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EFFECT OF IMAGERY INTERVENTION ON STRESS LEVEL IN BALLROOM DANCING
COMPETITION

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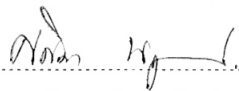
งานวิจัยนี้มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาผลของการฝึกจินตภาพต่อระดับความเครียดในการแข่งขันลีลาศ โดยผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยเป็นนักกีฬาลีลาศระดับตัวแทนจังหวัด ที่เข้าร่วมการแข่งขันลีลาศกีฬาแห่งชาติ (ตรังเกมส์) ครั้งที่ 38 จำนวน 48 คน โดยแบ่งผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยเป็น 2 กลุ่ม ได้แก่ (1)กลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึกจินตภาพร่วมกับวิดีโอโมเดลถึง 3 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ เป็นเวลา 6 สัปดาห์ และ(2)กลุ่มควบคุม ทั้งสองกลุ่มจะได้รับเทปบันทึกการแข่งขันของนักกีฬาลีลาศที่มีความสามารถสูง และกำหนดให้ชมเทปดังกล่าว 3 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ การตรวจวัดระดับความเครียด ทำโดยการเก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายจากนักกีฬา เพื่อวิเคราะห์หาค่า cortisol และ alpha-amylase นักกีฬาทุกคนจะได้รับการประเมินความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ การจินตภาพ และความวิตกกังวลตามสถานการณ์ ข้อมูลที่ได้วิเคราะห์ผลทางสถิติ โดยกำหนดนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ <0.05 นักกีฬาในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึกจินตภาพมีค่า baseline value of cortisol ลดลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ส่วนค่า baseline value of alpha-amylase มีแนวโน้มที่ลดลง แต่ไม่พบความแตกต่างทางสถิติ อีกทั้งค่า cortisol และ alpha-amylase ในวันแข่งขันของนักกีฬาที่ได้รับการฝึกจินตภาพ มีแนวโน้มน้อยกว่า นักกีฬาที่ไม่ได้รับการฝึก แต่ไม่มีความแตกต่างทางสถิติ

การประเมินความวิตกกังวลตามสถานการณ์ด้วย CSAI-2R questionnaire พบว่านักกีฬาในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึกมีระดับความวิตกกังวลทางกายและจิตใจลดลง และมีความมั่นใจในตนเองเพิ่มมากขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ เมื่อเทียบกับกลุ่มที่ไม่ได้รับการฝึก ในวันทดสอบหลังการฝึก ส่วนในวันแข่งขันพบว่านักกีฬาในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึกมีความวิตกกังวลทางจิตใจน้อยกว่ากลุ่มที่ไม่ได้รับการฝึกอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ นอกจากนี้นักกีฬาในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึก มีการพัฒนาความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ และมีการใช้จินตภาพเพิ่มมากขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

จากการศึกษาครั้งนี้ สามารถสรุปได้ว่า การฝึกจินตภาพเป็นเวลา 6 สัปดาห์ ให้ผลดีแก่นักกีฬาลีลาศ โดยจะช่วยลดความเครียด และความวิตกกังวล เพิ่มความมั่นใจ ความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ และการใช้จินตภาพ ทั้งนี้แบบฝึกจินตภาพดังกล่าวยังต้องมีการพัฒนาในด้านของความหนัก ระยะเวลา และรายละเอียดสำหรับการฝึก ให้มีผลในช่วงระยะเวลาของการแข่งขันด้วย

สาขาวิชา..... เวชศาสตร์การกีฬา.....

ปีการศึกษา..... 2552.....

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต..... 

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก..... 

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม..... 

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STRESS / STATE ANXIETY

SASIMA PAKULANON : EFFECT OF IMAGERY INTERVENTION ON STRESS
LEVEL IN BALLROOM DANCING COMPETITION. THESIS ADVISOR :
ASSOC. PROF. WILAI ANOMASIRI, Ph.D., THESIS CO-ADVISOR : PICHIT
MUANGNAPOE, Ph.D., 83 pp.

The purpose of this research was to examine effect of imagery intervention on stress level in ballroom dancing competition. Subjects consisted of 48 competitive ballroom dancers (24 male, 24 female) who participated in 38th National dance sport championships (Trung Games). Subjects were randomized into two groups: intervention group (imagery training with self-video modeling of high level athletes competition for 6 weeks, 3 times/week) and control group. Subjects' saliva was collected for cortisol and alpha-amylase analysis. Data was statistically analyzed at the 0.05 level of significance. The significant decrease of baseline value of salivary cortisol was only observed in trained-subjects whereas baseline value of salivary alpha-amylase trended to be lower in trained-subjects. However, there was no significant difference of cortisol and alpha-amylase level between groups on competition day.

Self-report of CSAI-2R questionnaire demonstrated that somatic anxiety, cognitive anxiety and self-confidence of intervention group were significantly improved when compared to control group on post-test day. On competition day, the cognitive anxiety in trained-subjects was lower than the cognitive anxiety in untrained-subjects significantly. Moreover, the results showed significant dance performance improvement of all subscales after six weeks training in intervention group. In addition, four out of five subscales of sport imagery usage were also improved.

In conclusion, six-week imagery training benefit ballroom dance athletes by decreasing stress level and state anxiety, and increasing self-confidence, dance performance and imagery use. The intensity, duration and detail of imagery intervention might have to be developed for competitive effects.

Field of Study :Sports Medicine..... Student's Signature *Sasima Pakulanon*
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Co-advisor's Signature *Pichit Muangnapoe*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationales

Dance sport is the word used to define any and all forms of dance commonly referred to as ballroom dancing. It has been accepted as a highly popular competitive sport that commonly competing in SEA Games, Asian Games, Asian Indoor Games and might be added to Olympic medal competition for the 2012 London Games. Competitive ballroom dance offers divisions for amateur, professional, and mixed or combined-level couples and from junior through senior age groups. Ballroom dancers are athletes who unite physical activity with artistry and place a premium on the expression of feeling and creation of mood. Dance athletes under the competitive environment would be stressful to perform into the final competition from successive rounds that last less than 2 minutes each (Tremayne et al., 2008).

Rohlder et al., (2007) reported the increase of stress indicator in amateur ballroom dancers during the competition. They found higher level of cortisol in competition day by compared to practice (control) day. It has been concluded that the stress induced by ballroom dance competitive environment was not physical stress. These psychological stress factors were judges, competitors, audience members, physical environment, and partner's behavior.

The psychological stress could produce physiological effects. Two primary systems are hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis and sympatho-adrenomedullary (SAM) system (Takai et al., 2004). The activation of HPA causes an increase in cortisol secretion in adrenal cortex. Salivary cortisol concentrations are highly correlated to serum unbound cortisol concentration (Rohlder et al., 2007). Thus, salivary cortisol reliably reflects the HPA activity, and is a more practical collection than blood collection in stress research (Takai et al., 2004). The activation of SAM causes an increase in alpha amylase secretion. The salivary alpha-amylase was associated with

norepinephrine changes induced by exercise and psychosocial stress (Rohlder et al., 2004).

Depending on the person and the situation, however, there are various ways to cope with the pressure of competitive sport. Athletes in competition sport needed to learn to control their arousal whether to increase it or to decrease it when the pressure to win causes them anxiety and nervousness. Individuals have to find their optimal levels of arousal without losing intensity and focus. They needed to learn how to recognize or become aware of anxiety and arousal state.

The ability to regulate arousal level is a skill. Therefore, systematically practice arousal regulation techniques and integrate them into regular physical practice sessions whenever possible would make perfect skill. Music, positive self-statements and imagery can all help increase arousal. Several different terms were used to refer to an athlete's mental preparation for competition such as visualization, mental rehearsal, mental practice, symbolic rehearsal and imagery.

Imagery has been defined as using all the senses to create an experience in the mind (Cox, 2007). By imagery intervention with viewing video of expert performer, (video modeling) athletes would easier imagery successfully (Merris et al., 2005).

It has been found that imagery can enhance athlete's performance by improved state anxiety, self-confidence and learning skill (Murphy et al., 2008, Weinberg et al., 2003). A key to measure imagery use is the Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ; Hall et al., 1998), a 30-item self-report questionnaire measuring the frequencies of athlete's imagery use with which athletes engage in five types of imagery. These imagery types include motivational specific (MS; images of goals and responses to goals), motivational general-arousal (MG-A; images of anxiety and arousal), motivational general-mastery (MG-M; images of confidence and mastering challenges), cognitive specific (CS; images of skills), cognitive general (CG; images of routines and strategies). These should help practitioners design imagery training programs.

Using multidimensional conceptualization of competitive state anxiety, most sport psychology researchers divided anxiety into somatic and cognitive components. The most common assessment instrument used to measure state anxiety in sport is the

second version of the Revised Competitive State Anxiety Inventory (CSAI-2R; Martens et al., 1990). In addition to somatic and cognitive anxiety, the CSAI-2R also measures self-confidence (Martens et al., 2003).

Nevertheless, most dancers, in all kinds of dance, do use imagery before, during and after practice period. High experience and/or high level dancers would image more often and clearer than low level dancers (Nordin et al., 2007). Elite Ballroom dancers also do use imagery but not always consistently or with success. For the reason that, dancers who were unsure of imagery's effectiveness or having difficulty to image should be carefully guided by using simple and familiar movements to increase their vividness, controllability, and self-awareness to enhance competition-related thought and emotions (Tremayne et al., 2008). Thus, ballroom dance athletes can benefit from using imagery to manage stress in competitive situation that would effect on state anxiety, self confidence and dance performance.

It is reasonable to assume that six-week imagery training for ballroom dance athletes would effect on their stress level, dance performance, imagery use, state anxiety and self-confidence in both practice and competitive situations. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to examine the effect of imagery intervention on stress level, dance performance, imagery use, state anxiety and self-confidence in competitive ballroom dancing.

Research Questions

1. Does the imagery intervention affect competitive stress level (e.g., salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase level) in competitive ballroom dancing?
2. Does the imagery decrease the competitive state anxiety and increase self-confidence in competitive ballroom dancing?
3. Does the imagery intervention enhance dance performance in competitive ballroom dancing?
4. Do the imagery-trained dancers practice imagery use in competitive dancing more often than untrained-dancers?

Objectives

- 1 To study the effect of imagery intervention on competitive stress level (e.g., salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase level) in competitive ballroom dancing.
- 2 To compare the competitive state anxiety and self-confidence of competitive ballroom dancers.
- 3 To study the effect of imagery intervention on dance performance in competitive ballroom dancing.
- 4 To compare the frequency of imagery use.

Hypothesis

1. The imagery intervention has effects on competitive stress level in competitive ballroom dancers.
2. Imagery usage decreases the competitive state anxiety and increase self-confidence in competitive ballroom dancing.
3. The imagery intervention enhances dance performance in competitive ballroom dancers.
4. The frequency of imagery use is improved after training.

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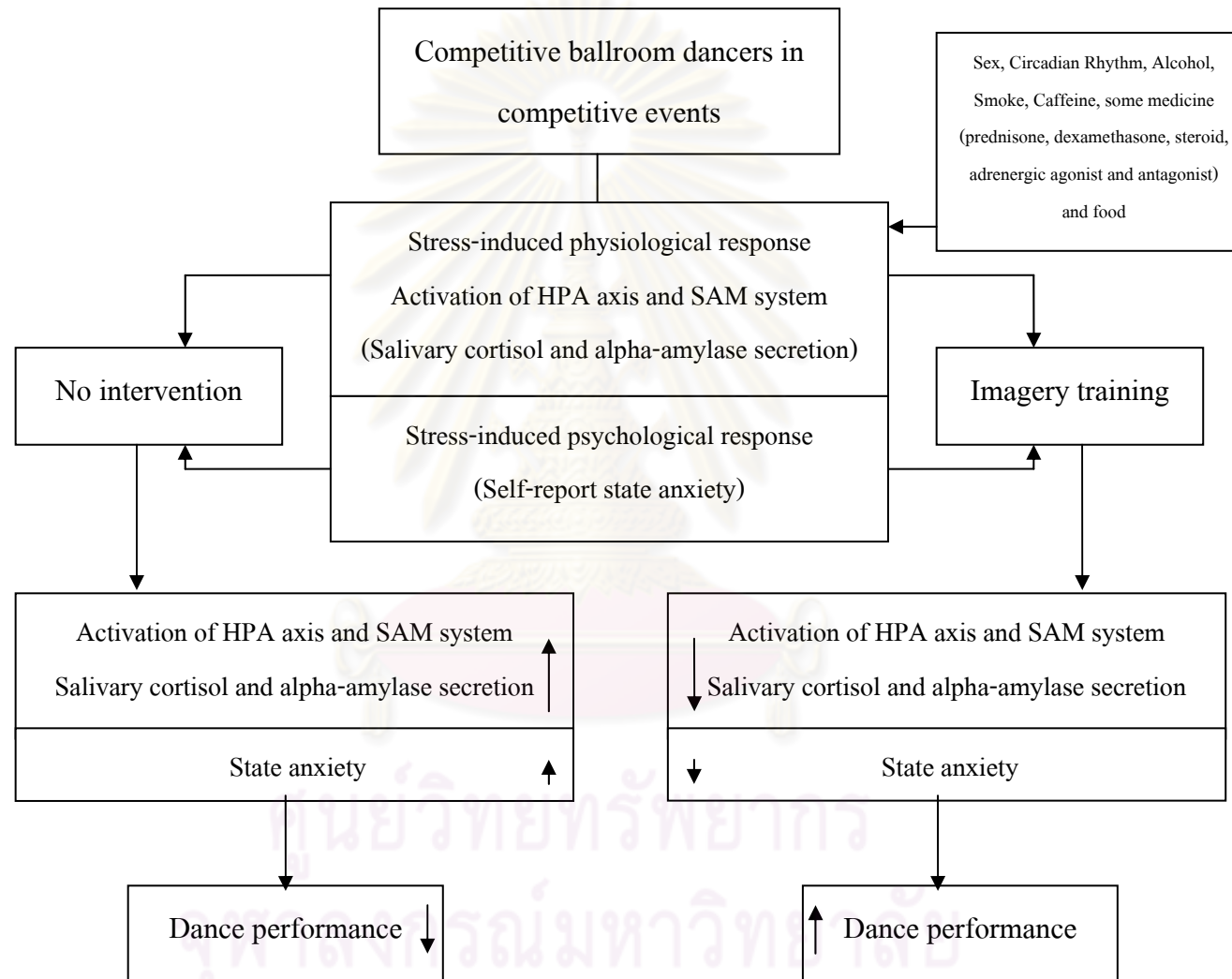


Figure 1.1 Conceptual framework

Key words

Ballroom dancer, imagery, video modeling, stress, state anxiety

Limitations

1. Sample size was depended on the number of provincial ballroom dance athletes in Bangkok and nearby provinces who qualified to participate the National Ballroom Dance Championships No. 38 (Trung Games) at least class D (3 dances) level who met the inclusion criteria.
2. The result of study may not refer to the other kind of sports.

Operational definitions

1. Ballroom dancers were provincial ballroom dance athletes in Bangkok and nearby province who qualified to participate in Class A, B C, or D of the National Ballroom Dance Championships No. 38 (Trung Games).
2. Imagery measured using all the senses to re-create or create an experience in the mind (Cox, 2005).
3. Video modeling, the techniques used in sport psychology to enhance imagery rehearsal and athletic performance, was defined as replaying a videotape of an expert performer, which allowed athletes to view a skill being performed correctly and creates a mental representation of the correct skill in their minds, so that they could physically model or image it (Merris et al., 2005).
4. Salivary cortisol was used as an indicator of stress influenced by the hypothalamus pituitary adrenal (HPA) axis (Hellhammer et al., 2009), whereas salivary alpha-amylase was used as an indicator of stress influenced by sympathoadrenal medulla (SAM) system (Rohlder et al., 2009).
5. State anxiety is defined as an emotion state characterized by subjective (Weinberg et al., 2007).

