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AVRUPA SPOR EĞİTİMİ'NİN TÜRKİYE FUTBOL SÜPER LİĞİ'NE YANSIMALARI
*REFLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN SPORTS EDUCATION INTO THE TURKISH FOOTBALL
SUPER LEAGUE*

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ÖZ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Avrupa spor eğitimi temelinde yetişmiş profesyonel futbol oyuncularının Türkiye Futbol Federasyonu Spor Toto Süper Ligi'ne son beş yılda vermiş oldukları katkının incelenmesidir. Bu çalışma nitel ve karşılaştırmalı bir araştırmadır. Çalışmanın evrenini bu lige son beş yıldır katılan tüm spor kulüplerinin profesyonel futbol oyuncuları oluşturmaktadır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi tekniği ile kurgulanan çalışmada kullanılan verilere Türkiye Futbol Federasyonu tarafından verilen izin ile ilgili kurumun web sayfasından ulaşılmıştır. Toplam 3675 lisanslama işleminin yapıldığı son beş sezondan elde edilen verilere sıklık analizi uygulanarak anlamlı bulgular aranmıştır.

Sonuç olarak Avrupa spor eğitimi temelinde yetişen futbol oyuncuları son beş sezonda Futbol Süper Ligi'ne diğer oyunculara oranla, olumlu eylemlerde (müsabaka sayısı, gol, vb.) daha fazla, olumsuz eylemlerde (sarı kart, kırmızı kart, vb.) ise daha az katkı verdikleri tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca nüfusa oranlanırsa eğer Avrupa spor eğitimi temelinde yetişmiş Türk oyuncular, Türkiye spor eğitimi temelinde yetişen oyunculara oranla çok daha fazla katkı vermektedir. Bu doğrultuda ülkemiz futbol eğitimlerini Avrupa spor eğitimi sistematığı ile karşılaştırmak bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa, Türkiye, Spor, Futbol, Eğitim

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is examining of contributions of football players who trained in European Sport Education into the Turkish Super League (TSL) for last five seasons. This study is a qualitative and comparative research. Professional football players of all clubs joined in Turkish Super League for last five years constitute research group of this study. Document analyse which is a kind of qualitative researches has used in the study. After the author has got permission to used data in study, data obtained from web site of Turkish Football Association by author. Data obtained from last five football seasons have 3675 licencing process analysed by frequency analyse and significant results have found by author.

Results of this study have showed that European football players are more beneficial than other all players in point of positive data (number of match, score, etc.) for last five seasons of Turkish Super League. Furthermore it's showed that they are more controlled in point of negative data (yellow card, red card, etc.) than other all players. Turkish players who trained in Europe were more beneficial in point of contribution to TSL than Turkish players who trained in Turkey. In the light of these results, author has decided that comparing European football training systems and Turkish football training systems has to be an obligation.

Keywords: Europe, Turkey, Sport, Football, Education

1. INTRODUCTION

Football is a very popular game in Turkey, as it is in the whole world (Foer, 2004; Talimciler, 2008) and it cannot be possible for every athlete to reach the highest ranks in the football in terms of success as it is in all sports branches hereby it requires a long and exhausting training process (Bangsbo, 1993; Bangsbo et al., 1991; Eniseler, 2010).

The selection of talented athletes during the preschool period and training them aiming at a professional level in a particular program are linked to the sports policies developed by some countries (Reilly et al., 2000; Williams, 2000; Uğural, 2011; Özkan ve Özkan, 2016). Countries using most efficiently those processes in the context of these policies are ranked at the top of the list of the most successful countries in the history of the Olympics (Harvey, 2013; Seiler, 2010; Bullock et al., 2010; Guttmann, 2002; Mangan and Dyreson, 2013).

Especially the member states of the European Union have started to reach higher levels in the medal rankings of the Olympic Games by developing national sports strategies in this direction (Eurydice, 2013; Bailey, 2006; Parrish, 2003; Aquilina and Henry, 2010). It can easily be seen the success of these countries in FIFA World Cup, which can be regarded as the top event of football tournaments because seven of the ten teams who played in finals in the last five tournaments were European Union member states while those countries won four championships (Giulianotti, 2012; Preuss ve Schütte 2016; Brown, 2015). However, Turkey has only been participated in this great organization twice (Senyuva and Tunç, 2015). At this point, the prominence of comparative physical education and sports work emerges (Senyuva ve Tunç, 2015). The importance of comparative physical education and sports work can be seen in this perspective.

Comparative physical education and sport is a scientific discipline in which the successful sport politics applied by any country are modelled by another country (Bennett et al., 1983; Anthony, 1966). The cold war which started by rivalry of the United States of America and the Soviet Socialist Republics after World War II brought sports competition together and this led to the beginning of the first serious comparative physical education and sports studies in history (Borish et al., 2016; Szymanski, 2015).

In recent years, many countries have adopted sports policies of different countries, by benefiting from comparative physical education and sports science (Basak ve Dutta, 2016; Georgakis ve Graham, 2016; Pühse ve Gerber, 2005).

