International Journal of Literacy and Education

Riyadh Saihood Hashim
Assistant Professor, University of Misan, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Iraq

Building and applying the measure of satisfaction with sports life and its relationship to the level of ambition and motivation for sports achievement among handball players for the excellent degree

Riyadh Saihood Hashim

Abstract
The study aims to build a measure of satisfaction with sports life and determine the levels of handball players and its relationship with the level of ambition and motivation of achievement, the sample of the research reached (143) players from the players participating in the Premier League handball for the season 2018-2019, as they were chosen by a deliberate method, and the satisfaction measure was built on the mathematical life of them with good psychometric properties of the validity of the statistical analysis of paragraphs in the two extremist groups and internal consistency and was assured the stability of the scale in a way dissociated fairness and individual and even paragraphs, the researcher has come to the following conclusions:

1. The research sample was distributed closer to normal in the measure of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players according to five levels ranging from very high to very low.
2. The emergence of the average sample of the research is higher than the degree of neutrality (hypothesis average) in all research variables and this indicates that the research sample has a level of satisfaction with life and the degree of ambition and motivation of achievement.
3. The emergence of a positive correlation between satisfaction with sports life with ambition and achievement motivation where the higher the level of satisfaction of the players of their sporting life is matched by an increase in the level of ambition and motivation of achievement and more benefit to give and continue their work successfully.

Keywords: Building, applying, satisfaction, sports, handball.

Introduction
Psychologists have been interested in the concept of life satisfaction, which includes the individual's feeling of happiness and enjoyment of the life he lives, and thus enjoying a high degree of psychological health and the same. Life is like happiness, a sense of satisfaction and the perceived quality of life (Arrows, 2014). Satisfaction with life is also a general assessment of a person's feelings and attitudes towards his life in a certain period of time, and it ranges between positive and negative, and it is an important indicator of feeling happy and includes the individual's satisfaction with his life, present and outlook for the future. (Diener 1999) [6]. The level of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players is one of the indicators of mental health, as it represents a key factor in their compatibility and acceptance of different life events and situations, and it can also be an indicator to enhance the players' ambition and success in the level of sports performance. The player's experience during his sports career has a significant impact on his efficiency in the level of sports performance, the extent to which he is close to the level of ambition that the player sets for himself, which makes him immersed in his sports performance, which in turn increases the level of the player's motivation towards sports achievement. Hence the importance of the research in terms of being concerned with determining The level of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players and providing educators with the results of the research and the tool that is being built, which enables them to lay new foundations through which to pay attention to the psychological aspect and see the level of players' satisfaction with their sports life.

Research problem
The players' satisfaction with their sports life is an important issue that can affect their

Corresponding Author:
Riyadh Saihood Hashim
Assistant Professor, University of Misan, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Iraq

efficiency in sports performance, as the level of achievement and the continuity of achieving it depends on the extent of the players' satisfaction with the sports life they live. The researcher found the need to build a measure of satisfaction with the sports life of the players and to identify the strength and direction of the relationship between satisfaction with the sports life of the players and the level of ambition and motivation for the sports achievement of handball players.

Research objectives
1. Building and standardizing a measure of satisfaction with the sporting life of handball players.
2. Identifying the level of satisfaction with sports life, the level of ambition and the motivation for sports achievement.
3. Recognizing the relationship of satisfaction with sports life to the level of ambition and motivation for sports achievement.
4. The extent to which the areas of satisfaction with sports life contribute to the level of ambition and achievement motivation.

Research hypotheses
1. There is a correlation between life satisfaction, level of ambition and motivation for athletic achievement.

2. There is a percentage of contribution to the areas of satisfaction with sports life at the level of ambition and motivation for sports achievement.

Research areas
1. **Human field:** Premier League handball players for the 2018-2019 season.
2. **Spatial domain:** halls and stadiums for sports clubs in Iraq.
3. The time range for the period extending from 2/10/2019 to 4/27/2019.

Research methodology and Field procedures
Research methodology: The researcher used the descriptive approach using the survey method and the normative studies for its relevance and the nature of the current study.

Research community and sample: The research community has been identified, they are the handball players of the premium class and the participants in the Premier League for the season 2018-2019, and their number is (151) players, as shown in Table (1) and due to the non-attendance of some players, as well as the incompleteness of some forms. They were excluded and their number was (143) players.

