

The Views Of Physical Education And Sports Teachers On Talent Selection Criteria in Football

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the views of physical education and sports teachers working in Ortahisar district of Trabzon province about talent selection criteria in football. Descriptive method, one of the quantitative research techniques, was used in the study. The study group of the research consists of 47 physical education and sports teachers, 42 of whom are male and 5 of whom are female, working in primary schools in Ortahisar district of Trabzon province. In the study, a Likert-type questionnaire titled "Determination of Talent Selection Criteria in Football" developed by Müniroğlu and Gürkan (2001) was used as a data collection tool. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine whether the data obtained from the research had the qualifications required by parametric tests (Skewness and Kurtosis). Frequency, percentage and arithmetic averages of the data obtained were analyzed. SPSS 22 program was used to evaluate the research data. According to the research findings, a statistical difference was found between physical, biomotor and environmental variables in the criteria of physical education and sport teachers' determination of talent selection in football. It was seen that physical education and sports teachers who formed the research group took biomotor variables into consideration more than the other variables of the research (physical, psychological and environmental). In the category of physical variables, it was seen that they considered the weight variable more than the height variable. When the environmental factor variable was examined, it was seen that physical education and sports teachers took into account the criteria in this category less than the other (physical, biomotor and psychological) variables. As a result, although there are studies on talent selection in football, it has been observed that there are very limited studies in the field of talent selection in which the opinions of physical education teachers about talent selection criteria in football are examined. In this respect, it is thought that the results obtained from the study will contribute to the literature in terms of determining the opinions of physical education and sports teachers about talent selection criteria in football.

Keywords: Talent, Talent Selection, Football, Physical Education and Sports Teacher

Introduction

In this period when sports are extremely important in the world, talented athletes are required to compete with other countries and to be at the forefront in the international arena. In the training of these athletes, in addition to coordinated and efficient work, it is extremely important to correctly identify the people who are suitable for sports (Demiral, 2006).

Directing children and young athletes to the branches where they can reach their maximal performance at the right time is one of the main topics of sports science. For this reason, it is an important element to direct children and young athletes to the most appropriate branch in which they can achieve success in the future at the youngest possible age. Achieving success in the sportive field is related to the correct orientation to sports at an early age (Tutkun, 2002)

According to Özdemir (2014), in order to successfully compete with elite level competitors in football in adult age periods, it is necessary to acquire some knowledge and skills starting from childhood. It is necessary to determine the branch-specific talents of children on the path from childhood to elite athletes in adulthood and to make plans that will enable them to reach their full potential on this path.

The first successes in talent selection and development studies, which started in 1950 with the aim of understanding the characteristics of elite level athletes and facilitating their development, were seen in eastern block countries such as the Soviet Union, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria. More recently, Australia, China and the USA are the countries that have achieved success with the help of talent selection and development studies in sports (Baker & Schorer, 2010).

According to Abbott and Collins (2002), the increasing competition between players and teams in today's sporting arena requires teams to carry out talent selection activities in order to discover talented athletes from young age groups.

Talent selection in soccer is a topic that has started to attract attention in sports research. As in the whole world, investments in football are increasing day by day in our country, so it is known that research on talent selection in football is gaining popularity. It is necessary to know, interpret and analyze some criteria while selecting talent in football. In our study, it was aimed to determine the opinions of physical education and sports teachers working in the primary education level in Ortahisar district of Trabzon province about talent selection criteria in football.

Material and Method

Ethics Committee Approval

Ethics committee approval for the conduct of this study was obtained from Trabzon University (Date: 13.07.2021, Number: E-81614018-000-657)

Research Model

Descriptive method, one of the quantitative research techniques, was used in the study. Descriptive method is a statistical procedure that allows the collection, description and presentation of numerical values related to a variable (Büyüköztürk, 2010).

Research Group

The group of the study consisted of 47 physical education and sports teachers, 5 female (10.6%) and 42 male (89.4%), who were working in Ortahisar district of Trabzon province in

the 2018-2019 academic year. The average age of the physical education and sports teachers participating in the research varies between 40 and 50 years old. The professional experience of the teachers forming the research group was determined as 10 years or more.

Table 1. Gender Distribution of Physical Education and Sports Teachers

	Frequency	Percentage	Actual Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Male	42	89,4	89,4	89,4
Woman	5	10,6	10,6	100,0
Total	47	100,0	100,0	

According to Table 1, 5 of the 47 physical education and sports teachers who participated in the study were female (10.6%) and 42 were male (89.4%).

Data Collection

In order to determine the opinions of physical education and sports teachers about talent selection criteria, a 22-question Likert-type questionnaire titled "Determining Talent Selection Criteria in Football", which was created by Gürkan and Müniroğlu in 2001 by consulting expert opinions and whose validity-reliability coefficient was alpha 8373, was used.

Survey to Determine Talent Selection Criteria in Football

This Likert type survey was created by Gürkan and Müniroğlu in 2001 by consulting expert opinions, in order to determine the opinions of physical education and sports teachers about talent selection in football. In the answers section of this questionnaire, 5 options are listed for each question. When the physical education teachers choose option A, it means "strongly agree". Option A means "agree a lot", option B means "agree", option C means "undecided", option D means "agree a little" and option E means "strongly disagree".

The questions of the Questionnaire Form consist of 4 stages. These are respectively;

1. Questions suitable for the selection of physical variables,
2. Questions suitable for the selection of biomotor variables
3. Questions suitable for the selection of psychological variables,
4. Appropriate questions for the selection of environmental variables.

Data Collection Process

The "Questionnaire for Determining Talent Selection Criteria in Football" used in the study was applied to physical education and sports teachers after obtaining the necessary permissions in the 2018-2019 academic year. The application principles, content, purpose and other important issues related to the questionnaire were explained to physical education and sports teachers. The data obtained in this survey study were collected on the basis of voluntary participation. At the end of the study, the questionnaires that were filled in incorrectly or incompletely were not taken into consideration. In the last stage, the valid questionnaires were evaluated with appropriate statistical methods in computer environment.

Data Analysis

The data in the study were analyzed with SPSS 22.0 statistical program. In the process of analyzing and interpreting the data, frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation were examined. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine whether the data obtained from the research had the qualifications required by parametric tests (Skewness and Kurtosis).

Findings

The findings that emerged in the light of the evaluation and analysis at the end of the research are given below in tabular form.

1. Findings on the Selection of Physical Variables

The results of the analysis of physical education and sports teachers' responses to the items in the category of physical variables in talent selection in football are given below.

Table 2. The Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "I Look at the Height of the Child in Terms of His/her Age in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Very Agree	17	36.2	36.2	36,2
I agree.	15	31.9	31.9	68,1
Undecided	1	2.1	2.1	70,2
Slightly Agree	7	14.9	14.9	85,1
Strongly Disagree	7	14.9	14.9	100,0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 2, it is seen that 17 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (36.2%), 15 agree (31.9%), 1 is undecided (2.1%), 7 slightly agree (14.9%), and 7 strongly disagree (14.9%) with the item "I look at the height of the child in terms of his/her age in talent selection".

Table 3. The Results of the Responses of Physical Education and Sports Teachers to the Item "I Look at the Body Weight of the Child In Terms of His/her Age in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	19	40.4	40.4	40.4
I agree.	21	44.7	44.7	85.1
Undecided	1	2.1	2.1	87.2
Slightly Agree	3	6.4	6.4	93.6
Strongly Disagree	3	6.4	6.4	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 3, 19 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (40.4%), 21 agreed (44.7%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), 3 slightly agreed (6.4%), and 3 strongly disagreed (6.4%) with the item "I look at body weight in terms of the age of the child in talent selection".

2. Findings on the Selection of Biomotor Variables

The results of the analysis of physical education and sports teachers' responses to the items in the category of biomotor variables in talent selection in football are given below.

Table 4. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "The Flexibility of the Child is Important for Me in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I agree very much	11	23.4	23.4	23.4

I agree.	30	63.8	63.8	87.2
Slightly Agree	6	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 4, 11 of the physical education and sport teachers strongly agreed (23.4%), 30 of them agreed (63.8%), and 6 of them slightly agreed (12.8%) with the item "flexibility of the child is important for me in talent selection".

Table 5. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "The Jumping Power of the Child is Important for Me in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I agree very much	14	29.8	29.8	29.8
I agree.	25	53.2	53.2	83.0
Undecided	1	2.1	2.1	85.1
Slightly Agree	7	14.9	14.9	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 5, 14 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (29.8%), 25 agreed (53.2%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), and 7 slightly agreed (14.9%) with the item on the importance of jumping strength in talent selection.

Table 6. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "The Speed of the Child is Important for Me in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	21	44.7	44.7	44.7
I agree.	21	44.7	44.7	89.4
Undecided	1	2.1	2.1	91.5
Slightly Agree	3	6.4	6.4	97.9
Strongly Disagree	1	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 6, it is seen that 21 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (44.7%), 21 agree (44.7%), 1 is undecided (2.1%), 3 slightly agree (6.4%), and 1 strongly disagree (2.1%) with the item "speed of the child is important for me in talent selection".

Table 7. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "The Strength of the Child is Important for Me in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	15	31.9	31.9	31.9
I agree.	24	51.1	51.1	83.0
Undecided	2	4.3	4.3	87.2
Slightly Agree	6	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 7, it is seen that 15 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (31.9%), 24 agree (51.1%), 2 are undecided (4.3%), and 6 slightly agree (12.8%) with the item "the child's strength is important for me in talent selection".

Table 8. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "In Talent Selection, the child's endurance is important for me"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	17	36.2	36.2	36.2
I agree.	23	48.9	48.9	85.1
Undecided	1	2.1	2.1	87.2
Slightly Agree	5	10.6	10.6	97.9
Strongly Disagree	1	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 8, it is seen that 17 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (36.2%), 23 agree (48.9%), 1 is undecided (2.1%), 5 slightly agree (10.6%), and 1 strongly disagree (2.1%) with the item "endurance of the child is important for me in talent selection".

3. Findings on the Selection of Psychological Variables

The results of the analysis of the responses of physical education and sports teachers to the items in the category of psychological variables in talent selection in football are given in Tables 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Table 9. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "In Talent Selection, I look at whether the child has a competitive nature"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	4	8.5	8.5	8.5
I agree.	31	66.0	66.0	74.5
Undecided	3	6.4	6.4	80.9
Slightly Agree	7	14.9	14.9	95.7
Strongly Disagree	2	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 9, it is seen that 4 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (8.5%), 31 agree (66.0%), 3 are undecided (6.4%), 7 slightly agree (14.9%), and 2 strongly disagree (4.3%) with the importance of competitive structure.

Table 10. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "In Talent Selection, I Pay Attention to the Child's Psychology in the Group"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	7	14.9	14.9	14.9
I agree.	28	59.6	59.6	74.5
Undecided	5	10.6	10.6	85.1
Slightly Agree	5	10.6	10.6	95.7

Strongly Disagree	2	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 10, it is seen that 7 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (14.9%), 28 agree (59.6%), 5 are undecided (10.6%), 5 slightly agree (10.6%), and 2 strongly disagree (4.3%) with the item "I pay attention to the psychology of the child in the group in talent selection".

4. Findings on the Selection of Environmental Variables

The results of the analysis of physical education and sports teachers' responses to the items in the category of environmental variables in talent selection in football are given below.

Table 11. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "I Pay Attention to the Approach of the Child's Family in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	4	8.5	8.5	8.5
I agree.	25	53.2	53.2	61.7
Undecided	2	4.3	4.3	66.0
Slightly Agree	11	23.4	23.4	89.4
Strongly Disagree	5	10.6	10.6	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 11, it is seen that 4 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (8.5%), 25 agree (53.2%), 2 are undecided (4.3%), 11 slightly agree (23.4%), and 5 strongly disagree (10.6%) with the item I pay attention to the approach of the child's family in talent selection.

Table 12. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "I Take into Consideration of the Socio-Economic Level of the Child's Family in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
I agree.	17	36.2	36.2	40.4
Undecided	5	10.6	10.6	51.1
Slightly Agree	9	19.1	19.1	70.2
Strongly Disagree	14	29.8	29.8	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 12, it is seen that 2 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (4.3%), 17 agree (36.2%), 5 are undecided (10.6%), 9 slightly agree (19.1%), 14 strongly disagree (29.8%) with the item "I take into consideration of the socio-economic level of the child's family in talent selection".

Table 13. Results of Physical Education and Sports Teachers' Responses to the Item "I take into consideration the School Status of the Child in Talent Selection"

Answers	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
I very much agree	10	21.3	21.3	21.3
I agree.	22	46.8	46.8	68.1

Undecided	4	8.5	8.5	76.6
Slightly Agree	7	14.9	14.9	91.5
Strongly Disagree	4	8.5	8.5	100.0
Total	47	100.0	100.0	

According to Table 13, 10 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (21.3%), 22 agreed (46.8%), 4 were undecided (8.5%), 7 slightly agreed (14.9%), and 4 strongly disagreed (8.5%) with the item on the importance of children's school status in determining talent in football.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this part of the study, the results obtained were discussed in line with the existing research in the literature.

Criteria for Physical Variables in Talent Selection in Football

Of the 47 physical education and sports teachers who participated in our study, 17 of them strongly agreed (36.2%), 15 agreed (31.9%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), 7 slightly agreed (14.9%), and 7 strongly disagreed (14.9%) with the item I look at the height of the child according to his/her age in the physical variables category (Table 2).

It was seen that 19 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (40.4%), 21 agreed (44.7%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), 3 slightly agreed (6.4%), and 3 strongly disagreed (6.4%) with the item "I pay attention to the child's body weight on the age axis in talent selection" (Table 3).

In the literature, Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) conducted a study on 45 youth football coaches in teams competing in professional leagues in Turkey and found that (46.51%) of the coaches strongly agreed and (39.53%) of the coaches agreed with the importance of body weight variable in talent selection in football. It was seen that (34.88%) of the coaches strongly agreed and (58.14%) of the coaches agreed with the criterion of height in talent selection in soccer

The data obtained from our study are not similar to the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). According to the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers consider body weight criterion more than height criterion in the selection of talent in soccer. For physical education and sports teachers, body weight criterion and for youth football coaches, height criterion is a more determinant feature in talent selection in football. It is thought that physical education and sports teachers give importance to body weight criterion instead of height criterion because body weight may negatively affect sportive performance.

Criteria for Biomotor Variables in Talent Selection in Football

Of the 47 physical education and sports teachers who participated in our study, 11 of them strongly agreed (23.4%), 30 of them agreed (63.8%), and 6 of them slightly agreed (12.8%) with the item "flexibility of the child is important for me in talent selection" in the biomotor variables category (Table 4).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it is seen that (23.2%) of the youth football coaches strongly agree, (34.8%) agree, (4.65%) are undecided, (32.5%) disagree, and (4.65%) strongly disagree for the flexibility variable.

The data obtained from our study are not similar to the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that

flexibility criterion is a more determinant feature for physical education and sports teachers than for coaches. As a reason for this situation, it is thought that there is a positive relationship between technical capacity and flexibility in football branch as in all sports branches in the researches conducted in the field of sports sciences today, and at the same time, it is taken into consideration because the risk of injury is lower.

It is seen that 14 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (29.8%), 25 agreed (53.2%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), and 7 slightly agreed (14.9%) with the item on the importance of jump strength in determining talent in children (Table 5).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it is seen that (16.2%) of the youth football coaches responded as very agree, (41.8%) as agree, (16.2%) as undecided, (23.2%) as slightly agree, and (2.3%) as strongly disagree for the jump strength variable.

The data obtained from our study are not similar to the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers take into account the criterion of the child's jumping power more than coaches in the selection of talent in football. It is thought that the reason for this situation is that today, thanks to the changing game understanding and tactics and training techniques in the football branch, it is played in a much faster and more fluent way compared to the past periods, and that the jumping force is extremely important both in bilateral struggles requiring physical strength and in movements such as going to the air ball, which should be advantageous against the opponent.

It is seen that 21 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (44.7%), 21 agreed (44.7%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), 3 slightly agreed (6.4%), and 1 strongly disagreed (2.1%) with the item "speed of the child is important for me in talent selection" (Table 6).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it is seen that (23.2%) of the youth football coaches strongly agree, (41.8%) agree, (2.3%) are undecided, (30.2%) slightly agree, and (2.3%) strongly disagree with the speed criterion in talent selection in football.

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is thought that the reason why the speed parameter is a more determinant feature for physical education and sports teachers than coaches in the selection of talent in football is that speed is an important motoric feature for all sports branches and athletes and that the style of football game has changed to a faster and more fluid game understanding.

It was seen that 15 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (31.9%), 24 agreed (51.1%), 2 were undecided (4.3%), and 6 slightly agreed (12.8%) with the item "the child's strength is important for me in talent selection" (Table 7).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it is seen that (13.9%) of the youth football coaches responded as very agree, (44.1%) as agree, (2.3%) as undecided, (37.2%) as slightly agree, and (2.3%) as strongly disagree to the strength parameter in talent selection in football.

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is thought that the reason why physical education and sports teachers consider the strength parameter more than the youth coaches in the selection of talent in football is that strength is an important motoric

feature in all sports branches and for athletes and that the understanding of the football game in the world today has changed to a faster, fluent and strength-based game understanding.

It was seen that 17 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (36.2%), 23 agreed (48.9%), 1 was undecided (2.1%), 5 slightly agreed (10.6%), and 1 strongly disagreed (2.1%) with the item "the child's endurance is important for me in talent selection" (Table 8).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it was seen that (6.9%) of the youth football coaches responded as strongly agree, (34.8%) as agree, (6.9%) as undecided, (32.5%) as slightly agree and (18.6%) as strongly disagree to the endurance parameter in talent selection in football.

In Gedikli's (2018) study on the factors affecting success in football, it is seen that 86 (72.0%) of the students of the physical education department responded to the importance of the endurance criterion as strongly agree, 32 (27.0%) as agree, and 2 (2.0%) as undecided.

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) and Gedikli (2018). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is thought that the reason why the endurance parameter in football is a more determinant feature in talent selection for physical education and sports teachers than youth football coaches is that endurance is an important motoric feature for all sports branches and athletes, and that today's football game style has changed as a faster, more fluid, strength and endurance-requiring game understanding, and endurance athletes can affect the ability to change the score.

Criteria for Psychological Variables in Talent Selection in Football

It is seen that 47 physical education and sports teachers who participated in our research responded to the importance of the variable of having a competitive character in the category of psychological variables as 4 of them agree very much (8.5%), 31 of them agree (66.0%), 3 of them are undecided (6.4%), 7 of them agree a little (14.9%), and 2 of them disagree (4.3%) (Table 9).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it was seen that (23.26%) of the youth football coaches responded as very agree, (39.53%) as agree, (4.65%) as undecided, (23.26%) as slightly agree, and (23.26%) as strongly disagree to the criterion of competitive structure in children in talent selection in football.

In Gedikli's (2018) study on the factors affecting success in football, it is seen that 78 (65.0%) of the students of the physical education department responded as strongly agree, 36 (30.0%) as agree, 2 as undecided (2.0%), 2 as slightly agree (2.0%), and 2 as strongly disagree (2.0%).

The data obtained from our study are not similar to the findings of Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) and Gedikli (2018). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers take into account the competitive character criterion in football talent selection more than youth football coaches. It can be said that the reason for this situation is that the footballer with a competitive character can contribute to his own development and increase his performance by following the development of his teammates and rivals in a positive way.

It is seen that 7 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (14.9%), 28 agree (59.6%), 5 are undecided (10.6%), 5 slightly agree (10.6%), and 2 strongly disagree (4.3%) with the item "I pay attention to the psychology of the child in the group" (Table 10).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it was seen that (18.60%) of the youth football coaches strongly agreed, (39.33%) agreed, (4.65%) were

undecided, (34.88%) agreed a little, and (2.33%) disagreed with the criterion "I pay attention to the psychology of the child in the group".

In another literature, Rossum and Wijbenga (1991), in a study conducted with 56 youth coaches working in professional football leagues in the Netherlands, rated the competence levels of football players out of 10. The coaches identified the competencies that a soccer player should have as physical characteristics (7.96), social factors (7.23), technique (8.30), verbal communication skills (8.14), cognitive skills (8.40) and adaptability to teammates (8.66).

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) and Rossum and Wijbenga (1991). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers consider the criteria of positive psychology in the group less than the youth coaches in the Netherlands and more than the youth football coaches in Turkey. The reason for this situation may be that it may be important for the soccer player who has a positive psychology in the group to be in harmony with his teammates because it will contribute to his own performance and team performance.

Criteria for Environmental Variables in Talent Selection in Football

It is seen that 4 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (8.5%), 25 agree (53.2%), 2 are undecided (4.3%), 11 slightly agree (23.4%), and 5 strongly disagree (10.6%) (Table 11).

In the literature, in the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001), it was seen that (2.33%) of the youth football coaches strongly agreed, (44.19%) agreed, (2.33%) were undecided, (46.51%) slightly agreed, and (4.65%) strongly disagreed with the item "I pay attention to the approach of the child's family in talent selection in football".

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers consider the approach of the child's family more than coaches in the selection of talent in football. The reason for this may be that they think that the approach of the child's family can increase the child's motivation towards soccer and the opportunities that the family will offer to the child for self-development.

It is seen that 2 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agree (4.3%), 17 agree (36.2%), 5 are undecided (10.6%), 9 slightly agree (19.1%), 14 strongly disagree (29.8%) with the item "I take into account the socioeconomic level of the child's family in talent selection" (Table 12).

In the literature, Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) found that (39.53%) of the youth football coaches strongly agreed, (34.88%) agreed, (4.65%) were undecided, (11.63%) slightly agreed, and (9.30%) strongly disagreed with the item "I control the socioeconomic level of the child's family".

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers consider the socioeconomic status of the child's family less than coaches in talent selection in football. The reason for this situation may be that physical education and sports teachers may be using the facilities of the school as a resource, and coaches may be thinking about more than one financial obligation such as training materials, field facilities, food needs, accommodation, service, etc. due to working conditions.

It is seen that 10 of the physical education and sports teachers strongly agreed (21.3%), 22 agreed (46.8%), 4 were undecided (8.5%), 7 slightly agreed (14.9%), and 4 strongly disagreed

(8.5%) with the item on the importance of children's school status in determining talent in football (Table 13).

In the literature, Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001) found that (23.26%) of the youth football coaches strongly agreed, (65.12%) agreed, (13.95%) were undecided, and (4.65%) slightly agreed with the item "I consider the school status of the child in the selection".

The data obtained from our study differ from the findings of the study conducted by Gürkan and Müniroğlu (2001). Based on the findings obtained from our study, it is seen that physical education and sports teachers consider the school status of the child less than coaches in talent selection in football. This may be due to the fact that physical education and sports teachers can control the school status of the child themselves and they think that it is easier for them to intervene in unfavorable situations.

Conclusion The results of this study, which was conducted to determine the views of physical education and sport teachers about talent selection criteria in football, can be summarized as follows. " Physical education and sports teachers consider the body weight variable in the category of physical variables more than the height variable in the criteria for determining talent selection in football, they consider the technical and coordination parameters in the category of biomotor variables more than the speed, endurance, jumping power and strength parameters, In the criteria for talent selection in football, they consider the speed variable more than the endurance variable, they consider the biomotor variables more than the other variables of the research (physical, psychological and environmental) in the criteria for determining talent selection in football, they consider the criteria of being disciplined and showing resistance to difficulties in the category of psychological variables more than the other criteria in the same category (competitive structure, in-group psychology and assertive structure), that they believe that cooperation with clubs would be beneficial in talent selection in football, that they do not consider the criterion of whether the child's family has a football player or not in the environmental variables category in talent selection in football, and that young athletes, It has been revealed that their own expectations about their future in football is an extremely important criterion for physical education and sports teachers and should be taken into consideration in talent selection in football, and that they consider environmental variables less than the other variables of the research (physical, biomotor and psychological) in the criteria for determining talent selection in football".

Within the framework of the results obtained from our study, it has been observed that although there are studies on talent selection in football, there are very limited studies in the field of talent selection in which the views of physical education teachers about talent selection criteria in football are examined. In this respect, it is thought that the results to be obtained from our study will contribute to the literature at the point of determining the opinions of physical education and sports teachers about talent selection criteria in football.

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