



SPORMETRE

The Journal of Physical Education and Sport Sciences
Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bilimleri Dergisi



DOI: 10.33689/spormetre.811987

Geliş Tarihi (Received): 03.11.2020

Kabul Tarihi (Accepted): 05.05.2021

Online Yayın Tarihi (Published): 30.06.2021

TENDENCY OF VIOLENCE IN TEAM SPORTS ATHLETES: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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Abstract: In the review of the literature on violence in sports, violence in sports is generally addressed with elements such as the relationship between violence in society and sports culture, factors affecting violence and aggression, fan violence and fanaticism, football and violence. It was also seen that scale adaptation or development studies are carried out to determine perceptions, attitudes, and tendencies for violence in different education, age, gender and sportsman groups. For this reason, by the current study, it was aimed to develop a multidimensional scale to determine the tendencies of athletes involved in team sports towards physical, verbal, and emotional violence, and it was tried to fill a gap in the literature. The research group of this study consists of 293 amateur and professional athletes between the ages of 18 and 41 who are interested in team sports and under license. By examining the literature on violence tendency, a pool of 41 items was created. The item pool was sent to 5 different people who are experts in their field for content validity, and 8 items were decided to be excluded from the scale pool after expert opinions. And the 33-item scale form was applied to licensed people in team sports. Varimax rotation was performed in the exploratory factor analysis during the scale development process, and 16 items with a factor load below 0.30 were removed from the scale draft. The scale items were collected in three dimensions as physical violence, verbal violence and emotional violence. The variance explained by the scale was found to be %44.977. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to verify the three-dimensional structure of the scale after exploratory factor analysis (EFA). CFA results show that the scale is within acceptable limits. Cronbach's alpha value was found as .848 in the physical violence tendency dimension, .808 in the verbal violence tendency dimension and .734 in the emotional violence tendency dimension. It was concluded that "the violence tendency scale in team sports" developed with the present study is a valid and reliable measurement tool and it can be used to determine the violence tendency levels of athletes who are in team sports.

Key Words: Violence in sport, team sports, tendency of violence.

TAKIM SPORLARI YAPAN SPORCULARDA ŞİDDET EĞİLİMİ: BİR ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI

Öz: Sporda şiddetle ilgili alanyazın incelemesinde, sporda şiddetin genellikle toplumdaki şiddet ve spor kültürü ilişkisi, şiddet ve saldırganlığı etkileyen faktörler, taraftar şiddeti ve fanatizm, futbol ve şiddet gibi unsurlarla ele alındığı, farklı eğitim, yaş, cinsiyet ve sporcu gruplarında da şiddetle ilgi algı, tutum ve eğilim belirlemeye yönelik ölçek uyarlama veya geliştirme çalışmalarının yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma ile takım sporları yapan sporcuların fiziksel, sözlü ve duygusal şiddete yönelik eğilimlerini belirlemek için çok boyutlu bir ölçek geliştirilmesi amaçlanmış ve literatürdeki bir boşluk doldurulmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırma grubunu, takım sporlarında yer alan 18-41 yaş arasındaki 293 amatör ve profesyonel lisanlı sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Şiddet eğilimi ile ilgili alanyazın incelenerek 41 maddelik bir madde havuzu oluşturulmuştur. Kapsam geçerliği için alanında uzman 5 farklı kişiye madde havuzu gönderilmiş, uzman görüşlerinden sonra 8 maddenin ölçek havuzundan çıkarılmasına karar verilmiş ve 33 maddelik ölçek formu ise takım sporlarında lisanslı kişilere uygulanmıştır. Ölçek geliştirme sürecinde açımlayıcı faktör analizinde varimax dönüşü yapılmış ve faktör yükü 0.30'un altında olan 16 madde ölçek taslağından çıkarılmıştır. Ölçek maddeleri fiziksel şiddet, sözlü şiddet ve duygusal şiddet olmak üzere üç boyutta toplanmıştır. Ölçeğin açıkladığı varyans % 44.97 olarak bulunmuştur. Açımlayıcı faktör analizi (AFA) sonrasında ölçeğin üç boyutlu yapısını doğrulamak için doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (DFA) yapılmıştır. DFA sonuçları, ölçeğin kabul edilebilir sınırlar içinde olduğunu göstermektedir. Cronbach alfa değeri fiziksel şiddet eğilim boyutunda .848, sözel şiddete eğilim boyutunda .808 ve duygusal şiddet eğilim boyutunda .734 olarak bulunmuştur. Mevcut araştırma ile geliştirilen "takım sporlarında şiddet eğilimi ölçeğinin" takım sporlarındaki sporcuların şiddet eğilimi düzeylerini belirlemede kullanılabilir geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek aracı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporda şiddet, takım sporları, şiddet eğilimi

