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Impact of Social Structure Characteristics of High School and University Students Playing Fencing Sports on Collective Efficacy and Goal Orientation*

Dilara ILIKKAN[1A], Mehtap YILDIZ[1B]

[1] *Necmettin Erbakan University, Institute of Educational Sciences, Physical Education and Sports Department, Konya, Turkey*
Address Correspondence to D. Ilıkkan: e-mail: dilaraik95@gmail.com
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**This research is produced from the Master's Thesis presented to Necmettin Erbakan University Institute of Educational Sciences in 2021.*
A:Orcid ID: 0000-0002-1938-5671 B:Orcid ID: 0000-0001-8553-7154

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine whether the social structural characteristics of high school and university students who participate in fencing are related to their collective efficacy and goal orientation. This study uses a descriptive (survey) research model based on quantitative observation. The research is limited to fencing athletes who are active in licensed, high school, and university education in 2020-2021 Academic Year. Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ), which was developed by Duda (8) to measure the goal orientation of fencing athletes participating in the study, was adapted for Turkish athletes by Toros (25), Collective Efficacy Scale (CES), which was developed by Riggs et al. (19) to measure their collective efficacies adapted for Turkish athletes by Öcel (18) and the socio-demographic information form were used to measure the characteristics of social structure. In the analysis, independent samples t-test, Pearson Correlation test, one-way analysis of variance test (Anova), Tukey post hoc test, and Tamhane's post hoc test were performed.

As a result of the research, it was determined that there was no significant difference between the collective proficiency levels of the athletes according to gender, being a national athlete, educational status of their parents, duration of continuing fencing and family income. It was determined that there was a significant difference according to the number of cases. It has been determined that there is no significant difference between the goal orientation and sub-dimensions of the athletes according to gender, age, educational status, whether there are other licensed fencing athletes in the family, whether they are national athletes, duration of fencing, number of siblings and family income. While no significant relationship was found between collective efficacy and goal orientation and its sub-dimensions in male athletes and athletes over the age of 14, a significant relationship was found between collective efficacy and ego orientation in female athletes. While a significant relationship was found between goal orientation and its sub-dimensions, and between ego orientation and goal orientation in athletes aged 16 and older, no significant relationship was found between task and ego orientations in athletes aged 14-15.

Keywords: Fencing, social structure, collective efficacy, ego and task orientation

Eskrim Sporu Yapan Lise ve Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Sosyal Yapı Özelliklerinin Kolektif Yeterlik ve Hedef Yönelimine Etkisi

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı eskrim sporu yapan lise ve üniversite öğrencilerinin sosyal yapı özelliklerinin kolektif yeterlik ve hedef yönelimleri ile ilişkisi olup olmadığını saptamaktır. Bu çalışmada nicel gözleme dayalı betimsel (tarama) araştırma modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2020-2021 Eğitim-Öğretim Yılında aktif lisanslı, lise ve üniversitede öğrenim görmekte olan 302 eskrim sporcusu oluşturmuştur. Araştırmaya katılan eskrim sporcularının hedef yönelimlerini ölçmek için Duda (8) tarafından geliştirilen Türk sporcuları için uyarlanması Toros (25) tarafından yapılan Sporda Görev ve Ego Yönelimi Ölçeği (SGEYÖ), kolektif yeterliklerini ölçmek amacı ile Riggs ve ark. (19) tarafından geliştirilmiş, Türk sporcular için uyarlanması Öcel (18) tarafından yapılmış olan Kolektif Yeterlik Ölçeği (KYÖ) ve sosyal yapı özelliklerini ölçmek için Sosyo-Demografik Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Analizlerde; bağımsız örneklem T testi, Pearson Korelasyon testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (Anova) testi, Tukey post hoc testi ve Tamhane's post hoc testleri uygulanmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda sporcuların kolektif yeterlik seviyelerinin cinsiyet, millî sporcu olup olmama, anne ve babasının eğitim durumu, eskrim sporuna devam etme süresi ve aile geliri durumuna göre anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı tespit edilirken, yaş, eğitim durumu, ailede lisanslı başka eskrim sporcusu olup olmaması ve kardeş sayısı durumuna göre anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sporcuların hedef yönelimi ve alt boyutlarının cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumu, ailede lisanslı başka eskrim sporcusu olup olmaması, millî sporcu olup olmaması, eskrim sporuna devam etme süresi, kardeş sayısı ve aile gelir durumuna göre anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Erkek sporcular ve 14 yaş üstü olan sporcularda kolektif yeterlik ile hedef yönelimi ve alt boyutları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanmazken, kadın sporcularda kolektif yeterlik ve ego yönelimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanmıştır. Kadın, erkek, 16 yaş ve üstü olan sporcularda hedef yönelimi ve alt boyutları arasında ve ego yönelimi ile hedef yönelimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanırken, 14-15 yaş sporcularda görev ve ego yönelimleri arasında anlamlı ilişkiye rastlanmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eskrim, sosyal yapı, kolektif yeterlik, ego ve görev yönelimi.

