

The Risk-Taking Behavior of Iraqi Premier League Soccer Players and its Relationship to Different Playing Positions¹

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ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to identify the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs. As well as identifying the differences in the risky behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs according to the different playing centers and identifying the correlation between the risky behavior and the different playing centers of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, then the descriptive approach was used in the style of the correlational relations with a specific community and its research sample. They are the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs for the 2019-2020 season, who number (300) players, and with the help of research tools, which is the risk behavior scale prepared by the researcher, as the risk behavior scale was adapted, a study (Zahraa, 2018) from the general educational field to the sports field and on Specifically, the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, and then, after applying the field procedures and analyzing the results, the conclusions were reached that the players have risky behavior, as they enjoy independence, self-confidence, the ability to face difficult playing situations, lack of hesitation, the ability to make decisive decisions, and they have goals that they seek to achieve no matter what. It was difficult and impossible in order to achieve positive results for the team, as well as that the risk behavior is affected by many variables that occur during the game in the match, where the players are more risky according to the decisive position in the game, and there were statistically significant differences between the players in different playing positions, they are risky and have the ability to face challenges and pressures repeated in the game.

Keywords: *risk-taking behavior; different playing centers; the Iraqi Premier League in football.*

THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH:

The risk-taking behavior of football players is an important factor in directing the player's behavior in the match and an essential component in the player's quest to achieve himself technically. And according to what is contained in the changing conditions of the match, the risks facing the player in the match refine him because it includes challenge and confrontation with the strength of the opposing teams, and then it transforms him from a player made by the training aspects and sporting events to a player who forms the treatment of the training aspects and sporting events in proportion to his capabilities and capabilities towards the pressure of matches. A continuous process as long as there is awareness and awareness of the players, and the risk players are characterized by being more in harmony with the other players and more able to realize themselves than the players who are wary of the strength of the competitor in the match and that the interest in the issue of risk came from general and sports psychology in particular, as the personal factors of the players have A clear effect on the risk behavior as required by the competition between the different playing positions, so that the situational factors in the game explain a large percentage of the variance. Rather, the player's needs, motives, attitudes, values, and perceptions play an important role in the decision-making process and the extent of the risks involved, because the football game is affected by several thorny variables, and therefore the risk may be positive, as players rush towards goals of great value. It is negative, as the players rush to do behaviors that harm themselves and other players, including quarrels by kicking and hitting, and this will affect the organization of the team's play and according to their different playing positions. Therefore, there is no meaning to the match, and there will be no motivation for the match without risk until the prestigious sporting achievement is

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reached. Taking risks is an important and critical aspect in the green rectangle of the match, and without it, the player becomes confused and cannot make a decision that can challenge the difficulties of the pressure of the match, and makes him vulnerable. To regret the missed opportunities, as for the opponent's goal, for example, because of his fear and hesitation, depending on the other players' solutions to his technical and physical problems in the match, and therefore the risk is an attitude that reveals the internal structure of the player and his awareness of aspects of the environment in the match such as culture, values, technical events, and a position that reflects the player's position on the match. It also reflects his artistic style with which he was satisfied to deal with the matches themselves. The playing position that the player faces in the match is one of the most important components of risk

Because of the information it contains that reveals the consequences of this decision, whether the consequences are positive or negative, including winning or losing the match. The mental health of soccer players also affects his ability to take risky decisions in the match. Players who suffer from stress and psychological tensions in the match lose vitality in playing and interest in the match and thus lose the ability to make their correct decisions regarding the large number of matches. The risky player is characterized by a single psychological build and personality. Perseverance and daring to step into the match, where he puts himself in difficult playing situations despite knowing that the odds of success are simple in the strength of the match. The player also seeks risks to enter into matches with high technical performance, in contrast to the cautious player who avoids such high technical performance towards the strength of the opponent and the pressure of the matches. As the risk to the players is based primarily on the player's assessment of the limits of his tolerance for success and failure in the match if it did not exist at all as a preparation for the match or part of the player's personal composition in that organized situation for the game, which depends directly on the player's evaluation of the possibilities of success and failure in that situation involved in Organizing the playing of matches, specifically the behavior of risk and the resulting behavioral effects that players risk for each of the different playing positions in the match.

