



UNIT 2 EMOTIONS AND SPORT PERFORMANCE

Influences in the area of sport

- ▶ Emotional changes.
- Activation level.
- Self-regulatory system.
- Coping styles.
- Cognitive activity.

- A set of psychological and physiological reactions that impact the whole being and can contribute to the organization of an effective response. They are automatic, and can be of immediate or delayed reaction.
- Two ways
 - What is happening?
 - Response (Survival).
 - What is happening?
 - ▶ Assess → Response (Coping).

WHAT ARE THEY

- Importance of the relationship between memory, emotion and behavior.
- Potential increase in the sport domain.
 - "The tide effect".
- Ideal framework for emotional manifestation.
- We learn how to manage emotions through self-control.

RELEVANT ASPECTS (1)

- Emotional Intelligence is a set of skills that must be developed.
- ▶ They generate motion towards action.

Adaptive coping response that allows us to react in vital situations, such as

- When facing an immediate danger.
- Suffering an irreparable loss
- Progressing towards a goal
- Resisting adversity

Therefore

"Emotional Intelligence is a set of skills that can be developed".

RELEVANT ASPECTS (3)

- Unpleasant
- Existential
- Vital positive
- Vital negative
- **Empathic**

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (1)

- Unpleasant
 - Anger
 - **Envy**
 - Jealousy

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (2)

- Existential
 - ▶ Fear/anxiety
 - **▶** Guilt
 - **Shame**

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (3)

- Vital Positive
 - Happiness
 - **Pride**
 - Love

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (4)

- Vital Negative
 - Worry
 - Hopelessness
 - Sadness/depression

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (5)

- **Empathic**
 - Gratitude
 - Compassion

EMOTIONAL CLASSIFICATION (6)

- ▶ Can help take riskier decisions.
- Increase and reinforce all the goaloriented skills.
- Can guide the optimal use of resources.
- ▶ Eliminate worries and preoccupations.

INFLUENCE IN DECISION-MAKING

- Maintaining an optimal vigilance level.
- Push to action.
- Stress adaptation.
- General coping behaviors, such as:
 - Coping with an immediate critical situation.
 - Moving forward towards a goal.

SELF-CONTROL How does it help?

In happiness we reach or maintain a goal, in sadness we fail to reach it or maintain it, in anger there is an agent responsable for the loss and in fear there is an expectation of failure to reach the goal.

EMOTIONAL TRANSITION

- ▶ I am capable... I have been successful in situations like this one before. This time I will also be able to handle it effectively.
- ▶ I know I'm nervous, it is normal in this situation. I will just focus on doing my best, which is the goal anyway.
- I got to focus on my skills: on my Competition Plan.

EFFECTIVE SELF-HELP