

The Ethical and Unethical Behaviors That Women Volleyball Players Observed on Their Coaches

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study; It was conducted to determine the level of compliance of their trainers with professional ethical and unethical behaviors by evaluating the licensed and licensed female volleyball players in the 2019-2020 season within the body of the Turkish Volleyball Federation.

Methods: The universe of our study consists of 960 female athletes in the TVF Women's 2nd League. The sample of our study consisted of 287 female athletes who participated in our study on a voluntary basis. In our study, the measurement tool "The level of compliance of the coaches with the professional ethics of coaching" developed by (Özbek, 2019) was used. In addition, a personal information form for the athletes was also applied. The obtained data were analyzed by the SPSS 27.0 package program. Since the data did not meet the normal distribution condition, the comparison of two independent groups was made with the Mann Whitney U test, and the independent multiple group comparisons were made with the Kruskal Wallis tests. Correlation analysis was used to determine the direction and degree of the relationship between the sub-dimensions of the scale.

Results and Conclusion: As a result, it is seen that there is a significant difference between the sub-dimensions of the views of the athletes about the coaching profession ethics. It has been concluded that there is a significant difference in their opinions regarding the level of compliance with the professional ethics of coaching according to the variable of age, marital status, and the year of doing sports. It has been concluded that there is a significant difference in terms of professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and scale in terms of the level of compliance with the professional ethics of coaching of the athletes about their coaches ($p > 0.05$). The marital status, department graduated, income level, age and sports of the athletes. It is seen that there is a significant difference between the year of construction variables ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Coach, Ethics, Volleyball.

INTRODUCTION

Ethics is the branch of philosophy that aims to find the quality or source of these behaviors, which are the basis of human relations and enable the moral dimension of values to be examined. The meaning of the word, which derives from the Greek word "Ethos", takes the meaning of custom, habit, tradition. It can be shown that the concept of ethics differs from the concept of morality, which is closely related, and that the concept of ethics includes the discipline that deals with morality. This situation can be shown as the most important factor underlying the view of ethics and moral philosophy as synonyms.¹

As a word, 'Ethics' literally appears as the science of morals and ethics. It can be expressed as the moral philosophy that enables the research of the source of all actions and behaviors of people.² Today, ethics is seen as a discipline that regulates behavior in the professional environment. It is defined as a set of disciplines that enable the regulation of social relations in the business and social life of the individual.³

It is possible to say that this uncontrollable growth of the global sports industry, which grows by increasing its brand value day by day, has some drawbacks. As a matter of fact, the sports industry is constantly growing, moving away from both moral values and ethics. With the increase in the ambition to win in sports, the existing sports culture leaves its place to some behaviors that will not be considered ethical.⁴ The most important element in sports is the athlete, as it is inevitable for the athlete to have some physical and mental responsibilities and to fulfill the duties that his team has imposed on him. The underlying

elements of the concept of moral value in sports; It includes principles such as honesty, respect, justice, tolerance, not discriminating against ethnic origin, and not deceiving the athletes or spectators. Coaches or sports people, who play a major role in giving sports education to people, should instill the spirit of fair play in athletes, and by taking precautions to adhere to their moral values, they prevent the possibility of fights, hatred, grudges and cheating.⁵

It can be said that people have shown great interest in sports competitions for ages and its popularity has always been at the forefront. In the century we live in, with the effect of technological developments, the pressure of fans, media and managers on athletes and coaches paves the way for the ruthless competitive conditions. Unethical behavior in sports is considered as a behavioral disorder that affects social life. The prerequisite for the athletes to adopt the ethical behaviors and give the moral and ethical rules the value they deserve can be shown as the presence of a good trainer.^{6,7}

Professional ethics is as important in sports as it is in every profession. Recognition of coaching as a profession in order to ensure the development of sports and its athletes is among the most important developments made by sports organizations. It is important for athletes to see positive behaviors from their coaches, who have great importance in their sports lives, to direct their sports lives, to achieve success, etc. can be said to contribute positively. It can be said that negative behaviors and actions will negatively affect their sports life. This study, which aims to determine the ethical and unethical behaviors observed by female volleyball players in their

trainers, has been prepared. In addition, it is to examine the ethical and unethical behaviors observed in the trainers of female volleyball players who are actively involved in the Turkish Volleyball Federation in 2020. With the study, it is aimed to determine the coach-athlete relationship, the level of compliance of the trainers with the existing professional ethical principles, and the level of compliance with the professional ethical principles of the trainer in women's volleyball sport, with the evaluation of female volleyball athletes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Model of the Study: Scientific studies are carried out within the framework of a plan in accordance with a method model. This study, which aims to determine the ethical and unethical behaviors observed by female volleyball players in their trainers, has been prepared with a scanning model that aims to describe the existing situation as it is.⁸

Population and Sample: The population of this study consists of 960 athletes in total in the TWF 2nd women's league. Among these athletes, 287 athletes who accepted to participate in the study on a voluntary basis and filled the measurement tool with valid and understanding were included in the study by sampling.

