

## THE STUDY OF COMMUNICATION LEVEL BETWEEN THE TAEKVANDO TRAINERS AND THE SPORTSMEN ACCORDING TO SEVERAL VARIABLES

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Effective communication is one of the most powerful tools of that a coach, the athletes, sports administrators and sports psychologist can have. The aim of this study also is to examine the communication level of Taekvando trainers with athletes according to several variables. Totally 300(23 female and 277 male) Taekvando trainers who participated in to Coach and referee Deveopment Seminar in Antalya –Side formed a basis for the control group. First of all, available information related to the objectives of the research was given in a systematic manner by scanning the literature. .

Thus, a theoretical framework has been formed about the study. Secondly, the scale, which is based on the communication scale, formed by Flanders was applied to Taekvando trainers through random sampling by Kavlu (2002)

**Method:** For the solution and the interpretation of data, t test, (2X2) Kİ KARE test were used and the significance was taken as  $P < 0,05$ . To evaluate the data and find the calculated values, SPSS (Statistical package for social sciences) packet program was used and the reliability of the scale (Cronbach Alpha) found as 0.90.

**Discussions and Conclusion:** At the end of the study, communication levels of Taekvando trainers varied according to their professional experience levels but a meaningful relation was not found according to their education level. A successful Taekvando trainer is a person who communicates rightly with the members of his group, and establishes a warm atmosphere for the members of the group so that they can communicate with each other. A successful Taekvando trainer should consider some important points to make a well established communication atmosphere. The communication between the trainer and sportsmen can be handled by two dimensions, and these dimensions are the verbal and behavioral messages. Within the communication between the trainer and the sportman, verbal and behavioral messages should absolutely be in harmony.

**Key words:** Taekvando, Trainer, Sportsman, Communication

### Introduction

#### Coach and communication:

If the communication between the trainer and sportman is a verbal one , structural features of communication and mutual communication – interaction shows a very different form from the conference, promotion,advertising, sermons, and talking. The communication between the trainer and sportsman is not a conference. Because the conference is a communication not having the features of personality, but having language rules accordance with written language. A product presentation feature can not be seen of course within the communication between the trainer and sportsman. Product presentation is a kind of communication largely depending on consuming and attraction features on the foreground.

The trainer has to give the instructive aspects of training beside the educational aspects of it during the exercises. But s/he should be aware of the sportsmen that don't want to be educated and education does not occur in an easy way; in addition to these, he should know that he can be in a position of communication with the sportsmen who does not like to be informed As the attitudes against the exercise will be different between the the groups communication skills must also be different by quantity and quality for the probable situations and conditions. (Duralı 1992, s:211)

#### Interaction, communication, informing;

When Communication was evaluated in a conceptual sense, interaction and informing stands out against us. Everything in nature no doubtly is in the interaction. "The entry between the relationships of unlivings can not join itself to interaction; relations are inserted into another by external elements. External influences and the responses against them mean a mechanic relationship, (Duralı 1992, pp: 211). This "interaction, mechanical relations could be called as the interaction and also mechanical relationship with external factor from one unliving thing to another. In the mechanical meaning, flowing of water, movement of millstone can be shown as an example of interaction. On the otherhand, if it is an answer in a direction of functionality needed by an existing (Duralı 1992,pp 211)

We call the communication net formed by the people (it is not available readily) who adopt their behaviors according to their thoughts as informing so become an existence of community and culture

Living beings communicate wth the one-dimensional codes of their genetic structures but the people communicate within their own kinetic susceptibility arising from the process by developing and bring their multi-dimensional and the social-cultural reconciliation based on artificial codes more complex connections beside this language is the fundamental point for informing (DURALI

1992, PP:212). The person encountered with the symbols evaluates makes solutions about their meaning and makes judgements. These relationships can also be called as informing for another explanation. We should state that informing is not accepted as informing, because to be mutual meaning comes to foreground as a word meaning of informing. Interaction in relations occurs between the differences in behaviors. But the informing includes human functions such as "information, supervision, guidance, knowledge and skills, forward, to educate, expressed feelings of community, build relationships, solve problems and anxiety reduction, to entertain, to stimulate the necessary roles, (Usluata 1994 , pp: 25). Taekvando trainers should be also considered about the functions of the informing. If we accept the Taekvando trainer as a resource within the informing process period, teaching, giving information, developing, selection can be referred. If we take the Taekvando sportman as a target, understanding, learning, analyzing, making it subjective, entertaining, refers to the functions coming from the target. The relationships that a Taekvando sportman makes with his/her other friends and other people mean widely informing which is more meaningful.

#### **Taekwondo Do in Coach Communication;**

When we examine the coaching within the communication dimension, coaching gains meaning with sportsmen and sportsmen group as a functionality meaning. In an environment that a sportsman or sportsmen group are not available, coaching is only an adjective as a linguistic meaning. Although Taekvan do is an individual sport it shows some special features of team or group working by the point of working environment, because a sportsman needs at least one partner and also a group. It shows that in the teaching and learning environment of Taekvando, being a member of a group and belonging to a group is an important factor. Taekvando can be seen as a process of communication and interaction. Therefore the Taekvando which takes part in learning and teaching can be defined as a communication between the learner and teacher. Thus, a Taekvando coach can be defined as the person who gives a chance of communication and motivates the sportsmen ;and a successful coach is a person who is able to make good contact and prepare suitable conditions for better communications between the sportsmen. Some important points should not be forgotten in order to make a good communication with his group of sportsmen. These important points can be described as follows. Density of common interest: It deals with the sportsman's point of view about the Taekvando. Is his aim only to take part in the team because of sportive activities or to become a famous person? These understanding differences certainly effect the communication in the group, so the athlete's intention about learning Taekvando is very important.

