



Investigating The Relationship Between Athlete Value Orientation and Sportsmanship Levels of Elite Judoka

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between athlete value orientation and sportsmanship levels of elite judoka. A total of 181 elite judokas from Konya Metropolitan Municipality Sports Club, Seydişehir Sports Club, Selçuklu Judo Sports Club, Kahramanmaraş Sports Club, and Yenidoğan Youth Sports Club, competing in the categories of junior, juvenile and seniors, participated in the study. This study was conducted in a relational survey model. As a data collection tool, a personal information form prepared to obtain demographic information about the athletes was used in the first part. In the second part, the Athlete Value Orientation Scale developed and validated by Yıldız and Güven (22), and in the third part, the Sportsmanship Scale developed by Gümüş et al. (4) was used. SPSS 25 package program was used for data analysis. Since the data were normally distributed, t-test, One-Way ANOVA, and Bonferroni test were applied in case of significant results. Besides, correlation analysis was used to measure the relationship between the two scales. Significant differences were found in the value orientations of athletes in the variables of gender, age, educational background, sports age, and sports category. In the sportsmanship scale, significant differences were found in the variables of age, educational background, sports age, and sport category, while no significant difference was found in the gender variable. Athletes with higher educational background and older age have more sportsman behaviors and value orientations. A moderately positive ($r=0.431$) and significant ($p<0.05$) relationship was found between the Athlete Value Orientation Scale and Sportsmanship Scale.

Keywords: judo, athlete value orientation, sportsmanship.

Özet

Elit Judocuların Sporcu Değer Yönelimi ve Sportmenlik Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi

Bu çalışmanın amacı elit judocuların sporcu değer yönelimi ve sportmenlik düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmaya Konya Büyükşehir Belediyesi Spor Kulübü, Seydişehir Spor Kulübü, Selçuklu Judo Spor Kulübü, Kahramanmaraş Spor Kulübü ve Yenidoğan Gençlik Spor Kulübünde spor yapan ümit, genç ve büyükler kategorisinde yarışan 181 elit judocu katılmıştır. Araştırma ilişkisel tarama modeliyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak ilk bölümde sporcuların demografik bilgilerini elde etmek için hazırlanan kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır.

İkinci bölümde Yıldız ve Güven (22) tarafından geliştirilerek, geçerlilik ve güvenilirliği yapılan Sporcu Değer Yönelim Ölçeği, üçüncü bölümde ise Gümüş ve arkadaşları (4) tarafından geliştirilen Sportmenlik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermesinden dolayı t-testi, One-Way ANOVA ve anlamlı sonuç çıkması durumunda Bonferroni testi uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca iki ölçek arasındaki ilişkiyi ölçmek için korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularında sporcuların değer yönelimlerinde cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim seviyesi, spor yaşı, spor kategorisi değişkenlerinde anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir. Sportmenlik ölçeğinde ise yaş, eğitim seviyesi, spor yaşı, spor kategorisi değişkenlerinde anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilirken cinsiyet değişkeninde anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Eğitim seviyesi yüksek, yaşı büyük sporcuların sportmen davranışlarının ve değer yönelimlerinin daha fazla olduğu söylenebilir. Sporcu Değer Yönelim Ölçeği ve Sportmenlik Ölçeği arasında orta düzeyde pozitif ($r=0,431$) ve anlamlı ($p<0,05$) bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: judo, sporcu değer yönelimi, sportmenlik

INTRODUCTION

Judo is a martial art created by Professor Jigoro Kano in Japan in the late 19th century. Judo techniques were developed by Kano from various Japanese jujitsu schools. Judo means "gentle way" in Japanese (3).

Kano based the educational and developmental values of judo on the fundamental principles of Seiryoku-Zenyo (Maximum efficiency) and Jita Kyoei (Mutual Progress for Self and Others) (19). Kano began to teach this principle to his students, using it for physical exercise and learning of judo technique, but also as an effective tool for the development of self-control and the development of human moral qualities (14). Of the educational qualities, Kano taught that everything from concentration, self-control, respect, ethical behavior, and all the other physical benefits can be effectively applied in everyday life (15). All of these demonstrate how much importance Kano places on both physical development and moral and ethical ideals.

