

## The study of tendency and passion of sport among the sport college students in Ataturk University

Süleyman Erim ERHAN

Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Ataturk University, Erzurum, TURKEY

**Abstract:** The main aim of this study was to evaluate students' passion at sport and physical education, sport passion gender and sport type in Ataturk University School of Physical Education and Sports, Sports-type (individual or team), Sports Structure (Basic, struggle and recreational sports) according to the related parameters. The study populations were consisted of 320 females and 550 males studying at Ataturk University School of Physical Education totally 870 students during 2011-2012 in this regard. In a study carried out on 118 women (age = 20.97±2.01) and 205 men (age = 21.79±2.51) that they totally were students at Ataturk university school of physical education and sport. Participants were in the category of individual and team sport, and the difference of physical education and sports school students were consisted of dealing with branches. The Survey is subjected to participants' passion at sport, (The Passion in Sport Scale; Vallerant et al, 2003), and determining age, sex, department, and for information on sports-type, "Personal Information Form" was given in this regard. Obsessive passion at sport with tendency, harmonious passion questionnaire is consisted of two sub-dimensions. The passion for the sport with the type of sport participants, sports structure, partition and one-way analysis of variance is applied for testing the gender difference that MANOVA test was used in this case. MANOVA analysis of the scores of men and women in participants of harmonious passion is (Wilkes' Lambda T = 0.984, F (2,320) = 0.67, P < 0.05) and sport type (individual and team) and obsessive passion scores (Wilkes' Lambda = 0.982 T, F (2,320) = 0.44, P < 0.05) showed no significant difference in this study. Yet the analysis section (Wilkes' Lambda T = 0.962, F (6,636) = 0.18, P > 0.05) and sports structure (basic, fighting and recreational sports) (Wilkes' Lambda T = 0.992, F (4,638) = 0.83, P > 0.05), and revealed that there was no significant difference between the scores of sporting passion. Finally, the relationship between gender and the selected columns, Chi-square analysis was used to analysis of the results in this case. There is found a relationship between gender and the selected branch. As a result, the findings of this study differ according to the type of sport; the sport is related to passion and sex, but depending on the sport section and the difference revealed in this case. [Süleyman Erim ERHAN. **The study of tendency and passion of sport among the sport college students in Ataturk University.** *Life Sci J* 2013;10(7s):551-555] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 86

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### Introduction

One of the most important ways of achieving success in any area is subjected to motivation. Motivation, which determines the direction of movement of the individual, the individual raises an individual's thoughts, hopes and beliefs of other. According to another definition of motivation or desire behavior, it is used in mobilizing and directing a request description; the desire behavior and needs of the individual as well as the purpose of directing a tool is the main aim to reach to our purposes for the analysis. In this context, desire, purpose, goals, needs, impulse, tendency, behavior, interests, choice, will, ambition, fear, longing, cognition, attitude, enthusiasm, passion, motivation of imposing moral concepts such as takes place in the definition of individual members of a business, and most importantly, the motives to action are the most basic issues in this regard. Motivation in the realization of the act by the direction of the action is referred to the power and influence of the order of precedence which determines the internal or an external stimulus occurred. So, motivation to head with a particular

purpose or taking action that an individual processes it as well. Here in the direction of an individual's request to move a purpose and passion has been assessed as one of the basic emotions. Looking at the historical development of the concept of the first Western philosophers' passion, "passion" is subjected to the concept of "emotion" where is used instead of the concept referred to as. A dialogue of Plato, Aristotle, virtue and theory of discussion about Greek mythology, the concept of emotion is used instead found passion. The first use of the concept of expressing strong emotions and desires directed in 1290, even though the overall enjoyment with zeal and enthusiasm in 1638 was the first usage in this case. Glossary of Terms in psychology (1974), passion judgments exceeding strong of will and enthusiasm were considered as 'unknown. In this context, the passion is the same people's choice and emotions influence their behavior. Vallerand describes the passion as people spend significant time and effort as a strong desire towards activities. Vallerand defines harmonious and obsessive passion and harmonious passion; he divided the passion of

people to take part in a favorite activity referring to acknowledge an individual's favorite activity. People's feelings, goals, expectations, needs, cultural values and environmental conditions in which they live can be their passions leading to manifestations of different ways. That feeling of being decisive in all aspects of life both positive and negative impact on people's way of life as well. Passion for shopping, manage and passion for life are as many different feelings of superiority directly related to people's way of life and life with their eyes. In this context of sports, especially nowadays has become the passion of millions of people of all ages. Resulting in different shapes and degrees of passion for the sport in every human being as well as individuals is showing their interest in the sport if one emerges as a factor affecting the success of an athlete directly. The basic aim of this study is to framework of gender passion for sport, sport type (individual, team sports), departments of education, sports structure (basic, fighting and recreational sports) according to the parameters were evaluated.

## Materials and Methods

### Research Model:

Research conducted within the framework of the descriptive model. The survey methods on a large group with a sample containing groups selected from the universe, past or present research aims to investigate the case as it is an existing approach. The subjects of the research event, the person or object in its own terms, and as there were defined targets in this case studied.

