



EXAMINING SPORTSPERSONSHIP ORIENTATIONS AND ANGER EXPRESSION STYLES OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES PHYSICAL APTITUDE TEST

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Abstract

Background/aim: This study aimed to examine the correlation between sportspersonship orientations and anger expression styles of candidates to enter sports sciences faculties via physical aptitude test. In addition, the study also examined the effect of gender, athlete license, monthly income, and sports experience of the participants on sportspersonship orientation and anger expression styles.

Materials and methods: To collect data, the Personal Information Form, the Multidimensional Sportspersonship Orientation Scale, and the Trait Anger and Anger Expression Styles Scales were utilized. The study sample included 324 students, 178 (54.9%) female and 146 (45.1%) males, who were candidates to enter the faculty of sports sciences. Data were analyzed using frequency, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation analysis, t-test, and ANOVA analysis techniques.

Results: The study's findings showed statistically significant results in the variables of monthly income and sportspersonship orientation history and an opposite relationship between sportspersonship orientation and anger expression styles.

Conclusion: These concepts, examined in this study, are crucial factors that can significantly impact the participants' sporting lives and athletic performance, either positively or negatively.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sportspersonship Orientation, Anger Expression Style, Athlete.

JEL Sınıflandırılması : JEL: I00, I10, I20, I23, I30, I31.

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Atıf/Citation (APA 6):

Sayın-Temur, C. (2024). Examining sportspersonship orientations and anger expression styles of students participating in the faculty of sports sciences physical aptitude test. *Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 17(4), 988-1004. <http://doi.org/10.25287/ohuiibf.1521331>.

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖZEL YETENEK SINAVINA GİREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SPORTMENLİK YÖNELİMLERİ VE ÖFKE İFADE TARZLARININ İNCELENMESİ

Öz

Amaç: Bu çalışmada, spor bilimleri fakültelerine girmeye aday öğrencilerin sportmenlik yönelimleri ve öfke ifade tarzları arasındaki ilişkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bununla birlikte çalışmada katılımcıların cinsiyet, lisans, maddi durum ve sporculuk geçmişlerinin sportmenlik yönelimi ve öfke ifade tarzına olan etkisi de incelenmiştir.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Veri toplama aracı olarak Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Çok Boyutlu Sporculuk Yönelimi Ölçeği, Sürekli Öfke ve Öfke İfade Tarzları Ölçekleri kullanıldı. Çalışmanın örneklemine spor bilimleri fakültesine girmeye aday 178'i (%54.9) kadın ve 146'sı (%45.1) erkek 324 sporcu gönüllü olarak dâhil olmuştur. Veriler frekans, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, pearson korelasyon analizi, t-test ve ANOVA analiz teknikleri kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgu Özeti: Araştırmanın bulguları aylık gelir ve sportmenlik yönelimi geçmişi değişkenlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı sonuçlar ortaya koyarken, sportmenlik yönelimi ile öfke ifade biçimleri arasında ise ters yönlü bir ilişki olduğu göstermektedir.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada incelenen kavramlar, katılımcıların spor yaşamlarını ve atletik performanslarını olumlu veya olumsuz yönde önemli ölçüde etkileyebilecek önemli faktörler olduğunu göstermektedir.

Keywords : Sportmenlik Yönelimi, Öfke İfade Tarzı, Spor.

JEL Classification : JEL: 100, 110, 120, 123, 130, 131.

INTRODUCTION

Today, there is a growing interest in studies that reflect the moral perspective of sports, which is reflected in the increasing number of studies on sports ethics. Studies on ethical judgments and anger in sport and everyday life (Bredemier et al., 1986; Bredemier, 1994), personal and environmental factors related to and influencing sportspersonship (Stornes, 2001), moral development in active and inactive individuals (Bredemier, Shields, 1986), asocial and prosocial behavior in sport (Kavussanu et al., 2006; Kavussanu, 2006), moral thinking and moral behavior in sport (Jones, Mcnamee 2000), motivation climate and levels of sportspersonship in athletes (Lemyre et al., 2002; Stornes, Ommundsen, 2004; Gano-Owerway et al. 2005), and finally studies on sportspersonship orientations have led to different perspectives in sport ethics (Vallerand et al. 1997).

I. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A common understanding of sportspersonship is associated with norms of social and moral behavior within sports. Sportspersonship is the set of ethical and behavioral tendencies that determine how to act by the specific spirit of the sport (Stornes, Bru, 2002). Sportspersonship can be explained by concepts such as altruism, respect, kindness, friendliness, compassion, altruism, and generosity, or it can be described as the outward manifestation of the struggle and competition of a responsible and conscious athlete. More simply, sportspersonship involves how athletes' impulses are managed during play (Stornes, Ommundsen, 2004).

Three theories have been put forward for the concept of sportspersonship. The first is social cognitive theory. Through modeling and reinforcement, this theory aims to identify the actions and behaviors of the athlete that are appropriate and inappropriate to the situations in which the athlete is required to fight and compete. The second theory is based on the concepts of the constructivist approach to development models, particularly moral logic. Through the moral dialogue established, it is intended to show the effect of the athlete's ability to reconcile his anger and aggression, referring to similar states

and movements related to sportspersonship. The third theory is that of the social-psychological approach found in the literature. The third theory in the literature is the socio-psychological approach, in which sportspersonship is explained through social and psychological factors. The socio-psychological approach states that the concept of sportspersonship has three essential components: the sportsman's sportspersonship orientation, how this sportspersonship orientation is realized, and the sportsman's sportspersonship behavior (Valleran, Losier, 1994). The socio-psychological model by Vallerand and Losier (1994) includes sportspersonship and the relationship with the individual decision of the athlete (Chantal, Bernache-Assolant, 2003).

The concept of anger has been of great interest to researchers for a long time, and its first scientific research began with Novaco (1975). In his studies, Novaco highlighted that anger has both positive and negative sides (Kafalı et al., 2017). As a response to situations in which people believe they are powerless, the anger they experience arises develops, and results. Therefore, preventing the social status that people can achieve by ignoring their personal and moral characteristics is the cause of people's alienation and anger. During this process, while people strive to regain the status they deserve, ensuring that this transformation takes place facilitates the achievement of personal goals and social change (Novaco, 1976). Tarhan (2008) also supported this explanation and stated that the feeling of anger that the individual experiences protect the individual from doing the wrong thing and dangerous situations. Nevertheless, Ambrose and Mayne (1999) found that anger is still a significant issue for communities and individuals. Individuals' feelings of anger are sometimes low, sometimes moderate, and sometimes very high. Low—and moderate-intensity anger has been shown to benefit individuals, but high-intensity anger can harm oneself and others (Deffenbacher et al., 1996; Martin et al., 2000).

Spielberger et al. (1995) divided anger into two different categories: the first of these concepts is state anger, and the second is trait anger. State anger is described as a transient emotional and physiological state that occurs at varying intensities and levels, with people responding to the situation they feel at that moment (Spielberger et al., 1995). State anger is the sudden appearance of anger that people accumulate over time (Özmen, 2006). This situational instant anger is easier and more comfortable to control. People who experience this anger usually experience regret and shame for the actions caused to their environment after the anger has subsided (Aksu, 2015). There is typically a sense of being right behind this style of rapid anger. When used constructively, this anger can also make individuals mentally peaceful (Beyazaslan, 2012). Trait anger, on the other hand, is explained as a constant state of irritability towards a situation experienced by an individual and is a reflection of subjective feelings such as being angry and violent. The concept of trait anger is an indication of the frequency and intensity of the occurrence of situational anger more broadly (Spielberger et al., 1995). When an individual with high-trait anger is faced with inhibition and intervention, anger emerges quickly and is more difficult to suppress (Özmen, 2006).

Building on the existing literature, the present study sought to explore the complex relationship between sportsperson orientation and anger - two psychological constructs that can significantly influence athletic performance, either positively or negatively. The study also aimed to examine how this relationship is moderated by various demographic and experiential factors, including gender, financial income, length of sporting experience, and whether an individual holds a sporting licence, thereby contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics at play within competitive sporting settings.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

II.I. Participants

This study was conducted with the participation of candidates who took part in the special talent examinations of the Faculty of Physical Education at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University during the 2023-2024 academic year. In the context of our study, these candidates are also referred to as "athletes" in recognition of their involvement in sports and physical activities as part of the special talent assessment process. A total of 324 candidates voluntarily participated in the study, of which 178 (54.9%)

were female and 146 (45.1%) were male. It was found that 128 participants (39,5 %) had seven or more years of sports experience, 215 (66,4 %) had a sports licence, and 96 (29,6 %) had a monthly family income between 11.402 TL and 30.000 TL. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample group. The study was approved by the Health Sciences Ethics Committee of Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University in 2024 and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

