A PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR REFEREEING PERFORMANCE IN TERMS OF SPECIAL ABILITIES PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND LEGAL KNOWLEDGE OF FOOTBALL ASSISTANT REFEREES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to egalization of the measure of psychological resilience of football assistant referees, as well as identifying the arbitral performance, special abilities, psychological resilience and legal knowledge of football assistant referees, to know the relationship between arbitral performance and special abilities, psychological resilience and legal knowledge of football assistant referees, as well as identifying the percentages of the contribution of special abilities Psychological resilience and legal knowledge of football assistant referees in arbitration performance, as well as prediction of arbitration performance in terms of special abilities, psychological resilience and legal knowledge of football assistant referees in Iraq. As for the research methodology and field procedures, the researcher used the descriptive approach in the style of survey studies and correlative and predictive relationships, and the research community was determined by football referees for the first degree in Iraq (assistant referees), and the research sample was chosen from the assistant referees for the first degree (for the regions of the middle and southern Euphrates) approved by The Iraqi Central Football Association accepted the season (02/2020/2021) in a deliberate manner, as the number of members of the sample was (61) as an assistant referee. As for the most important conclusions, they were there is a significant relationship between the legal knowledge and the arbitral performance of the assistant referees in football, as well as the existence of a significant relationship between the special abilities and the arbitral performance of the assistant referees in football, and also, there is no relationship between the psychological resilience scale and the arbitral performance Football assistant referees. The most important recommendations are paying attention to the theoretical and cognitive aspect of football law among all referees, searching for psychological measures more influential on arbitral performance than the psychological resilience scale, preparing different training curricula and with various methods and methods to develop the special abilities of assistant referees in football for their effective contribution in arbitration.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Interest in the game of football is increasing in the developed or developing countries of the world, due to the position this game occupies for everyone, as this game has received many researches and this research has had an important and basic role in developing the level of football. The International Football Association (FIFA) and national federations are seeking to advance And upgrading the game to reach the best levels through conducting studies and scientific research, as well as taking great care in preparing the basic elements of this game, which are the players, coaches and referees, and football arbitration has an important place among the vocabulary of this game. The evolution of the nature of competition and the speed of performance between teams, which contributes to enhancing their abilities to make the right decisions that achieve the desired justice. Of course, the referee, as is the case for the player, needs proper preparation in terms of physical, motor, cognitive and mental aspects because his decisive decisions have a great impact and a key role in bringing the match to safety and achieving success in its leadership. It should be associated with the development of the game. Physical fitness is one of the basics for football referees, and this is why the International, Continental and Local Federation insists on conducting physical fitness tests before each competition, whether local, international or continental, in order to ensure that the referees are ready to make the effort that meets the requirements of the match. Knowing the performance of the assistant referee during the match is very important To see the effectiveness of physical tests and legal knowledge, including speed, endurance and agility, the performance of the assistant referees is also...
linked to many principles that must be followed and adopted for the purpose of achieving justice between the two competing teams, and among those principles is full knowledge of the laws of the game that will pave the way for making a correct decision during the match, to reach the making of a correct decision in which there is justice while reducing the percentage of errors, and this can be reached through increased knowledge of the law of the game, as well as the maturity of his creative thinking through his use of information and experience during the management of matches.

In addition to the availability of important personal traits such as the ability to lead, self-confidence, emotional balance and others, and there is no doubt that arbitration has a key role in the development of football, as the higher the level of performance of the referees, the higher the level of competition. The psychological skills, which represent an important dimension in the preparation of referees, appear as they play a key role in the development of arbitral performance and have become seen as one of the variables that must be taken care of along with the physical requirements, including psychological steadfastness, which is an important factor in the sports side, and it is a group of positive psychological pressures that it can be improved to face and bear pressures, as psychological endurance is an emotional and mental response that enables a person to positively adapt to different life situations. The importance of the study crystallized on the subject of a predictive model of the level of performance of assistant referees in football in terms of variables (special abilities - psychological resilience - and legal knowledge) Through their levels in it and revealing the extent of its contribution to the level of performance because the referees are accustomed to special psychological and mental capabilities to perform the match.

