

Orientation Of Achievement And Tactical Knowledge For Kuala Lumpur Hockey Player Under 15 Years In Mssmkl Tournament

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Abstract: *This study to investigate the level of goal orientation and tactical knowledge for Kuala Lumpur hockey players under 15 years of age at Sekolah Sukan Seri Titiwangsa. A total of 37 players were involved in the study which answered the Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ) questionnaire and The Tactical Scale Inventory for Sport (TACSIS) which has been translated into Bahasa Malaysia. The data were analysed using two way Anova. The findings show that Kuala Lumpur hockey players below 15 years are more motivated to the task orientation than the ego orientation. Thereafter, there is a significant difference between state and national level to know the action of the ball (Scale A) $p < 0.05$ only. While difference in experience there is no significant difference. The findings of this study can be used as a reference to increase tactical knowledge and encourage athlete to task oriented. Research suggests that sports management focuses on player orientation goals and tactical knowledge.*

Keywords: *Orientation, achievement, tactical knowledge*

1. INTRODUCTION

The success of an athlete is often associated with motivation. There is a study that expresses the success of one athlete is often associated with internal and external motivation [9]. According to [4], the main factor in achieving an achievement is seen through the goal of one's athlete. American athletes are often associated with psychological issues. Black athletes have a heightened seriousness and a fighting spirit than white athletes in America [13]. For those sports events can guarantee a more luxurious and happy life. According to [17], participatory measurement should be done to understand and evaluate the goals of someone's participation in sports. In this regard, [19] suggested that two aspects of motivation i.e. orientation and ego orientation should be given focus in reviewing the involvement of athletes in sports. Goal orientation is seen in relation to the performance of athletes. Goal orientation is often associated with the tendency to use specific concepts in the ability to achieve a goal [24]. The theory of achievement is a wider perspective in reviewing motivation. There are two in this theory which is a task orientation and ego orientation [1]. In addition, the theory of achievement of the goal is one of the prominent theories of the goal in sports [14]. Through the approach of cognitive social theory, assignments orientation and ego orientation have become two important aspects of achievement. Both of these orientations refer to how the individual defines its success [15]. Next, tactical skills refer to the ability of

an individual to show the right performance and ability to adapt new game ways quickly [5]. Tactical skills also refer to the options that were discussed in advance with coaches so that teams could organize themselves [8]. Most of the studies study on tactical skills and performance on the elite athletes and the novice [12] athletes. According to [18], tactical is an important component of success in modern elite football athletes. In addition, tactical expertise is also one of the prerequisites for performance in sports [10]. Tactical skills also have an association with cognitive efficiency. For example, knowledge of games, goals, and actions, knowledge in arranging skills and knowledge in action [25]. In this regard, tactical skills have shown improvements in specialized sports training [20]. But to ensure all these tactical levels run well, coaches should take note of their team, about the opponents and external factors such as the weather [22]. Research on goal orientation is important because it can see the spirit of sportsperson athletes [26]. According to White [27], he argued that athletes who were motivated to task orientation would be more successful than athletes motivated to ego orientation. Tactical components are one of the important elements in shaping a good team. According to [11] tactical skills have a connection with cognitive which consists of knowledge of games, goals and conduct, knowledge in doing skills and knowledge in the match. In addition, according to [7] a higher level as informing psychological and technical. The research question is what are the orientation goals and knowledge of the tactical hockey players representing Kuala Lumpur under 15 years based on the highest level and experience?.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted systematically through the introduction of a questionnaire suggesting about the orientation of goals and tactical knowledge. The design of the study used is a descriptive approach. Descriptive studies use a method of a questionnaire to measure tactical knowledge and goal orientation. The subjects of this study consist of 37 people. 16 male students and 21 female students. Researchers use simple random sampling. The students are schooled at the Seri Titivangsa Sports School which represents the 15-year hockey sports for the state of Kuala Lumpur. The questionnaires were used, The Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ), by a [3], which was converted into the Malay language. Reliability after being translated is .76 Ego orientation and .80 Duty orientation [23]. The second survey form was The Tactical Skill Inventory for Sports (TACSIS), by [6]. This questionnaire was translated and had a validity of test-retest 0.79-0.88 and Alpha 0.70-0.88 [16]. The questionnaire has four scales, namely the A, B, C and D scales.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of an orientation with performance showed that the players who have previously represented the national were more motivated to the orientation, this also shows the results of the ego orientation with the performance of the achievement that the national has also been tempted to ego orientation. In this regard, based on the mean data obtained from ego orientation and assignment, demonstrate that Kuala Lumpur hockey player Under 15 years is more motivated to the task orientation versus ego orientation. While the results of goal orientation based on experience showed the ego orientation for the experienced player of 1 to 3 years showing data (mean = 39.60) smaller than the player 4 to 6 years (mean = 42.3). Meanwhile, for experienced players over the last 7 years (mean = 41.2) indicate a lower mean value compared to 4 to 6 years. As for the orientation, the highest mean is the player for 1 to 3 years and an experienced player of 4 to 6 years where it has the same mean value (mean =