Expected benefits and applications

1. To acknowledge the effect of imagery intervention on stress level in competitive ballroom dancing.
2. To know the effects of imagery intervention on dancing performance in competitive ballroom dancing.
3. Have an instrument to guide imagery use in dance sport training.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW LITERATURES

Ballroom dancing has become increasingly popular and it is both a competitive and/or social activity that everyone can enjoy by it. In competitive dance performance, competitive ballroom dancers have to deal with the psychological stress that affects to physiological stress response. These stresses involved stress hormone secretion, competitive arousal, anxiety, and self-confidence.

Using the imagery training which is mental training that provides athletes to use all sense to create the practice and competitive situation in their mind in order to decrease the stress. We hypothesized that six-week imagery training would enhance dance performance by reduce competitive stress, state anxiety and self-confidence as well as stress hormone secretion.

Ballroom dancing competition

Dance-competition classification

Ballroom dance competition are divided into division for amateur, professional, and from junior to senior age groups (Tremayne et al., 2008). It can also be held in either two distinct divisions: Latin American and standard. Latin competitions include five rhythmical dances, i.e., samba, cha cha cha, Cuban rumba, Paso Doble, and jive whereas standard competitions include other rhythmical dances, i.e., waltz, tango, Viennese waltz, slow foxtrot, and quickstep (Tremayne et al., 2008).

However, in specific events like Thailand National ballroom dance championships No.38, different competitive classification was used as class A (five dances), class B (four dances), class C (three dances), class D (two or three dances), and class E (one dance).

Competitive dance performance assessment

During the competition, dance couples are referred to only by number. Each events may be divided into several preliminary rounds called heat (each heat has

roughly 20 couples, and decrease to around 12 couples for semi-final and 6 couples for final). Each heat lasts for approximately 90 seconds. During the competition beginning with the preliminary rounds or heats, the judges mark the couples they wish to return to the next round on their clipboard. Qualified dancers will be called back to the dance floor by the number of couples to dance again in the consecutive round. In the final round, each judge will rank the competitive dancers in order of merit (first, second, third, etc.) (USABDA, 2010). The criteria that a judge might choose to examine individuals in the brief time are body control, posture, shape, footwork, timing, rhythm, and the level of difficulty of the routine (Pittman et al., 2005). The experienced judge can collectively assess overall executing impressions including harmonic, energetic and confidence (Tremayne et al., 2008).

Therefore, dance couples will be under stressful competitive environment. They might be selected for final competition from successive round that last less than 2 minutes each.

Physiological response to stress in competitive ballroom dancers

In a study of stress induced cortisol response in 44 amateur ballroom dancers. Rohlder et al, 2007 measured salivary cortisol on competition day compared to salivary cortisol on the control day. It has been found that, on the competition day, 6 hours prior to competition; the mean cortisol level already exceeded the concentration measured at the same time on control day. Upon finishing the competition, cortisol concentrations decreased and returned to baseline 6 hours later. During competitive period, they found three maximum cortisol value after round 1, after round 2, and at the end of competition. A peak salivary cortisol could be observed after the second round of competition. This finding demonstrated that cortisol level was significant higher on the competition day (highest during competitive period), compared to cortisol on control day.

Psychological, during the competition, dancer's peak perceived stress rating was positive correlated with their peak cortisol level. In addition, the more factors a

dancer endorsed as stressful during the competition, the higher his or her peak cortisol. Dancers who endorsed the judges as stressful had higher peak cortisol levels than dancers who did not find the judge to be stressful. The more satisfied dancers were with their performance the lower their peak cortisol level.

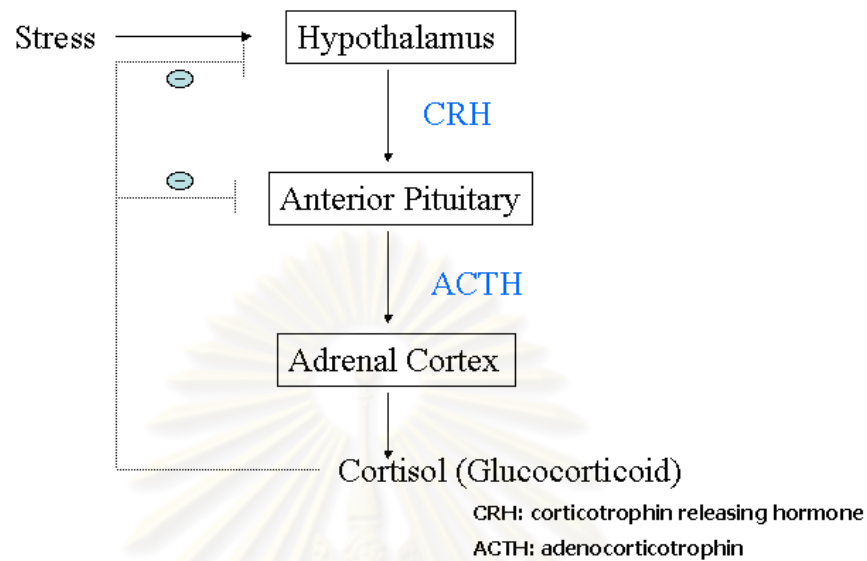
The finding of the study supported that the competitive situation of ballroom dancing serves as powerful real-life stimulus affecting the HPA axis and resulting in a significant stress induced cortisol response.

Furthermore, they found no significant between each participant's salivary cortisol maximum during training (the athletes were placed in the same physical state as during real contest) compared to the control day value. This demonstrated that the physical strain of ballroom dancing does not account for the activation of the HPA axis and the increased salivary cortisol levels seen during dancing competitions.

The hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis

The hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis (figure 2.1) is responsible for the secretion of stress hormone cortisol. The secretion of cortisol is initiated at the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus, where corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) is produced. After being carried to the anterior pituitary, CRF cleaves the protein proopiomelanocortin into adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and beta-endorphin. These two hormones are released into the systemic circulation afterward. Each pulse of ACTH that reaches the adrenal cortex results in an increase synthesis of cortisol, which finally is released into the bloodstream. Because it is bound rapidly to carriers such as corticosteroid-binding globulin, albumin, and erythrocytes, only a small fraction of 2% to 15% of released cortisol remains unbound (Kirschbau et al., 2000). Only this free hormone fraction is biologically active (Mendel., 1989; Robbins et al., 1957).

HPA Axis - Cortisol



<http://www.ahs.uwaterloo.ca/~hlth210/Slide6.gif>

Figure 2.1 The Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis

Although blood contains both bound and unbound cortisol, only the free hormone fraction is able to get into saliva through passive diffusion. Correlations between salivary cortisol and unbound blood cortisol levels are high ($r \sim 0.90$); hence, salivary cortisol provides an index of the biologically active fraction of this steroid hormone (Kirschbaum et al., 2000). Thus, the measurement of cortisol in saliva is the method of choice in psychoendocrinology studies.

However, the stress response of the HPA axis is rather complex and modulated by numerous factors. For instance, woman in the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle show smaller ACTH and salivary cortisol response to the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) than men, while woman (irrespective of cycle phase) show higher salivary cortisol level 45-60 min after awaking. Aspects of chronic work stress were associated with a dampening of the HPA axis response to the TSST, while perceived chronic stress was related to an elevation of salivary cortisol after awakening (Hellhammer, 2009).

In the study by Bellingrath et al., (2008) enhanced cortisol suppression to a low dose of dexamethasone in a much large study sample was also observed. Dexamethasone mainly affects glucocorticoid receptors in the pituitary. However, both parvocellular CRF and AVP are also under inhibitory control of glucocorticoid and the glucocorticoid receptor may thus primarily modulate the dynamic response to acute and chronic psychological stress. The interplay between CRF/AVP neurons, ACTH and other peptides, as well as noradrenergic and sympathetic activation contributes to the missing covariance between psychological measures of stress and salivary cortisol levels (Hellhammer, 2009).

Physically demanding, life-threatening stressors result in an augmented adrenal response, whereas psychological, anxiety-producing stressor, result in a diminished response (Hellhammer, 2009).

The sympatho-adreno-medulla (SAM) system

In addition to the stress induced cortisol via HPA axis, salivary alpha-amylase has been proposed as a sensitive biomarker for stress-related changes in the body that reflect the activity of the sympatho-adreno-medulla (SAM) system, and a growing body of research is accumulating to support the validity and reliability of this parameter. In the SAM system (see figure 2.2), blood noradrenaline was considered to be derived from spillover of synaptic noradrenaline from the sympathetic nervous system, and its levels appear to be a useful index of overall sympathetic activity in the periphery. Blood adrenaline comes mainly from the adrenal medulla. Noradrenaline and adrenaline are readily elevated by psychological stressor. If salivary noradrenaline and adrenaline come from the bloodstream, salivary catecholamines may be a useful index of SAM system activity. However, it was reported that salivary catecholamines concentrations are several fold lower than those of venous blood, and do not reflect the acute changes in the blood catecholamines. These studies suggested that catecholamine in the saliva is a poor index of the changes in sympathetic activity. Alpha-amylase is one of the major salivary enzymes in humans, and is secreted from the salivary glands in

response to sympathetic stimuli. Chatterton et al., (1996) reported that there was a good association between the concentration of salivary amylase and blood levels of catecholamines. Currently, it is considered that measurement of this salivary enzyme is a useful tool for evaluating the SAM system (Takai et al., 2004).

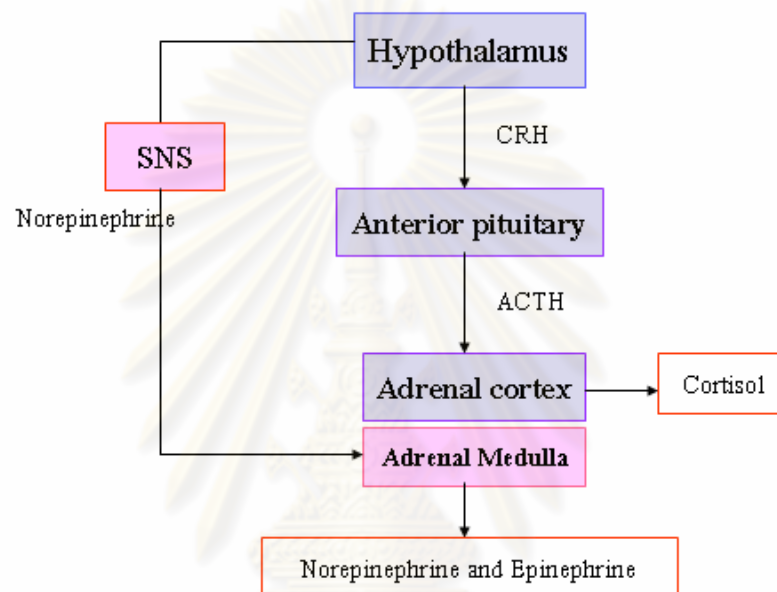


Figure 2.2 The hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and the sympatho-adreno-medulla (SAM) system

Nevertheless, the stress response of the SAM system is rather complex and modulated by numerous factors. These are (1)Sex: Current data do not support sex differences in basal amylase activity. At present, no sex differences in acute amylase responses have been described. Pregnancy appears to attenuate stress responses. (2)Age: Basal amylase activity is very low to undetectable in the newborn and after then continually increases to reach adult levels within the first 3 years. Basal amylase activity does not change over the life span and remains stable in older age. Acute stress responses are absent in the newborn; develop through childhood to reach adult magnitude in adolescence. No data are available on acute stress responses in older age. (3)Smoking: Tobacco smoke acutely inhibits amylase activity. Habitual smokers

showed lower basal amylase in some but not all studies. No data is available on acute stress responses in habitual smokers. (4)Alcohol: Data are inconclusive so far, but some studies found lower amylase in chronic drinkers. (5)Medical drugs: Adrenergic agonists and antagonists have a strong impact on salivary α -amylase. Data on other drugs are scarce. (6)Caffeine: Acute administration can stimulate amylase activity. No data is available on differences between individuals with high vs. low habitual caffeine consumption. (7)Food: Amylase responds acutely to gustatory and mechanical stimuli. There is evidence in support of the hypothesis that basal amylase is higher in populations with higher carbohydrate consumption. (8)Exercise: Physical exercise acutely elevates salivary α -amylase. No data is available on basal or response differences between well-trained vs. sedentary individuals. (9)Somatic and psychiatric diseases: Somatic diseases have been shown linked to lower and higher amylase concentrations (Rohleder et al., 2009).

Stress, state anxiety and arousal

Besides physiological factors that induce the stress as mentioned, psychological factors also indicated stress. The psychological explanation of stress was defined as a substantial imbalance between demand (physical and/or psychological) and response capability under conditions where failure to meet that demand has important consequence. The best way to understand stress is to conceptualize it as a process, as opposed to an outcome. The stress process (see figure 2.3) is really the information processing model in action. The first step of stress process, athletes confronted with the competitive situation (the stimulus). Then, the individual conducts an instantaneous appraisal or evaluation of the situation. Appraisal of the situation occurs on two levels. In primary appraisal, the athlete determines if he has a personal stake in the outcome. If the athlete determines that the outcome is very important to her, then secondary appraisal becomes important. In secondary appraisal, the athlete evaluates her personal coping resources to deal with the competitive situation (Cox, 2007; Weinberg et al., 2007).

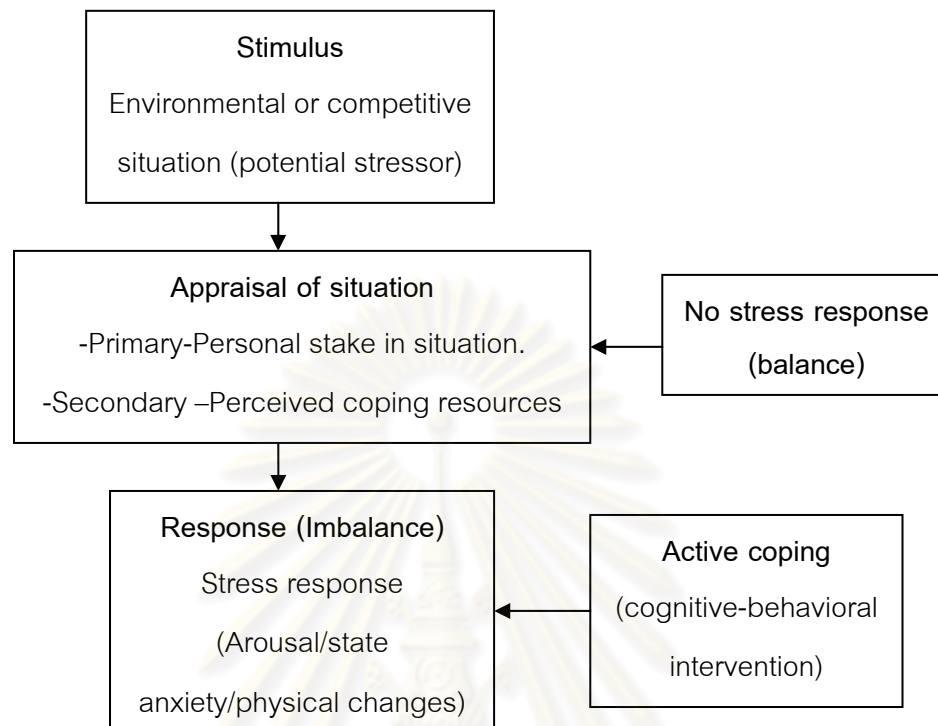


Figure 2.3 The stress process rather than competitive situation determines the extent of stress response (Weinberg et al., 2007).

According to the stress process, arousal and state anxiety are associated with psychological stress response that might affect sport performance.

Arousal (figure 2.4) is a blend of physiological and psychological activity in a person, and it refers to the intensity dimensions of motivation at a particular moment. The intensity of arousal falls along a continuum ranging from not at all aroused (i.e., comatose) to completely aroused (i.e., frenzied). Highly aroused individuals are mentally and physically activated; they experience increased heart rates, respiration, and sweating (Cox, 2007; Weinberg et al., 2007).