INTRODUCTION

Sport is a phenomenon in which the emotions of individuals and social groups such as aggressiveness, aggression and violence are brought under control through certain rules and traditions and whose main goal is to encourage competition and healthy life. However, in recent years, the aforementioned aggression or being aggressive in sports has turned into violence and this has become an important social problem (Özen, Kabakuş, & Eygü, 2013; Tenenbaum et al.1997). Yücel, Atalay, and Gürkan (2015) emphasize that sports, which is a demonstration area for social wealth, now comes to the fore with aggression, deviance and violence. The point of views of both the athletes, who participate in the sport by actively competing on the field and the individuals, who only passively participate in the sport as a spectator, have started to focus on winning day by day. This mindset focused on high-performance expectation and results has led to the ignoring of certain features of sports such as a game, competition within the rules, being a means of entertainment and socialization. Due to the nature of sports, while behaviors such as honesty, virtue and friendly approach are expected from the people involved in sports, it is not desirable to have the concepts of sports and violence together. However, violence both on and off the field has now become a concept that has begun to integrate with sports (Eraslan et al., 2019). The promotion of the "winning at all costs" atmosphere has eroded the traditional features of sports such as fun and fair play to a great extent. This atmosphere has generally led to unethical and aggressive behavior, and has had negative and destructive effects on the development and well-being of young athletes and society in general (Urzeală & Teodorescu, 2018). In the report submitted to the Sports Department of the Youth and Sports Directorate, Council of Europe, in recent years, it has been emphasized that there has been a serious awareness about violence and its effects on the individual and society, and in general, the safety of individuals in daily life is under threat in various conditions and areas such as home, school, work, street and sports activities. In this report, it is stated that the quality of life of the whole population is affected by violence and the fear of violence, but most people in certain groups such as women, children, elderly people, immigrants, refugees and ethnic groups are the targets of violence (Council of Europe Integrated Project, 2002). However, the sport appears to be the only structure in which aggressiveness or being aggressive is shown to win a competition, beat an opponent, be appreciated by the trainer, and these behaviors are tolerated and even enthusiastically supported by broad segments of the society (Tenenbaum et al. 1997). Urzeală and Teodorescu (2018) emphasize that nowadays violence has become a phenomenon whose examples in social and professional life are witnessed more and more every day and which is getting more difficult to control day by day.

Violence

Violence comprises of aggressive behavior, harsh and brute force, abuse of physical power, all kinds of attacks with stones, sticks, guns, knives; injuring, killing, burning, pillaging, destroying, demolishing acts, acts that harm people and society in general (Yetim, 2011). Işiker (2011) emphasizes that aggression and violence are words used interchangeably, violence is a qualitative and more damaging state of aggression based on feelings such as hatred, anger, and aggression, and aggression is a broader and higher concept that includes violence. In their research, Adıbelli, Saçan, and Türkoğlu (2018) drew attention to the individual and social effects of violence, such as reducing individuals' self-confidence and preventing their social development by causing them to have feelings such as fear, anxiety and vulnerability and they stated that violence is an important social problem that needs to be handled in a multidimensional way and to be tackled multidisciplinary. Işiker (2011) emphasizes that every person experiences a feeling of violence from time to time, but that individuals who control this

