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Examining the success motivation of the wrestlers in the Turkish national team

Hulusi ALP

Suleyman Demirel University, Sports Science Faculty, Isparta,32040, Turkey

Abstract

The aim of the research, which adopted scanning model was to examine the motivations of the wrestlers who compete in the Turkish national team in terms of some variables such as age, gender, weight, height and their past in sports. The participants of the research were selected randomly on voluntary basis among women and men athletes in the wrestling national team, Antalya stars victory tournament, Yalova young women wrestling national team international tournament camp, Ankara senior free wrestling a national team European championship camp, Bursa seniors Greco-Roman and u-23 national teams in the European championship camp. A total number of 175 athletes took part in the study, 125 of whom were male and 50 female. In the research, Sports Specific Success Motivation Scale (SÖBMÖ) was used as the data collection tool. The data were analyzed via non-parametric test techniques were used since the data did not show normal distribution. According to the results of the analysis, while there was a significant difference between the total motivation scores of the athletes in terms of the variables of their gender and their past in sports ($p < 0.05$), there was no significant difference in terms of their age, category, height variable ($p > 0.05$). In addition, it was also found out that the athlete's past had an effect on their motivation for success.

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Keywords: Wrestling, success motivation, male and female athletes, Turkish national team, wrestlers

1. Introduction

The desire of people to excel at each other leads them to struggle against each other. It can be said that this situation prepares the ground for the birth of wrestling, which is the art of defeating each other and a close combat sport that requires reflex, skill, endurance and strength, using technical skills, psychological strength and intelligence of the two people without using any tools within the rules (Cicioğlu, 2007). It can be said that one of the oldest sports in human history is wrestling. Wrestling, because of its features such as courage, strength, manhood, honesty, agility and skill, has been loved and cared by all societies (Eroğlu, 2018).

Motivation can be defined as a biological, physiological, cultural situation that guides the person towards behavior for their goals, encourages them, provides emotional

satisfaction, and draws a certain path to be followed (Öğmen et al., 2019; Yaşar Sönmez, 2018; Kavas 2018; Uzun et al., 2017; Aktaş et al., 2006). Motivation can be handled in two ways, internal and external. Intrinsic motivation, self-motivation; extrinsic motivation can be expressed as organizational motivation. (Dal et al., 2015; Turkmen, 2005; Özdaşlı and Akman, 2012).

Sport is a fact with its biological (physiological), psychological and social dimensions and its own content. The concept of motivation reflects the wishes and expectations of all segments involved in sports actions (Turhan, 2009). The relationship between motivation power and success is especially important in sports. It is certain that a situation with low motivating effect will result in low success (Hosseınalıpour, 2015).

The motivation for success in sports is the situation that arises as a result of the increase of the expectations of the athlete for the future, and the pleasure and satisfaction of achieving a success, new demands and expectations for the future successful jobs in the athlete (Dirmen, 2014).

The purpose of this research is that the motivation of the wrestlers competing in different categories in the national team is examined.

2. Method

2.1. Model and Purpose of the Research

In this research, scanning model was used. Research approaches aiming to describe a situation that existed in the past or still as it exists (Karasar, 2012). The research was conducted to examine the motivations of the wrestlers competing in the national team in terms of some variables.

2.2. Participants

The participants of the study were selected randomly and voluntary basis among the stars victory tournament held in Antalya, the international youth Geko-Romen wrestling tournament held in Bursa, the international young women tournament held in Yalova, the European senior free wrestling championship held in Ankara, the European large women's wrestling championship preparation camp in Edirne. and the men and women national athletes in the European Senior Greco-Roman and U-23 Championship Camps held in Bursa. The participants were a total of 175 athletes; 125 men and 50 women.

2.3. Data Collection Tools

Sports Specific Success Motivation Scale (SÖBMÖ) was used to collect the data. The scale consisted of 40 items under three secions. Validity and reliability analyses of the scale were conducted by Willis (1982) on 996 university and high school students and it

was adapted to Turkish athletes by Tiryaki and Gödelek. As a result of the reliability analysis, alpha reliability coefficients were; it was found to be r = .81 for the motivation sub-scale, r = .82 for the approach to success sub-scale and r = .80 for the failure-to-avoid motivation sub-scale (Filiz and Demirhan, 2018).

2.4. Collection and the Analysis of the Data

The researcher explained the study to the participant athletes face to face, then he filled out the scale in the same conditions of the athletes in each tournament. Since the research data did not show normal distribution, they were analyzed using non-parametric tests were. Man Whitney U was used for the comparisons of the two variables, and the Kruskal Wallis test and the post-hoc test were administered for the multiple comparisons.