The Research Problem :

The sports behavior in general and football players in particular is one of the most preoccupied players in the process of training behavior for technical performance, specifically the careful selection of all different playing positions, and it is a milestone in the personal tactical and technical level of the players, and one of the great concerns in the process of listing the causes The risk-taking behavior of the players in the match, because finding out specific reasons for it is a difficult matter that requires research and investigation, as it is the result of the interaction between internal and external factors that surround the players according to what is contained in the changing circumstances of the matches and change according to the change of time and place. The players in the match, and what the players go through, have their effects reflected on the technical performance in the match and the sports environment, where psychological and social effects appear on them that may push them to take risky behaviors and each of the different playing centers, which necessitates revealing the risky behavior of the players, and given what is characteristic of the players The Premier League due to the large number of conflicts, problems and increasing changes in terms of strength, pressure and charge of the matches, this leads to the occurrence of pressures that lead to anxiety within the player and the team, which may push the player to take risk behavior with the various behaviors of the players who are hidden among themselves during the match, and the risk behavior of football players is considered as a kind of Sports behavior appears because of what the player faces in terms of a playing situation that requires him to choose an alternative from among the varying alternatives that differ in the percentage of their occurrence and on the various moves related to the different positions of the players, and they differ from one player to another and from one playing position to another. It is given by the technical staff to be a strong incentive for this type of behavior, which is represented by the risky behavior of football players. Risky players tend to take risks, including strong contact with the opponent, seizing opportunities, circumventing the law of the game, seizing opportunities to circumvent the match referees, in order to achieve their goals, and they are more self-reliant in The match, and more willing to make decisions than the cautious players who do not want to address the factors that create undesirable risky behavior and prefer familiar situations in which the match continues naturally, as the risky behavior of football players has a close relationship with the motive of high achievement in the match, and accordingly, The risk-taking behavior of the players in the match is one of the most important features of the dimensions of the personality. Each player has a specific method in dealing with the stimuli of the match and with the other players in the same team group, as the characteristics of the players' athletic personality are reflected in the player's behavior that he performs in the match. In the game, and specifically the competition that takes place for risky behavior and according to the different playing centers, and the problem of the current research can lie in the following question:

What is the strength of the correlation between the risk-taking behavior of the Premier League football club players and the different playing centers?

The Research Aims :

- 1- Identifying the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.
- 2- Identifying the differences in the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs according to the different playing positions.
- 3- Identification of the correlation between risk-taking behavior and different playing positions for the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

The search limits :

Human Frontiers: Players of Iraqi Premier League Football Clubs.

Spatial boundaries: arenas, halls and stadiums of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

Temporal boundaries: The football season of the Iraqi Premier League 2019-2020

THE MAIN SEARCH PROCEDURES:

This chapter includes a presentation of the research procedures in terms of defining and selecting the community and the sample, the two research tools and the procedures for their construction and application, and the statistical methods used to process the studied research data.

First: the research community and its sample:

The current research community is determined by the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs for the season 2019-2020 - who number (300) players. The sample was chosen in a stratified random way, as it was chosen in a proportional manner (110) players, and this size is considered appropriate in constructing psychological measures (Al-Zobaie et al., 1981: 73) and by (36%) of the research community from the research sample. This size is also considered appropriate in the light of Nanelli's opinion (Nunnaly, 1978), who indicates that the number of sample members for the purpose of conducting statistical analysis is appropriate to the size of the community. (Nunnaly, 1978:179)

Second: The search tools:

In order to measure the current research variable: which is (the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs), the scale was prepared and the following presentation shows the steps for preparing the scale:

Risk behavior measure for soccer players:

In order to prepare a measure of risky behavior for the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, the researcher took the following steps:

Determining the risk behavior variable of soccer players:

For scientific integrity, the measure of risky behavior was adapted, a study (Zahraa, 2018) from the general educational field to the sports field, specifically the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

Gather scale paragraphs:

In order to collect and prepare the paragraphs of the measure of risky behavior, the researcher sought to obtain a measurement tool, and after examining a number of literature that dealt with this concept theoretically in research and study, the researcher was unable to obtain a ready tool to measure the concept of risky behavior among the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, except for the scale that Designed to measure the risk-taking behavior of university students.

As 40 paragraphs were prepared with the following alternatives to the answer: (It applies to me completely, it applies to me often, it applies to me sometimes, it rarely applies to me, it does not apply to me at all) which gives the following weights in the case of positive paragraphs (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) on the sequence and the weights (1, 2, 3, 5,4) on the sequence in the case of the opposite paragraphs, emphasizing that there is no right or wrong answer as far as it expresses his

opinion, reminding that there is no need to mention the name and that the answer will not be seen by anyone except the researcher This is to reassure the players of the confidentiality of his answer accurately.