II.II. Data Collection Instruments

In order to collect comprehensive demographic data and measure the dependent variables in this study, the Demographic Information Form was used alongside two psychometric instruments: the Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientation Scale and the Trait Anger and Anger Expression Scales. These instruments were used to ensure a thorough assessment of the participants' demographic characteristics as well as their sportpersonship orientations and anger-related traits.

a. Demographic Information Form

The demographic information form, carefully developed by the researchers, was designed to capture a wide range of socio-demographic characteristics of the participants. This form included detailed questions about the athletes' gender, length of experience in sport, licence status and monthly household income. The comprehensive nature of this form ensured a nuanced understanding of the participants' backgrounds and facilitated a more robust analysis of the study's variables.

b. Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientation Scale

The Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientation Scale (MSOS) was used to assess the sportpersonship orientation of the athletes in the study. This scale, originally developed by Vallerand, Brière, Blanchard and Provencher (1997) and adapted to Turkish culture by Sezen-Balçıkanlı (2010), is a psychometric instrument designed to assess different dimensions of sportpersonship. The MSOS is a 5-point Likert type scale with response options ranging from 1 (no) to 5 (yes) (1= no, 2= maybe not, 3= I don't know, 4= maybe yes, 5= yes) and consists of 20 items distributed across four different sub-dimensions: 'Respect for social convention' (items 1 to 5), 'Respect for rules and officials' (items 6 to 10), 'Respect for one's own full commitment' (items 11 to 15), 'Respect for opponents' (items 16 to 20).

The reliability of the scale was previously established during its adaptation to Turkish culture, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients calculated as .86 for the 'Respect for Social Convention' sub-dimension, .83 for the 'Respect for Rules and Officials' sub-dimension, .91 for the 'Respect for One's Own Full Commitment' sub-dimension, and .82 for the 'Respect for Opponents' sub-dimension. In the current study, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients were found to be .89, .81, .84 and .94 for the respective sub-dimensions, indicating a high level of internal consistency and reliability of the scale within the sample.

c. Trait Anger and Anger Expression Scales

The Trait Anger (T-Anger) and Anger Expression (AngerEX) scales, originally developed by Spielberger (1983) and subsequently adapted to Turkish culture by Özer (1994), were used in this study to assess participants' anger dispositions. The T-Anger scale consists of 10 items, while the AngerEX scale consists of 24 items, both using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (almost never) to 4 (almost always). The AngerEX scale is further divided into three dimensions of 8 items each: Anger/Control, Anger/Out, and Anger/In. Scale scores are derived by summing responses to each item, with higher scores indicating greater levels of anger and lower scores reflecting less anger tendencies.

Özer (1994) reported Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients of .79 for the T-Anger scale, .84 for the Anger/Control dimension, .78 for Anger/Out, and .62 for Anger/In during the cultural adaptation process. In the present study, Cronbach's alpha coefficients were found to be .88 for T-Anger, .87 for Anger/Control, .82 for Anger/Out, and .78 for Anger/In, indicating a high level of internal consistency across the scales in the context of this research.

II.III. Data Analysis

The data obtained from the research were tested with frequencies, arithmetic means, standard deviations, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation test. The examination of skewness and kurtosis values was used to determine whether the data were following the prerequisites of parametric tests (Büyüköztürk, 2014). The results of the skewness and kurtosis of all the sub-dimensions of the scales used in the study were examined, and it was found that all the values were within the range of ± 3 . Skewness and kurtosis values within ± 3 indicated that data were univariate normally distributed (Kalaycı 2006). The data were analyzed with the program of the IBM SPSS 23 statistical package and the type 1 error was accepted as 5%. Under the purpose of the study, the statistical results obtained were systematically presented in tables.

III. RESULTS

The results of the independent t-test analysis applied to determine whether the MSOS, T-Anger, and AngerEX scales and sub-dimensions (Anger/Control, Anger/Out, and Anger/In) scores of the female and male athletes participating in the study differed by gender revealed no statistically significant difference, $p > .05$ (Table 1).

