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John Toner, Aidan Moran

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Running head: Response to Wulf (2015)

On the importance of critical thinking: a response to Wulf’s (2015) commentary

John Toner* & Aidan Moran

1 School of Sport, Health and Exercise Sciences, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RX, England, UK

2 School of Psychology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

*Correspondence: John Toner, School of Sport, Health and Exercise Sciences, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RX, England, UK

email John.Toner@hull.ac.uk

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Abstract

In a recent paper (Toner & Moran, 2015), we argued that continued improvement among elite athletes requires alternation between external and internal foci of attention. In her commentary on this paper, Wulf (2015) claims that we have misunderstood the ‘attentional focus’ effect. Our rejoinder has three objectives. Firstly, we critically evaluate Wulf’s arguments and counter her false allegations and spurious reasoning. Secondly, we explain our concerns about certain aspects of attentional focusing research. Finally, we propose that in order to explore the dynamic nature of attentional focusing, we need to go beyond restrictive theoretical dichotomies (e.g., “internal” versus “external” processes) using new approaches.

Keywords: Focus of attention, expertise, critical thinking
We are grateful to the editors for the opportunity to respond to Wulf’s (2015) commentary on our recent paper (Toner & Moran, 2015). In this rejoinder, our objectives are threefold. Firstly, using the tools of critical thinking (Halpern, 2014), we shall evaluate Wulf’s claims and refute any false allegations and spurious reasoning that we detect. Secondly, we shall explain our misgivings about certain aspects of attentional focusing research. Finally, we propose that to fully understand the dynamic nature of attentional focusing we need to go beyond restrictive theoretical dichotomies (e.g., “internal versus external” processes) using new approaches like “pupillometry” - the measurement of pupil dilation as an objective index of mental effort (Laeng, Sirois, & Gredebäck, 2012).

Wulf’s (2015) main allegation is that we have misunderstood the “attentional focus effect” – the proposition that “what athletes direct their attention to … will always affect their performance in a less-than-optimal (internal focus) or optimal way (external focus)”. Before evaluating this allegation, we must refute two subsidiary claims. Firstly, she alleges falsely (and in an unfortunately personalized manner given that our paper was co-authored) that “Moran has revealed his skepticism with respect to expert performance”. To clarify, we are not sceptical of “expert performance” but are wary of universal generalizations about the superiority of one type of attentional focus over another. Etymologically, ‘skepticism’ originates from the Greek word skeptomai meaning “I consider carefully” (Potter, 1993). So, from a careful consideration of relevant evidence, we argue that an internal focus of attention can be helpful in certain circumstances (e.g., when correcting flawed movement patterns). Secondly, following an irrelevant comment about editorial matters, Wulf expresses surprise at the “vehemence of the opposition” she appears to have detected in our
paper. We reject this claim because according to the Oxford dictionaries, “vehemence”
means “great forcefulness or intensity of feeling or expression”. Having scrutinised
the approximately 200 words concerning Wulf’s research in our 6,483-word paper
(Toner & Moran, 2015), we cannot locate a single word satisfying this definition of
“vehemence”. Let us now evaluate Wulf’s allegation of “misunderstanding”.

Although Wulf does not specify precisely how we have misunderstood her work, she
seeks to correct us by proclaiming rather obscurely (note the double negative) that
“adopting an external focus does not mean that the performer is not aware of her or
his body movements”. However, a few sentences later, she claims that an external
focus is “related to the planning of the movement, but has nothing to do with the
processing of intrinsic feedback or bodily awareness”. To us, these two statements
about bodily awareness are contradictory. Whereas in the former, Wulf appears to
suggest that a performer can adopt an external focus and remain aware of his/her
bodily movement, in the latter she proposes that an external focus has “nothing to do”
with bodily awareness.

