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Original article

EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' SPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABILITY

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Abstract

Aim: This research aims to analyze the high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education according to different variability (age, education status of parents, situation of playing sports licensed and branch of sport).

Methods: The research is consisted of 231 students (138 female, 93 male) studying in 2 different high schools in Çarşıbaşı, Trabzon. 59.7% of the study group is female, 40.3% of the study group is male. Survey method was used in this research. '' Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conduct Scale'' developed by Koc (2014) was used with the purpose of collecting data. Scale is two-dimensional [1. dimension, 11 articles ''Avoiding Improper Conducts'' (AIC), 2. dimension, 11 articles ''Displaying Proper Conducts'' (DPC)] and in total there are 22 articles. In this research, for internal consistency reliability of the whole scale, Cronbach Alpha coefficient was calculated as 0.89. Acquired data were analyzed in SPSS 17.0 package program. Frequency, percentage analysis, arithmetic average, standard deviation, independent t-test and one-way analysis of variance were used for the analysis of research data; meaningfulness level of the difference among variabilities was tested at the level of 0.05 and 0.001.

Results: According to acquired analysis results, while meaningful relation between high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons and age, situation of income of family, sport branches was figured out, it was determined that there was a meaningful difference in favor of female students in terms of gender varibilities ($p<0.05$). Meaningful relation between education status of parents and high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lesson wasn't found ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: As a result of research, it was seen that level of age is generally one of the important factors that affects the high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons and it was concluded that when level of age increased, sportsmanlike conducts displayed in physical education lessons decreased. When considered analysis results in terms of the gender variability of high school students, it was determined that female students in comparison with male students displayed more sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons. Among branches, it can be said that high school students who play ''football'' are more inclined to the unsportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons. The fact that the meaningful relation couldn't be found between educational status of parents and sportsmanlike conducts of high school students causes to think that the level of sportsmanlike conducts of students can be affected by other environmental factors rather than intra-familial learnings.

Key words: high school students, physical education lesson, sportsmanship Behaviours.

Introduction

Physical education is a lesson which is an inseparable part of the education system and has the feature of the education system's complement. In this lesson, individuals can find the opportunity of developing their other characteristics apart from the academic loadings in the classroom environment. Particularly, it is thought that this development shows itself in, mental, physical, spiritual and social domain. It is accepted that physical education lesson, which contributes to individual's development as a whole, plays a role in interiorizing the concepts like especially sportsmanlike by individual. Because it can be said that these concepts appear frequently in physical education lessons. Accordingly, whether or not high school students display sportsmanlike conducts and whether or not these conducts are reached with content of physical education lesson are among the topics that should be researched.

According to one of the oft-used definition, education is a process of creating a required behavioral change on individual through her/his life and intentional domestication (Demirel, 1999). Lately, the idea of educating humans as a whole rather than one-way development comes into prominence in the modern education systems. Particularly; after the

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emergence of consciousness that physical education and sport lessons have a qualification that supports the whole aspects of individuals, the advanced countries in terms of education system spared no sacrifice to activate the physical education activities (Yıldıran, 1993).

It is seen that the change in education system changes the structure of physical education lessons. It is inevitable that different definitions appear as a result of this change. For the idea of educating humans through physical movements (Tamer and Pulur, 2001); while at first physiological and muscle development of humans was used as a base, nowadays human body is regarded as a whole, and cognitive, affective, psychomotor and physical development is handled (Demirhan, 2002). Realization of the objective in education in accordance with modern understanding is possible with physical education beside the mental education. Therefore, physical education is an indispensable part of the general education (Aracı, 2001). Fundamentally, physical education and sport activities are given as a complement of general education in schools in times of intra-curricular and extracurricular, and individual in these activities is handled as a whole (Özdemir, 2000). However, it is thought that physical education lessons looks like a field in which individuals gain and display some negative behaviors.

Said negative behaviors cause some problems. This general problems show themselves on sportive moral, fair play or as used (Koc, 2013) commonly in our country sportsmanship. Indeed, while it was pedagogically meant to contribute the human's physical mental and spiritual development and to improve the human's ethic and esthetic qualifications, the primary source of concern is that sport has become a platform in which behaviors are learnt and displayed without virtue (Yıldırım, 2004). In furtherance of this case Kaehler (1985), in his research on moral education in physical education lesson, he stressed that students weren't encouraged to sportsmanship, students didn't have any information or experiences about the concept of sportsmanship and students were praised even when they won by contravening the principles of sportsmanship. (Akt. Yıldıran and Sezen Balçıkanlı, 2006). Even though physical education lesson content is perceived as favorable in terms of equipping individuals with sportsmanlike conducts, the case is not so.

