



## **Leadership Personality Traits Of Football Players In First And Second Division Clubs In Kirkuk Governorate**

**<sup>1</sup>Ahmed Jalal Ibrahim \***

**\*Corresponding Author:** Ahmed Jalal Ibrahim, e-mail: [ahmedjalal@uokirkuk.edu.iq](mailto:ahmedjalal@uokirkuk.edu.iq)

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Kirkuk University, Iraq

### **Abstract**

The current study aimed to guide selection of leadership players, standardize leadership personality scale for football players, and establish standardized scores and levels for leadership personality scale for study sample. Importance of this research lies in developing a tool to measure leadership personality for selecting players with leadership qualities, rather than relying on subjective experiences, which may be inaccurate. The study seeks to assist coaches in identifying most suitable players to assume role of team captain. Many teams faced with high-level competition, become disjointed and their play becomes irregular due to absence of a leading player who can control and guide their teammates' actions, preventing opposing team from exploiting team's imbalance and turning tide of match in their favor. The researcher used a descriptive approach, specifically a survey study, as it was suitable for the study's characteristics. The research sample included players of Salah Al-Din Governorate clubs who represent the first and second division clubs for season 2024-2025. Number of players included in research reached 133 players. The researcher selected his research samples according to requirements of scale's procedures and standardization. The researcher concluded that application of leadership personality scale for football players came results were similar in terms of validity, reliability, and objectivity, with the scale scores being normally distributed across norm-building sample. Percentile rank criteria were then derived, establishing two levels of leadership qualities in football players leadership and non-leadership. The researcher recommends adopting this scale for identifying leadership qualities in football players, as it adheres to sound scientific principles and serves as a guide for interacting with players based on a precise understanding of their personality traits. Coaches can use this leadership trait scale to identify players' leadership qualities and leverage their potential by assigning them leadership roles both on and off field.

**Keywords: Sports Psychology, Personality Traits Of Athletes, Characteristics Leadership, Football.**

### **Introduction**

Sports psychology studies the behavior, experience, and mental processes of an individual related to sports activity in its various fields, levels, and practices, and attempts to describe, explain, and predict them in order to benefit from the knowledge and information acquired in practical application. The personality is the unit of mental and psychological life and is the basis of the study of psychology. Therefore, psychologists have been interested in studying and analyzing it, in addition to being interested in studying the distinctive characteristics of each individual, which make him a unique unit in himself and different from others.

Superior athletic performance is usually achieved by athletes who possess outstanding personal qualities in order to reach athletic achievements in various events, and leadership is an important personality trait that must be available to athletes who are entrusted with leadership roles in the teams they represent.

Football is one of the activities that is distinguished by a unique competitive character that we may not find in other games. There is no doubt that the topic of leadership in football is one of the topics that deserves attention and study because of its great importance in achieving excellence in this activity. A good leader has a great role in the cohesion of the team and its rallying around him. In this case, a good coach must work on building a leader who can, with his wise will, influence the behavior of the players and can create sub-leaders from the team itself, exploiting the talents, capabilities and individual differences in the team, thus achieving more than one goal in addition to the cohesion of the team.

The importance of this research lies in developing a tool to measure leadership qualities in order to select players with leadership traits, rather than relying on subjective experiences, which may be accurate or inaccurate. Therefore, this study aims to assist coaches in identifying the most suitable players to assume the role of team captain.

Many teams, when faced with high-level competition, become disjointed and their play becomes irregular due to the absence of a guiding and leading player who can control and direct his teammates' actions. This prevents the opposing team from exploiting the team's imbalance and helps them turn the tide of the match in their favor. Therefore, every coach must have players with leadership qualities who can act effectively in critical moments. Players lacking these moral and psychological attributes perform below their true potential and achieve lower-than-expected results, despite being well-prepared in terms of physical, technical, and tactical aspects.