**Research problem:**

The level of performance of referees in matches depends on several pillars and aspects, including physical, psychological and cognitive, and these aspects work to make the right decision and manage the match in a scientific manner. A set of questions emerged:

- Are special abilities related to the level of refereeing performance in football?
- To what extent do special abilities, psychological resilience, and legal knowledge contribute to the level of arbitration performance?
- Are special abilities related to the level of performance and legal knowledge?

**Research objective:**

- Identify the special abilities, psychological resilience and legal knowledge of football assistant referees.
- Identify the prediction of arbitration performance in terms of special abilities, psychological resilience, and legal knowledge of football assistant referees.
- Identify the level of arbitration performance.
- Identify the percentage of the contribution of the studied variables in the arbitral performance.
- Identifying the percentage of contribution of special abilities, psychological resilience, and legal knowledge of arbitration performance.

**Research hypotheses:**

- Special abilities contribute to the level of performance of football assistant referees.
- Psychological resilience contributes to the level of performance of football assistant referees.
- Legal knowledge contributes to the level of performance of football assistant referees.
- It is possible to predict the level of performance of assistant referees in football in terms of special abilities, psychological resilience and legal knowledge.

**Research fields:**
II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FIELD PROCEDURES:

Research Methodology:
The researcher used the descriptive approach in the style of correlative relations because it is one of the most appropriate approaches to the nature of the research problem, as choosing the appropriate approach to the research problem is one of the basic things that the researcher should consider, “as the descriptive approach represents an accurate perception of the mutual relations between society, trends, tendencies, and desires and development, so that it gives a picture of the life reality, sets indicators and builds future predictions”(1).

Community and sample research:
The researcher’s test of the sample is one of the important steps and stages in the research, as “a good sample must represent the original community in a true way that is consistent with the nature of the problem and the required information and allows the generalization of its results.”(2). The research community (61) was determined for the assistant referees for the first degree in Iraq. The researcher used the comprehensive inventory method of assistant referees for the first degree (for the Euphrates Central and South regions) approved by the Iraqi Central Football Association for the season (2020/2021) in a deliberate manner (61) assistant referee as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) shows the sample of the study represented by the assistant referees in football for the Euphrates regions middle and south

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>number of assistant referees</th>
<th>exploratory experience</th>
<th>sample preparation the scale</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karbala</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>%16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>%11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>%6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>%8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Qadisiyah</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>%15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Al Muthanna</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>%8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DhiQar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>%11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Maysan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>%18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Basra</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td>%100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table (1) that:

1- The study sample included the assistant referees for the first degree football season (2020/2021), and their number is (61) referees for the central and southern Euphrates regions, which are nine governorates.

2- The number of assistant referees was (61) as shown in Table (1).
Field research procedures:

Referees Performance Test:
The form approved by the Iraqi Central Football Federation and in force was used to evaluate the referees of the Iraqi Premier League, which does not differ from the referees evaluation form in the rest of the major official leagues and tournaments. The referee and the refereeing staff are evaluated through assessors accredited by the Iraqi, Asian and International Federation who are also international referees or former first class. The central referees, where the form contains the level of ease and difficulty of the match with the degree of the referee, what mistakes he made in the match, what are the advantages that the referee has and everything that revolves around the refereeing staff.

Psychological Resilience Scale:
The researcher used the Psychological Resilience Scale, which is a standardized scale originally developed by (Mohammed Salman Shabib). The scale consists of (53) items, and each item (5) has alternatives to the answer, which are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never) in seven areas, namely: personal competence and its paragraphs (5-8-9-10-22-33-41-45), problem solving and its paragraphs (1-2-11-28-34-35-36-37-40-47), hardness and its paragraphs (3-4-6-12-19-23-29-42-51), the ability to regulate stress and its paragraphs (13-15-24-46-48-52-53), optimism and its paragraphs (7-25-26-49-50), Social Relations and its Paragraphs (14-18-20-27-30-39-43) and Flexibility and its Paragraphs (16-21-31-32-38-44). Where the scale consists of (18) negative paragraphs (1-4-7-10-12-15-16-19-24-27-29-33-35-37-42-46-49-51). And (35) positive paragraphs, namely (2-3-5-6-8-9-11-13-14-17-18-20-21-22-23-25-26-28-30-31-32 34-36-38-39-40-41-43-44-45-47-48-50-52-53). The degrees of these alternatives, the lowest degree (1) and the highest degree (5), provide the opportunity for the assistant referee to express his trends in (7) separate areas of influence in the field of physical education.

