



The Relationship Between Self-Confidence and Stationary Shooting Accuracy in Football Among Hearing-Impaired Players (A Field Study at the Hearing-Impaired Annex – M'Sila Province)

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the relationship between self-confidence and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players in M'Sila Province. The researcher adopted the descriptive method due to its suitability for the nature of the study. The study sample consisted of 20 male hearing-impaired football players belonging to the team of the Hearing-Impaired Annex at the School for Young Blind Children in M'Sila. The sample was selected purposively using the comprehensive census method.

To collect data, the researcher used the Self-Confidence Scale developed by Al-Anzi (2000). The main findings of the study were as follows:

There is a positive direct relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players.

There is a positive direct relationship between decision-making and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players.

There is a positive direct relationship between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players.

There is a positive direct relationship between determination and willpower and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players.

There is a positive direct relationship between overall self-confidence and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players.

Keywords: Self-confidence, stationary shooting, football, hearing-impaired players.



1. Problem Statement

Football is one of the most popular and widely practiced team sports worldwide, where players compete in terms of physical and technical performance to achieve victory. However, certain special groups, such as hearing-impaired individuals, face additional challenges in practicing this sport, particularly regarding the development of playing skills, interaction with teammates and referees, and coping with psychological and emotional pressures.

Self-confidence is considered one of the most important emotional traits acquired by individuals from their social environment. It enhances a person's sense of self-worth. The greater an individual's self-confidence, the more naturally they behave without anxiety or fear, as they become capable of controlling their actions independently. Conversely, a lack of self-confidence causes individuals to behave unnaturally, feel constantly observed by others, and experience persistent anxiety in all their activities. Therefore, self-confidence is a key factor for success in human life in general and in an athlete's life in particular, as achieving goals becomes difficult without it. (Al-Samiri, 2017, p. 181)

In the field of sports, self-confidence is one of the most influential factors directly affecting athletic performance. Athletes with high self-confidence are generally more capable of making quick decisions, scoring goals, and maintaining consistent performance throughout a match. For hearing-impaired athletes, low self-confidence may negatively affect their ability to overcome communication challenges on the field, which may result in reduced performance during critical moments of the game.

On the other hand, stability and consistency are among the most important factors determining a football player's ability to maintain concentration and performance under pressure. This is particularly significant for hearing-impaired football players.

The deaf and mute category refers to children who have suffered severe hearing loss since birth or during the language acquisition stage, which hinders their natural linguistic development (Sâaidia, 2022, p. 402)

This group faces substantial challenges in social interaction and communication with others, which may indirectly affect their sports performance. Such obstacles can contribute to lower self-confidence, making players more vulnerable to psychological pressure and performance decline, thereby reducing their opportunities to score goals and achieve success.

Victory in football is ultimately determined by scoring more goals than the opposing team. Therefore, players must possess high-level skills that they can effectively employ during matches and competitions. One of the most important of these skills is shooting.

Effective shooting requires sound thinking and appropriate decision-making, both of which depend on the player's accurate perception and understanding of the game situation, as well as self-confidence, given its crucial role in decision-making (Ali, 2002, p. 45)

As previously mentioned, self-confidence is a key factor for success in life generally and in an athlete's career specifically, since achieving objectives without it becomes difficult. Consequently, self-confidence among hearing-impaired football players plays a vital role in solving problems encountered during play, particularly when shooting.



In this context, the main research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. Research Questions

1.1. General Research Question

What is the relationship between self-confidence and scoring from a stationary position (set-piece shooting) in football among hearing-impaired athletes?

1.2. Sub-Questions

Is there a statistically significant relationship between self-reliance and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes?

Is there a statistically significant relationship between decision-making and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes?

Is there a statistically significant relationship between self-confidence in social situations and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes?

Is there a statistically significant relationship between determination and willpower and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes?