The current research aims to guide the selection of leadership players, standardize the leadership personality scale for football players, and establish standard scores and levels for the leadership personality scale for the sample items.

## **Research Methodology**

The researcher used the descriptive approach with a survey methodology, as it was well-suited to the characteristics of the study. "Descriptive research, by its very nature, is highly appropriate for addressing problems broadly, and it is often used as a preliminary research procedure to open up new areas of study." The sample in the current research included Players of Salah Al-Din Governorate clubs who represent the first and second division clubs for the season 2024-2025. The number of players included in the research was 239 players. The researcher selected his research samples according to the procedures required for constructing and standardizing the scale, as "the process of analyzing the items requires The sample should be proportionate to the number of paragraphs to be analyzed, and the ratio of the sample members to the number of paragraphs should not be less than 1-5. This <sup>was</sup> done to reduce the chances of chance in the analysis process. The research samples were taken from the population as follows:

Sample for exploratory survey the researcher selected a sample of 22 players from Huzairan Sports Club for this survey. They constitute 3.4% From the research sample, and they were chosen intentionally.

Sample of the exploratory experiment first the researcher selected a sample of 18 players from Al-Shourja Sports Club for this experiment, representing 2.8% From the research sample, despite them being tested in a purposive manner.

Sample for the second exploratory experiment for this experiment, the researcher selected a sample consisting of (96) players from the Naft Al-Shamal and Baba Gurgur clubs. They constituted 13% From the research sample , they were selected using a simple random method.

### **Applying scale**

followed the steps outlined by Alawi and Radwan, 2000 They indicate that there are a set of basic steps that can be followed when <sup>applying</sup> the scale and how to link the scale's units to measure the overall aspects of a skill, trait, characteristic, or <sup>ability</sup>. In addition to some detailed steps needed by the researcher to complete the construction process, the researcher adopted the scale designed by researcher Asaad Faleh Hassan to identify the leadership qualities of athletes. The purpose of the current research is to apply a scale for sports leadership personality to players in clubs in Salah al-Din Governorate. In football, it is used to select players with leadership qualities to assign them leadership roles in the football team. Any approach aimed at measuring certain personality traits typically begins with specific assumptions about the relationship between these traits and observable and quantifiable behavioral actions. <sup>Trait scales</sup> presuppose a relationship between the underlying personality trait, whose existence is assumed, and the specific process of the examinee's response to the scale items.

### **Identifying characteristics of a sports leadership personality**

In order to identify the characteristics of a sports leadership personality, the researcher reviewed a group of studies and research that dealt with the concept of personality traits, which were summarized as the traits of perseverance, control, adaptability, humility, responsibility, self-confidence, team spirit, willpower, and emotional balance.

### **Exploratory experiment**

The pilot study was conducted on 27/12/2024 The study was conducted with a sample of 18 players from Al-Thawra Club. Its aim was to assess the clarity of instructions, comprehension of phrases and words, and the challenges faced by the researcher in administering the scale. It also aimed to determine the approximate time required to complete the scale. The researcher recorded all player feedback regarding unclear instructions, phrases, and words, which were subsequently revised without altering the overall meaning of each item. The average time for completing the scale ranged from 1.8 to 2.4 minutes , with a mean of 2.4 minutes, or approximately 7.10 seconds per item. The researcher subtracted the time for each item that was dropped to determine the final time for completing the scale.

### **Extracting scientific basis of scale**

Honesty: Test validity is a fundamental condition for effective measurement tools in measuring the phenomenon under measurement. Test validity means that the test measures what it was designed to measure. In other words, test validity means the extent to which the test is suitable for measuring a specific objective and aspect, and this suitability appears in multiple forms. It is worth noting that "validity is not absolute in psychological scales; that is, it is not subject to absolute or absolute validity. Rather, validity coefficient ranges between zero and one a whole number. different types of validity are merely indicators and methods for gathering evidence about it. Therefore, more validity indicators a scale has, the greater confidence in its ability to measure what it is designed to measure. The researcher extracted several indicators of validity according to the requirements of the scale.