Legal knowledge test:
Exam description: The judges who have passed the physical tests only, enter the theoretical hall in which the theory tests are held, the questions in Arabic. Questions in English the video test for errors and misconduct, the video test for infiltration and the hall contains a large screen in order to display the videos of the test and the time required and remaining to answer the theoretical tests, as it is subject to The referees are subjected to the first test in the football law subjects in Arabic for a period of (10) minutes, where the ten questions are given on a piece of paper and also contains four options for the referee to choose one of them. The answer shall be on the same paper where the passing score is (5) or above.After completing the test with the football law subjects in Arabic, the referees are subject to the second test in English in the same way as the Arabic language test, where the passing score is (5) or above as well.After completing the test with the articles of football law in Arabic and English, the referee is subjected to the third test (video test) in Article 12, which is the article of errors and misconduct, as the test includes (10) cases after each case. The case of time is (10) seconds in order to answer it, and then move to the second case, all the way to the tenth case, where the degree of success is (5) or above, according to the form designated for answering this type of test. Then he is subject to the fourth and final test, which is (video test) in Article Eleven, which is the subject of infiltration, where the test includes (10) cases after each case, the referee is given the answer according to what the case requires of a decision, where for each case there is a time of (10) seconds to answer it, and then move on to the second case, up to the tenth case, where the degree of success is (5) or above, and according to the form designated to answer this type of test, as the researcher obtained the grades after being corrected and announced by the specialists in the theoretical tests of judges. Football in the Central Referees Committee.

Agility Test for Assistant Referees (CODA):
• Test description: It is one of the physical tests adopted by the International Football Association (FIFA) to measure the ability to change direction for assistant referees, and it must be completed in a time not exceeding (10:00 seconds) and is performed only once.
• Purpose of the test: To measure the ability to change direction (agility) among the assistant referees in football.
• Used equipments:
• Signs(8).
• Device (laser time gate).
• Whistle.
• Metric wheel.

Registration Form: Description of the test: The assistant referee stands at a distance of (50 cm) from the starting line and prepares for the purpose of the test. After hearing the whistle, he runs at full speed, ran forward for a distance of (10 meters) and then moves to the left side for a distance of (8 meters).

Speed test for assistant referees:

• Purpose of the test: To measure the speed of soccer assistant referees. (3)
• Used equipments:
  • Signs (6).
  • Registration Form.
  • Laser time gate device.
  • Metric wheel.
  • Banner of Rulers number (1).

Description of the test: The referee stands at a distance of (1.5 m) from the starting line, and after hearing the whistle, he runs at full speed for a distance of (30 m), and at a rate of (5 repetitions), as one attempt should not exceed (4.70 seconds), and the rest between Each repetition (30 seconds) and in the event that the assistant referee does not pass the specified time, it is considered an unsuccessful attempt and the attempt is repeated a second time.

Speed Endurance Test for Assistant Referees:

• Purpose of the test: To measure the speed endurance of the assistant referees in football. (4)
• Used equipments:
  • (36) Signs.
  • A laptop computer with the test program installed.
  • Registration Form.
  • (4) flags.

Description of the test: In the beginning, the referees are distributed in one or two groups according to the number of referees on the horizontal line of the penalty area. For the referees to go for a distance of (75 meters), and with a repetition of (40-48 repetitions) in order to succeed, because less than that is considered the assistant referee not passing the tests. Any assistant referee must cut the specified distance with a time of ability (15 seconds) and rest (18 seconds), and if the referee is not able to cut (75 meters) in (15 seconds) In the case of running before the electronic whistle is sounded, a first warning is given to him, and if the error is repeated again, the judge is excluded from the test and is considered unpassed as the test explained every 75 m in 15 seconds.