2. General Hypothesis

There is a positive statistically significant correlation between self-confidence and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

2.1. Specific Hypotheses

There is a positive statistically significant correlation between self-reliance and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

There is a positive statistically significant correlation between decision-making and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

There is a positive statistically significant correlation between self-confidence in social situations and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

There is a positive statistically significant correlation between determination and willpower and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

3. Study Objectives

The importance of this study stems from the significance of the topic being addressed, namely investigating and identifying the relationship between self-confidence and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes. This will be achieved by identifying strengths and reinforcing them, as well as identifying weaknesses and working to correct and improve them. The objectives of this study can be summarized as follows:

To determine the level of self-confidence among hearing-impaired athletes.

To identify the relationship between self-confidence and scoring from a stationary position in football.

To enhance self-confidence among hearing-impaired athletes.

To achieve a balance between the psychological and skill-related aspects of performance.

4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study can be summarized in the following points:



To explore the relationship between self-confidence and the performance of hearing-impaired football players.

To identify the relationship between self-reliance and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

To identify the relationship between decision-making and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

To identify the relationship between self-confidence in social situations and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

To identify the relationship between determination and willpower and scoring from a stationary position in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

5. Study Terminology

5.1. Football (Soccer)

Conceptual Definition

Football is a game played between two teams, each consisting of 11 players. Each player attempts to kick the ball into the opponent's goal to score points. The ball may be played using the head and feet, while only the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball with the hands within the designated penalty area. (Nasri, Rabah, & Training, 2019, p. 50)

Operational Definition

Football is a team sport in which two teams, each composed of 10 field players and one goalkeeper, compete to score goals against the opposing team. The team that scores the greatest number of goals wins the match according to the official laws of football.

5.2. Deaf and Mute Individuals

Conceptual Definition

These are children who suffer from hearing impairment and an inability to communicate verbally, which limits their capabilities and negatively affects their growth and performance in various aspects of life. (Abdelhafid, Ben Haffaf, & Nadhour, 2022, p. 39)

Operational Definition

They are children who experience hearing impairment and are unable to communicate verbally with others.

5.3. Self-Confidence

Conceptual Definition

Patrice Ras defines self-confidence as the value that an individual assigns to himself or herself, either consciously or unconsciously, which enables the satisfaction of self-recognition needs and enhances the ability to face specific situations and circumstances. (Ras, 2023, pp. 10-11)

Operational Definition

Self-confidence refers to what a hearing-impaired athlete believes he or she can accomplish, perform, achieve, and succeed in. In other words, it is the ability to take action, the feeling of being capable of overcoming difficulties and challenges, and the ability to demonstrate and utilize one's abilities toward achieving desired goals in life. This sense of confidence is validated through actual performance and achievement in reality.



6. Previous Studies

In this section, a number of studies that addressed one of the variables examined in the present research will be reviewed. The studies are arranged from the most recent to the oldest.

6.1. Study by Kamel Shaalan et al. (2023) entitled:

“Achievement Motivation and Self-Confidence and Their Relationship with Shooting Skill Performance among the Diyala University Futsal Team Players”

The study aimed to identify the level of achievement motivation and self-confidence and their relationship with shooting accuracy in futsal among players of the Diyala University team. The researchers employed the descriptive method using a correlational approach, as it was considered the most suitable method for addressing the research problem.

The research sample was intentionally selected and consisted of 15 players from the Diyala University futsal team during the 2022–2023 academic year, representing 100% of the original population. The researchers concluded that the Diyala University futsal players possessed high levels of achievement motivation and self-confidence. Furthermore, a statistically significant correlation was found between achievement motivation and shooting accuracy in futsal, indicating that the need for success is supported through accurate shooting on goal.

The results also revealed a significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy among the research sample, as increased self-confidence contributes to achieving success through more accurate shooting. Based on these findings, the researchers recommended conducting further studies to examine the relationship between sports achievement motivation, self-confidence, and other futsal skills.

6.2. Study by Kamal Abdul Najm and Saleh Juwaid Halil (2019) entitled:

“Self-Confidence and Its Relationship with Shooting Accuracy in Futsal among Female Students”

The study aimed to identify the level of self-confidence among fourth-year female students in the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Dhi Qar University. It also sought to determine the relationship between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Dhi Qar University. The researchers used the descriptive method with a correlational approach due to its suitability for the research problem. The study sample consisted of 20 fourth-year female students from the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Dhi Qar University during the 2018–2019 academic year.

