



LEARNING DOPING PERCEPTION OF WRESTLERS WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE AND STILL ACTIVE IN TURKISH NATIONAL WRESTLING TEAM BY USING METAPHOR METHOD

Fatih Bektaş¹, Mehmet Türkmen², Mehmet Gül², İdris Yılmaz³, Gülsen Karaman⁴, Fethi Arslan⁵

¹Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey, ²19 Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey, ³Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey, ⁵Cambridge College, Boston, USA, ⁵Batman University, Batman, Turkey,



ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to identify the perception of previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team about the concept of "doping". The general aim of the present study is to determine the Turkish wrestlers' views about "doping" concept by metaphors. In 2013, randomly selected 108 wrestlers who were still active and previously active in the Turkish National Wrestling Team were participated to study. The metaphors produced by participants related to the "doping" concept were examined by content analysis method, and the frequency of each metaphor was identified and the categories were formed. In this context, the analysis and interpretation of the metaphors were achieved by the following four steps: (a) identification of the metaphors, (b) classification of the metaphors, (c) formation of the metaphors, (d) reliability and validity analyses. In the study, the wrestlers produced 106 metaphors related to the concept of "doping". Based on their perceptions of doping, "avoidance", "awareness", "acceptance", "exclusion", "weakness", and "ambition" categories were formed. Results have shown that the wrestlers perceive the concept of "doping" as something to be avoided; they are aware of its positive and negative consequences; they think that its use can be acceptable; they think that they would be excluded if they use doping; they perceive using doping as weakness and being inefficient; and they see ambition as passion.

KEY WORDS: Doping, metaphor, perception

INTRODUCTION

Metaphor is an expression in which a person describes a concept or a case by using comparisons from his/her perception. "Metaphor" has many definitions and it was derived from the Greek word "Metapherein". "Meta" means to change and "pherein" means to carry, (14) and the word "Metaphor" was used to mean "to carry something from one place to another place". Metaphor is not only a thought material, type of a human conceptualization and a speech figure but also it is thought figure (13).

The aim of the study

The general aim of the present study is to identify the perception of previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team about the concept of "doping" with metaphors. Within this framework, the following questions are asked:

1. With which metaphors are used by previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team to explain their perceptions about doping?
2. Under which categories are metaphors related to "Doping" concept produced by previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team grouped based on their common properties?

METHOD

The present study aiming to identify the perception of previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team about the concept of "doping" was conducted as a screening type study. In the study qualitative research approach was adopted. Metaphors used by previous and current wrestlers of Turkish National Wrestling Team to explain their perceptions about doping were described based on data collected with open ended questionnaires. Study group consisted of randomly selected 108 wrestlers who were still active and previously active in the Turkish National Wrestling Team in 2013.

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In this section, metaphors were presented with tables and categories were shown with figures, and we interpreted each.

