

Turkish Adaptation of Adventure Behaviour Seeking Scale: A Validity and Reliability Study

Macera Davranışı Arama Ölçeğinin Türk Diline Uyarlanması: Bir Güvenlilik ve Geçerlik Çalışması

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Abstract: In the current study, the aim is to test the validity and reliability of "Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale (T-ABSS)" developed to evaluate the adventure behaviors of individuals in the natural spaces in the Turkish population. The psychometrics of the scale was tested with the participation of 239 males (Mage = 27.53 ± 7.90) and 126 females (Mage = 24.52 ± 6.17) in total 365 individuals who participate in the activities in nature. As the data collecting tool, "Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale" developed by Próchniak (2017) consisting of 8 items and one factor was used. To test convergent validity of T-ABSS, "Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS)" was used. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was used to test the structural validity of the scale. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to validate the emerged factor structure. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation analysis was conducted for the convergent validity. To test the reliability of T-ABSS, Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was used. EFA results show that the Turkish form of the scale consists of 2 factors and 7 items, and they predict 58.76% of total variance. CFA results carried out to test the two-factor structure of scale revealed the model fit indices are between acceptable and perfect indices limits with " $\chi^2/df= 3.10$, $GFI= 0.97$, $AGFI=0.94$, $CFI=0.95$, $NFI=0.93$, $SRMR=0.05$, $RMSEA=0.076$ ". It was found that the factor loads of the scale are between 0.57 and 0.75, and their Cronbach Alpha coefficients are between 0.70 and 0.71. As a result of the analysis to determine the convergent validity, it was found there is statistically positive correlation between "Sensation Seeking Scale" and T-ABSS. The obtained values indicate the convergent validity of T-ABSS is acceptable. The obtained results indicate that the Turkish version of ABSS (T-ABSS) has a two-factor structure, and it is a valid and reliable measurement tool to evaluate adventure behavior seeking levels of participants.

Keywords: Outdoor recreation, adventure behavior seeking, scale adaptation.

Özet: Bu çalışmada bireylerin doğal ortamlarda macera davranışlarını değerlendirmek için geliştirilen "Macera Davranışı Arayışı Ölçeği"nin (T-MDAÖ) Türk toplumu için geçerlik ve güvenilirliğinin test edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ölçeğin psikometrik özellikleri doğadaki çeşitli aktivitelerle katılan 239 erkek (Ortyaş = 27.53 ± 7.90) ve 126 kadın (Ortyaş = 24.52 ± 6.17) olmak üzere toplam 365 kişinin katılımı ile test edilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Próchniak (2017) tarafından geliştirilen 8 madde tek boyuttan oluşan "Macera Davranışı Arama Ölçeği" (MDAÖ) kullanılmıştır. MDAÖ'nin yakınsak geçerliği test etmek için ise "Heyecan Arayışı Ölçeği" (HAÖ) kullanılmıştır. MDAÖ'nin yapı geçerliğini test etmek için Açıklayıcı Faktör Analizi (AFA) ve ortaya çıkan faktör yapısını doğrulamak için ise Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) kullanılmıştır. Yakınsak geçerliği test etmek için Pearson Momentler Çarpım Korelasyonu analizi ve MDAÖ'nin güvenlilik düzeyini test etmek için Cronbach's Alfa iç tutarlık katsayısı hesaplanmıştır. AFA sonuçlarına göre ölçeğin Türkçe formunun 2 alt boyut ve 7 maddeden oluştuğu ve bunların toplam varyansın %58.76'sını açıkladığı tespit edilmiştir. Ölçeğin 2 faktörlü yapısını test etmek için yapılan DFA sonuçlarına göre, model uyum indekslerinin " $\chi^2/df= 3.10$, $GFI=0.97$, $AGFI=0.94$, $CFI=0.95$, $NFI=0.93$, $SRMR=0.05$, $RMSEA=0.076$ " kabul edilebilir ile mükemmel uyum sınırları içerisinde yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğin faktör yüklerinin 0.57 ile 0.75 arasında ve Cronbach Alfa iç tutarlık katsayılarının ise 0.70 ile 0.71 arasında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yakınsak geçerlik için yapılan analizi sonuçlarına göre "T-MDAÖ"nin alt boyut puanları ile "HAÖ"nin ortalama puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak pozitif yönde ilişkinin olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bu değerler "T-MDAÖ"nin yakınsak geçerliği için kabul edilebilir olduğunu göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, T-MDAÖ'nin Türkçe versiyonunun 2 faktörlü ve 7 maddelik bir yapıya sahip olduğunu ve katılımcıların macera davranışı arama düzeylerini değerlendirmede geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçüm aracı olarak kabul edilebileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekreasyon, macera davranışı, ölçek uyarlama.