State anxiety (figure 2.4) refers to the ever-changing mood component. It is defined more formally as an emotion state characterized by subjective, consciously perceived feelings of apprehension and tension, accompanied by or associated with

activation or arousal of the autonomic nervous system. Cognitive state anxiety concerns the degree to which one worries or has negative thoughts, whereas somatic state anxiety concerns the moment-to-moment changes in perceived physiological activation. Somatic state anxiety is not necessarily a change in one's physical activation but rather one's perception of such a change (Cox, 2007; Weinberg et al., 2007).

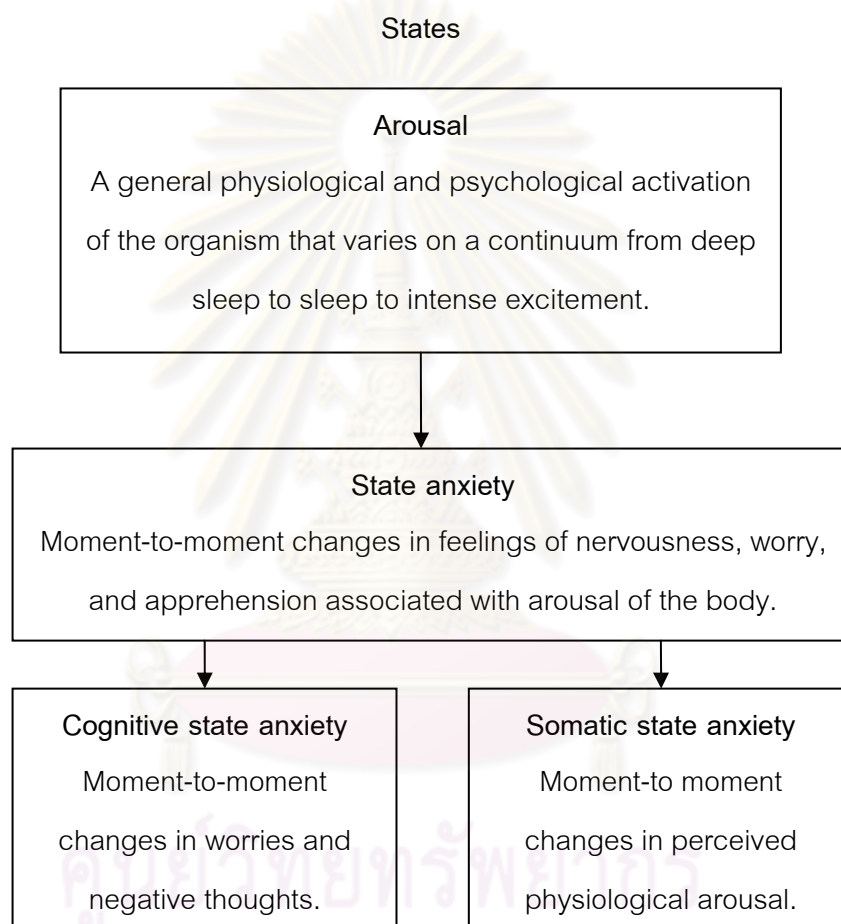


Figure 2.4 The interrelationships among arousal and state anxiety (Weinberg et al., 2007)

Connecting state anxiety and performance

Multidimensional anxiety theory (figure 2.5) (Martens et al., 1990) is based upon the notion that anxiety is multidimensional in nature, composed of a cognitive anxiety component and a somatic anxiety component. Relative to anxiety, multidimensional theory specifically hypothesized these things:

1. A negative linear relationship exists between cognitive state anxiety and athletic performance.
2. An inverted-U relationship exists between somatic state anxiety and performance.

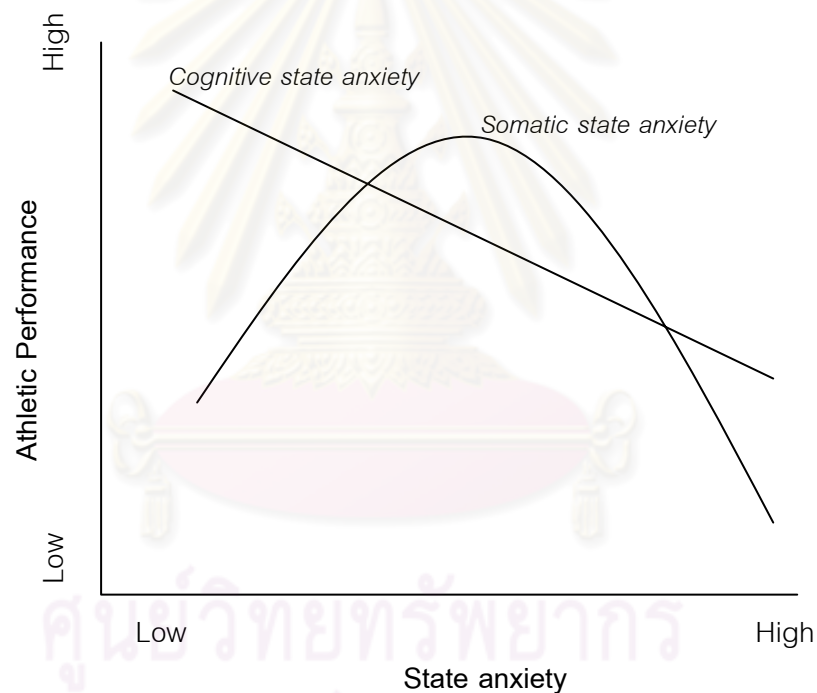


Figure 2.5 Multidimensional theory of relationship between athletic performance and state anxiety.

Self-report of state anxiety measurement

To measure state anxiety, psychologists use both global and multidimensional self-report measure. In the global measure, people rate how nervous they feel, using

self-report scales from low to high. Summing the scores of individual items produces a total score. The multidimensional self-report measures are used in about the same way, but people rate how worried (cognitive state anxiety) and how physically activated they feel, again using self-report scales rating from low to high. Subscale scores for cognitive and somatic anxiety are obtained by summation of scores for items representing each type of state anxiety.

The revised competitive state anxiety-2 (CSAI-2R: Martens et al., 1990) is a 17-item scale that measures cognitive state anxiety (5 items), somatic state anxiety (7 items) and self-confidence (5 items) in a competitive setting. Respondents rated their feelings before competition on a scale anchored by 1 = not at all and 4 = very much so. The Thai version of CSAI-2R was translated and evaluated by Thammawaong S. (2005) at Cronbach's alpha coefficients of 0.75.

However, there are various ways to cope with the pressure of competitive sport. Athletes in competition sport needed to learn to control their arousal whether to increase it or to decrease it when the pressure to win causes them anxiety and nervousness. Individuals have to find their optimal levels of arousal without losing intensity and focus. They needed to learn how to recognize or become aware of anxiety and arousal state.

The ability to regulate arousal level is a skill. Therefore, systematically practice arousal regulation techniques and integrate them into regular physical practice sessions whenever possible would make perfect skill, music, positive self-statements and imagery can all help increase arousal. Several different terms were used to refer to an athlete's mental preparation for competition such as visualization, mental rehearsal, mental practice, symbolic rehearsal and imagery.

Imagery

Imagery has been defined as “using all the senses to re-create or create an experience in the mind.” An expansion of this brief definition clarifies that (a) an image can be created in the mind in the absence of any external stimuli, (b) an image may involve one or all of the senses and (c) an image is created from information stored in the sensory register, working memory, or long-term memory (Cox R.H. 2007)

Type of imagery

Paivio (1985) distinguished between two functions of imagery. His model points to imagery as having both cognitive and motivational functions which are each at work on specific and general levels to affect behavior. (figure 2.6) The relationship of these variables is represented in a 2x2 orthogonal model where the functional distinctions between the types of imagery are reflected in the content of the images. First, Motivation Specific (MS) imagery refers to imagery that is goal-oriented, for example, imagining oneself winning an event or receiving medals on a podium. Next, Motivation General (MG) imagery is related to controlling general physiological and emotional arousal. The focus of this type of imagery is on mastery of challenging situations through mental toughness or on representing feelings of anxiety and excitement. Third, Cognitive Specific (CS) imagery is directed at improving specific skills, such as penalty kicks in soccer or a balance beam dismount in gymnastics. Last, Cognitive General (CG) imagery is imagery related to strategies for a specific competitive event. Here, one might image such strategies as using full court pressure in basketball. The framework is considered orthogonal because an athlete may use one type of imagery in the absence of all the others, or they may image with two or more types at the same time (Hall et al., 1998; Murphy et al., 2002; Paivio, 1985).

	Motivational	Cognitive
Specific	<p>Goal-oriented response (e.g., imaging oneself winning an event and perceiving a medal)</p>	<p>Skill (e.g., imaging performing on the balance beam successfully)</p>
General	<p>Arousal (e.g., including relaxation by imaging a quiet place)</p>	<p>Strategy (e.g., imaging carrying out a strategy to win a competition)</p>

Figure 2.6 Cognitive and motivational function of imagery. (Pavio, 1985)

As scientific evidence accumulate supporting the effectiveness of imagery in sport and exercise settings, many more athletes and exercisers have begun using imagery not only to help their performances (by improve competitive state anxiety, self-confidence, and learning skill), but also to make their experiences in sport and exercise setting more enjoyable (stress free).

Imagery and stress induced cortisol response

In the study of four weeks imagery intervention and the stress induced salivary cortisol level reduction in 12 overweight Latino adolescents (age 15-17), Weigenberg et al. (2009) found that the significantly decreased of salivary cortisol level after training were only observed in imagery trained-subjects. Between groups of training, after four week of training, the salivary cortisol of trained-subjects were significant lower. However, the study-subjects were not athletes. But, this could be one of the study confirmed the accept-ability and effectiveness of acute lowering salivary cortisol level of stress reduction imagery training.

Imagery and sport performance

In addition, there numerous studies have examined the relationship between imagery and sport performance and have found that overall imagery has positive effects on many levels. Weinberg et al. (2003) point out that there have been many quantitative and qualitative studies that have shown that the systematic use of imagery (under certain conditions) was associated with enhanced performance not only in motor performance and skill acquisition, but improvements were also found in confidence, concentration, and decreased anxiety. Martin et al. (1999) add that sport psychologists encourage and train athletes to use imagery for a number of purposes, such as enhancing motivation and self confidence, coping with injury or pain, regulating arousal, and managing stress and anxiety.

In looking at the separate elements of imagery broken down on the SIQ (CS, CG, MS, MG-A, and MG-M) some patterns of performance enhancement, cognitive modification, and arousal regulation are evident. It has been shown in a variety of studies using a variety of tasks that imagery of motor skills facilitates the learning, acquisition, and performance of those skills (e.g., running: Burhans et al., 1988; dart throwing: Straub, 1989; and basketball free-throws: Wrisberg et al., 1989). Overall, CS imagery has been found to be especially effective for this purpose, more so than just MG-A or MG-M imagery. Imagery affects athletes' thoughts and beliefs, and such images can only enhance self-efficacy when they are associated with success and competence. In this case MG-M imagery is most effective (Martin et al., 1999). Similarly, MG-M imagery has been shown to enhance self confidence in athletes through evidence from intervention and correlational studies, as well as from professional practice (Munroe et al., 2000). CG imagery has been shown through case study analysis to have positive effects on performance for the purpose of game plans/strategy (e.g., football plays, wrestling strategies) or entire routines/races (e.g., pommel-horse routine, entire track races). According to Martin et al. (1999) MS imagery may have a stronger effect on cognitions related to effort and motivation than CS imagery. Also, CS

imagery has been found to have no effect on arousal, and study results suggest that athletes should use imagery associated with stress, anxiety, and excitement (i.e., MG-A imagery) to increase their levels of arousal (Munroe et al., 2000).

Video modeling

The ability to learn or modify skills is an important part of performance enhancement. One of the techniques used in sport psychology to enhance imagery rehearsal and athletic performance is video modeling, which involves the observation of the model or expert performer executing a specific skill successfully (Merris et al., 2005).

Video modeling involves replaying a videotape of an expert performer, which allows athletes to view a skill being performed correctly and creates a mental representation of the correct skill in their minds, so that they can physically model or image it. Research has shown that observational learning is enhanced when the model being viewed is similar to the observer in age, gender, and competence in the activity, because similar models may enhance self-efficacy and performance. The underlying principle is that the cognitive representation of the model is more effectively imaged if the model is similar to the observer. For effective observational learning to occur, athletes must translate the cognitive representation of the images being viewed to their own motor performance. If the model is similar to the athlete, then the translation from the mental image to motor performance is likely to be more effective (Merris et al., 2005).

Hall and Erffmeyer (1983) used video modeling in a study on relaxation and imagery in female college basketball player. The 10 participants were split into two groups: one received video modeling and relaxation and imagery training, while the other received only imagery and relaxation training. The video group watched a player perform 10 consecutive foul shots and then imaged themselves performing the perfect 10. They found that the video-modeling group improved significantly more than the

group that received no video modeling. Gray (1990) supported this finding in a sample of 24 beginner racquetball players. He found significantly greater improvement in participants who received relaxation, imagery, and video modeling than those with relaxation, imagery, and no video modeling. This could be concluded that the best result seems to be to combine video modeling and physical practice with imagery (Merris et al., 2005).

Self-report of imagery use measurement

Paivio's model (figure 2.6) was conceptual model of imagery which developed the Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ; Hall et al., 1998) for the purpose of measuring how an athletes uses imagery. In process of developing the SIQ inventory, they discovered that Paivio's model best fits the data if the motivational general dimension is divided into arousal and mastery components. (see figure 2.7)



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		Purpose	
		Motivational	Cognitive
Application	Specific	Motivational Specific (MS) (e.g., imaging oneself winning an event and perceiving a medal)	Cognitive specific (CS) (e.g., imaging performing on the balance beam successfully)
	General	Motivational General-Mastery (MG-M)	Cognitive General (CG) (e.g., imaging carrying out a strategy to win a competition)
Motivational General-Arousal (MG-A)			

Figure 2.7 Combination of imagery purpose and application yields five different imagery types. (Hall et al, 1998)

The sport imagery questionnaire assesses the frequency with which participants engaged in five types of imagery: MS (motivational specific), MG-A (motivational-general arousal), and MG-M (motivational-general mastery), CS (cognitive specific), CG (Cognitive general). Each type of imagery contained 6 items questionnaire. The SIQ has 30 items and is also scored on a 7-point Likert scale, which ordinarily ranges from 1 (rarely) to 7 (often). The SIQ has adequate psychometric properties, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from .70 to .88 (Hall et al., 1998).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

This is an experimental study to demonstrate the effect of six-week imagery intervention on stress level, dance performance, state anxiety and self-confidence in competitive ballroom dancers.

Study Population

Study population was Thai ballroom dance athletes.

Sample population

Representative ballroom dance athletes (class A, B, C or D) from Bangkok and nearby provinces who were qualified to participate in the National Ballroom Dance Championships No. 38 (Trung Games).

Inclusion Criteria

1. Subjects were experienced athletes in sports dancing.
2. They practiced dancing at least 3 days/week.
3. Subjects have no history in psychological problem.
4. Given written informed consent prior to any study procedures.
5. Be able to participate in the imagery training.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Medical conditions that were obstacles to training and competition.
2. Injured during training which no longer be able to participate in the study.
3. Having psychological problem.
4. Attend training problem for less than 60% training period in the intervention group.

Subjects

In this study, fifty ballroom dance athletes (25 males and 25 females) age between 11-26 years old were recruited by purposive sampling. They were provincial ballroom dance athletes representatives from Bangkok, Nakornprathom, Saraburi, Kanjanaburi, Nontaburi and Chonburi provinces. All subjects were apparently healthy at the time of the study. Ethical permission was approved by the committee on Human Right Related to Human Experimentation, Chulalongkorn University (IRB no. 175/52). Written informed consents were given by the subjects at the beginning of the study.

