

Analyzing the personality traits of futsal players

Ali Serdar Yücel

Firat University, School of Physical Education and Sports, Elazığ, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Sport acts as a tool for individuals to understand and express their personalities better. Regarding “Personality and Sport”, while some scientists argue that individuals become successful by choosing the right sport for their personality, others suggest that individuals develop the personalities in line with the sport they choose. However, it is a matter to take into account that there may be different factors affecting the personality traits of athletes. The purpose of this research is to analyze the personality traits of athletes participating in Turkish futsal tournament held in Eskişehir in 2013 by such variables as sex and age, years in sport, the position and monthly income etc. Working group of the research is composed of 83 athletes who participated in Turkish futsal tournament held in Eskişehir in 2013. Data of the research were obtained by using “Eysenck Personality Questionnaire”. Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, independent sample t-test, Anova analysis and Kruskal Wallis-H test, Man Whitney U test were utilized within the scope of analysis. According to the results obtained, it has been determined that the personality traits of the participants do not differ by age, habits of recreation and use of alcohol. Differences have been ascertained in dimensions of neuroticism by sex variable, psychoticism by the year in sport, extroversion by the position, neuroticism and psychoticism by the environment of being raised, neuroticism, lying and extroversion by income. Following the research, it has been concluded that some demographic characteristics of the participants result in differentiation in sub-dimensions of Eysenck personality questionnaire.

Keywords: Personality, Sport, Futsal

INTRODUCTION

While the information of individual regarding her/his physiological, mental and psychological characteristics form her/his own personality perception, the fact that the individual has some features and roles in the society creates environmental perception [6].

Genetic factors and developmental effects are effective in personality formation as a whole. In other words, personality is a type of relation formed by the inborn attributes and learnings after birth which differentiate individuals from one another [14].

Personality is a term including various characteristics of a person such as interest, attitude, skills etc. All of these characteristics form a distinctive and harmonious whole in the individual. These characteristics expressed as the personality have a characteristic which differentiates an individual from other individuals [23, 34].

Personality-as a term- corresponds to a wide variety of phenomena; there are different ideas in the various combinations of the common usage of the word ‘personality’. It is not surprising that there are different research strategies and opinions by starting from personality studies from past to present [4, 29].

Personality is a subject that has been attempted to be explained as of the old times. Personality is a term involving a person's all interests, attitudes, skills, manners of speaking, appearance and harmony with the environment. All of these characteristics form a distinctive and harmonious whole in the individual [31]. In another definition, personality is the most characteristic and original whole of human structure, emotional status, types of behavior, interests, skills and other psychological features [7, 28, 36].

If the personality is a whole, emotions forming the personality and directing behaviors may be the most important parts of this whole. In other words, emotions that may be the most important component of the personality direct the life, performance and relationship levels of individuals [32].

In every environment where human-as a social human being- exists, each personality trait that differentiates individuals from others is an important factor. The same condition is also an important factor in the field of sports naturally. In today's sports world, the importance of the effect of personality on success, harmony and other values of sport has been recognized. In the study by Hasil and Erden [11], the factors leading modern sport to success have been expressed as skills of athlete, her/his psychological condition, personality and the appropriate setting formed by environmental factors. It is thought that the personality traits of athletes can be one of the characteristics that may be regarded among the important factors in reaching to success in sport [11].

The effect of personality traits cannot be denied in terms of success and harmony of athlete. In that case, emotions ranked among the most important components of personality-which is a whole- and anger accordingly are important for individual differences. As can be seen in definitions of anger, particularly the blocking concept stands out. When it is thought that blocking is frequently experienced in sport, the probability of having the feeling of anger, its effect on performance and even the aggressive behaviors of athlete are really high. In many studies conducted in the field of social psychology, aggressive behaviors are performed in an empirical environment, and sportive environment acts as a natural environment in exhibition of this behavior [15, 36]. Personality means all the cognitive, emotional and behavioral features that differentiate a person from others [8, 36].