Table 1. T-Test Results for MSOS, T-Anger and AngerEX Subscales and Total Scores by Gender

		<i>n</i>	\bar{X}	<i>ss</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>		\bar{X}	<i>ss</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>p</i>
Respect for social convention	Female	178	4.36	0.81	322	1.15	0.249	T-Anger	1.95	0.63	322	0.80	0.421
	Male	146	4.26	0.76					1.89	0.58			
Respect for rules and officials	Female	178	4.35	0.68	322	1.96	0.051	Anger/Control	2.63	0.75	322	1.78	0.075
	Male	146	4.20	0.75					2.78	0.75			
Respect for one's full commitment	Female	178	4.37	0.69	322	1.26	0.207	Anger/In	1.85	0.60	322	1.33	0.184
	Male	146	4.27	0.74					1.94	0.55			
Respect for opponents	Female	178	4.32	0.73	322	1.42	0.155	Anger/Out	1.79	0.60	322	0.61	0.536
	Male	146	4.20	0.85					1.83	0.53			
Overall Score	Female	178	4.35	0.67	322	1.58	0.113	Overall Score	2.05	0.47	322	0.97	0.331
	Male	146	4.23	0.70					2.10	0.41			

* $p < 0,05$

The results of the independent t-test analysis were applied to determine whether the MSOS, T-Anger, and AngerEX scale subscales (Anger/Control, Anger/Out, and Anger/In) and total scores of the athletes differed according to whether they had a sports license or not, revealed that there was no statistically significant difference, $p > .05$ (Table 2).

Table 2. T-Test Results for MSOS, T-Anger and AngerEX Subscales and Total Scores by Licenced/Non-Licensed Status

	License	n	\bar{X}	ss	sd	t	p		\bar{X}	ss	sd	T	p
Respect for social convention	Yes	215	4.36	0.72	322	1.37	0.171	T-Anger	1.91	0.62	322	0.49	0.622
	No	109	4.23	0.91					1.95	0.58			
Respect for rules and officials	Yes	215	4.29	0.68	322	0.36	0.718	Anger/Control	2.71	0.77	322	0.58	0.558
	No	109	4.26	0.78					2.66	0.72			
Respect for one's full commitment	Yes	215	4.34	0.70	322	0.48	0.625	Anger/In	1.90	0.60	322	0.50	0.611
	No	109	4.30	0.74					1.87	0.53			
Respect for opponents	Yes	215	4.27	0.79	322	0.07	0.937	Anger/Out	1.82	0.58	322	0.57	0.569
	No	109	4.26	0.79					1.79	0.53			
Overall Score	Yes	215	4.31	0.65	322	0.64	0.523	Overall Score	2.08	0.47	322	0.36	0.718
	No	109	4.26	0.75					2.06	0.39			

*p<0,05

ANOVA results applied to determine whether MSOS scale subscale and total scores of participating athletes varied according to their monthly income revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between athletes' scores, $p > .05$ (Table 3).

Table 3. ANOVA Results for MSOS Subscales and Total Scores by Monthly Income

	Monthly income	n	\bar{X}	ss	sd	F	p
Respect for social convention	11402 TL and below	87	4.40	0.75	3	0.86	0.460
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	4.35	0.76			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	4.26	0.84			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	4.21	0.83			
Respect for rules and officials	11402 TL and below	87	4.31	0.68	3	0.67	0.565
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	4.35	0.71			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	4.23	0.77			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	4.20	0.71			
Respect for one's full commitment	11402 TL and below	87	4.32	0.73	3	0.40	0.748
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	4.38	0.67			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	4.27	0.73			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	4.30	0.75			
Respect for opponents	11402 TL and below	87	4.27	0.74	3	0.42	0.732
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	4.33	0.72			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	4.20	0.81			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	4.23	0.91			
Overall Score	11402 TL and below	87	4.32	0.65	3	0.60	0.610
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	4.35	0.65			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	4.24	0.72			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	4.23	0.73			

*p<0,05

The results of the ANOVA, which was applied to determine whether the sub-dimensions of the T-Anger and AngerEX scales (Anger/Control, Anger/Out and Anger/In) and the total scores of the athletes participating in the research differed according to their monthly income, showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the scores of the athletes, $p < .05$ (Table 4). According to these results, it can be seen in Table 4 that the sub-dimensions of the T-Anger and AngerEX scales scores and subscale scores of the athletes with a relatively higher monthly family income are generally higher than those of athletes with a lower monthly family income.

