

Examination of the Attitudes of Individuals Playing Folk Dances Towards Folk Dances

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Abstract

In this research, it was aimed to examine the attitudes of individuals playing folk dances towards folk dances. The sample of our research consists of 193 individuals who play folk dances at Alanya Alaattin Keykubat University. In our research, the personal information form created by the researchers and the Attitude Towards Folk Dances Scale (HOYTÖ) were used. In data analysis, frequency analysis, reliability coefficient calculations, Mann Wit-ney U test, Kruskal Walls H tests were performed by using SPSS 25 package programme, accepting $p<0.05$ according to 95% confidence interval. In our research, it was determined that the average ages were close to each other, women were more than men, graduate students were in a negative direction compared to undergraduate students, individuals above minimum wage were in a positive direction compared to individuals below minimum wage, and individuals who played folk dances for 1-2 years were more positive compared to other years. As a result, there was a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$) between the participants' education levels and age variables and their Attitude Towards Folk Dances levels in the total score and sub-dimensions of the scale, in favour of male participants only in the affective dimension, in the cognitive dimension, behavioural dimension and scale total scores, the scores of the postgraduate participants were higher than the undergraduate graduates, and the participants' experience in folk dances and the total score of the scale and behavioural dimension.

Keywords: Folk Dances, Individual, Attitude to Folk Dances.

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Halk Oyunları Oynayan Bireylerin Halk Oyunlarına Yönelik Tutumlarının İncelenmesi

Öz

Bu araştırmada halk oyunları oynayan bireylerin halk oyunlarına yönelik tutumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmamız örneklemini Alanya Alaattin Keykubat Üniversitesinde halk oyunları oynayan 193 bireyden oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmamızda araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgiler formu ve Halk Oyunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği (HOYTÖ) kullanılmıştır. Veri analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılarak, %95 güven aralığına göre $p<0,05$ olarak kabul edilerek frekans analizi, güvenilirlik katsayısı hesaplamaları, Mann Witney U testi, Kruskal Walls H testleri yapılmıştır. Araştırmamızda yaş ortalamalarının birbirine yakın değerlerde olduğu, kadınların erkeklere oranla daha fazla olduğu, lisansüstü öğrencilerin lisan öğrencilerine göre negatif yönde olduğu, asgari ücret üstü bireylerin asgari ücret altı bireylere oranla pozitif yönde olduğu, 1-2 yıl halk eğitimi oynayan bireylerin diğer yıllara göre daha pozitif yönde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak; Katılımcıların eğitim düzeyleri ve yaş değişkenleri ile Halk Oyunlarına Yönelik Tutum düzeyleri arasında ölçek toplam puanı ve alt boyutlarında, Halk Oyunlarına Yönelik Tutum düzeylerine göre sadece duyuşsal boyutta erkek katılımcılar lehine, bilişsel boyut, davranışsal boyut ve ölçek toplam puanlarında Lisansüstü katılımcıların puanlarının lisans mezunu katılımcılardan yüksek olduğu, katılımcıların halk oyunları tecrübesi ile ölçek toplam puanı ve davranışsal boyutta istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık görülmüştür ($p<0,05$).

Anahtar kelimeler: Halk Oyunları, Birey, Halk Oyunlarına Yönelik Tutum.

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Introduction

When the literature is examined, culturally, it is an area where folk dances have a significant impact on the Turkish nation and cultural values are exhibited. In addition, folk dances are defined as a means of expression in which the different cultural values of the Turkish nation are reflected in the company of common values (Kaya, 2009). Folk dances are the visual presentation of national values accompanied by certain cartography and music (Alkaya et al., 2016).

Among the works of literature, folk dances were a recreational activity. When folk dance practices as a recreational activity are examined, the figures that individuals give in response to the movements in line with their own selves accompanied by music are seen as a reflection of their creativity and drama skills (Gard, 2003). Folk dances provide psychological, sociological and physical relaxation for individuals. In addition, the cooperative aspects of the individuals taking part in folk dances were high and the individuals felt their self-values emotionally in their selves in folk dances (Demirel, 2012; Kaya, 2014; Ökten, 2002).

Folk dances in Turkey appeal to individuals of all ages. Folk dances are defined as a tool that enables individuals to present an artistic self as a whole (Pehlevan, 2010). The effect of folk dances on people's friendships and realization of their cultural values is quite great (Çetin and Kuru, 2009). It has been observed that individuals' understanding of social skills has changed with folk dances and they feel happier with social skills (Schellenberg et al., 2015). In the results of the research conducted on individuals who first started folk dances, the acquisition of friends and the psychological relaxation in the following years were thanks to folk dances (Heyworth, 2013).

