

Wrestling Sport in Manisa (Turkey)

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Abstract: In this study, it is tried to investigate the importance of wrestling in Manisa city, on people's local language. The people who live in Manisa center, town center and villages are participated in the survey. The survey applied to 252 people in Manisa city. The people who participated in the survey are in the percentage of 67.6% are between 21 and 40 ages old, 67.4% of these are male and 22.6% are female. The percentage of people who live in city center is found as 59.5%, the people who live in town center are 22.6% and who live in villages is 17.9%. The percentage of older people in the family who deal with wrestling 6% in contrast who never deal with wrestling 94%. The feelings of people who love wrestling very much are 6.7%, who says I like wrestling 12.8% who likes wrestling in the middle level 38.1% and who never likes wrestling 42.4%. There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$ among the people who deal with wrestling in the family, how much they deal with wrestling, what they do about wrestling and their feelings about wrestling. The words that are known about wrestling are more in villages than in cities.

Key words: Wrestling, sport, socio-economical, socio cultural, geographical

INTRODUCTION

Every nation has its own sport culture which comes from their antecedent, which carries socio-economical, socio-cultural and geographical characteristics in it. This concept and comprehension contain national values. In Turkish communities, wrestling took an important role with riding and marksmanship in the light of customs and grooves and took part in every social life. In developing sport concept, the developed countries has an impact on undeveloped countries by the help of their national culture pressure and facilities we have mentioned before (Taylor, 2006; Wathen, 1993; Wilson *et al.*, 1993; Young and Bilby, 1993). Communities consider it normal because of their socialization process. However, it is known by the sociologists that sport is very important for humans. In other side socio-economical, socio-cultural and the social role is important for choosing the kind of sport, the development of sport, spreading of it. As it is known sport is a common need for people. However, as all other kinds of needs, sport is also affected from cultural contentment style. The situation which doesn't related to success is completely related to environment, economical and cultural factors. Namely, this situation shows that there are differences among the people who support the same football club (Garhammer, 1993; Hakkinen and Komi, 1985; Holcomb *et al.*, 1998; Huffman and Holifield, 2003; Kezar, 2004).

As in other branches, press affects communities in the branch of sport positively or negatively. The visual broadcast and the press which is known as the fourth force after legislation, implementation and ruling, will affect the sport positively in communities if they do it successfully. However, it is argued with the help of scientific investigations if Turkish press make programs for the sake of wrestling or not. It stands out that Turkish press's sport choice and the nation's sport choice is sometimes different. In today's America which has the seventh order in wrestling has 1 million 124 thousand and 318 licenced wrestler, whereas in Turkey which is known as the capital city of wrestling, the licenced wrestler number is 7048. In this concept, it is assumed that wrestling has a different facet and has a very rich language culture. Besides, it is stressed that some people who choose wrestling or any sport are from high-class and some people who choose wrestling or any sport are from low-class. In other side, it is stressed that the people's education level who deal with wrestling actively is higher than other sport branches. As it is seen this is a contrast. Therefore, the aim of this study is to show concern dimension of people about wrestling that is one of the places in Turkey in which wrestling, traditional sport of Turkey is done widespreadly (Munro, 2000; Newton and Kraemer, 1994; Newton *et al.*, 1996; 1997, 1999; Stevenson and Howard, 2002).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, it is investigated the point of view of males and females about wrestling branch, who live in Manisa city, town and villages and who has different incomes, different ages and occupations. Totally 252 people participated in the survey.

The survey is held in Manisa city, towns and villages of it and it is tried to find out the reactions of people (Komi, 1979; Markowitz, 2007; Marshall, 1993).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings concerning with this study are presented in Table 1-5. The percentage of people who participated in the survey are 13.3% below 20 years old, 67.6% are 21-40 years old, 19.1% are above 41 years old. 32.6% are female and 67.4% are male. 15.5% are student, 22.6% are civil servant, 11.1% are worker, 23.9% deal with free job and 26.9% are from other jobs.