Exploratory experience:

The exploratory experiment is a preliminary experimental study carried out by the researcher on a small sample before carrying out his research in order to test the research methods and tools. By conducting the reconnaissance experiment, the researcher can know the negatives that the assistant referees have gone through and overcome them in the next test. (5)
The researcher distributed the test forms on 4/2/2021 season 2020-2021 with (9) assistant referees from outside the research sample and after surveying the opinions of the assistant referees about the nature of the scale and the extent to which it comprehends its expressions, whether they are understood or not, and if they have any observations about the formulation of its statements or there were little difficulties in answering the mentioned scale. It was found that there is no difficulty when answering and that it is important to find the scientific conditions for the test in terms of reliability, honesty and objectivity.

- From the exploratory experience, the researcher found the following:
- The validity of the psychological resilience scale for the research sample.
- There is no difficulty in answering the paragraphs of the psychological resilience scale by the research sample due to the clarity of its phrases.
- The efficiency of the auxiliary work team in applying the scale and tests tests.
- Knowing the difficulties and problems facing the researcher

Main research procedures:
After the honesty of the scale was confirmed, its stability and its subject matter, the researcher distributed the forms to the individuals of the basic research sample on 15-20/2/2021 by following the method of direct contact with the sample members during the days of theoretical and practical tests and explaining to them the objectives of the research and its importance and the need to answer all questions carefully and honestly. The researcher believes that this is very important in order for the laboratory to give answers more accurately.

After collecting the sample answers, the researcher unloaded the data depending on the key to solving the questions, and thus obtained the raw scores as results for this test. From (Scale of Psychological Resilience, Arbitration Performance, Special Abilities, Legal Knowledge) of the assistant referees in first class football.

And then conducting the necessary special statistical treatments regarding the correlation between arbitral performance and each of psychological resilience, special abilities and legal knowledge.

After reviewing the scale and finding the scientific bases for the scale, he applied the scale to the assistant referees for the period from 16/2/2021 to 20/2/2021 by distributing the scale with the assistant work team (supplement) to the research community of (61) assistant judges with an explanation of the scale vocabulary before answering it. By following the method of direct contact with the members of the sample during the days of theoretical and practical tests and explaining to them the objectives of the research and its importance and the need to answer all questions with high care and honesty. The researcher believes that this is very important in order for the sample to give answers with more accuracy.

Application of the tests:
After the scale was applied to the research community, the results of the physical fitness test and the theoretical tests of the assistant referees were taken for a period of (4) days, and the governorates were divided 3 in the morning and 3 in the evening from 16-20/2/2021, as the researcher obtained the results of the tests through their application and was the first. The test is agility (Coda), then the speed test, and then the speed endurance test. He also obtained scores representing the results of each of (the measure of psychological resilience, arbitral performance, special abilities, and legal knowledge) of the assistant referees in the first degree in football.

Statistical methods: The search data was processed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

III. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS:
Statistical characterization of the distributions of the research variables for the sample of the model.
Statistical characterization of the research variables (referees' performance, legal knowledge).

Table (2) shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations and standard error of the sample model.
When studying Table (2), we note that the average of the research variables (referees performance, legal knowledge, video, Arabic, English) came by (8%, 14%, 6%, 4%), respectively, and that all standard deviations are appropriate because the values The absolute kurtosis for all variables was less than (1.96).

It also appears from the same table that the values of standard errors were small compared to the averages, and this indicates that the research sample accurately represents the community (the best representation).

**Indicators of the referees performance prediction model in terms of legal knowledge:**

**Finding a correlation relationship between referees performance and legal knowledge.**

Table (3) Correlation coefficient values between referees performance and legal knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Nature correlation</th>
<th>correlation coefficient calculated</th>
<th>Level sig</th>
<th>Type sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.4550</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>Sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabia</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.539</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.5430</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When reviewing the results of Table (3), we find that the values of the level of significance accompanying the values of the correlation coefficient between (referees performance) and legal knowledge (video, Arabic, English) came smaller than the value (0.05), and this indicates that the correlations are moral and the relationships are real, they did not come by accident.

**Extracting the indicators of the linear regression equation model:**

In order to evaluate the accuracy of the model for the result in the model-building sample, and for generalizing it, the model must be able to accurately predict the referees performance of the legal knowledge variables, when applied to a different sample. The sharp drop in the predictive power of the model leads to the inability to generalize it. Accordingly, the researcher resorted to the multiple correlation between the predictive variables and the outcome, the results of which appear in Table (4).