Instruments

1. DVD of the high level ballroom dance athlete competition (see figure 3.1): 2009 Asian Open Professional Dance Championships (Standard and Latin American)

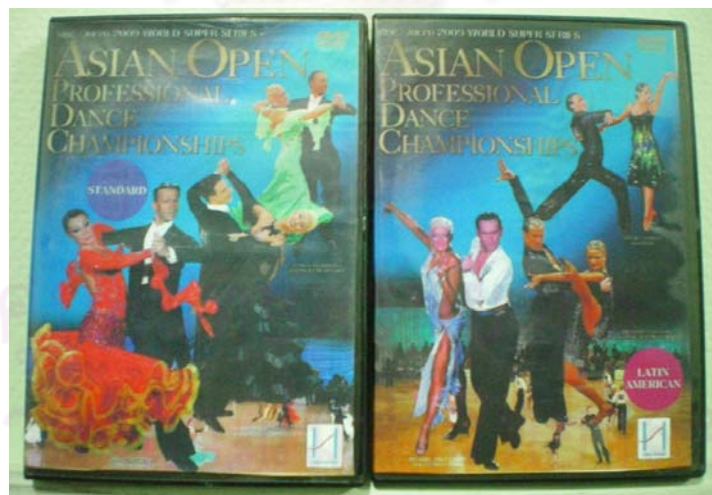


Figure 3.1 DVD of 2009 Asian Open Professional Dance Championships

2. Saliva container
3. Cobas e 411 analyzer and Cobas Integra 400 analyzer (Roche Diagnostics) were used for measurement of salivary cortisol and salivary alpha-amylase.

4. Salivary cortisol reagent: the Elecsys Cortisol Assay and alpha amylase reagent: Alpha amylase EPS ver.2 (Roche Diagnostics for USA)

5. Revised Competitive Sport Anxiety Inventory – 2 (CSAI - 2R) questionnaire

The revised competitive state anxiety-2 (CSAI-2R: Cox et al., 2003) questionnaire is a 17-item scale that measured cognitive state anxiety (5 items), somatic state anxiety (7 items) and self-confidence (5 items) in a competitive setting. Respondents rated their feelings before competition on a scale anchored by 1 = not at all and 4 = very much so. The Thai version of CSAI-2R was translated and evaluated by Thammawaong S., 2005 at Cronbach's alpha coefficients 0.75.

6. Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ)

The Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ; Hall et al., 1998) assessed the frequency with which participants engaged in five types of imagery: CS (cognitive specific), CG (Cognitive general), MS (motivational specific), MG-A (motivational-general arousal), and MG-M (motivational-general mastery). The SIQ has 30 items and was scored on a 7-point Likert scale, which ordinarily ranged from 1 (rarely) to 7 (often). The SIQ had adequate psychometric properties, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from 0.70 to 0.88 (Hall et al., 1998).

Research Methodology

Phase I: Translated of sport imagery questionnaire

The purpose of phase I research was to translate and modify sport imagery questionnaire (Hall et al., 1998) into Thai version according to the following procedure.

1. Original sport imagery questionnaire (Hall et al., 1998) was translated into SIQ Thai version by Dr. Pichit Muangnapol.

2. The translated SIQ was subjected to further analysis on face validity by four experts. These four experts were:

1. Assist. Prof. Dr. Naruepon Vongjaturapat, College of Sports Science, Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand.

2. Assist. Prof. Dr Suebsai Boonveerabut, College of Sports Science, Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand.

3. Dr. Kunut Pithapornchaikul, Faculty of Education, Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

4. Dr. Wimonmas Prachakul, Faculty of Sports science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Face validity is the test of contextual accuracy between the content of original items and the content of translated items, based on the judgement of four experts. The experts scored the index consistency based on following:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| + 1 | the content of the translated questionnaire item was equivalent to the original questionnaire item. |
| 0 | ambiguous content of the translated questionnaire item compare to the original item. |
| - 1 | the content of the translated questionnaire item was not equivalent to the original questionnaire item. |

The results from all aspects were further analyzed to obtain the item objective congruence (IOC)

$$IOC = \frac{\sum R}{N}$$

IOC (Item objective Congruence):

The consistency indexes between of the translated questionnaire and the content of the original questionnaire.

R: Item score from each expert.

N: The number of experts.

The calculated item objective congruence (IOC) should be greater than 0.6 in order to demonstrate the conformity according to the original SIQ. Any questionnaire item with IOC value lower than 0.6 must be reconsidered for improvement.

3. Fifty athletes (in addition to the imagery study) were asked to complete the translated SIQ. The test of internal consistency reliability of the translated questionnaire were performed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient method.

4. After validation and reliability assessments of the translated version, the questionnaire was used in the imagery study.

Phase II: Imagery study

Phase II study aimed to explore the effect of six-week imagery intervention on stress level, dance performance, state anxiety and self-confidence in competitive ballroom dancers.

Six-week imagery training

Subjects were asked to complete the Thai version of sport imagery questionnaire (SIQ) on the first and last day of imagery training session. Subjects who were randomly recruited into intervention group participated in imagery program and self-video modeling 3 times/ week for 6 week while subjects in control group did only self-video modeling for 6 weeks.

The imagery training's goal was to enable the subjects to engage his/her own images that were symbolic of his/her dance performance, competitive state anxiety controllable, self-confidence, and stress management that involved physiological changes. During the training session, subjects in the intervention group practiced imagery under supervision of sport psychologist in the quiet and comfortable environment. The detail activities of the training program were shown below.

Week 1: Meditation technique

Subjects practiced breathing using meditation technique and muscle relaxing imagination under supervision of imagery trainer.

Week 2: Basic imagery training

Subjects practiced breathing using meditation technique and muscle relaxing imagination by themselves. Then, imagery trainer guided them imagined their dance shoes, and described the detail of the dance shoes. After that, they would be guided to use their sense creating practice situations, explored the image including: visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, and kinesthetic senses.

Week 3: Imagery training

Subjects practiced breathing using meditation technique and muscle relaxing imagination by themselves. They imagined their practice situation (same sequences as in week 2) from this time on, they created themselves walk through the dance floor and perfectly perform dancing. In this part of imagery training, trainer would lead them to feel muscle contraction while dancing. This week, subjects would be able to imagine easier.

Week 4: Imagery training with video modeling

Subjects concentrated viewing videos of expert performer: 2009 Asian Open Professional Dance Championships. While video viewing, trainer guided them to concentrate on athlete's skill of dancing. Then, subjects imagined themselves perfectly perform dancing (similar to those high-level dancers). In this session, trainer provided the positive thinking and competitive self-confidence.

Week 5 -6: Imagery training with video modeling

Subjects concentrated on viewing videos of expert performer: 2009 Asian Open Professional Dance Championships. Trainer guided them to create competitive situation, explore the image include: visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, and kinesthetic senses. Then, subjects imagined themselves confidently walk through the competing floor, and perfectly perform dancing competition. Trainer would lead them feeling the encouragement of the audience and feeling of muscle contraction while dancing. Finally, subjects created the image of theirs received the award presentation.

Data collection and assessment

Saliva collection

1. Subjects were abstained from food, alcohol, caffeine products, juice, some medicine (prednisone, dexamethasone, steroids, adrenergic agonist and antagonist) for at least 3 hours prior to the collection of saliva on dance assessment day and for at least 1 hour on competition day. Subjects were also asked not to have a vigorous activity bout within 24 hours prior to sample collection.
2. On the dance assessment day, Two milliliters of Un-stimulated saliva were collected into the container at 10-11 am. When possible, salivary samples were stored immediately at -20°C . However, in field studies, with no access to a freezer, salivary samples were covered with ice pack ($\sim -4^{\circ}\text{C}$) for 4-6 hours before frozen storage.
3. During competitive period, four un-stimulated saliva were collected into saliva container following: (1) at 10 am (2) 30 minutes before the 1st round (3) immediately after the 1st round (4) immediately after the final round. The salivary samples were stored at freezer of refrigerator (-4°C) immediately after collection for up to 48 hours before -20°C storage.

Saliva assessment

Salivary cortisol was assessed by the laboratory of King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. Cortisol was assessed by enzyme-linked immuno assays (ELISA) using Cobas e 411 analyzer (Roche Diagnostics, USA).

Salivary alpha-amylase was assessed at the bioequivalence study center of King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. Cortisol was assessed by a quantitative enzyme kinetic method using Cobras Integra 400 analyzer (Roche Diagnostic, USA).

Dance performing assessment

Dance Performance was assessed by five certified judges from Thailand Dance Sports Association. Five dance skills, i.e. Technicality, Music and Timing, Partnering skill, Performance Flair and Overall Executing were assessed. The rating scale in each skill ranked from 0 (cannot perform at all) to 10 (perfectly perform).

The five certified judges were:

1. Mr. Lek Klaiwutthiwong, IDSF license adjudicator
2. Mr. Ananthapat Siripatnapakul, IDSF license adjudicator
3. Mr. Pattana mongkolklee, TDSA license A adjudicator
4. Mr. Sun Poe-on, TDSA license A adjudicator
5. Miss Kanjana Jaroon, TDSA license C adjudicator

Self-report of imagery use and state anxiety measurements

Self-report of imagery use measurement

Subjects were asked to complete Thai version SIQ questionnaire on the beginning of first and last day of the training session. The SIQ provided 5 type of imagery. These imagery types include 6 items cognitive specific (CS; images of skills), 6 items cognitive general (CG; images of routines and strategies), 6 items motivational specific (MS; images of goals and responses to goals), 6 items

motivational general-arousal (MG-A; images of anxiety and arousal), and 6 items motivational general-mastery (MG-M; images of confidence and mastering challenges). The assessment of imagery use would be evaluated according to each imagery types.

Self-report of state anxiety measurement

Subjects were asked to complete Thai version CSAI-2R questionnaire at: (1) pre-training day (2) post-training day and (3) competition day. The CSAI-2R questionnaire measured cognitive anxiety, somatic anxiety and self-confidence. Each subscale of CSAI-2R questionnaire would be separately assessed to demonstrate each domain.

Outcome measurements

Primary outcomes: physiological and psychological stress.

Primary outcome comprised of the levels of salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase. The salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase secretion were used as indicators of subjects stress level. The improvement of the stress level of trained-subjects after training and during competitive period, were demonstrated by the decrease of salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase secretion compared to stress level of untrained-subjects.

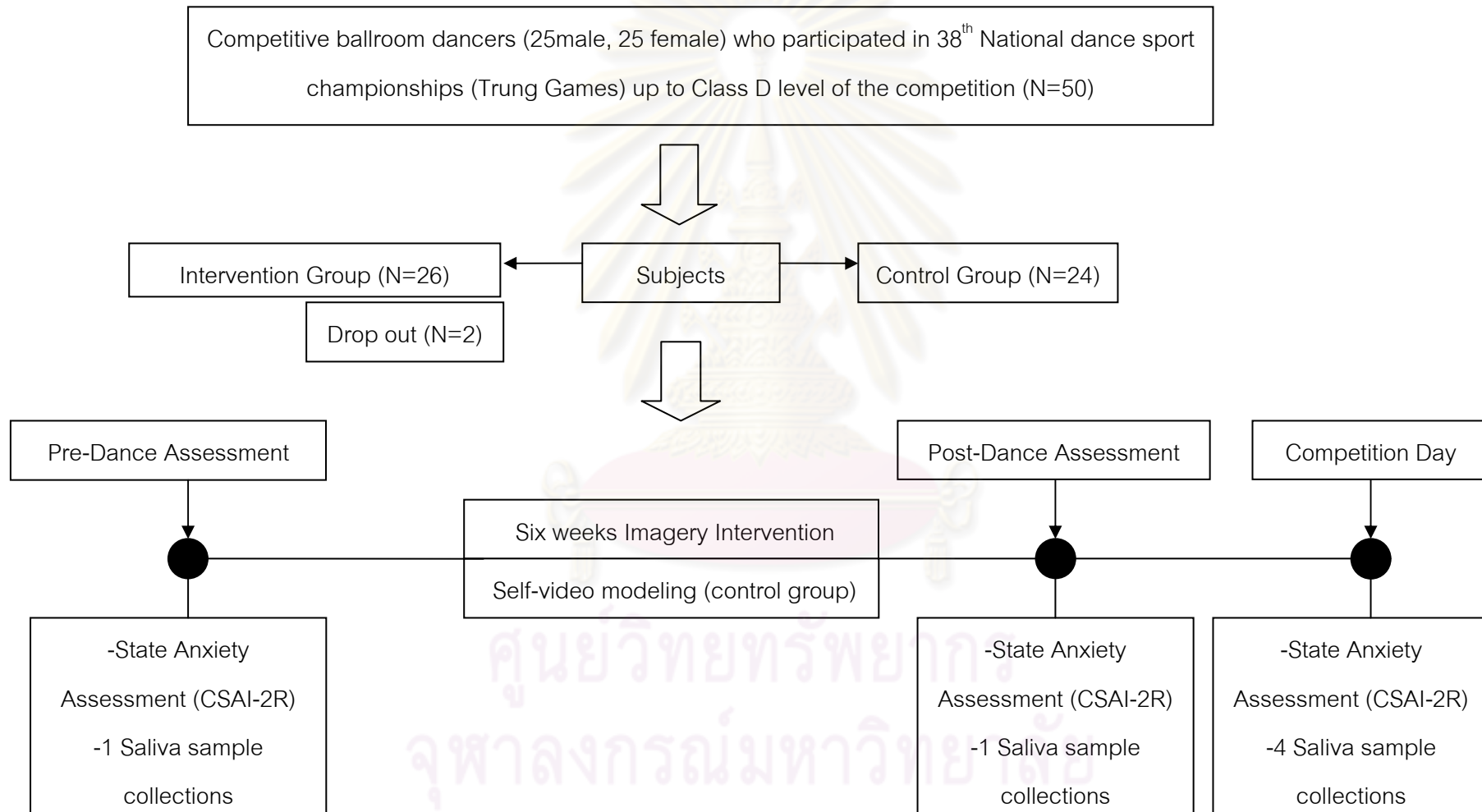
The improvement of state anxiety and self-confidence, were evidenced the by decrease of their state anxiety subscale of CSAI-2R questionnaire and increase of their self-confidence subscale of CSAI-2R questionnaire.

Secondary outcomes: external and internal assessments

Dance performance enhancement was shown by the increase of their dance performance scores given by judges.

The higher frequency of imagery use, was defined by increase self assessment score of each type of SIQ questionnaire.

Procedure



Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were used for calculation of baseline data. Means with standard deviation were used for quantitative data. Differences of data within group were determined by paired t-test. In case the data is not displayed in normal distribution, nonparametric analysis by Wilcoxon sign-rank test. Differences of data between groups (intervention vs. control) were determined by ANCOVA. In case the data is not displayed in normal distribution, nonparametric analysis by Mann Whitney U test.

The differences on salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase during competitive period between two groups were determined by independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method ($p < 0.0125$)).

An alpha level of 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance. All statistical analyses were performed using Statistic Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS for Windows version 17.0, Chicago, IL, USA).

Ethical considerations

1. Before implementing this study, the proposed informed consent form and other information to subjects, were approved by the Chulalongkorn's Institutional Review Board/Ethics Committee (IRB no.175/52).
2. The identity of the athletes will be kept in confidence.
3. The athlete's withdrawal from the study will not interfere with any benefit.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Phase I: Test of Thai version SIQ questionnaire

The original sport imagery questionnaire (SIQ) (Hall et al., 1998) was translated into the Thai language by Dr. Pichit Muangnapoe. The Thai version of SIQ was analyzed for face validity and reliability. Four experts were asked to evaluate the items objective congruence (IOC). The face validity of Thai-SIQ was 0.75-1.0. Fifty athletes were asked to complete the translated questionnaire for reliability analysis. Participants were athletes from various sports, that is, soccer (12%), ballroom dance (12%), swim (10%), track and field (10%), basketball (10%), volleyball (8%), taekwondo (6%), badminton (6%), table tennis (4%), shooting (4%), boxing (4%), petanque (4%), tennis (4%), softball (2%), golf (2%), and fencing (2%).

The internal consistency of Thai-SIQ was calculated according to Cronbach's alpha coefficient method. The result of subscale analysis was showed in Table 4.1

According to motivational specific (MS), motivational general arousal (MG-A), motivational general mastery (MG-M), cognitive specific (CS), and cognitive general (CG) the cronbach's alpha of the Thai-SIQ were from 0.60 to 0.99.