feeling and prevent it from turning into a behavior avoid violent behavior, that the feeling of violence is natural, the unnatural situation is the transformation of this feeling into behavior. Atman (2003) emphasizes that it is not possible to explain violence as it is generally perceived as physical harm, that violence has emotional and verbal violence dimensions as well as physical dimensions, and it can cause permanent damage to both individuals and society. Similarly, Ünsal (1996) states that all physical attacks are considered as violence, but some non-physical verbal behaviors are also included in the scope of violence. The research conducted by Şahin (2003) also states that it can be discussed whether the verbal or physical aspects of violence are more dangerous, but because the harm that can be inflicted on a person is limited, it emphasizes that verbal violence can also lead to dangerous consequences due to its provocative function. The report of Research Commission of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (2013) states that physical violence is the easiest and most frequently encountered type of violence in terms of definition, the concept of violence is commonly used in the same sense as physical violence, the concept of violence has also different classifications such as physical violence, psychological (emotional) violence, sexual violence, verbal violence and economic violence. According to the mentioned report, verbal violence is a type of violence applied in the form of yelling, bad speech, swearing, insult, scolding, and humiliation. The element of fear in verbal violence is an important phenomenon, it causes mental harm in individuals and increases the tendency to violent behavior. It is emphasized that any attitude that disturbs the psychological health of the individual, hurts, upsets, shocks, and causes him to feel under pressure and threat is also considered psychological violence.

Types of Violence

Var and Cihan (2019) emphasize that sport which is associated with all segments of society in social life, is a phenomenon that reflects all the characteristics of the society, for that reason, in other parts of the society, to experience violent incidents or unwanted behaviours are an expected result. Urzeală and Teodorescu (2018) draw attention to the need to analyze sports and violence in sports as a phenomenon within the social system. It is stated that violent incidents do not only have a bad effect on sports, but also cause an atmosphere of unrest by spreading to all segments of society through sports, and it is inevitable that they spread rapidly within the society and make their negative effects feel as it were a biological structure in motion (Eraslan et al., 2019). It is argued that aggression and violence in sports can be a result of social learning. Researchers stated that sports and participation in sports activities, which are a part of community life, can affect the development of social skills of the individual, but they sought an answer to whether sports offer these positive experiences or, on the contrary, sports reinforce aggressiveness (Nucci and Young-Shim, 2005; Terry and Jackson, 1985). Also, Terry and Jackson (1985) stated that violence is defined as harmful behaviour that is incompatible with the competitive goals of sport, and violence in sports has an unfortunate and unpleasant aspect associated with aggressive and uncontrolled behaviour outside the game rules rather than competitive behaviour. In their research, where they examine the psychological, social, situational and moral reasons of aggression and violence in sports in a conceptual framework, the researchers approached the causes of these behaviors from three different angles: behaviors that occur due to instinctual reasons, behaviors resulting from disappointment, and behaviors learned through social learning.

Sport and Violence

Violence is not a phenomenon that occurs suddenly, it is known that its origin comes from the individual's childhood and adolescence, and is shaped by factors such as family, friends and school environment (Akın, Yıldız, & Basha, 2016; Gemici, 2008). Studies show that athletes are more likely to cheat and engage in deliberate harmful acts when they focus more on

defeating others as opposed to focusing on their personal development and their performance (Duda, Olson, & Templin, 1991). Danilewicz (2012) states that the violence seen in young athletes is caused by factors such as “pressure”, “sportsmanship understanding”, “role models”, “professional athletes and media” and “learning through sports”. Similarly, Florea (2013) pointed out that violence in the news, series and movies spread very quickly and uncontrolled with the effect of social learning and emphasized the negativity of mass media in revealing violence and aggression in the society and creating violence heroes in the society. Fields, Collins, and Comstock (2010) also pointed out that television, cinema and video games, which are parts of popular culture, prevent sports-related violence from being seen as a large public health problem. Media, which has a great impact on society, is a great means of interaction for young athletes, and young individuals who follow sports events and professional athletes all over the world, and these young people are affected by the negative behaviors exhibited here and they see violence in sports as a part of the game (Yücel, Atalay, & Gürkan, 2015). Danilewicz (2012) argues that violence in sports is mainly due to the pressure created by the family and/or the coach on the athlete to perform better. The researcher states that athletes are asked to either exceed their performance or to perform at a professional level as if they are constantly being monitored by professional clubs or coaches. On the other hand, whether professional athletes, trainers and the family are good role models for young people also affect their violent tendencies either positively or negatively. Young athletes adopt the behaviors and attitudes of these three groups, which they take as a model, and show a reaction in the face of events accordingly (Danilewicz, 2012).