Table (4) Quality indicators of the linear regression equation model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Error of Estimation</th>
<th>Contribution ratio (interpretation factor)$R^2$</th>
<th>correlation coefficient R</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.099980</td>
<td>.4550</td>
<td>.6750</td>
<td>referees performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Video, Arabic, English</td>
<td></td>
<td>Predictive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears from Table (4) that the value of the multiple correlation coefficient amounted to (.6750) and that the value of the interpretation coefficient (the contribution ratio) amounted to (.4550), which means that the legal knowledge variables (video, Arabic, English) explain a percentage of (45.5) % of the arbitration performance. This indicates that (55.5) of the prediction of (referees performance) depends on other factors not included in the model.

Table (5) shows the calculated value of the (f) test and the value of the level of morale accompanying it.
Table (5) indicates that the value of the significance level accompanying the calculated (f) value of (15.594) came in the amount of (.0000), which is less than (0.05), which indicates the significance of the multiple linear regression model, and therefore the model represents the relationship between the variables under consideration. (referees performance) and the variables (video, Arabic, English) are the best representation.

The researcher notes here that although the analysis of variance tells us whether the model gives a good degree of expectation for the outcome variable (referees performance), it does not tell us about the separate contribution of the predictive variables to the model, so we cannot conclude any of the variables (video, English, physical fitness) is a good predictor.

**Extracting the values of the regression equation coefficients (the model):**

Table (6) shows the values of the regression equation coefficients and the significance of the model parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature parameters</th>
<th>Parameter value of the equation</th>
<th>T value</th>
<th>Type sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>non-standard parameter value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>standard error</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>beta</em> standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant value A</td>
<td>7.846</td>
<td>148.762</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>2.354</td>
<td>0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>2.506</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>3.023</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (6) indicates the significance of the intersection coefficient (A) as well as the regression - slope - (B) coefficients, as the values of the level of significance accompanying the calculated (t) values were smaller than the significance level (0.05), which indicates the significance of the parameters (A, B) for the multiple regression model.

The fixed amount refers to the relationship between the score (for referees performance) and the predictive variables (video, Arabic, English), where the positive sign of the fixed values (B1, B2, B3) indicates that the relationship is direct between (referees performance) and the variables (video, Arabic, English). Therefore, the increase for (video, Arabic, English) by (one degree) is accompanied by an increase in (video, Arabic, English) by (0.008, 0.021, 0.019) degrees, respectively.

Returning to the same table, we find that the predictive variables (video, Arabic, English) contribute effectively to estimating the outcome values. When comparing t-statistic values, we find that the effect of (English) is greater than the effect of the other two variables, followed by the variable (video, Arabic).

In confirmation of this, the standard beta value of the (English) variable came by (0.339), this value is greater than the standard beta values of the rest of the predictive variables, and this indicates that the predictive variable (English) is of greater importance in the model than the rest of the variables.

**Model application:**

After the researcher has verified that the model is able to predict (referees performance) well, he will apply the model to make some predictions, as the model will take the following form:
• Non-standard equation:
  \[ y = A + B_1 \times x_1 + B_2 \times x_2 + B_3 \times x_3 \]

• Standard equation:
  \[ Y = B_1 \times x_1 + B_2 \times x_2 + B_3 \times x_3 \]

Where:
  \[ y = \text{value of the result (referees performance)} \]
  \[ A, B = \text{constant magnitude} \]
  \[ x = \text{value of predictive variables (video, Arabic, English)} \]

Now it is possible to make predictions about (referees performance) by replacing (video, Arabic, English) with the values we want, without measuring (referees performance).

