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Araştırma Makalesi • Research Article

The Reflection of July 15 on the Turkish Sports World: An Applied Research
Türk Spor Dünyasında 15 Temmuz Yansıması: Uygulamalı Bir Araştırma

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the perception dimension of the July 15 coup attempt in the sports world by different demographic characteristics. The research was conducted with 892 participants. a 5-point Likert scale composed of 53 questions and prepared by the researcher with the support of experts were used to obtain data for the study. All analyzes were performed with SPSS v17.0 (SPSS Science, Chicago, IL, USA). Factor analysis, Kruskal Wallis, Anova test and Independent Samples t-test were used for data analysis. It has been concluded following the study that the participants think that the July 15 coup attempt has damaged Turkish sports world, the public practices regarding Turkish sports world are largely (73%) sufficient and the perception dimensions related to the reflection of the July 15 coup attempt on the sports world differ by the variables of age, education, level of income, marital status and the working conditions of the participants.

Keywords: Sports, academic staff, institution, July 15 coup attempt

Öz: Bu çalışma 15 Temmuz darbe girişiminin spor dünyasında yansımasına ilişkin algı boyutunun farklı demografik özelliklere göre belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Kocaeli, Sakarya illeri kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma 892 katılımcı üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada verilerin elde edilmesinde 53 sorudan oluşan araştırmacı tarafından uzman kişilerden destek alınarak hazırlanan 5'li likert tipi bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Tüm analizler SPSS 17.0 ile yapılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde Faktör analizi, Kruskal Wallis, Anova testi ve Independent Samples t-testi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonunda Katılımcıların 15 Temmuz darbe girişiminin Türk spor camiasına zarar verdiği ve Türk spor camiasına yönelik yapılan kamusal uygulamaları büyük oranda (%73) yeterli buldukları belirlenmiş ve 15 Temmuz darbe girişiminin spor dünyasında yansımasına ilişkin algı boyutlarının yaş, eğitim durumu, gelir durumu, medeni durum ve katılımcıların çalışma durumları değişkenlerine göre farklılık gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Akademik Personel, Kurum, 15 Temmuz Darbe Girişimi

Introduction

Sport is universal. The universal popularity of sport goes beyond national, cultural, socio-economic and political boundaries and has an impact on every society, no matter where in the world.

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Sport unites people and societies. It is a social phenomenon that brings together players, teams, coaches, volunteers and spectators. It provides the establishment of horizontal relation networks at the community level and of vertical relation networks with national governments, sports federations and international organizations on the other hand (Suner and Atli, 2018: 5).

Today, sport is an area where monetary power is effective. The growing football economy has always been the focal point for some forces that want to hold power. It is possible to see examples of boycott and terrorism in football in the past.

Terrorism or terror (Şimşek, 2016, p.1-17) defined in the literature as all kinds of intimidation and violent activities towards innocent civilians or certain groups of government in order to achieve political, religious or economic goals has showed its ugly face on the football fields and repeatedly overshadowed football. It is an inevitable outcome to examine the main reason(s) for the occurrence of terrorist events in general and to evaluate their social implications (Kazan, 2016, p.109-146).

Terrorism desires to direct and capture the social structure by interrupting it through violence. The elements of violence they use emerge as threatening, suppression and intimidation. They aim at the social institutions (such as religion, army, education, politics, media, economy and family) and try to wear them down and make them dysfunctional (Muş vd., 2015: 10). In this context, football that is an indispensable part of social life, draws millions of masses and leads to higher emotionality and team-identification and the metaphor "sleep and breathe football" is often used especially in our country has called attention of the FETO (Fethullah Gülen Terrorist Organization structure at the point of the focus of control of the finance and masses.

The Parallel State Structure (PSS) has emerged as an unprecedented terrorist organization in the history of the Republic of Turkey in terms of its structure, functioning and actions (Tunç and Atılğan, 2018: 79-104). This structure tried to capture the football in which the monetary cycle is highest and to obtain finance for the organization by this means; and also attempted to take over the football clubs and to create a dirty perception over the clubs. The first reflections of this situation were the operation carried out on July 3, 2011 against Fenerbahçe. In terms of revealing the dirty aspect of the football-focused terrorist structure starting on July 3, 2011 and continuing afterwards; that Prosecutor Mehmet Berk, who started the match-fixing investigation in Turkish football in 2011 and is known as the prosecutor of the match-fixing case, was suspended from duty by HSYK (the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors) following the July 15 coup attempt (<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr>, 07.10.2018) ; and former judge Mehmet Ekinçi, who ruled the match-fixing case during the judicial process in order to put thoroughly forward the role of FETO in this case, was arrested on January 27, 2017 is a point that should be evaluated regarding this traitorous structure (<http://www.sabah.com.tr>, 06.10.2018).