It is involved in the studies of the literature in which the learning and instant reaction characteristics of individuals who perform folk dances are highly developed (Mckay and Fannig, 2018). It is known that there are improvements in self-perception and physical progress in individuals participating in folk dances (Uslu, 2014). Individuals who play folk dances have high self-confidence and positive progress in their self-esteem. Self-confidence is the biggest factor in individuals expressing themselves. In general, individuals with a lack of self-confidence have been shown to break their lack of self-confidence thanks to folk dance (Filippin and Paccagnellac, 2012).

It has been seen in the literature that folk dances and creative bodily movements are presented as a whole, and the situation is provided with the self-confidence of individuals (Sun, 2015; Koch et al., 2019; Newnam, 2001; Theodorakou and Zervas, 2003). When the studies of the literature are examined, the social, psychological, and physical characteristics of the individuals who play folk dances are shaped positively. In this direction, in line with our research, we have evaluated the attitudes of individuals who play folk dances towards folk dances cognitively, affectively, and

behaviorally in our research, and our research will complete the gap in the literature by setting an example for similar studies.

Materials and Methods

In this part of the study, explanations about the research model, population and sample size, data collection process and data analysis are given. During the current research, the Directive on Scientific Research and Publication Ethics of Higher Education Institutions was followed.

Method

This study aims to examine the attitudes of individuals who play folk dances towards folk dances. In the method section of the study, information about the model of the research, the population and sample size, the collection process of the data and the analysis of the data were included.

Research Model

In our study, the descriptive survey model was used within the scope of the screening model. This model allows the data to be organized according to the themes revealed by the research questions and to be presented by taking into account the questions or dimensions used in the interview (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2005).

Workgroup

A total of 193 people, including 99 people under the age of 18, 94 people aged 19 and over, 188 women and 75 men, who are actively training and playing folk dances at Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, constitute the study group of our research voluntarily.

Data Collection Tools

The data of our study were delivered to the participants through Google Forms and a total of 203 individuals were reached, and the extreme values in the data set and whether the assumption of multivariate normality was met were examined with the help of Mahalanobis distance values and 10 data showing outlier extreme values were removed from the data set and statistical analysis of 193 individuals was performed.

Our research data consists of two parts. In the first part, the personal information form created by the researchers was used, and in the second part, the Attitude Towards Folk Dances Scale (HYTÖ) with 23 items and 3 differentiators, which was validated by Tekkurşun-Demir, Özbek and Gündüz (2022), was used.

Personal Information Form

A 5-question personal information form was used by the researchers of the participants, including age, gender, monthly income, education status, and folk-dance experience.

Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances (ASTFD)

There is the "Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances" consisting of 23 items and 3 factors (Cognitive $\alpha = .91$, Affective $\alpha = .85$, Behavioral $\alpha = .95$ and ASTFD sum $\alpha = .92$), validity and reliability of which was made by Tekkurşun Demir, Özbek and Gündüz (2022). In our study, it was determined that Cognitive $\alpha = .86$, Affective $\alpha = .60$, Behavioral $\alpha = .88$ and in the sum of HOYTÖ, $\alpha = .87$.

Research Ethics

Ethics committee permission was obtained by Aydın Adnan Menderes University Social and Human Sciences research ethics committee 31906847/050.04.04-08-336 number, and it was applied to individuals who voluntarily participated in the study. Individuals playing folk dances who did not want to participate voluntarily were not included in our research.

Data Analysis

SPSS 25.0 package program was used in the analysis of the data obtained from the research. Statistical analysis, reliability coefficient calculations, Mann Witney U test, Kruskal Wallis H tests were performed. Our research analyses were performed at a 95% confidence interval.

Table 1

Demographic Variables

| Variables | | f | % |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Age | 18 years and under | 99 | 51,3 |
| | 19 years and older | 94 | 48,7 |
| Gender | Female | 118 | 61,1 |
| | Male | 75 | 38,9 |
| Education Status | Bachelor's degree | 137 | 71,0 |
| | Graduate | 56 | 29,0 |
| Monthly Income Status | Minimum wage and below | 80 | 41,5 |
| | Above the minimum wage | 113 | 58,5 |
| Folk Dance Experience | 1- 2 years | 87 | 45,1 |
| | 3- 4 years | 45 | 23,3 |
| | 5 years and higher | 61 | 31,6 |
| Total | | 193 | 100,0 |

According to Table 1, most of the participants were 18 years of age or under (49,7%), while female participants in the gender variable (61,1%), undergraduate graduates in the case of education

(71,0%), participants with incomes above the minimum wage in the monthly income status variable (58,5%) and participants with 1-2 years of experience in folk dance experience (45,1%).