If researchers can assert that the personality traits of elite or champion athletes are clearly different from other athletes or if they can prove that each sport requires certain personality traits, then it will be possible to select the suitable athletes for every sports branch and to increase the number of champions [26, 27].

Personality is the set of predictable behaviors defining and introducing people [1]. Personality is all mental, emotional and behavioral characteristics which separates an individual from others [21].

Personality is both private as it includes the frequent and most characteristic behaviors and distinctive due to its feature different from others [20].

The appearance of Freud's personality theory in sport and physical activity is discussed as an analysis of a line starting from game and heading towards sport. This line is expressed as the game-contest-sport. Freud explains the main reasons for participation in sport as below [27, 35];

1-Blocking causes concerns in individual and the individual tries to get rid of that concern by participating in game and sport.

2-When the behaviors of children playing games are observed, it can be expressed that most of these behaviors reflect a conflict in psycho-sexual development of the child. It is known that game is a tool for the child to overcome her/his own difficulties and to assume dominance on the reality.

3- A child finds the opportunity to test her/his own emotional, physical and mental capacity with her/his constantly developing skills in game and sport.

Personality defines an individual's manner of personal interaction with the physical and social environment, patterns of distinctive and characteristic emotions and behaviors [5]. Personality is the harmonious whole which occurs as a result of the interaction of inborn and acquired physical, mental and social characteristics [30]. There are some factors that are effective in development of personality. These factors are physical structure, temperament, interests and values, social attitudes, character and the culture in which the individual lives [3, 35].

The requirements for sport are personality traits and sufficient motivation for a developed musculoskeletal system, kinetic coordination, achieving despite various mental and physical strengths and keeping on in case of failure. Active continuation of sport develops these qualifications. This development occurs within certain rules. Sports

activity which varies by sports branches under the rules has some effects on personality and changes by the sports branches [22, 35].

Scientists suggest two different opinions about the “Personality and Sport” matter. Some scientists argue that individuals choose sports branches according to their personality, and some others think that individuals develop personality traits in accordance with the sports branch they choose.

We can generalize the effects of sportive activity on personality as such; sport shapes the character, team sports teach cooperation, individual sports develop personal discipline and teach how to avoid aggressive behaviors naturally and in line with the social rules [24, 35]. Sport is the self-control mechanism of the individual [17].

Different jobs and lifestyles require people with different body, personality and mentality. This is also same for people doing sports. Doing sports is an indicator of personality and personality has effects on selecting branches in sport (team or individual sports) [10].

Personality traits have come to the forefront in recent years due to the increase in the number of women doing sports. The desire to be active, finding oneself, expressing and proving oneself, the desire to know, need for outmaneuvering, the desire of prevalence, desire for adventure, decision-making, creating the environment of proof in life can be ensured by doing sports. Rules of sports have started to include nearly all sections of society in a new understanding and seek [18].

If researchers can assert that the personality traits of elite or champion athletes are clearly different from other athletes or if they can prove that each sport requires certain personality traits, then it will be possible to select the suitable athletes for every sports branch and to increase the number of champions [26, 27].

The purpose of the study is to determine the personality traits of athletes who are engaged in futsal branch, which is a team sport, and to ascertain whether some demographic characteristics owned by the participants are effective on these personality traits.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population and Sample of Research

The population of research is composed of the teams and athletes who participated in Turkish futsal championship held in Eskişehir in 2013. The sample of the research is composed of 5 men’s futsal teams and 6 women’s futsal teams and 83 athletes.

Collection of Data

“Eysenck Personality Questionnaire” created with the review of Francis et al [9] and translated into Turkish by Karancı, Dirik and Yorulmaz [13] was applied to the participant athletes before and after competitions.