The organizational structure of FETO has imams who are responsible for media, press, sports and politicians in the big cities. The organization makes easily contact with the people they want via these imams. It is understood that this traitorous structure did not look football positively in the first place, but after realizing the power of football in directing the masses, they were particularly interested in football. In a video recorded (probably between 1996-1998) before the escape of the FETO ringleader to the USA, the ringleader's dialogue with about ten footballers of Galatasaray Sports Club "It is necessary to improve Galatasaray with pray and himmet (personal commitment-donations made to the organization in terms of money) is among the evidences that show the interest of the ringleader in football. Moreover, it is understood that the organization targeted Fenerbahçe Sports Club which is estimated to have 25 million fans and the Chairman of the club. Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office investigated the claims of organized conspiring in the case known as the match-fixing case against the head of the terrorist organization, Şerif Ali Tekalan, Hidayet Karaca, Ekrem Dumanlı et. al; and in accordance with the investigation conducted, the indictment dated 01.12.2016 and numbered 2016/4400 was prepared in relation to "the Match-Fixing Conspiracy". (Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM), Parliamentary Research Commission Report, 2017).

It is understood that in the conspiracy organizations, which was claimed to be carried out by members of the terrorist organization, the organization wins over those who are against the ones exposed

to the operation and carries out perception operations to get the support of this large mass of society for their operation. During the meetings held in Zaman Newspaper where the conspiracy is planned, the statement of Şerif Ali Tekalan "if the police puts forward this with concrete documents and we serve it instantly to the television and newspaper and even those against to the clubs to be launched an operation are supported, it will be more effective." is one of the witness statements included in the indictment concerning the match-fixing conspiracy. Within the match-fixing investigation, Aziz Yıldırım, the chairman of Fenerbahçe Sports Club said "match-fixing is a cover, our country is getting lost" by implying FETO/PSS and this clearly expresses the conspiracy (TBMM, Parliamentary Research Commission Report, 2017).

When the effects of the July 15 coup attempt on sports were examined; Mahmut USLU, Fenerbahçe executive, stated that Fethullah Gülen might lie behind the attack on Fenerbahçe football team in Trabzon in 2015. Former football player Ümit KARAN expressed that her wife was asked to give 150 thousand dollars to get him out of jail when he was put into prison due to the match-fixing case. Within this period, Aziz Yıldırım, the chairman of Fenerbahçe, interpreted this process as an attempt to set the large communities against each other by putting the society hypnotized by the unjust slander on Fenerbahçe and its chairman and administrators in the sports community just like their attempts in the military, bureaucratic and civil parts of the society. Again in this period, three basketball teams in different leagues were closed. The closed basketball teams of Gediz and Melikşah Universities were dropped from the Turkish Basketball First League. In addition, Turgut Özal University Sports Club that had joined the Turkish Basketball Second League was closed. Royal Halı (Royal Carpet), the sponsor of Gaziantep Basketbol AŞ that plays in the Turkish Basketball Super League, withdrew the sponsorship, the Chairman of the Board of Naksan Holding, to which Royal Halı is affiliated, was arrested on the grounds that he has a relation with the organization's leader and subsequently a trustee was appointed to the company (<https://140journos.com> 06.10.2018).

A total of 2.345 FETO-related personnel from the Ministry of Youth and Sports were suspended. Necessary actions were initiated to expel Hakan Şükür from Galatasary, the Club's Board of Directors decided to send him to the club's board of discipline upon the application of a member, after then he and former footballer Arif Erdem were expelled. Enes Kanter, who played in the NBA, shared pro-FETO posts on social media on July 18 after the treacherous coup attempt and stated that he had received death threats by some of his followers. Enes Kanter's Twitter account has been blocked from access from Turkey. Tanju Çolak made a statement on July 25 that FETO was active in the sports community, 30% of the sports community was composed of this organization and it was necessary to erase them from Turkish football (<https://140journos.com>, 06.10.2018). Famous footballer Ümit Karan expressed that he had been dealing with FETO since 2003, those who ensure the sports community must be interfered, there was a great deal of profit in football and these people must be urgently punished (www.superhaber.tv, 05.10.2018).