INTRODUCTION

Sports are the works that one does with great efforts to increase its success by using the ripple effect it has on the person psychologically and physically and the desire to compete, such as ambition (27). Sport is a very important factor in the social sphere. It is effective in the acquisition of social values and in social development. In a sporting environment, people have the opportunity to express themselves. An important improvement is achieved in personality and self structure. This shows that sport is of great importance in human life (15).

When the social structure is taken widely, society is an organization of interpersonal relations consisting of human beings, which can be changed and maintained despite being changed. Young people's hopeful, healthy and social life can be achieved through sports activities. The concept of success gained in sports has become an indicator of the development of the level of social structure and has created a perception of the concept that can lead individuals to happiness or pessimism. Sports in Turkey and all over the world has found meaning as a universal language, entered into the finest detail of the lifestyle of societies and is shaped by social structure (2).

All athletes want to have success and taste the pleasure that comes with success (14). As in any sport, winning and being the best is very important for fencing. Fencing is basically based on sword defense and attack systematics and is an active competition sport reminiscent of an accelerated chess game with its strategic nature, energy, speed and effort, movement economy, endurance and continuity, adaptation to opportunities in terms of measure and timing, priority of intuition and movement, stability, analysis power, superiority in patience and sociability, strategic elements in tactics and competitions in their exercises (20).

Collective efficacy can be defined as sharing responsibilities for success and believing that everyone will do their part in the eyes of the potential and abilities of any team. Collective efficacy is the belief they share about the common characteristics and skills of regulating the behavior of the group, thinking about how to act and implementing it (11). Individuals' belief in collective efficacy affects the type of social future they aim for, how hard they will strive in this field, and the resilience they will show when they realize that their collective efforts have not succeeded in yielding results (14). The belief in efficacy plays an important role in determining the motivational level of the individual (4).

Goal orientation can be defined as the types of goals that individuals set in order to achieve success and the efforts made by the athlete in line with this goal. According to the theory of goal orientation, individuals achieve a sense of success when they reach their goals. These feelings of achievement are achieved by achieving the goals and their value is given by the athlete according to the achievement of the goal (16). Many personality surveys have shown that athletes have important common characteristics. These characteristics are the need to succeed at a high level. This is called achievement requirement. According to this theory, according to some successful athletes, it is more important to get high level satisfaction than activities that require success. The perception of success varies for each individual. Each individual is obliged to determine his or her own behavior of success (6).

Theory suggests two main trends in achieving and achieving goals (21). These two orientations, which are determined as task and ego orientation, are related to the judging of one's abilities. Individuals with task-oriented goals; focusing on learning new skills, hard work, skill development and mastery of the task; individuals with ego orientation concentrate on their superior abilities, skills and want to defeat their opponents with much less effort (24).

The goals set by the individuals during the goaling phase and their efforts to achieve the goal are a source of personal motivation. This is one of the most effective techniques for improving a person's performance and efficiency. In the field of sports and academic performance; There is an important and positive relationship between individual success goal orientations and performance (5). How individuals interpret success is essential for the motivation for success. Therefore, in order to understand the possible effect of different motivational methods, the meanings that individuals place on success should be based (17).

This research was carried out to determine whether the social structures of high school and university students who play fencing sports are related to their collective efficacy and goal orientation.