Another reason for violence in sports is explained as learning during or through sports. It is observed that during the competition some behaviors are turned into violence by the athletes and when their opponent is perceived as weak, young athletes resort to verbal or physical violence to intimidate them. If this situation goes unpunished, it is seen that the tendency to violence is perceived as a part of the game and is a form of behavior applied from the opposite side as retaliation (Danilewicz, 2012). Studies emphasize that violence in sports has negative consequences such as inducing feelings of fear and being alienated from sports in young individuals, and causing families to want to keep their children away from sports. It is stated that this negative situation leads to a decrease in the level of physical activity in the long term, more serious disabilities, diseases and a decrease in quality of life (Fields, Collins, & Comstock, 2010). Despite its physical and emotional damage, the phenomenon of violence in sports, which is generally seen among young athletes, is largely neglected or ignored (Fields, Collins, & Comstock, 2010).

In the review of the literature; It is observed that studies mostly focus on domestic "violence", "violence against women", "violence at school", "violence at work", "violence against children". And it was also observed that the studies to determine the perceptions, the attitudes and the tendencies of children, adolescents, youth and high school and university students regarding violence (Adıbelli, Saçan, & Türkoğlu, 2018; Akın, Yıldız and Basha, 2016; Atman, 2003; Avcı and Yıldırım, 2014; Ayan, 2007; Demirbağ Bolat, S., 2010; Özgür, Yörükoğlu and Baysan-Arabacı, 2011; Özkan et al., 2018; Pehlivan, 2008; Tunay and Soygüt, 2009; Vahip and Doğanavşargil, 2006). As for the review of the literature on violence in sports; it is seen that violence in sports is approached mostly with the dimensions of violence and sports culture in society, factors affecting violence and aggression, fan violence and fanaticism, football and violence, and it is also seen that the scale adaptation studies or the scale development studies carried out to determine the perceptions, attitudes and tendencies of people in different education and age groups and athlete groups towards violence in sports (Bulgu, 2005, 2012; Ayan, 2007; Eraslan et al., 2019; Özen, Kabakuş, & Eygü, 2013; Var and Cihan, 2019). Besides,

in the review of the literature, research similar to the current research was found. In the study, it was determined that a general "violence tendency scale" developed for a study conducted on behalf of the Ministry of National Education was applied to a group of students between the ages of 12 and 14 who study at secondary schools. It is stated that the scale was used in the research of the Prime Ministry Family Research Institution, the Republic of Turkey on "Violence in the Family and Social Sphere" and was rearranged for the research conducted by Aydın, Ersoy, and Aktaş (2015). For this reason, in the present study, it was aimed to develop a multidimensional scale to determine the tendencies of students engaged in team sports to physical, verbal and emotional violence.

METHOD

Study Group

The study group consists of 293 amateur and professional athletes between the ages of 18 and 41 who are interested in team sports under license. While 56.7% (n=169) of the research group were male athletes, 38.2 % (n=124) were female athletes. It was stated that the sample size should be 5 to 10 times higher than the number of items created when developing the scale in the literature (Bryman & Cramer, 2001; Tavşancıl, 2006). In this sense, it can be stated that the sample size meets the necessary conditions.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics: Gender, Sport Branch, Athlete Level

		f	%
Gender	Male	169	57.7
	Female	124	42.3
Sport Branch	Football	112	38.2
	Basketball	85	29
	Volleyball	47	16
	Handball	32	10.9
	Other	17	5.8
Athlete Level	Amateur	215	73.4
	Professional	78	26.6
Total		293	100.0

For this research the necessary approval was obtained from Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Graduate Education Institute with the decision of the Ethics Committee dated 05.03.2020 and numbered 02-2020/21.

Process of Development of Data Collection Tool

At the stage of preparing the violence tendency scale in team sports, firstly the literature on violence tendency was examined. Scales and studies related to violence tendency (Aslan and Geyik, 2018; Cengiz, 2008; Şahin, 2003; Pehlivan, 2008; Tunay & Soygüt, 2009; Demirbağ Bolat, 2010; Akın, Yıldız and Basha, 2016; Özkan et al., 2018; Deveci, Karadağ & Yılmaz, 2008) were examined and a pool of 41 items was created. While creating the items, actions were taken in line with the violence situations that may occur in team sports and the studies on violence in the literature. For the content validity of the items, the item pool was sent to 5 different people who are experts in their fields. The Lashwe technique was used for the content validity and expert opinions were taken as "should be removed", "should be corrected" and "suitable" and 8 items were taken out of the scale pool. To test the comprehensibility of the items, the 33-item scale form was pre-applied to 20 athletes, and the necessary corrections were made in Turkish according to the feedback, and the scale was finalized. Scale items were ranked with a 5-point Likert rating. The items were scored as "Always True (5)", "Usually True (4)", "Occasionally True (3)", "Rarely True (2)", "Never True (1)".

