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VIRTUAL VICTIMIZATION OF FOOTBALL REFEREES

FUTBOL HAKEMLERİNİN SANAL MAĞDURİYETLERİ

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the levels of virtual victimization of the referees who are active in the Turkish Football Federation. The study also used the "cyber-victim scale", which consists of 24 articles aimed at identifying the level of personal information and victimization. The increase in the total scores obtained from the binary Likert type scale shows that the victimization of cyber bullying is increasing. The data were analysed using one-way variance analysis tables for frequency, percent, t-test and multiple group comparisons.

141 refereeing categories (classification b), age (23-27), and time of refereeing (10 years and over) are higher than others. Total victimization score average is 27.01 while the place of these points in the "No-Yes" Scale is 1.12 with an average of "No".

As a result of the research, it was determined that the levels of victimization of the referees were low. This can be explained by the sensitivity of the referees against bullying virtual.

Key words: Referee, Football Referees, Virtual Victimization,

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türkiye Futbol Federasyonunda faal olarak görev yapan hakemlerin sanal mağduriyet seviyelerini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma da kişisel bilgileri ve mağduriyet düzeyini belirlemeye yönelik 24 maddeden oluşan "Siber Mağduriyet Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. İkili likert tipi ölçekten alınan toplam puanların çoğalması siber zorbalığa ilişkin mağduriyetin arttığını göstermektedir. Verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, t-testi ve çoklu grup karşılaştırmaları için tek yönlü Varyans Analizi tablolarından yararlanılmıştır.

Araştırmaya katılan 141 hakemin hakemlik kategorisi (b klasman), yaş (23-27), ve hakemlik süresi (10 yıl ve üzeri) dikkate alındığında, mağduriyet puanları diğerlerine oranla yüksektir. Toplam mağduriyet puan ortalaması 27.01 bulunurken; bu puanların "hayır-evet" skalası içerisinde yeri 1,12 ortalama ile "hayır"a yakındır.

Araştırma sonucunda hakemlerin mağduriyet düzeylerinin düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu durum hakemlerin sanal zorbalığa karşı duyarlılığı ile açıklanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakem, Futbol Hakemi, Sanal Mağduriyet,

1. INTRODUCTION

Sports are one of the most important environments in which people communicate and interact with each other today. Football, which is one of the most popular sports that drives the masses from behind, is separated from other branches for many reasons. Changes in all areas (population growth, technological development, information, regionalization, globalization etc.) in our environment continue unabated. People from these changes, even though they have a material level of satisfaction, spiritual satisfaction is experiencing. When we look at the psychosocial perspective, it is seen that the audience and the fans go out of their daily lives and participate in these activities with different identities. Football competitions result in the disappearance of people's personalities in the crowd and many undesirable events that are desired or undesirable under the influence of various external stimuli (Karagözoğlu & Ay, 1999). As experienced in many parts of the world moving football fans in Turkey with mass psychology field and in the stands can lead to various acts of violence. In the emergence of aggressive behaviours, the desire to win what is important, regardless of the outcome, also affects the behaviours of managers, trainers and supporters as well as athletes (Yetim, 2000; Eroğlu, 2009). The masses that use this ambition and desire to win are using any method of relaxation (such as swearing, bad cheering, aggressive behavior and resorting to violence). In sports branches, football has become the focus of attention of people today. This sport, which drives the masses from behind, is managed by football referees, who have received sport training in the field (Sunay, 1992).

Football refereeing; game information, communication and instant decision-making require a variety of features. For these reasons arbitration; is the most indispensable part of the encounters. Therefore the referees; rules of game, measure, honesty is considered to be the symbol (Unsal, 2005).

The role of the referee in passing a football match within the principles of fair play, being exciting, passing a lot of goals or playing in an irregular, event, in a fight is the last effective (Orta, 2000). The referee, therefore, may be the victim of many physical pressures, ugly and unfair words or actions, both within and outside the field of the field from these negative elements. After almost every competition, the referees are declared scapegoats. They can be exposed to various pressures about their personalities by showing them as responsible, positive or negative. These negativities go up to the physical bullying of the referees during and after the competition (Erdur et al., 2006). In human relations, bullying constitutes undesirable behaviors deliberately repeated by an individual or group and intended to harm others (Olweus, 2003). One of the dangers that appear in the internet environment is bullying. In the field of bullying, different names are given on the internet such as "electronic bullying", "virtual bullying" or "cyber bullying" (Kowalski & Limber, 2007). When the various definitions about cyber bullying are examined, it is called as cyber bullying to deliberately and continuously hurt others by using information and communication technologies (internet, computer, mobile phone etc.) (Keith & Martin, 2005; Li, 2005; Li, 2007).