Data Collection Tools: A questionnaire was used as a data collection tool in the study. The questionnaire used consists of two parts, while in the first part there are questions about socio-demographic variables, in the second part, a scale for "the level of compliance of the coaches with professional ethical principles" was used. The reliability of the scale used was made by Kayır and Özbek (2019).⁹ The scale, which consists of 19 questions, consists of 4 sub-dimensions (professionalism, respect, responsibility and tolerance). While the highest total score to be obtained from the 5-point Likert-type scale is 95, the lowest score can be 19. In order to determine the reliability of the data, the Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient was found to be 0.89.

Evaluation of Data: The data obtained within the scope of the study were evaluated with the SPSS 27.0 package program. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to check whether the data came from a normal distribution. Since the data did not meet the parametric conditions, the analyzes were made with non-parametric tests. The Mann Whitney U test was used to determine the difference between the data obtained for two independent groups, and the Kruskal Wallis test was used to determine the significance of the difference between more than two independent groups. Pearson correlation analysis was applied to determine the direction and degree of the relationship between the sub-dimensions of the scale.

RESULTS

In Table 1, there is a statistically significant difference according to the age variable of the athletes in the evaluations of the coaches of the participants as professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall scale. ($p < 0.05$). When the table is examined in detail, it is seen that the professionalism, respect, responsibilities and tolerance of the coaches also improve as the age progresses. Athletes aged 25 and over who

participated in the study evaluated their coaches with higher scores in professionalism, responsibility, tolerance and overall total compared to athletes of other ages. Athletes between the ages of 21-24, on the other hand, evaluated their coaches with higher scores in respect of respect than the athletes of other ages.

Table 1: Differences in the professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall scale scores of the coaches according to the age variable of the participants

Age	n	\bar{x}	ss	Min	Max	Analyse	
Professionalism	18-20	132	4,19	0,67	2,00	5,00	KW = 10,398 p=0,006
	21-24	94	4,47	0,53	2,00	5,00	
	25-	61	4,51	0,44	3,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,43	0,54	2,00	5,00	
Respect	18-20	132	4,11	0,60	2,50	5,00	KW = 6,467 p=0,039
	21-24	94	4,36	0,55	2,75	5,00	
	25-	61	4,28	0,60	2,75	5,00	
	Total	287	4,27	0,59	2,50	5,00	
Responsibility	18-20	132	4,41	0,67	2,67	5,00	KW = 24,522 p=0,000
	21-24	94	4,78	0,44	2,33	5,00	
	25-	61	4,80	0,41	3,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,70	0,51	2,33	5,00	
Tolerance	18-20	132	3,85	1,01	2,00	5,00	KW = 9,536 p= 0,008
	21-24	94	4,28	0,70	2,33	5,00	
	25-	61	4,34	0,66	2,67	5,00	
	Total	287	4,22	0,78	2,00	5,00	
Scale	18-20	132	4,15	0,62	2,32	5,00	KW = 12,689 p=0,002
	21-24	94	4,47	0,44	2,53	5,00	
	25-	61	4,48	0,39	3,42	5,00	
	Total	287	4,40	0,48	2,32	5,00	

In Table 2, the scale sub-dimensions of professionalism ($p=0.061$), respect ($p=0.650$), responsibility ($p=0.373$) tolerance ($p=0.904$) and the whole scale ($p=0.254$) were evaluated by the trainers according to the department they graduated from. The difference according to the department of education was found to be statistically insignificant ($p > 0.05$). Athletes graduated from the department of sports management who participated in the study evaluated their coaches with higher scores in professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall total compared to other athletes.

Table 2: Differences in coaches' professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall scale scores according to the variable of the department from which the participants graduated.

