

A Survey on the Factors Being Affected from Spectators of Basketball Players

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How to cite this paper: Ozkan, E. M., & Ozkan, A. (2018). A Survey On The Factors Being Affected From Spectators Of Basketball Players. *The Educational Review, USA*, 2(3), 217-221.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.26855/er.2018.03.003>

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine affecting factors from the spectators and their spectator's behaviors of all basketball players in Turkey. All voluntary basketball players in regional leagues and Turkish leagues who aged between 17 and 30 were used in this study. A questionnaire consisting of 10 questions was applied to the study for players as a related "yes-no-no difference" and "positive-negative". The results were commented into tables as numerical and percent and statistical differences. The conclusion shows that performance of players is being affected from spectator's behaviors.

Keywords

Basketball, Players, Spectator

1. Introduction

The sport, which has gained great importance in the world and spreads rapidly, is undergoing a great improvement. In the meantime, being a crowd-puller, it is one of the most important means of traversing, disciplining and directing great communities. Sport has today become a universal phenomenon that deals with all people without carrying out any social and cultural distinctions (Arıkan and Yıldırım, 2003). In addition to sporting activities and competitions, it offers great contributions to the exhibition of collaborations and creative behaviors among participants. In the days currently when almost everyone sympathizes and supports a sports team; positions and psychological structures of sporters and their spectators have a great importance (Arslan, Yenel, Başaran and Işık, 1992; Arslan and Bingölbali, 1997).

Nowadays, the spectators' behavior and the personality traits of audience have become a topic of discussion. This subject is expressed in scientific studies which are the result of specific surveys and there are some varied ideas we conclude that the general tendency is as follows: In recent years, the tribunes have turned into problem area and unfortunately there have been unintended changes in the behavior of spectators. It is clearly observed that the supporters become more frugal but less thrilled with their teams, unwilling to see the facts, disrespectful to other viewers, and aggressive to the referees and sporters day by day (Arslan, Yenel, Başaran and Işık, 1992 ; Arslan and Bingölbali, 1997). Also it has been realized that supporters, by going out of their normal behavior in their usual course of life, participate in those sports activities with different personalities (Karagöz and Mungan, 1999).

Basketball has been quickly spread out to the whole world starting from the United States of America was played for the first time at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey in 1904. Nowadays, Turkish basketball is going to be one of the strong and exemplary basketball models of Europe by making a great progress. At the end of the studies carried out for that purpose, Turkish National Basketball Team scored a huge success with winning the second place in the European Basketball Championship

which was held in Turkey in 2001. Not only that, but for the first time in its history, Turkish basketball team blazed a trail by participating the 2002 World Basketball Championship held in the United States. In 2004, Basketball Federation of Turkey has gained an autonomous structure. Moreover, the 2010 World Men's Basketball Championship and the 2014 World Women's Basketball Championship were held in Turkey. Thus, thanks to its growing popularity, basketball has become having much more spectators in Turkey after football.

In the fact that which factors lead the sportsman during the competition could change according to the personality, time and location. Indeed, it is very important that the sportsman does not lose control of his feelings and thoughts. Basketball players have a number of factors that affect the game they play and make their performance positive or negative. Spectators and spectator behaviors are at the top of all these and this fact is an irrefutable truth. For this purpose, in this study, it is determined that how basketball players, in all leagues including regionals ones, had been affected by spectators and spectator behaviors.

2. Materials and Method

In our work, 75 basketball players are considered who play basketball in all leagues in Istanbul and whose ages ranged from 17 to 30. The questionnaire; consisting of 10 questions being suitable for the purpose of the work and indicating the answers “yes-no-it makes no difference”, “positive-negative”; was prepared according to spectators and spectator behaviors and it had been applied with a face-to-face interview (Arslan and Yildirim, 2009).

The data analysis was made by using a computer statistical program named SPSS in the level of significance $p < 0.05$. The results are commented into tables as numerically and statistically in percentages.