46.2). While the experienced player over 7 years shows the value (min = 45.9). This shows that longer athletes have more experience-driven to the task orientation than the ego orientation. For tactical knowledge based on achievement, the decision shown to find the value of Scales min scale A state and nationality differs significantly [$F(1, 32) = 6.80, p < 0.05$] while for scale B there is no significant difference [$F(1, 32) = 2.47, p > 0.05$]. For the Min value of scale C score for State and nationality level does not have a significant difference [$F(1, 32) = 0.244, p > 0.05$]. Next for scale D there is no significant difference in the state and national levels [$F(1, 32) = 1.79, p > 0.05$]. This showed there is a significant difference between the state and the national level to know the ball action (scale A) only. Tactical knowledge analysis based on play experience of 1 to 3 years, 4 to 6 years and more than 7 years. Analysis found A scale A has no significant difference [$F(2, 32) = 0.16, p > 0.05$] While the scale B also shows the insignificant data [$F(2, 32) = 1.14, p > 0.05$]. Next to the scale C data showed no significant difference in the experience [$F(2, 32) = 0.10, p > 0.05$]. For scale D also has no significant difference [$F(2, 32) = 3.47, p > 0.05$]. This indicates that there is no significant difference between play experience in tactical knowledge. Based on the analysis and the results of the study can be explained that the goal orientation for Kuala Lumpur hockey player Under 15 years is motivated to the task orientation versus ego orientation. This finding indicates that the player is persistent, effort and wants to increase by mastering the skills than they want to exceed themselves from other individuals. In addition, the findings showed that national-level players were more oriented (mean = 47.5) compared to state-level assignment orientation (mean = 45.2).

The orientation pattern of the assignment is necessary to identify player motivation because task orientation is often associated with positive images. For example, hard, effort, responsibility and so on [23] . [17]. Besides that, a task-oriented player will be more prepared and motivated when facing failure [21].

Next tactical knowledge of hockey players there is a significant difference between the state and national level players of the $Min R < 0.05$ knowing about A ball action (scale A). According to [17] understanding of the game is needed to perform proper action. There is no significant difference between sports playing experience. However, there was a previous study against the results of the study. The study was carried out by [2] Finding a significant difference in the knowledge of the procedural between respondents who have a lot of experience and lack of experience.

4. CONCLUSION

Overall, it can be concluded that goal orientation and tactical knowledge are seen to be an important component of improving performance in sports. It is said because this component will be a survey material that will be used to improve the pattern of play and motivation of the player. This study was seen as many positive impacts. For example, the goal orientation of a player must be directed to task orientation. In this regard, this study shows that Kuala Lumpur hockey players under 15 years of age have high potential in enhancing their performance. While, from tactical knowledge, there is less difference between the national and state players. In this regard, every division of sports management such as coaches, sports school management must have good physical, psychological, tactical and technical.

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