Developments in technology and the use of technology more frequently by young people especially after 2005, the "social network" is a new concept that changes the internet so much that many people communicate with each other on the internet are special sites for people. Those who declared the referees guilty were able to reach these people in every moment through various social networks (Facebook, Twitter, You tube, Google Plus, LinkedIn). Although social networking sites are seen as a community of friends, they can have different reasons (Eroğlu & Peker, 2011). Behaviors based on these different reasons are continuous and affect every moment of life without time and space discrimination. All these elements, which have the opportunity to reach football referees via social networks, can also cause unwanted effects both mentally and mentally on the referees. In this context, virtual victimization is generally a situation in which an individual or a group, a private or a legal person is exposed to harmful and / or technical behavior in a technical or relational manner through the information and communication technologies, and experiences a physical or spiritual

victimization through information and communication technologies (Arıcak et al., 2012). In this respect, the research was conducted to determine the level of virtual victimization of the classification football referees. Considering the findings of the study, it was found that the scores of the judges who participated in the research were low. It was also determined that the referees had a level of awareness about the dangers in the virtual environment and that they had the level of awareness that they can provide their personal security, and therefore the level of virtual victimization of the football referees was low.

2. MATERIALS METHODS

Research in Turkey Football Federation of actively serving as a soccer referee was aimed to determine the levels of victimization in the virtual environment. Determining the virtual grievances of the referees the internet user is important in terms of the virtual sensitivity and awareness of the referees.

2.1. Research Group

The universe of the research; Turkey Football Federation acting as active in the professional and amateur leagues, consists of 1367 referees have different add those (Tekin et al., 2005). The sample serving as active in Turkey Football Federation is composed of those referees have different classification. These 7. District (Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Hatay) referee $n= 69$, 8. the referee of the region (Elazığ, Malatya, Tunceli and Adıyaman) is limited to $N= 46$, the referee of the region (Diyarbakır, Mardin, Batman, Bingöl, Şırnak, Siirt and Sanliurfa). The referees included in the study were informed about the study and voluntary participation was provided. A total of 163 people were excluded from the research as part of 29 of them was filled with the same option or incomplete. The number of arbitrators included in the study was 141.

2.2. Data Collection Tool

The questionnaire form, which was formed according to the purpose of the study, consisted of two parts. In the first section, there were independent variables such as gender, age, marital status, education level, occupation, refereeing period and arbitration period. In the second part, the substance factor loads developed by Arıcak and his colleagues (2012) to detect the levels of victimization related to virtual bullying, 43, 67; cronbach Alpha coefficient .89, test-retest correlation is a scale of 24 substances and one dimension of the Cyber-Victimization Scale (SVS), which is found as 75. Arıcak and his colleagues (2012), in the points ranges of substances in SVS, the equal level ranges for behavior are stated below. No, 1 (one) point, yes 2 (two) points calculated. Since the scale is a one-dimensional structure, the total score was evaluated. The lowest score on the scale is 24 and the highest score is 48. The higher the score obtained in sv's indicates that the victim status is too high (Arıcak et al., 2012).

2.3. Data Analysis

In the evaluation of the data in the research; frequency and percentage distribution tables were used. "Shapiro-Wilk" test showed that the research data showed normal distribution. Therefore, to find the relationship between two independent variables, Independent Samples Test, one-way Variance (Anova) analysis results were taken into account to find the relationship between more than two variables. When we evaluated the scales, the level of significance was taken as $p < 0.05$.

2.4. Finding

In this section, the findings obtained within the framework of the research subject, purpose and method are presented in tables. Turkey Football Federation acting depends on the 141 classification is assessed according to the answers given by football referees. All of the participants were male.

Table 1. Table of Independent Variables.

