

Interrogating the Interactive activities of Mental Toughness, Self-Constrained Practice Conducts, and Individualism in Swimming

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Introduction

Recently, Crust (2009) examined the relationship between MT and affect intensity across 112 athletes in order to determine if athletes who were characterized with high situations of MT endured more or less violent passions. MT was assessed by the MTQ48 (Clough et al., 2002) with a measure of Affect Intensity (AIM- Larsen, 1984) to assess the situations of emotional reactivity. Findings demonstrated that overall MT as well as the six subscales of MT were unconnected to affect intensity. This suggests that athletes who are high in MT experience just as important affect intensity than their lower MT equals. They perhaps just deal with it more.

Relating to Hardy et al.'s (2014) study reported above, the main objects of this This Paper was to apply Hardy et al.' (2014) findings to the sport of swimming with three points. First to develop an betrayed standing measure of MT in competitive insensibility. Second, reevaluate Hardy et al.'s findings that when price perceptivity is low, adding situations of discipline perceptivity will be related to MT behavior and when price perceptivity is high, adding situations of discipline perceptivity should be negatively combined to MT behavior.

The interposing part of training behaviours on one-report MT and MT behavior in swimming

The end of study was to examine whether training behaviours (tone and coach rated) interceded the relationship between tone- report internal continuity (PPI- A, SMTQ, and MTI) and coach rated mentally tough behavior (e.g., Hardy et al., 2014). original questionnaire evidence revealed good support for the development of a single factor qualitative measure of tone- regulated training behaviours (tone and coach rated). Results also showed strong concurrent validity for Beattie et al.'s (2017) assessment of MT behaviours in a swimming terrain. Further, findings support the thesis that tone- regulated training behaviours interceded the relationship between tone- report MT and coach rated MT behaviours. In farther detail, athlete tone- report training behaviours interceded the relationship between all four subscales of the PPI- A (determination, tone- belief, positive cognition, and visualization); all three subscales of the SMTQ (confidence, constancy, and control) and the single factor MTI upon coach rated MT behavior. In distinction, coach rated assessment of training behaviours only interceded the relationship between two subscales of the PPI- A (determination, visualization and hardly, positive cognition); one subscale of the SMTQ (constancy) and the single factor MTI upon coach rated MT behavior.

In summary, training behaviors seems a strong source of tone- report MT and coach rated MT behaviors. Anyhow of perspective, at its worst, training behaviors and tone- assessed MT explained 22 of the disunion in

MT behaviors. still, future disquisition may want to explore exactly what type of training behaviors are more salutary in developing MT and coach rated MT behavior.

Examining the relationship between personality and MT upon training and MT behavior in swimming

Mental continuity (MT) is a desirable commodity that allows athletes to endure under times of difficulty (e.g., Bell, Hardy, Beattie, 2013; Clough, Earle & Sewell, 2002; Jones, Hanton, & Connaughton, 2007). Although there are numerous delineations of MT (e.g., Gucciardi & Gordon, 2011), as the current study concentrated upon training and MT conduct, we adopt the station of Hardy et al. (2014) who defined MT as “the capability to achieve particular pretensions in the face of pressure from a wide range of different stressors”.

To assess MT at a state position, several multidimensional tone-report measures of MT have been developed. the Mental continuity ' Questionnaire-48 (Cloughetal., 2002); the Australian football Mental Toughness Inventory (AfMTI; Gucciardi, Gordon, & Dimmock, 2009); the Cerebral Performance force(PPI; Loher, 1986); the Psychological Performance Inventory- Alternative(PPI- A; Golby, Sheard, & van Wersch, 2007); and the Sport Mental Toughness Questionnaire(SMTQ; Sheard, Golby, Wersch, 2009). still, as results in This Paper show support for Gucciardi et al.'s (2014) findings that MT may be swish explained as a unidimensional construct, we apply the MTI (Gucciardietal., 2014) in the current study to examine MT at a state position, or as ‘ a resource caravan ’.