Stability: Reliability in measurement means that "an individual maintains the same position relative to their location when the measurement is repeated and remains approximately the same, representing a small value for the standard error of measurement and a high reliability coefficient. Reliability also means that measurement achieves similar results when applied to the same individuals and under the same conditions more than once. Kirkendall presented criteria for judging the quality of reliability coefficients.

### *Indicators of the scale's validity and reliability*

Scale validity: Validity is a crucial concept in measurement and serves as an indicator of whether a test accurately measures the intended object . A test is considered valid if it successfully measures the extent to which its objectives have been achieved. Laila El-Sayed Farhat defined it as the degree to which a test or scale measures the object it is intended to measure . There are several types of validity , and the researcher sought to verify the validity of the scale through the following methods:

First: Validity of the Experts : This validity is calculated after it is presented to a number of specialists and experts in the field on which the test is being conducted. If the experts agree that this test measures the behavior that it was designed to measure, then the researcher can rely on the experts' judgment . This type of validity was achieved when the researcher presented the scale and its items to a group of experts to approve its validity and to assess the extent to which each item measures the components of each field. Thus, the items that received the experts' approval were accepted, and the invalid items were deleted.

Second: Construct validity construct validity is one of the most suitable types of validity for constructing scales because it relies on empirical verification of the extent to which item scores correspond to the characteristic or concept being measured . The researcher verified the construct validity of the scale in his current research through the following indicators:

1- The two extreme groups method: The ability of a good scale depends on the adequacy of its constituent parts in terms of their ability to distinguish between groups that differ in performance on the phenomenon. The validity of the discrimination may be achieved by keeping the items that statistical analysis has proven to have the ability to discriminate.

2- Validity of the internal criterion: The researcher adopted this method because it is characterized by providing us with a homogeneous scale in that each item measures the dimension that the scale as a whole measures, and it also has the ability to highlight the correlation between the scale's positions, since one of the indicators of the scale's validity is the correlation of each item's score in the scale with an internal criterion, which is the score of the scale as a whole. The researcher achieved this type of validity by extracting the internal consistency coefficient.

### Stability :

Reliability is one of the essential elements in preparing tests and relying on their results. It means stability of the results when the test is reapplied to individuals and the preservation of the true variance of the test. That is, a test or measure that is reliable is one that gives the same results if it is repeated on the same individuals and under the same conditions. There are several methods by which the reliability coefficient can be calculated, and the researcher chose two methods from among them:

First: split-half method in this method, the researcher relied on the main experimental forms for the construction sample, which numbered (133) forms, where the sub-scale items were divided into two halves. The first half included items with odd numbers, while the second half included items with even numbers. After that, Pearson's correlation coefficient was extracted for the sum of the scores of the two halves of the test. However, these values represent the half-test coefficients for the sub-scales, so coefficients must be corrected by the researcher using (Spearman-Brown) equation to correct the correlation coefficient. After correction, the reliability coefficient became 0.734, which is a high reliability coefficient that can be relied upon to estimate the reliability of the test.

Table (1) shows the test reliability coefficients using the split-half method with the correction factor for the leadership personality traits scale for football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate.

Scale	Stability before correction	Stability after correction
traits of football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate	0,579	0,734

Second: Cronbach's Alpha Method : The researcher used this method because it is used in any type of objective and essay questions . Reliability was extracted in this way by applying Cronbach's equation to the members of the construction sample of ( 329 ) players using the statistical package ( SPSS ). It was found that the value of the reliability coefficient equals 0.734 , which is a high reliability indicator .

Table (2)

The test reliability coefficients for Cronbach's alpha are shown for the leadership personality traits scale for football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate.

No.	Scale	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
1	traits of football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate	0,824

#### Objectivity:

In the sports field, it is necessary to clarify the instructions for applying the test (scale) in terms of its procedures , administration, and recording of results. Since scale contains a key for correction, it is considered objective.

