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Investigation of coping skills of faculty of sport sciences students with sportive problems

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the coping skills of students who are actively engaged in sports in the faculty of sport sciences in terms of various variables. The population of the study consists of students who study in the faculties of sport sciences in the Black Sea region and who are actively engaged in sports. The sample consists of students living in Samsun and Trabzon provinces and studying in faculties of sport sciences and doing active sports in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data of the study were collected using online questionnaire forms prepared by the researchers with the help of Google Forms. Personal information form and Inventory of Coping Skills for Sportive Problems were used as data collection tools of the study. SPSS 28.0 programme was used for data analysis. Findings: There is a significant difference (p<0.05) in the sub-dimensions of high performance under pressure, being free from anxiety, confidence and success motivation in the comparison of the participants' grades and coping skills with sportive problems. In the comparison of the age of the participants and their coping skills with sportive problems, there is a significant difference in being away from anxiety, confidence and achievement motive (p<0.05). There was a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of being away from anxiety, confidence and achievement motive in the comparison of the coping skills with sportive problems according to the age of the students of the faculty of sport sciences and the sub-dimensions of the coping skills with sportive problems scale (p<0.05). It is recommended that more studies should be carried out in order for athletes to cope with sportive problems.

Keywords: Sport sciences, sport problems, coping

Spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin incelenmesi

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesinde aktif olarak spor yapan öğrencilerin sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın evrenini Karadeniz bölgesindeki spor bilimleri fakültelerinde öğrenim görüp aktif spor yapan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemini ise Samsun, Trabzon illerinde yaşayan ve 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında spor bilimleri fakültelerinde öğrenim görüp aktif spor yapan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından Google Formlar yardımı ile hazırlanan çevrimiçi anket formlar kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri toplama aracı olarak, kişisel bilgi formu, Sportif Sorunlarla Başa Çıkma Becerileri Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 28,0 programı kullanılmıştır. Bulgular: Katılımcıların sınıfları ve sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasında baskı altında yüksek performans, kaygıdan uzak olma, güven ve başarı güdüsü alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık vardır (p<0,05). Katılımcıların yaşları ve sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasında kaygıdan uzak olma, güven ve başarı güdüsünde anlamlı farklılık vardır (p<0,05). Spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin yaşları ve sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri ölçeği alt boyutlarına göre sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasında kaygıdan uzak olma, güven ve başarı güdüsü alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır (p<0,05). Sporcuların sportif sorunlarla başa çıkabilmesi adına daha fazla çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor bilimleri, sportif sorunlar, başa çıkma

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Genişletilmiş Türkçe Özet makalenin sonunda yer almaktadır.

INTRODUCTION

In order for the talent and skill in sports to be better, permanence is needed and psychological skills are needed for its continuity (Burton & Raedeke, 2008). In order to achieve the desired success within the framework of psychological skills, it is necessary to know and improve psychological skills such as motivation, concentration, focus, goal setting, self-confidence and positive thinking, and to develop and maintain mental training and skills in a planned and regular time period (Neff, 2010).

Coping skills with sporting problems refers to the state of psychological readiness/preparation by covering all elements in the field of sport and all sports branches (Karageorghis & Terry, 2017). Athletes' ability to cope with sporting problems has a direct or indirect effect on their performance in the sport environment (Biçer, 2018). In fact, athletes may be under many internal and external distracting influences during training or competition, and these influences can affect the individual positively or negatively through different mental filters (Yılmaz, 2022). In other words, athletes may face many challenges in a competition. They try to cope with these challenges through past experiences and some learnable strategies and methods. They are expected to apply coping, problem or emotion-oriented, active, withdrawing, opposing or different methods (Holen et al., 2012). Otherwise, it causes athletes to exhibit negative attitudes towards sports such as burnout, low performance, distancing from sports environments and abandoning sports environments (Weinberg & Gould, 2019). This can negatively affect athletes' performance in training and competition (Burton & Raedeke, 2008). The main goal of athletes is to remain positive in training or competition and to maintain their self-confidence despite the pressure (Holt & Dunn, 2004). Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the coping skills of students who are actively engaged in sports in the faculty of sport sciences in terms of various variables. It is thought that the data that will emerge depending on the variables and the comparison of these data will contribute to the literature.