Table 1: Shows the details of a community and a research sample.

T	Club name	The society	The sample	Exploratory	Construction sample and rationing	Application sample	%
1	Police Sports Club	16	4 1	-	10	4	5.87%
2	Karkh Sports Club	15	4 1	-	10	4	3.93%
3	Army Sports Club	6 1	15	-	10	4	57.39%
4	Karbala Sports Club	16	16	-	10	6	001%
5	Diyala Sports Club	15	14	-	10	4	3.39%
6	Municipal Sports Club	15	14	-	10	4	3.39%
7	Musayyib Sports Club	14	14	-	10	4	001%
8	Sulaymaniyah Sports Club	15	14	-	10	4	3.39%
9	Al-Fatwa Sports Club	15	14	-	10	4	3.39%
10	Al-Kut Sports Club	15	15	5	10	-	001%
	Total	151	143		100	38	07.49%

Research means, devices and tools used
In order for researchers to complete their work to the fullest, it is necessary to use the tools and means that help them, and it means "all the means and tools from which the researcher will derive at each stage of his research" (Sammy, 2005).

Research methods
- Arabic and foreign sources and references
- Psychological measures
- Questionnaire
- Tools used
- Computer
- Pens

Field research procedures
Procedures for building a measure of satisfaction with sports life to achieve the first goal, which is to build a measure of satisfaction with sports life, the researcher adopted the following steps:

Preparing scale paragraphs satisfaction with sports life
For the purpose of preparing the paragraphs of the scale, the researcher reviewed a group of sources in the field of

educational and sports psychology and related standards. Through these studies and literature, the researcher was able to formulate a group of paragraphs related to the players' satisfaction with their sports life. After that, the researcher prepared an open questionnaire that was distributed to a group from the players as follows:
1. What are the most important positive aspects in your sports life?
2. What are the obstacles that you encounter during the training period and the matches?
3. What do you think about the way the club management and coaching staff treat the players?
4. What do you think of the available and necessary supplies for training?

Through this, the researcher was also able to obtain another set of paragraphs, and after collecting them, they were studied, analyzed and reformulated so that the number of paragraphs was (49) paragraphs, which are distributed over (5) areas as follows: (10) paragraphs for the field of satisfaction with the management of the club and (10) Paragraphs for the field of satisfaction with the work of the training staff, (10) paragraphs for the field of satisfaction

with being with the team, (10) paragraphs for the field of satisfaction with the training aspect, and (9) paragraphs for the field of satisfaction with sports performance and achievement. After the paragraphs of the scale were prepared, it was presented in its initial form to a group of experts and specialists, Annex (1), for the purpose of evaluating and judging them in terms of the formulation of the paragraphs or their validity in measuring what they were set for. In light of the opinions of experts and specialists, it was agreed upon at a rate of (100%). The researcher suggested the five-level scale (very satisfied, satisfied, somewhat satisfied, dissatisfied, not satisfied at all).

The exploratory experience
The researcher applied the scale to a sample of (5) players representing Al-Kut Sports Club, and the aim was:
1. Ensuring the clarity of the scale instructions and its paragraphs for the research sample among handball players
2. Identifying the circumstances of applying the scale and the difficulties that accompany that.

The main experience
The researcher conducted the main experiment on Friday, February 15, 2019 until Sunday, April 8, 2019, on the research sample for the purpose of statistical analysis of the paragraphs and extracting the discriminatory power of the scale items to keep the distinct items and exclude the undistinguished items.

Analysis of the paragraphs of the sports life satisfaction scale

The discriminatory ability of the paragraphs of the sports life satisfaction scale
It means the ability to distinguish between individuals with higher levels and individuals with lower levels for the trait measured by paragraph (Mavrin E, 1974) [12]. For the purpose of calculating the paragraph discrimination coefficient, the researcher followed the following:
1. Arranging the scores obtained by the sample on the scale in descending order from the highest score to the lowest score
2. Deduction of (27%) of the sample members from the top who obtained the highest scores to represent the highest degree, and deduction of (27%) of the sample members from the bottom who got the lowest scores to represent the members of the lowest degree, as the number of members of the lower group reached (27 players, with the same number as for the top group
3. Finding the discrimination coefficient for each paragraph using one of the statistical methods.