If we assume that one of the judges obtained the following values: (20, 7, 3), respectively, we expect that the value of the arbitral performance will be (8.084).

\[ y = 7.864 + 0. \times 0.00 + 20 \times 0.008 + 0.019 \times 3 \]
\[ = 7.864 + 0.16 + 0.021 + 0.056 \]
\[ = 8.084 \]

**Model for predicting arbitration performance in terms of CODA:**

4-2-1 Statistical characterization of the research variables (referees performance and physical abilities):

Table (7) shows Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and standard error of referees and physical performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Metrics</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arithmetic mean</td>
<td>standard deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referees performance</td>
<td>8.1567</td>
<td>.131960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODA</td>
<td>2.5917</td>
<td>1.11421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>10.8750</td>
<td>1.27101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endurance</td>
<td>23.1000</td>
<td>0.83767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When studying Table (7), we note that the average of the research variables (referees performance, physical abilities (coda, speed, endurance) came in the amount of (8%, 3%, 10%, 23%), respectively, and that all values of standard deviations are appropriate because the values the absolute kurtosis for all variables was less than (1.96).

It also appears from the same table that the values of standard errors were small compared to the averages, and this indicates that the research sample accurately represents the community (the best representation).

**Indicators of the referees performance prediction model in terms of legal knowledge:**

**Finding the correlation between refereeing performance and physical abilities:**

Table (8) shows Correlation coefficient values between refereeing performance and physical abilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Nature correlation</th>
<th>correlation coefficient calculated</th>
<th>Level sig</th>
<th>Type sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODA</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.6620</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>Sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.7050</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>Sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endurance</td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>.6230</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>Sig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When reviewing the results of Table (8), we find that all the values of the level of significance accompanying the values of the correlation coefficient between the variable (refereeing performance) (coda, speed, endurance)
came smaller than the value of (0.05), and this indicates that the correlation is significant and the relationship is real, it did not come through coincidence.

Model of predicting refereeing performance in terms of dimensions of psychological resilience:

Statistical characterization of the research variables (refereeing performance, dimensions of psychological resilience):

Table (9) Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, standard error of refereeing performance and dimensions of psychological resilience:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Arithmetic mean</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Standard error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refereeing performance</td>
<td>8.157</td>
<td>.1320</td>
<td>.0170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological resilience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal competence</td>
<td>15.6230</td>
<td>4.29792</td>
<td>.55029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem Solving</td>
<td>26.5246</td>
<td>4.54828</td>
<td>.582350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>18.8197</td>
<td>4.03530</td>
<td>.516670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to regulate stress</td>
<td>16.2131</td>
<td>3.35716</td>
<td>.429840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimism</td>
<td>9.8525</td>
<td>2.80972</td>
<td>.359750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social relations</td>
<td>14.7213</td>
<td>3.39181</td>
<td>.434280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td>15.2661</td>
<td>4.0136</td>
<td>.562290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When studying Table (9), we note that the average of the research variables (refereeing performance, dimensions of psychological resilience) came by (8%, 16%, 27%, 19%, 16%, 10%, 15%, 15%), respectively. And that all values of standard deviations are appropriate because the absolute values of kurtosis (sharpness) for all variables were less than (1.96). It also appears from the same table that the values of standard errors were small compared to the averages, and this indicates that the research sample accurately represents the community (the best representation).

IV. DISCUSS THE RESULTS:

Through what was presented and analyzed in Table (3), it turns out that there is a moral correlation between legal knowledge and refereeing performance, where the successful performance of the referee depends on many principles to be followed and adopted for the purpose of achieving justice between the two competing teams, and among those principles is full knowledge of the laws of the game Which will pave the way for making a correct decision during the match while reducing the percentage of errors, and this can be reached through the increase in the ability of the assistant referee in the research variables, which showed a significant correlation between the research variables represented in legal knowledge (Arabic language, English language, video) test with evaluation of the level of refereeing performance. The researcher attributes this to the fact that these variables have a clear impact on evaluating the performance level of the first-class assistant referees in football, and that the success of the assistant referee depends on the extent to which the right decision is taken, which is “strongly correlation with legal knowledge. Decision making (6) The referee's acquisition of theoretical knowledge and information related to the game and its laws, which is generated through explanation and theoretical discussions of the various situations. Roll and by applying the results of that in a practical way, the evaluation produces the various activities that the referee performs or watches, and then the correction process is carried out to reach the optimal performance, and this is what Aziz Karim indicated that “the development of judgment requires many scientific requirements, foremost of which is knowledge in the subjects of law and simplicity In its explanation and the use of modern means in the application and its essence is persuasion in addition to the skills in arbitration, including training in order to develop the angles of vision, focus and reactions carried out by the referee (7) all of this increases the experience of the referee.