Although a vast maturity of disquisition in MT has been devoted to examining state- suchlike characteristics of MT (e.g., Jonesetal., 2002, 2007; Thelwelletal., 2005),

in defence of a particularity approach, Hardy et al. (2014) applied a applicable personality proposition, i.e. revised bolstering perceptivity proposition (rRST; Gray & McNaughton, 2000), to prognosticate particularity-suchlike MT behavior. rRST proposes that behavior is sustained by three neuropsychological systems. First, the behavioral approach system (BAS) is responsible for all thing- concentrated approach behavior by responding to satisfying instigations in the terrain. Second, the fight, flight, snap system (FFFS) is responsible for avoiding trouble related instigations. ultimately, the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) is responsible for resolving approach- avoidance conflict between the BAS and FFFS. analogous approach-avoidance conflicts in sport generally have large consequences for failure, but strong prices for success (e.g., taking a penalty kick in the football World Cup final).

As psychoticism and extraversion have been associated with advanced situations of MT and tough- mindedness (e.g., Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985; Hornsburghetal., 2009), it was presupposed that psychoticism and extraversion (but not neuroticism) would be associated with MT behavior. It was not clear whether these personality traits would be accretive, or interactive with tone-report MT upon training conduct and MT behavior, but on balance, we presupposed that some degree of psychoticism and extraversion would be necessary for athletes to be suitable to use their MT ‘resource caravan’ (Gucciardietal., 2014) to demonstrate MT behavior. Hence, in relation to Woodman et al.'s (2010) findings reported above, we tentatively presupposed that psychoticism and extraversion would interact with MT. That is, insensibility high in psychoticism, extraversion and MT would engage in farther adaptive training conduct and demonstrate farther MT behavior than insensibility low

in either psychoticism, extraversion or MT.

Discussion

The purpose of the thesis was to probe the connections between personality, MT, tone- regulated training conduct, and performance in a swimming terrain. The purpose of this Paper was to replicate and extend the kindly controversial disquisition that showed that cricketers, regarded as being MT by their coach, were sensitive to discipline and asleep to award (Hardyetal., 2014). The findings were controversial in that, Hardy etal. had presupposed that cricketers with high situations of price and low situations of discipline perceptivity would show advanced situations of MT behavior compared to athletes with high situations of discipline and low situations of price perceptivity. Further, as Hardy etal. used a specific population, i.e. elite position 15-19-year-old cricketers, it was not clear whether these findings would or indeed should transfer to other populations.

Tone- donation issues and MT

As reported in the prolusion, a multitude of measures have been developed in the terrain of MT the Mental Toughness Questionnaire 48(MTQ- 48; Cloughetal., 2002); the Cricket Mental Toughness Inventory(CMTI; Gucciard & Gordon, 2009); the Australian football Mental Toughness Inventory(AfMTI; Gucciardietal., 2009); the Cerebral Performance force(PPI; Loher, 1986); the Psychological Performance Inventory-Alternative(PPI- A; Golbyetal., 2007); the Sport Mental Toughness Questionnaire (SMTQ;Sheard., et al 2009). Loher (1986) generated a MT measure called the Cerebral Performance force (PPI). still, these measures feel to add confusion in the assessment of MT. That is, the below questionnaires assess MT in a number of way

tone- confidence, negative energy control, attention control, visualization and imagery control, provocation, positive energy, station control, determination, tone- belief, positive cognition, visualization, challenge, commitment, emotional control, life control, confidence in capacities, interpersonal confidence, confidence, constancy, thrive through challenge, sport awareness, desire success, and tough stations.

Although they all may be valid assessments of MT, it would be truly problematic to ask an athlete to complete all the questionnaires to examine their situations of MT. therefore, one issue that seems undetermined in the disquisition literature, is which, or how multitudinous assessments of MT should be used? As the tone- report assessments of MT keep rolling off the conveyer belt (with the most recent coming from Gucciardietal.,2014), perhaps it's time that researchers consolidate being measures rather than add to the mire.