METHOD

In this research, a descriptive (scanning) research model based on quantitative observation was used. The scanning model is a research approach that aims to describe a past or current situation as it exists. The subject of the research, the individual or object, is tried to be defined in its own conditions and as it is. There is no effort to change them in any way, to influence them (13). With the decision of Necmettin Erbakan University Social and Humanities Scientific Research Ethics Committee on 13.11.2020 dated 2020/76, there was no objection to the ethical implementation of the research.

Universe and Sampling

For a 0.05 tolerable error in the sample selection, a sample of 375 people from a universe of 11,000 people is sufficient (28). In this context, the sample of the study consisted of 302 fencing athletes selected from the universe by accidental sampling method.

Data Collection Tool

"Demographic Knowledge Form" was used to measure the social structure characteristics of fencing athletes participating in the study, "Collective Efficacy Scale" was used to measure their collective efficacy and "Task and Ego Orientation Questionnaire in Sports" was used to measure their goal orientation.

Demographic Information Form

The demographic information form prepared by the researcher in order to collect information about the athletes participating in the study consists of questions to determine the gender, age, education status of the athletes, whether there is an individual in the family who is doing fencing other than himself/herself, whether he/she is a national athlete, the level of education of the parents, the duration of his/her continued fencing, the number of siblings, the total income of the family, the region in which he/she lives.

Collective Efficacy Scale

The Collective Efficacy Scale was developed by Riggs et al. (19) to measure the individual's belief in the capacity of the group of which he is a member, and was adapted for Turkish athletes by Öcel (18). The 5-type likert scale consists of a total of 7 items. The increase in total score expresses a high belief in collective efficacy. In the factor analysis study, it was determined that the substance factor loads ranged from 0.65 to 0.87. The internal consistency values of the scale are calculated as 0.70.

Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire

Toros (25) adapted the Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire developed by Duda (8) for Turkish athletes in order to reveal individual differences in goaling. The 5-type likert questionnaire consists of 13 items, 7 of which are tasks and 6 of which are ego orientation. The reliability coefficient of the sub-dimension of the questionnaire was determined as 0.87 for task orientation, 0.85 for ego orientation and 0.86 for questionnaire as a whole. The three-week test retest reliability is 0.65 for task orientation and 0.72 for ego orientation.

Analysis of Data

SPSS 22 statistical package program was used in the analysis of the data. Analytical test method was used to analyze the values of skewness and kurtosis in the analysis of normality of the data. It has been determined that the data shows normal distribution. Pearson Correlation test, independent sample t test for binary comparisons, one-way variance analysis (Anova) test for multiple comparisons were applied to determine the relationship between scales. In order to determine which groups are caused by the difference in groups that differ significantly; Tukey post hoc test was performed in groups found to be homogeneously dispersed and Tamhane's post hoc test was performed in groups found not to be homogeneous.

RESULTS

Scale Cronbach Alpha (Reliability) Values

Cronbach alpha values of the scale; Collective Efficacy = (,719), task orientation sub-dimension= (,818), ego orientation sub-dimension = (,831), total goal orientation questionnaire = (,830).

Normalization Analysis of Data

Skewness and Kurtosis values were looked at for normalization analysis of the data. The values Skewness and Kurtosis are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Analysis of normality of data		
	Skewness	Kurtosis
Collective Efficacy	,718	,102
Task Orientation	-,543	-,332
Ego Orientation	-,140	-,505
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	-,286	,012

The data showed normal distribution due to skewness and kurtosis values from - 1.5 to +1.5 (23).

The socio-demographic information form, which determines the social structure characteristics of fencing athletes, is given in Table 2.

Table 2. Socio-demographic information form			
Variable	**Group**	**N**	**%**
Gender	Male	151	50,0
	Female	151	50,0
Age	14-15	93	30,8
	16-18	95	34,5
	19 years and older	114	37,7
Education Status	High school	132	43,7
	University	170	56,3
Are there any other fencers in the family?	Yes	99	32,8
	No	203	67,2
National Athlete	Yes	129	42,7
	No	173	57,3
Father Education Status	High school and below	132	43,7
	University and above	170	56,3
Mother Education Status	High school and below	161	53,3
	University and above	141	46,7
The Duration of Continued Fencing	1-2 years	46	15,2
	3-5 years	83	27,5
	6 years and above	173	57,3
Number of Siblings	1	64	21,2
	2	145	48,0
	3	58	19,2
	4 and above	35	11,6
Monthly Family Income	2401-4000 TL	69	22,8
	4001-5500 TL	56	18,5
	5501-7000 TL	45	14,9
	7001-8500 TL	40	13,2
	8501-10000 TL	33	10,9
	10000 TL and above	59	19,5
Geographic Region	Marmara	45	14,9
	Black Sea	26	8,6
	Central Anatolia	114	37,7
	Aegean	39	12,9
	Eastern Anatolia	7	2,3
	Mediterranean	51	16,9
	Southeastern Anatolia	20	6,6

The collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to gender variability is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Independent sample t test by gender variable

	Group	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	t	p
Collective Efficacy	Male	151	2,56	,553	1,023	,307
	Female	151	2,49	,601		
Task Orientation	Male	151	4,17	,600	,364	,716
	Female	151	4,15	,706		
Ego Orientation	Male	151	3,27	,868	1,113	,266
	Female	151	3,14	1,05		
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	Male	151	3,75	,568	,965	,335
	Female	151	3,68	,714		

*p<.05

There was no significant difference as a result of the independent sample t-test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions according to gender variable status.

The collective efficiacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the age status variable is given in Table 4.

Table 4. One-way variance analysis by age status variable (Anova)

		Group	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	F	p	Significant Differences
Collective Efficacy	A	14-15 age	93	2,33	,467	8,567	,000*	A<B,C
	B	16-18 age	95	2,57	,590			
	C	19 age and older	114	2,64	,612			
Task Orientation	A	14-15 age	93	4,16	,672	,026	,974	
	B	16-18 age	95	4,17	,630			
	C	19 age and older	114	4,15	,665			
Ego Orientation	A	14-15 age	93	3,08	,900	1,350	,261	
	B	16-18 age	95	3,30	,941			
	C	19 age and older	114	3,23	1,03			
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	A	14-15 age	93	3,66	,585	,692	,502	
	B	16-18 age	95	3,77	,632			
	C	19 age and older	114	3,73	,702			

*p<.05

As a result of the one-way variance analysis (Anova) to determine whether there is a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions according to age status, a significant difference in the collective efficacy scale (p=.000<.05) was found, while no significant difference was found between the goal orientation questionnaire total and sub-dimension. In order to determine which groups the significant difference originated from, the precondition for homogeneity of variances was checked and it was determined that the variances were not distributed homogeneously (L=4,537 p=,011). Therefore, Tamhane's post hoc test was performed and it was determined that the significant difference was due to 19 years and older and other groups.

The collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the education status variable is given in Table 5.

Table 5. Independent sample t test by education status variable

	Grup	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	t	p
Collective Efficacy	High school	183	2,45	,543	-3,907	,000*
	University	119	2,68	,596		
Task Orientation	High school	183	4,16	,658	,015	,988
	University	119	4,16	,651		
Ego Orientation	High school	183	3,19	,922	-,367	,708
	University	119	3,23	1,03		
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	High school	183	3,71	,613	-,240	,811
	University	119	3,73	,694		

*p<.05

While a significant difference in collective efficacy (p=000<.05) was detected as a result of the independent sample T test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation total score and sub-dimensions according to the educational situation, no significant difference was found in the questionnaire and sub-dimensions of the goal orientation.

The collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the status variable of whether there are any other licensed fencing athletes in the family is given in Table 6.

Table 6. Independent sample t test by status variable if there are any other licensed fencing athletes in the family

	Group	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	t	p
Collective Efficacy	Yes	99	2,65	,644	2,697	,007*
	No	203	2,46	,534		
Task Orientation	Yes	99	4,09	,619	-1,279	,203
	No	203	4,19	,634		
Ego Orientation	Yes	99	3,22	,878	,194	,846
	No	203	3,20	1,00		
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	Yes	99	3,69	,650	-,581	,562
	No	203	3,73	,644		

*p<.05

While there was a significant difference in collective efficacy (p=007<.05) as a result of the independent sample T test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation total score and sub-dimensions according to the status of any other licensed fencing athletes in the family, no significant difference was found in the goal orientation questionnaire and sub-dimension.

The collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the "Are you a national athlete?" variable is given in Table 7.

Table 7. "Are you a national athlete?" Independent sample t test by status variable

	Grup	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	t	P
Collective Efficacy	Yes	129	2,50	,576	-,710	,478
	No	173	2,54	,580		
Task Orientation	Yes	129	4,09	,711	-1,718	,087
	No	173	4,22	,605		
Ego Orientation	Yes	129	3,22	,990	,156	,876
	No	173	3,20	,948		
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	Yes	129	3,68	,726	-,840	,402
	No	173	3,75	,578		

*p<.05

No significant difference was found as a result of the independent sample t-test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions according to the national athlete status variable.

The collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the number of siblings is given in Table 8.

Table 8. One-way variance analysis by sibling count status (Anova)

		Group	N	$\bar{x}$	Sd	F	p	Significant Differences
Collective Efficacy	A	1	64	2,43	,547	3,691	,012*	D>A, B
	B	2	145	2,50	,538			
	C	3	58	2,51	,526			
	D	4 and above	35	2,82	,778			
Task Orientation	A	1	64	4,17	,588	,416	,741	
	B	2	145	4,18	,662			
	C	3	58	4,17	,671			
	D	4 and above	35	4,04	,720			
Ego Orientation	A	1	64	3,27	,855	2,978	,032*	D>C
	B	2	145	3,22	,929			
	C	3	58	3,36	,881			
	D	4 and above	35	3,78	1,29			
Total Goal Orientation Questionnaire	A	1	64	3,75	,532	2,304	,077	
	B	2	145	3,73	,637			
	C	3	58	3,80	,626			
	D	4 and above	35	3,46	,837			

*p<.05

A significant difference was found in the collective efficacy scale (p=.012<.05) and the ego orientation sub-dimension (p=.032<.05) in the one-way variance analysis (Anova) to determine whether there was a significant difference between the collective efficacy, goal orientation total score and sub-dimensions according to the number of siblings, while no significant difference was found between the task orientation sub-dimension and the total goal orientation questionnaire. In order to determine which groups the significant difference originated from, the homogeneity of the variances was preconditioned and it was determined that the variances were distributed homogeneously. Collective efficacy (L=6,627 p=,000), ego orientation (L=4,269 p=,006). Therefore, it was determined that the significant difference in the lower dimension of the Tukey post hoc tested ego orientation was due to the group with 4 or more siblings and the groups with 3 siblings, and the group with 4 or more siblings on the collective efficacy scale and the group with 1 and 2 siblings.

In addition to these findings, no significant difference was found as a result of the one-way variance analysis (Anova) test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions according to the participants' attendance in fencing.

In addition, no significant difference was found as a result of the one-way variance analysis (Anova) test to determine whether there was a significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions according to the family income status of the participants.

The relationship between the collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to gender variability is given in Table 9.

Table 9. Pearson correlation test to determine the relationship between collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes by gender variable

			Collective Efficacy	Task Orientation	Ego Orientation	Total Goal Orientation
Male	Collective Efficacy	r				
		p				
	Task Orientation	r	-,070			
		p	,393			
	Ego Orientation	r	,067	,224		
		p	,415	**,006****		
	Total Goal Orientation	r	,007	,726	,833	
		p	,934	**,000****	**,000****	
			Collective Efficacy	**Task Orientation**	**Ego Orientation**	**Total Goal Orientation**
Female	Collective Efficacy	r				
		p				
	Task Orientation	r	-,093			
		p	,258			
	Ego Orientation	r	,271	,352		
		p	**,001****	**,000****		
	Total Goal Orientation	r	,135	,771	,867	
		p	,098	**,000****	**,000****	

*p<.05

Pearson Correlation Test was performed to determine whether there was significant relationship between collective efficacy and total goal orientation and sub-dimensions for male and female fencing athletes. According to the results of the test, there was no significant relationship between the level of collective efficacy of male athletes and the task orientation (r: -,070, p: ,393), ego orientation (r: ,067, p: ,415) and total goal orientation (r: ,007, p: 934), respectively; it was determined that there was a significantly weak relationship between ego orientation and task orientation (r: 224, p: 006), a significantly high relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,833, p: ,000), a significantly high relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,776, p: ,000).