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INTRODUCTION

Humanity is still growing and changing. The core of this growth and change stems from the individuals' senses of curiosity and adventure to the call of which people are inclined to seek for answers. Thus, seeking adventure everywhere has been the sole goal of people. Either hard or soft (Próchniak & Próchniak, 2023), outdoor activities have been found in every culture. At first, people attended such activities with pragmatic purposes such as grazing animals, determining national boundaries and carrying out scientific research (Johnston & Edwards, 1994). The time has changed, and technology has advanced which led people to the search for leisure activities of different kinds (Demirel, 2009; Ekinci, Yenel & Sarol, 2012). Therefore, it is probable that today, people satisfy their curiosity by attending outdoor recreational activities. One definition of adventure recreation is that it is initiated by the person him/herself, based in the natural environments, has physical activities generating heightened bodily sensations and requiring development of skills which will help the individual

to manage unique perceived and objective risks (Boudreau, Mackenzie & Hodge, 2020). Ewert, Zwart & Davidson, (2020) states that adventure recreation and the activities held in outdoor natural areas "frequently involve specific types of mental states, emotions, cognitions, perceptions, motivations, and associated behaviors involving participation in these activities and experiences". Lekies, Yost & Rode (2015) listed the reasons for participating in adventure activities as follows: seeking for adventure, challenge, and physical activity, pursuing curiosity and fear, seeking for the opportunity to learn and enjoy the nature, and wish of renewal and escaping the routine.

Seeking for adventure, even as a saying, expresses the need for being in another moment and in another place. In the context of nature and adventure recreation, it is pursuing novel experiences and the desire for activities involving danger. (Brewer, Carter, Lyons, & Green, 2018; Zuckerman, 1994). In

a philosophical sense, adventure can be accepted as a state of mind. Hickman et.al. (2017), revealed that participants believed adventure cannot be limited to the geographical outdoor spaces, and instead, it is in the minds of individuals. Similarly, Galloway (2006) believes that the adventure behavior covers all spheres of recreational activities and can be explained by the participants either as an activity or as a mental state. With the emergence of Covid-19, outdoor activities are significantly and rapidly gaining participants in immense numbers (Beery, Olsson & Vitestam, 2021; Spennemann & Whitsed, 2021) so is their popularity increasing (Maria Raya, Martínez-García & Celma, 2018; Próchniak, 2017; Wu, Li & Wang, 2021). Adventure activities also constitute an important part of these outdoor activities and outdoor education (Humberstone, 2000) since they provide physical, intellectual, and spiritual interactions with nature (Stavi & Yizhaq, 2020).

In a more psychological point of view, seeking adventure can help outdoor adventure participants to acquire different psychological aspects. According to Julsonnet (1977) adventurers; in other words, adventure seekers satisfy their psychological needs through these activities. Priest and Baillie (1987) suggest that adventure behavior seeking eliminates the uncertainty and as humans we need certainty in our lives. On the other hand, Keane, Eastman & Iyer (2020) believe adventure behavior seekers have high levels of optimum stimulation. In a systematic review carried out on outdoor recreation, it was revealed that nature-based adventure recreation activities have mental health benefits in small or big scales, and it is associated with mental health improvements (Lackey et.al., 2021). According to Ewert, Gilbertson, Luo, and Voight (2013), it is becoming more and more significant to understand the motivations underlying an individual's participation in adventure recreational activities, particularly where risk and potential injury or death are inherently part of the experience.