In the meantime, to overcome the implicit social desirability and tone- donation issues that could be associated with the tone- report measures of MT described over, and to avoid assessing a multitude of factors, we used Hardy etal.'s (2014) format of assessing MT behavior. When using this measure, coaches observe and rate the MT behavior of their athletes under several different stressors that they generally face in their competition terrain. This Paper successfully developed an betrayer standing of MT behavior in a swimming competitive terrain. Results displayed respectable statistical fit for an 11- item force in This Paper and further corroborative factor analysis revealed a good fit for the force in This Paper. The fact that some of the particulars from the SMTI were also used in Hardy etal.'s (2014) justice study suggests that these conduct may be transmittable across sports.

Discipline and price perceptivity

As Hardy et al. (2014) state that MT could be seen as a rather stable disposition, they employed an applicable personality proposition that could explain analogous conduct, i.e. revised bolstering perceptivity proposition (rRST; Gray & McNaughton, 2000). Results in This Paper supported the findings from Hardy et al. (2014) that a significant connection between discipline and price perceptivity passed. That is, adding situations of discipline perceptivity led to an increase in MT conduct when price perceptivity was low. In distinction, when price perceptivity was high, an increase in discipline perceptivity led to a drop in MT conduct. These findings add to the view of Hardy et al. (2014) that interactive goods of discipline and price lives should be considered in future disquisition. Further, one possible explanation that swimmers displayed MT conduct when they had advanced situations of discipline perceptivity is that they describe forthcoming risks before, therefore they engage with early managing strategies to overcome forthcoming risks (e.g., Bell, Hardy, & Beattie, 2013; Hardy et al., 2014; Manley et al., in press). One area where early trouble discovery is dealt with is in the training terrain.

Results in This Paper also showed that insensibility swam hastily when they had advanced situations of discipline perceptivity and low-price perceptivity lives. This is the first study to examine sport performance with felicitations to rRST (Gray & McNaughton, 2000). likewise, results indicated there was no significant relationship between MT behavior and swimming performance in the first heat. Our explanation for this point is that the first heat in a swimming competition was not necessary a stressful event. fluently, further disquisition is warranted in this area.

Training actions and MT

In results showed that tone- rated training actions intermediated the relationship between all four subscales of the PPI- A (determination, tone-belief, positive cognition, and visualization); all three subscales of the SMTQ (confidence, constancy, and control) and the single factor MTI. In discrepancy, trainer rated assessment of training actions only intermediated the relationship between two subscales of the PPI- A (determination, visualization and hardly, positive cognition); one subscale of the SMTQ (constancy) and the single factor MTI.

One explanation for the difference in these results is that trainers might not be suitable to directly observe some of the subscales in the below measures as a gesture, similar as tone- belief, positive cognitions, control and confidence within their athlete. Although one would anticipate that the trainer would have a generally good opinion of their athlete's tone- belief, maybe the training terrain could potentially explain this. As we conducted the present study within a swimming terrain there may not be too numerous relations where the trainer could read the athletes cognitions. For illustration, it's delicate to read a insensibility body language in a pool. still, the most likely rational explanation for the below finding is just due to a difference in opinion. That is, in posterior analyses not reported in the thesis, a third of the insensibility rated their training actions lower than the trainer, about a third of the sample agreed on the quality of training actions, and a third of the

sample showed that athletes reported advanced situations of training actions than the trainer did.

The results of support former exploration assessing the relationship between tone- regulation, MT, and performance. For illustration, Mutz, Clough, Kostas, & Papageorgiou, (2017) set up that MT was appreciatively identified with cognitive retrospection and emotion regulation but negatively identified with suggestive repression emotional regulation. As emotional tone- regulation forms part the marquee of tone- regulation, and This Paper set up that high MT insensibility showed high tone- regulated training actions, it would feel apparent (although not directly tested) that insensibility would also bear some form of emotional regulation to keep their behavioral regulation in check. Further, Toering, Gemser, Jordet, and Visscher, (2009) examined the relationship between tone- regulation and performance among elite and non-elite youth soccer players. To assess tone- regulation, the actors completed questionnaires assessing planning, tone- monitoring, evaluation, reflection, trouble, and tone- efficacy. Findings revealed that elite players scored high in aspects of reflection and trouble, and that these characteristics were associated with high position of performance compared tenon-elite athletes.