While there was no significant relationship between the level of collective efficacy of female athletes and their task orientation (r: -,093, p: ,258) and total goal orientation (r: ,135 p: ,098), respectively; significantly weak relationship between collective efficacy and ego orientation (,271, p: ,001), there was a significantly weak relationship between ego orientation and task orientation (r: 352, p: 000), significantly higher relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,771, p: ,000), and a significantly higher level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation (r: 867, p: ,000).

The relationship between the collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes according to the age variable is given in Table 10.

Table 10. Pearson correlation test to determine the relationship between collective efficacy and goal orientation of fencing athletes by age variable

			Collective Efficacy	Task Orientation	Ego Orientation	Total Goal Orientation
14-15 age	Collective Efficacy	r				
		P				
	Task Orientation	r	-,190			
		p	,068			
	Ego Orientation	r	,169	,131		
		p	,105	,211		
	Total Goal Orientation	r	,002	,711	,791	
		p	,988	**,000****	**,000****	
			Collective Efficacy	**Task Orientation**	**Ego Orientation**	**Total Goal Orientation**
16-18 age	Collective Efficacy	r				
		p				
	Task Orientation	r	-,041			
		p	,697			
	Ego Orientation	r	,179	,325		
		p	,083	**,001****		
	Total Goal Orientation	r	,101	,760	,862	
		p	,330	**,000****	**,000****	
			Collective Efficacy	**Task Orientation**	**Ego Orientation**	**Total Goal Orientation**
19 age and older	Collective Efficacy	r				
		P				
	Task Orientation	r	-,049			
		p	,606			
	Ego Orientation	r	,171	,408		
		p	,069	**,000****		
	Total Goal Orientation	r	,090	,786	,886	
		p	,338	**,000****	**,000****	

*p<.05

Pearson Correlation test was performed to determine whether fencing athletes aged 14-15, 16-18, 19 and older had a significant relationship between collective efficacy and total goal orientation and sub-dimensions. According to the results of the test, the level of collective efficacy of fencing athletes between the years of 14 and 15 years of age and the orientation of the task respectively (r: -,190, p:,068), ego orientation (r: ,169, p: ,105) and total goal orientation (r: ,002, p: ,988) and task orientation and ego orientation (r: ,131 p: 211); a significantly high level of corral between task orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,711, p: ,000), ego orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,791, p: ,000).

While there was no significant relationship between the level of collective efficacy of fencing athletes aged 16-18 and their task orientation (r: -,041, p: ,697), ego orientation (r: ,179, p: 083) and total goal orientation (r: 101, p: 330), respectively; it was determined that there was a significantly weak relationship between task orientation and ego orientation (r: 325, p: ,001), significantly high relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,760 p: ,000), significantly higher level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,862, p: ,000).

While there was no significant relationship between the level of collective efficacy of fencing athletes aged 19 and older and their task orientation (r: -,049, p: ,606), ego orientation (r: ,171, p: 069) and total goal orientation (r: 090, p: 338), respectively; it was determined that there was a significant moderate relationship between task orientation and ego orientation (r: 408, p: 000), significantly higher relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,786, p: ,000), and a very high level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation (r: ,886, p: ,000).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

When the socio-demographic results of fencing athletes are examined in Table 2, it is concluded that fencing is a sport that appeals to all segments of society regardless of gender, age, geographical region, income level and educational status of the family, the profession of parents, whether there are other fencing athletes in the family.

When the gender variable was examined in Table 3, there was no significant difference between the collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions of fencing athletes. Sports lives of male and female athletes from junior to senior in sports life; training programs, nutrition programs and camping period studies are similar in many ways. Both men and women who want to achieve the best performance level must comply with the program determined in both groups. Therefore, it can be said that it is not a coincidence that similar results occur in the collective efficacy obtained, the task orientation, which are the sub-dimensions of the goal orientation, and the ego orientation. When the field is examined in the summer, some similar studies (30, 7, 10, 12, 9) results were found to be in line with the current study findings.