A self-confidence scale and a futsal shooting accuracy test were administered. After a series of research and statistical procedures, the researchers reached several conclusions, the most important of which was the existence of a statistically significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Dhi Qar University.

6-3. Study by Daoud Bourzama (2018): Self-Confidence and Its Relationship with Some Technical Skills in Football among Players Under 17 Years of Age



This study examined the correlational relationship between self-confidence and certain fundamental football skills among players under the age of 17 in the province of Ain Defla. The field study was conducted on football players in the under-17 category in Ain Defla.

The study aimed to identify the relationship between self-confidence and some basic football skills among under-17 players, as well as to determine the significance of this relationship. To investigate the topic, the researchers employed both the descriptive and experimental methods, as they were considered appropriate for the nature of the study. These methods provided an accurate description of the phenomenon under investigation, enabling the researchers to address the research problem effectively.

The study sample consisted of five football teams from Ain Defla Province. Ten players were selected from each team, resulting in a total sample of 50 players registered in the provincial football league. The researchers relied on both a scale and skill tests as data collection tools, considering them suitable for obtaining the necessary information and accurately determining the study results.

The findings revealed that the general hypothesis was not supported, indicating that there was no significant correlational relationship between self-confidence and certain fundamental football skills among football players under the age of 17.

Keywords: Self-confidence, football skills, under-17 football players.

6-4. Study by Bousaq et al. (2016): The Role of Physical and Sports Activity in Enhancing the Trait of Self-Confidence among Adolescent Girls

This study aimed to identify the role of physical and sports activities in enhancing self-confidence among female adolescents in secondary school. The descriptive method was adopted due to its suitability for the nature of the research topic.

The study sample consisted of 60 female students selected through simple random sampling. A questionnaire was administered, containing three dimensions: the physical dimension, the psychological dimension, and the social dimension. The collected data were statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The Chi-square test was used to determine differences in the participants' responses.

After analyzing the responses, the following results were obtained:

Adolescent female students showed a desire and inclination toward participating in physical and sports activities.

Acceptance of their body image positively influenced their performance in physical and sports activities, indicating a positive impact of sports participation on the students' physical dimension.

Physical and sports activities had a positive impact on the psychological dimension of the students.

Physical and sports activities had a positive impact on the social dimension of the students.

6-5. Study by Mohammed Mufdi Al-Darabkah (2015): Self-Confidence and Its Relationship with Achievement Motivation among Gifted and Non-Gifted Students in the Hail Region



The present study aimed to investigate the level of self-confidence and its relationship with achievement motivation among gifted and non-gifted students in the Hail region.

The study sample consisted of 80 students selected through purposive sampling. Among them, 40 were gifted students from Sahma Intermediate School for Boys, while the remaining 40 non-gifted students were selected from Hail Model School.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used a Self-Confidence Scale and an Achievement Motivation Scale.

The results indicated statistically significant differences in the level of self-confidence and in the overall level of achievement motivation and its dimensions among students. These differences were in favor of the gifted students.

The findings also revealed a positive correlational relationship between self-confidence and the overall level of achievement motivation and its dimensions among gifted students. In contrast, no correlational relationship was found between self-confidence and the overall level of achievement motivation and its dimensions among non-gifted students.

The study concluded by presenting a number of appropriate recommendations.

3. Research Sample

The research sample can be defined as “a subset of the elements of a given research population” (Angers, 2004, p. 301)

One of the major difficulties faced by researchers in educational and sports research is the problem of sample selection. The more a researcher relies on sound scientific principles in selecting the research sample, the more satisfactory the results obtained will be. In educational research, including physical education research, it is difficult for the sample to represent the original population with complete accuracy in a way that entirely eliminates bias and selection factors. Therefore, researchers often resort to random selection and random distribution methods to ensure confidence in representation and avoid selection bias. (Marwan, 2000, p. 157)

The study sample consisted of 20 students, representing all students belonging to the football team of the Hearing-Impaired Annex affiliated with the School for the Visually Impaired in the province of M'Sila.