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire

According to Eysenck, genetic factors play a big role in emergence of main personality traits and inheritance and environmental interaction are highly important in formation of behaviors. Eysenck stated that the personality can be explained with three characteristics. When Eysenck personality theory was first developed, it included the dimensions of neuroticism and extraversion-introversion and then the dimension of psychoticism was added [19]. Eysenck suggests that these abovementioned three dimensions are a part of personality structure [12]. Moreover, it has been revealed that distinctive personality traits defined by Eysenck are related to certain emotions and behaviors [25].

Eysenck discussed the personality in the dimensions of extroversion, neuroticism and psychoticism. However, as the dimensions of extroversion, neuroticism and psychoticism aren’t interrelated with each other, individuals at the edge of one dimension can get high or low grades in the other two dimensions. Accordingly, it is possible for an individual to display very different personality traits [12].

The dimension of life is the last personality dimension added. This dimension stands for the types trying to express a fake appearance. The sub-scale of lie can also be used as a control scale with which the validity of the whole test is tested [25].

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire is composed of four chapters as Psychoticism (P), Extroversion (E), Neuroticism (N), and Lie (L).

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised-Short Form (EPQR-S) was translated and adapted into Turkish by Karancı, Dirik & Yorulmaz [11]. The scale put forth four different factors similarly in Turkey sample. Kuder-Richardson alpha coefficients for the dimensions of extroversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and lie were found .78, .65, .42 and .64 respectively. Test-retest reliability of scales were found .84, .82, .69 and .69 respectively. Likewise, findings also indicate that the scale has sufficient level of structural validity [15].

24 questions belonging to Eysenck personality questionnaire were questioned with dichotomous scale in the way yes/no. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire is composed of four chapters as Psychoticism (P), Extroversion (E), Neuroticism (N), and Lie (L).

While the sub-dimension of extroversion represents sociality and honesty, Neuroticism dimension indicates emotional consistency or excessive reactance. The dimension of psychoticism points out to distant, remote, aggressive and insecure behavior, and the questionnaire's sub-dimension of lie is effective in revealing those trying to present a fake appearance [33].

In this questionnaire in which every factor is evaluated with 6 items, the participant is asked to answer 24 questions as Yes (1)-No (0). The grade that can be taken for each personality trait changes between 0 and 6 [13].

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, independent sample t-test, Anova analysis and Kruskal Wallis-H test, Mann Whitney U test were utilized in analysis and interpretation of data. Data obtained from the research were analyzed by using PASW 18.0 package program. The relation between variables and the importance level of 0.05 in differences were taken into account.

Purpose, Scope and Method

The purpose of this research is to analyze the personality traits of athletes participating in Turkish futsal tournament held in Eskişehir in 2013 by such variables as sex and age, years of engaging in sport, the position and monthly income etc. Descriptive scanning model was used in the research. Working group of the research is composed of 83 athletes who participated in Turkish futsal tournament held in Eskişehir in 2013. Data of the research were obtained by using "Eysenck Personality Questionnaire" created with the review of Francis et al [9] and translated into Turkish by Karancı, Dirik and Yorulmaz [13]. 24 questions belonging to Eysenck personality questionnaire were questioned with dichotomous scale in the way yes/no. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire is composed of four chapters as Psychoticism (P), Extroversion (E), Neuroticism (N), and Lie (L). Non-parametric and parametric statistical tests were applied on data collected.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of participants' answer for Eysenck Personality Questionnaire