According to the age status variable in Table 4, it was observed that the collective efficacy of fencers varies in proportion to age, and their collective efficacy increases as they age. A large difference was found between athletes aged 14-15 and 16-18 and over 19. It was determined that the difference between athletes aged 16-18 and over 19 was largely not. As a result, it has been observed that collective efficacy increases as age grows. With this finding, it can be said that fencing athletes, who are growing and maturing in age, have increased their belief in their team and their collective efficacy as it makes sports a part of their lives. It has been observed that the age of the athletes does not cause any significant difference in goal orientation and sub-dimensions. When the field was examined in the summer, it was determined that the results of some similar studies (29, 3) were in line with the current study findings.

In Table 5, the collective efficacy of high school and university students was examined according to the education status variable and it was determined that the collective efficacy of university students was higher than that of high school students. There was no significant difference in goal orientation and sub-dimensions. Fencing athletes studying at the university constitute the junior and senior class, and the majority of fencing athletes studying in high school constitute the stars' class. In addition to giving a different perspective on life, the education of fencing athletes who are studying at the university can be explained as developing their collective efficacy by competing in the senior and youth categories depending on maturation and experience.

In Table 6, it was determined that the athlete, who is another individual or individuals in his family who play fencing, has a high collective efficacy and has no effect on their goal orientation and sub-dimensions. It was observed that 1\3 of the fencing athletes who participated in the study were other individuals who were fencing athletes in their family. The high levels of collective efficacy compared to the group, which has other individuals in their family who play fencing, indicates that fencing is not only supported in the family, but also that there is a group that wants to be involved, and that the importance given to fencing in the family has a positive effect on athletes. It is thought that the athletes who participated in the competitions with their family increased their commitment and faith in fencing. It can be said that the athlete, who has the opportunity to discuss fencing rules and his own performance in the house, is more attached to fencing, thereby increasing the level of collective efficacy.

According to the status of national athletes in Table 7, there was no significant difference between collective efficacy, goal orientation and sub-dimensions. It is thought that fencing training is carried out in partnership with national athletes and non-national athletes under the same conditions and because they work with the same coach, there is no significant difference in their collective efficacy, goal orientation and sub-dimensions. Toy's (26) study, which examined the relationship between goal orientation and life saturation of free and greco-roman style wrestlers, also supports the current research.

In Table 8, the number of siblings status was examined, a significant difference was detected in the lower dimension of collective efficacy, ego orientation and the questionnaire of collective efficacy, while no significant difference was found between the task orientation sub-dimension and the total goal orientation questionnaire. It turned out that the collective efficacy of athletes with 4 or more siblings was higher than the collective efficacy of athletes with 1, 2 and 3 siblings. At the same time, it was observed that as the number of siblings

increased, the levels of collective efficacy of the athletes increased in direct proportion. It can be said that the fact that athletes with a high number of siblings have adopted sharing responsibilities within the family and that each individual has a high belief that he/she will fulfill his/her duty also has a positive effect on their level of collective efficacy. It is seen that athletes with 4 or more siblings in the lower dimension of ego orientation have higher ego orientations than athletes with 2 siblings. When the findings are examined in detail, it is seen that the athletes with 1, 2 and 3 siblings have lower levels of ego orientation than athletes with 4 or more siblings. When ego orientation levels were listed, the highest 4 or more siblings, then 3 siblings, then 1 sibling and the lowest level of ego orientation were seen in athletes with 2 siblings. From here, it can be said that the level of ego orientation is not proportional to the number of siblings. However, this can be interpreted as the ego orientation levels of athletes with many siblings are high and the ego orientation levels of athletes with 1 and 2 siblings are low. It can be said that athletes who have many siblings are in a race instinctively to compete with each other as well as to share work in the family and to prove themselves to their parents and to show that they are better, and their levels of ego orientation are also higher.

The continuation of fencing was examined and no significant differences were found between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions. However, it has been observed that as the duration of continuing fencing increases, so do the levels of collective efficacy. The reason for their increased collective efficacy can be attributed to the age variable. It has been seen from the findings that collective efficacy levels increase as they age, which supports the duration of their continued sports. In this study of fencing athletes in the stars, juniors and senior divisions, it can be concluded that the sport has a positive effect on the level of collective efficacy, since it is observed that the collective efficacy levels of the athletes with the highest duration of continuing to play sports are also observed to be the highest. When the field is examined in the summer, some similar studies (1, 3, 22) results were found to be in line with the current research findings.