In the report of Turkish Parliamentary Coup Attempt Research Commission it was pointed out that the leader of the organization had tried to enter the football community through İhsan Kalkavan, who was the manager of Beşiktaş Sports Club then, so as to form a mass in football and to make İhsan Kalkavan become the chairman of Beşiktaş Sports Club. According to the Commission's report, it was addressed that the organization reached the highest level of structuring in the judicial, administrative, military etc. bodies of our country and targeted Fenerbahçe Club and its chairman with a power-drunkness (<https://www.memurlar.net>, 08.10.2018).

As of 2018, the investigation for the football structuring of FETO has been completed and the former football players Bekir Irtegin, Uğur Boral, Zafer Biryol, Ersin Güreler, Ömer Çatkiç and İsmail Şengül were sued for being a member of an armed terrorist organization with the request of up to 15 years imprisonment and the names they gave in their statements were also included in the indictment (<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr>, 07.10.2018).

Until today, many decisions have been taken regarding the structuring of FETO in the sports community, law suits have been filed with the request of arrest, the footballers have admitted to be a confessor and the arrests have been made. Uğur Boral, Zafer Biryol, Ersin Güreler, Ömer Çatkiç and İsmail Şengül were detained and Zafer Biryol and Ömer Çatkiç were arrested. The indictment was prepared within the scope of the investigation. Imprisonment of up to 15 years was requested for former national football players Bekir İrtegun, Uğur Boral, Zafer Biryol, Ersin Güreler, Ömer Çatkiç and İsmail Şengül because of being a member of an armed terrorist organization (<https://www.haberturk.com>, 08.10.2018).

After the coup attempt, the hate for the coup attempt was expressed in different platforms in the sports community from the corporate managers to the club managers and sports writers; the clubs and institutions made statements from their social media accounts and official sites.

Some of these statements reveal the size of the FETO terrorist organization. Concerning the hostile relations (as of July 3 process) between Fenarbahçe and Trabzonspor, 12numara.org, one of the social media accounts of the Fenarbahçe community and known for its intimacy to the club, gave a message over Twitter that the trouble and structuring of the organization were revealed, it was needed to fight against the organization in unity and solidarity, to re-establish the friendship between Fenarbahçe and Trabzonspor which were close and friendly communities before the conspiracy case and to totally oppose the conspiracy cases of FETO (<http://spor.haber7.com>, 05.10.2018).

In this regard, the aim of the study is to determine the perception dimension of the July 15 reflection on Turkish Sports World in respect to different demographic characteristics as a result of the general situation analysis of the FETO structure in the sports field especially in football.

Materials and Methods

Research Group

This is an applied study for the academicians working in the Faculties of Sport Sciences and BESYO (School of Physical Education and Sports) and the club and institution managers involved in the sports and serving in these provinces. The research was conducted on 892 participants.

Aim of Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the perception dimension of July 15 coup attempt on sports world by different demographic characteristics.

Data Collection Tool

When calculating the statistical differences between groups, $p < 0.05$ (p-value) was taken in consideration. Factor analysis was used to determine the socio-demographic perception dimensions of individuals. The methods of principal component analysis and cyclic factor analysis were used for the evaluation of the construct validity of the sports survey. The distribution of the 53 questions asked in the sports survey was evaluated according to the subsections of "Attitude and Perception towards the Turkish Sports Community", "Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants" and "Participant Perception Dimension towards the July 15 Coup Attempt". The suitability of the data for the factor analysis was assessed by the Bartlett test and the suitability of the research group's extent was evaluated by the Keizer-Meyer-Olkin coefficient.

Analysis of Data

The internal consistency of the survey was evaluated with Cronbach's alpha coefficients obtained for each subsection. The Kruskal Wallis test was used to evaluate the suitability of the data for normal distribution. Kruskal Wallis Anova test and Independent Samples t-test were used to compare the factors. All analyzes were performed with SPSS v17.0 (SPSS Science, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Table 1. Demographic and Descriptive Statistics