METHOD

Research model

This research is a descriptive research conducted in the survey model within the framework of "Higher Education Institutions Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Directive" in accordance with the permission dated 16.02.2023 and numbered 01-33 given by Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Rectorate Ethics Committee Coordinatorship.

Data collection tool

The population of the study consists of students studying in faculties of sport sciences in the Black Sea region and practicing active sports. The sample consists of students living in Samsun and Trabzon provinces and studying in faculties of sport sciences and doing active sports in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data of the study were collected using online questionnaire forms prepared by the researchers with the help of Google Forms. The personal information form created by the researchers and the Inventory of Coping Skills with Sportive Problems, whose Turkish validity and reliability was adapted by Özcan and Günay (2017), were used as data collection tools. The scale has a 4-point Likert-type form and consists of 26 questions. The scale consists of a total of seven (7) subscales: Goal Setting/Mental Preparation, Concentration, Coping with Difficulty, High Performance Under Pressure, Trainability, Freedom from Anxiety, Confidence, and Achievement Motivation. High scores for each subscale indicate high ability to cope with sportive problems (Özcan & Günay, 2017).

Data analysis

SPSS 28.0 program was used for data analysis. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the normality of the obtained data, and the Independent Sample T-Test and the ANOVA test were used to compare the variables. The significance level was set as 0.05 for the comparison of all variables.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Comparison of the coping skills with sportive problems of the students of the faculty of sport sciences according to their grades and sub-dimensions of the coping skills with sportive problems scale

Sub Dimensions	Class of Study	N	'Ā'±Ss	f	р	Post-hoc
	Grade 1 (A)	108	7.55±2.53			
Goal Setting/Mental	Grade 2 (B)	56	7.20±2.24			
	Grade 3(C)	103	7.16±2.37	0.784	0.504	
Preparation	Grade 4 (D)	68	7.01±2.66			
	Total	335	7.26±2.46			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	7.83±2.37			
	Grade 2 (B)	56	7.48±2.16			
Concentration	Grade 3(C)	103	7.63±2.36	0.437	0.727	
	Grade 4 (D)	68	7.49±2.30			
	Total	335	7.64±2.31			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	5.48±2.51			
C : :4	Grade 2 (B)	56	4.80±1.95			
Coping with	Grade 3(C)	103	5.76±2.67	2.213	0.086	
Difficulty	Grade 4 (D)	68	5.09±2.39			
	Total	335	5.37±2.47			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	6.80±2.76			
High Performance	Grade 2 (B)	56	6.38±2.40			
Under Pressure	Grade 3(C)	103	7.05±2.37	2.768	0.042	D <c*< td=""></c*<>
	Grade 4 (D)	68	5.97±2.59			
	Total	335	6.64±2.57			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	7.36±2.59			
	Grade 2 (B)	56	7.73±2.41			
Trainability	Grade 3(C)	103	7.50±2.35	0.823	0.482	
•	Grade 4 (D)	68	7.07±2.24			
	Total	335	7.41±2.42			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	5.65±1.66			
Being Free from	Grade 2 (B)	56	5.27±1.59			
Anxiety	Grade 3(C)	103	5.21±1.63	3.099	0.027	D < A*
	Grade 4 (D)	68	4.91±1.50			
	Total	335	5.30±1.62			
	Grade 1 (A)	108	5.25±1.68			
Confidence and	Grade 2 (B)	56	4.95±1.66			
Achievement	Grade 3(C)	103	4.92±1.64	3.755	0.011	D <a*< td=""></a*<>
Motive	Grade 4 (D)	68	4.40±1.54			D\A
	Total	335	4.93±1.66			