Research has also shown that tone-nonsupervisory chops could separate between athletes at transnational and public situations of competition, as well as between individual and platoon sports. Whilere-examining Toering etal. (2009) results,

Jonker, Gemser, and Visscher, (2010) also set up that the skill of reflection played a vital part in distinguishing between transnational and public standard athletes, anyhow of whether they performed in individual or platoon sports. Further, athletes in individual sports reported advanced situations of planning and trouble than athletes within platoon sports. One limitation to these studies is that tone- regulation was assessed by tone- report questionnaires, whereas in this Paper we anatomized the shoes of both the insensibility and trainers.

Within the environment of swimming, Anshel and Porter (1996) examined the difference between cerebral attributes and tone- regulation as a function of skill position and gender among competitive Australian insensibility using Kirschenbaum and Wittrock (1984) tone- regulation model. This model comprising of problem identification, commitment, prosecution, environmental operation, and conception. Findings revealed that elite insensibility engaged and displayed advanced situations of tone- regulation than on-elite insensibility. Regarding the differences between gender, authors refocused out that manly insensibility engaged with advanced intensity training after poor performance than womanish insensibility. The results of This Paper support these findings and handed farther substantiation that tone- regulation appreciatively influences MT.

In relation to the below exploration findings, Young and Starkes (2006b) also set up that

insensibility who showed advanced situations of tone-nonsupervisory actions (i.e., advanced situations of on- task actions) missed significantly lower syncope volume in training. likewise, when examining the relationship between tone- report drill volume and factual drill volume, all insensibility over-reported the volume of work they actually did, anyhow of on- task actions. easily the part of tone- regulation and training clearances farther exploration in relation to platoon and individual athletes and what part they play in developing MT. Further, the results of the thesis again easily show the significance of snitch conditions when assessing MT and training geste.

Regarding the exploration stressed over, it's maybe not surprising that tone- regulated (as opposed tenon-regulated) training actions are a strong source of tone- report MT and trainer rated MT actions. thus, one conclusion from This Paper is that MT can be developed through the quality of training actions. still, indeed though the present study and that of former exploration examined tone- regulated training actions, it can be seen that these actions are rather general in nature. To this point, it's still unclear exactly what types of training actions impact MT.

For illustration, it's well known that competition simulation can help an athlete prepare for forthcoming competition (Jones & Hardy, 1990). likewise, rehearsing under anxiety also appears to help to ameliorate performance under stressful situation (Lawrence, Cassell, Beattie, Woodman, Khan, Hardy, & Gottwald, 2014). The current set

of studies didn't set out to test exactly what types of training influence MT actions. still, one study may at least give a guiding light on unborn exploration trials. For illustration, Driska et al. (2012) canvassed high experience swimming trainers who illustrated eight attributes and four subcomponents or sources of MT in swimming training. These four subcomponents are, using long- term pretensions to motivate, controlling the terrain, pushing yourself to the limit, and retaining cerebral control on poor training days.

Personality

A current theme throughout the thesis was to examine what part personality has with MT. This Paper examined the interactive part of discipline and price perceptivity in relation to MT geste. discipline and price perceptivity are deduced from Eysenck's (1967) extraversion- introversion and neuroticism- stability confines. These three confines are rotated by roughly 30 ° to form further causally effective axes that were biologically aligned to neural networks bolstering discipline perceptivity and price perceptivity (Corr, 2001). therefore, This Paper examined to what extent the separate goods that the three distinct personality types that define discipline and price perceptivity (i.e., psychoticism, neuroticism, & extraversion) had upon MT geste and training actions.