EYSENCK PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE – REVISED SHORT FORM			
Items	n	%	
		Yes	No
1. Does your mood often go up and down?	83	66.3	33.7
2. Are you a talkative person?	83	60.2	39.8
3. Would being in debt worry you?	83	68.7	31.3
4. Are you rather lively?	83	71.1	28.9
5. Were you ever greedy by helping yourself to more than your share of anything?	83	34.9	65.1
6. Would you take drugs which may have strange or dangerous effects?	83	21.7	78.3
7. Have you ever blamed someone for doing something you knew was really your fault?	83	28.9	71.1
8. Do you prefer to go your own way rather than act by the rules?	83	38.6	61.4
9. Do you often feel 'fed-up'?	83	44.6	55.4
10. Have you ever taken anything (even pin or button) that belonged to someone else?	83	38.6	61.4
11. Would you call yourself a nervous person?	83	61.4	38.6
12. Do you think marriage is old-fashioned and should be done away with?	83	33.7	66.3
13. Can you easily get some life into a rather dull party?	83	65.1	34.9
14. Would you call yourself anxious?	83	51.8	48.2
15. Do you tend to keep in the background on social occasions?	83	50.6	49.4
16. Does it worry you if you know there are mistakes in your work?	83	65.1	34.9
17. Have you ever cheated in a game?	83	56.6	43.4
18. Do you suffer from nerves?	83	49.4	50.6
19. Have you ever taken advantage of someone?	83	43.4	56.6
20. Are you mostly quiet when you are with other people?	83	47.0	53.0
21. Do you frequently feel yourself lonely?	83	42.2	57.8
22. Is it better to follow society's rules than go your own way?	83	48.2	51.8
23. Do other people think of you as being very lively?	83	65.1	34.9
24. Do you always practice what you preach?	83	60.2	39.8

Table 2: Eysenck personality questionnaire reliability analysis

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.878	43

We can say that 43 items are at high reliability level as Alpha=0.878 following the reliability analysis.

Hypothesis 1: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by age.

When the analysis tables regarding Eysenck personality factors by age are examined, it has been determined that Sig values belonging to the sub-dimensions of Neuroticism, Psychoticism, Lie and Extroversion are above the error level of 0.05, and accordingly the main hypotheses of these scales cannot be rejected. No difference has been found regarding the sub-dimensions of the scale by the age variable. Age variable doesn't make a significant difference by the dimension of personality.

Table 3: Anova test on Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the age variable of the participants

Dimensions		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
NEUROTICISM	Between Groups	2.076	2	1.038	.486	.617
	Within Groups	170.888	80	2.136		
	Total	172.964	82			
PSYCHOTICISM	Between Groups	.601	2	.301	.192	.826
	Within Groups	125.278	80	1.566		
	Total	125.880	82			
LIE	Between Groups	.397	2	.199	.173	.842
	Within Groups	91.844	80	1.148		
	Total	92.241	82			
EXTROVERSION	Between Groups	2.389	2	1.195	.700	.499
	Within Groups	136.478	80	1.706		
	Total	138.867	82			

Hypothesis 2: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by sex.

When the analysis tables regarding Eysenck personality factors by sex are examined, it has been determined that Sig values belonging to the sub-dimensions of Psychoticism, Lie and Extroversion are above the error level of 0.05, and accordingly the main hypothesis of these scales cannot be rejected. In the sub-dimension of Neuroticism, the main hypothesis that the factors don't differ by sex as Sig. Values are below 0.05 will be rejected. The sub-dimension of Neuroticism shows a significant difference by sex variable. Women experience mood swings (happiness-sadness) more. Moreover, women have expressed that they are more anxious and less nervous than men.

Table 4: T-test of the dimensions of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the sex variable of the participants

Dimensions		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
NEUROTICISM	Equal variances assumed	.058	.810	2.534	81	.009
	Equal variances not assumed			2.534	79.161	.009
PSYCHOTICISM	Equal variances assumed	1.984	.163	.443	81	.659
	Equal variances not assumed			.446	80.989	.657
LIE	Equal variances assumed	.284	.595	-1.798	81	.076
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.804	80.688	.075
EXTROVERSION	Equal variances assumed	.040	.842	-.063	81	.950
	Equal variances not assumed			-.063	80.338	.950

Hypothesis 3: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the years in sport.

