interacting with them for a long time and in situations that always require emotional effort.

Research Methodology and Field Procedures

The third chapter includes the procedures of the current research in terms of defining its methodology, choosing the appropriate research design for it, defining its community, choosing its samples, procedures for rationing tools for measuring its variables, and then referring to the statistical methods used in it.

Research Methodology

The descriptive approach is concerned with studying the current conditions in terms of their characteristics, forms, relationships, and the factors influencing them... The descriptive approach includes a set of scientific research methods that are used by researchers... One of the most important of these methods is the study of correlations. Correlational studies designs are used to reveal, clarify, and evaluate the relationship between variables that relate to a phenomenon, behavior, or variable of interest.

Research Tools

HearYou are the researcher with the following research tools:

Research Community

The statistical community of the current research includes young handball players in the sports clubs of the central and southern regions, which are (26) clubs. The size of this community was (416) players, distributed among the sports clubs included in the research, with (16) players for each club. Table (1) shows that the size of the research community is distributed by clubs and geographical location

Number of Players	Geographical location	Club name	No	Number of Players	Geographical location	Club name	No
16	Heaven	Rumaitha	14	16	Karbala	Karbala	1
16	Nazareth	Nazareth	15	16	Karbala	nicer	2
16	Nazareth	Al-Rifai	16	16	Karbala	masses	3
16	Nazareth	Victory	17	16	Najaf	Najaf	4
16	Nazareth	Daybreak	18	16	Najaf	Solidarity	5
16	architecture	Maysan	19	16	Najaf	Kufa	6
16	architecture	middle oil	20	16	Najaf	boom	7
16	architecture	Tigris	21	16	Babylon	denominator	8
16	architecture	auspicious	22	16	Babylon	Musayyib	9
16	Basra	Basra Oil	23	16	Babylon	Medhatia	10

16	Basra	Gulf	24	16	Diwaniyah	Levantine	11
16	Basra	Zubair	25	16	Diwaniyah	cuddling	12
16	Basra	Basra municipality	26	16	Heaven	Heaven	13

I swam from this statistical community different samples were

First - the research sample: The number of questionnaires that were received by the researcher directly or electronically is (750) forms, with (3) forms for each player, and thus the size of the current research sample is (250) players. Table (2) shows that.

Table (2) The size of the research sample is distributed according to clubs

Sample volume	Club name	No	Sample volume	Club name	No	Sample volume	Club name	No
10	Maysan	19	10	Medhatia	10	11	Karbala	1
10	middle oil	20	8	Levantine	11	10	nicer	2
10	Tigris	21	10	cuddling	12	8	masses	3
7	auspicious	22	12	Heaven	13	12	Najaf	4
9	Basra Oil	23	13	Rumaitha	14	10	Solidarity	5
9	Gulf	24	10	Nazareth	15	8	Kufa	6
10	Zubair	25	9	Al-Rifai	16	10	boom	7
7	Basra municipality	26	12	Victory	17	8	denominator	8
			8	Daybreak	18	9	Musayyib	9

Third - the sample of the pilot study

The sample of the exploratory experiment consisted of (25) players from Samawah and Al-Rumaitha clubs.

Means of data collection

The researcher used questionnaires as a basic method for collecting data, which are:

First - burnout scale.

Second - aggressive behavior scale.

Steps for preparing the psychological burnout scale

The objective of preparing the psychological burnout scale

Identifying the psychological burnout level of handball players for the clubs of the Middle Euphrates and the southern region.

Collecting and preparing the items of the psychological burnout scale

The researcher looked at many sources and previous studies, and accordingly the researcher adopted the psychological burnout scale prepared by (Muhammad Jassem Arab and Hussein Ali Kazem) because the scale measures the same goal that the researcher seeks, as the scale consists of (21) items) *) with five alternatives, which are (very severe, somewhat severe, moderate, weak, very weak) and the degrees of these alternatives are the lowest degree (1) and the highest degree (5), and thus the highest score obtained by the player is (105) and the lowest score is (21)

Determine the validity of the burnout scale

The researcher prepared a questionnaire form to determine the validity of the scale. Analyzing the results using (Ca2) and the percentage, and the results indicated the agreement of all experts on this scale, as shown in Table (5)

Table(5) Determine the validity of the burnout scale

Statistical significance	significance level	value ka ²	percentage	validity		number of experts	the scale
				Does not fit	Repair		
fit	0.000	15	100%	0	15	15	Burnout scale

Table (5) shows the acceptance of the burnout scale, which was presented to experts and specialists, as the significance percentage of the (Ca2) test was less than the error rate (0.05), which indicates that the scale is valid and confirms that the acceptance rate was (100%)

Steps for preparing the aggressive behavior scale

The objective of preparing the aggressive behavior scale

To identify the level of aggressive behavior of the handball players for the clubs of the Middle Euphrates and the southern region.

Collecting and preparing the items of the aggressive behavior scale

The researcher looked at many sources and previous studies, and accordingly, the researcher adopted the aggressive behavior scale prepared by (Nahid Hamid Mashkour, Lamia Hassan Muhammad) (because the scale measures the same goal that the researcher seeks, as the scale consists of (34) items (*) divided into two areas:

- The first field (physical aggressive behavior) (17) paragraphs.
- The second field (verbal aggressive behavior) (17) paragraphs.

As for the alternatives to an answer according to the five-point Likert model, which are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never)), and the scores of these alternatives are the lowest score (1) and the highest score (5), and thus the highest score the player gets is (170) and the lowest score is (34)

Determine the validity of the aggressive behavior scale

The researcher prepared a questionnaire for the scale and presented it to a group of experts and specialists who numbered (15) experts to express their opinions on the validity of the scale)

Table (7) Determine the validity of the aggressive behavior scale

admissions	significance level	ka ²	percentage	validity		number of experts	the scale
				Does not fit	Repair		
fit	0.001	11,267	93.3%	1	14	15	Agressive behavior

Table (7) shows the acceptance of the aggressive behavior scale, which was presented to

experts and specialists, as the significance percentage of the (Ca2) test was less than the error rate (0.05), which indicates that the scale has validity, and what confirms that is that the acceptance rate was (93.3%)

Assistive devices and tools (number)

To obtain the required evidence in the current research, the researcher used many devices and tools, namely:

- Scientific calculator.
- Electronic calculator.
- stopwatch.
- stationary.
- Registration forms.

Field Research Procedures

Procedures for rationing questionnaires

The researcher followed specific procedures to codify the main measurement tools (questionnaires), **which are the steps**

First - setting the instructions for the questionnaires: The setting of instructions is of great importance in the success of the measurement process, as studies have proven the importance of the role played by these instructions in interpreting or influencing the results, which makes it difficult to compare the results of a single measurement in different situations

The instructions for the questionnaires were prepared in order to explain to the player how to answer its paragraphs. It was taken into account in preparing these instructions that they be clear and easy to understand. To increase clarity, the instructions included a special form on how to answer the paragraphs of the questionnaires. As it was indicated in the instructions that there is no right or wrong answer, the important thing is to choose the response that applies to the player more than others. He also asked the players to answer all paragraphs of the questionnaire with all honesty and accuracy.

The instructions for each questionnaire were written on a separate page of the questionnaire pages, and to increase clarity and understanding of the instructions, the researcher read the instructions and explained them to the players, while answering questions and inquiries about them.

Second - Implementing the conditions for applying questionnaires: In order for the researcher to obtain an honest response, she had to plan the application of the questionnaires, so as to provide the testers with suitable conditions for the response and at the same time, control the factors that could interfere with the safety of the procedure, and the most important of these factors are (the conditions of the measurement procedure, the rationing of the measurement position, and the clarity learnings The researcher tried to adjust the factors mentioned above to ensure the safety of the procedure as much as possible and to ensure that the instructions are clear in meaning to simplify the process of performing the measurement and achieve the desired goal. The researcher also indicates that she has followed an organized plan to arrange the submission of questionnaires to the players, in order to exclude the effects that may result from the arrangement of providing treatments. Therefore, the clubs were divided into three groups according to the number of questionnaires.

Third - Exploratory Experience: In each measurement process, the researcher seeks to ensure

that the measurement is appropriate for the sample by conducting an exploratory experiment, which is a preliminary experiment carried out by the researcher for the purpose of identifying the negatives and positives that may accompany it when conducting the basic experiment, or the paragraphs of the questionnaire and its other details may not be clear to the testers as it is clear to the researcher. Therefore, a reconnaissance experiment was conducted over a period of two days. On the first day, the reconnaissance experiment was applied to the Samawah Club players (in the closed hall of the Samawah Club) on (Wednesday) corresponding to (1/4/2023), and on the second day, the reconnaissance experiment was applied in the (closed hall). to Samawa Club) to the players of Al-Rumaita Club, on (Thursday) corresponding to (5/1/2023), and that the purpose of conducting the reconnaissance experiment:

1. Identifying the difficulties that the researcher may face when applying the questionnaires.
2. The content, and in answering the paragraphs in terms of ease or difficulty for the purpose of rephrasing.
3. The time it takes to give instructions and take the test, and the latter is calculated by extracting the average time resulting from dividing the sum of the times spent by the first and last testers by (2). It became clear through this that the response time for the aggressive behavior questionnaire ranged between (10) minutes, and the response time for the psychological burnout questionnaire ranged between (12) minutes. The good response of the players and their eagerness to answer the questionnaires, the appropriateness of the time set for them, the good manner in their exit and organization, how to conduct and apply them and record their results. It also appeared to the researcher that all the paragraphs of the questionnaires were clear and understandable to the players.

Fourth - Calculating the psychometric characteristics of the questionnaires: The availability of psychometric characteristics in the questionnaire is a basic rule that contributes to determining the validity of the questionnaire for application, as it is one of the important scientific indicators through which a good questionnaire should be reached. Therefore, the process of rationing the questionnaire requires certain conditions that play a major role in confirming the integrity and scientificity of that rationing, and the validity of the results. The measurement tool and its stability are among the most important of these conditions, and the following is an explanation of it:

A- The validity of the results of the questionnaires

In calculating the validity of the results of the questionnaires, the researcher relied (discriminatory validity) as one of the important indicators of validity, and it is calculated using the (t) test for two independent groups, to know the significance of the difference between the two extreme groups, because the t-value calculated for the significance of the difference between the two extreme groups in the total score represents the discriminatory validity of the questionnaire.

To achieve this, the total scores for each questionnaire were arranged from the highest score to the lowest score, and the two extreme groups in the total score were determined by ((33%) and an average of (34) degrees in each group, then the t-test was used for two independent samples to find out the significance of the difference in the score of each questionnaire for the two groups the two extremes, and Table (8) shows that.

The validity of the results of the burnout questionnaire

Table (8) Discriminatory validity questionnaires

Statistical significance	significance level	The calculated t-value	lower group			senior group			scales
			standard error	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard error	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	
moral	0.000	17,147	0.316	1,844	68,853	0.444	2,591	78,206	Psychological Burnout
moral	0.000	19,052	0.316	1,841	114,059	0.470	2,743	124,853	Agressive behavior

It appears from Table (8) that the value of discriminatory honesty was statistically significant, because the value of the level of significance associated with the calculated (t) value of (0.000) was smaller than the value (0.001). This is an indication of the validity of the questionnaire for the scales.

B- The stability of the results of the questionnaires

In calculating the stability coefficient of the questionnaires, the researcher relied on the analysis of variance method and the (Hoyt) equation. This equation depends on the amount of variance between individuals and the variance of error. To achieve this, the researcher used the analysis of variance for the repeated measurements of the degrees of the questionnaires, and from the results of the analysis of variance referred to in Table (9) according to the stability coefficient of the (Hoyt) equation that was presented in the same tables.

Table (9) The results of the analysis of variance for repeated measurements and the coefficient of stability of the questionnaires

Interpretation coefficient	Stability coefficient	variance	degrees of freedom	sum of squares	source of contrast	scales
0.90	0.95	4,267	20	85,332	between paragraphs	Scale Psychological Burnout
		26,352	103	2,714,287	Between individuals	
		1,318	2060	2,714,287	interaction (error)	
0.94	0.97	4,706	33	155,310	between paragraphs	Scale Agressive behavior
		41,782	103	4,303,514	Between individuals	
		1,266	3399	4,303,514	interaction (error)	

And since the stability coefficient is a correlation coefficient of a kind - the stability coefficient is in fact the test correlation coefficient with itself - and since the coefficient of common interpretation of the stability mentioned in Table (9) is greater than (50%) on it, the stability coefficients for the identification of psychological burnout and the identification of aggressive behavior It is considered good, as the stability coefficient is good if the coefficient of its common interpretation is greater than (50)%

C- The sensitivity index of the questionnaires

In calculating the sensitivity index of the questionnaires, the researcher relied on the (Jackson) method, as it refers to the sensitivity of the questionnaire in measuring the characteristic that was prepared for its measurement which depends in its calculation on the amount of variance between individuals and the variance of error, from the results of the analysis of variance for repeated measurements. Where this coefficient is interpreted in the light of the levels of statistical significance of the normal distribution. Table (10) shows that table (10) The sensitivity index

real value	sensitivity index value	the scale
1.69	3.36	Burnout scale
1.69	5.66	aggressive behavior scale

It appears from Table (10) that the sensitivity index of the burnout questionnaire and the aggressive behavior scale were statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), so the questionnaire for the scales is sensitive in measuring what it was set to measure.