3. Findings

The findings of the study are presented referring to the related tables as in the following.

Table 1**:** Percentage distribution of athletes by gender variable

Gender	f	%
Male	125	71,4
Famele	50	28,6

Looking at Table 1, it is seen that % 71.4 of the athletes participating in the study are male and % 28.6 are female athletes.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of athletes by age variable

Yaş	f	%
15-16 age between	86	49,1
17-18 age between	89	50,9

Looking at Table 2, it is seen that % 49.1 of the athletes participating in the study are between 15-16 years old and % 50.9 between 17-18 years old.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of athletes according to the category variable

Category	F	%
Star	49	28,0
Young	79	45,1
Adults	47	26,9

Looking at Table 3, it is seen that almost half of the athletes participating in the study are % 45,1 young nationals, % 28 participating in competitions in the star category and % 26.9 in the large national category.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of athletes by height variable

Boy	f	%
150-159 cm between	9	5,1
160-169 cm between	30	17,1
170-179 cm between	35	20,0
180-189 cm between	41	23,4
190-199 cm between	29	16,6
200 cm and between	31	17,7

Looking at Table 4, it is seen that % 5.1 of athletes participating in the study are between 150-159 cm, % 17.1 between 160-169 cm, % 20 between 170-179 cm, % 23.4 between 180-189 cm, %16.6 between 190-199 cm, % 17.7 200 cm and above.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of athletes by weight variable

Weight	f	%
40-45 between pounds	2	1,1
46-50 between pounds	9	5,1
51-55 between pounds	21	12,0
56-60 between pounds	32	18,3
61-65 between pounds	29	16,6
66-70 between pounds	24	13,7
71-75 between pounds	15	8,6
76-80 between pounds	16	9,1
81-85 between pounds	5	2,9
86-90 between pounds	3	1,7
91 and above	19	10,9

Looking at Table 5, it is seen that % 1.1 of athletes participating in the study were between 40-45 kg, % 5.1 between 46-50 kg, % 12 between 51-55 kg, % 18.3 between 56-60 kg, % 16.6 between 61-65 kg, %13.7 between 66-70 kg, % 8.6 between 71-75 kg, % 9.1 from 76-80 kg % 2.9 between 81-85 kg, % 1.7 between 86-90 kg, %10.9 between 91 and above.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of athletes according to the sports year variable

Sports year	f	%
1-3 years between	23	13,1
4-6 years between	46	26,3
7-9 years between	58	33,1
10 year and above	48	27,4

Looking at Table 6, it is seen that % 13.1 of athletes participating in the study were between 1-3 years, % 26.3 between 4-6 years, % 33.1 between 7-9 years and % 27.4 has been doing sports for 10 years and above.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of according to the number of participation in national team competitions

Number of participation in the competition	f	%
1-5 between	100	57,1
6-10 between	37	21,1
11-15 between	17	9,7
16-20 between	10	5,7
21-25 between	6	3,4
26-30 between	2	1,1
30 adn above	3	1,7

Looking at Table 7, in the study group, the national team competitions 1-5 between % 57.1, 6-10 between % 21.1, 11-15 between % 9.7, 16-20 between % 5.7, 21-25 between % 3.4, 26-30 between % 1.1 and the number of athletes participating 30 times and over is determined as % 1.7.

Table 8: Comparison of athletes' motivation for success by gender variable

Materials	Gender	N	MeanRank	Sum of Ranks	U	P
The drive to show strength	Male	125	90,69	11336,50	2788,500	,265
	Female	50	81,27	4063,50		
The drive to approach success	Male	125	85,64	10705,00	2830,000	,329
	Female	50	93,90	4695,00		
Failure to avoid failure	Male	125	82,20	10275,00	2400,000	,017*
	Female	50	102,50	5125,00		

Looking at Table 8, it was found that there was a significant difference in the motivation to avoid failure of male and female athletes participating in the study (U = 2400.00; p <0.05).

Table 9: Comparison of the motivations of the athletes according to the category variable

Materials	Category	N	Mean Rank	X^2	P
The drive to show strength	Star	49	76,35	4,217	,121
	Young	79	88,84		
	Adults	47	97,06		
The drive to approach success	Star	49	93,22	4,207	,122
	Young	79	92,46		
	Adults	47	75,06		
Failure to avoid failure	Star	49	93,22	4,207	,122
	Young	79	92,46		
	Adults	47	75,06		

Looking at Table 9, according to the results of Kruskal Wallis test analysis, it is seen that there is no significant difference between the motivations of the athletes in terms of nationality variable (p>0.05).