In Turkey, these activities coincide with pre-republic periods, and at that time, the French models were taken as a model in the Mekteb-i Sultaniye Schools and " İdman ve Riyaziyet-i Bedeniye " (Gymnast and Sports Training Course) was added to curriculum in this respect (Bilge, 1989; Ergün, 1996; Akyüz, 2008).

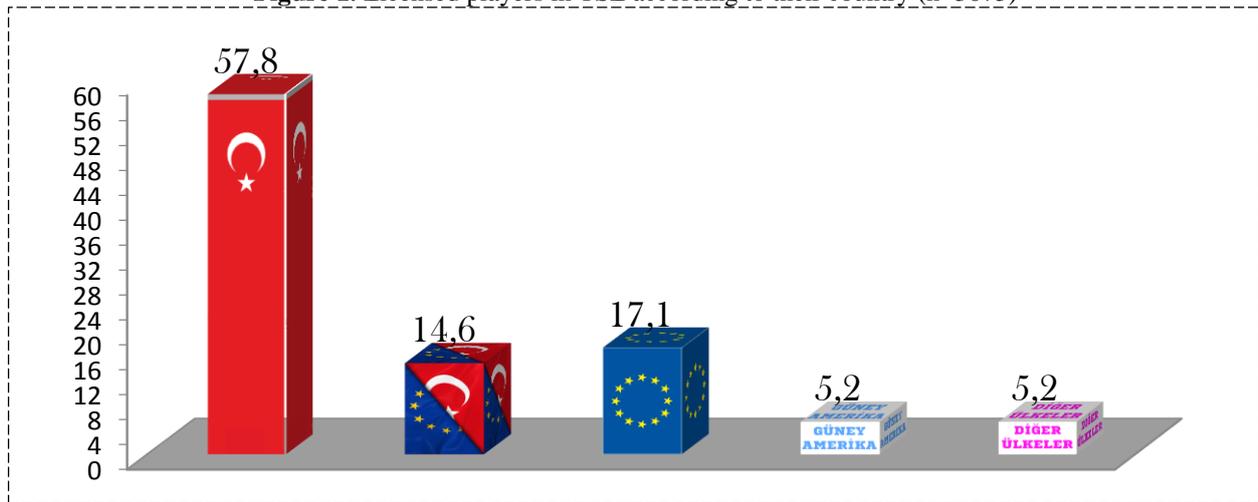
Today, there are sports politics that can be taken as a model for Turkey and it has become a necessity to benefit from the findings of comparative physical education and sports science. In this context, the national football players who play football in the Spor Toto Super League which is the highest league of Turkish Football Federation were evaluated in terms of their nationality.

2. METHOD

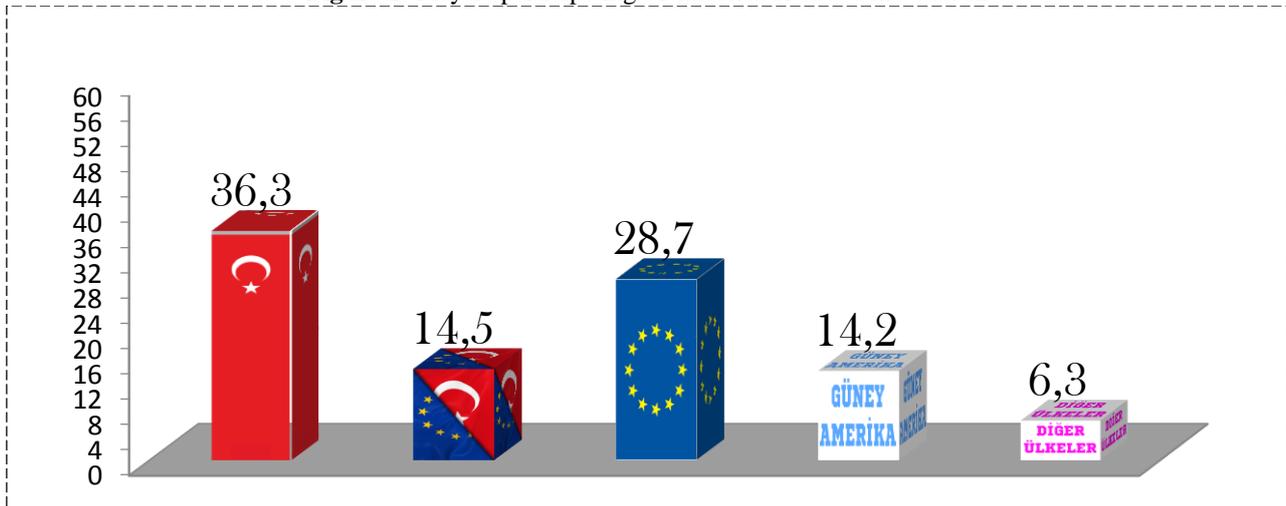
This is a comparative physical education and sport survey comparing the citizens of different countries by using quantitative data obtained from the document analysis technique. The population of the study consists from the professional soccer players in all sports clubs that have participated in this league for the past five years. The data used in the study, which is gathered by the document analysis technique, was obtained from electronic media with the permission given by Turkish Football Federation. Findings were obtained by applying frequency analyzes from the data obtained from the last five years in which 3675 licensing processes were performed.