| Questions | | F | % |
|--|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. Age: | 18-25 | 58 | 7% |
| | 26-35 | 334 | 37% |
| | 36-45 | 128 | 14% |
| | 46-55 | 137 | 15% |
| | 56+ | 235 | 26% |
| 2. Education | Primary Education | 62 | 7% |
| | High School | 246 | 28% |
| | College | 113 | 13% |
| | University | 125 | 14% |
| | Post Graduate/PhD | 346 | 39% |
| 3. Employment Status: | Private Sector | 112 | 13% |
| | Public Sector | 451 | 51% |
| | Self-employed | 40 | 4% |
| | Retired | 0 | 0% |
| | Student | 271 | 30% |
| | Other | 18 | 2% |
| 4. Income Status: | 1600-2100 | 177 | 20% |
| | 2101-3000 | 0 | 0% |
| | 3001-4000 | 0 | 0% |
| | 4001-5000 | 60 | 7% |
| | 5001+ | 292 | 33% |
| | Other | 363 | 41% |
| 5. Marital Status: | Married | 517 | 58% |
| | Single | 349 | 39% |
| | Other | 26 | 3% |
| 6. Do you actively take part in sports life? If your answer is "No", do not answer 7th question. | Yes | 765 | 86% |
| | No | 127 | 14% |
| 7. Have long have you been active in Turkish Sports Community? | 1-3 | 44 | 5% |
| | 4-6 | 319 | 36% |
| | 7-10 | 117 | 13% |
| | 11-15 | 211 | 24% |
| | 16+ | 201 | 23% |
| 8. Do you have an active membership or duty in any sports club? | Yes | 714 | 80% |
| | No | 178 | 20% |
| 9. Do you have knowledge about sports sciences and field? | Yes | 745 | 84% |
| | No | 147 | 16% |
| 10. Do you have any political opinion? | Yes | 769 | 86% |
| | No | 123 | 14% |
| 11. Do you use social media and Internet? | Yes | 864 | 97% |
| | No | 28 | 3% |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| 12. Which devices do you prefer more to use social media and Internet? | Smart Phone | 368 | 41% |
| | Laptop | 207 | 23% |
| | Desktop Computer | 195 | 22% |
| | Other | 122 | 14% |
| 13. Do you follow the developments related to sports through the media? | Yes | 769 | 86% |
| | No | 123 | 14% |
| 14. Is there a sports club you follow constantly? | Yes | 753 | 85% |
| | No | 136 | 15% |
| 15. Do you think you are a fanatic sports follower? | Yes | 756 | 85% |
| | No | 136 | 15% |
| 16. Are there any communication channels, TV, radio and newspapers you follow constantly? | Yes | 503 | 56% |
| | No | 389 | 44% |
| 17. Do you think that a perception has been created for the terrorist organization FETO through written or visual media? | Yes | 375 | 42% |
| | No | 517 | 58% |
| 18. Has there been a legal sanction and practice against the sport club you follow regarding the FETO terrorist organization? | Yes | 220 | 25% |
| | No | 672 | 75% |
| 19. Did the legal sanction against the sports club (regarding the FETO terrorist organization) you follow cause negativity by you? | Yes | 92 | 10% |
| | No | 800 | 90% |
| 20. Which communication channel did you use to learn about the coup attempt process? | TV | 505 | 57% |
| | Internet | 293 | 33% |
| | Radio | 94 | 11% |
| 21. Did you physically participate in the fight against the coup attempt on the day of the coup? | Yes | 475 | 53% |
| | No | 417 | 47% |
| 22. Has the FETO coup attempt caused you to suffer material or moral damage? | Yes | 542 | 61% |
| | No | 350 | 39% |
| 23. What do you think of the attitude and practices of public administration regarding the coup? | Positive | 123 | 14% |
| | Negative | 12 | 1% |
| | Inadequate | 757 | 85% |
| 24. Do you think that the attitudes and actions of the public and private media organizations are satisfactory towards the FETO structure in the field of sports? | Yes | 385 | 43% |
| | No | 507 | 57% |
| 25. How do you interpret the attitudes and actions of the powers in the sports field in the rest of the world towards the FETO structure? | Hostility towards Turkey | 446 | 50% |
| | Politic | 202 | 23% |
| | Political | 66 | 7% |
| | Self-seeking | 178 | 20% |
| 26. Do you think that different world powers contributed to the FETO coup attempt in Turkey? | Yes | 726 | 81% |
| | No | 166 | 19% |
| 27. How do you interpret the Turkish Nation's approach to the FETO coup attempt? | Faith and Unity | 345 | 39% |
| | Patriotism | 107 | 12% |
| | National Integrity | 28 | 3% |
| | All | 387 | 43% |
| | None | 25 | 3% |
| 28. Do you think that Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's call for the public's unity and solidarity was effective in the failure of the FETO coup attempt? | Yes | 399 | 45% |
| | No | 419 | 47% |
| | No Idea | 74 | 8% |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 29. Do you think that the Turkish sports community provided financial and moral support to the terrorist organization FETO? | Yes | 383 | 43% |
| | No | 509 | 57% |
| 30. Do you think that the FETO coup attempt had a negative impact on the Turkish sports community? | Yes | 575 | 64% |
| | No | 317 | 36% |
| 31. Do you approve the public enforcements against the Turkish sports community that supported and became a member of the FETO terrorist organization? | Yes | 648 | 73% |
| | No | 244 | 27% |
| 32. How did you describe the approach and attitude of the Turkish political structure in the FETO coup attempt? | Consistent | 274 | 31% |
| | Inconsistent | 151 | 17% |
| | Unity and Solidarity | 434 | 49% |
| | Other | 33 | 4% |
| 33. Do you think that there are still pro-FETO people in the Turkish sports community? | Yes | 687 | 77% |
| | No | 205 | 23% |