It is obvious that physical education lesson content presents important opportunities in order to equip students with virtuous behavior. Starting the fair play studies, intended for raising students who have ethic equipments, from the physical education lessons of primary and secondary education is important in the sense that future athlete, trainer, sportsman, referee, author and audience come out of this mass (Yıldıran, 2002). It is thought that equipping individuals in this age range, who are in the last stage of formal and compulsory education, with sportsmanlike conducts by physical education lessons leads individual to reflect these conducts on both professional and social life. Even though there are studies in field of sportsmanship and fair play, (Gürpınar, 2009; Pehlivan, 2004; Yıldıran, 1993; Yıldıran, 2002; Sezen and Yıldıran, 2003; Vallerand et al., 1997) the study on sportsmanlike conducts produced directly in physical education lesson wasn't encountered. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to analyze the relation of high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons with some variables (age, gender, educational status of parents, playing sports licensed and branch of sport).

Methods

In this chapter, informations related to research model, the study group, data collection tool, data collection and data analysis are given.

Survey model was used in research. Survey model is a research approach aiming to describe the case existing now or in past how it exists. It is tried to define the individual or object that are subject to research in their conditions and how they are. Any effort isn't shown to affect or change them in any way (Karasar, 2002). Also in this research, whether or not high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lesson display discrepancies according to different variables is described.

Research was carried out in the second half of 2014-2015 academic year. The study group of research is consisted of 231 students studying in 2 high school (Anatolian Medical Career College and Çarşıbaşı Anatolian High School) in Çarşıbaşı, Trabzon. Easily accessible sample method from intentional sample methods was used in selection of the study group. Because in this method, researcher selects a case, which is close and easily accessible (Yıldırım and Simsek, 2014). 59.7% (138) of the study group is female, 40.3% (93) of the study group is male. The age of students within research varies between 14 and 18, and average age of male students is 15.63±0.69, average age of female students is 15.68±0.75.

''Personal Information Form'' and ''Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale'' designed by researchers was used in study. ''Personal

Information Form'' developed by researchers was prepared for the purpose of collecting personal information about students in this research. Form includes the statements related to age, gender, educational status of parents, situation of playing sports licensed and branch of sport. In this research, carried out for the purpose of analyzing the relation of high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons with some variables; ''Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale'' developed by Koc (2013) was used as a data collection tool. Exploratory factor analysis was carried out to determine the construct validity of scale. 2 sub-factors came out as a result of exploratory factor analysis. Scale is 5-point Likert and contains in total 22 articles (there are 11 articles in each dimensions). For internal consistency reliability of the whole scale, Cronbach Alpha coefficient was calculated as 0.89 in this research. The point acquired from the total of scale was entitled as a ''Total Sportsmanship (TS)''.

Measurement tool, provided evidence for validness and reliability, was carried out on high school students in 2014-2015 spring semester (February-March). Participants were reached by receiving permission from provincial and district directorate for national education prior to application. Study group consists of voluntary participants. Students were informed about the study during application and also instruction in which there is ancillary information about using of scale was written.

In research, SPSS 17.0 package program was used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics, internal consistency reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) analysis, T-test for independent groups, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Tukey HSD test to determine the source of discrepancy and Pearson Correlation Coefficient were used in data analysis.

Findings

In this chapter, the general purpose of research, and findings acquired from the analyses of sub-problems created in accordance with this purpose are included.

Findings, related to high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and sub-dimension, are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of points of high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts levels

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	N	X	SD	Min	Max
Displaying Proper Conducts	231	39,64	7,43	16,00	53,00
Avoiding Improper Conducts	231	43,21	9,53	11,00	55,00
Across the Scale	231	82,85	14,94	27,00	107,00

When analyzed the Table 1, it was found that high school students' average of points is X=39.64 and standard deviation is SD=7.43 in the sub-dimension of ''Displaying Proper Conducts''; point average is X=43.21 and standard deviation is SD=9.53 in the sub-dimension of ''Avoiding Improper Conducts'' In addition, it was found that arithmetic average of study group's points belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts level is across the scale X=82.85 and standard deviation is SD=14.94. It was seen that maximum point taken from the overall scale is 107, minimum point is 27.