Finding the coefficient of discrimination for each paragraph using one of the statistical methods. The researcher used the t-test for each paragraph in the two groups, and it appeared that the calculated values ranged between (9.1-2.45) on the scale, and they are statistically significant values, as the (sig) values appeared less than (0.05) except for paragraph (24), where its value was (2.45), when the (sig) value appeared (.2580), which is greater than (0.05) It is not statistically significant, and Table (2) shows that.

Table 2: Shows the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two groups, the calculated T-value and the discriminatory power of the scale.

Paragraph sequence	Lower group		Senior group		(t) computed value	Sig	Indication type
	s	p	s	p			
1	4.33	.679 0	3.62	1.181	2.68	.010 0	moral
2	4.07	.916 0	3.18	1.272	2.94	.005 0	moral
3	3.00	.877 0	2.48	.579 0	2.56	.013 0	moral
4	3.48	.893 0	2.77	1.012	2.70	.000 0	moral
5	4.37	.629 0	3.14	1.321	4.33	.000 0	moral
6	4.25	.764 0	3.51	1.369	2.45	.017 0	moral
7	4.37	.629 0	3.25	1.258	4.10	.000 0	moral
8	4.25	.655 0	2.74	.859 0	7.30	009 0	moral
9	4.37	.741 0	2.70	.668 0	8.67	.000 0	moral
10	3.88	1.187	2.40	.930 0	5.10	.000 0	moral
11	4.37	.838 0	3.37	1.596	2.88	.006 0	moral
12	4.22	.640 0	3.18	1.594	3.13	.003 0	moral
13	4.37	.629 0	2.96	.979 0	6.28	.000 0	moral
14	4.22	.640 0	3.44	1.120	3.13	.003 0	moral
15	4.25	.655 0	3.40	1.278	3.08	.003 0	moral
16	4.44	.506 0	2.85	1.133	6.66	.000 0	moral
17	4.25	.594 0	2.70	1.102	6.45	.000 0	moral
18	4.48	.509 0	2.55	.974 0	9.10	.000 0	moral
19	4.51	.509 0	3.11	1.281	5.30	.000 0	moral
20	4.03	1.125	3.14	1.292	2.69	009 0	moral
21	4.11	.933 0	2.62	1.079	5.39	.000 0	moral
22	4.44	.577 0	2.88	1.120	6.41	.000 0	moral
23	3.37	1.213	2.48	1.014	2.92	.005 0	moral
24	3.37	1.334	2.96	1.285	1.14	.258 0	insignificant
25	4.22	.974 0	2.48	1.424	5.24	.000 0	moral
26	3.70	1.137	2.62	1.043	3.61	.001 0	moral
27	4.37	.741 0	2.74	1.129	6.26	.000 0	moral
28	3.40	1.185	2.33	.877 0	3.78	.000 0	moral
29	4.40	.747 0	3.00	1.414	4.57	.000 0	moral
30	4.37	.687 0	3.11	1.423	4.14	.000 0	moral
31	4.33	.832 0	2.59	.843 0	7.63	.000 0	moral

32	4.25	.764 0	3.00	1.037	5.07	.000 0	moral
33	4.00	1.143	2.51	.849 0	5.40	.000 0	moral
34	3.55	1.086	2.51	1.251	3.25	.002 0	moral
35	4.00	1.037	2.85	1.406	3.41	.001 0	moral
36	3.85	1.199	2.81	1.272	3.08	.003 0	moral
37	4.00	1.000	2.51	1.188	4.95	.000 0	moral
38	4.44	.697 0	3.44	1.339	3.44	.001 0	moral
39	4.07	1.071	3.22	1.281	2.65	.011 0	moral
40	3.48	1.155	2.62	.883 0	3.04	.004 0	moral
41	3.33	.784 0	2.66	.784 0	3.12	.003 0	moral
42	3.48	.975 0	2.51	1.051	3.4	.001 0	moral
43	3.48	1.311	2.40	1.152	3.19	.002 0	moral
44	4.25	1.095	3.37	1.418	2.57	.013 0	moral
45	3.62	1.181	2.59	1.083	3.36	.001 0	moral
46	3.74	1.227	2.88	1.012	2.78	.008 0	moral
47	4.51	.509 0	3.03	1.224	5.80	.000 0	moral
48	4.40	.636 0	2.81	.878 0	7.62	.000 0	moral
49	4.44	.697 0	2.62	1.418	5.96	.000 0	moral

Internal consistency coefficient
First: The relationship of the paragraph's degree to the degree of the overall scale
The item's degree correlation coefficient was used with the total score of the scale. The items of the sports life satisfaction scale had a high degree of correlation with the total score, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: It shows the correlation coefficient between the paragraph score and the total score of the narcissistic personality scale.