Information about the participants;

- 7%, 37%, 14% and 15% of the participants are in the age range of 18-25, 26-35, 36-45 and 46-55 respectively and 26% of them are over the age of 56 years.
- The rate of the participants according to their level of education: 7% primary education, 28% high school, 13% college, 14% university, 39% post graduate/PhD
- 13% of the participants are employed in private sector, 51% of them work in public sector, 4% are self-employed, 30% are students and %2 are from other occupational groups
- The income status of the participants (tl-denominated): 20% 1600-2100 , 7% 4001-5000, 33% 5000+ and 41% are included in other income groups
- 58% are married, 39% are single and 3% have other marital status

Factor Analysis

Factor analysis was performed on the basis of the data obtained from 892 participants. While evaluating the suitability of the data for Factor Analysis, Bartlett test was found to be $p < 0,001$ and Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin (KMO) coefficient was found as 0.921 (high).

Table 2. KMO and Bartlett Test

| | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measurement of sample adequacy | | ,892 |
| Bartlett's Sphericity Test | Approx. Chi-Square | 4325,281 |
| | Df | 52 |
| | Sig. | ,000 |

The results of the factor loads obtained for each question are summarized in Table 4.

- 24 questions asked for the measurement of "Attitude and Perception towards the Turkish Sports Community" were clustered under Factor 1
- 10 questions asked to measure the "Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants" were clustered under Factor 2
- 19 questions asked for the measurement of "Participant Perception Dimension towards the July 15 Coup Attempt" were clustered under Factor 3

