

CULTURAL PERCEPTION OF THE SPORT EXPERIENCE AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF TUNISIAN PLAYERS VOLLEYBALL

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to examine if the sport experience, culture, and time management allow better load balancing of the drive in the sports team and balance the demands of performance and individual performance of its members. This articulation was thinking on how the influence of values and representations constructed in the history of sports could affect individual and collective temporal behavior.

Our approach is based on research done by others in the field of health and marketing under the observation of social and cultural change.

We, we refer here to the theoretical analysis that has guided us to explain some of the sporting lines and especially to account for the introduction of an innovation. In this part, a test of the difference in the average level of individual items (t-test) the standard deviation and the correlation between the temporal dimensions is used.

KEYWORDS: Temporal behaviors. Time Management. Sports experience. Culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

The temporal approach renews focused on the sports club usually seen from the spatial angle look. The inclusion of the concept of temporality into the practices of sports clubs, has stakes in a team and the reduction of inequalities between team members improve the quality of performance and performance within Marc Leveque en 2010.

Thinking developed in our study is based on the analysis of the cultural aspect of the temporal behavior of Tunisian player's volleyball (Pociello. C in 1998) and to highlight the relationship between the cultural, time management and experience sports that could be among the factors determining volleyball performance (usinier and Valette-Florence in 1992).

For Tunisian culture, this empirical study is probably the first on our subject of time (usinier and Valette-Florence in 1991). It provides an update on the temporal dimension of the Tunisian culture. These results provide important contributions to sports teams in Tunisia, including time management and organization of the volleyball team.

Indeed, the sports organization in recent decades showing that the time of sport becomes separated from everyday life with its autonomous pace this time the sport is clearly recognizable today, with its new management (Bourdieu P 1993). The present study aimed to investigate the relation between time sports and temporal behavior of athletes and then to analyze the functions of cooperative life and strategies in time management sports teams (Bergadåa, M en 1997 and QUEVAL. I en 2004).

We will show where and how time management is involved in regulating the temporal behavior of volleyball players through the cultural patterns that underlie them. The strategy time management seems an important requirement for performance and yield, which assumes that variability depends on the time management during competition and training.

The methodological approach to the problem

Development of Hypotheses

To properly answer all the questions of the problem, it should assumptions that are plausible but tentative answers.

Main hypothesis

Cultural and sport long term could fit into a considerable performance management.

These are developed in our study the link between temporal behaviors of Tunisian player's volleyball, cultural dimensions residing in the cultural perception of time and temporal strategies of volleyball as well as relations between the two in determining the temporal behavior Tunisian player's volleyball. Through this study we will try to highlight the relationship between cultural and sporting experience in determining the temporal behavior of Tunisian players volleyball, i.e., it is a determinant of sports performance.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The independent variables of the population

Our study population will consist of volleyball players from team sports, senior categories evolving in different divisions. They were divided to players who have spent more than five years (old) (n= 76) and players who have spent less than five years (new) (n= 54) men and women. This is to test the ability of segmentation or reclassification of individuals in the total sample of 130 players in their groups (n) and secondly the population extracts players across gender: 68 male and 62 female volleyball players.

The sports experience: Seniority

Sports part of our research will be distributed as follows: New player one that has less than 5 years in senior category and players who have more than 5 years old in senior category. Therefore, our variable sporting experience is dichotomized.

Table 1: Distribution of the sample according to experience

	Experience		Total
	- 5 years	+ 5 years	
	New	Old	
Men	42	26	68
Women	32	30	62
Total	74	56	130

Gender:

It is also a dichotomous variable, which deserves to be studied and also seems important. The sample of volleyball players will be represented by both sexes in a representative way since we have accurate statistics of players studied the region of Sfax.

Measuring Instruments

Questionnaire

We use it as a measure of psychosocial reactions according to the sport experience and the cultural part: twenty six questions were used. The items are presented in a disorderly manner in the questionnaire and evaluated using measuring 5-point Likert corresponding to "strongly agree" to "not at all agree," the relationship between cultural temporality or sports and performance. A questionnaire for our research will be a rigorous verification tools our assumptions.

Collection and validation of data

The distribution of questionnaires was conducted during the months of October, November and September 2012 questionnaires were distributed to athletes during training. Since respondents did not all have the level required to meet authentically, we took care to explain a few items to help the respondent to select the correct answer.

Sample

This study was conducted in a population of Tunisian volleyball players of the Sfax region (n=130 players) from different sex. Detailed information on the characteristics of the study sample information is presented in Table 1.