In the literature of leisure and recreation, adventure has been a subject of various types of research (Buckley, 2006). One of the main parameters of these research topics is psychological aspects which try to explain the reasons and manners of participation in adventure recreation (Wall, 2021; Houge Mackenzie & Hodge, 2020; Boudreau, Mackenzie & Hodge, 2020; Holland, Powell, Thomsen & Monz, 2018; Zeng, Liu & Gong, 2018). Another parameter is outdoor recreation education and/or roles of outdoor recreation in teaching different subjects (Burns et.al., 2019; Tsaur, Lin & Cheng, 2015; McCormack, 2003; West & Crompton, 2001). Finally, Covid-19 is another parameter that attracted the adventure recreation researchers (Leonard et.al., 2022; Mackenzie & Goodnow, 2020). Although there are many studies examining aforementioned aspects of adventure, there are few studies (Zuckerman, 1994) examining the behavioral aspect of adventure recreation. Since the fact that many people deliberately engage in life threatening recreational activities surprises no one (Ewert, 1985), the attitude, motivation and participation in adventure bring about the behavioral aspect which leads the researchers to the main concept of the Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale. There are scales and studies in the literature to measure behavioral aspects of adventure seeking (Próchniak, 2017); however, there is a limited number of reliable and valid scales that can be found in

the Turkish literature; therefore, there is a limited number of studies related to measuring adventure behavior seeking of the individuals participating in outdoor adventure recreation in Turkish literature. Consequently, the aim of the current study is to do the reliability and validity study of Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale's Turkish version and to contribute to the literature related to both national and international adventure recreation.

METHODS

Cultural and Lingual Validity and Reliability Study

The Translation-Adaptation Procedure of T-ABSS: Scale adaptation procedure was designed using the stages offered by Hambleton & Patsula (1999). Before the study began, necessary permissions were obtained from the author of the original scale via email as the academic ethics requires. Parallel back translation method was used in the study, and three experts in both Turkish and English language translated the scale first into Turkish and then into English in a period of two weeks.

After the original scale was translated into Turkish, three experts from the sport sciences field who are fluent in English scrutinized the items and presented their opinions on the final version. Cultural differentiation and Turkish grammar rules were taken into consideration when deciding the verbalization of the items. Thus, the researchers prepared the final version of the scale in Turkish. After this stage, the scale was translated into English again. The scale items which were translated back into English were compared to the original items in the scale, similar items were chosen, and the final version was formed.

Upon completing the parallel back translation procedure, a pilot study with 40 lecturers of Foreign Languages Department of a university was conducted. At that phase, the lecturers answered the T-ABSS items first in English and, after two weeks, they answered the T-ABSS in Turkish. As a result of the analyses, it was decided that the scale's Turkish translation was ready to be answered by the adventure recreation participants.

Structural and Convergent Validity and Reliability Study

Participants: The psychometrics of the scale was tested with the participation of 239 males ($M_{age} = 27.53 \pm 7.90$) and 126 females ($Mean_{age} = 24.52 \pm 6.17$) in total 365 individuals who participate in the various forms of outdoor adventure activities. The participants were interested in the adventure activities that can be carried out in water, air, and land.

Data Collection Tools: As the data collecting tool, "Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale" (T-ABSS) developed by Próchniak (2017) which consists of 8 items and one factor was used. Also, in order to test convergent validity of T-ABSS, "Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS)" adapted into Turkish language by Çelik and Turan (2016) was used. To gather information about the

demographics of the participants, a Demographic Information Form was prepared by the researchers.

Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale: Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale was developed by Próchniak (2017). The scale originally consisted of 8 items and one factor. It is in four-point Likert type. The scale was initially developed to assess individuals' highly stimulating behaviors in natural environments. It has items that directly express the behavior instead of intention or declaration. The scale includes items about weather conditions and challenging landforms and excludes items related to technical equipment since not being able to afford technical equipment is not about lack of interest but about lack of finance. The scale items are designed to allow respondents from various cultural backgrounds to understand the content. The items are designed to allow adventure behavior seekers of land, water, and air.