Table 3. Factor Loads Related to the Scale

| Items | Component | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Turkish sports and athletes stick to the values of the Republic of Turkey. | ,800 | ,094 | -,110 |
| 2. Legal rules must be effectively and continuously operated in order to avoid disturbance of the public order. | ,800 | ,094 | -,110 |
| 3. I think that Turkish sports and athletes create an international value. | ,724 | ,147 | -,072 |
| 4. I do not think that the Turkish sports community provides support to terrorists and terrorist organizations. | ,724 | ,147 | -,072 |
| 5. The Turkish sports community disapproves any sanctions against the protection of public order, the superiority of law and the integrity of the homeland. | ,699 | ,108 | ,033 |
| 6. The Turkish sports community has stood against the FETO terrorist organization. | ,699 | ,108 | ,033 |
| 7. The Turkish sports community and its athletes take a firm stand on all kinds of material and sentimental values of the state, society and sports world. | ,681 | ,052 | ,103 |
| 8. Turkish sports clubs provide all kinds of contribution and support to improve the national economy and social welfare. | ,667 | ,046 | ,091 |
| 9. Turkish sports clubs and athletes respect the integrity of democracy. | ,649 | -,020 | ,174 |
| 10. Turkish sports clubs and athletes are respectful and committed to the moral values of the country. | ,531 | ,050 | ,268 |
| 11. In the social state system, the principle of separation of powers must function systematically. | ,528 | ,058 | ,029 |
| 12. The Turkish athlete never compromises on her/his reputation. | ,497 | ,160 | ,243 |
| 13. The Turkish sports community and athletes believe in the integrity of the state and make all kinds of sacrifices for the protection of the integrity. | ,470 | -,028 | ,225 |
| 14. Turkish athletes are agile, alert and intelligent and stick to historical values and principles. | ,468 | ,011 | ,422 |
| 15. The Turkish sports community and athlete are never deceived with a political trick. | ,431 | ,002 | ,386 |
| 16. Turkish sports and athletes defend the national integrity, patriotism and international moral values from past to present. | -,303 | -,128 | ,103 |
| 17. The Turkish sports community and athlete are the international face of the Turkish Nation. | -,247 | ,112 | ,066 |
| 18. The Turkish sports community and its athletes are attached to the requirements of the Turkish legal system nationally and internationally. | -,247 | ,112 | ,066 |
| 19. The Turkish sports community and athletes are always ready to protect the homeland and the territorial integrity, the indivisibility of the motherland and the social values. | ,244 | -,124 | -,159 |
| 20. Any legal practices against the Turkish sports community and athletes because of the FETO terrorist organization are irrelevant and unnecessary. | ,730 | ,142 | -,115 |
| 21. The Turkish sports community and athletes have technical wisdom and are capable of managing all kinds of risks. | ,697 | ,049 | ,087 |
| 22. Turkish athletes are successful and determined. They inherit this characteristic from the spiritual values of the Turkish nation. | ,691 | ,106 | -,013 |
| 23. Turkish athletes are strong, durable and agile. They challenge to every difficulty. | ,660 | ,181 | -,069 |
| 24. The Turkish sports community and athletes are aware of current events. They do their part, when necessary. | ,641 | ,010 | ,020 |
| 25. I believe that the Turkish sports world is sincere, frank and loyal to the country. | -,035 | ,627 | -,003 |
| 26. I think that Turkish athletes are not involved in terrorist organizations and incidents. | ,012 | ,619 | -,020 |
| 27. Turkish athletes are fond of freedom. They can never be suppressed. | ,123 | ,582 | -,059 |
| 28. Sports and athletes have emotional values. They are always against violence. | ,031 | ,545 | ,067 |
| 29. The Turkish athlete is honest. | -,059 | ,532 | ,003 |
| 30. The Turkish athlete does not betray his homeland. | ,047 | ,532 | -,041 |
| 31. Turkish athletes depend are loyal to their homeland and spiritual values. | ,069 | ,507 | -,042 |
| 32. Turkish athletes are emotional and do not take part in any harm or attempt against their homeland and nation. | ,042 | ,477 | ,105 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 33. I think that all political parties and organizations should band together against the FETO structure. | -,092 | ,469 | -,060 |
| 34. I fight with all my material and spiritual power against the threats against my homeland under any situation and circumstances. | -,044 | ,468 | ,071 |
| 35. The FETO terror movement is a betrayal of Turkish patriotism. | -,049 | ,028 | ,461 |
| 36. Terrorism and terrorist incidents are the common problem of every nation. | ,018 | -,018 | ,447 |
| 37. The FETO coup attempt is a trick of external forces. | ,027 | ,002 | ,443 |
| 38. The FETO terrorist incidents are a threat to the state and the nation as a political structure. | ,136 | -,120 | ,381 |
| 39. The Turkish Nation has taken a stand against the coup attempt with courage and valour at the risk of its life during the FETO terrorist incidents. | -,093 | ,002 | -,333 |
| 40. The Turkish Nation has banded together and will band together against all of the past and future terrorist incidents. | -,025 | ,099 | ,314 |
| 41. Terror is the biggest internal and external problem of a country. | -,002 | ,005 | ,275 |
| 42. The progressive strengthening of the Republic of Turkey has increased more the terror-based tricks planned by external powers for Turkey. | ,109 | -,053 | ,222 |
| 43. The Turkish military does not harm the values of the Turkish nation. The FETO terrorist organization is not a part of Turkish military but an enemy of the Turkish Nation. | ,053 | -,031 | -,114 |
| 44. The implementations and sanctions against the FETO terrorist organization should be further increased. | -,172 | ,054 | ,784 |
| 45. The country's land is a whole and can never be split. | -,107 | ,091 | ,746 |
| 46. The Turkish Nation is powerful and undefeated at all. | -,063 | ,000 | ,694 |
| 47. The Turkish nation is loyal to the homeland and never betray. | ,192 | ,034 | ,626 |
| 48. The Turkish nation is patriotic and fights as a one body against any difficulty. | ,076 | -,019 | ,596 |
| 49. The FETO terrorist organization uses belief and belief concepts for its self-interest. | ,141 | ,019 | ,587 |
| 50. The Turkish Nation passed a great examination in front of all the nations of the world within the coup attempt. | -,052 | -,040 | ,509 |
| 51. Any power cannot destroy the unity and solidarity of the Turkish Nation. | ,283 | ,019 | ,490 |
| 52. Turkish politics stood upright against the FETO coup attempt and did the necessary for its homeland. | -,158 | -,036 | ,364 |
| 53. The Turkish media maintained its patriotism against the FETO terrorist organization. | ,238 | -,137 | ,352 |

The average, standard deviation and Cronbach's alpha values obtained for the sub-headings of the scale are summarized in Table 5. The average Cronbach's Alpha values for Factor 1, Factor 2 and Factor 3 are 0.803, 0.717 and 0.778 respectively.