- The opinions of the arbitrators in the paragraphs of the football players' risky behavior scale and its instructions:

The scale was presented in its initial form with 40 paragraphs to (20) arbitrators specialized in the field of sports psychology and sports training, including the aim of the research, and the approved theoretical definition for the purpose of expressing their opinions regarding the validity of the scale paragraphs and depending on the opinions and observations of experts, as the acceptance rate ranged between (85% - 100% or more For the purpose of accepting or rejecting the paragraph, (40) paragraphs were retained, and their approval was obtained on the scale instructions and answer alternatives, as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) shows the opinions of the arbitrators on the validity of the paragraphs of the measure of risky behavior of football players

paragraph sequence	The number of arbitrators			percentage	chi-square value		Statistical FUNCTION at the level (0.05)
	total	approve rs	Non-approve rs		calculated	Tab ular	
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.34.35.3.6.37.38.39.40	20	0	0	%100	20	3,84	Function
21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.3	20	18	2	90%	12.8	3.84	Function

ANALYSIS OF THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE FOOTBALL PLAYERS' RISKY BEHAVIOR SCALE:

Statistically analyzing paragraphs is one of the basic requirements for constructing psychological measures because the logical analysis of them may not reveal their validity or validity in an accurate manner (Ebel, 1972:408). Suitable for statistical analysis (Imam, 114:1990).

With the aim of analyzing the items of the risk-taking behavior scale of the players according to this method, the scale of (40) items was applied to the research sample of (110) players, then the scores of the answers of the scale items were collected to extract the total score for each player from the sample and arranged in descending order, starting from the highest score and ending with the lowest score. Then, (27%) of the questionnaires with the highest scores were selected, and it was (30) questionnaires, and it was called the upper group, and (27%) of the questionnaires with the lowest scores were (30) questionnaires were also selected, with the aim of identifying two groups that are characterized by the largest size and maximum variance. Possible. ((Anastasi, 1976: 208.

And by using the t-test for two independent samples to test the significance of the differences between the means of the upper and lower groups for each paragraph, it appeared that the t-value calculated for all items of this scale when compared with the tabular value was distinct at the level of significance (0.05), and Table (2) shows that.

Table (2) shows the discriminatory power of the items of the risky behavior scale for soccer players

Sequence	senior group		lower group		Calculated T-value(*)	Function
	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation		
F1	2.227	0.920	0.732	0.880	9.581	Moral
F2	2.338	0.920	0.704	0.866	10.902	Moral
F3	2.125	1.037	0.833	0.939	7.148	Moral
F4	2.162	0.976	0.833	0.899	7.938	Moral
F5	1.783	1.114	1.315	1.084	0.811	Moral
F6	1.968	0.934	1.389	1.119	1.798	Moral
F7	2.292	0.772	0.713	0.853	11.690	Moral
P8	1.950	0.991	0.676	0.818	7.838	Moral
P9	2.292	0.772	0.713	0.853	11.690	Moral