Independent		n	%
Age	18-22	18	12,8
	23-27	64	45,4
	28-32	48	34,0
	33 and above	11	7,8
Marital status	Single	88	62,4
	The married	53	37,6
Education Status	Secondary	17	12,1
	Associate Degree	24	17,0
	License	89	63,1
	Master's Degree	11	7,8
Job	Self-employment	15	10,6
	Officer	86	61,0
	Student	40	28,4
Referee Stage	Regional Referee	85	60,3
	Classification Assistant Referee	23	16,3
	B Classification Referee	13	9,2
	C Classification Referee	20	14,2
Referee Time	0-3 years	25	17,7
	4-6 years	39	27,7
	7-9 years	50	35,5
	10 years and over	27	19,1

According to Table 1; Of the 141 footballers, 45.4% were between 23'27 years old and 62.4% were single. Of the majority of the referees, 63.1% were graduated and 61% were civil servants. When the football referees are examined according to their classification; 60.3% of the regional arbitrator, the majority of the period of 7-8 years with 35.5% of the arbitrator has been determined.

Table 2. Overall Average Table of Virtual Victims of Football Referees.

n	Minimum	Max	Average score
141	24,00	46,00	27,01

When Table 2 is examined, it is seen that the total score average of the judges (= 27.01) is. "No" has calculated 1 (one) Score, "Yes" to 2 (two) Points. The highest score was 46 while the lowest score was 24. This type of scale was found to be close to $\bar{x} = 1.12$.

Table 3. Distribution of Soccer Referees' Civil Status to Virtual Victims t-Test Distribution Values

Marital status	n	\bar{x}	ss	t	p
Single	88	26,40	3,58	-1,952	0,00
The married	53	28,01	6,21		

When Table 3 is examined, it is seen that the average of the victimhood scores, the average of the married referees (= 28.01) and the average of the single referees (= 26.40). A significant correlation was found between the two groups as $p = 0.00$ as a result of the t-test to test the significance of the difference between the two groups ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4. Analysis of the Variance Analysis of the Age of Football Referees by Virtual Victims.

Age	n	\bar{x}	ss	sum of squares	Sd	sum of squares	f	p
18-22	18	26,61	3,79	160,368	3	53,45	2,40	0,07
23-27	64	28,15	6,06	3051,60	137	22,27		
28-32	48	25,85	2,87	3211,97	140			
33 and above	11	26,09	3,14					
Total	141	27,01	4,78					

Table 4 shows the age variance of the football referees, the virtual victim scores, the highest average (= 28.15) with the age of 23-27 years, respectively (= 26.61) with an average of 18-22 years, (= 26, 61) the average age of 33 years and older, (= 25.85) and 28-32 years of age are observed by the referees. When the results of variance analysis according to age variables of

football referees were found as $p = 0,07$, it was observed that there was no significant difference in $p(0,05)$ level.

Table 5. Analysis of Variance Analysis According to Virtual Victims of Refereeing Arbitration Levels of Football Referees.

Referee Stage	n	\bar{X}	ss	sum of squares	sd	sum of squares	f	p
Regional Referee	85	26,96	4,72	71,746	3	23,91	1,043	0,37
Classification Assistant Referee	24	25,82	3,31	3140,225	137	22,92		
B Classification Referee	13	28,61	6,50	3211,972	140			
C Classification Referee	20	27,55	5,21					
Total	141	27,01	4,78					

In Table 5, when the referee level of football referees was examined, virtual victimization scores were found to be the highest rank ($= 28,61$) and the referees with C ($= 26,96$) With the average regional referee, ($= 25,82$) average and the class is followed by the assistant referees. When the results of variance analysis of the football referees' scores were found to be $p = 0,37$, it was observed that there was no significant difference ($p > 0,05$).

Table 6. Analysis of Variance Analysis According to Virtual Victims of Refereeing Periods of Football Referees

Referee Time	n	\bar{X}	ss	sum of squares	sd	sum of squares	f	p
0-3 years	25	27,12	4,14	60,61	3	20,20	0,87	0,45
4-6 years	40	26,90	4,26	3151,35	137	23,00		
7-9 years	50	26,40	4,75	3211,97	140			
10 years and over	26	28,26	6,06					
Total	141	27,01	4,78					

Table 6 shows the refereeing period variable of the football referees, virtual victimization scores, the highest average ($= 28,26$) and 10 years and over the referee, respectively ($= 27,12$) with the average 0-3 years, ($= 26,90$) with an average of 4-6 years, ($= 26,40$) an average of 7-9 years are seen with referees. When the results of variance analysis were examined according to referees' duration of referees of football referees, it was found that $p = 0,45$ and there was no significant difference in ($p > 0,05$) level.