D- Objectivity of questionnaire results:

The researcher extracted the coefficient of objectivity of the questionnaires in the current research by finding the correlation between the results of two arbitrators (*), who recorded the results of the questionnaires (*). Table (11) shows the results of the objectivity of the questionnaires.

Table (11) The objectivity of the results of the questionnaires

Statistical significance	F test			Correlation coefficient value	the scale
	degrees of freedom		calculated		
0.000	103	103	-	1,000	Psychological Burnout
0.000	103	103	320,139	0.997	Agressive behavior

It appears from Table (11) that the value of the significance level associated with the (F) test was smaller than the value (0.000). This indicates a significant correlation coefficient between the results of the arbitrators, and therefore the results of the questionnaire of psychological burnout and aggressive behavior have high objectivity.

The main experience

After extracting the results of the exploratory experiment and ensuring the validity of the

questionnaires for application to young handball players in the central and southern regions, the researcher proceeded to apply the questionnaires to the remaining (122) players of the research sample, during the period (1/20/2023) until (22/2/ 2023)

Statistical means and equations used in the research

The researcher used the following statistical programs to extract the results:

1. The statistical program (SPSS)
2. The statistical program (Excel)

First, the statistical methods used in this research are

1. Arithmetic mean.
2. Standard deviation.
3. Standard error.
4. Correlation coefficient.
5. F-test for significant correlation.
6. Analysis of variance for repeated measurements.

Second - Equations

1. Hoyt's equation for calculating the stability coefficient.
2. The (Jackson) equation for calculating the sensitivity index.

Presentation, analysis and interpretation of the results

Statistical description of the research variables

Table (11) Statistical description of the results of the search variables

standard error	standard deviation	SMA	Sample volume	variants
0.412	5,016	73,331	250	Psychological Burnout
0.427	5,198	118,804	250	Agressive behavior

Table (12) correlation between variables

standard error	Adjusted share rate	Contribution Ratio(R^2)	Factor link)R (statistics variants
1,288	0.819	0.821	0.906	Agressive behaviorx Psychological Burnout

Table (11) shows that psychological burnout has a correlation with aggressive behavior at the level of significance (0.05) and with an interpretation rate of (82.1%). This means that psychological burnout does not depend only on aggressive behavior, but on other factors that the researcher did not address.

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

From the data collected by the researcher, the following was concluded:

1. The psychological burnout gauges prepared by the researcher enable measuring the burnout level of young handball players.

2. The aggressive behavior scale prepared by the researcher was able to measure the level of aggressive behavior of young handball players.
3. There is a significant correlation between burnout and aggressive behavior of handball players.

Recommendations and Suggestions

In light of the conclusions reached, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Benefiting from the psychological burnout scale and the aggressive behavior scale, which the researcher prepared, in measuring the variables of youth handball players.
2. Conducting similar studies to apply the standards to the category of handball players, such as the applicants.
3. Conducting similar studies to apply the standards to an activity other than handball.
4. Studying the psychological, sports, educational, and social phenomena and problems that reduce psychological burnout among handball players.

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Supplements

Accessory (1) Burnout scale questionnaire form in its final form

good greeting. . .

In your hands is a list of paragraphs that measure psychological burnout. The researcher requests you to answer the paragraphs of the list after reading them carefully, noting the instructions below before starting the answer:

- Not to mention the name.
- The list consists of (21) items.
- Answering all paragraphs, and not leaving any paragraph unanswered.
- Answer the paragraphs honestly and accurately.
- Choose the response that applies to you the most.
- There is no right answer and wrong answer.
- You can answer the paragraphs of the list in the order you see fit.
- Choose one alternative from among the five alternatives.

- These responses are presented for the purposes of scientific research.
- The answer is by placing a sign (✓) in front of the paragraph and under the alternative that represents your response towards the paragraph.