The judo code of ethics was created by Bernard Midan who wanted to raise awareness about education through judo and the judo code of conduct program was officially launched in 1985. This code of ethics includes eight values and translations of their French definitions: Courtesy, Courage, Honesty, Honor, Humility, Respect, Self-Control, and Friendship (1).

Courtesy; it means being kind to others. To remind you again, the shortest definition of Judo is the way of courtesy. Courage is a value that is instilled in Judo practitioners from the first day they enter the Dojo. It means facing any challenge. Sincerity and honesty, which should be present in all social and sociological structures and which are one of the foundations of a better society, are among the values of Judo. Whatever you do, you have to be sincere. An important value that every judoka and indeed all individuals in society should have is honor. It is an effort to do the right thing to adopt principles and live our lives in line with these principles. Humility means to be humble and to design our thoughts and actions without ego. Respect is one of the most important values of Judo that we need to learn and realize both as a judoka and as an individual in our social life. Respect is basically accepting and appreciating others. Self-control is described both as keeping your emotions under control and as avoiding extreme emotional states. Friendship, the judo environment is where you can make a good friendship almost anywhere in the world. The important thing here is that while you are looking for a good friend, you should also be a good friend model (2).

A prevalent issue in contemporary sports is the prioritization of achievement by sportsmen over sportsmanship and ethical principles. Judo is a discipline that emphasizes ethical principles and seeks to train each athlete within this framework. This study aims to investigate the correlation between athlete value orientations and the degrees of sportsmanship among contemporary successful judokas.

METHOD

Participants

This study adopted the "relational screening model" to examine the correlation between the elite judo athletes' value orientation and their degrees of sportsmanship. The athletes involved in the study were chosen by the convenience sampling method. Besides, the consent form was signed by the parents of the athletes younger than 18 years of age and the voluntary consent form was signed by the athletes older than 18 years of age.

A total of 181 elite judokas from Konya Metropolitan Municipality Sports Club, Seydişehir Sports Club, Selçuklu Judo Sports Club, Kahramanmaraş Sports Club and Yenidoğan Youth Sports Club participated in the study. Attention was paid to the fact that the athletes participating in the training should have participated in the national team camp by ranking in the top 7 in national competitions in the categories of hopefuls, juniors, and seniors.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Athletes

	n	%
Gender		
Female	93	51.4
Male	88	48.6
Age		
15-17 years old	71	39.2
18-20 years old	57	31.5
21 and above	53	29.3
Educational background		
Secondary Education	33	18.2
High school	77	42.5
Bachelor's degree	71	39.2
Sport age		
1-5 years	56	30.9
6-10 years	67	37.0
11 years and above	58	32.0
Sport Category		
Junior	71	39.2
Juvenile	56	30.9
Seniors	54	29.8

Data Collection Instruments

In the present study, the personal information form, Athlete Value Orientation Scale, and Sportsmanship Scale were used to define the demographic information of the athletes. The Athlete Value Orientation Scale was developed by Yıldız and Güven in 2021 and a validity and reliability study was conducted. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was determined as 0.814. In this research, the Cronbach Alpha values were found to be .775. It has 22 items and a 4-factor structure with the sub-dimensions of competitiveness, sportsmanship, responsibility, and following the rules. The Sportsmanship Scale, developed by Gümüş et al. in 2020, is a five-point Likert-type scale consisting of 27 items and sub-dimensions of rules, intentional behavior, opponent, attitude towards the game, and sportsman behavior. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was determined as 0.944. In this research, the Cronbach Alpha values were found to be .915. Research data was collected employing a survey technique, utilizing surveys completed electronically.

Statistical Analysis

In this study, the SPSS 25 package program was used for statistical analysis. Numbers, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used in the evaluation of the data. Normality tests of the scores obtained from Athlete Value Orientation Scale and Sportsmanship Scale were performed and it was determined that Skewness and Kurtosis values were between ± 1.5 . In this case, it is accepted that the data are normally distributed (20). Independent samples T-test and One-Way ANOVA tests were used to analyze the data. The tests of the data that were significant as a result of One-Way ANOVA were obtained by the Bonferroni test. Correlation analysis was used to measure the relationship between athletes' value orientations and sportsmanship.

Ethical approval and institutional permission

The necessary permissions for this study were obtained from the ethics committee with the decision of "Batman University Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Committee" dated 31/01/2024 and numbered 2024/01-51.