Graduated Department		n	X	Ss	Min	Max	Analyse
Professionalism	Recreation Department	17	4,52	0,53	3,56	5,00	KW= 8,986 p=0,061
	Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department	45	4,48	0,46	3,56	5,00	
	Coaching Training	25	4,36	0,57	2,78	5,00	
	Sports Management	6	4,74	0,48	3,78	5,00	
	Other (undergraduate students studying in Sports Sciences and high school graduate students)	194	3,93	0,55	3,33	4,44	
	Total	287	4,45	0,52	2,78	5,00	
Respect	Recreation Department	17	4,29	0,63	3,25	5,00	KW= 2,431 p=0,650
	Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department	45	4,24	0,59	3,00	5,00	
	Coaching Training	25	4,27	0,60	3,25	5,00	
	Sports Management	6	4,63	0,49	3,75	5,00	
	Other (undergraduate students studying in Sports Sciences and high school graduate students)	194	4,35	0,38	3,75	4,75	
	Total	287	4,29	0,58	3,00	5,00	
Responsibility	Recreation Department	17	4,69	0,57	3,00	5,00	KW= 4,250 p=0,373
	Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department	45	4,61	0,60	3,00	5,00	
	Coaching Training	25	4,65	0,55	3,00	5,00	
	Sports Management	6	5,00	0,00	5,00	5,00	
	Other (undergraduate students studying in Sports Sciences and high school graduate students)	194	4,60	0,43	4,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,66	0,56	3,00	5,00	
Tolerance	Recreation Department	17	4,10	0,89	2,33	5,00	KW= 1,039 p=0,904
	Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department	45	4,14	0,79	2,33	5,00	
	Coaching Training	25	4,17	0,85	2,33	5,00	
	Sports Management	6	4,39	0,74	3,33	5,00	
	Other (undergraduate students studying in Sports Sciences and high school graduate students)	194	4,00	0,78	3,33	5,00	
	Total	287	4,15	0,81	2,33	5,00	
Scale	Recreation Department	17	4,43	0,53	3,47	5,00	KW= 5,346 p=0,254
	Physical Education and Sports Teaching Department	45	4,40	0,44	3,26	5,00	
	Coaching Training	25	4,36	0,53	3,00	5,00	
	Sports Management	6	4,70	0,43	3,89	5,00	
	Other (undergraduate students studying in Sports Sciences and high school graduate students)	194	4,14	0,29	3,79	4,47	
	Total	287	4,40	0,48	3,00	5,00	

Table 3: The variation in the professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall scale scores of the coaches according to the marital status variable of the participants

		n	x	ss	Min	Max	Analiz
Professionalism	Married	20	4,04	0,74	2,00	5,00	MW= 7,464 p=0,006
	Single	267	4,45	0,51	2,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,43	0,54	2,00	5,00	
Respect	Married	20	4,08	0,66	2,50	5,00	MW = 1,871 p=0,171
	Single	267	4,28	0,59	2,75	5,00	
	Total	287	4,27	0,59	2,50	5,00	
Responsibility	Married	20	4,38	0,80	2,67	5,00	MW = 4,940 p=0,026
	Single	267	4,73	0,47	2,33	5,00	
	Total	287	4,70	0,51	2,33	5,00	
Tolerance	Married	20	3,63	1,12	2,00	5,00	MW = 5,846 p=0,016
	Single	267	4,26	0,73	2,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,22	0,78	2,00	5,00	
Scale	Married	20	4,04	0,68	2,32	5,00	MW = 7,212 p=0,007
	Single	267	4,43	0,45	2,53	5,00	
	Total	287	4,40	0,48	2,32	5,00	

In Table 3, it was stated that the single athletes participating in the study had a higher level of compliance with the scale sub-dimensions of coaches (p=0.006), responsibility (p=0.026), tolerance (p=0.016) and the whole scale (p=0.007) compared to married athletes. The difference of respect, which is a sub-dimension of the scale, according to marital status (p=0.171; p>0.05) is

statistically insignificant.

Table 4: The variation in the professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall scale scores of the coaches according to the variable of the participants' licensed sports years.

	Years of Sport Experience	N	X	Ss	Min	Max	Analiz
Professionalism	1-3 years	5	4,07	0,54	2,78	4,89	KW=10,518 p=0,015
	4-6 years	90	4,43	0,51	2,78	5,00	
	7-9 years	98	4,43	0,64	2,00	5,00	
	10-12 years	74	4,48	0,45	3,00	5,00	
	13 and more	20	4,80	0,18	4,56	5,00	
	Total	287	4,43	0,54	2,00	5,00	
Respect	1-3 years	5	3,95	0,43	3,25	4,75	KW=10,587 p=0,014
	4-6 years	90	4,23	0,56	2,75	5,00	
	7-9 years	98	4,34	0,59	2,75	5,00	
	10-12 years	74	4,29	0,65	2,50	5,00	
	13 and more	20	4,45	0,57	3,50	5,00	
	Total	287	4,27	0,59	2,50	5,00	
Responsibility	1-3 years	5	4,25	0,74	3,00	5,00	KW=15,359 p=0,002
	4-6 years	90	4,70	0,50	2,67	5,00	
	7-9 years	98	4,71	0,51	2,33	5,00	
	10-12 years	74	4,73	0,60	3,67	5,00	
	13 and	20	4,80	0,39	3,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,70	0,51	2,33	5,00	