#### Torsion coefficient:

Most sample distributions are not perfectly symmetrical and may lean towards one side of the maximum value more than the other. This deviation from symmetry is called skewness 4, 168. If the values of a variable are concentrated towards smaller values more than towards larger values, then the distribution of that variable is skewed to the right and is called positive skewness. To determine how close or far the sample responses are from a normal distribution, the researcher calculated the skewness coefficient, which reached The statistical coefficients for the scale of building and designing leadership personality traits for football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate are as follows: the arithmetic mean 4.35 and the standard deviation reached 2.25 As for the skewness coefficient, it reached 2.25.

Table (3)

The estimation of Kirkendall's stability coefficients shows

Appreciation	Stability coefficient
Excellent	0.90-1
High	0.80-0.89
Middle	0.60-0.79
Unacceptable	0.59 - 0.00

To verify the reliability of the items in the sports leadership personality scale, the researcher used How to retest "The idea of this method is based on conducting the test on a group of

individuals and then repeating the same test on the same individuals after a period of time. Thus, each individual gets a score in the first procedure of the test and a score in the second procedure of the test. When we record these scores and calculate the correlation coefficient between the scores of the first time and the scores of the second time, we obtain the reliability coefficient of the test. Karim Mahdi , 2002, states that there is no specific time period between the first and second applications that is suitable for all tests and measures. Rather, it depends on the nature of the phenomenon being studied and the nature of the research sample, as the length and brevity of the period affect the degree of reliability. Therefore, it is preferable for the time to be short in the case of the phenomenon being affected by the physical and mental growth of the sample members. Studying young children to assess the speed of changes in performance. Scales and tests in which responses in the second application are not affected by recalling responses in the first application. It is also preferable for the time period to be long in order to avoid the phenomenon being affected by sudden and rapid growth. Older individuals who have stable growth. If the tests are affected by recall as a result of the first application.

Table (4) shows the discriminatory ability of the scale items between the upper and lower groups

Phrase	Lower group		Upper group		Calculated (t) value	True morality	Statistics Sig.
	M.	St.d	M.	St.d			
1	2.36 8	0.808	5.0000	.00000	22.7	0.000	Sig.
2	2.40 7	0.536	5.0000	.00000	33.7	0.000	Sig.
3	2.00 2	0.763	5.0000	.00000	26.5	0.000	Sig.
4	1.6 8 3	0.65	5.0000	.00000	35.4	0.000	Sig.
5	1.8 7 6	0.799	5.0000	.00000	27.6	0.000	Sig.
6	2.5 1 1	0.841	5.0000	.00000	20.1	0.000	Sig.
7	2.38 3	0.730	5.0000	.00000	25.0	0.000	Sig.
8	2.48 7	0.649	5.0000	.00000	27.0	0.000	Sig.
9	2.102	0.871	5.0000	.00000	23.2	0.000	Sig.
10	2.142	0.763	5.0000	.00000	26.1	0.000	Sig.
11	2.040	0.705	5.0408	.00000	28.6	0.000	Sig.
12	2.449	0.765	5.0000	.00000	23.3	0.000	Sig.
13	2.469	0.543	5.0000	.00000	32.5	0.000	Sig.
14	2.632	0.635	5.0000	.00000	26.0	0.000	Sig.
15	2.591	0.642	5.0000	.00000	26.2	0.000	Sig.
16	2.489	0.649	5.0000	.00000	27.0	0.000	Sig.
17	2.367	0.808	5.0000	.00000	22.7	0.000	Sig.
18	2.408	0.536	5.0000	.00000	33.7	0.000	Sig.
19	2.311	0.763	5.0000	.00000	26.5	0.000	Sig.