FINDINGS

Table 2. T-Test Results of Athlete Value Orientation Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Gender Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-Dimension	Gender	n	X	sd	t	P
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Competitiveness	Female	93	3.72	0.40	2.14	.03*
		Male	88	3.58	0.44		
	Sportsmanship	Female	93	3.00	0.38	2.50	.01*
		Male	88	2.87	0.35		
	Responsibility	Female	93	4.29	0.43	2.97	.00*
		Male	88	4.08	0.50		
	Following the rules	Female	93	3.04	0.44	-.92	.35
		Male	88	3.10	0.41		
	Total Scale	Female	93	3.50	0.27	2.76	.00*
		Male	88	3.38	0.29		
p<0.05*							

Table 2 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale were examined according to the gender variable of the participants, significant differences were found in of competitiveness ($t=2.14$; $p>.05$), sportsmanship ($t=2.50$; $p<.05$), responsibility ($t=2.97$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($t=2.76$; $p<.05$) scores. However, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions following rules ($t=-.92$; $p>.05$).

Table 3. T-Test Results of Sportsmanship Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Gender Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-Dimension	Gender	n	X	sd	t	p
Sportsmanship Scale	Rules	Female	93	4.14	0.58	-.27	.78
		Male	88	4.17	0.64		
	Intentional Behavior	Female	93	3.45	0.78	-1.83	.06
		Male	88	3.65	0.69		
	Opponent	Female	93	3.68	0.81	-.87	.38
		Male	88	3.79	0.94		
	Attitude Towards The Game	Female	93	3.24	0.64	-1.88	.06
		Male	88	3.44	0.76		
	Sportsman Behavior	Female	93	3.71	0.50	-.79	.06
		Male	88	3.78	0.60		
	Total Scale	Female	93	3.69	0.50	-1.36	.18
		Male	88	3.79	0.57		

Table 3 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship scale were examined according to the gender variable of the participants, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of rules ($t=-0.27$; $p>.05$), intentional behavior ($t=-1.83$; $p>.05$), opponent ($t=-0.87$; $p>.05$), attitude towards the game ($t=-1.88$; $p>.05$), sportsmanlike behavior ($t=-0.79$; $p>.05$) and total scale ($t=-1.36$; $p>.05$).

Table 4. Anova Results of Athlete Value Orientation Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Age Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Age	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Competitiveness	15-17 years old	71	3.61	0.47	0.60	.60	
		18-20 years old	57	3.69	0.36			
		21 years and above	53	3.67	0.42			
	Sportsmanship	15-17 years old	71	2.87	0.40	1.98	.14	
		18-20 years old	57	3.00	0.36			
		21 years and above	53	2.97	0.34			
	Responsibility	15-17 years old	71	4.03	0.52	6.89	.00*	1-2 1-3
		18-20 years old	57	4.28	0.43			
		21 years and above	53	4.31	0.41			
	Following the rules	15-17 years old	71	3.01	0.49	2.13	.12	
		18-20 years old	57	3.16	0.36			
		21 years and above	53	3.04	0.39			
	Total Scale	15-17 years old	71	3.36	0.30	4.60	.01*	1-2
		18-20 years old	57	3.50	0.26			
		21 years and above	53	3.48	0.28			

p<0.05* 1- 15-17 years old, 2-18-20 years old, 3- 21 years old and above

Table 4 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale were examined according to the age variable of the participants, significant differences were found in the responsibility (F=6.89; p<.05) and total scale (F=3.57; p<.05) scores. However, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of contest-loving (F=0.60; p>.05), sportsmanship (F=1.98; p>.05) and following the rules (F=02.13; p>.05).

Table 5. Anova Results of Sportsmanship Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Age Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Age	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Sportsmanship Scale	Rules	15-17 years old	71	4.09	0.70	0.61	0.54	
		18-20 years old	57	4.20	0.56			
		21 years and above	53	4.19	0.54			
	Intentional Behavior	15-17 years old	71	3.34	0.79	6.15	.00*	1-2
		18-20 years old	57	3.80	0.68			
		21 years and above	53	3.55	0.67			
	Opponent	15-17 years old	71	3.41	1.08	8.83	.00*	1-2 1-3
		18-20 years old	57	3.95	0.76			
		21 years and above	53	3.94	0.46			
	Attitude Towards The Game	15-17 years old	71	3.46	0.84	1.79	0.16	
		18-20 years old	57	3.26	0.68			
		21 years and above	53	3.25	0.50			
	Sportsman Behavior	15-17 years old	71	3.53	0.66	9.96	.00*	1-2 1-3
		18-20 years old	57	3.86	0.46			
		21 years and above	53	3.91	0.37			
	Total Scale	15-17 years old	71	3.59	0.64	4.21	.01*	1-2
		18-20 years old	57	3.85	0.47			
		21 years and above	53	3.81	0.39			