4. Study Instrument

Self-Confidence Scale

This scale was developed by Fareeh Al-Anzi (2000) at Kuwait University. It consists of 25 items designed to measure self-confidence across four dimensions. The dimensions and the corresponding item numbers are as follows:

Table (01): Dimensions of the Scale and Corresponding Items

Item Numbers	Dimension
9 ,8 ,17 ,21 ,18 ,10 ,13	Self-Reliance
14 ,1 ,5 ,11	Decision-Making
16 ,12 ,7 ,6 ,4 ,15 ,2 ,3	Self-Confidence in Social Situations
20 ,24 ,22 ,19 ,23 ,25	Determination and Willpower



Responses are provided using a self-report format with five alternatives: No, Little, Moderate, Much, and Very Much. Scores range from 1 to 5, respectively. All items are scored in the same direction.

5. Study Scope

5.1. Spatial Scope

The study was divided into two aspects:

Theoretical Aspect: This was conducted through various references and sources, including the library of the Institute of Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of M'Sila, as well as other libraries.

Practical Aspect: The Hearing-Impaired Children's Annex affiliated with the School for the Visually Impaired in the province of M'Sila.

5.2. Temporal Scope

The theoretical study of the topic began in January 2025, followed directly by the practical phase of the research, which started in March 2025.

5.3. Human Scope

The participants were the students belonging to the football team of the Hearing-Impaired Annex affiliated with the School for the Visually Impaired in the province of M'Sila, totaling 20 students.

5. Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Results

5.1 First Hypothesis

The first hypothesis states that there is a relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players. To test this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the sample members' responses on the scale and test were calculated. In addition, Pearson's correlation coefficient was computed between the total score of the self-reliance dimension and the arithmetic means of the stationary shooting test attempts. The following results were obtained:

Table No. (02): Correlation Coefficient Between the Self-Reliance Dimension and Stationary Shooting

Statistical Significance	Significance Level (Sig.)	Correlation Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Mean	Variables
Stationary Shooting	0.000	0.792	0.42	3.77	Self-Reliance
			0.30	3.60	Statistically Significant

Commentary on Table No. (02):

From the previous table, it can be observed that the arithmetic mean of self-reliance reached 3.77, which is greater than its standard deviation of 0.42. Likewise, the arithmetic mean of stationary shooting was 3.60, which is also higher than its standard deviation of 0.30. This indicates a low dispersion in the responses of the sample members.



The value of Pearson's correlation coefficient between self-reliance and stationary shooting was 0.792, indicating a strong positive correlation. The significance level (Sig.) was 0.000, which is lower than 0.01; therefore, the correlation is considered statistically significant.

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that self-reliance among players contributes significantly to enhancing their concentration during shooting, improving their athletic performance, and enabling them to achieve success in sports competitions through merit and competence.

5.2 Second Hypothesis

The second hypothesis states that there is a relationship between decision-making and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired players. To test this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the sample members' responses on the scale and test were calculated. Pearson's correlation coefficient was also computed between the total score of the decision-making dimension and the arithmetic means of the stationary shooting test attempts. The following results were obtained:

Table No. (03): Correlation Coefficient Between the Decision-Making Dimension and Stationary Shooting

Statistical Significance	Significance Level (Sig.)	Correlation Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Mean	Variables
Stationary Shooting	0.000	0.865	0.24	3.80	Decision-Making
			0.30	3.60	Statistically Significant

Commentary on Table No. (03):

From the table and figure above, it can be observed that the mean score for decision-making reached (3.80), which is higher than the standard deviation value of (0.24). Likewise, the mean score for stationary shooting was (3.60), which is also higher than its standard deviation value of (0.30). This indicates that the responses of the sample participants were not dispersed and showed a high degree of consistency.

The Pearson correlation coefficient between decision-making and stationary shooting was (0.865), indicating a strong positive correlation. The significance level (Sig) was (0.000), which is lower than (0.01); therefore, this correlation is considered statistically significant.

Based on the previous analysis, it can be concluded that decision-making is a fundamental factor in enhancing players' concentration, which contributes to improving shooting accuracy and scoring goals in an intelligent and highly skillful manner.