When the analysis tables regarding Eysenck personality factors by the years in sport are examined, it has been determined that Sig values belonging to the sub-dimensions of Neuroticism, Lie and Extroversion are above the error level of 0.05, and accordingly the hypotheses of these factors must be accepted. It is seen in these factors that the years in sport don't result in a difference. In the sub-dimension of Psychoticism, it has been stated that the main hypothesis must be rejected as Sig. Values are below 0.05. In these factors, the years in sport lead to a statistical difference. It has been determined that the participants doing sport for 7-9 years and 10-12 years are more worried about being in debt. It is also another finding that the participants doing sport for 10-12 years give a positive answer to the question "Is it better to follow society's rules than go your own way?" more frequently than others. It has been

found that those doing sport for 10-12 years give a more positive answer to the question “Does it worry you if you know there are mistakes in your work?”.

Table 5: Anova test on Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the participants' years in sport

Dimensions		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
NEUROTICISM	Between Groups	6.944	5	1.389	.644	.667
	Within Groups	166.020	77	2.156		
	Total	172.964	82			
PSYCHOTICISM	Between Groups	18.648	5	3.730	2.678	.028
	Within Groups	107.231	77	1.393		
	Total	125.880	82			
LIE	Between Groups	6.829	5	1.366	1.231	.303
	Within Groups	85.412	77	1.109		
	Total	92.241	82			
EXTROVERSION	Between Groups	7.437	5	1.487	.871	.504
	Within Groups	131.430	77	1.707		
	Total	138.867	82			

Hypothesis 5: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the position.

When the analysis tables regarding Eysenck personality factors by the position are examined, it has been determined that as the sub-dimensions of Neuroticism, Lie and Psychoticism have Sig. values above 0.05, the main hypothesis cannot be rejected. It can be uttered that the main hypothesis must be rejected according to the sub-dimension of Extroversion and accordingly the position is effective on these factors. The participants playing in the midfield have called themselves livelier. Goalkeepers have called themselves less talkative. Midfield players have given positive answer to the question “Can you easily get some life into a rather dull party?” more than others.

Table 6: Anova test on Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the position of the participants

Dimensions		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
NEUROTICISM	Between Groups	2.412	3	.804	.372	.773
	Within Groups	170.552	79	2.159		
	Total	172.964	82			
PSYCHOTICISM	Between Groups	3.226	3	1.075	.693	.559
	Within Groups	122.653	79	1.553		
	Total	125.880	82			
LIE	Between Groups	5.282	3	1.761	1.599	.196
	Within Groups	86.959	79	1.101		
	Total	92.241	82			
EXTROVERSION	Between Groups	10.697	3	3.566	2.198	.009
	Within Groups	128.170	79	1.622		
	Total	138.867	82			

Hypothesis 6: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the environment of being raised.

When the Eysenck personality factors by the participants' environment of being raised are examined, it has been determined that the asymp. Sig. values in the sub-dimensions of Lie and Extroversion are above 0.05, and accordingly H0 hypothesis cannot be rejected. In the sub-dimensions of Neuroticism and Psychoticism, it has been determined that this value is below 0.05, H0 hypotheses must be rejected and accordingly the participants differ by the environment of being raised. The participants living in metropolitans have given mostly positive answers to the questions “Does your mood often go up and down?” and “Do you frequently feel yourself lonely?”. In the dimension of Psychoticism, it has been found that the participants living in metropolitans give more positive answers to the questions “Would being in debt worry you?” and “Does it worry you if you know there are mistakes in your work?”.

Table 7: Kruskal Wallis H test on the dimensions of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the participants' environment of being raised

Dimensions	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
NEUROTICISM	10.834	4	.028
PSYCHOTICISM	8.267	4	.008
LIE	7.357	4	.118
EXTROVERSION	5.527	4	.237

Hypothesis 7: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the income.