p<0.05* 1- 15-17 years old, 2-18-20 years old, 3- 21 years old and above

Table 5 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship scale were examined according to the age variable of the participants, significant differences were found in the sub-dimensions of intentional behavior ($f=6.15$; $p<.05$), opponent ($f=8.83$; $p<.05$), sportsmanlike behavior ($f=9.96$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=4.21$; $p<.05$). However, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of rules ($f=0.61$; $p>.05$) and attitude towards the game ($f=1.79$; $p>.05$).

Table 6. ANOVA results of the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale according to the participants' educational background variable

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Educational background	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Competitiveness	Secondary Education	33	3.61	0.38	0.96	.38	
		High school	77	3.40	0.30			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.54	0.24			
	Sportsmanship	Secondary Education	33	2.90	0.41	1.02	.36	
		High school	77	2.91	0.38			
		Bachelor's degree	71	2.99	0.33			
	Responsibility	Secondary Education	33	3.92	0.45	18.96	.00*	1-3
		High school	77	4.08	0.47			
		Bachelor's degree	71	4.43	0.39			
	Following the rules	Secondary Education	33	2.90	0.38	3.28	.40	
		High school	77	3.08	0.47			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.13	0.38			
	Total Scale	Secondary Education	33	3.33	0.27	7.79	.00*	1-3 2-3
		High school	77	3.40	0.30			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.54	0.24			

$p<0.05$ * 1- Secondary Education 2- High School, 3- Bachelor's degree

Table 6 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale were examined according to the participants' educational background variable, a significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of responsibility ($f=18.96$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=7.79$; $p<.05$), whereas no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of love of competition ($f=0.96$; $p>.05$), sportsmanship ($f=1.02$; $p>.05$) and following the rules ($f=3.28$; $p>.05$). It can be said that this difference is in favor of bachelor's degree athletes.

Table 7. Anova Results of Sportsmanship Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Education Level Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Educational background	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Sportsmanship Scale	Rules	Secondary Education	33	3.96	0.68	4.06	.01*	1-3
		High school	77	4.10	0.60			
		Bachelor's degree	71	4.30	0.56			
	Intentional Behavior	Secondary Education	33	3.38	0.71	2.78	.06	
		High school	77	3.47	0.78			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.70	0.69			
	Opponent	Secondary Education	33	3.37	0.99	7.84	.00*	1-3 2-3
		High school	77	3.63	1.00			
		Bachelor's degree	71	4.02	0.52			
	Attitude Towards The Game	Secondary Education	33	3.12	0.70	1.86	.15	
		High school	77	3.38	0.80			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.40	0.59			
	Sportsman Behavior	Secondary Education	33	3.56	0.59	6.21	.00*	1-2 2-3
		High school	77	3.66	0.62			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.92	0.40			
	Total Scale	Secondary Education	33	3.53	0.55	6.24	.00*	1-3 2-3
		High school	77	3.58	0.58			
		Bachelor's degree	71	3.90	0.43			

p<0.05* 1- Secondary Education 2- High School, 3- Bachelor's degree

Table 7 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship scale were examined according to the educational background of the participants, a significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of rules ($f=4,06$; $p<.05$), opponent ($f=7,84$ $p<.05$), sportsman behavior ($f=6,21$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=6,24$; $p<.05$). However, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of intentional behavior ($f=2,78$; $p>.05$) and attitude towards the game ($f=1,86$; $p>.05$).

