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PROCEEDINGS BOOK



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RIXOS HOTEL, KONYA / TURKEY

SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Håkan WESTERBLAD, SWE
Dr. Hans Van Der MARS, USA
Dr. Howard HALL, UK
Dr. Mats BÖRJESSON, SWE
Dr. Kenneth ROBERTS, UK

INVITED SPEAKERS

Dr. Atilla ERDEMLİ, TUR
Dr. Ahmet TALİMCİLER, TUR
Dr. Bülent ALTEN, TUR
Dr. Deniz GÖKÇE, TUR
Dr. Dilara ÖZER, TUR
Dr. Erdal ZORBA, TUR
Dr. Haydar A. DEMİREL, TUR
Dr. Hüsrev TURNAGÖL, TUR
Dr. M.Akif ZİYAGİL, TUR
Dr. Sadi KURDAK, TUR
Dr. Susana Gil OROZKO, ESP
Dr. Sadettin KİRAZCI, TUR
Dr. Ming-kai CHIN, USA
Tuğrul AKŞAR, TUR

< 0,05 according to marital status. On the other side, about marital status, the participants' opinions about these matters have been nearly similar. There has been a meaningful statistic difference on level of p< 0,05 according to the ages of the amateur tennis player participants' in terms of their expectations from tennis, the purposes for being interested in tennis and the total elements that encouraged them to play tennis. To establish among which groups, the difference exist, Tukey HSD multi-comparison test has been applied and the groups have been compared. According to Tukey HSD test results when looked at the biggest difference; the total expectations of tennis playes who are between 41- 65 years old (X=24,42), the reasons for being interested in tennis as amateurs among players between 18-25 years old (X=39,46) in comparison with the players who are 41-65 years old (X=31,92) and the total elements which encouraged them to play tennis among the players who are between 18-25 years old (X=37,98) in comparison with 41-65 years old (X=25,83) and their opinions about relevant matter have been realized in a better way. The amateur tennis player participants' total expectations from tennis and their purposes for being interested in tennis as amateurs have showed a meaningful statistic difference on level of p < 0,05 in terms of their educational status. To establish this difference Tukey HSD multi-comparison tast has been applied and the groups have been compared. According to Tukey HSD test, it has been seen that the expectations of the players who are graduated from high school (X=39,77) in comparison with the players who graduated from doctoral degree (X=23,33) and their purposes for being interested in tennis as amateur among the players who graduated from bachelor's degree (X=38,21) in comparison with the players who're graduated from doctoral degree (X=30,33) have realized in a much better way. The total elements which encouraged them to play tennis haven't showed a meaningful statistic difference on level of p < 0,05 in terms of educational status.

Result: At the end of research it has been determined that in Diyarbakır, firstly amateur tennis player's expectations for being a trainer and a popular sportsman are high; mass media implements such as television and press instruments and also families and physical education teachers have a quite small effcet on orienting tennis. Also it has been determined that the opinions on surviving a comfortable life as a reason for being in interested in tennis are quite efective. In this study it has emerged it is more positive level for single than married tennis players the expectations from tennis. Graduates of high school or equivalent has emerged that their goals to obtain both popularity and financial income of the sport of tennis. It has appeared that it is more important for them to be trainers and to find the real happiness in tennis. And it has been thought that this isn't because of the sexual factor but because the age groups of this research are different from the age groups of other researches.

Keywords: Tennis, The Expectations From Tennis Sport, The Purposes for Being Interested in Tennis, The Factors That Encouraged The Sport of Tennis

PP. 678 INVESTIGATING PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS MAJORS' HAPPINESS LEVEL WITH REGARD TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Abstract

Aim:

The purpose of this study was to examine physical education and sports majors' happiness level with regard to students' sex and department.

Method:

Totally 293 undergraduate students, 108 female and 185 male, participated in the study. Mean age of participants was 22.59±2.53 ($\bar{x}_{female}$= 21.90±2.31, $\bar{x}_{male}$= 22.99±2.57). Of the participants, 33.4% were from Physical Education Teacher Education Department, 33.4% from Sport Management Department and 33.1% from Trainer Education Department. Subjective Happiness Scale was used to collect data. Scale was developed by Lyubomirsky and Lepper (1999) and adapted into Turkish by

Doğan and Totan (2013). The scale measures the levels of individual happiness by using 4 items using a 7-point Likert-type scale. In order to determine happiness level, participants were required to characterize themselves by rating each item. Total happiness score was calculated by adding up scores of 4-items. The minimum possible scores is 4, with the maximum score being 28.

Findings:

In order to determine subjective happiness level of participants, independent t-test was conducted. The results of the analysis showed statistically significant difference between female and male students' subjective happiness levels, $t(291)= -2.89$, $p<.05$. According to these results, females' ($\bar{x}= 19.50\pm4.58$) were found to have significantly higher subjective happiness scores than males ($\bar{x}= 18.02\pm4.03$). One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was utilized to determine whether belonging to one specific department (Physical Ecucation Teacher Education, Sport Management, Trainer Education) matters in participants' subjective happiness level. Results of the analysis demonstrated that, students of different departments did not differ in the subjective happiness level, $F(2,290)= .16$, $p>.05$. Accordingly, participants' majoring in Physical Education Teacher Education ($\bar{x}= 18.57\pm4.01$), Trainer Education ($\bar{x}= 18.73\pm4.62$) and Sport Management ($\bar{x}= 18.39\pm4.27$) obtained similar subjective happiness scores.

Conclusion:

These findings showed that, although sex differences were obvious in subjective happiness level, both female and male students' happiness levels were high. These results thought to be due to the students' interaction with physical education and sports activities and it is suggested that future studies should address happiness levels of students from different departments.

Keywords: Happiness, Subjective Happiness, Physical Education, Sport

PP. 681 4 REFEREE AND REFEREE 6 MANAGED WITH THE DISCIPLINE OF FOOTBALL MATCHES IN TERMS OF APPLICATION COMPARISON

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Abstract

Purpose; 6 Managing the last 2 years with the referee football matches organizations with some cups and leagues began to be implemented. Changes to the rules of the game in the first match of the football match referee, two assistant referees, fourth official and one with two additional auxiliary manageable. 6 peer system in Turkey in the 2013-2014 season in the Super League competition has been applied and will continue to be implemented in the 2014-2015 season. The purpose of this study, 4 referee and 6 refereed led yellow card and red card in football competitions is to compare average.

Method; Turkey Football Federation Super League competitions in the study of the 4 refereed managed 306 from the 2012-2013 season, the 2013-2014 season 306 of managed 6 refereed competitions with a total of 612 events were investigated. Created by Turkey Football Federation Football Management System (FYS) Federation of the records of each competition officials, referees and observers made of the information input by the bank. In this study, the data of 612 competitions Turkey Football Federation official web site taken on a weekly basis and some have been reduced to competitions. Analysis of the data obtained in the study was performed using the SPSS program. In the statistical analysis of data, descriptive statistics and t-test at a significance level $\alpha=0.05$ was applied.

Findings; analyzing the results of descriptive statistics, an average of yellow cards 4.73±0.78 in 4 peer-reviewed competitions is 4.35±0.81 in 6 peer-reviewed competitions respectively. Red card on average 0.22±0.12 4 refereed competitions are in competition 6 refereed 0.31±0.18 respectively.

Result; in conclusion, the football competitions in the red card application 6 with the referee managed