When the Eysenck personality factors by income are examined, it has been determined that the asymp. Sig. values in the sub-dimension of Psychoticism are above 0.05, and accordingly H0 hypothesis cannot be rejected. In the sub-dimensions of Neuroticism and Psychoticism, it has been determined that this value is below 0.05, H0 hypotheses must be rejected and accordingly the participants differ by the income. In the dimension of Neuroticism, it has been

determined that the participants with the income <750 TL give positive answers to the question “Does your mood often go up and down?” more than others. In the dimensions of Lie, it has been observed that all participants with the income 2001 TL and more have given positive answer to the question “Have you ever taken advantage of someone?”. In the dimension of Extroversion, the participants with the income <750 and 751-1000 TL have mostly given positive answer to the question “Do other people think of you as being very lively?”.

Table 8: Kruskal Wallis H test on the dimensions of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by the participants' level of income

Dimensions	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
NEUROTICISM	4.649	5	.046
PSYCHOTICISM	3.939	5	.558
LIE	12.459	5	.029
EXTROVERSION	6.092	5	.030

Hypothesis 8: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the recreation

When the Eysenck personality factors by the habit of recreation are examined, it has been determined that the asymp. Sig. values of the sub-dimension of Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Lie and Extroversion are above 0.05, and accordingly H0 hypothesis cannot be rejected. It has been found that participants don't display differences in the sub-dimensions of the scale by habit of recreation.

Table 9: Kruskal Wallis H test on the dimensions of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by recreation habit of the participants

Dimensions	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
NEUROTICISM	1.817	4	.769
PSYCHOTICISM	7.568	4	.109
LIE	8.071	4	.089
EXTROVERSION	8.300	4	.081

Hypothesis 9: The factors of Eysenck personality scale don't differ by the alcohol use.

When the Eysenck personality factors by the alcohol use are examined, it has been determined that the asymp. Sig. values of the sub-dimension of Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Lie and Extroversion are above 0.05, and accordingly H0 hypothesis cannot be rejected. It has been found that participants don't display differences in the sub-dimensions of the scale by alcohol use.

Table 10: Man Whitney U test on the dimensions of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire by alcohol use of the participants

Dimensions	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
NEUROTICISM	381.500	1416.500	-1.284	.199
PSYCHOTICISM	435.500	1470.500	-.524	.600
LIE	400.500	631.500	-1.026	.305
EXTROVERSION	385.000	1420.000	-1.240	.215

Table 11: Distribution of some demographic characteristics (Branch, age, sex, years in sport and position) of the participants

Variables	F	Column %
1. your branch?		
Football	83	100%
18-20	27	33%
2. your age?		
21-23	41	49%
24-26	15	18%
3. your sex?		
Female	39	47%
Male	44	53%
1-3 years	11	13%
4-6 years	23	28%
7-9 years	16	19%
4. your years in sport?		
10-12 years	20	24%
13-15 years	11	13%
16 years and more	2	2%
Goalkeeper	23	28%
6. your position?		
Defense midfield	20	24%
Midfield	28	34%
Forward	12	14%

Demographic Statistics

All participants play football, 33% of them are aged between 18-20, 49% is aged between 21-23, 18% is aged between 24-26. 47% of them are Male, 53% is Female. 13% of them are engaged in sport for 1-3 years, 28% for 4-6

years, 19% for 7-9 years, 24% for 10-12 years, 13% for 13-15 years, 2% for 16 years and more. All participants are university graduates, 28% of them are goalkeepers, 24% is defense midfield players, 34% is midfield players and 14% is forward players.

8% of the participants were raised in Village, 7% in Town, 14% in District, 24% in City and 46% in Metropolitan. 48% earns less than 750 lira, 19% earns 751-1000 lira, 16% earns 1001-1250 lira, 10% earns 1251-1500, 2% earns 1501-2000 lira. 2% of the participants have stated that they are illiterate, 10% is primary school graduate, 1% is secondary school graduate, 5% is high school graduate and 82% is university graduate.