Sensation Seeking Scale: The scale was developed by Hoyle et.al. (2002) and adapted into Turkish language by Çelik and Turan (2016). It is in five-point Likert type. The scale consists of 8 items and one factor. There are no reverse coded items within the scale. The high scores obtained from the scale indicate high level of sensation seeking whereas the low scores obtained from the scale indicate low level of sensation seeking. The original form and the Turkish form of the scale have items showing interest in sensational pursuits in a hypothetical sense with statements beginning with "I would like to...".

Demographic Information Form: The demographic information form prepared by the researchers consisted of two items which sought to find out about the age and gender of the participants.

Data Collection Procedure: The data were collected using an online form (Google Forms) since data collection started during Covid-19 period. The participants of land, water, and air adventure recreation activities were determined and invited to participate in the study via emails. The information regarding the scales and the aim of the study were explained in the emails and participants were asked to confirm that they participate in the study voluntarily.

Data Analysis: The main assumptions of parametric tests which are normality, linearity and homogeneity of variances were tested. To test the reliability level of T-ABSS, Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was used. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was used to test the structural validity of the scale, whereas Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to validate the emerging factor structure. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation analysis was conducted for the convergent validity.

RESULTS

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Sub-Scales	Mean	Sd	Skewness	Kurtosis	Min-Max
Water Threats	2.77	0.75	-0.28	-0.75	1-4
Weather Conditions	3.24	0.72	-0.83	-0.003	1-4

When the descriptive statistics are considered, the mean score of the Water Threats is 2.77 and Weather Conditions is 3.24.

Table 2. Exploratory Factor Analysis of T-ABSS

Item No	Items	Factor 1	Factor 2
T-ABSS1	I swim far from the shore.	0.77	
T-ABSS2	I try to check how long I can stay underwater.	0.66	
T-ABSS3	I jump off steep slopes into water.	0.82	
T-ABSS8	I jump into cold water without preparation	0.65	
T-ABSS5	I go for a hike.		0.79
T-ABSS6	I go in for outdoor recreations even when it's cold or there's a strong wind.		0.80
T-ABSS7	Mud and dust don't put me off trekking.		0.77
	KMO	Sig.	0.72
	Bartlett's	X2	0.00
			522.67

When Table 2 is considered, it was seen that the factor loads of the items changed between 0.65 and 0.85. These results indicated that T-ABSS shows a two-factor structure. It was determined that the two factors in the Turkish version explains 58.76% of the total variance.

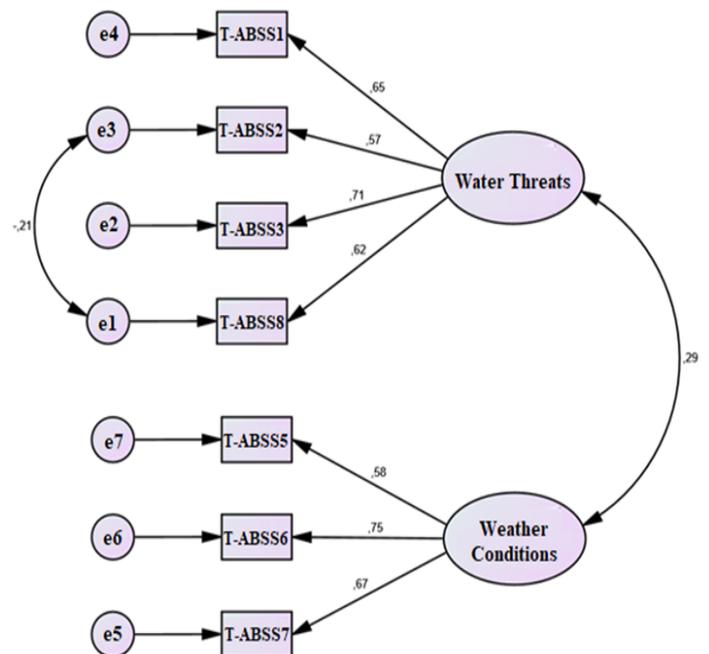


Figure 1. Path Diagram for T-ABSS

EFA results show that the Turkish form of the scale consists of two factors and 7 items, and these two factors in the Turkish version predict 58.76% of the total variance. Thus, since one of the items' factor load was under 0.30, it was excluded from the study.