Table 4. ANOVA Results for T-Anger, AngerEX Subscales, and Total Scores by Monthly Income

	Monthly Income	<i>n</i>	\bar{X}	<i>Ss</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
T-Anger	11402 TL and below	87	1.90	0.55	3	2.65	<u>0.049</u>
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	1.80	0.58			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	1.98	0.65			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	2.07	0.64			
Anger/Control	11402 TL and below	87	2.69	0.77	3	0.01	0.998
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	2.70	0.79			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	2.69	0.68			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	2.71	0.77			
Anger/Out	11402 TL and below	87	1.83	0.52	3	6.30	<u>0.000</u>
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	1.80	0.58			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	1.84	0.55			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	2.17	0.59			
Anger/In	11402 TL and below	87	1.78	0.55	3	6.66	<u>0.000</u>
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	1.65	0.51			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	1.84	0.54			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	2.06	0.64			
Overall Score	11402 TL and below	87	2.04	0.41	3	4.55	<u>0.004</u>
	11402 TL – 30000 TL	96	1.98	0.43			
	30000 TL – 50000 TL	81	2.08	0.43			
	50000 TL – 80000 TL	60	2.24	0.47			

* $p < 0,05$

The results of the ANOVA, which was used to determine whether the sub-dimensions of the MSOS total and sub-dimensions scores of the athletes participating in the research differed according to their sporting experience, showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the scores of the athletes, $p > .05$ (Table 5).

Table 5. ANOVA Results for MSOS Subscales and Total Scores by Sports Experience

	Sports Experience	<i>n</i>	\bar{X}	<i>ss</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
Respect for social convention	0-1 years	30	4.27	0.72	5	0.72	0.605
	1-2 years	33	4.45	0.67			
	2-3 years	33	4.24	1.07			
	3-5 years	57	4.21	0.92			
	5-7 years	43	4.45	0.68			
	7 years and higher	128	4.31	0.72			
Respect for rules and officials	0-1 years	30	4.28	0.64			
	1-2 years	33	4.49	0.55			

	2-3 years	33	4.25	0.97	5	0.83	0.523
	3-5 years	57	4.23	0.78			
	5-7 years	43	4.37	0.61			
	7 years and higher	128	4.23	0.70			
Respect for one's full commitment	0-1 years	30	4.34	0.60	5	0.90	0.476
	1-2 years	33	4.43	0.61			
	2-3 years	33	4.20	0.94			
	3-5 years	57	4.21	0.76			
	5-7 years	43	4.45	0.59			
	7 years and higher	128	4.34	0.72			
Respect for opponents	0-1 years	30	4.36	0.64	5	0.62	0.678
	1-2 years	33	4.44	0.58			
	2-3 years	33	4.18	0.97			
	3-5 years	57	4.17	0.80			
	5-7 years	43	4.29	0.67			
	7 years and higher	128	4.25	0.84			
Overall Score	0-1 years	30	4.31	0.59	5	0.79	0.557
	1-2 years	33	4.45	0.56			
	2-3 years	33	4.22	0.92			
	3-5 years	57	4.20	0.75			
	5-7 years	43	4.39	0.58			
	7 years and higher	128	4.28	0.66			

*p<0,05

The results of the ANOVA applied to determine whether the sub-dimensions of the T-Anger and AngerEX scales (Anger/Control, Anger/Out and Anger/In) and the total scores of the athletes participating in the research differed according to their level of sport experience, showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the athletes' scores, $p > .05$ (Table 6). Participants with three or more years of sport experience have higher T-Anger and AngerEX total and subscale scores than other sports experience categories.

Table 6. ANOVA Results for T-Anger and AngerEX Subscales and Total Scores by Sports Experience

	<i>Sports experience</i>	<i>n</i>	\bar{X}	<i>ss</i>	<i>sd</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
T-Anger	0-1 years	30	1.98	0.52	5	2.22	0.052
	1-2 years	33	1.68	0.44			
	2-3 years	33	1.95	0.55			
	3-5 years	57	2.08	0.63			
	5-7 years	43	2.00	0.70			
	7 years and higher	128	1.87	0.62			
Anger/Control	0-1 years	30	2.62	0.57	5	2.11	0.064
	1-2 years	33	2.85	0.68			
	2-3 years	33	2.39	0.75			
	3-5 years	57	2.61	0.72			
	5-7 years	43	2.68	0.87			
	7 years and higher	128	2.80	0.76			
Anger/In	0-1 years	30	1.82	0.56	5	1.73	0.127
	1-2 years	33	1.73	0.44			
	2-3 years	33	1.73	0.50			
	3-5 years	57	2.00	0.59			
	5-7 years	43	1.95	0.63			

	7 years and higher	128	1.92	0.59			
Anger/Out	0-1 years	30	1.77	0.45	5	3.09	0.010
	1-2 years	33	1.53	0.33			
	2-3 years	33	1.71	0.48			
	3-5 years	57	1.99	0.59			
	5-7 years	43	1.78	0.63			
	7 years and higher	128	1.85	0.60			
Overall Score	0-1 years	30	2.04	0.37	5	1.78	0.115
	1-2 years	33	1.93	0.23			
	2-3 years	33	1.94	0.35			
	3-5 years	57	2.16	0.44			
	5-7 years	43	2.10	0.55			
	7 years and higher	128	2.09	0.48			

*p<0,05

The results of the Pearson correlation analysis for the overall and subdimensional relationship between sportpersonship orientation and trait anger and anger expression styles of the athletes participating in this study are presented in Table 7. These results indicate that there is a weak and moderate association between sportpersonship orientation and trait anger and anger expression levels and their subdimensions. Accordingly, trait anger and anger expression levels decrease as the sportpersonship orientation of the athletes increases.

Table 7. Pearson's Correlation Results for the MSOS, T-Anger, and AngerEX Subscales and Total Scores

N=324	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Respect for social convention (1)	1	.792**	.777**	.701**	.901**	-.262**	.221**	-.262**	-.289**	-.184**
Respect for rules and officials (2)		1	.783**	.744**	.909**	-.284**	.187**	-.262**	-.306**	-.211**
Respect for one's full commitment (3)			1	.824**	.928**	-.306**	.248**	-.277**	-.323**	-.205**
Respect for opponents (4)				1	.900**	-.298**	.171**	-.270**	-.324**	-.231**
Overall score (5)					1	-.316**	.227**	-.294**	-.341**	-.229**
T-Anger (6)						1	-.068	.684**	.805**	.825**
Anger/Control (7)							1	.079	-.006	.392**
Anger/In (8)								1	.770**	.842**
Anger/Out (9)									1	.856**
Overall score (10)										1

*p<0.05 (2-tailed)**p<0.01 (2-tailed)

IV. RESULTS

This study investigated the relationship between the sportpersonship, trait anger, and anger expression orientations which are likely to have positive or negative effects on athletic performance, and whether athletes' tendency to these concepts varied by variables such as gender, monthly income, sports experience, and sports license status.

In this study, when the total and sub-dimension scores of the athletes, comparing sportpersonship and trait anger and anger expression, were compared according to gender, it was found that there was no significant difference. When the sportpersonship orientation studies in the literature were examined according to the gender variable, it was found that there were studies that obtained results favoring female participants (Esentürk et al. 2015; Menteş, 2022; Tsai & Fung, 2005) and studies that obtained results favoring male participants (Güllü & Şahin, 2018; Ulukan, 2021). The results of the studies in the sportpersonship orientation literature and the results of this study show that the relationship between the gender variable and sportpersonship orientation is unclear. The fact that the gender variable that emerged as a result of the findings of this study does not make a difference in terms of sportpersonship orientation can be attributed to the fact that the male and female athletes participating in this research take part in sports in an egalitarian environment, continue their branches with similar opportunities and conditions, and have similar socio-economic characteristics.

It has been shown that gender does not make a difference to the scores of the athletes involved when it comes to trait anger and anger expression. When examining the studies on trait anger and anger expression in the literature, some studies found the trait anger and anger expression scores of male participants to be higher than those of women (Buntaine and Costenbader, 1997; Coulomb-Cabagno and Rascel, 2006; Temel and Nas, 2018; Çavdar, 2018) and some studies found no difference such as the findings of this study (Maxwell, 2004; Certel and Bahadır, 2012; Demir et al., 2017). In this regard, the variables of trait anger and anger expression and gender relationship of the studies reviewed in the literature are seen to be parallel to these research findings in some studies, but they are different in individual studies. The patriarchal structure of Turkish society, the affirmation of men's anger-related behaviors, and the guidance that women should suppress their anger-related behaviors are the main reasons for the studies showing that men's trait anger and anger expression scores are higher than women's. However, in the sporting environment, due to the nature of the sport, both men and women, regardless of gender, have similar characteristics regarding trait anger and anger expression to achieve success in sport, and they have related athletic experiences, which may have caused gender not to make a difference in this research.

In this study, when sportpersonship and trait anger and anger expression orientations were examined according to whether the participating athletes had a sports license or not, it was found that there was no difference regarding these variables by having a license or not. However, in this study, it is also seen that both the sportpersonship orientation and the anger expression scores of the participants who are licensed athletes are higher than those of the participants who are not licensed athletes. Examining the studies on sportpersonship orientation in the literature in terms of the license ownership variable, it can be seen that there are studies that obtained results in favor of the licensed participants (Karafil et al. 2017; Akandere et al. 2009; Saygılı et al. 2015) and revealed that sportpersonship orientation does not differ according to the sport license variable (Koç and Tamer, 2016; Reynes and Lorant; 2002). In this context, it can be seen that the studies reviewed in the literature have obtained different results about the license possession variable in the sportpersonship orientation, some of the studies are compatible, and some of the studies are different. In this study, although there was no significant difference based on the sports license possession variable of the participants, the average sportpersonship orientation of the licensed participants was higher, and it is believed that this is due to the active participation of the participants in sports and the development of their empathy skills accordingly.

When another variable, trait anger, and anger expression orientation, was considered, it was found that having an athlete's license or not did not make a difference in these variables, but when the

average scores were examined, it was found that the anger orientation scores of the participants who had an athlete's license were slightly higher than those of the participants who did not have an athlete's license. Examining the studies on trait anger and anger expression in the literature, we can see that there were studies that showed no difference in the variable of sports license (Gökalp and Tepeköylü Öztürk, 2021; Baykan, 2018; Çakır, 2020; Dereceli et al. 2017). Although there were no significant differences based on the variable of having an athlete's license in this study, the higher mean anger orientation scores of the licensed participants may be due to their exposure to psychologically challenging conditions during both the training and competition periods.

In this study, there was no difference between the subscores and the total scores of the participants' sportpersonship orientation when examining sportpersonship orientation according to income, but in this study, it was also observed that the sportpersonship orientation scores of the participants with relatively lower financial status were higher than those of the participants with higher income. When examining the studies in the literature that include the examination of sportpersonship orientation according to the income level variable, it is clear that there is a difference in sportpersonship orientation according to income level (Camadan and Yazıcı, 2017; Yıldız et al., 2007; Fidan, 2016; Aral et al., 2004) and there are studies that show no difference in sportpersonship orientation (Kayışoğlu et al., 2015; Koç and Güllü, 2017; Ekin, 2018; Erşan et al., 2009). In this regard, it can be seen that the studies in the literature show different results regarding the relationship between athletic orientation and income status; some studies are compatible with these research findings, while some are different. While this study did not find significant results based on the participants' income status variable, the higher mean sportpersonship orientation scores of participants with relatively lower income status may be because participants who view sport as a financial escape are more respectful, careful, and cautious so as not to damage their career.

The present study examined whether participants' trait anger and anger expression varied by monthly income status and found differences across the sub-dimensions of trait anger, anger expression, anger/control, anger/out, and anger/in. In addition, this study showed that the anger expression orientation of participants with a high monthly income was higher than that of participants with a lower income. When the studies on anger expression orientations in the literature are examined in terms of the monthly income status variable, it is noted that there are studies that show a difference based on mean scores (Yöndem and Bıçak, 2008; Temel and Nas, 2018; Durar, 2017) and that the income status variable does not affect anger expression orientations. has been observed (Kaya et al., 2012; Elkin and Karadağlı, 2015; Cihan and Baykan, 2018). In this context, it can be seen that the studies reviewed in the literature had different results concerning the income status variable of anger expression orientations, with some studies showing agreement while others showed differences. In this study, there was a significant difference based on the income status variable of the participants. It is believed that this is because the participants who have become accustomed to an economically comfortable life cannot cope with this process psychologically and cannot control their anger in case of any problems or obstacles they encounter.

As a result of comparing the sportpersonship orientation of the athletes in this study in terms of the sportpersonship experience variable, it was found that there was no difference between the participants' sportpersonship orientation sub-dimension and total scores. In addition, it was found that the sportpersonship orientation scores of participants with a sports history of 3-5 years or more were higher than those of participants with a history of 3-5 years or less. When the sportpersonship orientation studies in the literature are examined in terms of the sportpersonship experience variable, some studies show a difference based on statistical or mean scores (Tekeli, 2017; Elik, 2017; Barkoukis and Mouratidou, 2015; Kolayış et al., 2017) and show that the sportpersonship experience variable does not affect sportpersonship orientation. It is also seen that there are studies (Yoncalık and Gündoğdu, 2007; Özşarı, 2018; İkizler and Tekin, 2004). In this context, it can be seen that the studies reviewed in the literature have obtained different results regarding the sportpersonship background variable in sportpersonship orientation; some studies are compatible, while some studies are different. In this study, it was found that the sportpersonship orientation of the participants did not differ according to the duration of their sports experience. It is believed that the reason why the average sportpersonship orientation scores of the participants with more than 3-5 years of sportpersonship

history are higher compared to the sportpersonship orientation of the athletes with less sportpersonship history is that the athletes gain experience in training and competition and avoid negative attitudes, behaviors, and actions as their level of professionalism increases.

When the trait anger and anger express orientations of the athletes in this research were compared according to the duration of their sports experience, it was seen that there were differences in the participants' trait anger, anger express, and anger/out sub-dimensions. In the research findings, it was also observed that the anger expression levels of the participants with 3-5 years of sports experience were higher than the participants with 3-5 years of sports experience. When the anger-related studies in the literature were examined in terms of the sports experience variable, it was seen that there were studies that found a difference (Göktaş et al., 2019; Yamak et al., 2019; Esen and Çelikkaleli, 2002) and showed that the sports history variable had no effect in terms of anger orientation (Çutuk et al. 2017; Şar, 2016). In this context, it is seen that the studies examined in the literature obtained different results regarding the variable of sports history in anger expression, some studies are compatible, and some studies are different. In this study, it is suggested that the significant difference in the participants' sport experience based on the anger expression variable is that the desire to make economic gain from their industry is reflected in the expression of anger in negative situations experienced by the participants whose experience as athletes is increasing despite their high level of expertise. In examining the relationship between the sportpersonship orientations of the athletes in this study and their trait anger and anger expression orientations, a weak and moderate relationship was found between the participating athletes' sportpersonship orientations and their trait anger, anger expression and subdimensions (Alpar, 2001). According to this, as athletes' sportpersonship orientations increase, their levels of trait anger and anger expression orientations decrease.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a consequence, the sportpersonship orientations of the athletes participating in this study, based on their gender, having a sports license, monthly income, and sports experience, were found to be important factors that can positively or negatively affect them in their future sporting life, based on the change in trait anger and anger express orientations. It was also observed that there was an inverse relationship between the participants' sports orientations and anger expression orientations. In this context, it is assumed that the participants will be optimal contributors to their industries by considering these concepts and their possible effects on their current sports lives. In light of all this, it is recommended that meetings and training sessions be held with athletes. These should emphasize the athletes' performance in relation to sportpersonship orientation and anger expression orientation, which can have a positive or negative impact on their performance. It is recommended to use variables such as age, team dynamics, and skill level to analyze the relationship between sportpersonship orientation, anger expression, and other performance-influencing concepts.

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Etik Beyanı : Bu çalışmanın tüm hazırlanma süreçlerinde etik kurallara uyulduğunu beyan ederim. Aksi bir durumun tespiti halinde ÖHÜİBF Dergisinin hiçbir sorumluluğu olmayıp, tüm sorumluluk çalışmanın yazarına aittir. İlgili çalışmada 05.10.2023 tarih ve 334/07 sayılı Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Etik Kurulundan gerekli izinler alınmıştır.

Teşekkür (Varsa) : Yayın sürecinde katkısı olan hakemlere ve editör kuruluna teşekkür ederim

Ethics Statement : I declare that ethical rules were followed in all preparation processes of this study. In case of detection of a contrary situation, ÖHÜİBF Journal does not have any responsibility and all responsibility belongs to the author of the study. This study was found appropriate by the decision of Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Health Sciences Ethics Committee dated October 5, 2023 and numbered 334/07.

Acknowledgement : I would like to thank the referees and the editorial board who were involved in the publication process.