Table 1 shows the comparison of sport sciences faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to their grades and sub-dimensions of the scale of coping skills with sportive problems. According to this table: There is no significant difference between the classes in the sub-dimensions of goal setting, mental preparation, concentration, coping with difficulty, trainability (p>0.05). However, there is a significant difference in the sub-dimensions

of high performance under pressure, freedom from anxiety, confidence and achievement motivation (p<0.05). Significant differences occurred between 4th grade and 3rd grade in the sub-dimension of high performance under pressure and were in favor of 3rd graders. Significant differences in the sub-dimensions of being free from anxiety, confidence and achievement motivation occurred between the 4th grade and the 1st grade, in favor of the 1st grade.

Table 2. Comparison of coping skills with sportive problems of faculty of sport sciences students according to age

Sub Dimensions	Age	N	'Ā'±Ss	f	p	Post-hoc	
Goal	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	7.55 ± 2.54	_			
0041	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	7.18 ± 2.42	- 0.605	0.547		
Setting/Mental	23 Years and Over (C)	69	7.19 ± 2.49	0.003	0.347		
Preparation	Total	335	7.26±2.46				
	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	8.00±2.16				
Concentration	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	7.54±2.30	- 1.047	0.352		
Concentration	23 Years and Over (C)	69	7.58±2.47	1.04/	0.332		
	Total	335	7.64±2.31	-			
	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	5.39±2.42				
Coping with	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	5.52±2.56	-			
Difficulty	23 Years and Over (C)	69	4.93±2.21	1.487	0.227		
	Total	335	5.37±2.47	-			
	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	7.07±2.99				
High Performance	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	6.53±2.50	- 1.257	0.286		
Under Pressure	23 Years and Over (C)	69	6.49±2.29	1.237	0.280		
	Total	335	6.64±2.57				
	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	7.62±2.59				
Tuoin chility	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	7.25±2.45	- 0.944	0.390		
Trainability	23 Years and Over (C)	69	7.62±2.15	0.944	0.390		
	Total	335	7.41±2.42	-			
	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	5.88±1.55	_			
Being Free from	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	5.15±1.66	- 5.726	0.004	A>B*	
Anxiety	23 Years and Over (C)	69	5.14±1.45	- 3.720	0.004	A>C*	
	Total	335	5.30±1.62	•			
0 61 1	Between 17-19 Years (A)	69	5.39±1.64	_			
Confidence and Achievement	Between 20-22 Years (B)	197	4.89±1.71	- 4.460	4.469 0.012		
Motive	23 Years and Over (C)	69	4.57±1.41	4.409			
Mouve	Total	335	4.93±1.66	-			

Table 2 shows the comparison of sport science faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to their ages and sub-dimensions of the scale of coping skills with sportive problems. According to the table in question: There is no difference in the sub-dimensions of goal setting/mental preparation, concentration, coping with difficulty, high performance under pressure, trainability (p>0.05). However, there is a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of being free from anxiety, confidence and achievement motivation (p<0.05). Significant differences in the sub-dimension of being free from anxiety occurred between the groups aged 17-19 years and 20-22 years and between the groups aged 17-19 years and 23 years and above. It is seen that both significant differences are against the students aged 17-19.