Table 4. Reliability Analysis for the Scale

| Factor | Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|---|------------------|--|------------|
| Attitude and Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | ,803 | ,825 | 24 |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | ,717 | ,703 | 10 |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | ,773 | ,778 | 19 |

The scale explains 69% of the variance of all questions in total. The contribution of the sub-dimensions of the scale to total variance is 64.07% for the 1st sub-dimension and 66.69% for the 2nd sub-dimension. It was calculated as 69.212% for the 3rd sub-dimension.

Table 5. Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

| Table Component | 6: | Initial Eigenvalues | | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | | Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
|---|----|---------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | Total | Variance | Cumulative % | Total | Variance | Cumulative % | Total | Variance | Cumulative % |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attitude and Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | | 1,098 | 2,072 | 65,370 | 1,098 | 2,072 | 65,370 | 1,410 | 2,660 | 64,070 |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | | 1,035 | 1,953 | 67,323 | 1,035 | 1,953 | 67,323 | 1,390 | 2,623 | 66,694 |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | | 1,001 | 1,888 | 69,212 | 1,001 | 1,888 | 69,212 | 1,335 | 2,518 | 69,212 |

The participants' perception of sports according to their ages has been compared through Anova (Analysis of Variance) test. Table 6 summarizes the results.

- The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community is significantly higher than the other groups in the 26-35 age group ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of individual perception towards participants is significantly higher in the 56+ age group compared to the other groups ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of participant perception towards the July 15 coup attempt is significantly higher than the other groups in the 56+ age group ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6. Analysis of the Factors According to the Age of Participants - ANOVA

| | | Sum of Squares | | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----|-------|-------------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Attitude and Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | Between Groups | 15,873 | 4 | 3,968 | 4,022 | ,003 | |
| | Within Groups | 872,127 | 884 | ,987 | | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | | |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | Between Groups | 17,264 | 4 | 4,316 | 4,382 | ,002 | |
| | Within Groups | 870,736 | 884 | ,985 | | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | | |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | Between Groups | 29,717 | 4 | 7,429 | 7,652 | ,000 | |
| | Within Groups | 858,283 | 884 | ,971 | | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | | |

The participants' perception of sports according to their education level has been compared through Kruskal Wallis test. Table 7 summarizes the results.

- The attitude and perception level towards the Turkish sports community does not significantly differ from each other in all groups ($p > 0.05$).
- The level of individual perception towards participants is significantly higher in the university education group than the other groups ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of participant perception dimension towards the July 15 coup attempt is significantly higher than the other groups in the high school education group ($p < 0.05$).

Table 7. Factor Analysis According to the Participants' Education Level - Kruskal Wallis

| | Chi-square | Df | Asymp. Sig. |
|---|------------|----|-------------|
| Attitude and Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | 7,818 | 4 | ,098 |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | 39,212 | 4 | ,000 |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | 51,517 | 4 | ,000 |

- The participants' perception of sports according to their employment status has been compared through Anova test. The results are summarized in Table 8.
- The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community is significantly higher than the other groups in the public group ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of individual perception towards the participants is significantly higher in the student group than the other groups ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of participant perception dimension towards the July 15 coup attempt is significantly higher in the public group than the other groups ($p < 0.05$).

Table 8: Factor Analysis According to the Participants' Employment Status- ANOVA

| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|------|
| Attitude and Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | Between Groups | 27,293 | 4 | 6,823 | 7,008 | ,000 |
| | Within Groups | 860,707 | 884 | ,974 | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | Between Groups | 33,614 | 4 | 8,404 | 8,695 | ,000 |
| | Within Groups | 854,386 | 884 | ,966 | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | Between Groups | 28,654 | 4 | 7,163 | 7,369 | ,000 |
| | Within Groups | 859,346 | 884 | ,972 | | |
| | Total | 888,000 | 888 | | | |

- The participants' perception of sports according to their income status has been compared through Kruskal Wallis test. Table 9 summarizes the results.
- The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community is significantly higher than the other groups in the 1600-2100 income group ($p < 0.05$).
- The level of individual perception for the participants does not differ significantly in all groups ($p < 0.05$).
- The participant perception dimension level towards the July 15 coup attempt is significantly higher than the other groups in the 1600-2100 income group ($p < 0.05$).

Table 9. Factor Analysis According to the Participants' Income Status - Kruskal Wallis

| | Chi-square | df | Asymp. Sig. |
|---|------------|----|-------------|
| Attitude and Perception Towards The Turkish Sports Community | 28,241 | 3 | ,000 |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | 1,421 | 3 | ,701 |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | 62,537 | 3 | ,000 |

- The participants' perception of sports according to their marital status has been compared through Independent Samples t-test. Table 10 summarizes the results.
- All the levels of attitude and perception towards Turkish sports community ($p < 0.05$), of individual perception towards the participants ($p < 0.05$) and of participant perception dimension towards the July 15 coup attempt ($p < 0.05$) are significantly higher in the married group compared to the other groups.