Table 12: Distribution of some demographic characteristics (The environment of being raised, income) of the participants

Variables		F	Column %
8. your environment of being raised?	Village	7	8%
	Town	6	7%
	District	12	14%
	City	20	24%
	Metropolitan	38	46%
10. your monthly income level?	<750	40	48%
	751-1000	16	19%
	1001-1250	13	16%
	1251-1500	8	10%
	1501-2000	2	2%
	2001 TL and more	4	5%

18% of the participants read book in the spare time, 28% go to movies, 5% visit historical places, 33% go to nightclubs, pubs etc., 17% do other activities. 25% uses alcohol, 54% doesn't use alcohol, 20% rarely uses alcohol.

Table 13: Distribution of some demographic characteristics (Habits in spare time and alcohol use) of the participants

Variables		F	Column %
19. what do you do in your spare time?	I read book	15	18%
	I go to movies	23	28%
	I visit historical places	4	5%
	I go to nightclubs, pubs etc.	27	33%
	Other	14	17%
22. do you use alcohol?	Yes	21	25%
	No	45	54%
	Rarely	17	20%

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

When the demographic characteristics of the participants are examined, it has been observed that all of them are football players, the majority is female, university graduate, midfield players, they do sports for 4-6 years, play in university teams.

The features of questionnaires that are frequently used in personality researches in sport have been developed. For example, 16 personality factor questionnaire, Minnesota multiphasic personality questionnaire, Eysenck personality questionnaire, California personality questionnaire can be counted among them [27].

In every environment in which human-as a social being- exists, personality traits that make individuals different from others are an important factor. The same condition is naturally an important factor in the field of sport. The effect of personality on success, harmony and sport has been recognized in today's sport. In the study of Hasil and Erden [11], the points carrying the modern sport to success have been expressed as the skills of athletes, their psychological state, personality and an appropriate place created by environmental factor. Another attribute that can be counted among the important factors to achieve is thought to be the personality traits of athlete [11].

In the study, data obtained from the use of Eysenck personality questionnaire were evaluated and following results have been obtained.

Among Eysenck personality factors;

- The participants' age, recreation habits and alcohol use don't create differences on their personality traits. In the study carried out on weight-lifters by Ulucan and Bahadır [29], they have stated that there is no significant difference on personality traits of athletes by the age variable.

- The dimensions of neuroticism, extroversion and lie differ by depending on income. The participants on the lowest income (<750TL) experience mood swings more. In the dimension of lie, the participants with the income > 2001 TL abuse others more. In the dimension of extroversion, the participants with the income <750 and 751-1000 think that other people think of them as being very lively and dynamic.
- Neuroticism and Psychoticism factors differ by the environment of being raised. In the dimension of Neuroticism, the participants living in metropolitans experience mood swings between happiness and sadness more. They also feel themselves more lonely. In the dimension of Psychoticism, the participants living in metropolitans are worried about being in debt and mistakes in their work.
- Extroversion differs by the position. The participants playing in the midfield see themselves having a more lively personality. Goalkeepers are less talkative.
- The participants' years in sport differ by the sub-dimension of Psychoticism. The participants who have been engaged in sport for 7-9 years and 10-12 years are more worried about being in debt. Those doing sport for 10-12 years are more inclined to go their own way rather than act by the rules. They also think that the mistakes in their work worry them more.
- Regarding sex, a statistical difference has been found in personality traits of the participants in the dimension of neuroticism. In the study carried out on weight-lifters by Ulucan and Bahadır [29], they have reached to a significant result in favor of women in the dimension of Neuroticism. This finding supports our study. Women experience mood swings (happiness-sadness) more regarding the dimension of neuroticism. They have also stated that they are more worried and less nervous than men. According to the findings of the study carried out by Akdoğan et al. [2] on the personality traits of the students of Gazi University Vocational School of Physical Education and Sports together with the students of Gazi University Faculty of Education by the sex variable, a significant relation has been found in the dimensions of neuroticism and extroversion by sex. This finding also supports our study in the dimension of neuroticism regarding sex [2].

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