Family income status was examined and no significant difference was found between collective efficacy, goal orientation, total score and sub-dimensions. At the same time, it is seen that individuals of all levels participate in fencing regardless of family income status. Individuals whose family has incomes of all levels can fencing. This eliminates the prejudice of fencing only made by individuals with high income status. Since equipment is a sport with a high cost of equipment, youth sports centers and the schools they compete in support of individuals with low family income status. Therefore, it should not be overlooked that prejudices can be lifted for fencing sport and the possibility of becoming a fencing athlete can be achieved regardless of income situation.

Table 9 examined the relationship between the collective efficacy and goal orientations and sub-dimensions of male and female fencing athletes, and found no significant relationship between the collective efficacy levels of male athletes and their task orientation, ego orientation and total goal orientation, respectively; it was found that there was a significantly weak relationship between ego orientation and task orientation, a significantly high relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation, a significantly high level of relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation; while there is no significant relationship between the collective efficacy levels of female athletes and their task orientation and total goal orientation respectively; it was determined that there was a significant weak relationship between collective efficacy and ego orientation, a significantly weak relationship between ego orientation and task orientation, a significantly high level of relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation, a significantly higher level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation. As the collective efficacy levels of female athletes increase, so does their faith in team members, but it is thought that the levels of ego orientation increase due to the increased desire of female athletes to be the best and prove themselves, as their belief in the success of team members increases. It is thought that the ego and task orientation levels of male and female athletes increase their beliefs and commitment to the goal and the meaning they place on success increases, thus increasing the total level of goal orientation.

Table 10 examined the relationship between collective efficacy and goal orientation and sub-dimensions of fencing athletes aged 14-15, 16-18, 19 and older; while there is no significant relationship between the collective efficacy levels of 14-15 age fencing athletes and task orientation, ego orientation and total goal orientation, and between task

orientation and ego orientation; there is a significantly high level of corral between ego orientation and total goal orientation; while there is no significant relationship between the collective efficacy of 16-18 age fencing athletes and their task orientation, ego orientation and total goal orientation respectively; there is a significant weak relationship between task orientation and ego orientation, significantly higher level of relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation, significantly higher level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation; while there is no significant relationship between the collective efficacy levels of fencing athletes aged 19 and older and their task orientation, ego orientation and total goal orientation respectively; it was determined that there was a significant moderate relationship between task orientation and ego orientation, significantly higher level of relationship between task orientation and total goal orientation, very high level of relationship between ego orientation and total goal orientation.

It is thought that the relationship between ego and task orientation levels and total goal orientation increases due to the experience gained by the athletes in the divisions they compete in as they grow older, their commitment to the sport increases their beliefs and the value they place on success.

SUGGESTIONS

1. It has been determined that the more time it take to continue fencing, the higher the levels of collective efficacy. For this reason, promotional and incentive studies can be carried out in order to direct individuals to fencing in order to increase the level of adaptation to society.

2. Special studies can be carried out in the field of collective efficacy for super-minors, minors and U14 athletes in order to increase their collective efficacy levels at an early age.

3. It has been determined that the social structure characteristics of fencing athletes have a great effect on collective efficacy levels. Special mental training programming can be carried out for athletes in order to improve their collective efficacy.

4. In this study, the effect of social structure characteristics on collective efficacy and goal orientations on fencing athletes was investigated and not many studies examining the effect of social structure on other sports branches were found. It can be done to investigate the extent to which social structure characteristics are effective on athletes in other branches.

5. A study should be carried out examining the relationship of the collective proficiency levels of fencing athletes with success.

6. The effect of fencing athletes on their achievements should be examined. If the effect of task orientation and ego orientation levels on success is determined, athletes can be provided with psychological support that brings success in this field.

7. Since research on collective efficacy is usually carried out on team sports, studies can also be carried out that examine its impact on individual sports.

8. The effect of coach behavior on collective efficacy can be examined.

9. The effect of some physical parameters of athletes on the level of collective efficacy can be examined.

10. The effect of coaches' goal orientations on athlete goal orientations and success can be investigated.

11. The goal orientation of the most successful athletes in Turkey can be investigated.

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