Table 8. Anova Results of Athlete Value Orientation Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Sport Age Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Sport Age	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Competitiveness	1-5 years	56	3.66	0.48	0.02	.97	
		6-10 years	67	3.65	0.37			
		11 years and above	58	3.65	0.42			
	Sportsmanship	1-5 years	56	2.91	0.41	.20	.81	
		6-10 years	67	2.94	0.37			
		11 years and above	58	2.96	0.33			
	Responsibility	1-5 years	56	4.28	0.46	3.90	.02*	1-2
		6-10 years	67	4.06	0.49			
		11 years and above	58	4.25	0.45			
	Following the rules	1-5 years	56	3.16	0.46	1.74	.17	
		6-10 years	67	3.02	0.43			
		11 years and above	58	3.03	0.38			
	Total Scale	1-5 years	56	3.47	0.30	0.93	.39	
		6-10 years	67	3.40	0.27			
		11 years and above	58	3.45	0.29			

p<0.05* 1- 1-5 years, 2- 6-10 years, 3- 11 years and above

Table 8 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale were examined according to the participants' sport age variable, a significant difference was found in the sub-dimension of responsibility ($F=3,90$; $p<.05$), while no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of competition ($F=0,02$; $p>.05$), sportsmanship ($F=0,20$; $p>.05$), following the rules ($F=1,74$; $p>.05$) and total scale ($F=0,93$; $p<.05$).

Table 9. Anova Results of Sportsmanship Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Sport Age Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Sport Age	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Sportsmanship Scale	Rules	1-5 years	56	4.36	0.60	6.27	.00*	1-2
		6-10 years	67	3.98	0.64			
		11 years and above	58	4.15	0.53			
	Intentional Behavior	1-5 years	56	3.79	0.83	5.28	.00*	1-2
		6-10 years	67	3.36	0.68			
		11 years and above	58	3.53	0.67			
	Opponent	1-5 years	56	3.90	0.96	6.03	.00*	1-2 2-3
		6-10 years	67	3.45	0.99			
		11 years and above	58	3.91	0.48			
	Attitude Towards The Game	1-5 years	56	3.54	0.82	3.31	.03*	1-2
		6-10 years	67	3.24	0.71			
		11 years and above	58	3.26	0.54			
	Sportsman Behavior	1-5 years	56	3.82	0.62	6.75	.00*	1-2 2-3
		6-10 years	67	3.55	0.57			
		11 years and above	58	3.89	0.37			
	Total Scale	1-5 years	56	3.90	0.62	7.20	.00*	1-2 2-3
		6-10 years	67	3.55	0.53			
		11 years and above	58	3.79	0.39			

p<0.05* 1- 1-5 years, 2- 6-10 years, 3- 11 years and above

Table 9 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship scale were examined according to the participants' sport age variable, significant differences were found in the sub-dimensions of rules ($f=6,27$; $p<.05$), intentional behavior ($f=5,28$; $p<.05$), opponent ($f=6,03$; $p<.05$), view of the game ($f=3,31$; $p<.05$), sportsmanlike behavior ($f=6,75$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=7,20$; $p<.05$).

Table 10. Anova Results of Athlete Value Orientation Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Sport Category Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Sport Category	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Competitiveness	Junior	71	3.61	0.47	.49	.60	
		Juvenile	56	3.68	0.36			
		Seniors	54	3.67	0.42			
	Sportsmanship	Junior	71	2.87	0.40	1.93	.14	
		Juvenile	56	2.99	0.36			
		Seniors	54	2.97	0.34			
	Responsibility	Junior	71	4.03	0.52	6.84	.00*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	4.28	0.43			1-3
		Seniors	54	4.30	0.41			
	Following the rules	Junior	71	3.01	0.49	2.21	.11	
		Juvenile	56	3.16	0.36			
		Seniors	54	3.04	0.39			
	Total Scale	Junior	71	3.36	0.30	4.60	.01*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	3.50	0.26			
		Seniors	54	3.48	0.48			

$p<0.05$ * 1- Junior, 2- Juvenile, 3- Seniors

Table 10 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the athlete value orientation scale are examined according to the participants' sport category variable, significant differences were found in the dimensions of responsibility ($f=6.84$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=4.60$; $p<.05$). However, significant differences were detected in the sub-dimensions of competitiveness ($f=0.49$; $p>.05$), sportsmanship ($f=1.93$; $p>.05$) and following the rules ($f=2.21$; $p>.05$).