Table 10. Factor Analysis According to the Participants' Marital Status - Independent Samples Test

| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | |
|---|---|------|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | F | Sig. | T | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference |
| Attitude And Perception towards The Turkish Sports Community | ,796 | ,372 | -3,588 | 861 | ,000 | -,24717755 | ,06889234 |
| Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants | ,003 | ,959 | 2,248 | 861 | ,025 | ,15291708 | ,06803445 |
| Participant Perception Dimension towards The July 15 Coup Attempt | 5,465 | ,020 | -2,646 | 861 | ,008 | -,18465855 | ,06978659 |

Conclusions

-The factor analysis carried out has confirmed the groups defined by the analysis. As a result of the analysis, the following 3 factors have been formed.

- Attitude and Perception towards the Turkish Sports Community
- Individual Perception Dimension towards Participants
- Participant Perception Dimension towards the July 15 Coup Attempt

-The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community is significantly higher in the 26-35 age group ($p < 0.05$). This is important in terms of that the country's young population adopts the sports community since this age group states that the Turkish sports community has stood against the FETO terrorist organization, the Turkish sports clubs and athletes are respectful and loyal to the integrity of democracy, the moral values of the country and the values of the Republic of Turkey.

- The levels of individual perception towards the participants and of participant perception dimension towards the July 15 coup attempt are significantly higher in the 56+ age group compared to the other groups ($p < 0.05$). The participants from this age group has showed a prudent approach by expressing that Turkish athletes are emotional and do not take part in any harm or attempt against their homeland and nation, all political parties and organizations should band together against the FETO structure and they will fight materially and spiritually against any threat to the homeland regardless of situation and circumstances.

-The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community does not significantly differ in all groups ($p > 0.05$). The level of individual perception towards the participants is significantly higher in the university education group ($p < 0.05$). The main subjects emphasized by the participants

were freedom, honesty, homeland and spiritual values. The participants state that Turkish athletes would not be involved in terrorism and terrorist incidents.

-The level of participant perception dimension towards the July 15 coup attempt is significantly higher in the high school education group than the other groups ($p < 0.05$). The participants give positive answers about the indivisible unity of the country, unity and solidarity, patriotism and standing severely against such formations.

-The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community, the level of individual perception towards the participants and the level of participant perception towards the July 15 coup attempt are significantly higher in the public sector group, in the student group and in the public sector group, respectively compared to the other groups ($p < 0,05$).

-The level of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community and the level of participant perception towards the July 15 coup attempt are significantly higher than the other groups in the 1600-2100 income group ($p < 0.05$). It is thought-provoking that the perception dimension of this participant group, which we can classify as low-income group, is higher than other groups.

-The level of individual perception towards the participants does not differ significantly in all groups according to the income level ($p > 0.05$).

-The levels of attitude and perception towards the Turkish sports community, of individual perception towards the participants and of participant perception towards the July 15 coup attempt are significantly higher in the married group compared to the other groups ($p < 0.05$). It is known that married individuals tried to prevent the coup attempt by leaving their spouses and children behind. It is an important result that the married people-who value the homeland above themselves, their spouses and children - adopt the values of the country, the integrity of the homeland, the sports community affected and damaged by the FETO structure and has a positive perception.

Within the framework of the study, that the participants, 85% of whom are fanatic sports follower and 77% of whom think that there is still pro-FETO people in the Turkish sports community, find the public practices applied to the Turkish sports community sufficient (73%) suggests that public trust has not been fully provided. That the participants state that the July 15 coup attempt has damaged the Turkish sports community may be indicative of that they follow media at a high level, 80% of them have an active membership or duty in any sports club and their perception dimension is high.

At the end of the study, it has been observed that the perception dimensions regarding the impact of the July 15 coup attempt on the world of sports differ according to the variables of age, education, income, marital status and employment status of the participants; however, despite these differences, they find the public practices applied to the Turkish sports community sufficient in general (73%); the participants give positive messages about the indivisible unity and spiritual values of the country and unity and solidarity; the Turkish sports community should be completely cleansed from this structure and the participants have confidence in the Turkish sports community.

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1. Araştırmacıların katkı oranı beyanı / Contribution rate statement of researchers: Birinci yazar /First author % 40 İkinci yazar/Second author % 30üçüncü Yazar/Third author %30

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