### Research Group:

The study included 118 women (mean age =  $20.97 \pm 2.01$ ), 205 men (mean age =  $21.79 \pm 2.51$ ) university students. Participants engaged in individual and team sport, physical education and sports school students in the category composed of different branches. Participants in the study were reached by using an appropriate sampling method. Appropriate sampling and sampling of individuals were accessible for the research. The students participating in the study were given in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Students Branches Frequency and Sport Type, Sports Structure

Branches	N	Percent	Type of sport	Sport activity
Athletes	8	2.5	Personal	Main sport
Basketball	20	6.2	Group	Main
Box	9	2.8	Personal	Fighting
Gymnastic	5	1.5	Personal	Main
Curling	9	2.8	Group	Recreation
Climbing	13	4.0	Personal	Recreation
Football	106	32.8	Group	Main
Wrestling	9	2.8	Personal	Fighting
Hockey	17	5.3	Group	Recreation
Handball	10	3.1	Group	Main
Ice hockey	15	4.6	Group	Fighting
Judo	4	1.2	Personal	Fighting
Panoply	2	0.6	Personal	Recreation
Karate	2	0.6	Personal	Fighting
Kayak	22	6.8	Personal	Recreation
Rafting	1	0.3	Group	Recreation
Taekwondo	1	0.3	Personal	Fighting
Tennis	21	6.5	Personal	Main
Volleyball	46	14.2	Group	Main=224
Body building	1	0.3	Personal	Fighting=6
Swimming	2	0.6	Personal : 9	Main =218 and fighting =4
Total	323	100		

### Data Tools:

Sports Vehicles Scale (STO) is to measure students' passion for the sport (Vallerand et al. 2003). 14 articles scale and obsessive passion for the two substances (i.e. substances: This sport is the only

thing that gives me pleasure) with a harmonious passion (sample item: This is my favorite feature When sport is reflected in myself) is composed of two sub-dimensions. STO completely disagrees and strongly agrees with the range of 7-point Likert scale.

This of course used in many studies, but the Turkish version of the international STO is different in this regard. Researchers' translation is back translation by the method of experts established under the auspices of the Turkish version of the scale. Scale confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), the results of the two-factor structure of the STO is valid ( $\chi^2 = 257.47$ ,  $P = 0.00$ ;  $df = 4.86$ ,  $CFI = 0.95$ ,  $GFI = 0.92$ ,  $RMSR = 0.06$ ,  $RMSEA = 0.08$ ), internal consistency coefficients,  $\alpha = .87$  (Obsessive Passion:  $\alpha = 0.73$ , harmonious passion:  $\alpha = 0.81$ ), STOs have shown to be reliable.

#### Data Analysis

Students will be divided into categories based on primarily gender and departments. Also according to the type of activity the participants are engaged in individual and team sports and structure of the main

branches; the fight group is divided into three categories including sports and recreational sports. T-test for gender analysis of the data, the department, sports type and sports is a one-way MANOVA analysis that was used for the structure. In addition, the reliability, internal consistency coefficients were calculated. Of course, the validity of confirmatory factor analysis was used in this study. Data analysis software packages SPSS 17.0 and LISREL 8.1 was used.

#### Results

In this part of the research, the gender, department, and the comparison of the structure of the sports on the type of analysis have been involved in sports. SPORTS PASSION SCALE standard deviation of the average one-way MANOVA results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: The One-Way MANOVA Results for Sports Vehicles Scale

	Section	N	Ort.	SS	F	P
Passion tendency	Teaching	100	28.32	7.28		
	Coaching	93	26.46	7.31		
	Management	61	25.93	8.36	1.886	0.132
	Recreation	69	28.26	8.73		
Rhyme passion	Teaching	100	27.32	7.86		
	Coaching	93	30.84	7.49		
	Management	61	31.62	7.10	1.604	0.188
	Recreation	69	29.00	8.38		
Type of sport, passion tendency	Personal sport	99	30.76	7.91	0.007	0.933
	Group sport	224	30.83	7.48		
Rhyme passion	Personal sport	218	27.65	8.00		
	Group sport	41	25.71	7.57	1.055	0.350
	Recreation sports	64	27.25	7.53		
Sport activity, passion tendency	Main	218	27.32	7.86		
	Branches	41	30.92	7.73	0.513	0.596
	Fighting	41	30.92	7.73		
	Recreation sport	64	29.71	7.02		

\*:  $P < 0.05$

Table 2 shows the variable section of athletes that they were studied the results of the one-way MANOVA teaching, coaching, leadership and passion for the sport recreation students and revealed that there was no significant difference in terms of sub-dimensions (Wilkes Lambda  $\lambda = 0.982$ ,  $F(2,636) = 2.062$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). In terms of their departments and mean scores, students in the teaching section of the obsessive passion got ( $28.32 \pm 7.28$ ), while those in Section harmonious passion management scores were higher ( $31.62 \pm 07.10$ ). Sports Type variable, the results of the one-way MANOVA individual and team sport, passion for the sport of students indicated that there was no significant difference in the sub-dimensions observed. (Wilkes Lambda  $\lambda = 0.982$ ,  $F$