Table 3. Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results of T-ABSS

X2/df	Good fit	Perfect fit	Value Obtained
X2/df	≤ 5	≤ 3	3.10 (Good)
RMSEA	$0.05 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.10$	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	0.076 (Good)
AGFI	$0.90 \leq AGFI \leq 0.95$	$0.95 \leq AGFI \leq 1$	0.94 (Good)
SRMR	$0.05 \leq SRMR \leq 0.10$	$0 \leq SRMR \leq 0.05$	0.05 (Good)
GFI	$0.90 \leq GFI \leq 0.95$	$0.95 \leq GFI \leq 1$	0.97 (Perfect)
CFI	$0.90 \leq CFI \leq 0.95$	$0.95 \leq CFI \leq 1$	0.95 (Perfect)
NFI	$0.90 \leq NFI \leq 0.95$	$0.95 \leq NFI \leq 1$	0.93 (Good)

Displaying the confirmatory factor analysis results, Table 4 indicates that CFA results which were carried out to test the two-factor structure of the scale revealed that the model fit indices are between acceptable and perfect indices limits.

Table 4. CFA Results of T-ABSS

Factor	Items	Mean	Sd	Loading	t
Water Threats	1. I swim far from the shore.	2.69	1.08	0.66	9.76
	2. I try to check how long I can stay underwater.	3.22	0.97	0.57	8.54
	3. I jump off steep slopes into water.	2.35	1.17	0.71	10.52
	8. I jump into cold water without preparation	2.39	0.73	0.62	10.10
Weather Conditions	5. I go for a hike.	3.53	1.03	0.58	8.64
	6. I go in for outdoor recreations even when it's cold or there's a strong wind.	2.97	0.95	0.75	6.25
	7. Mud and dust don't put me off trekking.	3.23	1.17	0.67	10.67

As a result of the confirmatory factor analysis, In Factor 1, factor loads of 4 items ranged from 0.57 to 0.71, and in Factor 2, factor loads of 3 items ranged from 0.58 to 0.75.

Table 5. Pearson Moment Correlation, AVE, CR and Alpha Values for the T-ABSS

	Water Threats	Weather Conditions	AVE	CR	C. Alpha
Water Threats	1	0.231**	0.53	0.82	0.71
Weather Conditions	0.231**	1	0.62	0.83	0.70

In the context of convergent validity, it is observed that the common variance value is less than 0.50 for both sub-scales. Although it is stated in the literature that .50 is accepted, the values obtained in this study have shown that there is an acceptable level. The Scale Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficients were measured more than 0.70 in both sub-scales (Fornell and Lacker, 1981; Hair et al., 2014).

Table 6. Correlation between SSS and T-ABSS

	Water Threats	Weather Conditions
SSS	0.371**	0.219**

As a result of the analysis to determine the convergent validity, it was found that there is a statistically positive correlation between "Sensation Seeking Scale" and T-ABSS. The obtained values indicate that the convergent validity of T-ABSS is acceptable.

Table 7. Turkish Items of ABSS

Item No.	Expression
1	Kıyıda uzakta yüzerim.
2	Su altında ne kadar kalabileceğimi kontrol etmeye çalışırım.
3	Dik yamaçlardan suya atlarım.
4	Doğada yürüyüşe çıkarım.
5	Soğuk ya da sert rüzgarlı havalarda bile açık alan etkinliklerine giderim.
6	Çamur ya da toz beni doğa yürüyüşü yapmaktan alkoymaz.
7	Hazırlık yapmadan soğuk suya atlarım.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The aim of the current study is to do the reliability and validity study of Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale's Turkish version and to contribute to the literature related to both adventure recreation and Turkish leisure and recreation literature. With that purpose in mind, the data collected and analyzed which led the researchers to the conclusion that the Turkish version of ABSS has a two-factor structure, and it is a valid and reliable measurement tool to evaluate the adventure behavior seeking levels of the participants. As Próchniak (2017) suggested, the need for a scale which includes the actual behavior instead of hypothetical items can be met with T-ABSS.