P10	1.950	0.991	0.676	0.818	7.838	Moral
F11	2.098	0.864	0.824	0.951	7.832	Moral
P12	2.070	0.962	0.648	0.866	8.919	Moral
P13	2.274	0.878	0.694	0.825	11.068	Moral
P14	2.292	0.912	0.778	0.866	9.985	Moral
P15	2.255	0.954	0.611	0.840	10.900	Moral
P16	2.070	0.962	0.648	0.866	8.919	Moral
P17	2.274	0.878	0.694	0.825	11.068	Moral
P18	2.292	0.912	0.778	0.866	9.985	Moral
P19	2.255	0.954	0.611	0.840	10.900	Moral
P20	2.061	1.092	0.639	0.846	8.220	Moral
P21	2.061	1.092	0.639	0.846	8.220	Moral
P22	2.227	0.937	0.732	0.880	9.581	Moral
P23	2.338	0.920	0.704	0.866	10.902	Moral
P24	2.125	1.037	0.833	0.939	7.148	Moral
P25	2.162	0.976	0.833	0.899	7.938	Moral
P26	1.783	1.114	1.315	1.084	2.931	Moral
P27	1.950	0.953	1.389	1.119	3.755	Moral
P28	2.042	1.076	0.796	0.881	6.863	Moral
P29	1.903	1.038	0.741	0.908	6.329	Moral
P30	1.912	1.034	0.694	0.909	6.753	Moral
P31	1.801	1.157	0.843	0.945	4.282	Moral
P32	1.857	1.107	0.704	0.833	6.222	Moral
P33	1.848	1.126	0.769	0.890	5.402	Moral
P34	2.292	0.912	0.778	0.866	9.985	Moral
P35	2.255	0.954	0.611	0.840	10.900	Moral
P36	2.061	1.092	0.639	0.846	8.220	Moral
P37	2.061	1.092	0.639	0.846	8.220	Moral
P38	2.227	0.937	0.732	0.880	9.581	Moral
P39	2.338	0.920	0.704	0.866	10.902	Moral
P40	2.125	1.037	0.833	0.939	7.148	Moral
P41	2.162	0.976	0.833	0.899	7.938	Moral
P42	1.950	0.953	1.389	1.119	3.635	Moral
P43	2.042	1.076	0.796	0.881	6.863	Moral
P44	1.903	1.038	0.741	0.908	6.329	Moral
P45	2.174	0.478	0.894	0.825	9.068	Moral
P46	2.343	0.912	0.778	0.866	7.985	Moral
P47	2.325	0.954	0.811	0.840	5.900	Moral
P48	2.231	1.012	0.539	0.816	7.220	Moral
P49	2.064	1.092	0.619	0.846	7.220	Moral
P50	2.127	0.937	0.732	0.810	6.581	Moral
P51	2.648	0.920	0.404	0.874	9.902	Moral
P52	2.164	1.017	0.833	0.539	5.148	Moral
P53	2.162	0.976	0.833	0.899	7.938	Moral
P54	1.733	1.114	1.115	1.084	9.931	Moral
P55	1.950	0.953	1.181	1.119	2.775	Moral
P56	2.532	1.076	0.191	0.881	4.823	Moral
P57	1.933	1.038	0.711	0.908	5.339	Moral
P58	1.933	1.038	0.711	0.908	5.339	Moral
P59	1.922	1.034	0.694	0.909	2.753	Moral

- The internal consistency of the vertebrae measure the risk-taking behavior of soccer players:

This method provides a reliable standard for finding the relationship between the scores of the players for each paragraph and the total score of the scale, and the correlation coefficient here refers to the level of measurement of the paragraph of the concept that is measured by the total score of the scale, that is, each paragraph goes in the same path as the whole scale. (Issawi, 51:1985)

And by using the Pearson correlation coefficient to extract the correlation coefficient between the degree of each paragraph and the total score of the scale, where the forms subject to analysis in this way were (110) forms showing that all correlation coefficients were statistically significant at the level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (108), where the critical tabular value of the significance of the coefficient Correlation (0.19) and table (3) shows the correlation coefficients between each item and the total score of the scale.

Table (3) shows the consistency coefficients of the paragraphs of the football players risk behavior scale

S	correlation coefficient	FUNCTION	S	correlation coefficient	FUNCTION
F1	0.503748	Moral	P21	0.346938	Moral
F2	0.415379	Moral	P22	0.382946	Moral
F3	0.320885	Moral	F23	0.396946	Moral
F4	0.300395	Moral	P24	0.356699	Moral
F5	0.352185	Moral	P25	0.351276	Moral
F6	0.351992	Moral	P26	0.448738	Moral
F7	0.297839	Moral	P27	0.335844	Moral
P8	0.446806	Moral	P28	0.459756	Moral
P9	0.460058	Moral	P29	0.384142	Moral
P10	0.345971	Moral	P30	0.411703	Moral
F11	0.597154	Moral	P31	0.393089	Moral
P12	0.383858	Moral	P32	0.310833	Moral
P13	0.454057	Moral	P33	0.448869	Moral
P14	0.475729	Moral	P34	0.34356	Moral
P15	0.289193	Moral	P35	0.340824	Moral
P16	0.275058	Moral	P36	0.528087	Moral
P17	0.259338	Moral	P37	0.492646	Moral
P18	0.302775	Moral	P38	0.34884	Moral
P19	0.597154	Moral	P39	0.310833	Moral
P20	0.383858	Moral	P40	0.448869	Moral

Scale stability:

First: re-testing: The results of the second survey application were relied upon by re-testing a sample consisting of 50 players, two weeks after conducting the initial application, and after emptying the results and using the correlation coefficient (Pearson) for the objective items, the stability ratio reached 0.8641

Second: Search tools:

The results of the second exploratory experiment were relied upon to extract the stability of the test if the reliability coefficient in this way reached 0.899

Analysis and interpretation of research results:

To answer the objectives of the current research, the results of the statistical analysis were relied upon to extract and answer the objectives of the research, which are as follows:

- **The first objective:** to identify the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs.