5.3. Third Hypothesis

The third hypothesis states that there is a relationship between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting performance in football among hearing-impaired players. To test this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the participants' responses on the scale and test were calculated, as well as the Pearson correlation coefficient between the



total score of the self-confidence in social situations dimension and the mean scores of the stationary shooting test attempts. The following results were obtained:

Table No. (04): Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between Self-Confidence in Social Situations and Stationary Shooting

Statistical Significance	Sig. Level	Correlation Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Mean	Variables
Stationary shooting	0.000	0.887	0.22	3.69	Self-confidence in social situations
			0.30	3.60	Statistically significant

Commentary on Table No. (04):

From the table and figure above, it can be observed that the mean score for self-confidence in social situations reached (3.69), which is higher than the standard deviation value of (0.22). Similarly, the mean score for stationary shooting was (3.60), exceeding its standard deviation value of (0.30). This indicates that the responses of the sample participants were consistent and not widely dispersed.

The Pearson correlation coefficient between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting was (0.887), indicating a strong positive correlation. The significance level (Sig) was (0.000), which is less than (0.01); therefore, this correlation is considered statistically significant.

It can be inferred from the previous analysis that self-confidence in social situations enables the player to remain more focused on achieving the goal of accurate stationary shooting, without being distracted by other situations. Self-confidence in social situations is considered one of the fundamental factors that enhance a player's concentration, thereby improving shooting accuracy and enabling the player to score goals with intelligence and a high level of skill.

5.4. Fourth Hypothesis

The fourth hypothesis states that there is a relationship between determination and willpower and stationary shooting performance in football among hearing-impaired players. To test this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the participants' responses on the scale and test were calculated, in addition to the Pearson correlation coefficient between the total score of the determination and willpower dimension and the mean scores of the participants' stationary shooting test attempts. The following results were obtained:

Table No. (05): Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between Determination and Willpower and Stationary Shooting

Statistical Significance	Sig. Level	Correlation Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Mean	Variables
Stationary shooting	0.000	0.789	0.36	3.46	Determination and willpower
			0.30	3.60	Statistically significant

**Commentary on Table No. (05):**

From the table and figure above, it can be observed that the mean score for determination and willpower reached (3.46), which is greater than the standard deviation value of (0.36). Likewise, the mean score for stationary shooting was (3.60), which is also higher than its standard deviation value of (0.30). This indicates that the responses of the sample participants were not widely dispersed.

The value of Pearson's correlation coefficient between determination and willpower and stationary shooting was (0.789), indicating a strong correlation. The significance level (Sig.) was (0.000), which is lower than (0.01); therefore, this correlation is considered statistically significant.

Based on the previous analysis, it can be concluded that a player's determination and willpower make them more focused and accurate in their shots toward the goal, increasing their chances of scoring. Determination and willpower are among the essential characteristics that players should possess to enhance and develop their skills, particularly the skill of stationary shooting, in order to improve shooting accuracy and achieve goals.

5.5 General Hypothesis

The general hypothesis states that there is a relationship between self-confidence and stationary shooting in football among hearing-impaired players. Accordingly, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the sample participants' responses on the scale and test were calculated, in addition to Pearson's correlation coefficient between the total score of the self-confidence scale and the arithmetic means of the stationary shooting test scores obtained by the participants. The following results were obtained:

Table No. (06): Correlation Coefficient between Self-Confidence and Stationary Shooting

Statistical Significance	Sig. Level	Correlation Coefficient	Standard Deviation	Mean	Variables
Stationary Shooting	0.000	0.910	0.11	3.55	Self-confidence
			0.30	3.60	Statistically Significant

Commentary on Table No. (06):

From the table and figure above, it can be observed that the mean score for self-confidence reached (3.55), which is greater than the standard deviation value of (0.11). Similarly, the mean score for stationary shooting was (3.60), which is higher than the standard deviation value of (0.30). This indicates that the responses of the sample participants were not dispersed.