(2,320) = 2.941,  $P < 0.05$ ). This finding scores of obsessive passion and a harmonious part of a linear component depends on the students' scores indicating a change. Arithmetic mean and standard deviation values for two factors of the scale and the students' one-way ANOVA results are segments on the basis of the factors shown in Table 2. As a result of this analysis, there were significant differences according to the type of obsessive passion for sports scores, ( $F(1,321) = 4.015$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), harmonious passion scores were not significantly different statistically ( $F(1,321) = 0.007$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). Consequently, individual spores can be said that the students raised an obsessive passion scores (Table 2). As seen in Table 2, according to the variable structure of the one-way

MANOVA results in sports, the main branch, combat sport and recreational sport makes a significant difference in the students that reveal an obsessive and harmonious passion (Wilkes Lambda  $\lambda = 0.992$ ,  $F(4,638) = 0.606$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). But it is still the main industry obsessive passion for students ( $27.65 \pm$

8.00), those who combat sports harmonious passion ( $30.92 \pm 7.73$ ); mean scores are understandable that they own. Obsessive and harmonious passion for the sport to the students by sex mean and standard deviation values of the unrelated t-test results have been shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Athletes by Sport Type Variable with ID Student, ID Card Group for the unbound "T"

Gender		N	Ort	SS	Sh	T	Difference	P
Passion tendency	Female	11	26.8	7.9	0.7			
		8	5	8	3			
	Male	20	27.6	7.8	0.5	-0.823	321	0.411
		5	0	0	4			
Rhyme passion	Female	11	29.6	8.0	0.7			
		8	0	3	4			
		20	31.5	7.2	0.5	-2.214	321	0.028*
	Male	5	1	7	1			

\*:  $P < 0.05$

As seen in Table 3, according to gender there was no significant difference between the scores of the students encountered an obsessive passion ( $t = -0.823$ ), but harmonious passion outcome scores were significantly in favor of female students, male students pointed out high visibility that can be said about the harmonious passion.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Ataturk University School of Physical Education and Sports, the students studying in different parts of the observed population of this research study created by chance not felt this conclusion on the findings. Paradis and colleagues perception of the task team athletes is examining the relationship between social commitment and passion, the passion of those who sports an active task perception and social cohesion scores are higher than those who come to recreational sports. Students participating in the survey are broken down in terms of gender and obsessive passion points: Although there was no significant difference between male and female students in terms of harmonious passion points but there is a significant difference between male and female students found to be in favor of men. As mentioned in the introduction, the harmonious passion people take part in a favorite activity; the definition of lead was made an independent internalization. Vallerand harmonious passion defines an adaptation of the high points occurred in patients with advanced healthy. However, in this study on the harmonious passion, Vallerand divided basketball athletes whose scores were high in terms of health. Again Vallarand et al Studied in

2008 an evaluation associated with harmonious passion, obsessive passion compliant behavior that is associated with the asynchronous behaviors, according to the findings referred to the same process. Healthy adaptation occurs in males than females can be said in this study. Paradis and colleagues still believe that harmonious passion, obsessive passion athletes score are high points with a high sense of duty and social cohesion than those other ones. Amiot et al from Canada in 2006 said that hockey players play key role in obsessive passion on the high points in the study according to the study which appeared in the league athletes demanding compliance better than those with harmonious passion. Students interested in participating in the study were in terms of type of individual and team sport branches considered as the basic terms of the structure of sports, struggle and recreation as a separated branch. Vallerand obsessive and harmonious passion affects sporting performance. Harmonious and obsessive passion for the study, students' reading scores sections, the structure of the sport on the type of sport and the passion of all the departments of the variables have been analyzed and showing a difference between the sections that have higher scores, but coaching, teaching, recreation, and management departments observed no differences in scores of harmonious and obsessive passion found. The individual in terms of type of sport, team sports in all harmonious passion, obsessive passion points encountered any differences in terms of a significant difference that was found in terms of points. This difference emerged in favor of individual sports

obsessive passion for students dealing with individual sport team sport scores higher than the observation that students are dealing with. Activity is essential for the person to participate in an obsessive passion of and participation in activities that are barred aggression. In his study of obsessive passion for basketball with Vallarand's score stated that athletes are more inclined to aggression. Vallarand in 2009 was associated with aggressive behaviors in the study of obsessive passion. The study also points that obsessive passion were more than those who had an individual sport based on previous research, and it can be said that it is to be closer to the aggression of those engaged in individual sports. In the study by Gustafson and his colleagues compared the passion and obsessive passion burnout scores with scores of individuals who score high on burnout scores were higher. In the study of persons engaged in individual sports, there is an obsessive passion for the high score Gustafson's research findings in individuals engaged in individual sports burnout. Finally, harmonious and obsessive passion for sports scores are analyzed in terms of the structure according to the nature of the sport and as a result no significant differences were maintained the differentiation. Future studies are subjected to a greater number of students studying in different regions, and to work to support the different sections such as aggression scale using questionnaires and scales have been recommended.

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