Table 2: Description of samples studied

	n	Experience	
		-5 years	5 years
Men	68	42	26
women	62	32	30
Total	130	74	56

Sample selection

The entire group of people concerned with the goals of our survey consists of players so team sports senior category in the region of Sfax. Our sample of athletes will be extracted from all 11 teams in the region of Sfax. The total sample of 130 athletes

The survey processing

The counting of the survey allowed us to prepare the work of statistical analysis. The questionnaires received have served us first to establish the characteristics of the sample actually involved and affected. It is in this stage that the issues of identification and characteristics of volleyball players have assumed great importance. And we have several groups addressing issues, experience, time management and the cultural characteristics of Tunisian volleyball players. After the counting of the investigation conducted, this work will allow us to compare the responses of athletes through tables will show the number of subjects responding to a particular event.

Student test

The comparison between the averages scores of our study population with those of French is performed by the Student t test for paired samples not.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cultural perception of the temporal behavior

By observing the results we find that depending on the calculated chi 2 we can see, at first, that: The concept of time and therefore the time the related behavior was studied through the behavior of players, both in management in volleyball give significantly different. Indeed, the temporal approach renews the perspective on the volley club usually seen in the spatial angle. The inclusion of the concept of temporality in the practice of volleyball clubs, particularly in terms of schedules of harmonization refers to the question of living together with the challenges of improving the quality of performance and performance within 'teams and a reduction of inequalities between members of a team that opinion was materialized by the questionnaire which states that the majority of our players population 73.8% say that sporting success depends on good time management of an important way. The instructions results in the items of the questionnaire show that 63.1% of our population confirms that the difference between professional volleyball and amateur volleyball is the proper time management. Thus, the results found in the survey show that 53.1% of surveyed athletes see a player will perform, that there is a proper time management. According to Strauss, A en 1991 reality only exists in a present irreducible with respect to the past and the future. It is in this that are held social phenomena. In modern terms, we believe that one of the fundamental characteristics of sociability is a plurality of temporal perspectives within it. Social objectives are located both in the past in diversity than those of emerging and present in a more or less anticipated future structures. In meaning to Gurvitch. G en 1963 said that "the problem of time: To clarify what we understand by the term time, we say that, we put ourselves in, or just describe it sometimes as a coordination, sometimes as an offset movements, coordination and offset that last in the sequence and succeed in life. "

Thus, the temporal dimension in Mead that social organizations have the ability to integrate their behavior not the only role of others, but a plurality of temporal reference system at the same time, this is what explains the dynamic aspect in the theory of Mead.

Mead says that the self is therefore involved in several time frames simultaneously. It is at the crossroads of multiple temporal systems that involve social experience. In the same vein Gurvitch postulates that "social life flows into multiple times, always divergent and often contradictory."

Gilles Pronovost en 1983 defines temporality which is an intrinsic property of consciousness, the stream of consciousness that is always ordered over time. From the perspective of the theory of Sorokin, this is to illustrate the relationship of meaning between an activity or event and its time frame. The designation of time periods for an individual or a group depends largely on the content of the activities within it. Time perspectives are an integral part of the values of a society. Individuals orient their activities in relation to the present and the future according to the values of their reference groups, as confirmed by Gurvitch en 1963 who said: "We intend in fact to point out that each class each particular group, the micro each element, each social activity itself, tends to move in a time of its own. "

Sociocultural time in Sorokin is not divisible as a mathematical time, but as a significant wealth of content from its core functions the timing and coordination of the duration and continuity of events, expression of rhythm and pulse of social system.

Culture and temporality

Culture refers to how all life in a society, not just the lifestyle especially much all human beings are grown. The long-term behavior related to the culture concept must be understood in its broadest sense to include all activities of the individual, whether express or implied, physical or psychological. The first related to the psychological phenomenon behavioral results are represented in individuals with psychological states such as attitudes and value systems. Behavioral results are represented by interactions with the environment and the learning result. Linton explains his theory that the transmission processes operate through a generation past time generation cultural configuration that persists well in the short period of life of members of society. This process provides a range of effective transmission of adaptation to the environment or he must live and perform a function.