Table 10: Comparison of athletes' motivation for success by age variable

Materials	Age	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	P
The drive to show strength	15-16 age between	86	82,38	7085,00	3344,000	,149
	17-18 age between	89	93,43	8315,00		
The drive to approach success	15-16 age between	86	88,75	7632,50	3762,500	,847
	17-18 age between	89	87,28	7767,50		
Baş The drive to approach success	15-16 age between	86	88,75	7632,50	3762,500	,847
	17-18 age between	89	87,28	7767,50		

When we look at Table 10, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between success motivation total scores in terms of age variable (p> 0.05).

Table 11: Comparison of the motivations of the athletes according to their past in sports variable

Materials	Past in Sports	N	MeanRank	X^2	P
The drive to show strength	1-3 years between	23	73,20	3,330	,344
	4-6 years between	46	83,97		
	7-9 years between	58	92,02		
	10 and year above	48	94,10		
Baş The drive to approach success	1-3 years between	23	89,98	,869	,833
	4-6 years between	46	92,63		
	7-9 years between	58	83,55		
	10 and year above	48	87,99		
Failure to avoid failure	1-3 years between	23	89,98	,869	,024*
	4-6 years between	46	92,63		
	7-9 years between	58	83,55		
	10 and year above	48	87,99		

When Table 11 is analyzed, it is seen that there is a statistically significant difference between the total scores of failure motivation in terms of sports history variable (X2 =,

869; p <0.05). Post-hoc test was performed to determine which variables the difference is among. The results of the analysis are shown in detail in the table twelve.

Table 12: Comparison of athletes' motivation to avoid failure by variable of the past in sports

Sports history		Mean Difference	S	P
1-3 years between	4-6 years between	-1,652	1,820	,937
	7-9 years between	,223	1,705	1,000
	10 and year above	2,788	1,804	,566
4-6 years between	1-3 years between	1,652	1,820	,937
	7-9 years between	1,876	1,306	,635
	10 and year above	4,440	1,433	,015*
7-9 years between	1-3 years between	-,223	1,705	1,000
	4- years between	-1,876	1,306	,635
	10 and year above	2,565	1,284	,258
10 and years above	1- years between	-2,788	1,804	,566
	4-6 years between	-4,440	1,433	,015*
	7-9 years between	-2,565	1,284	,258

According to the results of post hoc analysis, when we look at Table 12, a significant difference was found between athletes who have been doing sports for 4-6 years and those who have been doing sports for 10 years or more (p<0.05).

Table 13: Comparison of athletes' motivation for success by weight variable

Materials	Weight	N	Mean Rank	X^2	P
The drive to show strength	40-45 pounds between	2	103,25	8,261	,603
	46-50 pounds between	9	59,28		
	51-55 pounds between	21	77,45		
	56-60 pounds between	32	86,66		
	61-65 pounds between	29	88,69		
	66-70 pounds between	24	104,13		
	71-75 pounds between	15	88,57		
	76-80 pounds between	16	87,94		
	81-85 pounds between	5	94,40		
	86-90 pounds between	3	55,00		
	91 and above	19	95,63		
The drive to approach success	40-45 pounds between	2	138,25	14,883	,136
	46-50 pounds between	9	64,11		
	51-55 pounds between	21	82,88		
	56-60 pounds between	32	93,63		
	61-65 pounds between	29	76,52		
	66-70 pounds between	24	100,52		
	71-75 pounds between	15	96,03		

	76-80 pounds between	16	104,28		
	81-85 pounds between	5	40,50		
	86-90 pounds between	3	60,50		
	91 and above	19	88,71		
Failure to avoid failure	40-45 pounds between	2	138,25	14,883	,136
	46-50 pounds between	9	64,11		
	51-55 pounds between	21	82,88		
	56-60 pounds between	32	93,63		
	61-65 pounds between	29	76,52		
	66-70 pounds between	24	100,52		
	71-75 pounds between	15	96,03		
	76-80 pounds between	16	104,28		
	81-85 pounds between	5	40,50		
	86-90 pounds between	3	60,50		
	91 and above	19	88,71		

When we look at Table 13, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between success motivation total scores in terms of weight variable (p> 0.05).