20	2.36 6	0.808	5.0000	.00000	22.7	0.000	Sig.
21	2.408	0.536	5.0000	.00000	33.7	0.000	Sig.
22	2.0 4 0	0.763	5.0000	.00000	26.5	0.000	Sig.
23	2.32 7	0.688	5.0000	.00000	27.1	0.000	Sig.
24	2.32 5	0.633	5.0000	.00000	30.7.	0.000	Sig.
25	2.265	0.784	5.0000	.00000	24.3	0.000	Sig.
26	2.387	0.811	5.0000	.00000	22.5	0.000	Sig.
27	1.693	0.65	5.0000	.00000	35.4	0.000	Sig.
28	1.836	0.799	5.0000	.00000	27.6	0.000	Sig.
29	2.57 3	0.841	5.0000	.00000	20.1	0.000	Sig.
30	2.38 1	0.730	5.0000	.00000	25.0	0.000	Sig.
31	1.6 2 3	0.65	5.0000	.00000	35.4	0.000	Sig.
32	1.836	0.799	5.0000	.00000	27.6	0.000	Sig.
33	2.3 1 6	0.633	5.0000	.00000	30.7.	0.000	Sig.
34	2.26 8	0.784	5.0000	.00000	24.3	0.000	Sig.
35	2.387	0.811	5.0000	.00000	22.5	0.000	Sig.
36	2.040	0.705	5.0408	.00000	28.6	0.000	Sig.
37	2.449	0.765	5.0000	.00000	23.3	0.000	Sig.
38	1.693	0.65	5.0000	.00000	35.4	0.000	Sig.
39	1.836	0.799	5.0000	.00000	27.6	0.000	Sig.
40	2.571	0.841	5.0000	.00000	20.1	0.000	Sig.
41	2.387	0.730	5.0000	.00000	25.0	0.000	Sig.
42	2.38 1	0.81 2	5.0000	.00000	2 3.5	0.000	Sig.
43	2.040	0.705	5.0408	.00000	28.6	0.000	Sig.
44	2.449	0.765	5.0000	.00000	23.3	0.000	Sig.
45	2.32 2	0.63 9	5.0000	.00000	30.7.	0.000	Sig.
46	2.26 1	0.78 8	5.0000	.00000	24.3	0.000	Sig.
47	2.38 4	0.81 4	5.0000	.00000	22.5	0.000	Sig.

Significant at a level  $\leq 0.05$

Table (5) shows correlation coefficients between scale items and total scale score using internal consistency method.

Phrase number	Coefficient Link	True morality	Sig.	Phrase number	Coefficient Link	True morality	Sig.
1	0.301	0.000	Sig.	11	0.259	0.000	Sig.
2	0.440	0.000	Sig.	12	0.237	0.001	Sig.
3	0.396	0.000	Sig.	13	0.286	0.002	Sig.
4	0.446	0.000	Sig.	14	0.412	0.000	Sig.
5	0.406	0.000	Sig.	15	0.161	0.030	Sig.
6	0.452	0.000	Sig.	16	0.325	0.000	Sig.
7	0.404	0.000	Sig.	17	0.011	0.001	Sig.
8	0.256	0.000	Sig.	18	0.399	0.000	Sig.
9	0.255	0.001	Sig.	19	0.380	0.000	Sig.
10	0.358	0.000	Sig.	20	0.303	0.000	Sig.

Significant at a level  $\leq 0.05$

Scale reliability: The researcher used two types of reliability to verify the scale's reliability. The first was Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and when this coefficient was applied, the reliability coefficient was found to be 0.699, which is a high value for reliability at a significance level of (0.05). After the procedures mentioned, the researcher, along with the assisting team, applied scale to research sample .

#### *Statistical methods*

The statistical methods used were represented by percentage, Chi-square test, discrimination coefficient, intrinsic two-way correlation coefficient, simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), Kuder-Richardson equation, mean, standard deviation, median, skewness coefficient, kurtosis coefficient, Spearman-Brown correction equation, standard error equation of scale, percentile rank, t-test for two equal and related samples, and tabulated values of (R).