Global this 2 calculated on the cultural dimension establish a relationship between the size of individual adaptation and cultural patterns of time as described in our study recognized that the possible interpretations of the cultural life time of a culture have been contributory to major contribution to the study of temporal orientations.

we mentioned that the temporal behavior depends on the value system in Tunisian society in a way that promotes social representations through volleyball performance and prefers achieve quality performance in spots; This is why we find 68.5% (item 6) who say that delays disrupt performance in the workouts so it's a specific time compliance behavior for volleyball performance.

perception time performance

Temporal orientation is mostly a projection into the past and into the future. Possible interpretations of cultural life time come easily to reach three points, the past, present and avenir. Salle states that the Japanese are chronic poly observation and work inward toward them by treating the world outside. For the French are against chronic mono intellectually, but in chronic poly behavior. time t substantially linear repetitive almost quantitative social, present expanded indefinitely is time the sport that measure several time intervals during competitions.

Modern sport introduced into the western and universal consciousness, the same categories of its historical constitution: performance measurement, records the principle of performance. This is the historicity of the sport that requires epistemologically clarify its genesis on the one hand, his other diachronic.

Established by the media daily return basis for understanding requires taking into account the tenth in the series of memory, hundredths or even thousandths of a second. This extreme precision, this infinite divisibility present insidiously on the representations of our own time the sport had the function to exorcise the threat of passivity and idleness. Hyperactive time reflects the certainty of progress that is postulated eternity. Georges Vigarello focuses on creating a social temporality positions up particularly evident self-occupied by the construction of the sporting calendar. The time of the sporting world is described as a short time, a short-lived record time and of course that is realized in the competitions. George Vigarello arrested on sport time and draws généologie separate this time calculated to the extreme, which is also committed to increasing the range of models. In this sense, contemporary sociologists say that the series of regular meetings with their annual rates and specific training, sport creates a self-time, a separate original idea, it seems ny. It not only helps to invent new cycles of time, championships and their preparations, it helps to invent new calculations on the time itself. Sociologists say that sport plays heavily than any other social practice with the fear of surprise and again because it is a time of speed and calculation.

The inclusion of the concept of temporality in the practice of volleyball clubs has stakes improving the quality of performance and performance in a team and reducing inequalities between members of a team. Respect the time of the training and competition explains the part of the volleyball players' experience in time management and the majority of our study population (83.1%) respect the time of training and competition despite pressure made on them in their daily lifestyles.

In this race against time sports are on the front line, which usually is they have to fend for work, study or work, it is they who must manage and pay unsynchronized time every day. The issue is to better align schedules of everyday life with those of the sporting life to better reconcile the different temporal behavior in this regard.

Sports Experience

Starting with the problem at the heart of our investigation on the part of the culture and experience in time management. For items 5, 7, 10 reported in the questionnaire they testify if necessary, how the experience of volleyball influences time management:

We would like in this part of the analysis show that volleyball and cultural experience allow balancing the load of training in volleyball team and balance the performance exigencesd'efficacité. This is due to a time budget system of regulation and time management temporal behavior of volleyball players. Thus, the life style of sports, is the expression to characterize the organization of sporting behavior. This aspect means belonging to a Tunisian culture characterized by an Arab-Muslim culture.

More we respond to the needs of adjustment between work time, travel time, personal time, family time, leisure time, better definition of services, better organization of training, better organization of volleyball teams and player's users will be satisfied, there is more performance.

The solutions are in the consultation and dialogue, why the first are are the most skilled in the team to manage time better than before. The results of our survey (50%) of the population agree that the former players better respect the time of training and competition.

Better time management for better control, invest the time lost, and recover time for you. This discussed previously the responsibility of the privacy of individuals and gradually emerged as a collective problem in the political arena of volleyball teams. Policy times are here to better match the sporting time. Thus, the objectives are displayed, but to achieve it will definitely take time, we must harmonize the schedules of the other. Promote harmonization of schedules: a first step in the legislation Tunisian volleyball clubs.

Cultural perception of volleyball practice

Above shows that overall this 2 calculated on the cultural dimension establish a relationship between the size of individual adaptation and cultural patterns of time as described in our study.

Since the literature considers the perceptions of time as cultural objects, the entire sample recognizes the possible interpretations of cultural life time of a culture were major contributor to the study guidelines time. The temporal behavior depends on the value system in Tunisian society in a way that promotes social representations through sports performance and prefers to perform output quality spots; this is why we find 68.5% (item 6) who say that delays disrupt performance in the workouts so it's a specific time compliance behavior for performance sport. Our work aims to study the new articulations weather volleyball and analyze the functions of cooperative life in the professional structure, social, family and personal volleyball players, people believe that the player who exaggerated delays is a player who not serious volleyball. It is a cultural concept that sport derived from leisure time; but in another sense in professional volleyball has become the design performance.

