

## THE ROLE OF GENDER IN GOAL ORIENTATION AND MOTIVATION OF PARTICIPATION IN WHEELCHAIR BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the relationship between the goal orientation of wheelchair basketball players and their motivation to participate in sports. A total of 91 wheelchair basketball players, 40 women, and 51 men were determined as the sample. The average age of wheelchair basketball players in the study is  $29.34 \pm 2.91$  years. The "Task and Ego Orientation Scale in Sports" <sup>8, 22</sup> and the "Motivation for Participation in Sports for Persons with Disabilities Scale (MPSPDS)" developed by Tekkursun et al. (2018) were used as data collection tools. "Ethics Committee Approval" document and research permissions were obtained from the Ethics Committee for the application of data collection tools to wheelchair basketball players. With the scales uploaded to the online platform called Google Forms, the data were collected on the internet using the scale method. In the analysis of the research data, the arithmetic means, frequency, standard deviation, and percentage values among the descriptive statistics, and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test were used to examine whether the scale data showed normal distribution or not to determine whether parametric analysis would be performed. Independent t-test analysis was used for the pair comparisons showing normal distribution. As a result of the t-test, there is a statistically significant difference between the mean of task orientation of women and men ( $t = - 6.502$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). There is a statistically significant difference between the ego orientation averages of men and women ( $t = 7.620$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). As a result of the t-test, there is no statistically significant difference between the intrinsic motivation averages of men and women ( $t = - 1.720$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ). There is no statistically significant difference between the extrinsic motivation averages of women and men ( $t = - 1.624$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ). There is no statistically significant difference between the motivation averages of women and men ( $t = - 1.699$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ). The obtained findings showed that the goal orientation differentiated according to the gender variable, and the motivation to participate in sports did not differ in terms of gender.

**Keywords:** Ego orientation, task orientation, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, motivation, wheelchair basketball.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Athletes try to achieve goals related to themselves. Concerning the goals, athletes especially athletes with disabilities make great efforts. Therefore, for the last 30 years, sports psychologists have been interested in goal orientation. <sup>13, 14, 15</sup> For example, achieving specific goals is considered an important element of motivation to participate. <sup>16</sup> The goal orientations that athletes can have are considered as task and ego-oriented goals. <sup>6, 8</sup> In goal orientation, athletes with high task-oriented goals give priority to improving their skills and skills and focus on increasing their performance. <sup>23, 24</sup> Studies have shown that task orientation is important. <sup>6, 24</sup> The other goal orientation is ego-oriented goals. Ego orientation includes feelings of superiority. Athletes who prioritize achieving ego-oriented goals concentrate on overcoming others and being the best during the competition. It has been stated that elite athletes have more ego-oriented goals than non-elite athletes. <sup>6, 17</sup> Similarly, in young elite Dutch footballers, a positive relationship was observed between ego-oriented goals and perceived achievement. <sup>25</sup>

Participation is used to physically attract athletes to competition and training. When the researches about participation in sports is examined, they mostly cover children and young adults. <sup>1</sup> The motivation for the participation of wheelchair basketball players is determined to define the reasons that direct athletes participating in sports and physical activities to participate in competitions. <sup>19</sup> Motivation is internal and external motives that direct a person to a certain action. Extrinsic motivation is the interest and pleasure received when the athlete reaches the goal. <sup>26</sup> There are many studies in our country on the motivation of athletes to participate in sports. <sup>2, 5</sup> The awareness of wheelchair basketball players' goal orientation, task and ego-oriented goals, motivation level, desire to participate in sports, and knowing what they want will ensure success. In the light of all this information, it will be possible if goal orientation and motivation come to the fore in wheelchair competitions. In this study, it was aimed to examine the relationship between the goal orientation of wheelchair basketball players and their motivation to participate in sports.

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is designed in a descriptive survey model. Descriptive scanning is an information gathering method that symbolizes the relevant people and is used to examine the relationships between categories by querying them with a standard process.

#### Research Sample:

The universe of the study consists of wheelchair basketball players who play in the amateur category in Turkey. A total of 91 wheelchair basketball players, 40 women, and 51 men were determined as the sample. The average age of wheelchair basketball players in the study is  $29.34 \pm 2.91$  years.

#### Data Collection Tools:

##### Task and Ego Orientation Scale in Sports

Task and Ego Orientation in Sports Scale consist of 13 items, 7 of which are task and 6 of which are ego orientation. Respondents of the scale make their participation in each item according to the 5-point evaluation system. The adaptation study of the scale for Turkish athletes was conducted by Toros (2001). The construct validity study of the scale was conducted with the help of explanatory factor analysis, and two factors, task orientation, and ego orientation were found (Duda, 1989; Duda et al., 1995). In the study about the scale, the internal consistency of the scale was determined as .79 for task orientation and .81 for ego orientation.<sup>6</sup>

##### Sports Participation Motivation Scale for Persons with Disabilities

The 22-item "Motivation for Participation in Sports for Persons with Disabilities Scale (MPSPDS)", developed by Tekkursun et al. (2018), was used as a data collection tool. The scale includes the sub-dimensions "Intrinsic Motivation" consisting of 12 items, "Extrinsic Motivation" consisting of 5 items, and "Motivation" consisting of 5 items. The Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient obtained in the study of Tekkursun et al. (2018) was calculated as .83 for the Intrinsic Motivation sub-dimension, .87 for the Extrinsic Motivation sub-dimension, and .88 for the Lack of Motivation sub-dimension.

#### Data Collection Process

"Ethics Committee Approval" document and research permissions were obtained from the Ethics Committee for the application of data collection tools to wheelchair basketball players. With the scales uploaded to the online platform called Google Forms, the data were collected on the internet using the scale method. An informing consent form was added to the athletes at the beginning of the forms, explaining the purpose of the study, and a check box was added so that the athletes cannot pass to the questionnaire forms without giving consent that they participated in the study voluntarily.