Collection of the Research Data

The research group consisted of licensed athletes from amateur and professional teams in the Marmara region. The research data were collected by means of electronic forms due to the epidemic process experienced in our country and all over the world in 2020.

Analysis of Data

SPPS 23 and AMOS 23 programs were used in the statistical analysis of the data. KMO and Bartlett tests of sphericity were conducted to test the suitability of the violence tendency scale form to factor analysis in team sports. After the factor suitability was tested, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed, and then the primary level confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) of the structure was performed. AVE and CR values were examined to examine the construct validity of the scale of violence tendency in athletes engaged in team sports. The Cronbach's Alpha value was examined for the reliability of the scale of violence tendency in team sports.

FINDINGS

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

In scale development studies, the statistical process that allows discovering fewer conceptually significant factors or dimensions by collecting interrelated variables is called factor analysis (Büyüköztürk, 2012). To test the suitability of the scale for factor analysis, KMO and Bartlett tests of sphericity were conducted and it was decided that the resulting values were suitable for factor analysis. According to the analysis results, the KMO value was 0.851 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was found to be 5198.500 ($p < 0.00$). According to Çokluk et al. (2010), the fact that the KMO value is greater than 0.800 indicates that the sample size is sufficient and is suitable for factor analysis. According to the results of EFA analysis, items that do not comply with the conditions such as the factor load below 0.30, the item-total correlation value is 0.20, and the difference between the items in more than one factor being 0.10 was removed from the scale form (Büyüköztürk, 2012; Şencan, 2005; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2015). Varimax rotation process has been applied in EFA. The process continued after the 16 item form that did not meet the required conditions was removed. According to the principal components analysis, it was determined that there is a 3-factor structure with an eigenvalue of more than 1. In Table 1, variance analysis and eigenvalue results explained according to the factor analysis results are given.

Table 2. Eigenvalue and Variance Results Regarding Factor Analysis

Factor	Eigenvalue	Explained Variance	Total Explained Variance
1	4.810	28.296	28.296
2	1.362	8.011	36.307
3	1.474	8.670	44.977

According to Table 2, the eigenvalues were found to be first factor 4.810, second factor 1.362 and third factor 1.474. The explained variance rate by the first factor was 28.296%, the explained variance rate of the second factor was 8.011% and the explained variance rate by the third factor was 8.670%. The total explained variance rate by the scale was found to be 44.977%. It is seen that it is sufficient if the total explained variance rate in social sciences is more than 40% (Karagöz, 2016). The first factor was named as "tendency to physical violence", the second factor as "tendency to verbal violence" and the third factor as "tendency to emotional violence".

Table 3. Factor Loads of Violence Tendency Scale Items in Team Sports and Explained Variance Ratios

	Item No	Items	X	Ss	Item Factor Load
Physical Violence Tendency	I1	If someone hits me during the match, I will definitely respond.	3.11	1.18	.586
	I2	It is okay to use physical violence against someone who speaks bad words to my teammate.	2.37	.85	.550
	I3	I use physical violence against someone who speaks bad words to one of my family members.	3.27	1.25	.723
	I4	It is okay if I use physical violence against someone who says bad words to me.	2.69	1.04	.724
	I5	When I get angry during a match/competition. I get into a physical fight.	2.37	.80	.623
	I6	When the opponent hits me, I hit her/him too.	3.14	1.25	.697
	I7	When a physical fight breaks out during a match, I also get involved.	2.83	1.14	.604
Verbal Violence Tendency	I8	I use derogatory nicknames (cognomen) to opponents.	2.24	.69	.517
	I9	I swear at opponents when necessary.	2.42	.86	.752
	I10	I use slang words to opponents.	2.44	.85	.846
	I11	I use offensive words to opponents.	2.20	.64	.519
	I12	I swear at my teammates when necessary.	2.32	.77	.466
	I13	When I get angry, I say bad words to the referee.	2.67	1.06	.534
Emotional Violence Tendency	I14	I spread rumors about opponents.	2.17	.60	.330
	I15	I spread rumors about my teammates.	2.06	.37	.885
	I16	I exclude some of my teammates when necessary.	2.09	.44	.649
	I17	I try to put pressure by scaring my teammates.	2.12	.50	.469