The combination of different individual regulations and inter-individual depends on the value system of representations and project the individual project. It's really just his way of life to mean a culture integrates appearance. This notion of lifestyle allows us to analyze in terms of conceptual coherence situations empirically different but all eventually characterized by the fact that the individual organizes its activities. This organization is based on constraints and resources brings a problem to a given social system: the development of other activity. This means a gain or loss for him, as in this exchange between activities based on its past and its future prospects.

As we have already mentioned, the temporal behavior depends on the value system in Tunisian society in a way that promotes social representations through volleyball performance and prefers to perform tasks that performance; it is for this reason that 68.5% of the population surveyed say that delays disrupt performance in workouts.

So it is a time for the compliance of specific behavior for sports performance. Of course, some people can share different cultures and move from one model to another time. Actually quite complex patterns of behavior performed by time can be used by people who share many cultural contexts sports. Our goal is to develop a comparison between the behavior of time Tunisian volleyball players on the cultural dimensions.

We would like to show precisely that volleyball and cultural experience allow better balancing the training of the team and load balance the demands of performance and efficiency in the social and personal life of each of its members.

At that time, the budget control system and time management time behavior of volleyball players that we have adopted the volleyball lifestyle name. This phrase used to characterize the organization of sporting behavior and to signify the onset incorporates Tunisian culture characterized by an Arab-Muslim culture.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Empirical study provides an overview with respect to the temporal dimension of the Tunisian culture. ACCORDING results, Tunisian athletes are characterized by a linear temporal styl Enough progress and performance. For Tunisian culture, this empirical study is probably the first on the subject of time in Tunisia. It Lets take an interest temporal dimension of culture tunisienne. these results provide important contributions to the volleyball teams in Tunisia, there compris time management and organization of team-level sports performance.

Flexibility in the use of time is an Important Question a discussion here about the performance of volleyball; Although it is not directly measured in this study, we could see a lot of flexibility in the temporal culture volleyball players in Tunisia Across some time already measured behavior Low degree of organization, punctuality With the large Tasks need for achievement. Flexibility is very useful for volleyball teams in the development of training programs.

In short, this research, even if it does not specifically address of the sample, at least Gives coaches and Heads of Team Reflect on the impact of temporal style pendant Individuals In Their behavior training.

Questions	Khi deux Global	Khi deux Analytique	
		Sexe	Expérience
Q1. Vous venez aux entraînements à l'heure	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q2. Les rendez-vous des compétitions sont respectés	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q3. Si vous faites des retards pour les entraînements ou les compétitions, quelle est la nature de ces empêchements	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q5. A votre avis, avoir un rendez-vous important ou des préoccupations courantes, vous empêchent-t-il d'être à l'heure pour les entraînements	T.S à P<.01	NS	NS
Q7. Selon vous, quels sont les joueurs (ses) qui sont ponctuels dans l'équipe	T.S à P<.001	T.S à P<.01	NS
Q8. D'après vous, le contenu de l'entraînement ou le comportement de l'entraîneur peuvent-ils être des raisons pour être en retard ou s'absenter	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q9. A votre avis, les sportifs qui respectent le temps des entraînements et des compétitions sont	T.S à P<.001	NS	S à P<.05
Q10. Pensez-vous que la réussite sportive dépend d'une bonne gestion du temps d'une façon	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q11. D'après vous, être toujours en retard est un	T.S à P<.01	NS	NS
Q12. A votre avis, être ancien dans l'équipe, permet-il de gérer mieux le temps plus qu'avant	T.S à P<.001	S à P<.05	NS
Q13. Une meilleure gestion du temps, dépend-t-elle, d'après vous	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q14. A votre avis, les retards et le non respect des temps d'entraînement et de compétition peuvent-ils	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q15. Pensez vous que, si le joueur exagère dans les retards, est un joueur qui	NS	T.S à P<.01	NS
Q16. D'après vous, pour qu'un joueur soit performant, il doit	T.S à P<.001	NS	NS
Q17. Partager vous l'idée que la différence entre le sport professionnel et le sport amateur réside dans la gestion du temps	T.S à P<.01	NS	NS
Q18. En général, pensez vous que la clé du succès du sportif est tributaire (dépend) d'une bonne gestion du temps	T.S à P<.001	NS	S à P<.05

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