T	Computed (r) value	Sig	T	Computed (r) value	Sig	T	Computed (r) value	sig	T	Computed (r) value	sig	T	Computed (r) value	Sig
1	0.22	0.02	11	.417**	.000	21	.586**	.000	31	.518**	.000	41	.480**	.000
2	.349**	.000	12	.413**	.000	22	.567**	.000	32	.485**	.000	42	.333**	.001
3	.280**	.005	13	.539**	.000	23	.285**	.004	33	.408**	.000	43	.356**	.000
4	.477**	.000	14	.324**	.001	24	.405**	.000	34	.408**	.000	44	.267**	007
5	.600**	.000	15	.461**	.000	25	.289**	.003	35	.341**	.001	45	.408**	.000
6	.335**	.001	16	.646**	.000	26	.549**	.000	36	.456**	.000	46	.572**	.000
7	.328**	.001	17	.515**	.000	27	.308**	.002	37	.391**	.000	47	.542**	.000
8	.779**	.000	18	.678**	.000	28	.471**	.000	38	.313**	.002	48	.523**	.000
9	.702**	.000	19	.536**	.000	29	.402**	.000	39	.321**	.001			
10	.450**	.000	20	.331**	.001	30	.633**	.000	40	.414**	.000			

Second: The relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the degree of the field
According to this relationship, it is ensured that the items measure the characteristic for which they were set, as the total score of all sample members was calculated on each dimension of the scale and using (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the scores of the sample members on each of the items in each of these fields. And their total scores on that field, it appeared that the paragraphs of the scale fields have a statistically significant correlation in those fields, because the value of (sig) is less than (0.05) and Table 4 shows that.

Table 4: The relationship of the paragraph degree with the field degree of the scale of orientation towards dimensions of mathematical excellence.

The field	Paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	Sig	The field	Paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	Sig	The field	Paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	Sig
Satisfaction with the management of the club	1	.three hundred fifty**	.000	Satisfaction with the work of the training staff	11	.460**	.000	Satisfaction with being with the team	21	.485**	.000
	2	.334**	.001		12	.396**	.000		22	.577**	.000
	3	.458**	.000		13	.599**	.000		23	.464	.000
	4	.695**	.000		14	.397**	.000		24	.271**	006
	5	.590**	.000		15	.594**	.000		25	.247*	.013
	6	.281**	.005		16	.630**	.000		26	.503**	.000
	7	.441**	.000		17	.526**	.000		27	.280**	.005
	8	.725**	.000		18	.677**	.000		28	.451**	.000
	9	.725**	.000		19	.459**	.000		29	.745**	.000
	10	.651**	.000		20	.449**	.000				
Satisfaction with the training aspect	30	.712**	.000	Satisfaction with athletic performance and achievement	40	.444**	.000				
	31	.546**	.000		41	.551**	.000				
	32	.556**	.000		42	.452**	.000				
	33	.432**	.000		43	.402**	.000				
	34	.425**	.000		44	.298**	.003				

35	.422**	.000		45	.569**	.000			
36	.434**	.000		46	.655**	.000			
37	.454**	.000		47	.568**	.000			
38	.336**	.001		48	.570**	.000			
39	.412**	.000							

Scientific bases of the scale
The process of preparing standards requires the availability of basic and important conditions to ensure the safety and operation of the scale, and perhaps one of the most important conditions is its excellence in validity and stability, and this has been confirmed that "test designers must provide evidence of the reliability and validity of their tools." (Linda L, 1983) [14].