3. DISCUSSION

Research, Turkey Football Federation within the operative who served as outright football referees, age, marital status, education, occupation, arbitration stage, carries the investigating objective interpretation of virtual victimization levels according to different variables such as arbitration period.

All of the referees participating in the research were male, but the participation of women referees could not be achieved. Turkey Football Federation percentage of female referees in active referees in data is 3.2% (Tekin et al., 2005) inadequacy of the number of regions in female referees, the study was / is the reason that man's entire and surveyed soccer referee is an expected result.

The majority of the referees (62%) were single and half of them (45%) were between 23 and 27 years old. It can be explained by the preference of the referees at the young age range in order to be close to the positions of the Central Arbitration Committee, the football referees who are active and to make the right decision. The university has completed his education (63%) and the referees are in a decisive way. It has been stated that more than half of the referees receive university education between two football and volleyball referees (Korkmaz, 2001). In our research findings, the arbitrator profession is preferred by the young people and the majority of them (61%). There are similar results in football, volleyball and basketball referees (Ünsal, 2005; Sungur, 2001; Kayışoğlu, 2008).

The average total score (24 and 48 points) of the judges was found to be close to the mean score of 27.01, no = 1 and yes = 2, and 1.12 to 24 no (. These results show that the level of victimization is

low. However, Akarsu 2016, basketball classification referees in his study; it was stated that the referees were subjected to cyber-attack with a total average score of = 43, 55 (Akarsu, 2016). It is seen that the situation of victimization differ between the arbitrators who are different in the refereeing field because of the cyber-attack.

In a study conducted differently, the rate of victims living in the general population is 8.7% (Eroğlu et al., 2015). When the literature is examined, it has been observed that the rate of the victims living in Turkey varies between 5.9% and 72% (Akarsu, 2016). The difference in the measurement tools used in research has made it difficult to compare the findings obtained. Considering the marital status of the football referees participating in the study, the mean scores of virtual victimization were significantly changed ($p < 0.05$, Table 3). According to this differentiation, married referees (= 28.01) were more victims than single referees. It is seen that marital status differentiation gives different results in similar studies. For example, Akarsu (2016) in his study with basketball referees concluded that marital status is not a factor in the occurrence of victimization (River, 2016).

Considering the age of the football referees participating in the study, the results of analysis of variance of the results of virtual victimization scores; there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$, Table 4). Accordingly, the age of football referees is not a factor that will affect the virtual victimization. However, it is observed that most of the judges who are victims are between 23 and 27 (= 28.15) years of age. There is a significant relationship between age and victimization. In Özbay's (2013) study, it was stated that 4th grade students were more vulnerable than the freshman students (Özbay, A. 2013). Similarly, in the study of Burnukara (2009), it was stated that the upper classes were higher victims than the lower classes (Burnukara, 2009). It was stated by Hinduja and Patchin (2008) that both the rate of being bullied and the state of being victimized increased by age (Hinduja & Patchin, 2008). It should be taken into consideration that one of the reasons for the increase in the number of victims with age is the increasing ability to use information and communication technologies together with the increasing age and the possibility of reaching these technologies.

Although the level of arbitration is not a significant factor on victimization, the level of being a victim according to the judges' levels has changed but the difference is not within the limits of statistical significance. According to the study findings, the arbitration stage is not an important factor on victimization. However, in the study, class B and C class arbitrators were seen to be more victims ($p > 0.05$, Table 5). Among the basketball referees, those in the B (= 1.86) classification were found to be significantly more aggrieved than those in the a (= 1.81) and C (= 1.79) referees (Akar, 2016). While the difference between arbitration and classification affects the situation of virtual victimization, it has been concluded that the time spent in arbitration has no decisive effect on the victimization. The victimization levels of the arbitrators who differ from the time of Arbitration did not change ($p > 0.05$, table 6).

3.1. Conclusion And Recommendations

As a result of the research, active football referees were not victimized in a virtual environment. This situation shows that the referees have a level of consciousness that can provide their personal safety in the virtual environment, and therefore, the virtual sensitivity levels of the football referees are sufficient for them.

In the light of these results, the following suggestions were introduced.

- ✓ Considering the fact that the survey was carried out only to the class soccer referees, similar research could be applied to team referees and other referees working in individual sports and to reveal new findings.
- ✓ There is a need for studies investigating the reasons why women are more distant than men in football refereeing

- ✓ Similar researches can be made on the referees in different branches working in federations abroad.

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