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

CFA was performed with AMOS 23 to test the three-dimensional and 17-item structure of the "Violence tendency in team sports" scale as a result of EFA. Since the skewness and kurtosis values vary between + 1.5 and -1.5, it is accepted that the data are normally distributed (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2015). Confirmatory factor analysis was applied with maximum likelihood due to the normal distribution of the data. According to the first CFA results, $\chi^2 / df = 2.720$ and $RMSEA = .079$ values were found to be at acceptable levels, while $GFI = .886$, $IFI = .879$, $CFI = .886$, $TLI = .856$ values were not found to be within acceptable reference ranges (Kline, 2016). It was decided to make modifications to achieve acceptable values of the CFA results. Modifications were made between items 1 and 6 and between items 3 and 5 in the physical violence factor, while modifications were made between items 9 and 11 in the verbal violence factor. As a result of these modifications, it was determined that GFI , IFI , CFI and TLI reached acceptable limits. The values of pre-modification and post-modification are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Goodness of Fit Values of CFA Pre-Modification and Post Modification

Acceptable indices of examined values	Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
$\chi^2/sd < 5$	2.760	2.257
$GFI > 0.90$	.886	.905
$CFI > 0.90$	.877	.913
$TLI > 0.90$	.856	.895
$IFI > 0.90$	.879	.914
$RMSEA < 0.08$	.079	.067

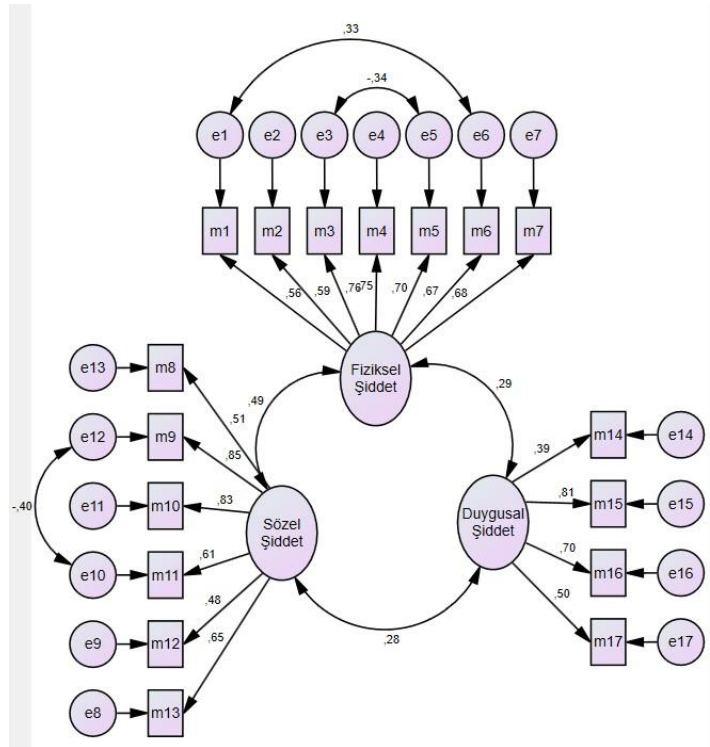


Figure 1. Violence Tendency Scale in Team Sports CFA Path Analysis Results

It was found that the factor loads varied between .56 and .76 in the physical violence tendency dimension, between .48 and .85 in the verbal violence tendency dimension and between .39 and .81 in the emotional violence tendency dimension.