Table 2

Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances Normality Analysis Results

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnova | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|------------|---------------------|-----|------|--------------|-----|------|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| Cognitive | ,200 | 193 | ,000 | ,806 | 193 | ,000 |
| Affective | ,266 | 193 | ,000 | ,765 | 193 | ,000 |
| Behavioral | ,070 | 193 | ,022 | ,970 | 193 | ,000 |
| ASTFD | ,068 | 193 | ,029 | ,962 | 193 | ,000 |

As a result of the normality test applied to the data obtained from the participants in Table 2, it was concluded that the p-significance value was less than 0.05 and it was decided to use non-parametric analyzes in the analysis of the data.

Table 3

Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances Reliability Analysis Results

| Dimensions | Cronbach alpha |
|------------|----------------|
| Cognitive | ,863 |
| Affective | ,605 |
| Behavioral | ,886 |
| ASTFD | ,873 |

In Table 3, the behavioral control dimension detected as a result of the normality analysis applied to the scale dimensions has acceptable reliability and all other dimensions have high reliability.

Table 4

Descriptive Values for Scales

| Variables | Minimum | Maximum | \bar{x} | Ss |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----|
| Cognitive | 2,30 | 5,00 | 4,59 | ,48 |
| Affective | 1,00 | 3,00 | 1,33 | ,43 |
| Behavioral | 1,80 | 5,00 | 3,74 | ,79 |
| ASTFD | 2,22 | 4,52 | 3,79 | ,46 |

Table 4 shows the attitude levels of the participants towards folk dances. According to these results, the cognitive dimension scores are at a high level (\bar{x} = 4.59), the affective dimension is at a very low level (\bar{x} = 1.33), the behavioral dimension is at a high level (\bar{x} = 3.74) and the total score of attitudes towards folk dances is at a high level (\bar{x} = 3.74).

Table 5

Man Witney U Test Results According to the Age Variable of the Participants' Attitude Levels Towards Folk Dances

| Scale and Sub Dimensions | Age | N | Number Avg. | Sort Sum | U Value | z | p |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----|-------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|
| Cognitive | 18 years and under | 99 | 80,68 | 7987,00 | 3037,000 | -4,234 | ,000* |
| | 19 years and older | 94 | 114,19 | 10734,00 | | | |
| Affective | 18 years and under | 99 | 111,92 | 11080,50 | 3175,500 | -4,090 | ,000* |
| | 19 years and older | 94 | 81,28 | 7640,50 | | | |
| Behavioral | 18 years and under | 99 | 83,67 | 8283,00 | 3333,000 | -3,406 | ,001* |
| | 19 years and older | 94 | 111,04 | 10438,00 | | | |
| ASTFD | 18 years and under | 99 | 83,12 | 8283,00 | 3279,000 | -3,545 | ,000* |
| | 19 years and older | 94 | 111,62 | 10438,00 | | | |

p<0,05* (ASTFD= Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances)

In Table 5, according to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the ages of the participants and their Attitude Levels towards Folk Dances, there is a statistically significant difference between the total score of the scale and the three sub-dimensions (p<0.05). The scores of participants aged 19 years and older in the cognitive dimension, behavioral dimension and scale total scores were higher than those of participants aged 18 and under, and the scores of participants aged 18 and under in the affective dimension were higher than participants aged 19 and over.

Table 6

Man Witney U Test Results According to the Gender Variable of the Participants' Attitude Levels Towards Folk Dances

| Scale and Sub Dimensions | Gender | N | Number Avg. | Sort Sum | U Value | z | p |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|-------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|
| Cognitive | Female | 118 | 99,22 | 11708,00 | 4163,000 | -,704 | ,481 |
| | Male | 75 | 93,51 | 7013,00 | | | |
| Affective | Female | 118 | 90,33 | 10658,50 | 3637,500 | -2,235 | ,025* |
| | Male | 75 | 107,50 | 8062,50 | | | |
| Behavioral | Female | 118 | 97,91 | 11553,50 | 4317,500 | -,284 | ,776 |
| | Male | 75 | 95,57 | 7167,50 | | | |
| ASTFD | Female | 118 | 97,67 | 11525,00 | 4346,000 | -,246 | ,834 |
| | Male | 75 | 95,95 | 7196,00 | | | |

p<0,05* (ASTFD= Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances)

According to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted in Table 6 between the gender of the participants and their Attitude Levels towards Folk Dances, there is a statistically significant difference in favour of male participants only in the affective dimension (p<0.05).