In the original form of the scale there was a one-factor structure and eight items. However, the Turkish version of the scale has two factors, namely, water threats (items 1, 2, 3 and 8) and weather conditions (items 5, 6, 7), and there are 7 items in total. Analysis results revealed that item 4 (*I climbed high trees*) does not work for the Turkish population. Therefore, it was not included in the T-ABSS. Model fit findings indicated that X^2/df value is in good fit with 3.10 as the ratio being less than 3 is perfect fit and less than 5 is considered good fit (Kline, 2005). Also, RMSEA (0.076) and SRMR (0.05) values obtained from the analyses indicated good fit indices since they are below .08 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). When AGFI (0.94) and NFI (0.93) values are considered, it was seen that the obtained results indicated good fit (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Finally, the GFI and CFI values indicated perfect fit indices with 0.97 for GFI and 0.95 for CFI (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Consequently, overall results displayed perfect and good fit values. Thus, it is determined that the 7-item structure of the Turkish version of Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale with two subscales is confirmed.

It is stated that internal consistency coefficient values between .70 and .80 are acceptable (Büyüköztürk vd., 2012). The Cronbach Alpha values obtained as a result of the analyses were measured .71 for Water Threats subscale and .70 for Weather Conditions subscale. Therefore, it can be stated that the measuring tool can be used as a reliable scale. In addition,

composite reliability (CR) values obtained in the study were .82 for Water Threats subscale and .83 for Weather Conditions subscale which are above the critical value of .70 (Hatcher, 1994). Lastly, the critical value for average variance extracted (AVE) in the literature is accepted as .50 (Fornell & Lacker, 1981). The results in the current study indicate that AVE value for Water Threats subscale is .53 and for Weather Conditions subscale is .62 which can be considered as acceptable.

The analyses carried out to determine the validation and reliability of the Turkish version of Adventure Behavior Seeking Scale revealed that T-ABSS is a valid and reliable measurement tool to determine the direct behavioral aspect of adventure seekers. The significance of this study lies beneath the fact that the scale measures the direct behavior of the participants instead of intentional and/or hypothetical behaviors. Therefore, the use of T-ABSS will contribute to the literature related to the leisure activities related to outdoor adventure recreation. It is suggested as a result of the analysis of the obtained data that the Turkish version of ABSS be used in different samples in different outdoor/extreme sport types in order to further validate it. Also, the Turkish version of ABSS can be used along with other scales that are the subject matter of outdoor/adventure/extreme leisure activities.

Ethical Considerations: In this article, during the research process, journal writing rules, publication principles, research and publication ethics rules, and journal ethics rules were followed. Responsibility for any violations that may arise regarding the article belongs to the author. Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University Ethics Decision Number :E-70561447-050.99-14843.

Conflict of Interest: The authors state no conflict of interest.

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GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

Çalışmanın Amacı: Macera aramak insanlığın doğuşundan itibaren bireylerin merak ve keşfetme, doğaya karşı mücadelede başarı ihtiyacını karşılama gibi isteklerinden doğmuştur. Kentsel yaşama geçiş ile bireylerin doğaya kaçış istekleri ise artış göstermiştir. Bu da açık alanlarda yapılan macera etkinliklerine olan talebi artırmıştır. Bu etkinliklere katılan bireylerin özgün deneyimler peşinde koşması ise bireylerin macera davranışı arama isteklerini ifade etmektedir. Bu bağlamda geliştirilen birçok ölçek bulunmaktadır. Próchniak (2017) tarafından geliştirilen Macera Davranışı Arama Ölçeği bireylerin gerçek macera davranışlarını ifade eden varsayımsal ifadelerin yer almadığı bir ölçek olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Mevcut çalışmanın amacı doğal alanlarda macera rekreasyonu katılımı gösteren bireylerin macera davranışı arama düzeylerini ölçmek üzere geliştirilmiş olan Macera Davranışı Arama Ölçeğinin geçerlik ve güvenilirliğini Türk popülasyonunda test etmektir.

