

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**COMPARISON BETWEEN
PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE
RELAXATION AND GUIDED
IMAGERY RELAXATION ON
COMPETITIVE STATE ANXIETY
AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS AMONG JUNIOR
TENNIS PLAYERS DURING PRE-
COMPETITION STAGE**

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of the requirement for the degree of
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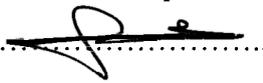

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work of this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulation of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis had not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the academic rules and Regulation for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Relaxation technique is one of the basic skills to reduce the level of anxiety. There are many types of relaxation techniques. Each of them has a different effect on different players. Therefore, the aim of this study was to compare the effects of two relaxation methods “guided imagery relaxation with deep breathing (GIR)” and “progressive muscular relaxation with deep breathing (PMR)”, on somatic anxiety, cognitive anxiety, self-confidence, heart rate and breathing rate among 42 junior tennis players during pre-competition stage. Two different mental relaxation methods were conducted for a period of six weeks during training preparation for the competition. The participants, between the ages of 11 to 14 years old, were assigned randomly to three groups PMR (n=14), GIR (n=14) and control (n = 14). Pre and post-test was used to investigate the effect of the relaxation techniques during pre-competition stage. Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 for Children Questionnaire (CSAI-2C), and psychophysiological parameters including heart rate and breathing rate were recorded one hour prior to competition for each test. The data were analyzed using the paired t-test to compare between pre and post intervention, and the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to compare among the three groups. Paired t-test showed there were significant differences between relaxation methods in both CSAI-2C and psychophysiological parameters, while ANOVA showed significant differences between the groups in self-confidence and heart rate. This study showed that the GIR were more effective than the PMR in reducing cognitive anxiety, increasing self-confidence and reducing the heart rate. This finding suggests that besides the normal physical training, coaches can include the guided imagery relaxation method as a daily mental training program to reduce competitive anxiety among the tennis players.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Anxiety	1
1.3 Competitive anxiety	2
1.4 Relaxation techniques	3
1.5 The four basic elements of applying relaxation techniques	5
1.6 General objective of this study	6
1.7 Specific objective of this study	6
1.8 Null hypothesis	7
1.9 Statement of the problem	8
1.10 Significance of the study	8
1.11 Scope of the study	9
1.12 Delimitation	9
1.13 Limitation	10
1.14 Definition of term	10
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 The effectiveness of competitive anxiety	13
2.2 Competitive anxiety theories	15
2.2.1 Inverted U theory	15