Table 7

Man Witney U Test Results According to the Education Level Variable of the Participants' Attitude Levels Towards Folk Dances

| Scale and Sub Dimensions | Education | N | Number Avg. | Sort Sum | U Value | z | p |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|
| Cognitive | Bachelor's degree | 137 | 91,88 | 12588,00 | 3135,000 | -2,023 | ,043* |
| | Graduate | 56 | 109,52 | 6133,00 | | | |
| Affective | Bachelor's degree | 137 | 102,06 | 13982,50 | 3142,500 | -2,114 | ,034* |
| | Graduate | 56 | 84,62 | 4738,50 | | | |
| Behavioral | Bachelor's degree | 137 | 91,00 | 12466,50 | 3013,500 | -2,338 | ,019* |
| | Graduate | 56 | 111,69 | 6254,50 | | | |
| ASTFD | Bachelor's degree | 137 | 91,71 | 12564,00 | 3111,000 | -2060 | ,039* |
| | Graduate | 56 | 109,95 | 6157,00 | | | |

p<0,05* (ASTFD= Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances)

In Table 7, there is a statistically significant difference between the education levels of the participants and the Attitude Towards Folk Dances according to the results of the Man Witney U Test and the total score of the scale and three sub-dimensions (p<0.05). The scores of graduate participants in the cognitive dimension, behavioral dimension and scale total scores are higher than undergraduate participants, and the scores of undergraduate participants in the affective dimension are higher than graduate participants.

Table 8

Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to the Folk Dance Experience Variable of the Participants' Attitude Levels towards Folk Dances

| Scale and Sub Dimensions | Duration | N | Rank Average | Chi-square Value | df | p | Difference |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----|--------------|------------------|----|--------------|------------|
| Cognitive | ^a 1-2 years | 87 | 87,63 | 5,583 | 2 | ,061 | - |
| | ^b 3-4 years | 45 | 98,56 | | | | |
| | ^c 5 years and above | 61 | 109,22 | | | | |
| Affective | ^a 1-2 years | 87 | 98,91 | ,336 | 2 | ,846 | - |
| | ^b 3-4 years | 45 | 97,48 | | | | |
| | ^c 5 years and above | 61 | 93,92 | | | | |
| Behavioral | ^a 1-2 years | 87 | 80,82 | 13,347 | 2 | ,001* | c>a |
| | ^b 3-4 years | 45 | 111,26 | | | | |
| | ^c 5 years and above | 61 | 109,57 | | | | |
| ASTFD | ^a 1-2 years | 87 | 81,01 | 13,021 | 2 | ,001* | c>a |
| | ^b 3-4 years | 45 | 109,32 | | | | |
| | ^c 5 years and above | 61 | 110,72 | | | | |

p<0,05*

In Table 8 according to the results of the Kruskal Wallis H Test conducted between the participants' folk dance experience and their Attitude Towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in the total score of the scale and the behavioral dimension (p<0.05). In the

analysis conducted to determine the source of the difference, the scores of the participants with 5 years or more of experience in both the scaled sum and the behavioral dimension are higher than the participants with 1-2 years of experience.

Table 9

Man Witney U Test Results According to the Income Status Variable of the Participants' Attitude Levels Towards Folk Dances

| Scale and Sub Dimensions | Income | N | Number Avg. | Sort Sum | U Value | z | p |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----|-------------|----------|----------|-------|------|
| Cognitive | Minimum wage and below | 80 | 96,34 | 7707,00 | 4467,000 | -,141 | ,888 |
| | Above the minimum wage | 113 | 97,47 | 11014,00 | | | |
| Affective | Minimum wage and below | 80 | 97,59 | 7807,50 | 4472,500 | -,133 | ,894 |
| | Above the minimum wage | 113 | 96,58 | 10913,50 | | | |
| Behavioral | Minimum wage and below | 80 | 90,26 | 7221,00 | 3981,000 | 1,411 | ,158 |
| | Above the minimum wage | 113 | 101,77 | 11500,00 | | | |
| ASTFD | Minimum wage and below | 80 | 92,34 | 7387,50 | 4147,500 | -,975 | ,330 |
| | Above the minimum wage | 113 | 100,30 | 11333,50 | | | |

p<0,05* (ASTFD= Attitude Scale Towards Folk Dances)

In Table 9, according to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the income levels of the participants and their Attitude Levels towards Folk Games, there is no statistically significant difference between the total score of the scale and all three sub-dimensions (p>0.05).

Discussion and Conclusion

This study aims to examine the attitudes of individuals who play folk dances towards folk dances.

