

Management science Edit

In the work place, job performance is the hypothesized conception or requirements of a role. There are two types of job performances: contextual and task. Task performance is dependent on cognitive ability, while contextual performance is dependent on personality.[2] Task performance relates to behavioral roles that are recognized in job descriptions and remuneration systems. They are directly related to organizational performance, whereas contextual performances are value-based and add additional behavioral roles that are not recognized in job descriptions and covered by compensation; these are extra roles that are indirectly related to organizational performance.[3] Citizenship performance, like contextual performance, relates to a set of individual activity/contribution (prosocial organizational behavior) that supports organizational culture.[4][5]

Arts Edit

Tang dynasty horseback musicians In performing arts, a performance generally comprises an event in which a performer, or group of performers, present one or more works of art to an audience. In instrumental music and drama, a performance is typically described as a "play".[6] Typically, the performers participate in rehearsals beforehand to practice the work. An effective performance is determined by the achieved skills and competency of the performer, also known as the level of skill and knowledge. In 1994, Spencer and McClelland defined competency as "a combination of motives, traits, self-concepts, attitudes, cognitive behavior skills (content knowledge) that helps a performer to differentiate themselves as superior from the average performer".[7] A performance also describes the way in which an actor performs. In a solo capacity, it may also refer to a mime artist, comedian, conjurer, magician, or other entertainer.

Aspects of performance art Edit

Performance state Edit

English rock band Deep Purple performing in Hoyos del Espino Spain (2013)
Williams and Krane define the characteristics of an ideal performance state:[15]
Absence of fear

Not thinking about the performance

Adaptive focus on the activity

A sense of effortlessness and belief in confidence or self-efficacy

A sense of personal control

A distortion of time and space where time does not affect the activity Other related factors are: motivation to achieve success or avoid failure, task

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relevant attention, positive self-talk, and cognitive regulation to achieve automaticity. Performance is also dependent on adaptation of eight areas: Handling crisis, managing stress, creative problem solving, knowing necessary functional tools and skills, agile management of complex processes, interpersonal adaptability, cultural adaptability, and physical fitness.[16] Performance is not always a result of practice, but rather about honing in a skill. Over practicing itself can result in failure due to ego depletion.[17] According to Andranik Tangian, the best results are achieved when spontaneity and even improvisation are backed up by rational elements that arrange means of expression in a certain structure, supporting the communication (not just verbal) with the audience.[18][19] Stage fright Edit Kristin Chenoweth performs the national anthem of the United States at a baseball game Theatrical performances, especially when the audience is limited to only a few observers, can lead to significant increases in the performer's heart rate. This increase takes place in several stages relative to the performance itself, including anticipatory activation (one minute before the start of subject's speaking role), confrontation activation (during the subject's speaking role, at which point their heart rate peaks) and release period (one minute after the conclusion of the subject's speech).[20] The same physiological reactions can be experienced in other mediums such as instrumental performance. When experiments were conducted to determine whether there was a correlation between audience size and heart rate (an indicator of anxiety) of instrumental performers, the researcher's findings ran contrary to previous studies, showing a positive correlation rather than a negative one.[21] Heart rate shares a strong, positive correlation with the self reported anxiety of performers.[22] Other physiological responses to public performance include perspiration, secretion of the adrenal glands, and increased blood pressure.[23]

See also Edit

References Edit

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Additional reading Edit

Reference

[Circuit Analysis for Complete Idiots \(Electrical Engineering for Complete Idiots\)](#)

[Battery Technology Crash Course: A Concise Introduction](#)