3. FINDINGS

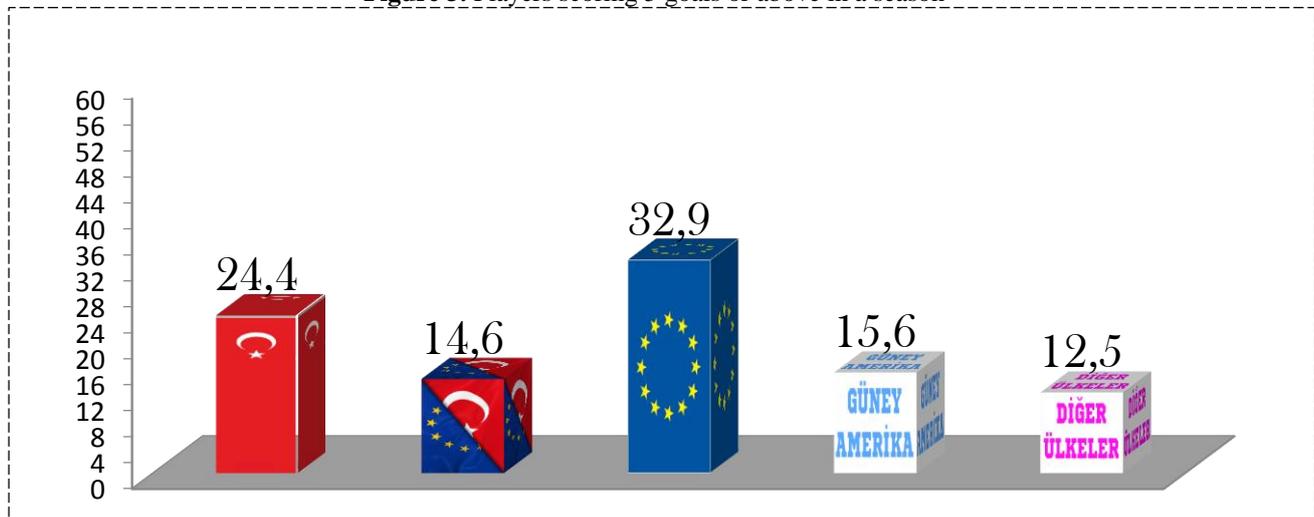
On the one hand 31.7% of the players having European origin in general are licensed by the clubs in the last five years in the league, on the other hand 14,6% of the players having European origin are not licensed (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Licensed players in TSL according to their country (n=3675)

When the average of the season is considered, the number of European athletes participating matches 21 times or over is found to be 41.6%, which is higher than the average of players having different nationalities. Furthermore, the number of European athletes participating matches 31 times or over constitute 43.2% of the total number of players (Figure 2).

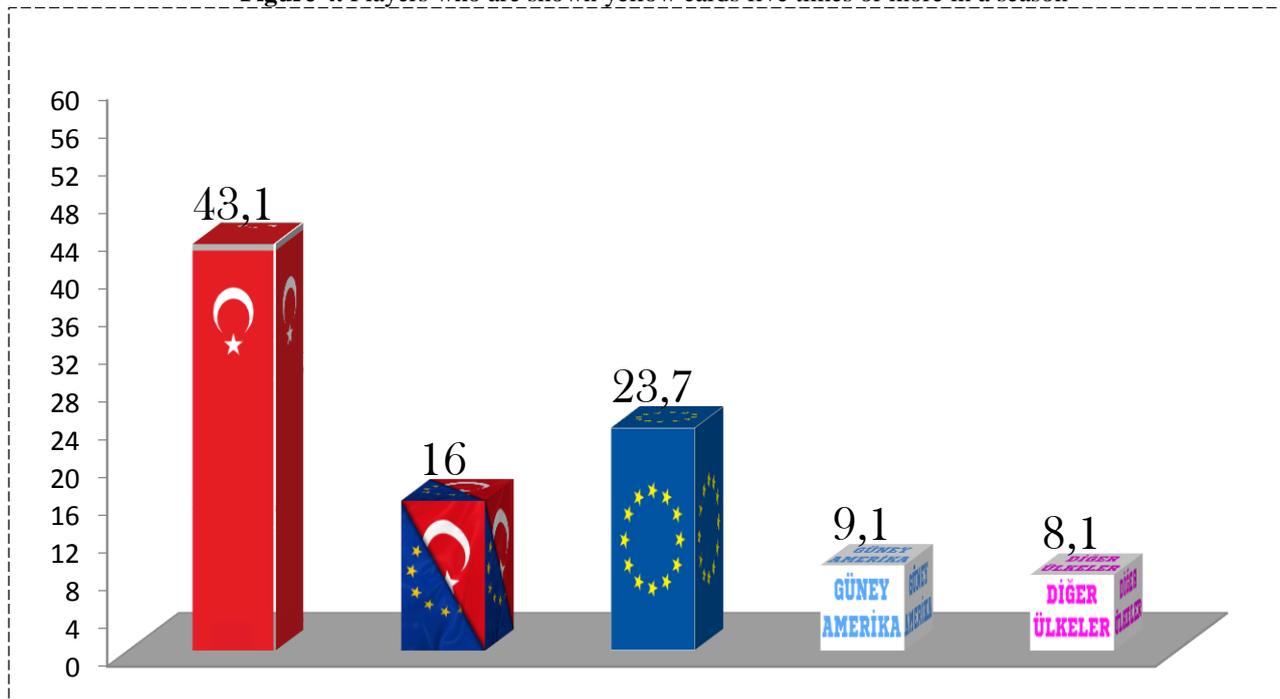
Figure 2. Players participating 31 matches or above in a season