The value of Pearson's correlation coefficient between self-confidence and stationary shooting reached (0.910), indicating a strong positive correlation. The significance level (Sig.) was (0.000), which is lower than (0.01); therefore, this correlation is statistically significant.

It can be inferred from the previous analysis that a player's determination and willpower make them more focused and accurate in their shots toward the goal, thereby increasing the likelihood of scoring. Determination and willpower are among the characteristics that players should



possess to improve and develop their skills, especially the skill of stationary shooting, which contributes to greater shooting accuracy and successful goal scoring.

6. Discussion of the Results in Light of the Hypotheses

6.1 Discussion of the Results of the First Dimension with the First Hypothesis

The first hypothesis stated that:

“There is a positive statistically significant relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting in football among hearing-impaired players.”

Through the statistical analysis of the raw data obtained from the responses of the sample participants on the self-reliance dimension of the self-confidence scale, as well as the results obtained from the stationary shooting accuracy test administered to the sample, it became evident that there is a positive direct relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$.

According to the researcher, there is a relationship between the psychological and skill-related aspects of a player's performance. A player's psychological state may represent a fundamental factor in mastering a skill. Self-reliance enables the player to maintain concentration and think appropriately, which contributes to improving shooting accuracy and directing the ball to the appropriate location to achieve the intended goal.

These findings are consistent with the study, which found a significant correlation between self-confidence and the accuracy of scoring skills in futsal among the study participants. This is because increased self-confidence contributes to achieving success through more accurate shooting. The findings are also in agreement with the study, which reported a statistically significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University of Thi-Qar. While our study contradicted the findings of ,who reported no correlational relationship between self-confidence and certain basic skills among football players under the age of 17, it also differed from the findings, who found no correlation between self-confidence and the accuracy of jump shooting. This was explained by the fact that an excessive increase in self-confidence may hinder success in shooting accuracy, as overly high self-confidence can lead players to arrogance.

These results confirm that individuals with hearing impairments, like their peers among both non-disabled individuals and other categories of persons with disabilities, possess a continuous capacity to improve their level of self-confidence and develop their sports skills through the implementation of sports programs specifically designed by experts in adapted physical activity for this purpose.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis has been confirmed.

6.2 Discussion of the Results of the Second Axis in Relation to the Second Hypothesis

The second hypothesis stated that: There is a positive statistically significant relationship between decision-making and stationary shooting performance in football among hearing-impaired individuals.



Through the statistical analysis of the raw data obtained from the participants' responses regarding decision-making on the self-confidence scale, as well as the results obtained from the stationary shooting accuracy test administered to the sample, a positive direct relationship was found between self-reliance and stationary shooting at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$.

According to the researcher, a player must make the correct decision before shooting at the goal, as hesitation may result in missing the scoring opportunity. This psychological factor is essential for every player to master their sports skills, particularly the skill of stationary shooting, which is considered a decisive skill in scoring goals and achieving victory.

The results obtained in this study are consistent with those reported, who found a significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among the study participants, explaining that increased self-confidence contributes to success through improved shooting accuracy. Likewise, the findings agree with those, who reported a statistically significant relationship between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University of Thi Qar. However, our study differed from the findings, who found no correlational relationship between self-confidence and certain fundamental football skills among players under 17 years of age. It also differed from the results who reported no correlation between self-confidence and jump-shooting accuracy, arguing that an excessive increase in self-confidence may impede success in shooting accuracy because higher levels of self-confidence may lead players to become arrogant.

These results confirm that hearing-impaired individuals are capable of making sound decisions without hesitation, making them comparable to non-disabled individuals in football and perhaps in other sports as well. They achieve success through the application of their athletic skills, psychological self-control, self-confidence, and well-founded decisions based on rational thinking.

"Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the second hypothesis has been confirmed."

6.3 Discussion of the Results of the Third Dimension in Relation to the Third Hypothesis

The third hypothesis stated that: There is a positive statistically significant correlation between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting performance in football among hearing-impaired individuals.

Through the statistical analysis of the raw data obtained from the participants' responses to the social self-confidence dimension of the self-confidence scale, as well as the results obtained from the stationary shooting accuracy test administered to the sample, it was found that there is a positive correlation between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting performance at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$.