According to gender, findings for distribution of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and sub-dimension, are given in Table 2.

Table 2: According to gender, t-test results of high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct.

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Sex	N	X	SD	t	P
Displaying Proper Conducts	Female	138	40,37	7,62	1,844	0,062
	Male	93	38,54	7,01		
Avoiding Improper Conducts	Female	138	44,81	8,65	3,181	0,002*
	Male	93	40,82	10,30		
Across the Scale	Female	138	85,19	14,28	2,953	0,003*
	Male	93	79,37	15,28		

*p<0.05

In table 2, when analyzed according to gender the t-test results for independent groups of discrepancies of points belonging to high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts level; across scale female and male high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts levels' arithmetic average is 85.19±14.28 (Female) and 79.37±15.28 (Male). As a result of t-test for independent groups, across scale it was determined that the difference between female and male high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels is statistically meaningful in favor of female students. [t(across scale)=2.953; p<0.05]. Similarly in the dimension ''Avoiding Improper Conducts'' of scale, it was determined that the difference between female and male students' points is statistically meaningful in favor of male students [t(avoiding improper conducts)=3.181; p<0.05]. However, statistically meaningful difference couldn't be determined in the dimension ''Displaying Proper Conducts'' of scale [t(displaying proper conducts)=1.844; p>0.05].

According to age, findings for distribution of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and sub-dimension, are given in Table 3.

Table 3: According to age, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) results of high school students' points, belongin to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct.

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Age	n	X	SD	F	p	Fark Tukey HSD Testi
Displaying Proper Conducts	15,00	101	40,61	7,323	1,922	0,149	
	16,00	104	39,16	7,675			
	17,00	26	37,76	6,476			
	Total	231	39,64	7,428			
Avoiding Improper Conducts	15,00	101	45,57	7,419	6,559	0,002*	15 ile 16
	16,00	104	40,86	10,211			
	17,00	26	43,42	7,704			
	Total	231	43,21	9,074			
Across the scale	15,00	101	86,18	11,783	4,684	0,010*	15 ile 16
	16,00	104	80,02	13,964			
	17,00	26	81,19	10,519			
	Total	231	82,85	12,878			

*p<0.05

In table 3, it was figured out that high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, display discrepancy according to age. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to determine whether or not this discrepancy is meaningful and Tukey-HSD test was performed to determine the source of discrepancy. It was determined that across the physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and in the dimension of "avoiding improper conducts", discrepancy determined according to age was statistically meaningful [F(across scale)=4,684; p<0.05 and F(avoiding improper conducts)=6,559; p<0.05]. In both groups, It was found that this discrepancy, between 15 and 16 age groups, was statistically meaningful in favour of 15 age group. However, it wasn't figured out that discrepancy determined according to age in the dimension of "displaying proper conducts" wasn't statistically meaningful [F(displaying proper conducts)=1,922; p>0.05].

According to educational status of mother, the distributions of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and sub-dimension, are given in Table 4.

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Table 4: According to educational status of mother, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) results of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct.

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Educational status of mother	N	X	SD	F	p	Difference Tukey HSD Test
Displaying Proper Conducts	Elementary school	105	39,61	7,12	1,175	0,311	
	Secondary school	61	40,70	6,61			
	High school	65	38,67	8,52			
	Total	231	39,64	7,42			
Avoiding Improper Conducts	Elementary school	105	43,16	9,31	3,957	0,020*	Secondary school - High school
	Secondary school	61	45,68	7,51			
	High school	65	40,96	11,03			
	Total	231	43,21	9,53			
Across the scale	Elementary school	105	82,78	14,12	3,277	0,040*	Secondary school -High school
	Secondary school	61	86,39	12,25			
	High school	65	79,64	17,73			
	Total	231	82,85	14,93			