European players have scored 47.5% of all scores in a season when the average of the scores are evaluated in terms of seasons (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Players scoring 5 goals or above in a season

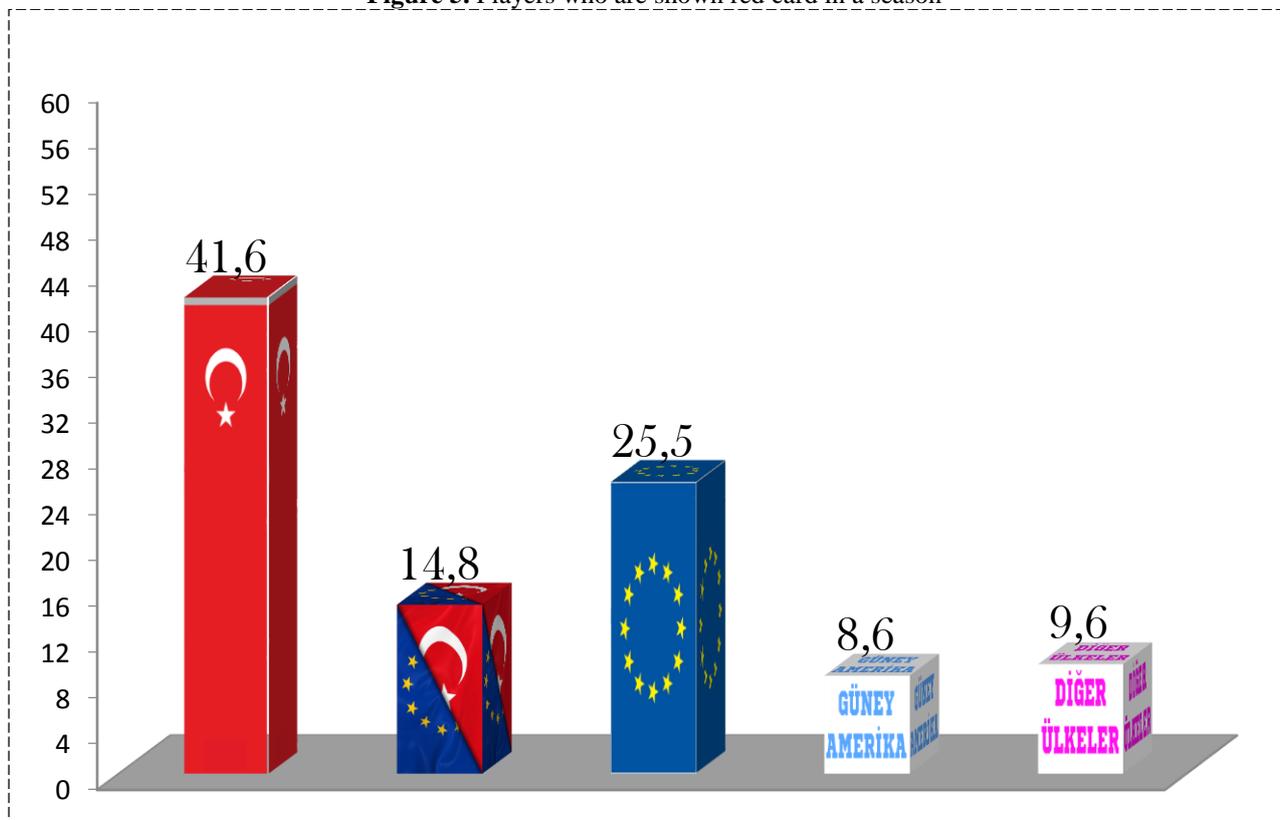
When the five seasons were examined, European players who are shown five yellow cards or more constitute of 39.7% of the total number of players (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Players who are shown yellow cards five times or more in a season