First: Stability
What is meant by the stability of the scale is its accuracy in measurement or observation, its non-contradiction with itself, and its consistency in the information it provides us about the behavior of individuals (Fouad, 1978) [7]. And to verify the stability of the measure of satisfaction with sports life. The researcher used the following method:

A: The split-half method
It is one of the most widely used methods in psychological and educational research to find the reliability coefficient. There are advantages, including economic in effort and time. This method relies on dividing the paragraphs of the scale into two parts, the odd section and the other section for the even paragraphs. And the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the scores of the odd and even questions after it was based on the construction sample forms of (100) and the Statistical Bag for Social Sciences (SSPS) was used in that, then the correlation coefficient between these two sections was extracted and its amount was (0.898). This means stability for half of the test, so the Spearman-Brown equation was used to find the reliability coefficient. And the coefficient of stability of the test as a whole was (0.946), which is a good indicator of stability on the scale, and by the end of the scale building procedures, the researcher has achieved the first part of the first research goal, which is to build a measure of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players.

B: Alpha Cronbach equation
Stability was extracted in this way by applying the Alpha Krönbach equation to the members of the research sample of (100) players using the statistical bag (spss), as it was found that the value of the stability coefficient is equal to (0.912), which is a high stability indicator.

Standard line A of the scale
The standard line of the scale is one of the indicators of the accuracy of the scale, and it is used in interpreting the results of the measurement, because it shows how close the individual's score on the scale is to the true score (3) By applying the standard error equation, Where the degree of standard error is (8.31) using the stability coefficient using the half-split method, where the standard deviation is (26.02), while the degree of standard error is (7.72) using the Alpha Cronbach method, and thus the scale in its final form consists of (48) appendix paragraphs (2) Accordingly, the true degree of the sample on this scale is the degree obtained by the individual + the degree of standard error.

Validity
The validity of the information included in the scale means the ability of that tool to measure the attribute or goal for which it was designed (Lsaac, 1981) [15].

A: Apparent validity
(Jamal Zakaria) mentions that although there are many types of data validity, one of them is the apparent validity, which is the search for what the test appears to measure (Jabr, 1991) [13]. Apparent validity is one of the types of validity required in the construction of tests and standards to indicate the appropriateness of the measure in terms of its general appearance by use in measuring the attribute. This is done by knowing the clarity of the instructions, the type of its paragraphs, and their suitability to elicit answers The appropriateness in the society for which the scale was prepared for application (Fouad, 1997) [9] and (Eebl) indicated that the best way to verify apparent validity is by a number of experts. A group of experts in the field of sports psychology, testing and measurement, to determine the validity of the paragraphs of the scale and to establish its fields and the extent to which the paragraphs represent the areas you measure.

B: The validity of the hypothesis
It is the most important type of validity in the measurement stages, as it constitutes the theoretical framework of the scale, and it is intended to analyze the degrees of the scale based on the psychological construction of the characteristic to be measured, or in the light of a specific psychological concept (Fouad, 1980) [8], and it also expresses the scale's ability to verify the validity of the hypothesis What is derived from the theoretical framework and previous studies (Stanley, 1972) [20], and this type of validity was achieved by calculating the discriminatory power and the internal consistency of the scale.

C: Self-validity (Statistical)
It is one of the indicators of validity and is reliable in research because it depends on the scientific method to accurately determine validity. Self-validity means the validity of the experimental scores of the test in relation to the real scores that were freed from impurities of measurement errors. (Mustafa, 1999) [16].

By applying the following law of self-validity: -Self-validity = stability

The coefficient of subjective validity was (0.9 47), which indicates that the scale has a very high degree of validity.
Scale of Ambition and Motivation for Sports Achievement: Haider Abdul-Ridha (2005) Building the achievement motivation scale on the advanced volleyball players in Iraq, which consists of (28) statements that the player answers on a quadrilateral scale (it applies to me to a large degree - applies to me to a moderate degree - applies to me to a small degree - does not apply to me Ali) The highest degree of the

scale is (112) and the lowest is (28), while the degree of neutrality is (70) degrees. As for the level of ambition scale for (Al-Hayawi 2007) and it was applied to the students of Basra University by (Assaad Fakher) which consists of 34 paragraphs and the answer scale is four-way and is given (1-4) for negative paragraphs and from (4-1) for positive paragraphs. The highest degree of the scale is (136) and the lowest degree is (34), while the degree of neutrality is (85) degrees.

Scientific foundations
A: Validity coefficient
The researcher used the apparent validity to extract the validity coefficient of the two scales, where the two scales were presented to a number of experts in the field of sports psychology to judge the validity of the two scales and that they actually measure ambition and achievement motivation, and it was agreed upon by (100 %).