*p<0.05

In table 4, it was figured out that high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, display meaningful difference according to educational status of mother. It was found that as a result of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine whether or not this discrepancy is meaningful and as a result of Tukey-HSD test to determine the source of discrepancy; across the scale of the high school students' points belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, between education status of mother is high school and educational status of mother is secondary school (X=86.39±12.25); statistically meaningful discrepancy was found in favor of secondary school level [F(across the scale)=3.277; p<0.05]. In addition, in the dimension of ''avoiding improper conducts'' among the high school students' points, between educational status of mother is high school and educational status of mother is secondary school (X=45.68±7.51); statistically meaningful discrepancy was found in favor of secondary school level [F(avoiding improper conducts)=3.957; p<0.05]. However, between educational status of mother and high school students points in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts'', statistically meaningful discrepancy wasn't figured out [F(displaying proper conducts)=1.175; p >0.05].

According to educational status of father, the distributions of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale and sub-dimension, are given in Table 5.

Table 5: According to educational status of father, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) results of high school students' points, related to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct.

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Educational Status of Father	N	X	SD	F	P
Displaying Proper Conducts	Elementary school	56	40,75	7,592	0,978	0,404
	Secondary school	72	38,56	7,709		
	High school	75	39,63	7,357		
	University	28	40,25	6,478		
	Total	231	39,64	7,428		
Avoiding Improper Conducts	Elementary school	56	43,28	9,092	0,491	0,689
	Secondary school	72	42,41	9,955		
	High school	75	44,20	9,238		
	University	28	42,46	10,311		
	Total	231	43,21	9,534		
Across the scale	Elementary school	56	84,03	14,54	0,593	0,620
	Secondary school	72	80,98	16,11		
	High school	75	83,81	14,53		

University	28	82,71	13,85
Total	231	82,85	14,93

In table 5, it was figured out that across the scale high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts, didn't display any meaningful discrepancy according to educational status of father. [F(across the scale)=0.593; p >0.05]. Similarly, in the dimensions of ''proper conducts'' [F(proper conducts)=0.978; p >0.05] and ''avoiding improper conducts'' [F(avoiding improper conducts)=0.491; p >0.05], meaningful discrepancy wasn't figured out.

Table 6: According to situation of license, t-test results of high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Situation Of License	n	X	SD	t	p
Displaying Proper Conducts	Yes	52	38,01	6,67	1,797	0,074
	No	179	40,11	7,58		
Avoiding Improper Conduct	Yes	52	41,46	9,12	1,508	0,133
	No	179	43,72	9,61		
Across the Scale	Yes	52	79,48	13,35	1,859	0,064
	No	179	83,83	15,25		

In table 6, when analyzed according to situation of license the t-test results for independent groups of points, belonging to high school students' sportsmanlike conducts level; across the scale meaningful discrepancy wasn't figured out according to situation of license [t(across the scale)=1.859; p>0.05]. Similarly, in the dimensions of ''proper conducts'' and ''avoiding improper conducts'' meaningful discrepancy wasn't figured out [t(proper conducts)= 1.797; p>0.05] and [t(avoiding improper conducts)=1.508; p >0.05].

Table 7: According to branch of sport, t-test results of high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct

Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanlike Conducts Scale	Branch	n	X	SD	t	p
Displaying Proper Conducts	Football	37	36,86	8,29	2,50	0,013*
	Volleyball	194	40,17	7,15		
Avoiding Improper Conduct	Football	37	40,70	9,35	1,75	0,081
	Volleyball	194	43,69	9,51		
Across the Scale	Football	37	77,56	15,30	2,37	0,019*
	Volleyball	194	83,86	14,68		

*p<0.05

In table 7, according to branch of sport, t-test results for independent groups of high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct were given. As a result of t-test for independent groups, it was figured out that across the scale, the discrepancy, between physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels of high school students whose branch are football (X=77.56±15.30) and volleyball (X=83.86±14.68) is statistically meaningful in favor of the students whose branch is volleyball [t(across the scale)=2.37; p<0.05]. Similarly, it was figured out that in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts'' discrepancy was statistically meaningful in favor of the students whose branch was volleyball (X=40.17±7.15) & [t(displaying proper conducts)=2.50; p<0.05]. However, in the dimension ''avoiding improper conducts'' of scale, statistically meaningful discrepancy couldn't be figured out [t(avoiding improper conducts)=1.75; p>0.05].

