

Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics Between Combative and Team Game Players

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ABSTRACTS

The purpose of the present investigation was to compare the personality characteristics of players who engage in combative games with those who engage in team games better to comprehend the distinctions between the two categories of players. The study examined 96 male athletes aged 21–26 who competed in intercollegiate competitions in their combative sport. The data was collected with the Big Five Personality Questionnaire by Oliver, P. John & Sanjay Srivastava was used to gather data (1999). The independent samples t-test compared combative game players and team game players. The significance threshold was 0.05. The results showed that combative and team sports differed in Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to experience ($p < 0.05$) but not in Neuroticism ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords- personality characteristics, combative game, team game.

I. INTRODUCTION

Even though it has been known for a long time that psychology influences athletic performance, an increasing number of psychologists and sports specialists are focusing on various study fields. They aim to investigate the underlying causes of athletic success and failure from a more holistic and in-depth perspective. In addition, one of their goals is to address the psychological disparities that exist among athletes competing in various sports in order to be in a position to provide timely assistance.^[1]

Characteristics of the individual are well-suited to the particulars of the sporting domain being trained in, as well as the objectives and difficulties of that domain. Athletes tend to have personalities that are low in neuroticism, high in extraversion and diligence, and average in openness to experience and diligence. Despite these similarities, athletes do not have identical personality profiles simultaneously. Since the athletic training discipline had such a significant influence on it, as well as the fact that the personality determinants of

the athletes are dependent on it, it is not easy to differentiate and define the personality type that is most advantageous among athletes. It has also been shown that there is a connection between certain personality qualities and the amount of time spent participating in sports; specifically, the longer and more intensely someone participates in sports, the more apparent their "sporting" personality becomes. As a result, the assumption may be made that athletes' (players') personalities are molded by their participation in sports, which is distinctive to individual sports.^[2-4]

According to the Big Five paradigm, five different aspects of character may be analyzed: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to new experiences. Extroverted social behavior and reserved inward focus are opposites at opposite ends of the personality scale.^[5] Extroversion refers to an extravert's characteristics, which include confidence, bravery, and inexhaustible vigor.^[6] Those who have a high level of the attribute extraversion are nicer and more outgoing than their counterparts who are introverted and prefer to keep to

themselves.^[7] Roccas et al., 2002^[8] found a correlation between extraversion, the pursuit of goals linked to leading an exciting lifestyle, and the values of hedonism and achievement.^[9]

II. METHODOLOGY

Participants:

In order to conduct this research, 96 male players were chosen as a sample and split into two groups. These players had competed in intercollegiate tournaments. The first group, which is referred to as "combative games," has 48 participants and includes wrestlers (16), judokas (16), and taekwondo practitioners (16). Basketball (16), cricket (16), and volleyball players make up the second group, dubbed the "team games group" (N = 48). The participants were between the ages of 21 and 26. The participants were chosen using the approach of purposive sampling.

Methods and tools

A questionnaire was used in order to collect the information that was needed. The results were obtained

using the Big Five Personality Questionnaire to collect data (Oliver, P. John, & Sanjay Srivastava, 1999). The scale comprises forty-four items that assess extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. On a scale from 1 to 5, the participant is prompted to choose the response that best reflects his or her honesty and sincerity. When they were asked to fill out the questionnaire, the subjects were given the proper instructions and explanations of the questions.

Statistical Analysis

For the data analysis, SPSS Version 21.0 was used. In order to determine whether or not there was a statistically significant disparity between the population means that were estimated using the two samples, a t-test designed for use with independent samples was carried out. A level of significance of 0.05 was utilized as the cut-off.

III. RESULTS

Table 1: Mean, Standard deviation, standard error difference of the mean, t-test and p-score of Personality characteristics between Combative games and Team games players.

Personality characteristics	Combative Games		Team Games		MD	SEDM	t-value	p-score
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
Extraversion	24.41	1.01	19.99	1.03	4.42	0.215	21.22*	0.0001
Agreeableness	20.99	3.40	23.15	2.80	2.16	0.636	3.39*	0.0010
Conscientiousness	26.96	3.21	24.58	4.02	0.81	0.743	3.20*	0.0018
Neuroticism	27.15	4.25	26.68	4.06	0.21	0.848	0.55	0.5809
Openness to experience	28.02	5.14	30.65	4.95	0.19	1.030	2.55*	0.0123

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 1 shows combative and team game players' mean, standard deviation, mean difference, standard error difference, t value, and p score. In extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness, combat game participants differed from team game players (p0.05).

IV. DISCUSSION

Compared to team game players, combative players exhibited significantly different levels of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness. These differences were statistically significant at the 0.05 level. The current findings are consistent to a certain extent with those of Khan, A. A. (2015)^[10] since the research results reveal that players of combative games and team games vary considerably concerning their personalities' extraversion and introversion aspects. According to the findings of Popovych, I. S. et.al. (2021)^[11], it was discovered that dispositional optimism correlates with personal factors, specifically with

openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism at a statistically significant level (p .05). Additionally, it was stated that neuroticism is negatively correlated with dispositional optimism

V. CONCLUSION

Differences in extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness were found to be statistically significant between combative and team game players. On the other hand, differences in terms of neuroticism were found to be negligible.

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