From the side of their marital status 5.5% are married, 31.3% are single and 3.2% are from other groups. There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$ in all criteria. It is confirmed that among the people who participated in the survey there are 6.0% people who deal with wrestling sport in the family and 94.0% people who never deal with this sport. It is confirmed in this 6.0% part of people that, 42.1% percentage dealing with in the level of sportman, 13.2% are trainer and 44.7% are other group. While the 9.8% of people are considering wrestling as an Olympic sport, 24.7% are consider it as an unsuccessful sport in international arenas, 52.1% are considering it as a cultural value which comes from our antecedent, 8.0% consider it equal with other sport kinds and 5.4% consider it nothing. As we investigate the feelings of people, it is seen that, 6.7% love wrestling very much, 12.8% like it only, 38.1% enjoy it, 29.6% don't like it and 12.8% never like it. There is a meaningful relationship on the level of

$p < 0.01$ among the level of older people in the family who deals with wrestling, in what level they deal with wrestling, what they understand from wrestling and their feelings about wrestling.

If we look at the words that they know about wrestling, we see that, 2.0% know nothing about wrestling, 4.5% know one word, 4.8% know two words, 8.0% know three words, 9.1% know four words, 13.9% know five words, 18.1% know six words, 13.3% know seven words, 11.2% know eight words, 9.1% know nine words and 6.0% know ten words. There is a meaningful difference on the level of $p < 0.01$ among the words that they know about wrestling sport.

It is found out that males know more words than females. In ages groups the people who are above 41 years old know more words than younger. Those who know less words about wrestling are people who are younger than 20 years. As we consider the age and gender of people who participated in the survey, we see that there is a meaningful relationship on the rate of $p < 0.01$ among the words they know about wrestling.

Table 1: The distribution of some data in the people

Criteria	Groups	Frequency	Percentage	Ki-square	Significance
Ages	<20 years	33	13.3	1342.81	<0.000**
	21-40 years	171	67.6		
	>41 years	48	19.1		
Gender	Females	82	32.6	303.13	<0.000**
	Males	170	67.4		
Occupation	Student	39	15.5	211.99	<0.000**
	Civil servant	57	22.6		
	Worker	28	11.1		
	Free Job	60	23.9		
	Others	68	26.9		
Education level	Primary school	84	33.3	0.00	1.000
	High school	84	33.3		
	Faculty	84	33.3		
The place	City center	150	59.5	778.95	<0.000**
	Town	57	22.6		
	Village	45	17.9		
Marital status	Single	165	65.5	1469.98	0.000**
	Married	79	31.3		
	Other	8	03.2		

**There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$

Table 2: The distribution of choice of people according to their social, economic and cultural variations

Criteria	Groups	Frequency	Percentage	Ki-Square	Sig.
The older people in the family dealing with wrestling	Yes	15	6.0	1948.673	<0.000**
	No	237	94.0		
	Total	252	100.0		
How much they deal with wrestling	Sportsman	6	42.1	29.13	<0.000**
	Trainer	2	13.2		
	Other	7	44.7		
What they understand from wrestling	It is an Olympic sport	25	9.8	1911.94	< 0.000**
	It is a sport that we are successful in international arenas	62	24.7		
	It is a cultural value that comes from our antecedent	131	52.1		
	It doesn't differ from other branches	20	8.0		
	It sounds nothing	14	8.4		
The feelings of people about wrestling	I love very much	17	6.7	892.087	<0.000**
	Mike	32	12.8		
	I enjoy	96	38.1		
	I don't like	75	29.6		
	I never like	32	12.8		

**There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$

Table 3: The number of words that they know about wrestling

The number of words	Frequency	Percentage	Ki-Square	Significant
Never	5	2.0	628.07	<0.000**
Referee	11	4.5		
Wrestler's tights, touch	12	4.8		
Wrestler, Prelude, Arena of brave man	20	8.0		
Single arm, lower part of the trowse and belt pulley, bundle play, greaser	23	9.1		
To clap, to disqualify, to pray for wrestling, second class, leader wrestler	35	13.9		
Gold-belt, wrestling categories, to tie with arms, to make the stake, to oil for wrestling, to raise the dust	46	18.1		
Wrestling of K�yrkp�n�r (Turkey), famous wrestlers (such as Koca Yusuf, Kurtdereli Mehmet), basket for wrestling wear, universe wrestler, Sultan Abdulaziz, the club,	34	13.3		
Wrestling mat, free wrestling, Greko-Roman Wrestling, the tie play, suplex play, bridge play, yoke, the tower referee	28	11.2		
Small category, to pass the hat round, award, the calf tie, to give in, cotton arterial for wrestling, the drum for activity, shrill pipe for the moral, the announcer for wrestling,	23	9.1		
To make the match, lot for wrestling, the agha of K�yrkp�n�r, Wrestling of aba, Karakucak Wrestling, wrestling plays, to plunge for wrestling, to hold the belt circle, the scythe play in wrestling, the plays with the hand and the back of the neck during wrestling, to trip up.	15	6.0		