B: Stability coefficient
To extract the reliability coefficient, the re-test method was used. The researcher distributed the two scales forms to (5) players, and after two weeks, the two scales were re-applied to the same sample in the pilot experiment, and the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, as the reliability coefficient

was (0.884) for the sports achievement motivation and (0.895) for the ambition scale.

Main experimental procedures for research
After the self-efficacy scale was built on the excellent handball players in Iraq, the researcher distributed the three measures (self-efficacy-sports achievement motivation-competitive behavior) to the experiment sample, which are the elite handball league players in Iraq, which was held in Erbil Governorate on 16 12/2004 to 12/22/2004, which included (9) clubs from different governorates of Iraq, which numbered (140) players, and the three criteria items and their purpose were clarified. After receiving the forms, they were unloaded and then the data was entered into special forms and prepared for the statistical process to achieve the other objectives of the research and discussed in the next chapter.

Standard grades for the scale
The researcher relied on the same sample responses, which amount to (100) players, after the remaining paragraphs of the scale through construction procedures (48) items.

Table 5: It shows the raw and standard scores of the sport life satisfaction scale for handball players.

Degree normative	Raw grade	Standard score	Raw grade	Standard score	Raw grade	Standard score	Raw grade
100	240	75	192	50	144	25	96
99	238.08	74	190.08	49	142.08	24	94.08
98	236.16	73	188.16	48	140.16	23	92.16
97	234.24	72	186.24	47	138.24	22	90.24
96	232.32	71	184.32	46	136.32	21	88.32
95	230.4	70	182.4	45	134.4	20	86.4
94	228.48	69	180.48	44	132.48	19	84.48
93	226.56	68	178.56	43	130.56	18	82.56
92	224.64	67	176.64	42	128.64	17	80.64
91	222.72	66	174.72	41	126.72	16	78.72
90	220.8	65	172.8	40	124.8	15	76.8
89	218.88	64	170.88	39	122.88	14	74.88
88	216.96	63	168.96	38	120.96	13	72.96
87	215.04	62	167.04	37	119.04	12	71.04
86	213.12	61	165.12	36	117.12	11	69.12
85	211.2	60	163.2	35	115.2	10	67.2
84	209.28	59	161.28	34	113.28	9	65.28
83	207.36	58	159.36	33	111.36	8	63.36
82	205.44	57	157.44	32	109.44	7	61.44
81	203.52	56	155.52	31	107.52	6	59.52
80	201.6	55	153.6	30	105.6	5	57.6
79	199.68	54	151.68	29	103.68	4	55.68
78	197.76	53	149.76	28	101.76	3	53.76
77	195.84	52	147.84	27	99.84	2	51.84
76	193.92	51	145.92	26	.97.92	1	49.92
Term	1.92 = 100 ÷ 192 ------------- 192 = 48 - 240					0	48

Standard levels of the scale
The researcher used the normal distribution curve (CAUS), which is considered one of the most widely used distributions in the mathematical field, because many of the characteristics and characteristics that are measured in this field are close to the normal curve. () The researcher considered that there should be (5) levels of the measure of satisfaction with sports life.

Table 6: Standard levels, raw scores, normative and modified scores, and percentages for each level of the handball players' sport life satisfaction scale.

Percentage	The number of players	Standard grades	Grades raw	Standard level
%11	11	100-81	240 - 203.52	very good
%21	21	80-61	201.6 - 165.12	Good
%45	45	60-41	163.2 - 126.72	Average
%14	14	40-21	124.8 - 88.32	acceptable
%9	9	20-1	86.4 - 49.92	weak

Table 7: Shows the statistical parameters of the construction sample.

Torsion modulus	Mediator	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean
1.115	142	26.02	154.48

Statistical means

In order to reach the results of the research, the researcher processed the data using the statistical package (spss v20) .

Presentation and discussion of the results
Presenting the results of the application sample for the measure of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players

Table 8: Shows the statistical parameters of the results of the narcissism scale for handball players.

Fields	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Mediator	Torsion modulus
Satisfaction with the management of the club	31.551	4.740	30	1.070
Satisfaction with the work of the training staff	32.471	5.535	30	0.927
Satisfaction with being with the team	28.921	4.389	28	1.410
Satisfaction with the training aspect	31.394	4.535	30	1.361
Satisfaction with athletic performance and achievement	28.316	4,455	27	0.966
overall scale	149,395	15,598	142	1.825
ambition	103.842	10.420	99	0.411
achievement motivation	94.105	6.371	90	0.535

Presenting the results of the application sample on the standard levels of the measure of satisfaction with sports life

Table 9: Standard levels, raw scores, normative and modified scores and percentages for each level of the handball players' sport life satisfaction scale.