#### *Implementing main field trial for scale*

The scale was administered to a validity sample of (536) players from first and second division football teams. The items in the questionnaire were randomly redistributed so that items for a single trait were not sequential. (532) questionnaires were entered into factor analysis after (4) questionnaires were excluded for not meeting the required threshold for detecting the effect of guessing. application period was from 2-16 /2/2025. Sports Leadership Personality Scale was administered to the standardization sample. Players were given five minutes to review the scale instructions and how to answer them before beginning to complete the questionnaire. time required to answer the (47) items of the scale ranged between (7.18) and (9.20) minutes. following table contains the items of the Leadership Traits Scale, along with the presentation, analysis, and discussion of the results, and an examination of the correlational relationships of the scale.

#### Table (6)

Shows value of (calculated t) between theoretical mean and mean. A scale for building and designing leadership personality traits for football players in first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate

Items No.	Theoretical mean	M.	St.d	Calculated T	Sig. level
47	51,000	75.192	8.7 1 3	4.016	0.000

Table (6) indicates its significance at a significance level of 0.01. This means that there is a significant difference between the scale for building and designing leadership personality traits for football players in the first and second division clubs in Kirkuk Governorate.

## Results and Discussion

Table (7) shows presentation of statistical data for the research sample specifications.

Scale	Mean	St.d	Torsion coefficient	Lowest grade	Highest grade
Leadership personality traits	75.192	8.7 1 3	0.467 -	7 2	138

Hypothetical mean = Sum of alternatives ÷ A (highest score for alternative) × Number of scale items  
 hypothetical mean =  $1+2+3+4+5 \div 5 \times 47 = 14$ .

Table (8) shows the arithmetic mean, hypothetical mean, standard deviation, calculated and significant (T) value, and type of difference for the research scale.

Scale	Mean	St.d	Calculated (T) value	Sig. value	Type of difference
Leadership personality traits	75.192	8.7 1 3	11.413	0.000	Sig.
Hypothetical mean		141			

Significant at level  $\leq 0.05$  at degrees of freedom 163.

There is no doubt that self-confidence is of great importance to athletes and non-athletes alike. In sports in general, and football in particular, an athlete who possesses this trait can maintain psychological stability and skillful and tactical performance throughout the match, and his performance is not affected by the circumstances of the match, as Anwar states. (2017) "An athlete who possesses this trait is characterized by clear self-confidence and belief in his abilities and skills. He has a positive self-concept and is characterized by honesty and realism." He does not appear worried, hesitant, or afraid in unexpected situations.

Work should always be done to develop a player's self-confidence and belief in their abilities. The aim is not to create self-confidence in a player who lacks it, but rather to uncover, demonstrate, and restore the trait of self-confidence that may be shaken by certain circumstances, especially after setbacks and failures. This trait is linked to physical, technical, and tactical aspects. Mazen (2019) confirms this concept, stating that one of the most important reasons for the failure of the wall pass is the player's lack of confidence in their ability to succeed with this highly skilled move. He also notes that one way to increase football players' self-confidence is through continuous team practice in friendly matches, as well as through challenging training sessions that boost player confidence. Thus, a player's self-confidence depends on their actual abilities, which are essential requirements of game.

From the above, we conclude the importance of self-confidence for athletes in general and for football players in particular, as well as its importance as a characteristic that must be present