The assistant and gives a store of knowledge that helps him to provide a stable arbitral performance to organize the knowledge of learning Arabic and English and having a good knowledge of the football law for a referee while leading the match that leads to his understanding of the problems he encounters and understanding them better than the one who does not perform this work. Good performance always sees him analyze playing situations and problems Which may come across and formulate a plan to solve those problems and situations, skillful use of appropriate means of tactics and certain strategies, periodic monitoring of performance progress and adjustment of wrong things, and it is clear from this that it makes the referee responsible for his behavior, and how to address the situation or problem in the most appropriate of solutions. As scientific knowledge in
specialized work in general is one of the most important pillars that seek to reach new scientific contexts that deepen the vision in the field of specialization, and create a base of information that contributes to the development of the general capabilities of the performance of assistant referees and their primary role in leading football matches, and whenever he is familiar with the information The knowledge related to the articles of the law of the game was able to apply the vocabulary of the law correctly, and this is what Muhammad Othman agrees with, who says, “The diversity of the means of mental training used, such as cinematography and visual models, aims to develop the kinetic perception of performance, and a better learning level will be achieved among the referees, (assistant referees), Through the use of educational aids in the learning process, it leads to building and developing the motor perception of the learner (8) The assistant referee must always visualize what will happen in the match and this comes through the accumulated experience and watching movies related to the matches.

It is clear from Table (8) that there is a significant relationship between physical abilities (speed, endurance, Coda) and refereeing performance. Between the players and this requires the assistant referee to improve the speed characteristic in the first place to move from one place to another with the player and the ball and to be close to the playing situations that are under his duties and this requires him to move quickly on the sideline of the field. The assistant referee must train continuously for this adjective. As for the endurance trait, the assistant referee needs to improve this trait. The athlete who has good endurance is the one who does not get tired easily and can continue to perform under the state of fatigue. Therefore, the referee must adapt his functional equipment to the specifics of the training implemented and to have a high endurance capacity for the time of the match to be on a high level from focusing on making the correct arbitral decisions that occur within the duties of the assistant referee.

The nature of the assistant referee’s work requires to have a high degree of agility in movement and performance because agility as a physical trait has an important and influential role in the level of referees because of the many cases in the referee’s performance during play from a change in the direction of the ball or in the player’s movement that requires The speed of response from the referee and the level of the required action, and this was confirmed by (Saad Al-Sheikhly) “The improvement of the level of physical fitness contributes effectively to the development of the level of arbitral performance (9)

The researchers also attributes the positive relationship between the physical abilities - the refereeing performance, as the good training process gives a fundamental effect in developing the level of performance that is in line with the abilities of the referees. (Mohsen Ali Nassif) on “that the systematic and scientific exercise studied has a great impact on the results of the tests (10) The process of training assistant referees must be multi-faceted (the agility and velocity) in order to serve their access to the final result, which is the balanced technical performance away from the errors that may affect the The result of the matches, the higher the level of physical fitness, the better the refereeing performance in terms of focus and making the correct refereeing decisions.

As for psychological resilience, it does not affect the refereeing performance, especially the assistant referees of the first degree.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conclusions:

From the results of the research, we can conclude the following:-

- There is a significant relationship between the legal knowledge and the refereeing performance of the assistant referees in football.
- There is a significant relationship between the special abilities and the refereeing performance of the assistant referees in football.
- Special abilities contribute significantly to the refereeing performance.
- The legal knowledge variable contributes significantly to the refereeing performance and the predictive ability of the model.

Recommendations:

Under conclusions reached by the research, the researcher can recommend the following:
Paying attention to the theoretical and cognitive aspect of football law for all referees.

The search for psychological measures that have more impact on the refereeing performance than the measure of psychological resilience.

Preparing different training curricula with various methods and methods to develop the special abilities of the assistant referees in football for their effective contribution to the refereeing performance.

Generalization of the predictive equations from this study to samples from the same population.

REFERENCES: