

# A Study Upon the Courage Perception Of Athletes Who Participated to the Elections for National Team (The Case of East Anatolia Region)

Serkan ZENGİN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ağrı İbrahim Cecen University, School of Physical Education and Sports, Ağrı/TURKEY  
Address Correspondence to S.Zengin, e-mail: [szengin@agri.edu.tr](mailto:szengin@agri.edu.tr)

## Abstract

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to compare sub-dimensions of courage scale in sports which are competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing in sports according to various demographic values of boxers participating in senior national team selections held in Eastern Anatolia. Sample group of the study consists of 61 boxers participating in national team selections. In the research, personal information form for participants and scale of courage in sports developed by Konter and Johan (10) were used. Boxers' ages, types of residences where they live, educational status, occupations of their parents, income levels, sport ages and athlete status were compared with the sub-dimensions of the scale. SPSS 22.0 Windows program was used to analyze data obtained. As a result of normality tests, it was determined that the data were not distributed normally. Because of this reason, while non-parametric Kruskal Wallis H test was used in the study, Mann Whitney U test was used to compare sub-dimension scores of scale according to mother's educational status. Significance level was accepted as  $<0,05$ . As a result, for boxers participating in the selection, there was no significant difference between sub-dimensions of courage scale in sports and their ages, types of residences where they live, educational status, occupations of their parents, income levels, sport ages, athlete status.

**Key words:** Sports, courage in sports, courage perception, boxing, boxer

## INTRODUCTION

Sports that is considered as one of the preconditions for being healthy in today's life, is found as an important factor that millions of people attended in various branches for the purpose of both sportive performance and lifelong sport (10). Boxing is one of these sports branches. The best, effective aspect and the most important feature of boxing that distinguishes it from other sports are its ability to enable the body to work in combination during boxing, to enable people to keep themselves under control and to develop self-confidence (3). Within this perspective, the study aims to compare the boxers who participated to the national team elections which was held in Ağrı province with the sub-dimensions of various courage scale in sports according to the demographic features. Boxing sport has a combined structure because its dynamic and static properties are high during bout and it is among fighting sports requiring high degree of athlete strength(14).

Various researchers have suggested a series of different definitions for courage concept (13). Courage means "to feel confident enough while doing a very challenging and dangerous work, bravery, valiantness" (<http://www.tdk.gov.tr>). An athlete must also have a sense of courage like other feelings in order to cover a distance fearlessly without falling down and to reach targeted point finally (2). When courage concept is examined pedagogically, it might be one of the important feelings that an athlete will have while coping up with fear in sports environment (5). When courage concept is examined again, it is nothing but a feeling. Courage is defined as adopting an attitude against events encountered, not being overwhelmed with fear and important choices made by athletes for themselves. In other words; instead of holding no fear, it can be accepted as ability and belief to do something despite fear (1). Courage which is defined (16) as a will to act voluntarily with or without fear

against a threat in order to reach an important and may be a moral goal, is a part of strong personality according(15). In this respect, athletes should act determinedly and bravely being conscious of their abilities in order to reach a goal and they shouldn't compromise on their persistence and sportsmanship. They should be able to move forward despite obstacles they encounter. (11). Another definition of courage concept can be made as high risk taking behavior of athletes within their own limits in sports environment (4). If an athlete is not brave in front of his opponent, it means that he has already started the bout disadvantageously. Therefore, it can be said that courage is a prerequisite for a successful sports life (2). In addition, Kilmann et al. (9) emphasizes that courage may have a remarkable effect on long term success. All of these findings relating to courage and success might be important to study courage in sports.

It is an undeniable fact that boxing is sport that requires courage since it is a traumatic sport in which a superiority should be gained against the opponent.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

Descriptive Study; in a universe consisting of a large number of elements, it is a scanning arrangement made on all universe or on a group to be obtained from the universe with the aim of making a general judgment about the universe. The main purpose of such researches is to describe and explain the situation thoroughly.

## Study Group

The nature of the study is constituted by 24 sport clubs and 87 athletes that came to Ağrı province to participate to the national team elections that was held in the East Anatolia region in 2018. The sample of the study consists of 61 athletes.

## Data Collection Tool

In this research, personal information form which was prepared by the researcher were utilized as data collection tool and scale of courage in sports which was developed by Konter and Johan (2012), were used to determine the sense of courage in athletes.

5 point likert type scale was utilized in the study and it consists of 5 sub-dimensions. (1= Totally agree, 5= Totally disagree) **Competence-proficiency** (self-confidence) (Items 1-6-11-16-21-24-27,  $\alpha=0,82$ ); **Consistency** (Items 2-7-12-17- 20-22-25-28-30,  $\alpha=0,82$ ); **Boldness** (Items 3-8-13-18-23-26-29,  $\alpha=0,72$ ); **Taking risk** (Dealing with anxiety) (Items 4-9-14-19,  $\alpha=0,72$ ); **Being self-sacrificing** (Items 5-10-15-31,  $\alpha=0,61$ ). The minimum score is 33 while it is 155 in maximum in the scale

## Data Collection and Analysis

Boxers who were present in hall for national team selections were asked to fill the scales on voluntary basis before participating in selection. Normality test was performed for the data that was gathered and it was determined that data is not distributed normally. Therefore, non-parametric Kruskal Wallis H was used in the study while Mann Whitney U tests was performed in the comparisons of the scores of sub-dimensions in the scale that are related with mothers' educational level.

## FINDINGS

**Table 1.** Frequency and Percentage Distributions Regarding Demographic Values and Sports Knowledge of Participants

Variables	Age group	f	%
Age group	18 -19 years	16	26.2
	20 -21 years	21	34.4
	22 -23 years	8	13.1
	23+ years	16	26.2
Place of residence where they live	Village	3	4.9
	District	10	16.4
	City Center	48	78.7
Educational status	Primary School	5	8.2
	High School	35	57.4
	University	21	34.4
Occupation of his/her father	Worker	14	23.0
	Civil Servant	12	19.7

	Tradesman	24	39.3
	Retired	4	6.6
	Farmer	7	11.5
<i>Occupation of his/her mother</i>	Housewife	50	8.0
	Other	11	18.0
<i>The category in which he/she represents the country</i>	Not national team member	23	37.7
	Youth Setup	14	23.0
	Young National Team	8	13.1
	National Team A	16	26.2
<i>Has he/she experienced trauma before bout?</i>	Yes	4	6.6
	No	57	93.4
<i>Financial Status</i>	Low	17	27.9
	Middle	23	37.7
	Upper Middle	7	11.5
	High	11	18.0
	Very High	3	4.9
<i>For how many years has he/she been boxing?</i>	1 -3 years	12	19.7
	4 -6 years	18	29.5
	7 -9 years	12	19.7
	9+ years	19	31.1

When table is examined, it is seen that 26,2% of the participants are in age group 18-19, 34,4% are in age group 20-21, 13,1% are in age group 22-23 and 26,2% are in age group 23+, and 4,9% of them live in village, 16,4% live in district and 78,7% live in city center. 8,2% of the participants are primary school graduate, 57,4% are high school graduate and 34,4% are university graduate. It is seen that fathers of 23% of the participants are worker, fathers of 19,7% of them are civil servant, fathers of 39,3% of them are tradesman, fathers of 6,6% of them are retired, fathers of 11,5% of them are farmer and mothers of 82% of them are housewife and mothers of 18% of them are in

other occupational group. 37,7% of the participants do not represent the country, 23% are in youth setup, 13,1% are in young national team and 26,2% are in national team. 6,6% of the participants experienced severe trauma before the bout and 93,4% did not experienced severe trauma before the bout. Financial status of 27,9% of the participant is low, financial status of 37,7% is upper middle, financial status of 18% is high and financial status of 4,9% is very high. 19,7% of the participants have been boxing for 1-3 years, 29,5% have been boxing for 4-6 years, 19,7% have been boxing for 7-9 years and 31,1% have been boxing for 9+ years.

**Table 2.** Descriptive Statistics Regarding Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing

Sub-dimensions	N	Minimum	Maximum	X	Ss
<i>Competence-proficiency</i>	61	8	35	23.36	6.189
<i>Determination</i>	61	14	45	37.67	7.215
<i>Boldness</i>	61	15	35	28.59	5.248
<i>Taking risk</i>	61	6	20	15.72	4.050
<i>Being self-sacrificing</i>	61	6	20	15.93	3.799

When table is examined, it is seen that participants' levels of competence-proficiency are above medium and their levels of determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing are high

**Table 3.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Age Groups

Sub-dimensions	Age groups	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	x <sup>2</sup>	p
<i>Competence-proficiency</i>	18 -19 years	16	22.63	6.174	29.91	2.862	.413
	20 -21 years	21	22.10	6.395	27.38		
	22 -23 years	8	23.75	6.692	30.44		
	23+ years	16	25.56	5.621	37.13		
<i>Determination</i>	18 -19 years	16	38.4	4.258	29.78	.573	.903
	20 -21 years	21	38.10	5.957	30.64		
	22 -23 years	8	36.13	12.789	35.31		
	23+ years	16	37.13	7.999	30.53		
<i>Boldness</i>	18 -19 years	16	28.63	3.914	29.41	.793	.851
	20 -21 years	21	29.57	4.611	33.76		
	22 -23 years	8	27.13	7.699	29.13		
	23+ years	16	28.00	6.000	29.91		
<i>Taking risk</i>	18 -19 years	16	14.13	4.272	23.94	4.011	.260

	20 -21 years	21	16.10	3.208	31.60		
	22 -23 years	8	16.00	5.477	34.81		
	23+ years	16	16.69	3.962	35.38		
	18 -19 years	16	16.38	2.825	31.75		
Being self-sacrificing	20 -21 years	21	16.57	3.501	33.67	1.349	.717
	22 -23 years	8	15.13	5.566	30.50		
	23+ years	16	15.06	4.123	27.00		

When table is examined, it is seen that age group 23+ has the highest average in competence - proficiency and taking risk sub-dimensions, and participants in age group 18-19 have the highest average in determination sub-dimension. Again, it is seen that participants in age group 20-21 have the highest average in boldness and being self-

sacrificing sub-dimensions however, there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of age groups ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 4.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Type of Place of Residence Where They Live

Sub-dimensions	Type of Place of Residence	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	$\chi^2$	p
Competence-proficiency	Village	3	20.33	13.051	25.00	1.491	.475
	District	10	21.60	4.248	25.90		
	City Center	48	23.92	6.052	32.44		
Determination	Village	3	39.00	6.245	32.33	.848	.654
	District	10	36.00	7.916	26.30		
	City Center	48	37.94	7.212	31.90		
Boldness	Village	3	29.00	7.000	32.67	.780	.677
	District	10	27.40	5.400	26.50		
	City Center	48	28.81	5.209	31.83		
Taking risk	Village	3	14.67	5.859	26.17	1.523	.467
	District	10	14.50	3.894	25.55		
	City Center	48	16.04	4.010	32.44		
Being self-sacrificing	Village	3	16.00	4.000	31.17	1.887	.389
	District	10	14.60	3.950	24.05		
	City Center	48	16.21	3.781	32.44		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants living in city center have the highest average in competence -proficiency, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions and participants living in village have the highest average in determination and boldness sub-dimensions. However, it is seen that there is

no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of places where participants live ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 5.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Educational Status

Sub-dimensions	Educational status	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	$\chi^2$	p
Competence-proficiency	Primary School	5	26.40	4.879	40.30	1.541	.463
	High School	35	23.40	6.908	30.53		
	University	21	22.57	5.105	29.57		
Determination	Primary School	5	40.60	5.128	38.90	3.516	.172
	High School	35	38.14	7.777	33.14		
	University	21	36.19	6.577	25.55		
Boldness	Primary School	5	32.60	2.074	45.10	5.569	.062
	High School	35	28.91	5.495	32.40		
	University	21	27.10	4.888	25.31		
Taking risk	Primary School	5	17.00	4.123	37.90	1.063	.588
	High School	35	15.34	4.284	29.54		
	University	21	16.05	3.721	31.79		
Being self-sacrificing	Primary School	5	17.20	3.564	36.80	4.904	.086
	High School	35	16.49	3.883	34.26		

University 21 14.71 3.552 24.19

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants who are primary school graduates, have the highest average in competence -proficiency, determination, boldness taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions. However, it is seen that there

is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their educational status ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 6.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Their Fathers' Occupations

Sub-dimensions	Occupation	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	$\chi^2$	p
Competence-proficiency	Worker	14	25.14	5.696	36.07	3.317	.506
	Civil Servant	12	24.75	5.910	34.79		
	Tradesman	24	22.63	6.128	28.52		
	Retired	4	19.00	8.367	22.63		
	Farmer	7	22.43	6.528	27.64		
Determination	Worker	14	39.93	4.446	35.79	4.028	.402
	Civil Servant	12	36.50	8.765	29.17		
	Tradesman	24	37.08	7.378	29.27		
	Retired	4	42.50	1.915	42.13		
	Farmer	7	34.43	9.090	24.14		
Boldness	Worker	14	29.57	4.502	33.61	3.418	.490
	Civil Servant	12	27.92	5.915	29.58		
	Tradesman	24	28.33	5.027	29.52		
	Retired	4	32.50	2.646	44.25		
	Farmer	7	26.43	6.925	25.71		
Taking risk	Worker	14	16.43	5.140	35.93	2.429	.657
	Civil Servant	12	16.25	3.934	33.50		
	Tradesman	24	15.29	3.432	27.90		
	Retired	4	16.00	4.082	31.38		
	Farmer	7	14.71	4.608	27.29		
Being self-sacrificing	Worker	14	16.93	2.786	34.46	1.234	.872
	Civil Servant	12	16.17	4.130	32.50		
	Tradesman	24	15.75	3.698	29.71		
	Retired	4	16.25	2.500	30.00		
	Farmer	7	14.00	5.802	26.50		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants whose fathers are worker, have the highest average in competence -proficiency and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions. It has been determined that participants whose fathers are retired, have the highest average in determination and boldness sub-dimensions

and participants whose fathers are civil servant, have the highest average in taking risk sub-dimension. However, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their fathers' occupations ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 7.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Their Mothers' Occupations

Sub-dimensions	Occupation	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	Rank sum	U	p
Competence-proficiency	Housewife	50	23.72	6.034	31.89	1594.50	230.5	.403
	Other	11	21.73	6.915	26.95	296.50		
Determination	Housewife	50	38.62	6.240	32.85	1642.50	182.5	.081
	Other	11	33.36	9.831	22.59	248.50		
Boldness	Housewife	50	28.84	4.782	31.27	1563.50	261.5	.799
	Other	11	27.45	7.174	29.77	327.50		
Taking risk	Housewife	50	15.76	3.931	31.03	1551.50	273.5	.977
	Other	11	15.55	4.762	30.86	339.50		

<i>Being self-sacrificing</i>	<b>Housewife</b>	50	16.10	3.727	31.71	1585.50	239.5	.501
	<b>Other</b>	11	15.18	4.215	27.77	305.50		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants whose mothers are housewife, have the highest average in competence -proficiency, determination, boldness taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions. However, it is seen that there

is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their mothers' occupations ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 8.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Category in Which They Represent The Country

<i>Sub-dimensions</i>	<b>Category</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Ss</b>	<b>Mean rank</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b>p</b>
<i>Competence-proficiency</i>	<b>Not national team member</b>	23	22.70	6.505	29.37	1.513	.679
	<b>Youth Setup</b>	14	22.43	4.292	28.25		
	<b>Young National Team</b>	8	23.13	7.434	31.81		
	<b>National Team A</b>	16	25.25	6.638	35.34		
<i>Determination</i>	<b>Not national team member</b>	23	38.39	6.638	32.39	1.765	.623
	<b>Youth Setup</b>	14	36.00	7.483	25.93		
	<b>Young National Team</b>	8	37.50	7.010	30.00		
	<b>National Team A</b>	16	38.19	8.272	33.94		
<i>Boldness</i>	<b>Not national team member</b>	23	29.00	5.135	32.17	2.531	.470
	<b>Youth Setup</b>	14	26.93	5.413	25.25		
	<b>Young National Team</b>	8	28.38	4.926	29.38		
	<b>National Team A</b>	16	29.56	5.561	35.16		
<i>Taking risk</i>	<b>Not national team member</b>	23	15.74	3.922	30.54	1.680	.641
	<b>Youth Setup</b>	14	15.79	3.332	30.14		
	<b>Young National Team</b>	8	14.25	4.683	25.63		
	<b>National Team A</b>	16	16.38	4.646	35.09		
<i>Being self-sacrificing</i>	<b>Not national team member</b>	23	16.17	3.025	30.80	.024	.999
	<b>Youth Setup</b>	14	15.86	4.258	31.43		
	<b>Young National Team</b>	8	16.00	3.928	31.50		
	<b>National Team A</b>	16	15.63	4.603	30.66		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants who are national team A members, have the highest average in competence -proficiency, boldness and taking risk sub-dimensions and participants who are not national team members, have the highest average in determination and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions. However, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their status of representing the country ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Table 9.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Their Financial Status

<i>Sub-dimensions</i>	<b>Financial Status</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Ss</b>	<b>Mean rank</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b>p</b>
<i>Competence-proficiency</i>	<b>Low</b>	17	24.88	6.373	34.71	1.302	.861
	<b>Middle</b>	23	22.91	6.119	29.93		
	<b>Upper Middle</b>	7	23.14	4.670	30.57		
	<b>High</b>	11	22.09	7.765	27.41		
	<b>Very High</b>	3	23.33	3.786	32.33		
<i>Determination</i>	<b>Low</b>	17	40.47	4.230	37.15	3.507	.477
	<b>Middle</b>	23	37.17	6.386	28.30		
	<b>Upper Middle</b>	7	36.43	5.593	24.71		
	<b>High</b>	11	36.45	9.832	31.50		
<i>Boldness</i>	<b>Very High</b>	3	33.00	16.643	29.67	.989	.911
	<b>Low</b>	17	29.71	4.469	34.03		
	<b>Middle</b>	23	28.13	4.911	28.93		
	<b>Upper Middle</b>	7	29.57	2.370	32.07		
	<b>High</b>	11	27.55	6.977	29.32		
<i>Taking risk</i>	<b>Very High</b>	3	27.33	10.786	33.33	3.083	.544
	<b>Low</b>	17	16.71	4.165	35.32		

	Middle	23	15.17	3.688	28.04		
	Upper Middle	7	17.14	2.410	36.29		
	High	11	15.18	4.729	29.36		
	Very High	3	13.00	6.557	22.83		
	Low	17	16.94	3.071	35.32		
Being self-sacrificing	Middle	23	15.87	3.900	30.76	2.627	.622
	Upper Middle	7	16.43	2.149	29.71		
	High	11	15.09	4.742	28.91		
	Very High	3	12.67	5.859	19.00		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants whose financial status is low income, have the highest average in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-

dimensions. However, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their financial status ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Table 10.** Comparison of Participants' Status of Competence-Proficiency, Determination, Boldness, Taking Risk and Being Self-Sacrificing According to Years of Boxing

Sub-dimensions	Year	N	X	Ss	Mean rank	$\chi^2$	p
Competence-proficiency	1 -3 years	12	21.25	3.361	25.17	3.390	.335
	4 -6 years	18	23.56	6.022	32.28		
	7 -9 years	12	25.83	5.750	37.83		
	9+ years	19	22.95	7.685	29.16		
Determination	1 -3 years	12	37.58	4.481	27.75	2.394	.495
	4 -6 years	18	37.44	6.671	29.31		
	7 -9 years	12	40.00	6.836	37.83		
	9+ years	19	36.47	9.246	30.34		
Boldness	1 -3 years	12	28.92	4.441	30.83	2.134	.545
	4 -6 years	18	27.78	4.236	26.83		
	7 -9 years	12	30.00	5.410	36.38		
	9+ years	19	28.26	6.539	31.66		
Taking risk	1 -3 years	12	14.58	3.423	24.83	3.551	.314
	4 -6 years	18	15.17	4.134	28.44		
	7 -9 years	12	16.33	3.651	33.29		
	9+ years	19	16.58	4.586	35.87		
Being self-sacrificing	1 -3 years	12	16.50	2.939	32.33	.116	.990
	4 -6 years	18	16.28	3.025	31.14		
	7 -9 years	12	15.75	4.181	30.79		
	9+ years	19	15.37	4.775	30.16		

When table has been examined, it has been found that participants who have been boxing for 7-9 years, have the highest average in competence-proficiency, determination and boldness sub-dimensions and participants who have been boxing for 9+ years, have the highest average in taking risk sub-dimension. It is seen that participants who

have been boxing for 1-3 years, have the highest average in being self-sacrificing sub-dimension however, there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of years of boxing ( $p>0.05$ )

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

When we analyze findings of the study which has been carried out in order to analyze courage levels of boxers according to some independent variables and to reveal relationship between them, it is seen that age group 23+ has the highest average in competence - proficiency and

taking risk sub-dimensions, participants in age group 18-19 have the highest average in determination sub-dimension, participants in age group 20-21 have the highest average in boldness and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions however, there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-

sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of age groups. When literature is reviewed, it is seen that different results that are not parallel with our study have been obtained. When we review results of the study carried out by Gvendi et al. relating to wrestlers' mental endurance and courage levels, it is seen that there is no significant difference in terms of age variable (8). However, it has been concluded that age is positively related to sportive courage when study. Again, in the thesis of (12) named Comparison of courage levels of individual and team athletes in sports, it has been concluded that age causes significant difference in terms of sportive courage.

According to the results of analysis, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants of the study in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of places where participants live. When literature was reviewed, no comparison could be made since there were not many studies found in this field. It is thought that the reason of the result obtained from our study is the fact that working environments of the athletes are same although their living environments are different.

As a result of findings obtained in the study, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their educational status. When literature has been reviewed, it has been stated that there is no difference in elite athletes' scores obtained from sportive self-confidence scale in terms of educational status according to results of the study carried out by (7) relating to contribution of self-confidence to performances of elite athletes fighting in the field of boxing

It is seen from study findings that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their fathers' occupations. When literature was reviewed, no comparison could be made since there were not many studies found in this field. It is thought that the reason of the result obtained from our study is the fact that athletes focus on only this area in order

to improve themselves in this area they fight and they don't consider some factors such as their fathers' occupations to ensure that these factors do not affect them.

As a result of findings obtained, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their mothers' occupations. When literature was reviewed, no comparison could be made since there was not any study found in this field. It is thought that the reason of the result obtained from our study is the fact that athletes focus on only this area in order to improve themselves in this area they fight and they don't consider some other factors such as their mothers' occupations to ensure that these factors do not affect them.

According to the results of analysis, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of their status of representing the country. Interpreted courage perception as dealing with and overcoming individual's fear of physically overwhelming harm or death. Starting from this point, it can be said that national boxers can take more risks because of psychological motivation resulting from feeling of representing the country and they don't stop fighting with their opponents to reach the result even in difficult situations (13).

According to the results of analysis, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of participants' financial status. According to information obtained from literature reviews, Have stated in their study that there is no difference in elite athletes' scores obtained from sportive self-confidence scale in terms of educational status (7).

According to the results of analysis, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between averages of participants in competence-proficiency, determination, boldness, taking risk and being self-sacrificing sub-dimensions in terms of years of boxing. When literature is



review. same results are found again. When the sport times are associated. there are no significant differences. State that they cannot find a significant difference between sports time and courage. According to the results of this research. we can conclude that boxers who have less experience than the experienced ones. despite all kinds of difficulties. continue their struggle by forcing their limits and are more determined than the experienced ones(2).

### Suggestions

Since there are not many studies relating to the subject in the literature. Studies to be carried out on courage perceptions by adding other demographic values will contribute to the field.

It is thought that new studies to be conducted by adding self-confidence which is one of the sub-dimensions of courage perception to the subject. will contribute to the related literature.

It is thought that new studies to be conducted in this field and investigation on how it will affect courage perception by adding psychological factors to courage perception. will contribute to the relevant literature and field.

### REFERENCES

1. Biçer T. Psychology İn Sport. Nato Security Through Science Series E Human And Societal Dynamics. 200731. 65.
2. Can Y, & Kaçay Z. Sporcu kimlik algısı ile cesaret ve özgüven duyguları arasındaki ilişkilerin incelenmesi. Journal of Human Sciences. 2016, 13(3). 6176-6184.
3. Cava La C. Prevention in Boxing. The Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fittnes. 1983,Vol.:23. N.:4.
4. Cashmore E. Sport and Exercise psychology. the key concepts. London. Rutledge. 2008
5. Corlett J. Virtue lost: Courage in sport. In. A. Hollowchak (Ed.). Philosophy in Sport. 2002, pp. 454-465. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
6. Erişim 10.03.2019 Cesaret nedir? <http://www.tdk.gov.tr>
7. Gökaya D. & Biçer T. Psikolojik beceri kistası olarak özgüvenin. elit sporcuların performansına katkısı; boks milli takımı örneği. Marmara Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Dergisi. 2017, 2(1). 16-28.
8. Güvendi B, Türksöy A, Güçlü M & Konter E. Profesyonel Güreşçilerin Cesaret Düzeyleri Ve Zihinsel Dayanıklılıklarının İncelenmesi. Uluslararası Spor Egzersiz Ve Antrenman Bilimi Dergisi. 4(2). 70-78.
9. Kilmann RH, O'Hara LA & Strauss JP. Developing and validating a quantitative measure of organizational courage. Journal of Business and Psychology, 2010, 25(1), 15-23.
10. Kocaman G, Atay E, Alp M, Suna G. Okçularda Spor Yaralanmaları Bölgelerinin ve Türlerinin Değerlendirilmesi. Turkish Journal of Sports Medicine. 2018, 53(1).
11. Konter E & Johan NG. Development of sport courage scale. Journal of Human Kinetics 2012, 33.163-172.
12. Kaya B. Bireysel ve Takım Sporcularının Sporda Cesaret Düzeylerinin Karşılaştırılması (Master's thesis. İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü). 2018.
13. Lopez SJ. Profiling courage: Introduction to the special issue on courage. J Posit Psychol. 2007; 2: 79
14. Mitchell H, Williams LH and Reter BR. Clasification of Sports. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise. American College of Sports Medicine and the American College of Cardiology. 1994
15. Park N, Peterson C & Seligman ME. Strengths of character and well-being. Journal of social and Clinical Psychology. 2004,23(5). 603-619.
16. Woodard CR, Pury CLS. The construct of courage: Categorization and Measurement. Cons Psychol J: Practice and Research. 2007; 2: 135-147