Table 3. Comparison of coping skills with sportive problems of faculty of sport sciences students according to sport type

Sub Dimensions	Sport Type	N	'Ā'±Ss	f	P
Goal Setting/Mental Preparation	Individual Sports	134	7.58±2.68	7.841	0.058
Goar Setting/Mentar Freparation	Team Sports	201	7.04±2.28	7.041	
Concentration	Individual Sports	134	7.75±2.37	0.205	0.471
Concentration	Team Sports	201	7.57±2.28	0.203	0.471
Coping with Difficulty	Individual Sports	134	5.28±2.57	0.370	0.564
Coping with Difficulty	Team Sports	201	5.44±2.40	0.370	
High Performance Under Pressure	Individual Sports	134	6.38±2.53	0.019	0.137
High renormance Olider Flessure	Team Sports	201	6.81±2.59	0.019	
Trainability	Individual Sports	134	7.47±2.40	0.038	0.693
Tramability	Team Sports	201	7.36±2.43	0.038	
Daina Enas from Anvioty	Individual Sports	134	5.34±1.54	1.791	0.753
Being Free from Anxiety	Team Sports	201	5.28±1.68	1./91	0.733
Confidence and Achievement	Individual Sports	134	4.98±1.62	- 0.063 0.639	
Motive	Team Sports	201	4.89±1.69	0.063	0.037

Table 3 shows the comparison of sport coping skills of sport sciences faculty students according to sport type and sub-dimensions of the sport coping skills scale. According to the table in question: There is no significant difference in Individual and Team Sports in all sub-dimensions (p>0,05). However, when the environments are examined, it is seen that the average of the students who are engaged in individual sports in the sub-dimensions of goal setting/mental preparation, concentration, trainability, being free from anxiety, confidence and success motivation is high. In the sub-dimensions of coping with difficulty and high performance under pressure, the average is in favor of the students engaged in team sports.

Table 4. Comparison of coping skills with sportive problems of faculty of sport sciences students according to gender

Sub Dimensions	Gender	N	'Ā'±Ss	f	p
Goal Satting/Mantal Propagation	Woman	120	6.94±2.59	0.720	0.077
Goal Setting/Mental Preparation —	Male	215	7.44±2.37	0.720	
Concentration —	Woman	120	7.34±2.55	6.969	0.091
Concentration —	Male	215	7.81±2.16	0.909	0.091
Coning with Difficulty	Woman	120	4.99±2.54	0.106	0.035
Coping with Difficulty —	Male	215	5.59±2.41	0.100	0.033
High Darformana Under Brassure	Woman	120	5.57±2.51	0.140	0.001*
High Performance Under Pressure —	Male	215	7.23±2.41	0.140	
Trainability —	Woman	120	7.23 ± 2.61	3.815	0.330
Tramadinty	Male	215	7.50 ± 2.30	3.613	
Paing Fron from Anvioty —	Woman	120	5.10±1.59	0.000	0.090
Being Free from Anxiety —	Male	215	5.41±1.63	•	
Confidence and Achievement	Woman	120	4.64±1.59	0.039	0.019
Motive	Male	215	5.08±1.68	0.039	0.019

Table 4 shows the comparison of sport science faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to gender. According to this table: There is no significant difference between male and female students in the sub-dimensions of Goal Setting/Mental Preparation,

Concentration, Coping with Difficulty, Trainability, Freedom from Anxiety and Confidence, Success Motive (p>0.05). However, there is a significant difference between female and male students in the sub-dimension of High Performance Under Pressure (p<0.05). It is seen that the significant difference is in favor of male students.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Sport is an element that includes many (physical, mental, etc.) factors. It can be said that these factors have a direct or indirect effect on athlete performance. Especially athletes with high performance potential are expected to be in a complete psychological well-being for maximum efficiency before/during/after the competition. It is also very important for them to cope with all the problems they will face. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to compare the coping skills of sport sciences faculty students in terms of various variables (age, gender, sport type, etc.).

When we look at the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems according to the classes of sport sciences faculty students and the sub-dimensions of the scale of coping skills with sportive problems: Çakır, (2022); Uzunlar et al. (2023), it was stated that athletes who graduated from high school had lower averages than athletes with undergraduate / associate degree and postgraduate education in the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems according to educational status. In this study, there is no significant difference between the classes in the sub-dimensions of goal setting, mental preparation, concentration, coping with difficulty and trainability. However, there are significant differences in the sub-dimensions of high performance under pressure, freedom from anxiety, confidence and achievement motivation. Significant differences occur between 4th and 3rd grades in the sub-dimension of high performance under pressure, and it is seen that it is in favor of 3rd grades. Significant differences in the sub-dimensions of being free from anxiety, confidence and achievement motive occurred between the 4th grade and the 1st grade and were found to be in favor of the 1st grade. There is a partial similarity between the data results in the study and the research results in the literature.