Standard level	Grades raw	Standard grades	The number of players	Percentage
very high	240 - 203.52	100-81	6	%15.79
high	201.6 - 165.12	80-61	10	%26.32
Average	163.2 - 126.72	60-41	12	%31.58
low	124.8 - 88.32	40-21	6	%15.79
too low	86.4 - 49.92	20-1	4	%10.53

By noting Table (9) that the research sample is distributed naturally on all standard levels in the measure of satisfaction with sports life among handball players. This can be explained according to Maslow's theory of needs, which asserts that the degree of satisfaction and dissatisfaction is directly related to the satisfaction of the needs that Maslow classified, which fall within the basic needs and that directly contribute to satisfaction with the life that the player lives. As for the presence of levels (medium, low and very low) it can return It is caused by personal circumstances that may not correspond to what they wish for, and a feeling of fear of the unknown future, as they may compare themselves with other societies and clubs, which is reflected in their dissatisfaction with their sports life .

Presenting the results of the significance of the differences between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research variables.

Table 10: It shows the arithmetic and hypothetical mean, standard deviation, and the calculated value (t) for the research variables.

The scale	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	T. test	Sig	Indication
Satisfaction with the management of the club	31.551	4.740	30	2.019	0.051	moral
Satisfaction with the work of the training staff	32.471	5.535	30	2.755	0.009	moral
Satisfaction with being with the team	28.921	4.389	27	2.698	0.010	moral
Satisfaction with the training aspect	31.394	4.535	30	1.896	0.066	insignificant
Satisfaction with athletic performance and achievement	28.316	4,455	27	2.331	0.025	moral
overall scale	152.658	19,429	144	2.747	0.009	moral
ambition	95.50	11,989	85	11.147	0.000	moral
achievement motivation	94.105	6.371	70	23,325	0.000	moral

We note in Table (10) that there are significant statistically significant differences between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the research sample in (the measure of satisfaction with sports life and its fields, level of ambition and achievement motivation) and in favor of the arithmetic mean, which means that the research sample enjoys

satisfaction with their lives in various aspects Sports life through dealing with the players, managing the club, and the available training capabilities, and this helped the players' satisfaction in general. The judge believes that the partial evaluation of all aspects of any field of life is what produces the final feeling of satisfaction with that particular area in life, and then causes a general feeling of satisfaction with life" (Attia, 2008) [4]. As for the level of ambition and achievement motivation, the researcher explains this result to the players who enjoy a level of ambition and motivation to achieve achievement, as the players always strive to struggle and work hard for the purpose of achieving their goal. For excellence, which is represented by a level of ambition and to always strive to be the best in order to satisfy the human need for self-realization and social appreciation. (Amira, 2016) [1].

Identifying the relationship of satisfaction with sports life to the level of ambition and achievement motivation for handball players.

Table 11: Shows values link lineage input satisfaction with sports life at the level of ambition and achievement motivation.

Variables	t value	Sig	Contribution percentage	Beta	Error estimation	Calculated F	Sig
ambition	0.818	0.000	0.683	0.818	5.948	77.540	0.000
achievement motivation	0.842	0.000	0.709	0.842	3.483	87,762	0.000

It becomes clear to us in Table (11) that there is a positive direct relationship between satisfaction with sports life and the level of ambition and achievement motivation. To achieve his ambition and desire, hard work and struggle to reach their goals, which they aspire to. (Adler) points out that the struggle for excellence is the individual's view of the life he lives in terms of optimism and pessimism (Asmaa, 2000) [3]. As the theory of values, goals and meanings sees, individuals are satisfied when they achieve their goals, and the feeling of satisfaction varies according to the individuals' goals and the degree of importance of those goals to them, according to the prevailing values in the environment in which they live. They enjoy a higher degree of life satisfaction compared to those who do not realize the reality of their goals or whose goals conflict, which leads to failure to achieve them and a feeling of dissatisfaction. We also note from the same table that the level of satisfaction with sports life has a direct, statistically significant contribution to the level of ambition and achievement motivation, as the higher the level of players' satisfaction with their sports life, the higher the level of ambition and achievement motivation. During his practice of sports, and when the level of satisfaction with the player rises, he will take up his work as a player and sports training and feel enjoyment and his presence among the team members, as confirmed (Seligman 2007) on the existence of three main pillars of feeling satisfied with life, which are the ability to enjoy life, engaging in a specific work or activity, and a sense of self-worth And that there is something worth living for (Suhad, 2014) [21].