Table 14: Comparison of athletes' motivation for success by height variable

Materials	Boy N	Mean Rank	X^2	P
The drive to show strength	150-159 cm between 9	80,61	9,497	,091
	160-169 cm between 30	104,00		
	170-179 cm between 35	74,60		
	180-189 cm between 41	88,22		
	190-199 cm between 29	75,57		
	200 cm and above 31	101,13		
The drive to approach success	150-159 cm between 9	77,06	5,375	,372
	160-169 cm between 30	82,47		
	170-179 cm between 35	86,59		
	180-189 cm between 41	103,30		
	190-199 cm between 29	79,93		
	200 cm and above 31	85,44		
Failure to avoid failure	150-159 cm between 9	77,06	5,375	,372
	160-169 cm between 30	82,47		
	170-179 cm between 35	86,59		
	180-189 cm between 41	103,30		
	190-199 cm between 29	79,93		
	200 cm and above 31	85,44		

When Table 14 is analyzed, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between achievement motivation total scores in terms of height variable (p> 0.05).

4. Discussion

Considering the results obtained from the research findings, the first seven tables show the distribution of the athletes participating in the research according to their demographic characteristics. Table 8 shows that there is a significant difference in the motivation to avoid failure in terms of gender variable of athletes participating in the study ($U = 2400.00$; $p < 0.05$). In the results obtained, it can be said that female athletes have more desire to win in competitions and feel the defeat anxiety more pronounced. In the study of Hoşman (2018), comparing tennis players' level of motivation and self-esteem levels specific to sports, they found a significant gender difference in their motivation to avoid failure. In a study by Yanar et al. (2017), a significant difference was found between the motivations of the athletes in terms of gender variable. In Soyer et al. (2010), in the study named motivation of success in athletes, a significant difference was found between the motivations of athletes in terms of gender variable. In the study of Aktaş et al. (2006), comparing the motivation level of sport-specific success in professional basketball players in terms of genders, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference in the motivation to avoid failure in terms of gender variable ($p > 0.05$). The work done by Aktaş and his friends on basketball players does not match. The reason for this is that the athletes who do team sports have the opportunity to share the responsibility during the competition according to the athletes who are engaged in sports, and the mistake made in the team can be prevented by another player, whereas in the sports performed individually, the responsibility made during the competition is only in the athlete. It can be said that individual athletes have the urge to be more stressed and therefore to avoid more failures because they cannot be corrected by.

According to the analysis results in Table 9, it is seen that there is no significant difference between the total motivation scores of athletes in terms of category variable. In the study of Dirmen (2014), no significant difference was found between the motivation of success of women athletes playing in different leagues ($p > 0.05$). In a study conducted by Üstün et al. (2016), there was no significant difference between the motivations of the athletes in terms of category variable.

According to the analysis results in Table 10, it is seen that there is no significant difference between the success motivations total scores in terms of age variable ($p > 0.05$). Based on this result, it can be said that the age of the athletes is close to each other and that they are under the same stress level and that they are effective in the absence of a difference in motivation for success. In the study conducted by elite tennis players by Balkis (2019), no significant difference was found between the motivations of the athletes in terms of age variable. In a study by Kılınç et al. (2011) on team sporters, no significant difference was found in the motivation of the athletes in terms of age variable. In the

study of Dirmen (2014) on determining the motivation of success of female footballers, it was found that there was no significant difference in terms of age variable. In the study of Eroğlu (2018), elite wrestlers and athletes of different branches, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference in the motivation to avoid failure by age variable. It may be thought that the increased age range and comparison with different sports branches are effective in obtaining this result.

According to the analysis results in Table 11, a significant difference was found in the motivation to avoid failure in terms of sports history variable ($p < 0.05$). According to the results in Table 12, it is seen that this difference is between those with a sports history of 4-6 years and those with a sports history of 10 years or more. It can be said that those who do sports for a long time are more experienced than those who do sports for a short time, they are experienced, they are used to the spirit of competition and therefore they can manage stress better. It can be said that those who do sports for a short period of time are more beginner, they have lack of matches and therefore they come out under more stress. By looking at this result, it can be said that those who do sports for a long time have high self-confidence and can remain calmer. In the study conducted on the motivation of success of elite tennis players, a significant difference was found between the motivations of the athletes in terms of the variable of sports history (Balkis, 2019).

According to the analysis results in Table 13, it is observed that there is no significant difference between the total motivation scores of athletes in terms of height variable ($p > 0.05$).

According to the analysis results in Table 14, it is seen that there is no significant difference between the total motivation scores of athletes in terms of weight variable ($p > 0.05$).

5. Conclusions

As a result, it is safe to conclude that there is a significant difference between the motivations of the athletes' success by gender. The more sensitive structure of the women athletes affects their motivation for success. In terms of the sports history variable of the athletes, it can be seen that the athletes with higher competition experience behave in a more controlled manner than the athletes with low competition experience, as a result of which they could display a more successful stance in competitions. In addition, it can also be assumed that athletes' wrestling category, their age and height do not affect their success motivation.

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