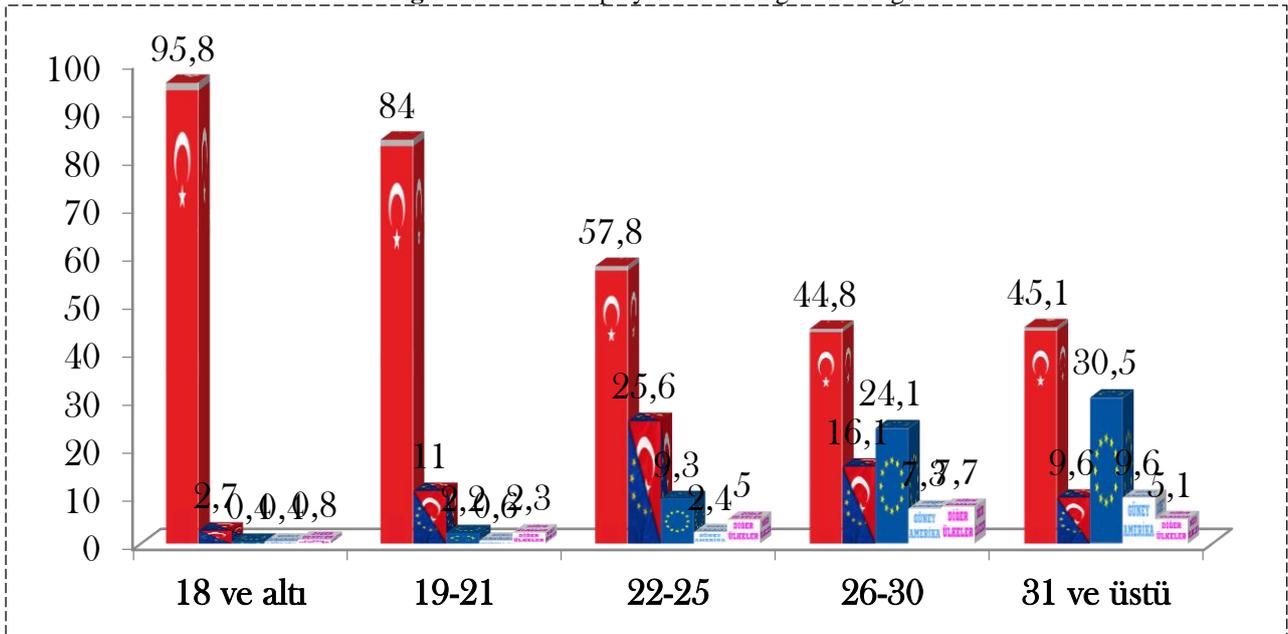
When sportsmen who are shown one or more red cards in one season are examined, European athletes constitute 40.3% of the general population (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Players who are shown red card in a season



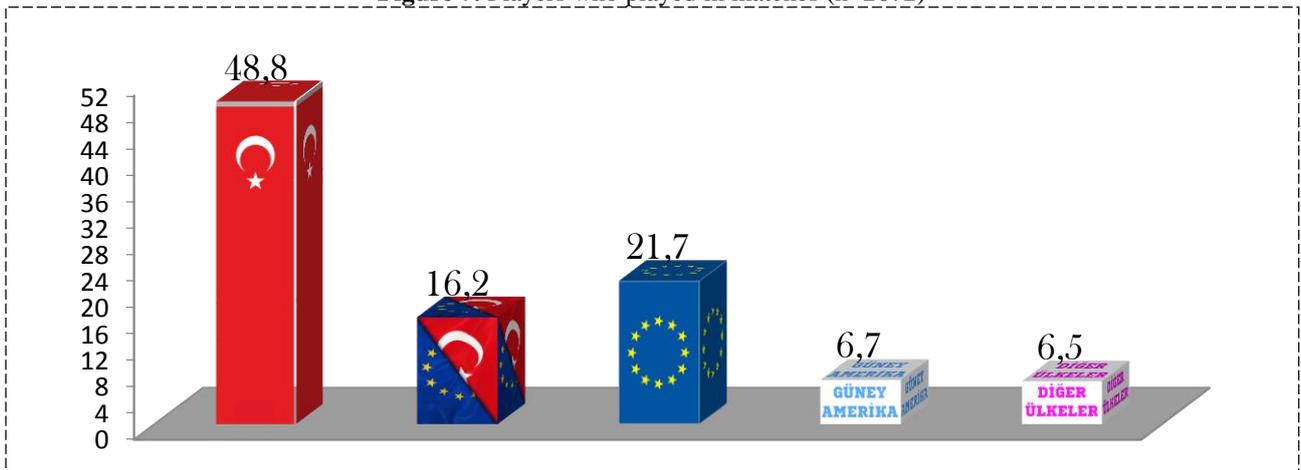
When all the sportsmen licensed in all seasons are examined, it is determined that European Turkish players in Turkey are mostly playing at the age of 22-25 years (25.6%), while European players are mostly playing at 31 years and above (30.5%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Licensed players according to their age



In figure 7, it shows that the rate of players who played in matches (n=2672). The rate of Turkish players is %48,8 and the rate of European players is %21,7 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Players who played in matches (n=2672)



In figure 8, it shows that the rate of players who could not play in matches (n=1003). The rate of Turkish players is %81,9 and the rate of European players is %4,8 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Players who could not play in matches (n=1003)