Table 4.1 Descriptive statistics for the Thai-SIQ subscales (see APPENDIX C)

SIQ subscale	No. of items	Cronbach's alpha
MS	6	0.863
MG-M	6	0.993
MG-A	6	0.600
CG	6	0.860
CS	6	0.871

Phase II Imagery study

Fifty ballroom dance athletes (25 males and 25 females) age between 11-26 years were recruited. They were representative ballroom dance athletes from Bangkok, Nakornprathom, Saraburi, Kanjanaburi, Nontaburi and Chonburi province. All subjects were apparently healthy at the time of the study. All subjects were randomized assigned into two groups, i.e., intervention group (N=26) and control group (N=24). At the end of training sessions, two subjects in the intervention group were excluded since they attended less than 60% of the training period. The imagery intervention group was trained continuously between July 26th – September 4th, 2009 and the competition day was on September 10th -12th, 2009 at Chulapornrajchavittayalai school, Trung, Thailand.

In order to study the effect of imagery training, all subjects in both control and intervention group were evaluated for stress level (salivary cortisol, salivary alpha-amylase and competitive state anxiety (CSAI-2R questionnaire)), dance performance and frequency of imagery use (SIQ questionnaire).

Salivary collection and CSAI-2R questionnaire were performed at 10.00-11.00 am on pre-, post-dance assessment day and competition day. In addition, Salivary collection were also performed at 30-min before competition, after first round and after final round on competition day. Subjects were asked to complete SIQ questionnaire performed on pre- and post-training program.

Demographic data

Demographic characteristics of all subjects both in control and intervention group were summarized in table 4.2. The age of the subjects ranged from 11 to 26 years old, with mean age of 15.66 ± 4.19 years in control group, and 15.07 ± 3.79 years in intervention group.

Table 4.2 Demographic data of all subjects

	Intervention Group	Control Group
Number of couples	12	12
Gender (Male:Female)	12:12	12:12
Age (year)	15.07±3.79	15.66±4.19
Type of ballroom dance (standard:latin)	10:14	10:14
Dance level (class A:B:C:D)	3:3:3:3	3:3:2:4

Data was shown as mean ± SD

Effect of imagery intervention on stress level as salivary cortisol and salivary alpha amylase secretion in competitive ballroom dancers

Comparison of salivary cortisol before and after imagery use training and at different time point on the competitive day

Descriptive, paired sample t-test, ANCOVA statistics, and independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) of intervention and control groups for baseline value of salivary cortisol and salivary cortisol during competitive period were reported in table 4.3. Mean score in this table represented salivary cortisol (nmol/L). A higher mean score of salivary cortisol indicated the higher level of stress, whereas a lower score indicated the lower level of stress. Significantly decreased ($p=0.023$) of salivary cortisol after training was only observed in intervention group. Moreover, ANCOVA statistic showed the significant difference between groups ($p=0.017$) of salivary cortisol collected at 10.00 am in intervention group when compared to salivary cortisol from control group. During competitive period (figure 4.1), independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) statistic did not show any significant difference at the level of 0.0125 of salivary cortisol between intervention group and control group.

Gender influenced on salivary cortisol secretion was showed in table 4.4. After six weeks imagery training, only female subjects in intervention group secreted significantly lesser salivary cortisol when compared to the control group. On

competition day (figure 4.2 and 4.3), both male and female, statistic did not show any significant difference at the level of 0.0125 of salivary cortisol from intervention group by compared to control group using independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method).

Table 4.3 Effect of imagery intervention on salivary cortisol level after training and during competitive period in ballroom dancing competition

Salivary cortisol (nmol/L)			
	Intervention Group (n=20)	Control Group (n=14)	P value ^B
Pre-trained	8.33±6.71	7.77±4.64	
Post-trained	4.78±2.57	8.42±5.63	0.017 ^B
P value ^A	0.023 ^A	0.763	
Competition day	(n=22)	(n=20)	P value ^C
At 10.00 am	9.91±6.08	11.04±6.09	0.591
Before first round	9.06±4.65	11.85±8.34	0.273
Ending first round	18.12±11.07	14.58±8.76	0.323
Ending final round	13.79±10.92	17.35±10.86	0.546

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

^C Independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) (p<.0125)

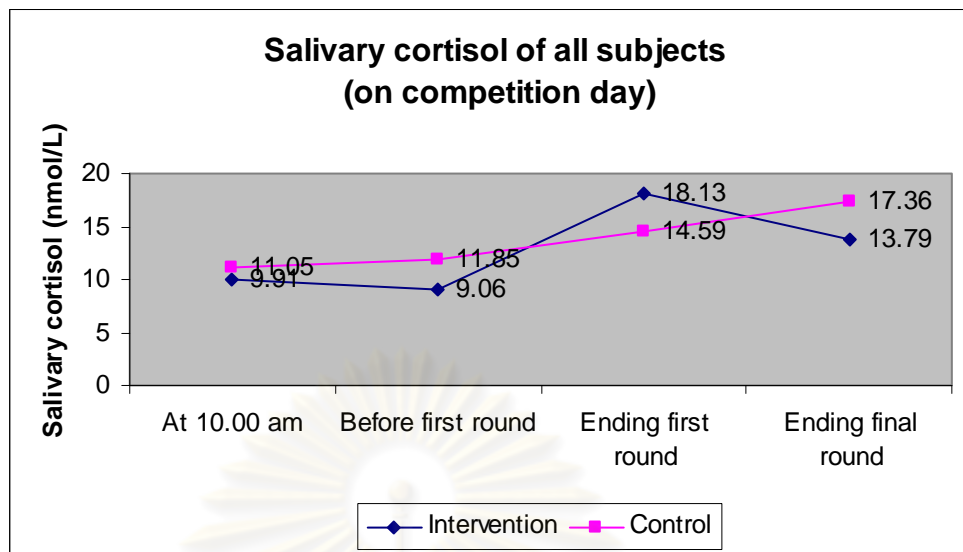


Figure 4.1 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary cortisol (nmol/L) of all subjects during competitive period

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Table 4.4 Effect of imagery intervention on salivary cortisol level after training and during competitive period in ballroom dancing competition: gender separation

	Salivary cortisol (nmol/L) (Male subjects)			Salivary cortisol (nmol/L) (Female subjects)		
	Intervention Group (n=10)	Control Group (n=7)	P value ^B	Intervention Group (n=10)	Control Group (n=7)	P value ^B
Pre-trained	9.71±7.94	9.07±4.94	0.344	6.95 ±5.90	6.47±4.29	0.025 ^B
Post-trained	4.64±2.35	6.21±4.42		4.91±2.89	10.62±6.15	
P value ^A	0.058	0.235		0.249	0.246	
Competition day	(n=11)	(n=10)	P value ^C	(n=11)	(n=10)	P value ^C
At 10.00 am	8.02±4.12	10.91±5.67	0.233	12.18±7.43	11.14±6.77	0.764
Before first round	8.60±4.28	7.63±5.76	0.733	9.72±5.42	14.66±9.03	0.248
Ending first round	16.82±10.79	15.78±10.27	0.843	19.75±11.94	13.54±7.78	0.238
Ending final round	9.71±2.13	19.91±16.39	0.197	18.89±15.80	14.79±2.85	0.682

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

^C Independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) (p<.0125)

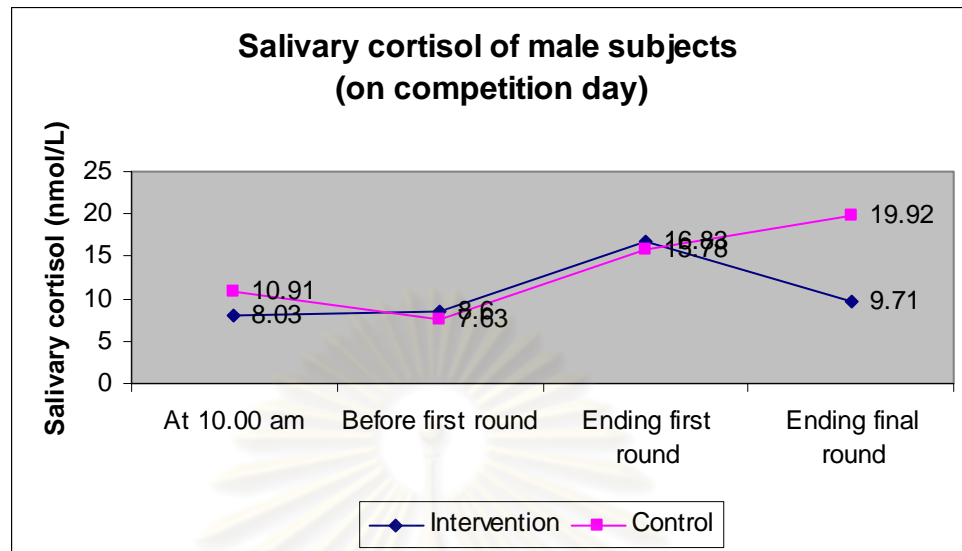


Figure 4.2 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary cortisol (nmol/L) of male subjects during competitive period

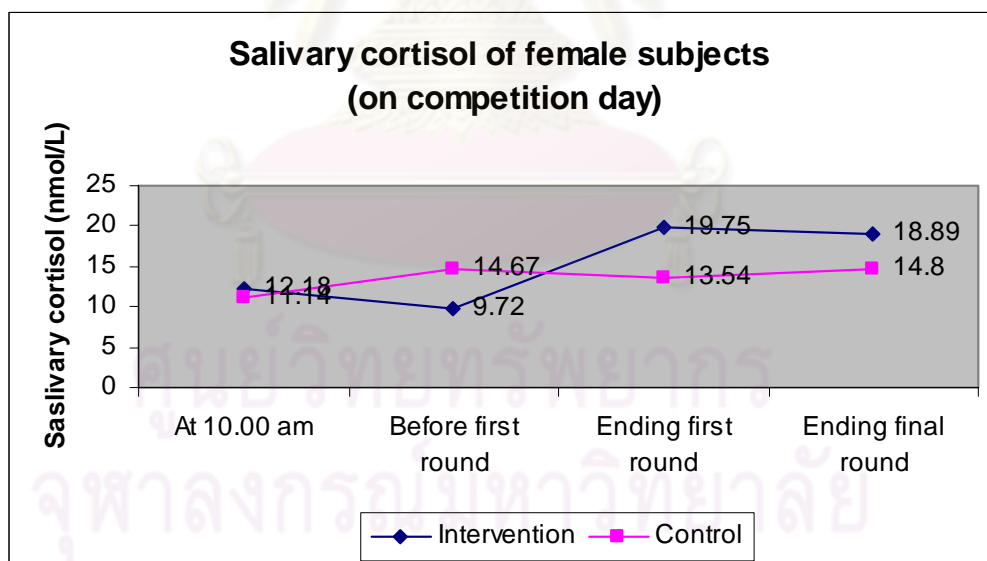


Figure 4.3 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary cortisol (nmol/L) of female subjects during competitive period

Comparison of salivary amylase before and after imagery use training and at different time points on the competition day

Descriptive, paired sample t-test of pre- and post- training and ANCOVA statistics of intervention and control groups salivary alpha-amylase and salivary alpha-amylase during competitive period were reported in table 4.5. Mean score in this table represented salivary alpha-amylase level in unit per milliliter (U/ml). A higher mean score of salivary alpha-amylase indicated the higher level of stress, whereas a lower score indicated the lower level of stress. Paired t-test and ANCOVA statistic showed no significant difference at the level of 0.05 of salivary alpha-amylase level in both groups. Similar results were demonstrated for salivary alpha-amylase at different time points on the competition day (figure 4.4).

In table 4.6, ANCOVA statistics showed the significant difference of the female athletes' salivary alpha-amylase between groups of training. They were no significant difference in male subjects compared between pre- and post-training sessions. On competition day (figure 4.5 and 4.6), the significant difference of salivary alpha-amylase at different time points between groups of training was not found when analyzed by independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method).

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Table 4.5 Effect of imagery intervention on salivary alpha amylase level after training and during competitive period in ballroom dancing competition

Salivary alpha amylase (U/ml)			
	Intervention Group (n=17)	Control Group (n=13)	P value ^B
Pre-test	125.13±117.07	93.63±61.06	
Post-test	100.28±91.26	147.63±87.94	0.127
P value ^A	0.429	0.099	
Competition Day	(n=22)	(n=20)	P value ^C
At 10.00 am	95.17±82.58	118.06±95.92	0.486
Before first round	162.12±122.05	109.02±66.33	0.264
Ending first round	101.08±51.49	157.66±88.37	0.038
Ending final round	158.94±133.52	161.71±103.80	0.965

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

^C Independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) (p<.0125)

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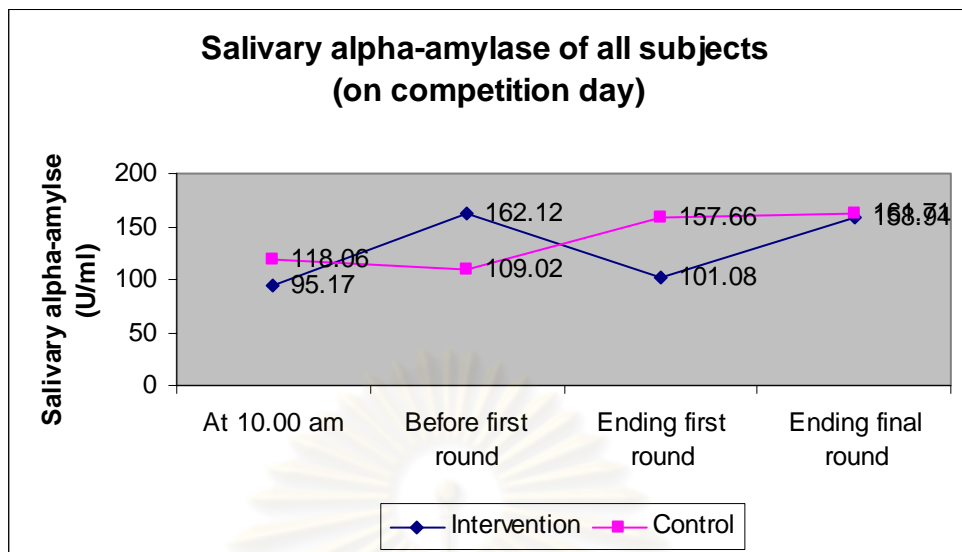


Figure 4.4 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary alpha-amylase (U/ml) of all subjects during competitive period

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Table 4.6 Effect of imagery intervention on salivary alpha-amylase level after training and during competitive period in ballroom dancing competition: gender separation

	Salivary alpha-amylase (U/ml) (Male subjects)			Salivary alpha-amylase (U/ml) (Female subjects)		
	Intervention Group (n=9)	Control Group (n=7)	P value ^B	Intervention Group (n=8)	Control Group (n=6)	P value ^B
Pre-trained	85.47±71.03	83.65±76.86	0.867	169.75 ±145.81	105.26±39.48	0.003 ^B
Post-trained	128.34±114.65	118.72±86.24		68.72±43.16	181.36±84.27	
P value ^A	0.199	0.513		0.048	0.062	
Competition day	(n=11)	(n=10)	P value ^C	(n=11)	(n=10)	P value ^C
At 10.00 AM	113.13±96.46	128.23±127.40	0.759	73.22±57.40	92.60±69.08	0.563
Before first round	164.31±108.80	99.32±85.37	0.316	159.66±143.20	118.79±52.21	0.599
Ending first round	103.30±57.70	157.30±107.78	0.217	98.23±46.61	158.02±72.83	0.092
Ending final round	177.04±159.14	227.40±111.64	0.643	140.84±114.50	96.03±39.11	0.542

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

^C Independent sample t-test (Bonferroni method) (p<.0125)