In This Paper we were specifically interested in the relationship between psychoticism and training for several reasons. For illustration, Eysenck and

Eysenck (1985) indicated that people who are characterized with high situations of psychoticism tend to be aggressive, impulsive, and tough-inclined. Egan and Stelmack (2003) refocused out that psychoticism was associated with high-position threat takers (i.e., rovers at Mount Everest base camp were generally advanced than morals on psychoticism). Further, Kirkcaldy (1982) set up that transnational standard manly athletes were associated with advanced situations psychoticism than public position athletes.

With respects to the results of This Paper, it was set up that MT was appreciatively identified with extraversion, negatively identified with neuroticism, but had no relationship with psychoticism. The finding that psychoticism and MT weren't appreciatively identified fails to support former exploration examining the darker side of personality (e.g., Onley et al., 2013). That is, Onley et al. (2013) set up that psychopathy was significantly but negatively identified with control, commitment and confidence as assessed by the MTQ- 48 (Clough et al., 2002). Sabouri et al. (2016) revealed all MTQ48 constructs associated appreciatively with all Dark Triad traits (which includes psychopathy). still, Sabouri and associates didn't report the individual connections between the separate subscales of the MTQ- 48 and psychopathy.

This ultimate finding seems of material interest. For illustration, if individualities high in psychoticism are asleep to trouble, also they may not suffer from negative emotional gests that

comes with trouble discovery (e.g., Eysenck et al., 2007). In fact, it was set up in This Paper, that advanced situations of psychoticism were associated with lower situations of distraction. In other words, individualities with advanced situations of psychoticism may perform better under stress. still, if they don't descry trouble early (e.g., Hardy et al., 2014), also they're doubtful to be suitable to do anything about it, until maybe it's too late. This may have a mischievous effect upon their MT geste (incapability to descry and deal with forthcoming trouble). The results of This Paper still, do suggest that individualities with high situations of psychoticism do see trouble early and train better because the use MT as a caravan resource to deal with negative emotional gests.

It has been noted in the exploration literature that the personality particularity of psychoticism and the clinical condition of psychopathy are related constructs, and lie on the same continuum (e.g., Corr, 2010). That is, psychopathy lies at the extreme end of psychoticism. thus, exploration is doubtful to reveal the true extent between MT and psychopathy/ psychoticism unless both personality perspectives are taken into consideration. For illustration, one may want to partial out psychopathy when examining the relationship between psychoticism and MT and vise versa.

The main analysis revealed that insensibility who were characterized with high situations of both psychoticism and MT, displayed more adaptive training actions and MT geste than insensibility characterized with high position of extraversion

and MT, or insensibility characterized with high situations of neuroticism and MT. In other words, psychoticism seems to have a salutary effect upon training when individualities have high situations of MT. perhaps this isn't surprising given that individualities with high situations of MT feel to profit from a host of cognitive coffers (e.g., Gucciardi et al., 2014). maybe a degree of MT is what's needed for individualities with high situations of psychoticism to channel their aggression and interpersonal hostility.

The below findings feel to be to some extent supported by that of Woodman et al. (2010). They set up that athlete personality interacted with performance strategies to prognosticate training geste

There are some applied counteraccusations regarding the current findings of the thesis.

Although not directly tested in the current thesis, results from This Paper (where athletes with high situations of discipline and low position of price perceptivity were rated as being MT) suggests that to help combat against poor training habits and increase MT, trainers may be suitable to develop their insensibility MT by delivering training with a blend of discipline/ consequences. still, similar corrections and consequences should be delivered in a transformational manner, by explaining to the athletes exactly why they're being penalized and latterly furnishing managing strategies to deal with poor training habits (e.g., Bell, Hardy, & Beattie, 2013).

Although, the term “corrections” may be lowered upon by trainers and positive psychology, “real consequences” live in sport that has the implicit to ruin an athlete’s career. Further, part of literacy, is learning through one’s miscalculations. It's also apparent, that we as humans frequently learn hastily when the miscalculations that we make carry large consequences. It stands to reason that being more purposely apprehensive of implicit consequences and corrections associated with poor training or performance, will warn the athlete to more prepare in advance to discourage similar issues. Consequences or corrections don't need to be severe, they could include, redundant stages of the pool, redundant dry land training, or drawing the poolside. This may in part help to acclimatize the athlete to trouble (external and internal pitfalls), where they descry it early and put into place strategies to overcome similar pitfalls.