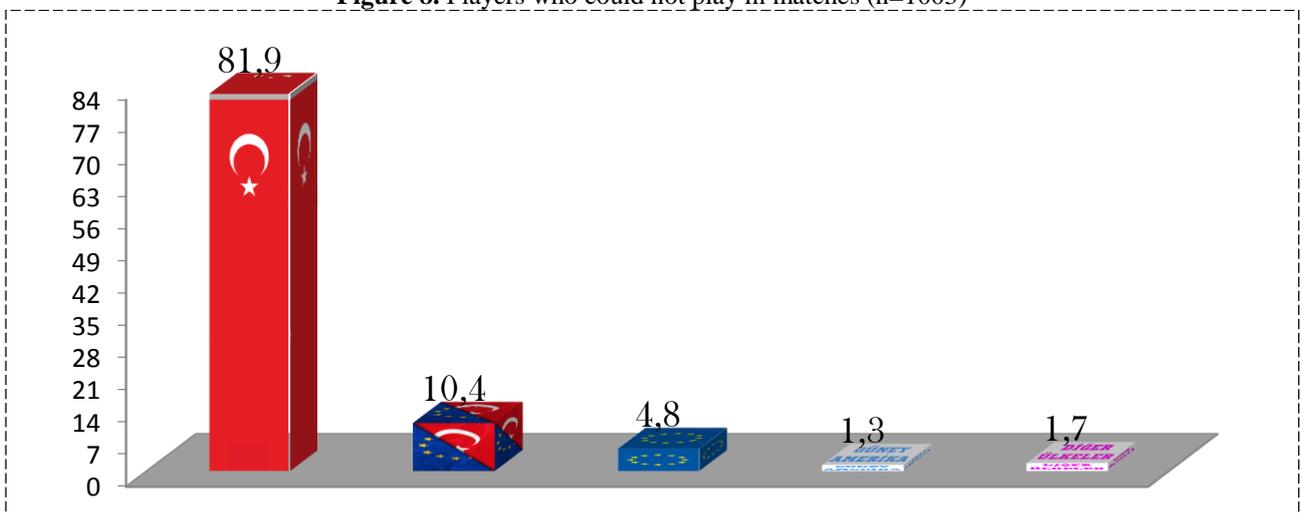
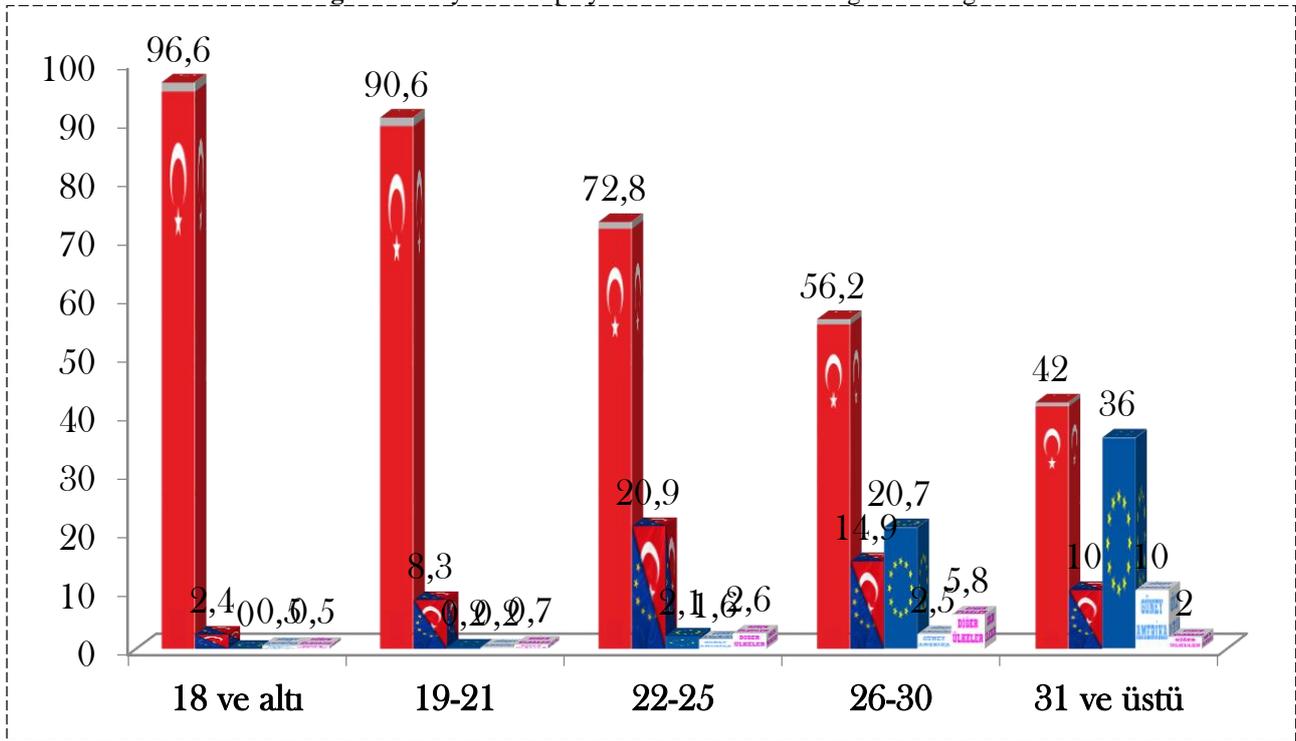