The t-test was used for one sample, and the results appeared as shown in Table (4).

In order to verify the first objective, the responses of the research sample of (105) players were analyzed on the risk behavior scale. Testing the significance of the difference between the two averages by using the t-test formula for one sample. It appeared that there is a statistically significant difference between the two averages and towards the sample mean, as the calculated t-value amounted to (6.715), which is greater than the tabular t-value (1.96) at the level of significance (0, 05) and a degree of freedom (399), and this indicates that the players have a statistically significant risk behavior, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4) a table showing the differences between the arithmetic and hypothetical mean of the measure of risky behavior of football players

Variable	No. of sample	Arithmetic mean	Strand deviation	hypothetical mean	T value calculated	T value tubular	Function
Risk Behavior	105	88.875	5.894	75	6.715	196	Moral

This result indicates that the respondents have risky behavior and this can be interpreted as learning by observation is the basis of human behavior. Risky behavior is a learned behavior through players observing the behavior of other players in matches, and then reinforcing that behavior to give them feedback to reduce falling into negative behaviors. This is required by all the positions of the different players in the team, and thus this applies to the results of their teams, and this is what makes them practice risky behavior to satisfy their psychological needs in front of the opposing team and to achieve their goals and future aspirations in the upcoming matches, and the opportunities available to them are few, which often calls for risky behavior and risk. In order to reach the technical and physical aspect and the various behaviors as a result of the strength and pressure of the matches, as the Premier League players are more inclined to take risks in the match as a result of the large number of negative recurrent behaviors that occur in the match, and the risk behavior, as far as the researcher knows, may increase at the age of (20-25) years and decrease At the age of (30) years. As "people who take risks are people who do not know fear, and they are highly efficient in thinking and have the ability to act in difficult and complex situations that require difficult decisions." (Al-Adl, 2001: 123)

The second objective: to identify the differences in the risk-taking behavior of the players of the Iraqi Premier League football clubs, according to the variable of the different playing positions. To find out the significance of the differences in the risk-taking behavior of the players, the triple variance analysis was used as shown in Table (5).

Table (5) A table showing the differences between the arithmetic and hypothetical mean of the risky behavior scale for players

source of contrast	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	The calculated F value	Function
between groups	38242.45	1	38242.45	4.869169	Moral
within groups	7854	1	7854		
the total	46096.45	96			

The statistical treatment in Table (5) indicates the following: There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of risk-taking behavior among the players, as the calculated p-value reached (4.869169), and this is greater than the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05) and two degrees of freedom. (1-96) on the risk behavior scale of football players, and this means that the players are more risky, who are cautious and hesitant in decision-making, and this can be explained by the fact that the player is related to the technical performance and the expected tactical roles of each of the players in the match, as we find that the coaches since their involvement In the process of learning and training, they encourage their children, players, to be independent and self-reliant, and to face difficult situations in playing the match, freedom of play, and issuing decisions more than encouraging players who are not supported by positive behavior, so the risky players are in the defense center more than the midfield and attack players, in addition to that they are exposed to the same conditions and situations The interaction of playing in small spaces that have a direct impact on their personalities and behavior during the match, and the classification of play in the Premier League feeds the players for each of the different playing centers with a set of tactical and technical duties towards the match that enhances their personality and makes them more self-confident while enduring the pressures of the matches, the matter Which makes him able to face difficult playing situations and overcome them during the match, and that is why the Premier League football players have reached a stage of physical, skillful, tactical and psychological maturity and stability. The special circumstances in the match that he encounters, the more he becomes stronger and braver to challenge and confront the strength of the opposing team, which greatly affects the personalities of the players, especially the category of young players. Differences The researcher resorted to using (L.S.D) to find out the significant differences between the groups, as shown in Table (6).

Table (6) shows the differences in the arithmetic mean between the playing centers

playing centers	No. of individuals	Arithmetic mean	The differences between the mediums		
			71.327	80.673	114.73
Defense	35	71.327	0	-9.346	-43.403
the middle	35	80.673		0	34.057
attack	35	114.73			0

THE RESULT ANALYSIS:

1 The difference between the center of defense and the center. Was in favor of the middle:

From table (6) we can see the specifications of the playing center (defense and midfield), as the arithmetic mean reached (71.327, 80.673), as the player in this position must have a high level of sense of risky behavior, as it affects the nature of technical and physical performance as a result of the severity and what it represents. The midfield players had more risky behavior, while the defense player is responsible for the area corresponding to the goal in the first place, and it is a great responsibility in which it is not permissible to make a mistake in risky behavior because the error means a high probability of scoring a goal in the goal in addition to avoiding mistakes that occur in the rest of the team, and this is confirmed by (Kazem Abd al-Rubaie and Abdullah al-Mashhadani 1991,169) "Given the seriousness of the positions of the middle defenders in front of the goal and the responsibility they bear, they must understand, work together, and be fully prepared to avoid the colleague's mistake." Therefore, they must have a great deal of A sense of responsibility and this great responsibility necessitates that they have high self-confidence to assume this responsibility, and it is mentioned (Mufti Ibrahim 1994,395) that the central defense player is characterized by "boldness, determination and struggle."