in the leader's personality in the team, since it constitutes an important pillar in the integration of the psychological, skill and tactical aspects of preparing the athlete. The researcher believes that emotional stability is an important characteristic of leadership in both sports and non-sports. This characteristic has appeared in many previous studies, including Adnan's (2018) study, which demonstrated the importance of emotional stability for defensive players in football. Results of numerous studies in the field of personality traits have shown that athletes are distinguished from non-athletes by a set of personality traits, and emotional stability is one of these traits. Rateb mentions that the results of studies conducted in foreign contexts, such as those by Cooper, Stochor, and Morgan, showed that athletes are distinguished from non-athletes by certain traits, the most important of which is emotional stability. Similarly, the results of studies conducted in Arab contexts, such as those by Farghali, Al-Santrisi, Awad, and Abdullah, showed that athletes are distinguished from non-athletes by certain traits, the most important of which is emotional stability. study by Al-Kubaisi also supports this view. This demonstrated the importance of emotional balance among sixth-grade preparatory students in Iraq. This indicates that emotional balance is an important leadership trait that must be present in a football player, as the conditions of high competition require the player to control his emotions on the field and not lose his focus easily due to the great psychological pressures that characterize this game as a result of the changing conditions of the game and the presence of the crowd, which may place the player in front of great psychological tasks that affect his ability to control himself and control his emotions.

The trait of willpower is an important characteristic of the leadership personality of sports, as the player who is distinguished by this trait is effective in performing his duties in the most difficult circumstances, unlike the player with a weak will who may weaken and collapse and his capabilities may decline in the face of the strength of the competitor and the importance of the match or repeated failures. The trait of willpower was among the traits that Al-Kubaisi, 2013, reached when building his own scale for the personality traits of sixth-grade students in Iraq, as he highlighted the importance of this trait in acceptance into military colleges.

Alawi (1998) indicates that the strength of will means the ability to resolve conflicts arising from conflicting goals by making a decision after careful thought and deliberation , and then striving to implement this decision. Accordingly, will is represented in the individual's ability to overcome internal or external resistance that stands in his way while achieving an intended goal. Will is evident in the athlete's ability to overcome internal psychological resistances such as fear of injury and defeat or confusion in the face of competitors so that the best results can be achieved.

No one disputes the importance of perseverance in all sports, and in football in particular, and given its importance, Al-Ta'i concluded In 2021 , there was a significant correlation between the level of achievement of fencing players and the trait of seriousness and perseverance. He pointed out that the fencer must be characterized by this trait. Among the most important traits that an athlete must possess, which distinguishes him from a non-athlete, is the trait of perseverance. The player who possesses this trait has the ability to maintain a high degree of activity and vitality for a long period until reaching the goal and not deviating from it even when unexpected difficulties appear. However, a player who lacks this trait is unable to continue facing the obstacles he encounters, whether in training or sports competition, or he tries not to confront them.

Coach must work on developing this trait because of its importance. Of great importance in integrating aspects of player's psychological preparation, as perseverance and seriousness help the player develop his level and strengthen the bonds of the relationship between and sports institution. As Al -Rubaie, 2017 indicated, player tries to analyze levels of some well-known players and tries to highlight direct reasons for their superiority and distinction with characteristic of perseverance in training and overcoming the obstacles that stand in their way. Also, coach works to gradually increase training load together to increase the burdens placed on the player and work to develop all skills, motor abilities and tactics that help the player to

deliver high levels. Also, setting specific goals for the player and trying to achieve them within a specific time period, taking into account player's capabilities, readiness and abilities to achieve these goals using characteristic of perseverance.

## Conclusions

The researcher developed a leadership personality scale for football players. Results were similar in terms of validity, reliability, and objectivity. Results of the scale were normally distributed across the standard-building sample, and thus percentile rank criteria were derived, establishing leadership personality levels for football players, which represented two levels: a leading player and a non-leading player.

## Recommendations

Adopting the current scale for identifying leadership qualities in football players is based on sound scientific principles, providing a guide for interacting with players based on a precise understanding of their personality traits. Coaches use this leadership trait scale to identify players' leadership qualities and leverage them by assigning them leadership roles both on and off the field. Developing and standardizing leadership personality scales for other sports, or adapting the scale to other activities. It is essential for coaches to focus on developing the personal qualities of young and junior players to create a base of players with leadership traits, and to consult studies and resources that address leadership in sports. The scale can be used to identify the relationship between leadership personality and other psychological variables.

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