Reliability

Table 5. Correlation Values Between Sub-Dimensions of the Scale

	Physical Violence	Verbal Violence	Emotional Violence
Physical Violence	1		
Verbal Violence	.468**	1	
Emotional Violence	.285**	.342**	1

When Table 5 is examined, it is seen that there is a significant relationship between the sub-dimensions of the scale. In the three-factor structure obtained from the factor analysis, the Cronbach’s alpha value was examined to evaluate the internal consistency of the sub-dimensions and the whole scale. Cronbach’s alpha values are given in Table 5. Besides, AVE values were found to be .78 in the Physical Violence dimension, .59 in the Verbal violence dimension and .59 in the Emotional Violence dimension. CR values were found to vary between .78 and .87. In the literature, it is expected that the CR values will be greater than the AVE values and the AVE value will be greater than 0.5 (Elderly, 2017).

Table 6. Cronbach's Alpha Values of Sub-Dimensions of Team Sports Violence Tendency Scale

Factor Name	Item Numbers	Number of Items	Cronbach alpha	AVE	CR
Physical Violence	I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, I7	7	.848	.78	.87
Verbal Violence	I8, I9, I10, I11, I12, I13	6	.807	.59	.82
Emotional Violence	I14, I15, I16, I17	4	.734	.57	.78

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

It can be stated that the phenomenon of violence in sports overshadows the positive achievements of sports in society today. Violence in sports may occur in different ways in competition or sports environments depending on many reasons. It can be said that physical or verbal communication can be more in team sports than in individual sports. In this study, it is aimed to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool for determining the violence tendency levels of athletes who are interested in team sports. For this purpose, the literature (Göka et al., 1995; Haskan and Yıldırım, 2012; Şahin, 2003; Pehlivan, 2008; Tunay and Soygüt, 2009; Demirbağ Bolat, S., 2010; Akın, Yıldız and Basha, 2016; Özkan et al., 2018) was reviewed and an item pool was created. After obtaining the expert opinion, the 33-item scale form was applied to licensed individuals in team sports. Varimax rotation was used in the exploratory factor analysis during the scale development process, and 16 items with a factor load below 0.30 were removed from the scale draft. The scale items were collected in 3 dimensions as physical violence, verbal violence and emotional violence. The variance rate explained by the scale was found to be 44.977%. Confirmatory factor analysis was performed to verify the three-dimensional structure of the scale after EFA. DFA results ($\chi^2 / df = 2.257$, RMSEA = .067, GFI = .905, IFI = .914, CFI = .913, TLI = .895) show that the scale is within acceptable limits (Hooper, Coughlan & Mullen, 2008; Kline, 2016). Cronbach's alpha value was found as .848 in the physical violence tendency dimension, .808 in the verbal violence tendency dimension and .734 in the emotional violence tendency dimension (Büyüköztürk, 2016).

When the quantitative studies on violence tendency in sports are examined, scales of violence tendency in team sports were not found directly. It is seen that the "Aggression and Violence Tendency Scale of Students Studying in Secondary Education" developed by Göka et al. (1995) and the violence tendency scales developed by Haskan and Yıldırım (2012) are used in studies on violence in sports (Aydın, Ersoy, & Aktaş, 2015; Erdoğan & Karataş, 2019; Eraslan et al., 2019; Öztürk, 2019). When studies on violence in sports are examined, it can be stated that Göka et al. (1995) and Haskan and Yıldırım (2012) scales are used in quantitative studies and there is a need for a measurement tool that reflects the unique nature of sports. This is because sports have a unique structure, order and differences. It can even be said that it differs from one branch to another. Measuring tools that include general violence tendency may cause some negative situations such as not being able to reflect the internal and external dynamics of sports. In this context, it can be stated that the "violence tendency scale in team sports" developed with the present study is a valid and reliable measurement tool that can be used to determine the violence tendency levels of athletes. The violence tendency scale in team sports can be used in studies that examine the differences of violence tendency among sports branches and in mixed-method studies that examine the causes of violence tendency of team athletes in depth. Also, using the same scale to compare two groups of athletes competing in team sports as amateur and professional may be valuable in terms of revealing the situation in both areas. In the future, developing a scale to measure the violence tendency of individual athletes may contribute to this field. Besides, it is important to examine the test-retest reliability of the current scale, and its relationship with other scales with proven validity and reliability can also be examined to determine the compliance validity of the scale. This research has some potential limitations. Validity and reliability studies of the scale were carried out in line with the data obtained from the participants who actively continue their sports life in the Marmara region. Considering some variables such as regional differences, only professional or amateur athletes, or age ranges, it is thought to be beneficial to repeat the validity and reliability of the scale.

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