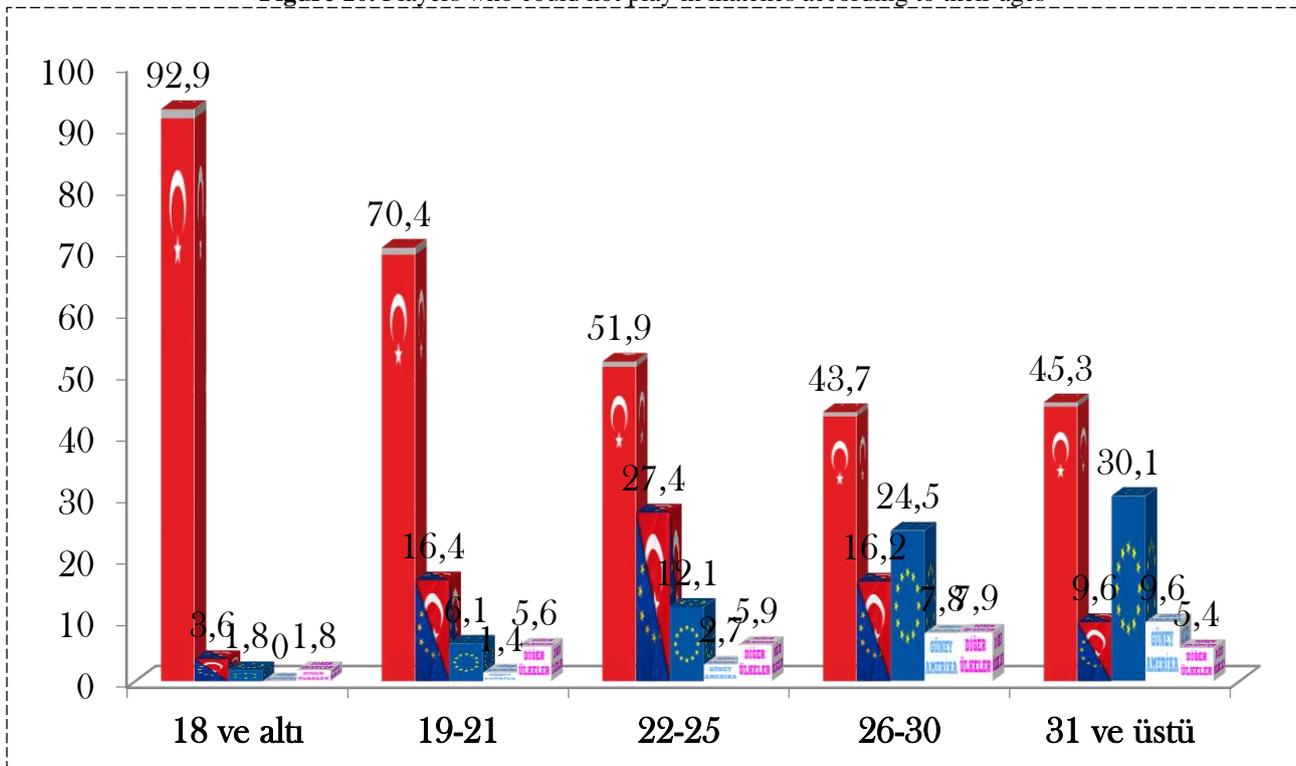
Figure 9 shows that players who played in matches according to their ages. The rate of eighteen and below years old Turkish players is %96,6 and the rate of thirty one and above years old European players is %36 (Figure 6).

Figure 9. Players who played in matches according to their ages



The rate of Turkish players who are eighteen and below years old is %92,9 and the rate of European players who are thirty one and above is %30,1 (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Players who could not play in matches according to their ages



The rate of Turkish players participating 21 matches or above is %41 and the rate of European players participating 21 matches or above is %26,9 (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Players participating 21 matches or above