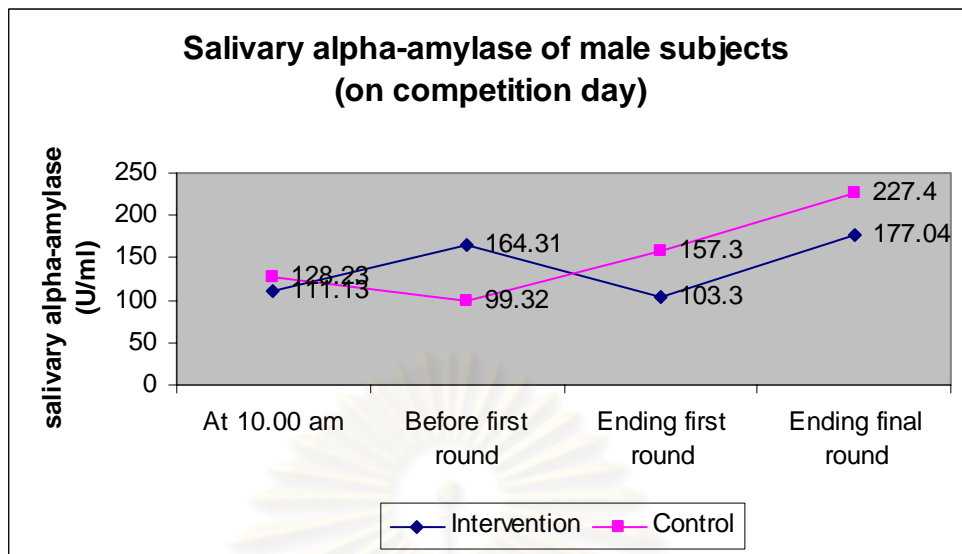


Figure 4.5 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary alpha-amylase (U/ml) of male subjects during competitive period

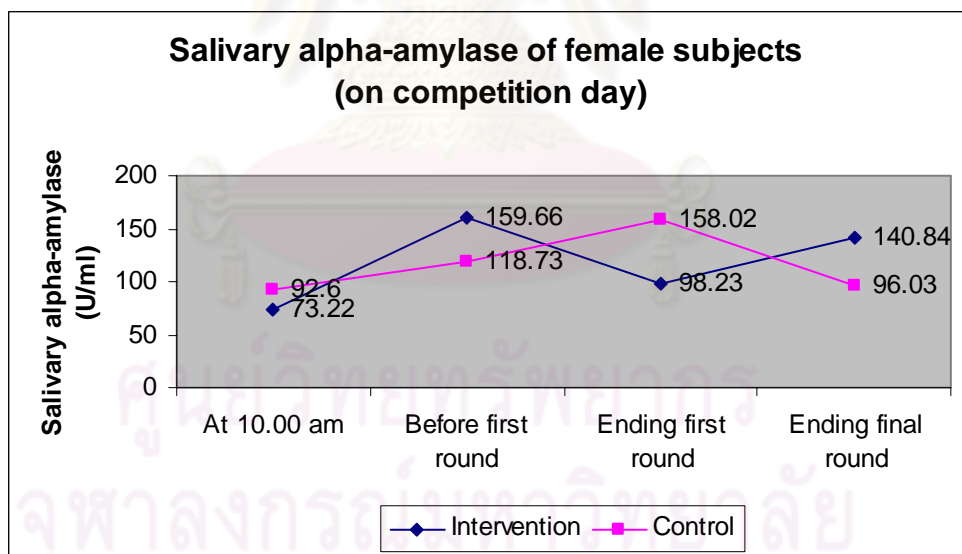


Figure 4.6 Effect of imagery intervention on the salivary alpha-amylase (U/ml) of female subjects during competitive period

Effect of imagery intervention on competitive state anxiety and self-confidence in ballroom dancing competition

The CSAI-2R questionnaire was completed by each dance athletes before and after training session as well as on competition day. Mean scores of all state anxieties (including somatic anxiety and cognitive anxiety) and self-confidence subscale were reported in table 4.7 to 4.10. A high mean frequency of state anxiety score indicated high level of participant's anxiety, whereas a low score indicated that low level of anxiety. Therefore, the lower score of state anxiety showed the improvement of state anxiety. Although a high mean frequency of self-confidence score indicated high level of self-confidence, a lower score indicated no improvement of self-confidence. All CSAI-2R subscales in intervention group were significantly improved, while none of CSAI-2R subscale in control group was improved. The similar results were found in male and female separated analysis. Moreover, Mann Witney U test statistics of all CSAI-2R subscales after training were significant improved in intervention group compared to the subscales in control group. On competition day (table 4.9 and 4.10), Mann Witney U test showed the significant difference at the level of 0.05 of cognitive anxiety between group of training whereas, this was not observed in male and female separated analysis.

Table 4.7 Effect of imagery intervention on the improvement of state anxiety and self-confidence after training

State anxiety

	Intervention Group (n=20)			
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value ^A	P value ^B
Somatic Anxiety	17.78±3.83	14.50±3.50	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Cognitive Anxiety	16.80±3.57	11.90±4.32	0.001 ^A	0.000 ^B
Self-confident	29.80±5.30	35.80±5.50	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
	Control Group (n=18)			
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value ^A	
Somatic Anxiety	17.77±4.10	22.61±3.86	0.000 ^A	
Cognitive Anxiety	19.00±4.13	26.88±6.18	0.002 ^A	
Self-confident	28.88±4.01	23.55±5.29	0.006 ^A	

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (p<.05)

^B Mann Witney U Test (p<.05)

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Table 4.8 Effect of imagery intervention on the improvement of state anxiety and self-confidence after training: gender separation

State anxiety						
	Male subjects			Female subjects		
	Intervention Group (n=10)			Intervention Group (n=10)		
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value	Pre-test	Post-test	P value
Somatic Anxiety	19.14±3.24	15.85±2.81	0.005*	16.42±4.05	13.14±3.73	0.011*
Cognitive Anxiety	17.00±3.91	11.80±5.20	0.007*	16.60±2.40	12.00±3.52	0.024*
Self-confident	31.40±2.83	35.20±3.67	0.015*	28.20±6.76	36.40±7.04	0.004*
	Control Group (n=9)			Control Group (n=9)		
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value	Pre-test	Post-test	P value
	Somatic Anxiety	18.09±3.77	23.01±3.80	0.008*	17.46±4.61	22.22±4.11
Cognitive Anxiety	17.78±4.40	26.44±4.44	0.008*	20.22±3.66	27.33±7.81	0.058
Self-confident	29.11±5.57	25.33±6.16	0.159	28.66±1.73	21.77±3.80	0.012*

Data was shown as mean ± SD

* Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (p<.05)

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Table 4.9 Effect of imagery intervention on state anxiety and self confidence on competition day in ballroom dancing competition

	Competitive state anxiety		
	Competition day		
	Intervention (n=20)	Control (n=18)	P value
Somatic Anxiety	17.07±3.66	19.92±6.22	0.123
Cognitive Anxiety	18.60±6.71	22.66±5.65	0.013*
Self-confidence	31.10±6.47	27.66±7.42	0.141

Data was shown as mean ± SD

Mann Witney U Test ($p < .05$)

Table 4.10 Effect of imagery intervention on state anxiety and self confidence on competition day in ballroom dancing competition: gender separation

	Competitive state anxiety			Competitive state anxiety		
	Male subjects			Female subjects		
	Intervention (n=10)	Control (n=18)	P value	Intervention (n=10)	Control (n=18)	P value
Somatic Anxiety	17.28±4.22	19.20±4.52	0.203	16.85±3.21	20.63±7.71	0.562
Cognitive Anxiety	19.40±4.62	22.44±4.87	0.093	17.80±4.36	22.88±6.64	0.064
Self-confident	32.60±4.62	29.55±6.91	0.284	29.60±7.87	25.77±7.83	0.303

Data was shown as mean ± SD

Mann Witney U Test ($p < .05$)

Effect of imagery intervention on competitive ballroom dance performance

The cohort study of effect of imagery training was performed in thirty-eight dance athletes. Descriptive and paired sample t-test statistics of intervention and control groups for all dance performance subscales before and after training were reported in table 4.11. Mean scores in this table represented dance performance scores, from a possible 0 (cannot perform at all) to 10 (perfectly perform). Significantly increase at the level of 0.05 of all dance performance subscales were only observed in intervention group. The mean differences of dance performance subscales before-after training were showed in figure 4.8. It was appeared that mean differences of all subscales of intervention group were increased more than that were observed in control group. In intervention group, the highest mean difference was overall executing (mean difference=1.14), and the lowest was technicality (mean difference=0.91). While in control group the highest mean difference was partnering skill (mean difference=0.20), and the lowest was performing flair (mean difference=0.06).

Table 4.11 Effect of imagery intervention on the improvement of dance performance in ballroom dancing competition

Dance performance : 10-scale-scores were given by 5 assessors

	Intervention Group (n=20)				
	Pre-test	Post-test	Mean difference	P value ^A	P value ^B
Technicality	7.16±0.63	8.07±0.54	0.91	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Musicality and timing	7.01± 0.73	8.12±0.53	1.12	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Partnering Skill	7.09±0.70	8.04±0.58	0.96	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Performance Flair	7.04± 0.73	8.02±0.52	0.98	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Overall Execution	7.15± 0.68	8.28±0.60	1.14	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
	Control Group (n=18)				
	Pre-test	Post-test	Mean difference	P value ^A	
Technicality	6.31±1.00	6.45±0.77	0.15	0.178	
Musicality and timing	6.28±1.04	6.42±0.81	0.13	0.314	
Partnering Skill	6.17±0.91	6.37±0.77	0.20	0.094	
Performance Flair	6.16±0.99	6.22±0.90	0.06	0.453	
Overall Execution	6.33±0.98	6.44±0.83	0.11	0.310	

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

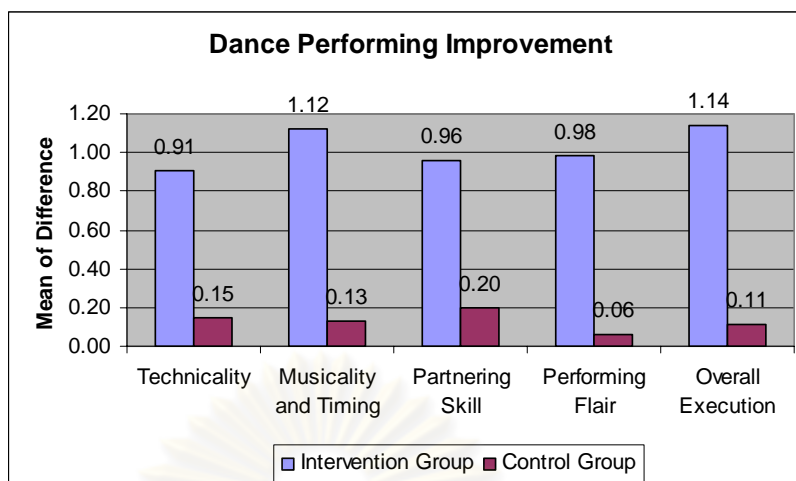


Figure 4.7 The improvement of dance performance skill after six-week imagery program

Effect of imagery intervention on imagery use in competitive ballroom dance athletes

Mean scores of the SIQ from 24 dance athletes in intervention group and 24 athletes in control group were reported in table 4.12. This table represented the mean of imagery use frequency, from a possible 1 (rarely) to 7 (often). A higher mean frequency score indicated that the participants used the specific type subscale of imagery more often, whereas a lower score indicated that the participants rarely used the specific type of imagery. Paired sample t-test has showed that, in intervention group, four out of five SIQ subscales (MG-M, MG-A, CS, and CG) were increased significantly at the level of .05, while in control group, none of SIQ subscales was increased. Motivational general-arousal (MG-A) received the highest score of frequency use after training in intervention group. While cognitive general was the highest in control group.

Table 4.12 Increase imagery use after imagery training program in ballroom dancing competition

Sport imagery questionnaire : Frequency of image uses

	Intervention Group (n=24)			
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value ^A	P value ^B
Motivational specific	4.37±1.25	4.54±1.00	0.349	0.039
Motivational general-mastery	4.03±0.84	4.54±0.99	0.000 ^A	0.000 ^B
Motivational general- arousal	4.56±0.83	5.25±1.01	0.001 ^A	0.000 ^B
Cognitive specific	4.54±1.07	5.10±1.12	0.003 ^A	0.001 ^B
Cognitive general	4.72±1.16	5.19±1.08	0.019 ^A	0.000 ^B
	Control Group (n=24)			
	Pre-test	Post-test	P value ^A	
Motivational specific	4.17±1.28	3.96±1.26	0.167	
Motivational general-mastery	4.29±1.31	3.95±1.11	0.050	
Motivational general-arousal	4.22±0.86	4.02±1.03	0.070	
Cognitive specific	4.43±1.00	4.27±1.19	0.137	
Cognitive general	4.58±1.05	4.31±1.14	0.000	

Data was shown as mean ± SD

^A Paired sample t-test (p<.05)

^B ANCOVA (p<.05)

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CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of imagery intervention on stress level, state anxiety, self-confidence, dance performance, and imagery utilization in competitive ballroom dancing. Ballroom dance athletes were recruited by screening based on inclusion and exclusion criteria into two groups of training. Effects of six weeks imagery training were measured as dance performance and imagery use during practice situation, where as salivary cortisol and salivary alpha-amylase stress level, anxiety and self-confidence were measured during practice and competitive situation.

Stress-response and self-report CSAI-2R after six-week imagery training

The key finding of the present investigation was a significant reduction of salivary cortisol. On the other hand, a trend of decrease in salivary alpha amylase with no statistic significance were observed in six-weeks imagery trained-subjects. Male trained-subjects were responded to stress-induced cortisol and alpha-amylase secretion in the same way as control groups. The results demonstrated diminish of cortisol level and the raise of alpha-amylase level in both group of training. In contrast, the reduction of cortisol and alpha-amylase were only observed in female trained-subjects. Six-week imagery training was seemed to have higher affects on stress level in female athletes. Moreover, the significant improvement of the stress-induced psychological response to competitive state anxiety and self confidence were only observed in trained-subjects.

This finding indicated that the six-week imagery training would reduce stress after training sessions. In addition, the six-week imagery training seemed to influence female athletes more than male athletes.

The reason of the more influence observed in female athletes may explain by the individual in gender aspects to ballroom dancing. Ballroom dancing demanded that a man be confident and in control after all. It's a man's job to lead the dance and ensure he makes his lady look nothing less than fabulous on the dance floor. Male athletes would perform more complex technique and thinking than female athletes. Thus, the same way imagery training may not affect to male athletes.

The impact of sex difference that response to salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase have been studied. Several studies showed that men and women differed in their responses to stressful events (woman almost always rated higher stressful than men) (Bradley et al., 2001; Cahill et al., 2003; Canli et al., 2002; Stegeren et al., 1998). Furthermore, Stegeren et al., (2008) found a strong salivary cortisol response in men than in woman in reaction to stressors. They also showed that men had higher salivary alpha-amylase than woman during the complete course of the study. The gender aspects would involve the difference of basal level of salivary cortisol on imagery intervention. However, Takai et al., (2008) did not see any gender effect on salivary alpha-amylase level.

In addition, the trained-subjects' state anxiety (somatic and cognitive state anxiety) and self-confidence were significantly improved after training. The similar results were found in male and female separated analysis. This was supported that the six-week imagery training could benefit to the ballroom dance athletes by reducing both of stress-induced physiological response (salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase secretion) and stress-induced psychological response (state anxiety and self-confidence) after training.

Stress-response and self-report CSAI-2R during competitive situation

On competition day, the study demonstrated that there was no significant difference of salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase secretion between groups of training at

different point of time. However, the salivary cortisol of trained subjects was tended to be lower in three point time (at 10.00 am, before first round, and end of final round). The similar results were demonstrated in the salivary alpha-amylase of trained-subjects that was tended to be lower in three point time (at 10.00 am, end of first round, and end of final round).

It is surprising that, there were two points of time (end of first round for salivary cortisol secretion and before first round for salivary alpha-amylase secretion) which the trained subjects' stress level was higher than untrained-subjects' stress level. The reasons of the higher stress level in trained-subjects are difficult to explain. This may be explained, at least in part, by the complexity of ballroom dance technique. In ballroom dancing competition, athletes have to dance continuously at least 1 minute each dance. This make more complicate since athletes would have no time to think or imagine anything. Unfortunately, the six-week imagery trained-subjects may try to imagine that would lead them go deep into stress situation.