Another implicit fashion that encourages both the athlete and trainer to descry possible pitfalls are ‘what- if’ scripts. Using this fashion, athletes prepare for some of the worse possible scripts that they could face during competition (Miller, 1997). Further, training under pressure (e.g., Lawrence et al., 2014) also appears to cover an individual from posterior stressful events. An important aspect of this training is that at some stage, the athletes should be suitable to train under pressure where their use of managing strategies come independent in helping them deal with pressure (Bell et al., 2013). This Paper results demonstrated a positive relationship between tone- regulated

training actions with tone- report MT and trainer rated MT geste. From an applied perspective, trainers need to consider the pivotal part of training that can impact MT geste

. As insensibility spend a long time in training sessions, trainers should be suitable to use the tone-regulated training actions force developed within this thesis, as a quick roster in assessing any sins in their insensibility tone- regulation. Although tone-regulated training actions are fairly easy to observe, tone- regulation of emotion is maybe slightly trickier. For illustration, emotional tone-regulation is the capability to respond to the ongoing task demands with a range of feelings that are sufficiently flexible to permit robotic responses, as well as the capability to delay robotic responses as demanded (e.g., Cole, Michel, & Teti, 1994). It may be easier for an athlete to hide emotional responses rather than behavioral bones. As tone- regulation training actions are considered a source of MT, trainers could also help the athlete internalize training actions by encouraging insensibility to use tone- monitoring by registering their stages and warm up volume on boards or to complete training journals (Schon wetter, 2012).

Applied counteraccusations from This Paper, would suggest that trainers should be helped to understand that athletes with different personalities may bear specific cerebral chops training (e.g., Woodman et al., 2010). In the environment of the present study, swimming trainers should be made apprehensive of the pivotal part that the MT chops measured by Gucciardi et al. (2014) MTI

(confidence, attention control, emotion regulation, provocation, continuity, managing with adversity, dealing with pressure, and positive cognitions) might have on training actions and MT geste still, with respects to the present set of findings, similar chops may only have a significant effect for athletes who are fairly high in psychoticism. therefore, when trainers deliver internal chops interventions to their insensibility, they may not observe any improvement in the training or MT actions of insensibility who are low in psychoticism. Whether this is because athletes low in psychoticism need to be tutored different chops to those measured by the MTI, or because similar athletes need a fully different approach to enhancing their training and MT geste isn't clear from the present findings.

Conclusion

The present thesis delved the relationship between internal durability, tone- regulated training actions, and personality in a swimming terrain. The thesis findings farther support Hardy et al.'s (2014) findings that MT actions can be prognosticated by revised underpinning perceptivity proposition (rRST- Gray & McNaughton, 2000). That is, as situations of discipline perceptivity increased MT geste increased but only when price perceptivity was low. maybe more interestingly, this commerce also prognosticated race time performance in identical fashion to MT geste.

The thesis also refocused out that, the essential part of tone- regulated training actions is a strong

source of MT. Further, tone- regulated training actions intermediated the relationship between tone- report MT and trainer rated MT behaviors. Eventually, this thesis set up substantiation to suggest that psychoticism is a salutary personality particularity for training actions, but only for insensibility who have a high degree of MT.

The thesis has taken some important way at addressing former exploration findings that punctuate the salutary use of discipline perceptivity to trouble. Although being sensitive to trouble may sound counterintuitive to performing under high trouble situations, it appears to be a veritably salutary strategy to use if one has the applicable managing strategies to deal with early trouble discovery (i.e., MT coffers). The thesis has also set up that the training terrain plays a strong part as a source of MT and MT geste.

More importantly, if the athlete has poor tone-regulated training actions, also their MT may suffer accordingly. Eventually, the part of personality throughout the thesis has shown that it has a complex relationship with MT and MT geste. That being said, the thesis has opened the door on further question and unborn exploration trials.

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