Here is an example of how to answer:

Answer alternatives					Paragraph	Paragraph number
Very weak	weak	Moderate	somewhat severe	very strong		
			✓		My body needs long rest periods to recover	1

Club name:
with respect

Very weak	weak	Moderate	somewhat severe	very strong	paragraphs	No
					My body needs long rest periods to recover	1
					I have the desire to excel and achieve	2
					I'm vigil throughout the game	3
					I feel underappreciated by others (.players, coaches, press, etc)	4
					I feel weak in neuromuscular coordination due to stress	5
					Feel brave and daring to make decisions in critical situations in matches	6
					My motivation to play is reduced due to the weakness of the coach's capabilities	7
					I have the ability to excite the players on the field	8
					He felt unable to continue playing due to physical fatigue	9
					I offer the level that satisfies me and I always try to provide the best	10
					I feel that I cannot achieve the level I achieved in the past	11
					I'm frustrated that I don't get any reward for my giving to the team	12
					I feel hot-tempered and ready to explode at any moment on the court	13
					Feel the weakness of the ability to	14

					speed motor response as a result of physical fatigue	
					I remember all the plans that were given to me and I can implement them on the field	15
					I am concerned about receiving my financial dues from the club	16
					I feel nostalgic every time I remember that I am going to training	17
					I became more harsh in my ,dealings with others (players (referees, coaches, fans	18
					My motivation is reduced for not supporting and supporting the administrative body of the team	19
					I get annoyed as the training date approaches	20
					I 'm bored with training	21

Accessory (2) Aggressive behavior scale questionnaire in its final form good greeting nIn your hands is a list of paragraphs that measure aggressive behavior. The researcher asks you to answer the list paragraphs after reading them carefully, noting the instructions below before starting the answer:

- Not to mention the name.
- The list consists of (34) items.
- Answering all paragraphs, and not leaving any paragraph unanswered.
- Answer the paragraphs honestly and accurately.
- Choose the response that applies to you the most.
- There is no right answer and wrong answer.
- You can answer the paragraphs of the list in the order you see fit.
- Choose one alternative from among the five alternatives.
- These responses are presented for the purposes of scientific research.
- The answer is by placing a sign (✓) in front of the paragraph and under the alternative that represents your response towards the paragraph.
- Here is an example of how to answer:

Answer alternatives					Paragraph	Paragraph number
never	Scarcely	sometimes	mostly	always		
			✓		The player finds himself forced to use violence when surrounded by his rivals	1

Club name:
with respect

never	Scarcely	sometimes	mostly	always	paragrapP	No
					The player finds himself forced to use violence when surrounded by his rivals	1
					The player's aggression towards the opponent increases when his team is behind in the score	2
					Pushes his opponent to take the ball from him in case he feels that the referee does not see him	3
					He does not shake hands or congratulate His rivals lose the match	4
					The player plays rough in order to recover the ball in case it is lost	5
					When the opponent commits a violation against a teammate, the player seeks revenge on him	6
					Directs the ball forcefully to the body of a competitor if it bothers him during play	7
					Some players do not shake hands with their coaches if they lose match	8
					Some players use inappropriate gestures towards their coaches	9
					Some players try to throw the ball at their coaches to show their anger	10
					Some players vent their anger by kicking the ball and objects on the field	11
					Some players hit the field in anger for wasting an opportunity	12
					Some players throw the ball away	13
					The player breaks the bench when he loses his temper	14
					Some players sabotage tools inside the spare rooms when losing	15
					When the player gets excited, he destroys what falls under his hands	16
					The player kicks the goalposts	17

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					when missing a goal-scoring opportunity	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

never	Scarcely	sometimes	mostly	always	paragraphs	No
					He shouts at his competitor if he fails to perform a certain skill	18
					Some players utter obscene words if they are deprived of the basic formation of the match	19
					Players chastise themselves if they lose	20
					Some players talk to their coach out loud	21
					Some players get angry when they are placed in a position that is not suitable for the way they play the field in a way that they do not like	22
					their teammates are distributed in a way they don't like	23
					The player blames himself if he loses control of the ball	24
					Some players deliberately stir up chaos against the coach in the match	25
					The player utters obscene words towards the opponent if he harassed him during the match	26
					Some players object if the coach substitutes them	27
					His teammates shouted at him as they gathered around him while he was in possession of the ball	28
					The players do not interact with their coaches and do not care about them	29
					The player bears the mistakes of others when talking to his colleagues	30
					The player complains if the coach does not choose him to perform a model or skill during training	31
					He shouts at a colleague if he is	32

					slow in giving the ball	
					He reprimands his teammate when he fails to score a goal or a point	33
					He curses if he stumbles while running because of his colleague	34