3. Findings and Results

3.1. To Be Impressed by One's Own Fans in the Games

Table 1. Question 1.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	18	85.7	48	88.9	66	88
no	0	0	2	3.7	2	2.7
no difference	3	14.3	4	7.4	7	9.3
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p > 0.05$. There is no difference between the affections of their spectators. It was found positively in rate of 88%.

3.2. To Be Impressed in Case of the Presence of Someone (or Some of the People) Special among the Audience

Table 2. Question 2.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
positive	0	0	30	56	30	40
negative	3	15	0	0	3	4
no difference	18	85	24	44	42	56
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p < 0.05$. Statistically it has been found a difference between two groups, and while 56% of men is impressed positively, whereas none of women is impressed positively. While 85% of women says that it does not make no difference, 44% of men says th-

at it does not make no difference, as well.

3.3. To Be Impressed by Positive Cheer Committed with a Loud and Vibrantly Sound

Table 3. Question 3.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
positive	14	67	46	85	60	80
negative	2	9	1	2	3	4
no difference	5	24	7	13	12	16
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p > 0.05$. Both of two groups stated that they impressed positively at the rate of 80%, so there is not found a significant difference.

3.4. To Be Impressed by Negative Cheer Committed against Opposing Team

Table 4. Question 4.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
positive	4	19	15	28	19	25
negative	2	9	9	16	11	15
no difference	15	72	30	56	45	60
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

Both of two groups stated that they did not impressed at the rate of 60%, it has not found a significant difference.

3.5. Negative Affection of Concentration by Heavy Swear and Fight between One's Own Fans and Opponent's Fans

Table 5. Question 5.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	18	86	21	39	39	52
no	3	14	18	33	21	28
no difference	0	0	15	28	15	20
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p < 0.05$. Statistically it has been found a difference between two groups, and while 86% of women is impressed negatively, whereas rates of men are almost equal.

3.6. Negative Affection from Intimate Friend(s) Being in the Opponent Team

Table 6. Question 6.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	0	0	12	22	12	16
no	10	48	30	56	40	53
no difference	11	52	12	22	23	31
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p > 0.05$. Both of two groups stated that it does not make no difference at the rate of 53%, it has not found a significant difference.

3.7. To Be Affected Negatively by Playing Versus a Team in Which Take Pains for Many Years

Table 7. Question 7.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	3	14	21	39	24	32
no	4	19	26	48	30	40
no difference	14	67	7	13	21	28
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

While 67% of women says it does not make no difference, 48% of men states that they did not impressed negatively.

3.8. To Believe that the Negative Behavior of Players against Referee Affects the Audience

Table 8. Question 8.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	15	71	36	66	51	68
no	0	0	9	17	9	12
no difference	6	29	9	17	15	20
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p > 0.05$. Both of two groups stated that they believed at the rate of 68%, it has not found a significant difference.

3.9. Negative Cheer of Audience against Referee Which Affect One's Personal Performance in a Negative Way

Table 9. Question 9.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	12	57	6	11	18	24
no	0	0	39	72	39	52
no difference	9	43	9	17	18	24
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p < 0.05$. Statistically it has been found a difference between two groups, and while 57% of women is impressed negatively, whereas 72% of men states that they did not impressed at all.

3.10. To be affected negatively from maltreating of groundkeepers

Table 10. Question 10.

	women	f	men	f	total	f
yes	6	29	18	33	24	32
no	9	42	27	50	36	48
no difference	6	29	9	17	15	20
total	21	100	54	100	75	100

$p > 0.05$. Both of two groups stated that they did not impressed at the rate of 48%, it has not found a significant difference.

4. Conclusion

Basketball is a sport branch having lots of spectators in Turkey after football, and the number of audience has progressively increased in recent years. Unlike soccer spectators, basketball is gaining a mass of spectators who are cultivated and have superior culture. This study reveals the differences being affected of between the women and the men players. Similarities are generally even if some cases include differences in terms of being affected.

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