According to the researcher, self-confidence in social situations is an important factor that enables hearing-impaired individuals to successfully direct their shots toward the goal and achieve scoring success. Self-confidence in social situations is lacking in many people, including healthy individuals, despite being a crucial factor in every aspect of life, whether professional, academic, or athletic. Although hearing-impaired individuals have lost an



important sense such as hearing, they often demonstrate self-confidence in social situations, which helps them achieve their goals. This is considered a significant accomplishment, especially in sports situations and specifically in the skill of stationary shooting, which is often performed under pressure from spectators and teammates.

The results obtained in the present study are consistent with the findings, who reported a significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among the research sample. This is because increased self-confidence contributes to achieving success through greater shooting accuracy. Similarly, the study found a statistically significant relationship between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University of Dhi Qar.

However, the findings of the present study differ from those reported, who found no correlation between self-confidence and certain fundamental football skills among football players under the age of. reported no relationship between self-confidence and jump-shooting accuracy, arguing that excessive self-confidence may hinder success in shooting accuracy because increased self-confidence can lead players toward overconfidence or arrogance.

These results demonstrate that hearing-impaired individuals possess self-confidence in social situations, which enables them to perform their tasks and execute their athletic skills effectively and with a high level of competence.

“Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the third hypothesis has been confirmed.”

6.4 Discussion of the Results of the Third Dimension in Relation to the Fourth Hypothesis

The fourth hypothesis stated that:

"There is a positive statistically significant direct relationship between determination and willpower, and stationary shooting performance in football among hearing-impaired athletes." Through the statistical analysis of the raw data obtained from the participants' responses to the Determination and Willpower dimension of the Self-Confidence Scale, as well as the results obtained from the Stationary Shooting Accuracy Test administered to the sample, it was found that there is a positive direct relationship between determination and willpower and stationary shooting performance at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$.

According to the researcher, determination and willpower represent the motivation that drives a hearing-impaired individual to strive toward achieving their goals and proving their place in society through all possible means and with full effort. Determination and willpower open pathways for hearing-impaired individuals to learn, train, and develop their athletic, psychological, and social skills. They also enable them to achieve success in various fields, particularly in the skill examined in this study, namely stationary shooting. Mastering this skill can contribute significantly to winning matches, allowing the player to become a distinguished athlete and a key goal scorer for their team.

The findings of the present study are consistent with those, who found a significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal players. This is because an increase in self-confidence contributes to achieving success through improved shooting accuracy. The results are also in agreement with the study conducted by, which revealed a statistically



significant relationship between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at the University of Dhi Qar. Furthermore, the findings are consistent with the study, which found statistically significant differences in self-confidence levels and overall achievement motivation, including its dimensions, in favor of gifted students. The study also reported a positive correlation between self-confidence and overall achievement motivation and its dimensions among gifted students. However, the findings of the present study differ from those reported by, who found no correlation between self-confidence and certain basic football skills among players under the age of reported no relationship between self-confidence and jump-shot accuracy, arguing that excessive self-confidence may hinder success in shooting accuracy by leading players toward overconfidence or arrogance. Additionally, found no correlation between self-confidence and overall achievement motivation and its dimensions among non-gifted students.

These findings demonstrate that determination and willpower are the factors that enable hearing-impaired individuals to assert themselves in various situations and environments despite differing circumstances. Determination and willpower are considered key elements in achieving success and reaching goals across different fields, thereby highlighting the individual's effective role within the team in particular and within society in general.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis has been confirmed.

6.5 Discussion of the Results of the General Hypothesis

The general hypothesis stated that: There is a positive statistically significant direct relationship between self-confidence and stationary shooting accuracy in football among individuals with hearing impairments.

Through the statistical analysis of the raw data obtained from the participants' responses to the self-confidence scale, as well as the results obtained from the stationary shooting accuracy test administered to the sample, a positive direct relationship was found between self-confidence and stationary shooting performance at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$.

After discussing the results related to the first hypothesis, its validity was confirmed, indicating that there is a positive direct relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting performance in football among individuals with hearing impairments.