Table 11. Anova Results of Sportsmanship Scale Sub-Dimensions According to Sport Category Variables of Participants

Scale	Sub-dimensions	Sport Category	n	X	sd	F	p	Bonferroni
Sportsmanship Scale	Rules	Junior	71	4.09	0.70	.67	.51	
		Juvenile	56	4.22	0.56			
		Seniors	54	4.17	0.54			
	Intentional Behavior	Junior	71	3.34	0.79	6.51	.00*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	3.81	0.67			
		Seniors	54	3.54	0.67			
	Opponent	Junior	71	3.41	1.08	8.86	.00*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	3.97	0.76			1-3
		Seniors	54	3.93	0.46			
	Attitude Towards The Game	Junior	71	3.46	0.84	1.87	.15	
		Juvenile	56	3.29	0.67			
		Seniors	54	3.23	0.52			
	Sportsman Behavior	Junior	71	3.53	0.66	9.92	.00*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	3.87	0.47			1-3
		Seniors	54	3.90	0.37			
	Total Scale	Junior	71	3.59	0.64	4.35	.01*	1-2
		Juvenile	56	3.86	0.47			
		Seniors	54	3.80	0.39			

$p<0.05$ * 1- Junior, 2- Juvenile, 3- Seniors

Table 11 shows that when the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship scale were examined according to the sports category variable of the participants, significant differences were found in the sub-dimensions of intentional behavior ($f=6.51$; $p<.05$), opponent ($f=8.86$; $p<.05$), sportsmanlike behavior ($f=9.92$; $p<.05$) and total scale ($f=4.35$; $p<.05$). However, no significant difference was found in the sub-dimensions of rules ($f=0.67$; $p>.05$) and attitude towards the game ($f=1.87$; $p>.05$).

Table 12. The Relationship Between Athlete Value Orientation Scale and Sportsmanship Scale		
Athlete Value Orientation Scale	Sportsmanship Scale	
	Pearson r	.431**
	p	0.00
	n	266

Table 12 shows that there was a moderately positive ($r=0.431$) and significant ($p<0.05$) relationship between the athlete value orientation scale and sportsmanship scale.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the relationship between athlete value orientation and sportsmanship levels of elite judoka. A total of 181 elite judokas from Konya Metropolitan Municipality Sports Club, Seydişehir Sports Club, Selçuklu Judo Sports Club, Kahramanmaraş Sports Club and Yenidoğan Youth Sports Club participated in the study. The sub-dimensions of athletes' sport value orientations and sportsmanship levels were examined in terms of gender, age, educational background, sport age, and sport category variables.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of athletes' athlete value orientations according to the gender variable. It was observed that there was a significant difference in the mean scores of sportsmanship, responsibility, and total scale scores from the value orientation sub-dimension and this difference was in favor of females. Similarly, Lyson (13) reported in his study that females have higher moral values than males.

In the present study, there was no significant difference in the sportsmanship level and sub-dimensions of the athletes according to the gender variable. Similarly, Gürpınar and Kurşun (9) reported that there was no significant difference between the sportsmanship scores of football and basketball players. Furthermore, according to the study conducted by Kayışoğlu et al. (12), it was seen that the sportsmanship behavior scores of secondary school students did not make a significant difference according to gender. On the contrary, Gümüş (8) reported that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimension of respect for rules and management in the sportsmanship orientation of individuals in Generation X according to gender. Güllü and Şahin (7) reported that there was a difference in favor of males in the respect for opponent sub-dimension of sportsmanship orientation levels of national wrestlers. Güllü (6) reported that there was a differentiation in favor of females in the sub-dimension of compliance with social norms and respect for the opponent sub-dimension of sportsmanship orientations of athletes. Tsai and Fung (21) also reported that the sportsmanship level of females was higher than that of males. Sportsmanship level is affected by many variables. In general, age, gender, and educational background are the main determinants. Besides, differences between branches are also observed in the sportsmanship level, which is also influenced by the educational background.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of athletes' value orientations according to the age variable. This difference was found to be in favor of athletes aged 21 years and over in the responsibility sub-dimension and in favor of athletes aged 18-20 years in the total scale mean scores. Proios and Doganis (17) also reported a significant difference in favor of athletes aged 20-23 years.