When the results of our literature studies and research are examined, it is seen in Table 1 as a result of our research that female participants are more than men in terms of gender. In addition, according to the results of the analysis conducted between the gender of the participants and the level of attitudes towards folk dances, it was seen in Table 6 that there was a statistically significant difference in favour of male participants only in the affective dimension. When the studies in the literature were examined, it was seen that girls were more likely than boys (Şiraz, 2008; Enis, 1997; Ötken, 2011; Baumgartner et al., 2003; Karakaş, 2018, Aslan;2020, Demirel;2012). These results support the results of our research.

In our study, in the age variable, most of the participants in Table 1 consisted of participants aged 18 and under. In addition, in Table 5, the scores of participants aged 19 years and older in the total scores of the cognitive dimension, behavioral dimension and scale were higher than the participants aged 18 years and under, and the scores of the participants aged 18 and under in the affective dimension were higher than the participants aged 19 years and older. When the literature studies were examined, there were results similar to the results of our study and supporting the results of our research (Enis, 1997; Şiraz, 2008; Ustaoglu Hoşver et al., 2020; Pinar et al., 2018; Kurt et al., 2010).

When the studies of the literature were examined, the majority of language students were in the education levels (Gezer, 2002; Şiraz, 2008; Enis, 1997). These results support our results in Table 1 and in our research, the scores of graduate participants in the total scores of cognitive dimension, behavioral dimension and scale in Table 7 are higher than those of undergraduate participants, and the scores of undergraduate participants in affective dimension are higher than graduate participants.

In our research, in Table 1, participants with income above minimum wage in the monthly income status variable and participants with 1-2 years of experience in folk dances were in the majority. In addition, according to the results of the analysis conducted between the income levels of the participants and the Attitude Levels towards Folk Dances in Table 9, there was no statistically significant difference in the total score of the scale and the three sub-dimensions, and in Table 8, according to the results of the analysis between the participants' folk dance experience and their Attitude levels towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in the scale total score and behavioural dimension. In the analysis conducted to determine the source of the difference, the scores of the participants with 5 years or more of experience in both the scaled sum and the behavioural dimension were higher than the participants with 1-2 years of experience. In the literature, folk dances have a positive effect on individuals' socialization and psychological aspects as well as the physiological contributions of the time taken part in folk dances, and individuals who play folk dances in economic income levels have incomes of minimum wages and above when evaluated in general (Wilmore, 2004; Grandjean et al., 2000; Blake et al., 2000).

When the obtained data were evaluated, it was observed that According to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the ages of the individuals and their Attitudes towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in the scale total score and three sub-dimensions ($p < 0.05$); participants aged 19 and over had higher scores than those aged 18 and under in cognitive dimension, behavioural dimension, and scale total scores; in the affective dimension, the

scores of the participants aged 18 and under were higher than the participants aged 19 and over; according to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the genders of the participants and their Attitudes towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in favor of male participants only in the affective dimension; according to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the education levels of the participants and their Attitudes towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in the scale total score and three sub-dimensions ($p<0.05$); the scores of the graduate participants in the cognitive dimension, behavioral dimension and scale total scores were higher than those of the undergraduate graduates; in the affective dimension, the scores of the undergraduate graduates were higher than the postgraduate graduates; according to the results of the Kruskal Wallis H Test conducted between the participants' experience of folk dances and their level of Attitude towards Folk Dances, there was a statistically significant difference in scale total score and behavioural dimension ($p<0.05$); in the analysis carried out to determine the source of the difference, it was found that the scores of the participants with 5 years or more experience in both the total scale and the behavioural dimension were higher than the participants with 1-2 years of experience; according to the results of the Man Witney U Test conducted between the income levels of the participants and their Attitudes towards Folk Dances, there was no statistically significant difference in the total score of the scale and in all three sub-dimensions ($p>0.05$).

As a result, it was seen that there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' education levels and age variables and their Attitude Towards Folk Dances levels in the scale total score and three sub-dimensions, there was a statistically significant difference in favour of male participants only in the affective dimension according to the participants' gender and Attitude Towards Folk Dances levels, the scores of the graduate participants were higher than the undergraduate graduates in the cognitive dimension, behavioural dimension and scale total scores, and there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' folk dance experience and the scale total score and behavioural dimension.

Ethics Committee Permission Information

Ethical evaluation board: Aydın Adnan Menderes University Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Ethics Committee

Date of the ethical assessment document: 19/04/2023

Number of the ethical assessment document: 31906847/050.04.04-08-336

Conflict Declaration

The author has no conflict declaration regarding the research.

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