Figure 1. Categories formed related to perceptions of sportsmen about doping

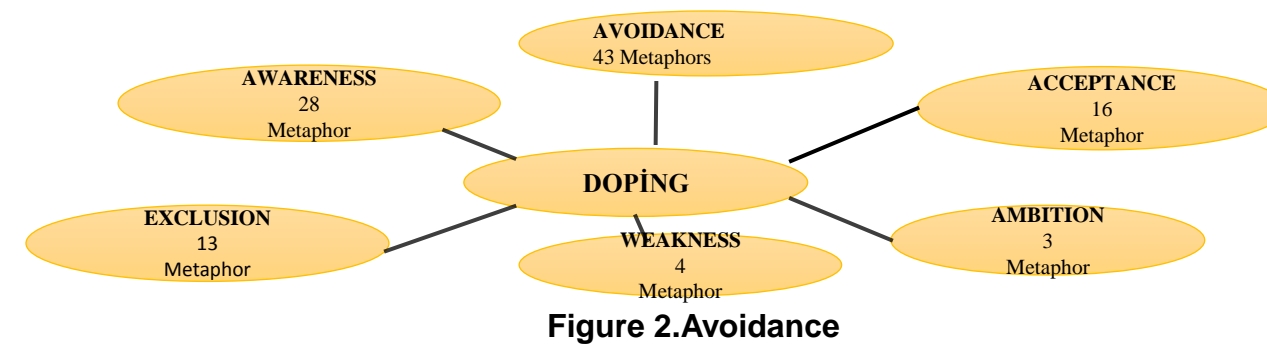


Figure 2. Avoidance

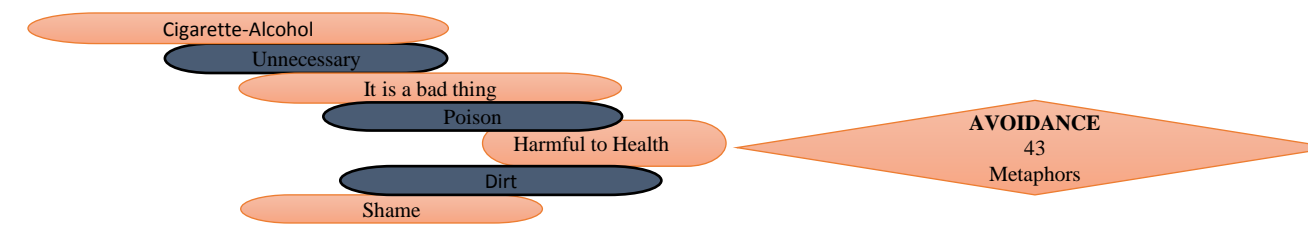


Figure 3. Awareness

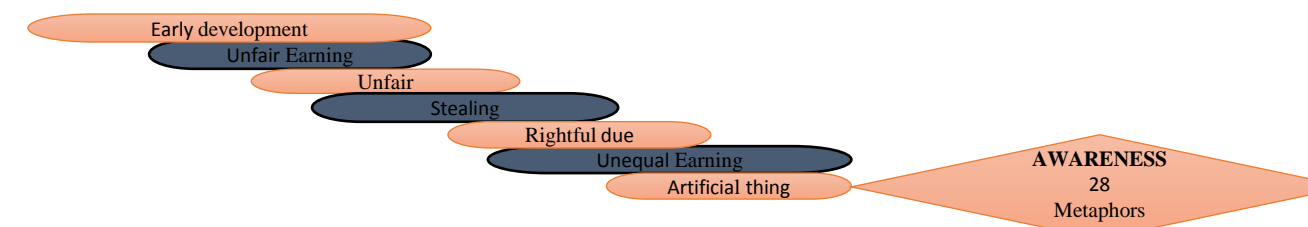


Figure 4. Acceptance

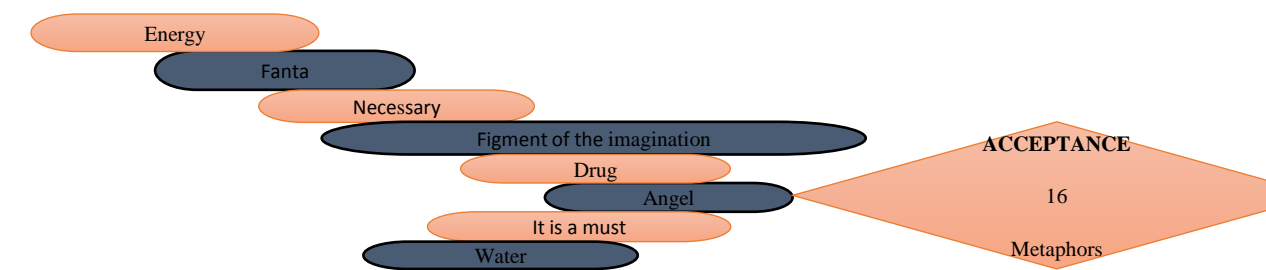


Figure 5. Exclusion

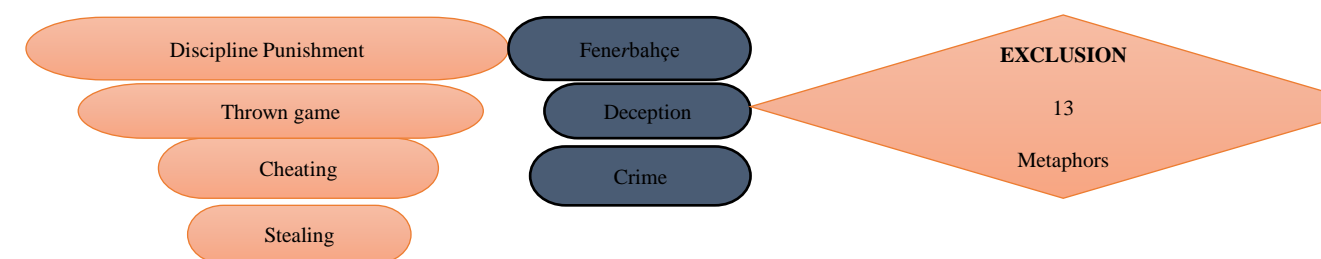
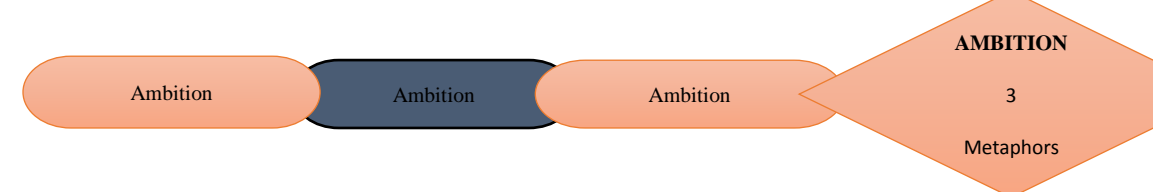


Figure 6. Weakness



Figure 7. Ambition



CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In the present study aiming to identify perceptions of wrestlers who were still active and previously active in the Turkish National Wrestling Team in 2013, analyses showed that there were 108 metaphors. Wrestlers' views about doping were evaluated from different perspectives. Based on these metaphors, it was concluded that wrestlers don't have positive views about doping. In this respect, this study presents information about how using metaphors to identify wrestlers views about doping is important. In the study, it was found that wrestlers relate doping with metaphors such as angel, energy, water, must, necessary, cigarette, poison, alcohol, harmful, weakness, stealing, inequality.

In Turkey, there is no study who investigates sportsmen's views about doping by using metaphors. Therefore, this study is not consistent or inconsistent with other studies. In the present study, which is the first one in the field, categories were formed based on metaphors produced by wrestlers. These categories were "avoidance", "awareness", "acceptance", "exclusion", "weakness" and "ambition".

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Bu Special to this study, when investigating metaphors related to "Doping" concept, most preferred metaphors were cigarette (f=8), stealing (f=6), bad thing (f=5), unfair (f=5), necessary (f=5), alcohol (f=5). This shows that wrestlers perceive doping as addictive such as cigarette and alcohol, thief who steals medal, something bad. They also think that using doping when it is not caught leads inequality and that it is necessary for success. Results of the present study can contribute to researchers who would prepare education program for doping. In the study, questionnaire was used to collect data about doping perception; future studies can use interview technique or study can be supported with the interview technique. This study can also be replicate by sportsmen from different branches and categories.