Moreover, cognitive anxiety in trained-subjects was significant decrease, somatic anxiety and self-confidence were tended to be improved by compared to untrained-subjects (with no significant difference).

According to the multidimensional theory of relationships between athletic performance and state anxiety (figure 2.5 in chapter II), the balance of optimal somatic anxiety and high cognitive anxiety provided high athletics performance. On the contrary level of somatic anxiety out of optimal zone would provide low athletic performance. This is consistent with the results of anxiety in this study that the higher score of cognitive anxiety and optimal zone of somatic anxiety in trained-subjects leaded to high athletic performance.

Nevertheless, on competition day, the results showed trained-subjects' stress level and self-report CSAI-2R were almost improved. Thus, the six-week imagery

training might provide benefits on the stress level in competitive situation. The intensity, duration and detail of imagery intervention might have to develop for competitive effect.

Dance performance and imagery use after six-week imagery

The present study found significant improvement of all subscales of dance performance and most imagery use (included MG-A, MG-M, CS, CG) in imagery-trained subjects. This indicated that six weeks imagery training was not only affected in positive way to dance performance, but also improved four subscale imagery uses. This result was similar to numerous studies that have examined the relationships between imagery and sport performance. Weinberg et al., (2003) pointed out that there had been many quantitative and qualitative studies shown the association of systemic use of imagery and enhanced performance not only in motor performance and skill acquisition, but improvements were also found in confidence, concentration, and decrease anxiety. Klug et al., (2006) found the significant improvement of free-throw performance and self-efficacy in imagery-trained high school basketball players.

Imagery has been widely suggested as a means of enhancing self-confidence because imagery can create feelings of competence and success as skills are well performed. There have been a number of studies demonstrating that imagery can improve levels of self-confidence in a variety of different tasks. In addition, it has been demonstrated that imagery interventions can enhance levels of confidence (Weinberg et al., 2008).

In addition, research has revealed that imagery can reduce competitive anxiety, increase arousal, as well as help athletes' change their perceptions of anxiety from debilitating to facilitative (Weinberg et al., 2008).

Moreover, MG-M, CS imagery has been found to be a predictor of self-confidence, (Hall et al., 2008, Vadocz et al., 1997), MG-A has been found to be a

predictor of cognitive anxiety (Vadocz et al., 1997). These were similar to our results in trained subjects that showed higher level of self-confidence with higher MG-M and CS scores, and lower level of cognitive anxiety with higher MG-A scores.

Conclusion

In conclusion, ballroom dance athletes should be encouraged and trained to use imagery by sport psychologist for a number of purposes, such as enhancing dance performance and self-confidence as well as managing stress and anxiety. However, the intensity, duration and details of imagery intervention and the impact of sex that may affects on the imagery learning might have to be tailored to augment the beneficial competitive effect of specific sport.



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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการ
(Patient Information Sheet)

ชื่อโครงการ	ผลของการฝึกด้วยการจินตภาพต่อระดับความเครียดในการแข่งขันลีลาศ ลีลาศ Effect of Imagery Intervention on Stress Level in Ballroom Dancing Competition	
ชื่อผู้วิจัย	นางสาวศศิมา พุกุลานนท์ รศ. ดร. วิไล อະโนมะศิริ อ. ดร. พิชิต เมืองนาโพธิ์	ผู้วิจัย อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาโครงการวิจัย อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาโครงการวิจัยร่วม
ผู้ดูแลที่ติดต่อได้	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. รศ. ดร. วิไล อโนมะศิริ ภาควิชาชีวเคมี คณะแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โทรศัพท 02-256-4482 2. อ. ดร. พิชิต เมืองนาโพธิ์ ภาควิชาวิทยาศาสตร์การกีฬา คณะพลศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ โทรศัพท 0-2664-1000 ต่อ 2502 3. นางสาว ศศิมา พุกุลานนท์ สาขาเวชศาสตร์การกีฬา คณะแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โทรศัพท 081-562-5286 	
สถานที่วิจัย	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. สนามแข่งขันลีลาศกีฬาแห่งชาติครั้งที่ 38 (ตรังเกมส์) ณ โรงเรียนจุฬาภรณราชวิทยาลัย ตรัง 2. บริเวณสนามฝึกซ้อมของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย เพื่อทำการฝึกจินตภาพ 3. สมาคมกีฬาลีลาศแห่งประเทศไทย 	

ความเป็นมาของโครงการ

ลีลาศเป็นการผสมผสานระหว่างกีฬาและศิลปะของการแสดง ซึ่งนักกีฬาไม่เพียงจะต้องแสดงความสามารถทางเทคนิคทางการลีลาศเท่านั้น หากแต่จะต้องแสดงอารมณ์และความหมายที่แตกต่างกันไปในแต่ละจังหวะของการแข่งขัน ภาวะจิตใจในขณะทำการแข่งขันจึงเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ ซึ่งในช่วงที่มีการแข่งขันนักกีฬาก็จะมีระดับความเครียดที่มีผลต่อการหลั่ง คอร์ติซอล (cortisol) และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส (alpha-amylase) สูงกว่าปกติ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งกับนักกีฬาที่มีประสบการณ์น้อย มักจะประสบกับปัญหาที่ไม่สามารถแสดงความสามารถได้ดีเท่าๆกับที่เคยทำได้ขณะฝึกซ้อม

การจินตภาพในทางกีฬา คือ การสร้างภาพเคลื่อนไหวโดยใช้ประสาทสัมผัสทั้งห้า ได้แก่ การมองเห็น การได้ยิน การได้กลิ่น การรับรส และการรู้สึกสัมผัส ขึ้นในใจก่อนการแสดงทักษะจริง ถ้าภาพในใจที่สร้างขึ้นชัดเจนและมีชีวิตชีวามาก ก็จะช่วยให้การแสดงทักษะจริงได้ผลดีขึ้นไปด้วย

วิดีโอ โมเดลลิ่ง (Video Modeling) เป็นการแสดงภาพเคลื่อนไหวของผู้เล่นที่มีความสามารถสูง ซึ่งทำให้นักกีฬาได้เห็นทักษะที่แสดงออกมาอย่างถูกต้อง และสร้างรูปแบบการเคลื่อนไหวที่ถูกต้องในจิตใจ อันเป็นเครื่องมืออย่างหนึ่งสำหรับการฝึกจินตภาพ ที่ช่วยส่งเสริมให้นักกีฬาจะสามารถจินตภาพได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น

แต่เนื่องจากยังไม่มีผลงานวิจัยที่มากเพียงพอที่จะยืนยันได้ว่า ผลของการฝึกจินตภาพ มีผลต่อการลดระดับความเครียด รวมถึงปริมาณการหลั่ง คอร์ติซอล และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส ในการแข่งขันลีลาศ อีกทั้งการจินตภาพดังกล่าวมิได้มีแบบฝึกที่ถูกต้อง ชัดเจน และเป็นประจำต่อการสร้างแบบฝึกจินตภาพพร้อมกับ วิดีโอ โมเดลลิ่ง ซึ่งเหมาะสมกับนักกีฬาลีลาศ และศึกษาผลของการฝึกด้วยการจินตภาพต่อระดับความเครียด รวมถึงปริมาณการหลั่ง คอร์ติซอล และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส ในการแข่งขันลีลาศ จึงเป็นประเด็นในการศึกษาในครั้งนี้

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย

1. เพื่อศึกษาถึงผลของการฝึกจินตภาพต่อระดับความเครียด รวมถึงปริมาณการหลั่ง คอร์ติซอล และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส ในการแข่งขันลีลาศ
2. เพื่อศึกษาถึงผลของการฝึกจินตภาพต่อความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ
3. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบความสามารถในการจินตภาพของนักกีฬาลีลาศระหว่างก่อนฝึกและหลังฝึกจินตภาพ
4. เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับการหลั่ง คอร์ติซอล และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส ในภาวะปกติของนักกีฬาลีลาศ ระหว่างก่อนฝึกและหลังฝึกจินตภาพ

รายละเอียดที่จะปฏิบัติต่อผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย

การประเมินความสามารถการแข่งขันลีลาศ

โดยประเมินก่อนการฝึกจินตภาพ 1 ครั้ง และ หลังการฝึกจินตภาพอีก 1 ครั้ง

1. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยจะถูกขอรับรองให้งดการดื่มสุรา เครื่องดื่มที่มีส่วนผสมของคาเฟอีน และน้ำผลไม้ต่างๆที่มีส่วนผสมของวิตามินซี ยากลุ่มสเตียรอยด์ (steroid) เช่น ยาเพรดนิโซน(prednisone) และเดกซาเมทาโซน (dexamethasone) ยากระตุ้นระบบประสาทอัตโนมัติ เช่นยากลุ่มอะดรีเนอร์จิก อะโกนิส(adrenergic agonist) ยาต้านระบบประสาทอัตโนมัติ เช่นยากลุ่มอะดรีเนอร์จิก แอนตาโกนิส(adrenergic antagonist) และหลีกเลี่ยงการมีกิจกรรมที่มีความหนักมาก อย่างน้อย 24 ชั่วโมง
2. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยที่ผ่านการคัดเลือกเข้าร่วมวิจัยตอบแบบสอบถาม ข้อมูลส่วนตัว และทำแบบประเมินความวิตกกังวลตามสถานการณ์
3. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยทำการเก็บน้ำลายตัวอย่าง คนละ 1 ตัวอย่าง ณ เวลา 10 โมงเช้า โดยการเก็บน้ำลายตัวอย่าง ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยต้องอมสำลีสำหรับเก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายที่ข้างกระพุ้งแก้ม นาน 2 นาที เพื่อให้น้ำลายชุ่ม แล้วเก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายที่ได้ในอุปกรณ์เก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลาย ซึ่งผู้วิจัยจะส่งต่อยังห้องปฏิบัติการต่อไป
4. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยทำการประเมินความสามารถในการแข่งขัน โดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ จากสมาคมครูลีลาศแห่งประเทศไทย จำนวน 5 ท่านเป็นผู้ประเมิน โดยจะประเมินทั้งหมด 5 ด้าน ได้แก่ (1)ด้านเทคนิค(Technicality) (2)การเดินเข้ากับจังหวะและอารมณ์ของเพลง(Musicality and Timing) (3)การทำงานประสานกับระหว่างคู่เต้น(Partnering Skill) (4)ความสามารถเฉพาะตัว(Performing Flair) และ(5)ภาพรวมของการแสดงความสามารถทั้งหมด (Overall Execution)

ขั้นตอนการฝึกจินตภาพ

1. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยแบบประเมินความสามารถในการจินตภาพ โดยทำก่อนและ หลังการฝึกจินตภาพ
2. ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการฝึกจินตภาพ จะได้รับการฝึกจินตภาพ จากนักจิตวิทยาการกีฬา 3 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ เป็นระยะเวลา 6 สัปดาห์ ซึ่งตารางการฝึกจินตภาพนี้จะแยกออกจากการฝึกซ้อมปกติของนักกีฬาอย่างชัดเจนและจะฝึกใน

ห้องที่มีอากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก โโล่ง มีความเงียบและปราศจากสิ่งรบกวน โดย นักกีฬาจะทราบถึงขั้นตอนทั้งหมดก่อนการฝึก และมีความรู้ความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการฝึกเป็นอย่างดี

3. ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยในกลุ่มที่ไม่ได้รับการฝึก จะให้ดูเทปบันทึกภาพการแข่งขันของ นักกีฬาที่มีความสามารถสูง 3 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ เป็นระยะเวลา 6 สัปดาห์

ขั้นตอนการเก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายในวันทำการแข่งขันลีลาศ

1. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยจะถูกขอรับรองให้งดการดื่มสุรา เครื่องดื่มที่มีส่วนผสมของ คาเฟอีน และน้ำผลไม้ต่างๆที่มีส่วนผสมของวิตามินซี ยากลุ่มสเตียรอยด์ (steroid) เช่น ยาเพรดนิโซน(prednisone) และเดกซาเมทาโซน (dexamethasone) ยากระตุ้นระบบประสาทอัตโนมัติ เช่นยากลุ่มอะดรีเนอจิก อะโกนิส(adrenergic agonist) ยาต้านระบบประสาทอัตโนมัติ เช่นยากลุ่มอะดรีเนอจิก แอนตาโกนิส(adrenergic antagonist) และหลีกเลี่ยงการมีกิจกรรมที่มีความหนักมาก อย่างน้อย 24 ชั่วโมง
2. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยทำแบบประเมินความวิตกกังวลตามสถานการณ์
3. ผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยทำการเก็บน้ำลาย ณ เวลา 10 โมงเช้า ก่อนทำการแข่งขัน ภายในครึ่งชั่วโมง หลังจบการแข่งขันในรอบแรก และสิ้นสุดการแข่งขันทันที คน ละ 1 ตัวอย่างในแต่ละครั้ง โดยการเก็บน้ำลายตัวอย่าง ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยต้องอมสำลี สำหรับเก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายที่ข้างกระพุ้งแก้ม นาน 2 นาที เพื่อให้น้ำลายชุ่ม แล้ว เก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลายที่ได้ในอุปรกรณ์เก็บตัวอย่างน้ำลาย ซึ่งผู้วิจัยจะส่งยัง ห้องปฏิบัติการต่อไป

ประโยชน์ที่ท่านจะได้รับจากการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

1. ทราบถึงระดับความเครียดและปริมาณการหลั่งคอร์ติซอล และ อัลฟา-อะไมเลส ทั้ง ในภาวะปกติ และในการแข่งขันลีลาศ
2. ทราบถึงความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศในด้านต่างๆอย่างละเอียด จาก ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิทางการแข่งขันลีลาศ เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการฝึกกีฬาลีลาศต่อไป

ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับจากการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

1. ทราบถึงผลของการฝึกจินตภาพสำหรับนักกีฬาลีลาศต่อ ระดับความเครียดที่เกิดขึ้นขณะทำการแข่งขันลีลาศ
2. ทราบถึงผลของการฝึกจินตภาพสำหรับนักกีฬาลีลาศต่อ การพัฒนาความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ
3. เป็นแนวทางแก่การฝึกกีฬาลีลาศต่อไป
4. เป็นข้อมูลในการพัฒนางานวิจัยในอนาคต

ค่าตอบแทนต่ออาสาสมัครผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ท่านจะได้รับค่าชดเชยการเดินทางสำหรับการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยท่านละ 500 บาท

การเก็บข้อมูลเป็นความลับ

ผู้ทำวิจัยขอยืนยันว่า ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตัวผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยจะถูกเก็บไว้เป็นความลับ และจะใช้สำหรับงานวิจัยนี้เท่านั้น และชื่อของผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยจะไม่ปรากฏในแบบฟอร์มการเก็บข้อมูล และในฐานะข้อมูลทั่วไป โดยมีผู้ทำวิจัยเพียงคนเดียวเท่านั้นที่ทราบรายละเอียดของข้อมูลนี้ ผู้ทำวิจัยขอขอบพระคุณผู้เข้าร่วมงานวิจัยที่ให้ความร่วมมือในการทำวิจัยครั้งนี้

ท่านสามารถขอถอนตัวออกจากโครงการวิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา

หากท่านมีข้อสงสัยใดๆ สามารถสอบถามได้ที่ นางสาวศศิมา พกุลานนท์ โทรศัพท์ 081-562-5286 ซึ่งยินดีตอบคำถามตลอดเวลา

ทั้งนี้ หากท่านมีปัญหาทางด้านจริยธรรมการวิจัย ท่านสามารถร้องเรียนได้ต่อ คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยที่เบอร์ (02) 256-4455 ต่อ 14, 15

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

APPENDIX B

ใบยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย (Consent form)

การวิจัยเรื่อง ผลของการฝึกจินตภาพต่อระดับความเครียดในการแข่งขันลีลาศ

วันให้คำยินยอม วันที่ เดือน พ.ศ.