After discussing the results related to the second hypothesis, its validity was confirmed, indicating that there is a positive direct relationship between decision-making and stationary shooting performance in football among individuals with hearing impairments.

After discussing the results related to the third hypothesis, its validity was confirmed, indicating that there is a positive direct relationship between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting performance in football among individuals with hearing impairments.

After discussing the results related to the fourth hypothesis, its validity was confirmed, indicating that there is a positive direct relationship between determination and willpower and stationary shooting performance in football among individuals with hearing impairments.

According to the researcher, self-confidence is achieved when the components of the respiratory system function in an integrated manner, interacting together to fulfill every



individual's innate and internal desire to attain a high level of self-confidence and achieve psychological and social balance, which is referred to as a healthy psychological state. Self-confidence motivates individuals to develop themselves both personally and within their communities. In the field of sports, self-confidence enables athletes to enhance their abilities and skills, helping them become distinguished and successful in their field from all aspects. This, in turn, contributes to achieving victory and success in the matches they play as members of their teams.

The findings of the present study are consistent with those reported, who found a significant correlation between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among the research sample. This is because increased self-confidence contributes to achieving success through greater shooting accuracy. The results are also consistent with the study conducted, which revealed a statistically significant relationship between self-confidence and shooting accuracy in futsal among female students of the College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Dhi Qar University. Furthermore, the findings agree with the study which found statistically significant differences in levels of self-confidence and overall achievement motivation, as well as its dimensions, among students, with the differences favoring gifted students. The study also indicated a positive correlation between self-confidence and the overall level of achievement motivation and its dimensions among gifted students.

While our study's findings differed from those of the study which found no correlational relationship between self-confidence and certain basic skills among football players under the age of 17, they also differed from the findings of who reported no correlation between self-confidence and the accuracy of jump shooting. According to that study, an excessive increase in self-confidence may hinder success in shooting accuracy, as higher levels of self-confidence can lead players to become overconfident or arrogant. Our findings also contrasted with those who found no significant relationship between self-confidence and the overall level of achievement motivation and its dimensions among non-gifted students.

These results demonstrate that determination and willpower are what enable individuals with hearing impairments to prove themselves in various situations and environments despite differing circumstances. Determination and willpower are considered key factors in helping hearing-impaired individuals achieve success and accomplish their goals in various fields, thereby highlighting their active role within the team in particular and within society in general.

7. General Conclusion of the Study

Based on the theoretical framework, previous studies, the objectives and hypotheses of the study, the methodology used, the study sample, and the data collection tools employed during the field study—specifically through the application of the Self-Confidence Scale developed and following the statistical processing, presentation, analysis, and discussion of the data, the findings of our study entitled:

“The Relationship Between Self-Confidence and Stationary Shooting Accuracy in Football Among Hearing-Impaired Athletes”

confirmed the existence of this relationship. The final results of the study revealed that:



There is a positive direct relationship between self-reliance and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired athletes at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

There is a positive direct relationship between decision-making and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired athletes at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

There is a positive direct relationship between self-confidence in social situations and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired athletes at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

There is a positive direct relationship between determination and willpower and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired athletes at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

There is a positive direct relationship between overall self-confidence and stationary shooting accuracy in football among hearing-impaired athletes.

Therefore, it can be concluded that self-confidence has a positive direct relationship with stationary shooting accuracy among hearing-impaired athletes.

Conclusion

This study represents both scientific and practical value for all those interested in this topic, particularly researchers and professionals working in the fields of special education and adapted physical activity and sports. Efforts to provide the necessary resources to help deaf children cope with their disability and preserve their remaining abilities are of great importance. The provision of appropriate facilities within centers for deaf children is essential to help them showcase their talents, develop their abilities, encourage participation in sports activities, and raise awareness of their physical, psychological, and social benefits.

Therefore, integrating adapted physical and sports activities within centers for deaf children is a clear objective aimed at enhancing physical activity in general and adapted physical activity in particular. Such integration contributes to improving services within these centers and helps deaf children overcome challenges, whether during physical activity sessions or in their daily lives.

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