It was observed that there was a significant difference in the mean scores of intentional behavior, opponent, sportsman behavior, and total scale in the comparison made according to the age variable in the sub-dimensions of sportsmanship level in the study we conducted. It was observed that the sub-dimensions of intentional behavior, opponent, and total scale were in favor of athletes aged 18-20, while the sub-dimension of sportsmanlike behavior was in favor of athletes aged 21 and over. Gürpınar and Kurşun (9) also found that the sportsmanship values of athletes aged 22 and over were higher in their study. Özsarı et al. found significant

differences in favor of athletes aged 14-17 years. Tsai and Fung (21) reported that senior players had lower attitudes towards sportsmanship than juvenile players.

The results of our study showed that athletes in the older age group had higher mean scores in both sportsmanship and athletic value orientations than athletes in the younger age group. The reason for this is thought to be that people in the older age group have a more established personality and character and probably have more experience.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of athletes' value orientations according to the educational background variable. This difference in responsibility and total scale sub-dimensions was found to be in favor of undergraduate athletes. Similarly, in the study conducted by Proios and Doganis (17), it was reported that the highest mean score according to the educational background of the participants in team sports belonged to those with postgraduate education and that this mean score created a significant difference.

It is observed in our study that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of rules, opponent, sportsman behavior, and total scale scores according to the educational background variable in the sub-dimensions of sportsmanship level and this difference is in favor of undergraduate athletes. Güllü and Şahin (7) reported that there was a significant difference in favor of the participants with associate and bachelor's degrees in the social responsibilities in sports sub-dimension of the sportsmanship orientation levels of national wrestlers. On the contrary, Gümüş (8) reported that the sportsmanship orientation of individuals in Generation X did not differ according to the educational background.

It is thought that the fact that both sportsmanship and value orientation scores of undergraduate athletes are higher than the other groups in our study is due to their maturation levels and the fact that they are more conscious individuals than others. In this direction, increasing the educational background of all athletes in general is thought to increase fair play, sportsmanship, and value orientations in sports.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of athletes' value orientations according to the sport age variable. It was observed that this difference in the responsibility sub-dimension was in favor of the athletes whose sports age was between 1 and 5 years. However, in contrast to our study, Proios et al. (18) reported that the ethical levels of soccer, handball, and basketball players did not differ according to sports age in their study in which they evaluated sport ethics depending on participation type, sport type, and sport experience.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of sportsmanship level according to the sport age variable. This difference was found to be in favor of athletes with a sporting age between 1-5 years in the sub-dimensions of rules, intentional behavior, opponent, view of the game, and total scale, while the difference in the sub-dimension of sportsmanlike behavior was in favor of athletes with a sporting age of 11 years and above. Güllü (6) also reported that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimension of adaptation to social norms, the sub-dimension of respect for rules and management, and the sub-dimension of respect for the opponent according to the duration of the athletes' current sports and that this difference was in favor of individuals who have been doing sports between 1-5 years. Similarly, Özsarı et al. (16) reported in their study on female basketball players that sports age had an effect on sportsmanship level and that the effect was generally in favor of those with less sports experience. Contrary to these studies, Gürpınar and Kurşun (9) reported that the sportsmanship values of football and basketball players did not differ according to their sporting age. Assessment of the sports age is an important indicator in all branches and all studies. Sport age, which is as important as the physiological age of the athlete, determines the level of both the athlete's sporting characteristics and many values, especially sportsmanship, over time.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of athletes' value orientations according to the sport variable. It was observed that this difference in the responsibility sub-dimension was in favor of senior athletes, and the difference in the total scale sub-dimension was in favor of juvenile athletes.

It was observed in the present study that there was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of sportsmanship level according to the sports category variable. This difference in the sub-dimensions of intentional behavior, opponent, and total scale was in favor of juvenile athletes, while the difference in the sub-dimensions of sportsmanlike behavior was in favor of senior athletes. As a result of the literature review, no research on the sport category variable was found.

It is also recommended that future studies be conducted on sports categories in different branches to contribute to the literature.

Moral rules and sportsmanship should be taken more into consideration by coaches and not only physical training of athletes but also values education should be included.

In conclusion, it can be said that athletes with higher educational background and older age have higher athlete value orientations and sportsmanship levels. It is recommended that players in the younger age group and with lower educational attainment receive mandatory training on ethical values and sportsmanship, as required by sports federations. Moreover, it can be said that there is a moderate positive relationship between athletes' sportsmanship level and athlete value orientations.

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