Next, Wulf claims that if performers plan actions in terms of specific bodily
movements the outcome will ‘always be less-than-optimal’. We agree that attempts to
consciously control movement patterns often impair skilled actions and performance
proficiency. However, we are reluctant to endorse Wulf’s claim that an internal focus
of attention will always prove ‘less-than-optimal’. Indeed, Rienhoff, Fischer, Strauss,
Baker, and Schorer (2015) showed that an external focus of attention led to a
significant decrease in basketball shooting performance relative to internal focusing
and no-instruction conditions for players of differing expertise. Unfortunately, Wulf
appears to base her conclusion on methods that typically require performers to adopt
an unfamiliar attentional focus (either internal or external). The problematic nature of
this approach was pinpointed by Maurer and Munzert (2013) who discovered that
skilled basketball players’ free-throw performance was superior under familiar
compared with unfamiliar focus conditions - *irrespective* of focus direction (i.e.,
internal or external). They concluded that “frequently used familiar focus strategies
become integrated into the proceduralized skill components and are no longer
disruptive to skill execution” (p. 737). Beyond the laboratory, Rory McIlroy, the
world’s number one ranked golfer, revealed his preference for a *familiar* internal
focus of attention in his quest for improvement. Specifically, he always uses “a couple
of little swing thoughts, whatever I’m working on at the time whether it’s to do with
holding my right elbow or making sure that I turn my shoulder under my chin or
whatever it” (“What makes the perfect golf swing?”, 2015). Clearly, some elite
athletes value the importance of an *internal* rather than external focus of attention in
*certain circumstances*.

We do not propose to dwell unduly on Wulf’s speculation about the causes of Tiger
Woods’ slump in form. Although Woods’ problems could be due to an over-reliance
on technical thoughts, they may also reflect the waning powers of a player who,
because of prolonged injury, is no longer capable of executing skilled movements
with his erstwhile efficiency.

Wulf concludes her commentary by expressing her confidence that accomplished
athletes and their coaches can use relevant external foci to facilitate technical change.
This perspective is contrary to our belief that skilled athletes must direct their
attention internally (e.g., to make them aware of the kinaesthetic difference between
the flawed movement and the desirable one; see Carson & Collins, 2011) to achieve
successful technical change. We know of no empirical evidence to indicate that an
external focus can be used to address flaws in skilled movement patterns.

Interestingly, the study by An, Wulf, and Kim (2013) that Wulf cites to support her
claim that an external focus can be used to enhance movement form was conducted
with low-skilled golfers. Also, whereas Abdollahipour, Wulf, Psotta, and Palomo
Nieto, (2015) reported that skilled gymnasts benefited from an external focus, there
was no evidence to suggest that these participants had been performing sub-optimally
due to being in a slump or that they were attempting to regain a lost movement pattern.

This latter issue is important because our paper argued that an internal focus is
necessary when skilled performers are seeking to refine ‘attenuated’ movement
patterns. So, although we are open-minded about the validity of Wulf’s claim that
coaches can use relevant external foci to induce technical change in skilled
performers, we require evidence that this approach will actually work before
recommending it to practitioners.

To conclude, rather than getting bogged down in a debate over the relative merits of
different attentional foci, let us consider the broader question of how to explore the
dynamic nature of attention itself. In this regard, cognitive researchers (e.g., Anderson,
2011) suggest that we need to go beyond restrictive theoretical dichotomies (e.g.,
“internal” versus “external”; “top-down versus “bottom-up”) because such binary
distinctions are “fuzzy” and leave crucial explanatory gaps (since different aspects of
attention interact extensively). Thus, Ristic and Enns (2015) propose that to in order
to understand how attention functions in everyday life, we need new tools for
studying individual differences and situational variability. In attentional focusing research, a tool like pupillometry could prove fruitful. Specifically, using pupil dilation as a dependent variable, researchers could investigate individual differences in the attentional effort elicited by different focusing instructions over time. This approach could help to elucidate the dynamic processes underlying attentional focusing.
References


What makes the perfect golf swing? (April, 2015). Retrieved from http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/z3yw7ty

Highlights:

- We counter the false allegations and spurious reasoning evident in Wulf’s (2015) commentary.
- We re-iterate a number of our methodological and theoretical concerns about attentional focus research.
- We consider the need to go beyond restrictive theoretical dichotomies.