ข้าพเจ้า นาย/นาง/นางสาว..... ได้อ่านรายละเอียดจาก เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยวิจัยที่แนบมาฉบับวันที่..... และข้าพเจ้ายินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยโดยสมัครใจ

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยที่ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงนาม และ วันที่ พร้อมด้วยเอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย ทั้งนี้ก่อนที่จะลงนามในใบยินยอมให้ทำการวิจัยนี้ ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัยถึงวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย ระยะเวลาของการทำวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อาการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัย รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้ามีเวลาและโอกาสเพียงพอในการซักถามข้อสงสัยจนมีความเข้าใจอย่างดีแล้ว โดยผู้วิจัยได้ตอบคำถามต่าง ๆ ด้วยความเต็มใจไม่ปิดบังซ่อนเร้นจนข้าพเจ้าพอใจ

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิที่จะบอกเลิกเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ โดยไม่จำเป็นต้องแจ้งเหตุผล และการบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลสิทธิอื่น ๆ ที่ข้าพเจ้าจะพึงได้รับต่อไป

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะเก็บข้อมูลส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยได้เฉพาะเมื่อได้รับการยินยอมจากข้าพเจ้าเท่านั้น บุคคลอื่นในนามของบริษัทผู้สนับสนุนการวิจัย คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยหรือผู้ได้รับอำนาจมอบหมายให้เข้ามาตรวจสอบและประมวลผลข้อมูลของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย ทั้งนี้จะต้องกระทำไปเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อตรวจสอบความถูกต้องของข้อมูลเท่านั้น โดยการตกลงที่จะเข้าร่วมการศึกษานี้ข้าพเจ้าได้ให้คำยินยอมที่จะให้มีการตรวจสอบข้อมูลประวัติทางการแพทย์ของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยได้

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะไม่มีการเก็บข้อมูลใด ๆ ของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย เพิ่มเติม หลังจากที่ข้าพเจ้าขอยกเลิกการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยและต้องการให้ทำลายเอกสารและ/หรือ ตัวอย่างที่ใช้ตรวจสอบทั้งหมดที่สามารถสืบค้นถึงตัวข้าพเจ้าได้

ข้าพเจ้าเข้าใจว่า ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิที่จะตรวจสอบหรือแก้ไขข้อมูลส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าและสามารถเลิกการให้สิทธิในการใช้ข้อมูลส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าได้ โดยต้องแจ้งให้ผู้วิจัยรับทราบ

ข้าพเจ้าได้ตระหนักว่าข้อมูลในการวิจัยรวมถึงข้อมูลทางการแพทย์ที่ไม่มีการเปิดเผยชื่อ จะผ่านกระบวนการต่าง ๆ เช่น การเก็บข้อมูล การบันทึกข้อมูลในคอมพิวเตอร์ การตรวจสอบ การ

วิเคราะห์ และการรายงานเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ทางวิทยาศาสตร์ รวมทั้งการใช้ข้อมูลทางการแพทย์ใน
อนาคตหรือการวิจัยทางด้านเภสัชภัณฑ์ เท่านั้น

ข้าพเจ้ายินดีลงนามในเอกสารยินยอมนี้เพื่อเข้าร่วมการวิจัยด้วยความเต็มใจ

.....ลงนามผู้ยินยอม
(.....)ชื่อผู้ยินยอมตัวบรรจง
วันที่เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

ข้าพเจ้าได้อธิบายถึงวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อาการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการ
วิจัย รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยอย่างละเอียด ให้ผู้เข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยตามนาม
ข้างต้นได้ทราบและมีความเข้าใจดีแล้ว พร้อมลงนามลงในเอกสารแสดงความยินยอมด้วยความ
เต็มใจ

.....ลงนามผู้ทำวิจัย
(.....)ชื่อผู้ทำวิจัยตัวบรรจง
วันที่เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

.....ลงนามพยาน
(.....)ชื่อพยานตัวบรรจง
วันที่เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

ลงนาม.....ผู้ทำวิจัย
(.....)

APPENDIX C

Descriptive statistics for the reliability of 30 items Thai-SIQ subscales

Items	Type of imagery	Mean \pm SD	IOC	Cronbach's alpha
1	Motivational specific (MS)	4.62 \pm 1.46	1	0.863
2		4.26 \pm 1.49	1	
3		4.82 \pm 1.48	1	
4		4.72 \pm 1.49	0.75	
5		5.02 \pm 1.31	0.75	
6		3.98 \pm 1.82	0.75	
7	Motivational general-arousal (MG-A)	4.64 \pm 1.25	1	0.600
8		4.78 \pm 1.41	1	
9		4.44 \pm 1.19	1	
10		4.94 \pm 1.40	1	
11		4.50 \pm 1.35	1	
12		4.42 \pm 1.29	1	
13	Cognitive specific (CS)	4.46 \pm 1.14	1	0.871
14		4.42 \pm 1.27	1	
15		4.74 \pm 1.35	0.75	
16		4.64 \pm 1.29	1	
17		4.48 \pm 1.41	1	
18		4.62 \pm 1.22	1	
19	Cognitive general (CG)	5.08 \pm 1.30	1	0.860
20		4.92 \pm 1.19	1	
21		1.94 \pm 2.54	1	
22		1.72 \pm 2.33	1	
23		1.88 \pm 2.48	1	
24		1.86 \pm 2.41	1	
25	Motivational general-mastery (MG-M)	1.74 \pm 2.31	1	0.993
26		1.80 \pm 2.38	1	
27		1.92 \pm 2.52	1	
28		1.94 \pm 2.54	1	
29		1.94 \pm 2.51	1	
30		1.80 \pm 2.39	0.75	

APPENDIX D

แบบประเมินความสามารถในการจินตภาพ (Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ))

(Hall et al., 1998 แปลเป็นภาษาไทยโดย ดร.พิชิต เมืองนาโพธิ์)

แบบสอบถามชุดนี้ได้ถูกออกแบบมาเพื่อประเมินความสามารถของท่านในการใช้จินตนาการในการกีฬา คำกล่าวใดที่กล่าวถึงการทำงานด้านจินตภาพที่ท่านไม่ได้ใช้ หรือใช้น้อย ควรจะได้รับการประเมินในระดับที่ต่ำ ในทางตรงกันข้าม คำกล่าวที่กล่าวถึงการทำงานของการจินตภาพที่ท่านใช้บ่อยควรจะได้รับการประเมินในระดับที่สูง

การประเมินของท่านจะอยู่ในอันดับเจ็ดอันดับ คำกล่าวที่ระดับอยู่ในระหว่างหนึ่งถึงเจ็ดนี้ ควรจะถูกระเมินตามความรู้สึก ขอให้ท่านอ่านคำกล่าวด้านล่าง และทำเครื่องหมายกากบาทตรงหมายเลขที่เหมาะสม ซึ่งหมายเลขเหล่านี้ได้ถูกจัดไว้เพื่อให้ท่านแสดงให้เห็นระดับมากน้อยของการจินตนาการเมื่อท่านเข้าร่วมการแข่งขันกีฬา ไม่ต้องกังวลหากท่านใช้ตัวเลขเดิมๆ ซ้ำกันหลายข้อ หากมันเป็นความรู้สึกที่แท้จริงของท่าน

ขอให้จำไว้ว่าไม่มีคำตอบที่ถูกหรือผิด ขอให้ท่านตอบตามความเป็นจริงให้มากที่สุดเท่าที่จะทำได้

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

APPENDIX E

Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ) (Hall et al., 1998)

This questionnaire was designed to assess the extent to which you incorporate imagery into your sport. Any statement depicting a function of imagery that you rarely use should be given a low rating. In contrast, any statement describing a function of imagery which you use frequently should be given a high rating. Your ratings will be made on a seven point scale, where one is the rarely or never engage in that kind of imagery end of the scale and seven is the often engage in that kind of imagery end of the scale.

Statements that fall within these two extremes should be rated accordingly along the rest of the scale. Read each statement below and fill in the blank the appropriate number from the scale provided to indicate the degree to which the statement applies to you when you are competing in your sport. Don't be concerned about using the same numbers repeatedly if you feel they represent your true feelings.

Remember, there are not right or wrong answers, so please answer as accurately as possible.

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Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ) (Hall et al., 1998)

Rating Scale:

น้อยมาก **บ่อย**
 1 <-----> 7

1. I image the atmosphere of winning a championship (e.g., the excitement that follows winning, etc.).
2. I imagine other athletes congratulating me on a good performance.
3. I image the atmosphere of receiving a medal (e.g., the pride, the excitement, etc.).
4. I image the audience applauding my performance.
5. I image myself winning a medal.
6. I image myself being interviewed as a champion.
7. I can re-create in my head the emotions I feel before I compete.
8. I imagine myself handling the stress and excitement of competitions and remaining calm.
9. I imagine the stress and anxiety associated with competing.
10. When I image a competition, I feel myself getting emotionally excited.
11. When I image an event/game that I am to participate in, I feel anxious.
12. I image the excitement associated with competing.
13. I can easily change an image of a skill.
14. When imaging a particular skill, I can consistently perform it perfectly in my mind.
15. I can mentally make corrections to physical skills.
16. Before attempting a particular skill, I imagine myself performing it perfectly.
17. When learning a new skill, I imagine myself performing it perfectly.
18. I can consistently control the image of a physical skill.'
19. I make up new plans/strategies in my head.
20. I image alternative strategies in case my event/game plan fails.
21. I image each section of an event/game (e.g., offence vs. defense, fast vs. slow)
22. I image myself continuing with my event/game plan even when performing poorly.
23. I imagine executing entire plays/programs/sections just the way I want them to happen in an event/game.
24. I imagine myself successfully following my event/game plan.
25. I image giving 100% during an event/game.
26. I image myself being mentally tough.
27. I image myself appearing self-confident in front of my opponents.
28. I image myself to be focused during a challenging situation.
29. I imagine myself being in control in difficult situations.
30. I image myself working successfully through tough situations (e.g., a power play, sore ankle, etc.).

APPENDIX F

แบบประเมินความวิตกกังวลตามสถานการณ์

(The Revised Competitive Sport Anxiety Inventory – 2(CSAI - 2R) questionnaire)

(Cox, R.H., Martens, M.P., & Russell, W.D., 2003) แปลเป็นภาษาไทยโดย ดร.พิชิต เมืองนาโพธิ์

คำชี้แจง ข้อความต่าง ๆ ข้างล่างนี้เป็นคำกล่าวที่นักกีฬาใช้อธิบายความรู้สึกของเขาก่อนการแข่งขัน โปรดอ่านข้อความแต่ละข้อความและตัดสินใจทำเครื่องหมายวงกลมลงในตัวเลขขวามือที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด เพื่อบ่งชี้ว่าขณะนี้ท่านมีความรู้สึกอย่างไรเกี่ยวกับการแข่งขันที่กำลังจะมาถึง คำตอบจะไม่มีข้อถูกผิด อย่าใช้เวลาานามากเกินไปในแต่ละข้อความ ให้เลือกคำตอบซึ่งสามารถอธิบายความรู้สึกของท่านในขณะนี้

ความรู้สึกในขณะนี้	ระดับของความรู้สึก			
	ไม่เลย	เป็นบ้าง	ปานกลาง	มาก
1. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกหวาดผวาว้าวุ่น	1	2	3	4
2. ข้าพเจ้าจะพบว่าจะไม่ดีเท่าที่ควรในการแข่งขัน	1	2	3	4
3. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกมีความเชื่อมั่นในตนเอง	1	2	3	4
4. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกว่าร่างกายของข้าพเจ้าตึงเครียด	1	2	3	4
5. ข้าพเจ้าจะพบว่าจะแพ้	1	2	3	4
6. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกปั่นป่วนในท้อง	1	2	3	4
7. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกมั่นใจว่าข้าพเจ้าสามารถเผชิญหน้า กับความท้าทาย	1	2	3	4
8. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกจะพบว่าจะควบคุมตนเองไม่ได้ภายใต้ ความตึงเครียด	1	2	3	4
9. หัวใจของข้าพเจ้ากำลังเต้นเร็วขึ้น	1	2	3	4
10. ข้าพเจ้ามั่นใจว่าจะเล่นได้ดี	1	2	3	4
11. ข้าพเจ้าจะพบว่าจะเล่นได้ไม่ดี	1	2	3	4
12. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกงูบในท้อง	1	2	3	4
13. ข้าพเจ้ามั่นใจเพราะได้มองเห็นภาพในใจว่าตนเอง ประสบผลสำเร็จตามเป้าหมาย	1	2	3	4
14. ข้าพเจ้าจะพบว่าจะทำให้ผู้อื่นผิดหวังเกี่ยวกับ การเล่นของข้าพเจ้า	1	2	3	4
15. มือของข้าพเจ้าเปียกชื้น	1	2	3	4
16. ข้าพเจ้ามั่นใจว่าจะผ่านพ้นความกดดันไปได้ด้วยดี	1	2	3	4
17. ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกร่างกายอึดอัด ตึงเครียด	1	2	3	4

APPENDIX H

แบบประเมินความสามารถในการแข่งขันลีลาศ (Dance Assessment Form)

โดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิจากสมาคมกีฬาลีลาศ จำนวน 5 ท่าน เป็นผู้ทำการประเมิน

ระดับคะแนน(0-10)

1. ด้านเทคนิคการเต้น รวมถึงทรงของลำตัว และการเคลื่อนไหว (Technicality)
2. ด้านการแสดงอารมณ์และความหมายตามจังหวะเพลง การเต้นตรงตามจังหวะเพลง การใช้จังหวะหนักเบา (Musicality and Timing)
3. ด้านการเต้นประสานกันเป็นคู่ การนำสำหรับฝ่ายชาย และการตามสำหรับฝ่ายหญิง การมีคอนเนคชั่นที่ถูกต้อง เหมาะสม (Partnering Skill)
4. ด้านทักษะความสามารถเฉพาะตัว (Performing Flair)
5. ภาพรวมทั้งหมด (Overall Execution)

ข้อเสนอแนะ

.....

.....

.....

ลงชื่อ

(.....)

ผู้ประเมิน

หมายเหตุ คะแนน 0 ถึง 10

0 หมายถึง ไม่สามารถแสดงความสามารถในด้านนั้นๆได้

10 หมายถึง สามารถแสดงความสามารถในด้านนั้นๆได้อย่างดีเยี่ยม

APPENDIX I

เกณฑ์ในการตัดเข้าและตัดออก

หากท่านอยู่ในเกณฑ์ของแต่ละข้อให้ทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ในช่องใช่ และหากท่านไม่ได้อยู่ในเกณฑ์ให้ทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ในช่องไม่ใช่

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ท่านเข้าร่วมการแข่งขันลีลาศกีฬาแห่งชาติครั้งที่ 38 (ตรังเกมส์) | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 2. ท่านมีประสบการณ์แข่งขันลีลาศในรอบปีที่ผ่านมา | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 3. ท่านได้รับการฝึกซ้อมลีลาศสัปดาห์ละ 3-5 วัน | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 4. ท่านสมัครใจยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการศึกษาวิจัย | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 5. ท่านอยู่ในสภาวะเจ็บป่วยที่เป็นอุปสรรคต่อการฝึกซ้อมและแข่งขัน | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 6. ท่านได้รับบาดเจ็บขณะฝึกซ้อมและเป็นอุปสรรคต่อการดำเนินการวิจัยในครั้งนี้ | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 7. ท่านรับประทานยาคุมกำเนิดเป็นประจำ | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 8. ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีส่วนผสมของคาเฟอีนเป็นประจำ | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 9. ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีส่วนผสมของแอลกอฮอล์เป็นประจำ | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 10. ท่านสูบบุหรี่เป็นประจำ | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |
| 11. ท่านเคยมีประวัติการเข้ารับการรักษาโรคทางจิตเวชมาก่อน | <input type="radio"/> ใช่ | <input type="radio"/> ไม่ใช่ |

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

BIOGRAPHY

Name	Miss Sasima Pakulanon
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Place of birth	Bangkok, Thailand
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