Conclusions
1. The scale that was built is able to reveal the level of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players.
2. The research sample was distributed closer to normal in the measure of satisfaction with the sporting life of handball players according to five levels ranging from very high to very low.
3. The average of the research sample appears higher than the degree of neutrality (the hypothetical average) in all the variables of the research, and this indicates that the research sample enjoys a level of life satisfaction, a degree of ambition and an achievement motive.
4. The emergence of a direct correlation relationship between satisfaction with sports life with ambition and achievement motivation, as the higher it is level Satisfaction players on their lives sports meet him Height in a level ambition and defended Achievement increases their benefit towards giving and continuing their work successfully.

Recommendations
1. Enhancing mental health and satisfaction with sports life among handball players through the presence of a psychologist with the training staff.
2. Adopting the measure of satisfaction with the sports life of handball players to reveal the level of their satisfaction with the sports life they live.
3. Conducting a similar study on other sports samples.

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Supplement 1: List of experts

T	Expert name	Jurisdiction	Workplace
1	Prof. Dr. Rahim Helou Ali Al-Zubaidi	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
2	Prof. Dr. Ali Mutair Hamidi	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
3	A.M.D. Muhammed Majid Muhammed	test and measure	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
4	A.M.D. Mustafa Abdel-Zahra	test and measure	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan
5	Dr. Fadel Baqer	sports psychology	College of Physical Education/University of Maysan

The first area: Satisfaction with the management of the club

T	Paragraph	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
1	The club's management response to its good performance					
2	Supplies and tools provided by the club's management to the team					
3	The club's management appreciates your past achievements					
4	The cooperation of the club management to solve the problems of the sports team					
5	Your opinion and ideas are respected by the club's management					
6	The management of the club deals with the team and the coaching staff					
7	The club management's concern for the team's health condition					
8	The club's management's interest in the team's future					
9	The financial benefit that the club gives to the players					
10	Club management goals					

The second area: Satisfaction with the work of the training staff

T	Paragraph	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
1	Appreciation of the coaching staff for your sports performance					
2	The coach intervenes in solving the problems that direct you					
3	The extent of the cooperation of the training staff with you in overcoming the difficulties you face					
4	What is the relationship between you and the coaching staff?					
5	Team coach management					
6	The ability of the coach to develop alternative plans during the match					
7	The method used by the coach during training with the team					
8	The level of training information possessed by the training staff					
9	The level of ethics enjoyed by the training staff					
10	The participation of the coaching staff of the players in the decisions taken					

The third area: Satisfaction with being with the team

T	Paragraph	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
1	The extent of the cohesion of the team members during the sports performance					
2	their sports performance					
3	Feeling of loyalty and belonging to the team					
4	How efficient are your fellow players in sports performance?					
5	How social is your relationship with your fellow players?					
6	Pay attention to your fellow players about your personal problems					
7	How much do players listen to your opinions?					
8	Enjoy being a team member					
9	Compatibility with team members					

Fourth Domain: Satisfaction with the training aspect

t	Paragraph	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
1	Commitment to training time by team members					
2	The use of modern and new methods of sports training					
3	The development of the sports performance of the players as a result of training					
4	Use of equipment and tools during sports training					
5	Training time					
6	How appropriate the skill exercises are with your abilities					
7	The development of the cognitive aspect during the training units					
8	Acquiring new skills during training					
9	Training venue conditions					
10	Feeling energetic and energetic during training					

Fifth Domain: Satisfaction with sports performance and achievement

T	Paragraph	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Not satisfied at all
1	I chose handball and I...					
2	Handball offers me the realization of my ambition					
3	I belong to the handball team					
4	My mental and skill abilities to do what is required of me					
5	Previous achievements					
6	Morale during sports performance					
7	Confidence in the players during the match					
8	Criticism of others for my level of performance during the match					
9	Achievements of my fellow players					