Literatür Araştırması: Literatür incelendiğinde bireylerin macera rekreasyonu etkinliklerine katılımlarını psikometrik açıdan ölçen birçok ölçeğin bulunduğu görülmekle birlikte, bu ölçeklerin büyük bir çoğunluğunun varsayımsal maddeler içerdiği görülmüştür. Macera davranışı arama ölçeği ise direkt olarak bireyin davranışını ifade ettiği maddeler içermesi açısından afaki ya da varsayımsal ifadeler yerine gerçek davranışı ifade etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, ölçeğin Türk kültürüne uyarlanarak literatüre kazandırılması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmıştır.

Yöntem: Ölçeğin psikometrik özellikleri doğadaki çeşitli aktivitelere katılan 239 erkek (Ortaş = 27.53 ± 7.90) ve 126 kadın (Ortaş = 24.52 ± 6.17) olmak üzere toplam 365 kişinin katılımı ile test edilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Próchniak (2017) tarafından geliştirilen 8 madde tek boyuttan oluşan "Macera Davranışı Arayışı Ölçeği" (MDAÖ) kullanılmıştır. MDAÖ'nin yakınsak geçerliği test etmek için ise "Heyecan Arayışı Ölçeği" (HAÖ) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin parametrik testlerin temel varsayımları olan normallik, doğrusallık ve varyansların homojenliği test edilmiştir. MDAÖ'nin yapı geçerliğini test etmek için Açıklayıcı Faktör Analizi (AFA) ve ortaya çıkan faktör yapısını doğrulamak için ise Doğrulamalı Faktör Analizi (DFA) kullanılmıştır. Yakınsak geçerliği test etmek için Pearson Momentler Çarpım Korelasyonu analizi ve MDAÖ'nin güvenilirlik düzeyini test etmek için Cronbach's Alfa iç tutarlık katsayısı hesaplanmıştır.

Bulgular: AFA sonuçlarına göre ölçeğin Türkçe formunun 2 alt boyut ve 7 maddeden oluştuğu ve bunların toplam varyansın %58.76'sını açıkladığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda bir maddenin faktör yükü 0.30'un altında olduğu için çalışmadan çıkartılmıştır. Ölçeğin 2 faktörlü yapısını test etmek için yapılan DFA sonuçlarına göre, model uyum indekslerinin " $\chi^2/df= 3.10$, GFI= 0.97, AGFI=0.94, CFI=0.95, NFI=0.93, SRMR=0.05, RMSEA=0.076" kabul edilebilir ile mükemmel uyum sınırları içerisinde yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğin faktör yüklerinin 0.57 ile 0.75 arasında ve Cronbach Alfa iç tutarlık katsayılarının ise 0.70 ile 0.71 arasında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yakınsak geçerlik için yapılan analizi sonuçlarına göre "T-MDAÖ"nin alt boyut puanları ile "HAÖ"nin ortalama puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak pozitif yönde ilişkinin olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bu değerler "T-MDAÖ"nin yakınsak geçerliği için kabul edilebilir olduğunu göstermektedir.

Sonuç ve Değerlendirme: Elde edilen sonuçlar, T-MDAÖ'nin Türkçe versiyonunun 2 faktörlü ve 7 maddelik bir yapıya sahip olduğunu ve katılımcıların macera davranışı arama düzeylerini değerlendirmede geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçüm aracı olarak kabul edilebileceğini göstermektedir. Bu durumda, MDAÖ'nin Türkçe versiyonunun açık alan macera rekreasyonuna ilişkin serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılım ile ilgili literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Mevcut çalışmada, Macera Davranışı Arama Ölçeği hava, kara ve suda macera rekreasyonu etkinliklerine katılan bireyler üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Gelecekteki çalışmaların, spesifik gruplarda, farklı macera etkinlikleri katılımlarında ve/veya farklı psiko-sosyal tabanlı ölçeklerle kullanılması önerilmektedir.