When we look at the comparison of sport science faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to their age and the sub-dimensions of the scale of coping skills with sportive problems: In the related study conducted by Yıldız (2020), it was stated that the average of performing well under pressure was lower in athletes aged 15-17 years than in athletes aged 18-20 years and 21 years and older. In the study conducted by Yılmaz (2021), in

the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems according to age, it was determined that athletes aged 30 years and younger had a lower average compared to those aged 31-40 years, 41 years and older. In Çakır's (2022) study, in the comparison of athletes' coping skills with sportive problems and age, it was stated that athletes aged 20 years and younger had lower averages than athletes aged 21-24 years and 29 years and older: There is no difference in the sub-dimensions of goal setting/mental preparation, concentration, coping with difficulty, high performance under pressure, trainability. However, there is a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of being free from anxiety, confidence and achievement motivation. Significant differences in the sub-dimension of being free from anxiety occur between the groups aged 17-19 years and 20-22 years and between the groups aged 17-19 years and 23 years and above. It is seen that both significant differences are in favor of students aged 17-19. There is a contradiction between the data results in the study and the research results in the literature.

When we look at the comparison of sports science faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to sport type and sub-dimensions of the coping skills with sportive problems scale: Genekşe, (2020); Yılmaz, (2021) found a significant difference between team athletes and individual athletes in the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems according to sport type. It was determined that this significant difference was in favor of the team athletes. However, in the study conducted byızıroğlu, (2022), it was determined that individual athletes had a higher average compared to team athletes in the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems and sport type. In this study: There is no significant difference in Individual and Team Sports in all sub-dimensions. However, when looking at the environments, it is seen that the average of the students engaged in individual sports is higher in the sub-dimensions of goal setting/mental preparation, concentration, trainability, being free from anxiety, confidence and success motivation. In the sub-dimensions of coping with difficulty and high performance under pressure, the average was found to be in favor of the students engaged in team sports. There is a partial similarity between the data results in the study and the research results in the literature.

When looking at the comparison of sports science faculty students' coping skills with sportive problems according to gender: Yıldız and Erhan (2019); Yılmaz (2021), no significant difference was found between male and female athletes in the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems according to gender. However, in Çakır, (2022); Hızıroğlu, (2022), it was stated that men had a higher average than women in the comparison of coping skills with sportive problems and gender variable. In this study, no significant difference was found

between male and female students in the sub-dimensions of Goal Setting/Mental Preparation, Concentration, Coping with Difficulty, Trainability, Freedom from Anxiety and Confidence, Success Motive. However, there is a significant difference between female and male students in the sub-dimension of High Performance Under Pressure. It is seen that the significant difference is in favor of male students. There is a partial similarity between the data results in the study and the research results in the literature. It is recommended that more scientific studies should be conducted in order for athletes to cope with sportive problems that directly/indirectly affect athlete performance in the best possible way.

GENIŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

GİRİŞ

Spordaki olan yetenek ve becerinin daha iyisi olabilmesi için kalıcılığa, sürekliliği için de psikolojik beceriye gereksinim duyulmaktadır (Burton & Raedeke, 2008). Psikolojik beceri çerçevesinde istenilen başarıyı elde etmek için motivasyon, konsantre, odaklanmak, amaç belirlemek, özgüven ve pozitif düşünmek vb. psikolojik becerilerin bilinmesi ile ilerletilmesi, planlı ve düzenli bir zaman dilimi olan zihinsel antrenman ve becerilerin geliştirilmesi ve korunması gerekmektedir (Neff, 2010).

Sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri spor alanındaki tüm unsurları ve tüm spor branşlarını kapsayarak psikolojik olarak hazır olma/hazırlanma durumunu ifade etmektedir (Karageorghis & Terry, 2017). Sporcuların sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri, spor ortamında gösterecekleri performanslar üzerinde doğrudan ya da dolaylı bir etkiye sahiptir (Biçer, 2018). Öyle ki sporcular idmanlarda ya da yarışma esnasında pek çok iç ve dış dikkat dağıtan etkilerin altında kalabilir, bu etkileri farklı mental süzgeçlerden sıyrılarak bireyi pozitif veya negatif yönde etkileyebilmektedir (Yılmaz, 2022). Sporcunun asıl amacı antrenman veya müsabakada pozitif kalabilmek, baskıya rağmen öz güvenlerini korumaktır (Holt & Dunn, 2004). Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesinde aktif olarak spor yapan öğrencilerin sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerini çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Değişkenlere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkacak olan verilerin ve bu verilerin karşılaştırılmasının literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

YÖNTEM

Araştırma modeli

Bu araştırma, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Etik Kurul Koordinatörlüğü tarafından verilen 16.02.2023 tarih ve 01-33 sayılı izin doğrultusunda, "Yükseköğretim Kurumları Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi" çerçevesinde tarama modelinde yürütülmüş betimsel bir araştırmadır.

Veri toplama aracı

Araştırmanın evrenini Karadeniz bölgesindeki spor bilimleri fakültelerinde öğrenim görüp aktif spor yapan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemini ise Samsun, Trabzon illerinde yaşayan ve 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında spor bilimleri fakültelerinde öğrenim görüp aktif spor yapan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından Google Formlar yardımı ile hazırlanan çevrimiçi anket formlar kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgi formu ve Türkçe geçerlik ve güvenirliği Özcan ve Günay (2017) tarafından uyarlanan Sportif Sorunlarla Başa Çıkma Becerileri Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Ölçek 4'lü Likert tipi formunda olup 26 sorudan oluşmaktadır. Ölçek; Hedef Belirleme/Zihinsel Hazırlık, Konsantrasyon, Zorlukla Baş Etme, Baskı Altında Yüksek Performans, Antrene Edilebilirlik, Kaygıdan Uzak Olma, Güven ve Başarı Güdüsü olmak üzere toplam yedi (7) alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Her bir alt ölçek için yüksek puanlar sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerisinin yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir (Özcan ve Günay, 2017).

Verilerin analizi

Verilerin analizinde SPSS 28.0 programı kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin normallik tespiti için Kolmogorov-Smirnov testi, değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasının yapılması amacıyla Bağımsız Örneklem T-Testine ve\veya ANOVA testine başvurulmuştur. Tüm değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında anlamlılık düzeyi 0,05 olarak belirlenmiştir.