	more						
	Total	287	4,70	0,51	2,33	5,00	
Tolerance	1-3 years	5	3,60	0,96	2,33	5,00	KW=9,244 p=0,026
	4-6 years	90	4,23	0,84	2,00	5,00	
	7-9 years	98	4,24	0,75	2,00	5,00	
	10-12 years	74	4,28	0,67	2,67	5,00	
	13 and more	20	4,87	0,30	4,33	5,00	
	Total	287	4,22	0,78	2,00	5,00	
Scale	1-3 years	5	4,00	0,48	3,00	4,63	KW=14,271 p=0,003
	4-6 years	90	4,41	0,58	2,32	5,00	
	7-9 years	98	4,43	0,47	3,05	5,00	
	10-12 years	74	4,45	0,37	3,47	5,00	
	13 and more	20	4,73	0,21	4,00	5,00	
	Total	287	4,40	0,48	2,32	5,00	

Table 4 shows that professionalism (p=0.015), which are the sub-dimensions of professionalism (p=0.015), responsibility (p=0.002), tolerance (p=0.026) and the whole scale (p=0.003), which are the scale sub-dimensions of the coaches according to the years of doing sports of the athletes participating in the study. It was determined that the difference according to the year of doing sports was statistically significant. Athletes participating in the study who have been doing sports for 13 years or more evaluated their coaches with higher scores in professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall total compared to other athletes.

Table 5: Correlation analysis of the relationship between scale sub-dimensions.

Correlations		Professionalism	Respect	Responsibility	Tolerance	Scale
Professionalism	r	1	,599**	,467**	,611**	,917**
	p		,001	,001	,001	,001
	n		287	287	287	287
Respect	r		1	,459**	,541**	,790**
	p			,001	,001	,001
	n			287	287	287
Responsibility	r			1	,447**	,647**
	p				,001	,001
	n				287	287
Tolerance	r				1	,793**
	p					,001
	n					287
Scale	r					1
	p					
	n					

** The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

In Table 5, in the evaluation of the trainers of the athletes participating in the study, the professionalism dimension, the respect dimension (r=0.599;p=0.001), the tolerance dimension (r=0.611;p=0.001) and the whole scale (r=0.917;p=0.001) are positively oriented. and a relationship with a high level of significance, and the dimension of responsibility (r=0.467;p=0.001) had a medium significance level (p<0.05). It was found that the respect sub-dimension was positively and highly correlated with the responsibility sub-dimension (r=0.459;p=0.00), tolerance sub-dimension (r=0.541;p=0.001) and the whole

scale (r=0.790;p=0.001). is seen. Responsibility sub-dimension was found to be positively and highly correlated with tolerance sub-dimension (r=0.447; p=0.00) and the whole scale (r=0.647; p=0.000). Finally, it is seen that the tolerance dimension (r=0.793;p=0.000) has a positive and highly significant relationship with the whole scale.

DISCUSSION

It is foreseen that the obtained inferences will contribute to the literature with the findings about the unethical behaviors observed in the trainers of female volleyball players. In this context, it is possible to come across studies in different sports branches on the ethical behavior of trainers in the literature.

In our study, it was observed that the average of the answers given by the athletes about the coaching profession ethics was high. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the coaches comply with the professional ethical principles of coaching at a high level in the studies conducted by Çeviker (2013), Karakoç et al. (2011), Certel, Alkış and Gürpınar (2018).^{10,11,12,21}

Çeviker (2013) in his study examining the ethical and unethical behaviors observed in the coaches of amateur super league football players in Ankara, concluded that there is no relationship between the education status of the athletes and the responses given to the scale by age groups.¹⁰ In this study on volleyball players, the age groups of the participants differ according to the scale and sub-dimensions. In the results of this study, it is seen that the level of professional evaluation of the trainers of the athletes increases with the advancement of age. It has been concluded that with the advancement of age, the athletes consider their coaches more respectful. Responsibility and tolerance behaviors, which are among the other sub-dimensions, are seen to be higher in coaches in line with the answers given by the athletes (Table 1).