#### Data Analysis

SPSS 22.0 program was used to analyze the data collected in the study. In the analysis of the research data, the arithmetic means, frequency, standard deviation, and percentage values among the descriptive statistics, and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test were used to examine whether the scale data showed normal distribution or not to determine whether parametric analysis would be performed. Independent t-test analysis was used for the pair comparisons showing normal distribution.

### 3.RESULTS

The results of the goal orientation (task and ego orientation) and participation motivation analysis results of wheelchair basketball players are given in detail below.

**Table 4.1. T-Test Results for the Sub-Dimension Task Orientation of Wheelchair Basketball Players and the Gender Variable**

	GENDER	n	X	STD. D.	T	P
<b>TASK ORIENTATION</b>	WOMAN	40	3,34	1,09	<b>-6,502</b>	<b>0,000</b>
	MAN	51	4,61	1,21		

As seen in the table, the average task orientation of women is 3.34 and the average task orientation of men is 4.61. As a result of the t-test, there is a statistically significant difference between the mean of task orientation of women and men ( $t = -6.502$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). This difference is in favor of men.

**Table 4.2. T-Test Results of the Goal Orientation Sub-Dimension of Wheelchair Basketball Players for Ego Orientation and the Gender Variable**

	GENDER	n	X	STD. D.	T	P
<b>EGO ORIENTATION</b>	WOMAN	40	4,73	1,66	<b>7,620</b>	<b>0,000</b>
	MAN	51	3,09	1,69		

As seen in the table, the ego orientation average of women is 4.73 and the ego orientation average of men is 3.09. As a result of the t-test, there is a statistically significant difference between the ego orientation averages of men and women ( $t = 7.620$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). This difference is in favor of women.

**Table 4.3.** T-Test Results on the Motivation for Participation in Sports Sub-Dimension of Wheelchair Basketball Players for Intrinsic Motivation and the Gender Variable

	GENDER	n	X	STD. D.	T	p
INTRINSIC MOTIVATION	WOMAN	40	4,55	0,86	-1,720	0,086
	MAN	51	4,59	0,74		

As seen in the table, the intrinsic motivation average of women is 4.55 and the intrinsic motivation average of men is 4.59. As a result of the t-test, there is no statistically significant difference between the intrinsic motivation averages of men and women ( $t = -1.720$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

**Table 4.4. T-Test Results on the Motivation for Participation in Sports Sub-Dimension of Wheelchair Basketball Players for the Extrinsic Motivation and Gender**

	GENDER	n	X	STD. D.	T	p
EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION	WOMAN	40	4,41	0,83	-1,624	0,082
	MAN	51	4,46	0,79		

As seen in the table, the extrinsic motivation average of women is 4.41 and the intrinsic motivation average of men is 4.46. As a result of the t-test, there is no statistically significant difference between the extrinsic motivation averages of women and men ( $t = -1.624$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

**Table 4.5. T-Test Results on the Motivation of Wheelchair Basketball Players to Participate in Sports Subscale Amotivation and Gender Variable**

	GENDER	n	X	STD. D.	T	p
AMOTIVATION	WOMAN	40	4,50	0,80	-1,699	0,087
	MAN	51	4,56	0,91		

As seen in the table, the amotivation average of women is 4.50 and the average amotivation of men is 4.56. As a result of the t test, there is no statistically significant difference between the amotivation averages of men and women ( $t = -1.699$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

As a result of the T-test, there is a statistically significant difference between the averages of task orientation of women and men. This difference is in favor of men. As a result of the T-test, there is a statistically significant difference between the ego orientation averages of men and women. This difference is in favor of women. As with many sports, a lot of training and competitions are needed for wheelchair basketball players. Athletes reveal their orientation to task or ego to achieve performance and result goals. The fact that men are more task-oriented is the result of their efforts to improve themselves and rise above their performance. Women, on the other hand, choose a rival for themselves and try to surpass him and do better than him. These efforts reveal that women are ego-oriented.<sup>11,22</sup> Parameters have shown that athletic in hearing-impaired develop balance, reaction time, and muscle strength more than gymnastic. Hearing-impaired individuals can be directed to the sport of athletics to increase daily living activity levels and quality of life.<sup>12</sup>

As a result of the T-test, no statistically significant difference was found between the intrinsic motivation averages of women and men. As a result of the T-test, no statistically significant difference was found between the extrinsic motivation average of women and men. As a result of the T-test, no statistically significant difference was found between the motivation averages of women and men. While these findings are similar to some research results in the literature, they are not similar to some research results. Since participation motivation studies on wheelchair basketball players are limited, the number of studies subject to the discussion is limited. When this limited literature was examined, results similar to the results of this study were found. Bozkurt, et al. (2019) found a significant difference between the groups in favor of female athletes in the extrinsic motivation dimension of motivation to participate in sports as a result of their research on deaf athletes. Similarly, Blinde and McCallister (1999) concluded in their study that female athletes with disabilities are more willing to participate in sports than male athletes. Shihui et al. (2007), the results of the studies on disabled athletes are similar to the results of this study. Therefore, it shows that female athletes strive to be appreciated by others, avoid negative warnings and be successful, compared to men.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to reveal whether the motivations for goal orientation and participation in sports differ according to the gender variable. In this context, the findings obtained from the analysis made to determine the goal orientation

and participation motivation of wheelchair basketball players; showed that the goal orientation differs according to the gender variable, while the motivation for participation in sports does not differ in terms of gender. Although there are many studies on goal orientation and participation motivation in sports psychology, there is no scale developed for wheelchair basketball players. Therefore, in the future, it may be considered to conduct a scale development study for these athletes.

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