2- The difference between the center of defense and attack. He was in favor of attacking.

We can see the specifications of the playing center (defense and attack), as the arithmetic mean reached (71.327, 114.73), and here we notice a decrease in the level of their sense of risky behavior according to the center of defense and attack. This is defense, in addition to their duty in attacking and creating opportunities, so the two fullbacks in modern football became attackers or playmakers. As for determination and struggle, both (Mufti Ibrahim 1994, 388) (Abdullah Hussein Al-Lami 2012, 147) see that the fullback player is characterized by "boldness and determination." Al-Kifah, being one of the centers of defense, must be characterized by great self-confidence

3- The difference between the midfield and attack positions. He was in favor of the attack.

It becomes clear to us the specifications of the playing center (midfield and attack), as the arithmetic mean reached (80.673, 114.73), while the midfield players are assigned defensive tasks, the wing players have offensive duties and support for the attackers, as well as scoring goals. (170, 1991) indicates that "the wing player, in addition to preparing the attacking high balls, begins to finish them often." The attacker may be assigned to exchange positions between himself and the attacking player, as indicated by (Alfred Konzeh 1980, 131). He mentions that "the center of the attack that He is often under double guard from the opponents, he must exchange his place with the winger, and by being in front of the goal, he becomes ready to take advantage of the situation in a small space to score." Hence, he is similar in terms of the attacking tasks of the attacking player and scorer, and therefore they must be characterized by similar characteristics to the players of this position. But in lower proportions than the rest of the different playing positions, the attacker's mistake costs the team less than the defender's mistake, whose mistake can cost a goal in his own net, so we find the attacker with less risky behavior than others, as the attacker's risky behavior is the risk of dismantling the opposing team's defensive lines by pulling Defenders to the side and create gaps in the defensive line of the opposing team to allow the striker the scorer to score goals, since football depends on the factors of time and space, and the task of forcing the opponent to leave his place and dragging him to create the space requires that the player be with high self-confidence and his abilities in order to perform the activities properly More accurately without receiving the events of the risky behavior of the soccer player that may occur in the match from verbal quarrels and physical contacts.

CONCLUSIONS:

By reviewing and interpreting the research results, the following conclusions were reached:

- 1- The Premier League football players have risky behavior, as they enjoy independence, self-confidence, the ability to face difficult playing situations, lack of hesitation, the ability to make decisive decisions, and they have goals that they seek to achieve, no matter how difficult and impossible they are, in order to achieve positive results for the team.
- 2- The risk-taking behavior is affected by many variables that occur during the game, where the players are more risky according to the decisive situation in the game.
- 3- There are statistically significant differences between players in different playing positions. They are risky and have the ability to face challenges and repeated pressures in the match.
- 4- Variation in the risk behavior of soccer players according to the different playing positions.
- 5 - The centers (defense) and (center) bear the same specifications in the risk behavior variable in the match.
- 6- The position of (the attacker) carries characteristics of the risky behavior variable that differ from the different centers playing football

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1- Choosing risky players in their physical and technical performance that require a high amount of courage and risk in the match.
- 2- Encouraging cautious players to overcome the psychological barriers they face in the match, not to hesitate in making their own decisions, and to increase their self-confidence in the different playing situations in the match.
- 3- Including some training curricula and directives that urge the players to take positive risk behavior by clarifying the creative behavior of the players in the match, and clarifying the difference between positive and negative risk that occurs during the pressure of the strength of matches.
- 4- Making use of the research tool by workers in the field of football to urge players to take positive risks and enhance their abilities to become more powerful and solid when facing difficult and dangerous situations during the game.
- 5- Not neglecting the psychological aspect represented by the risk behavior variable (positive or negative) in the process of selecting players according to the different playing positions in football.
- 6 - Adopting the measure of risky behavior for the first-division players by selecting the players according to the different playing positions in football.

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