Discussion

Arithmetic average of high school students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels is respectively 85.19±14.28 in females and 79.37±15.28 in males. It was determined that across

the scale and in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts'', the discrepancy, between female and male students' physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, was statistically meaningful in favor of female students. This case can be interpreted as physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels display discrepancy according to gender and female students display more sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lesson. As a result of study, carried out for the purpose of determining the teachers' tolerance and democratic attitudes, Büyükkaragöz and his friends (1996) found that the discrepancy, between female and male primary school teachers' tolerance and democratic attitudes, was meaningful in favor of females. Similarly, in the study of Topan (2011); in the cases of defeating and being defeated, females in comparison with males act more responsibly about displaying sportsmanlike conducts. It can be said that female students' having more emotional structure than male students has an effect on this result. It was figured out that high school students' points belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels displayed discrepancy according to age. It was determined that in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts''; the discrepancy, determined according to age, wasn't statistically meaningful. However; it was determined that in the dimension of ''avoiding improper conducts'' and across the physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts scale the discrepancy, determined according to age, was statistically meaningful. It was found that this discrepancy, between 15 and 16 age groups, was statistically meaningful in favor of 15 age groups. In the study, carried out by Bengü Efe (2006), the level of students' displaying fair play and sportsmanlike conducts changes according to age. In the study of Koc (2014), it was figured out that level of students' displaying fair play and sportsmanlike conducts decreased when the level of grade and age increased. This situation match up with the results acquired from our study. It was figured out that high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, displays discrepancy according to educational status of mother. It was found that across the scale of high school students' points belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conduct levels, there was statistically meaningful discrepancy in favor of the secondary school level (X=86.39±12.25) between educational status of mother is high school and educational status of mother is secondary school. In addition, it was found that in the sub dimension of '' avoiding improper conducts'' among the high school students, there was statistically meaningful discrepancy in favor of secondary level (X=45.68±7.51) between the educational status of mother is high school and educational school status of mother is secondary school. However, statistically meaningful discrepancy wasn't figured out between educational status of mother and the high school students' points in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts''. In the study of Asma (2008), there wasn't any relation between educational status of mother and the level of high school students' displaying aggressive conducts. When it is thought that sportsmanlike and aggressive conducts are opposite to each other, this result can be interpreted as educational status of mother doesn't have an effect on students' sportsmanlike conducts. It was figured out that across the scale, high school students' points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts level, didn't display any discrepancy according to license situation. Similarly, meaningful discrepancy wasn't determined in the dimensions of ''displaying proper conducts'' and ''avoiding improper conducts''. This result can be interpreted as points, belonging to physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts, didn't change according to license situation. As a result of the study of Akandere and her friends (2009), it was concluded that students who play sports had higher level of moral judgment than the students who don't play sports. This result can be interpreted as individuals who play sports are more sensitive about sportsmanlike conducts. Across the scale, between the levels of physical education lesson sportsmanlike conducts of the high school students whose branch are football and volleyball, statistically meaningful discrepancy was determined in favor of the students whose branch was volleyball (X=83,86±14,68). Similarly, across the scale in the dimension of ''displaying proper conducts'', statistically meaningful discrepancy was determined in favor of the students whose branch was volleyball (X=36.86±8.29). However, statistically meaningful discrepancy couldn't be determined in the dimension ''avoiding improper conducts'' of the scale. In consideration of informations acquired from the research results of Sezen Balçıkanlı and Yıldıran (2011) related to professional football players' sportsmanship tendency and emphatic inclination levels, it was determined that professional football players' sportsmanship tendency is low. It can be said that football's containing more contacts between players than volleyball has an effect on this result. Also, it can be said that football's popularity and the importance level of success obtained in this field has a role on this result.

Conclusions

As a result of research, it was seen that level of age is generally one of the important factors that affects the high school students' sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons and it was concluded that when level of age increased, sportsmanlike conducts displayed in physical education lessons decreased. When considered analysis results in terms of the gender variability of high school students, it was determined that female students in comparison with male students displayed more sportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons. Among branches, it can be said that high school students who play ''football'' are more inclined to the unsportsmanlike conducts in physical education lessons. The fact that the meaningful relation couldn't be found between educational status of parents and sportsmanlike conducts of high school students causes to think that the level of sportsmanlike conducts of students can be affected by other environmental factors rather than intra-familial learning.

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