**There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$

Table 4: The words that people know about wrestling according to their gender, marital status and their age

The words that they know	Variant	N	Mean	Standard variance	F
About wrestling	Female	82	4.67	2.24	264.04**
	Male	170	6.29	2.41	
About wrestling	Married	165	5.87	2.49	5.18*
	Single	79	5.53	2.46	
About wrestling	Other	8	5.74	2.28	64.68**
	<20 years	34	4.92	2.36	
	21-40 years	170	5.64	2.33	
	>41 years	48	6.78	2.75	

**There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$

Table 5: The words that people know about wrestling according to their occupation and education factors.

The words that they know	Variant	N	Mean	Standard variance	F
About wrestling	Primary school	84	6.06	2.41	13.03**
	High School	84	5.77	2.56	
	Faculty	84	5.45	2.43	
About wrestling	Student	39	5.18	2.46	11.42**
	Civil servant	57	6.03	2.42	
	Worker	28	5.31	2.46	
	Free job	60	6.03	2.31	
	Other	68	5.82	2.61	

**There is a meaningful relationship on the level of $p < 0.01$

In occupation groups the civil servants know more words in the group and students know very little. As we consider the occupation factor of the people who participated in the survey, we see that there is a meaningful relationship among the words that they know about wrestling on the rate of $p < 0.01$.

In local investigations it is confirmed that the people who deal with wrestling sport is from lower level class according to their socio-economic aspect and their education level is lower than the others. According to, another study it is found out that wrestler's education level is higher than other sport branches. In these two surveys by saying lower class, not only the economical income but also the education level of wrestlers is

mentioned (Chambers *et al.*, 1998; Clutch *et al.*, 1983; Du Rand, 2006; Fleck and Kraemer, 2004; Knuttgen and Kraemer, 1987).

There is no meaningful differences between people whose educational situation range from primary school to university in terms of knowing terms related to wrestling (Table 5). Because wrestling is traditional sport of Turks people from every age, gender, place in Turkey interest in wrestling closely no matter what occupational and educational background they have.

In this case it is seen that there is a contrast between these two surveys. It is seen that the words that are known about wrestling are parallel with education level. When the education level is lower the words that people know about wrestling is also less. As we consider the education level factor there is a meaningful relationship among the words that are known about wrestling on the rate of $p < 0.01$.

It is found out that the most words that are known about wrestling are known in villages and the least words that are known about wrestling known in cities. As we consider the place factor where people live in, we find out that there is meaningful relationship among the words that they know about wrestling on the rate of $p < 0.05$. We can say that wrestling is very popular in villages than in cities.

According to, foreign sportsman, wrestling is considered as the most popular sport in Turkey. Especially it was seen that, in olimpic races, Turkish sportsman were named as Turkish Wrestlers while they were walking in the ceremony passage at the opening of olimpics. Wrestling comes in an ethnographic origin in the countries Russia, Bulgaria and Iran that won many medals. It was seen that, in these three countries, the wrestler especially who dealt with wrestling actively are from Turkish people or related to Turkish origin. In the surveys that are held in Turkey, it is found out that many

media bosses don't feel positive feelings about wrestling and to improve it. It is seen that there is a difference in the point of view of every nation about wrestling however it carries a universal concept qualification. This situation is related to socio-cultural and socio-economical conditions. We can say that it is also valid for sport culture according to nations who are from general or national cultures (Adams *et al.*, 1992; Baechle and Earle, 2000; Baker, 2001; Behm and Sale, 1993; Benthall, 2003; Berger, 1985).

Married people know more words than single people about wrestling. As it is considered the marital status of the people, there is meaningful relationship on the rate of $p < 0.01$. It is expected normal that people who deal with wrestling in the family know more words than who never interested in wrestling. They have ordered the words and phrases in daily life that they heard, know and use about wrestling in the order of their importance and frequency. It is wanted to add new words that they know. The words that are ordered are given in the Table 1.

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