Yıldız (2019) aimed to determine the State and Trait anxiety levels of volleyball coaches living and working in Bursa.¹³ As a result of the study, it was determined that the marital status of volleyball coaches affected their anxiety levels. Again, in this study, the effect of the age of the participants on their anxiety levels was examined. The results show that age has no effect on the level of state anxiety. In the findings of this study, the difference of the age variable according to the scale and sub-dimensions was found to be significant. It shows us that the scale scores of the older athletes increase more, that age and professionalism, respect, responsibility and tolerance are directly proportional (Table 1).

In the study of Certel et al. (2018), which aimed to evaluate the level of compliance of trainers with professional ethical principles from the perspective of trainers and athletes, the level of compliance of trainers with professional ethical principles differs according to the perspective of the trainer and the athletes. In other words, although the coaches state that they comply with the professional ethical principles, they state that the trainers of the athletes do not act in accordance with the professional ethical rules.¹⁴ In this study, although it was observed that the average of the answers given by the athletes about the coaching profession ethics about their coaches was at a high level, the athletes who did sports for 13 years or more

in the sub-dimension of the year of doing sports evaluated their coaches with a higher score than the other athletes (Table 4).

Similar results were obtained in the studies conducted by Özbek (2018) on physical education teachers and by Dolaşır (2005) and Dolaşır and Büyüköztürk (2009) on national athletes.^{14,15,16,17} Of course, it can be expected that there will be a difference between an individual's self-evaluation and an outsider's evaluation of the individual. It can be said that it is very difficult for a person to evaluate himself objectively. As a result, the unethical behavior of the coaches reduces the prestige of sports and hinders the development of sports and athletes.

Tapan (2020), in his study, aimed to examine the opinions of the trainers of Turkey women's national wrestling team athletes on professional ethical principles. Accordingly, it was determined that the participants' scale responsibility sub-dimension average score was low. In the findings of this study, it is seen that the dimension of responsibility, which is the sub-dimension of the scale, is very high. Therefore, it can be said that volleyball coaches pay more attention to ethical rules than wrestling coaches.^{17,19,20}

In the results of this study, it was determined that the age of the participants differed according to the sub-dimensions of the scale and the whole scale. Contrary to our results, Dolaşır (2005) concluded that there is no significant difference between age and compliance with ethical principles, which examines the level of compliance of the trainers of national team athletes with professional ethical principles.

When the results of this study are examined, similar results can be seen in the study of Çeviker (2017). He concluded that the level of compliance of the trainers of the disabled athletes with professional ethical principles differs according to the sub-dimensions of the athlete's age, which are respect, responsibility and the whole scale, and this difference is significant. Therefore, our study is similar to the study of Çeviker (2017).

In the study of Çeviker (2017), the difference between the education levels of the athletes and the opinions of the trainers regarding the level of compliance with the professional ethics is significant. Çeviker (2017) found in his study that university graduates have more positive opinions than participants in other educational backgrounds. The study of Dolaşır (2005) shows that there is a positive relationship between the education level of similarly qualified participants and the level of compliance with ethical principles. In this study, it was seen that the difference between the education levels of the athletes and the opinions of the coaches about the level of compliance with professional ethical principles was insignificant.

In this study, it was found that the differentiation status of the participants according to the scale sub-dimensions (professionalism, respect, responsibility and tolerance) of the year of playing sports was significant (Table 4). Similarly, Çeviker (2017) has reached the results. It has been concluded that disabled athletes who have seniority between 9-12 years have a higher score dec the scale with respect and responsibility compared to other athletes. Similar results were found by Dolaşır (2005). As a result of the study, athletes who have been playing sports

for 13 years and over have evaluated their coaches with a higher score of professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall total compared to other athletes Our study is similar to the study of Dolaşır and Çeviker.

When the results of the analysis of the relationship between scale dimensions and the direction and dimensions were examined in the study findings, it was determined that the dimension of professionalism, which is one of the sub-dimensions of the scale, has a completely linear relationship with respect, decency and scale. In other words, as professionalism increases, other sub-dimensions (responsibility, respect, tolerance) and the overall score average of the scale increase. Dec, it has been found that there is a completely positive and high level of relationship between themselves and the scale in other sub-dimensions in a similar way. In accordance with these results, it can be said that the relationship between the scale decimals and the scale as a whole is important (Table 5).

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study, it was found that the average scores of athletes about their coaches were at a high level. Athletes who participated in the study for 13 years and over evaluated their coaches at a higher level of professionalism, respect, responsibility, tolerance and overall total compared to other athletes.

In the study results, it is observed that the mean scores of the questionnaire on compliance with the professional ethics of coaches increased with the progression of the age of female volleyball players. As a result of these results, it is necessary to take measures to develop the understanding of professionalism, respect, responsibility and tolerance of the participants who will be considered young.

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