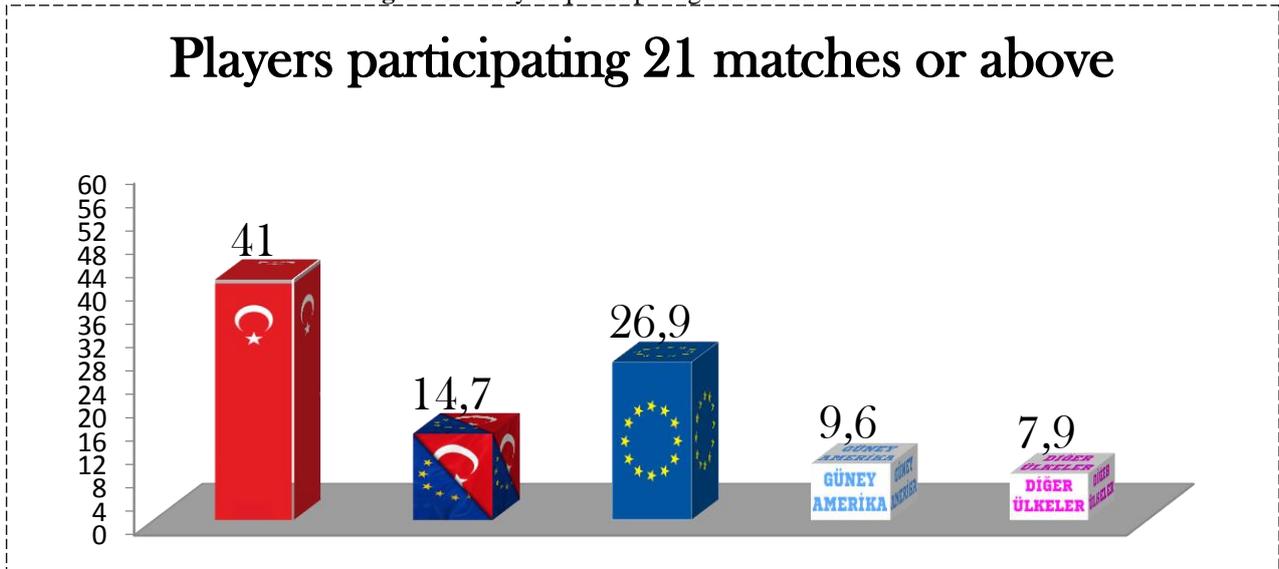
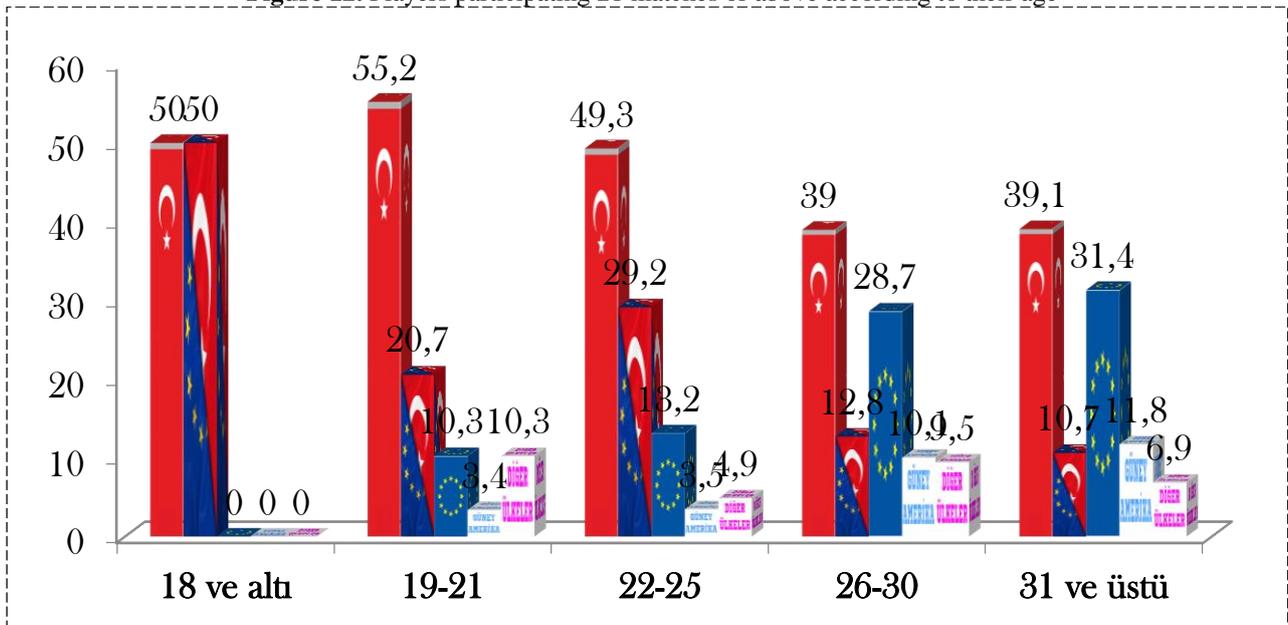


Figure 12 shows players participating 21 matches or above according to their age. The rate of Turkish players who are eighteen and below years old is %50 and the rate of European players who are thirty one and above is %31,4 (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Players participating 21 matches or above according to their age



4. RESULTS

As a result, it is determined that soccer players who have background and experience in European sports training have more positive actions (number of competitions, goals, etc.) than the other players in the football supporters in the last five seasons, and have less negative actions (yellow cards, red cards etc.) Moreover, if it is evaluated based on the proportion of their contribution to the population, Turkish players who are trained on the basis of European sports education contribute much more than Turkish players who are trained on the basis of Turkish sports education. In this direction it has become a necessity to compare our country football training with the European sport training system.

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