TARTIŞMA VE SONUÇ

Spor, pek çok (fiziksel, zihinsel vb.) etmenleri bünyasinde bulunduran bir unsurdur. Söz konusu bu unsunların sporcu performasına doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak etkisinin bulunduğu söylenebilir. Özellikle yüksek performans potansiyeli olan sporcuların müsabaka öncesi/sırası/sonrasında maksimum düzeyde verimlilik adına psikolojik olarak tam bir iyilik halinde olması beklenir. Ayrıca karşısına çıkacak tüm sorunlarla başa çıkması oldukça önemlidir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada spor bilimler fakültesi öğrencilerinin sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin çeşitli değişkenler (yaş, cinsiyet, spor türü vb.) açısından karşılaştırılmasının yapılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin spor türü ve sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri ölçeği alt boyutlarına göre sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasına bakıldığında: Genekşe (2020); Yılmaz (2021)'deki çalışmalarında sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin spor türüne göre karşılaştırılmasında takım sporları yapan sporcularla bireysel sporcular arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Söz konusu anlamlı farklılığın takım sporu yapan sporcuların lehine olduğu saptanmıştır. Ancak Hızıroğlu (2022), gerçekleştirdiği çalışmada sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri ve spor türüne göre karşılaştırılmasında bireysel sporcuların takım sporları yapan sporculara göre daha fazla ortalamaya sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Bu araştırmada ise: Tüm alt boyutlarda Bireysel ve Takım Sporlarında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamaktadır. Ancak ortamalara bakıldığında hedef belirleme/zihinsel hazırlık, konsantrasyon, antrene edilebilirlik, kaygıdan uzak olma, güven ve başarı güdüsü alt boyutlarında bireysel sporlarla uğraşan öğrencilerin ortalamasının yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Zorlukla baş etme, baskı altında yüksek performans alt boyutların da ise ortalamanın takım sporları yapan öğrencilerin lehine olduğu saptanmıştır. Çalışmada yer alan veri sonuçları ile literatürde yer alan araştırma sonuçları arasında kısmen benzerlik bulunmaktadır.

Spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin cinsiyete göre sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin karşılaştırılmasına bakıldığında: Yıldız ve Erhan (2019); Yılmaz (2021)'deki çalışmalarında sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerilerinin cinsiyete göre karşılaştırılmasında kadın ve erkek sporcular arasında anlamlı fark tespit edilmemiştir. Ancak Çakır (2022); Hızıroğlu (2022)'de yaptığı çalışmalarda sportif sorunlarla başa çıkma becerileri ve cinsiyet değişkenine göre karşılaştırılmasında erkeklerin kadınlara göre daha fazla ortalamaya sahip oldukları belirtilmiştir. Bu çalışmada Hedef Belirleme/Zihinsel Hazırlık, Konsantrasyon, Zorlukla Baş Etme, Antrene Edilebilirlik, Kaygıdan Uzak Olma ve Güven, Başarı Güdüsü alt boyutlarında kadın ve erkek öğrenciler arasında anlamlı fark bulunmamıştır. Fakat Baskı Altında Yüksek Performans alt boyutunda kadın ve erkek öğrenciler arasında anlamlı fark bulunmaktadır. Anlamlı farkın erkek öğrencilerin lehine olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmada yer alan veri sonuçları ile literatürde yer alan araştırma sonuçları arasında kısmen benzerlik bulunmaktadır. Sporcu performansını doğrudan/dolaylı olarak etkilen sportif sorunlarla, sporcuların en iyi durumda başa çıkabilmesi adına daha fazla bilimsel çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

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KATKI ORANI CONTRIBUTION RATE	AÇIKLAMA EXPLANATION	KATKIDA BULUNANLAR CONTRIBUTORS		
Fikir ve Kavramsal Örgü Idea or Notion	Araştırma hipotezini veya fikrini oluşturmak Form the research hypothesis or idea	Aycen AYBEK		
Tasarım Design	Yöntem ve araştırma desenini tasarlamak To design the method and research design.	Aycen AYBEK		
Literatür Tarama Literature Review	Çalışma için gerekli literatürü taramak Review the literature required for the study	Aycen AYBEK		
Veri Toplama ve İşleme Data Collecting and Processing	Verileri toplamak, düzenlemek ve raporlaştırmak Collecting, organizing and reporting data	Aycen AYBEK		
Tartışma ve Yorum Discussion and Commentary	Elde edilen bulguların değerlendirilmesi Evaluation of the obtained finding	Aycen AYBEK		
Destek ve Tesekkür Revani/ Statement of Sunnort and Acknowledgment				

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Researchers do not have any personal or financial conflicts of interest with other people and institutions related to the

Etik Kurul Beyanı/ Statement of Ethics Committee

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This research was conducted with the decision of Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Committee numbered 01-33 255579



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