Differences between the levels of athletes: it is another factor that the levels of beginners are different from the others started earlier for the communication within the group members. Their points of views are of course different.

Age factor between the sportsmen: In a group consisting of people from different ages it is certainly very difficult to see a better communication.

To form common aims: \_\_ Individually different targets among the group members are may effect the communication. For instance, a sportman who wants local success and another one who wants a worldwide success may communicate differently (Usluata 1994, s:57).

A Taekvando coach has to emphasize during the training contact. Empathy is the ability to understand other people's feelings and problems because the people tend to behave that his thoughts and feelings are always right and perceive events, things and environment according to his own perception (Dikmen 1995,s: 136). The communication between the coaches and sportsmen can be taken into account by two dimensional cases. These are verbal and behavioral messages. These verbal and behavioral messages have to be in harmony and the effects of culture shouldn't be forgotten while communicating (Usluata 1994,s: 62).

The communication in the Taekvando can be seen as a communication in an organization. An organization is a hierarchic structure of an authority and a coordination of some people's activities who came together to reach a common goal and also took part and shared some roles. It is a communication skill of a Taekvando trainer's having exertion with his leadership and coordination to reach a common goal with the sportsmen who have different hierarchic levels of Taekvando. In another meaning organizational communication is the sharing of all kinds of human activities which are transferring meaning not both formal and informal; making more than one people together having the same goals so that it can be effective for the way of reaching the determined targets (Karakoç 1989, s: 83).

#### **Method**

The aim of this study is to be able to determine the communication between the sportsmen and the coaches for the sport teaching and learning. Totally 300 (23 female and 277 male) Taekvan do trainers who participated in to Coach and referee Deveelopment Seminar in Antalya –Side formed a basis for the control group. First of all, available information related to the objectives of the research was given in a systematic manner by scanning the literature. .

Thus, a theoretical framework has been formed about the study. Secondly, the scale, which is based on the communication scale, formed by Flanders was applied to Taekvando trainers (23 female and 277 male) through random sampling participated in to the seminar in Antalya –Side.

For the solution and the interpretation of data, t test, (2X2) KÍ KARE test were used and the significance was taken as  $P < 0,05$ . To evaluate the data and find the calculated values, SPSS (Statistical package for social sciences) packet program was used and the reliability of the scale (Cronbach Alpha) found as 0.90

### FINDINGS

The dispersion showing the communication of the coaches with the sportsmen was shown in

**Table 2:** The dispersion showing the communication of the coaches with the sportsmen according to their education status

	N	avarage	Sx	t	P
1-16 years	163	27,4110	2,0176	-2,583	0,010
16-32 years	137	28,0511	2,2730		

As seen in table 1; a meaningful relationship was found between the job experience variation and the levels of Taevando trainers' communication. [ t value = -2,583  $P = 0,010 < 0,05$ ]. When we look at the average values job experience variation between the

table;2 according to their education status. The dispersion showing the communication of the coaches with the sportsmen was shown in table;1 according to their job experiences.

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1-16 years, the avarage communication level was ( $\bar{X} = 27,4110$ ) but the communication levels of the trainer' was ( $\bar{X} = 28,0511$ ) for the trainers having 16-32 years job experience.

Table 1: Dispersion of the communication between the trainers and the sportsmen according to their education status

	Education:High school				Education:University				X <sup>2</sup>	Sd	P
	Yes		No		Yes		No				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Do you have different approaches to your sportsmen during an exercise and outside?	150	81,1	35	18,9	89	77,4	26	22,6	0,596	1	0,440
Do you belive that you care about their health conditions?	158	85,4	27	14,6	103	89,6	12	10,4	1,085	1	0,298
Do you believe thatTaekwon do couches have the sportsmen scientific exercises?	98	53,0	87	47,0	55	47,8	60	52,2	0,752	1	0,386
Have you ever observed that the sportsmen sees your kindness as a model?	169	91,4	16	8,6	106	92,2	9	7,8	0,063	1	0,802
Do you get angry when the sportsman doesn't understand what you said?	111	60,0	74	40,0	67	58,3	48	41,7	0,089	1	0,766
Do you use visual and audial materials during your exercises?	132	71,4	53	28,6	79	68,7	36	31,3	0,240	1	0,624
Do the sportsmen have to compensate their deficiencies from other sportsmen?	33	17,8	152	82,2	26	22,6	89	77,4	1,022	1	0,312
Do the sportsmen who are unwilling make you worried?	171	92,4	14	7,6	100	87,0	15	13,0	2,435	1	0,119

Do you usually give spoken orders while teaching?	117	63,2	68	36,8	56	48,7	59	51,3	6,148	1	0,013
Even if he makes good ,do you criticize him not to make him spoilt?	91	49,2	94	50,8	52	45,2	63	54,8	0,448	1	0,503
Do you let the sportsmen talking with you during an exercise?	159	85,9	26	14,1	98	85,2	17	14,8	0,031	1	0,861
Do you discuss the reason and result connections with the movements?	169	91,4	16	8,6	110	95,7	5	4,3	2,015	1	0,156
Do you care about their feelings ?	179	96,8	6	3,2	115	100,0	-	-	3,806	1	0,051
Do you praise your sportsmen and encourage them?	168	90,8	17	9,2	102	88,7	13	11,3	0,353	1	0,553
Do you tell your sport experience and past in your first exercise?	63	34,1	122	65,9	50	43,5	65	56,5	2,683	1	0,101
Do you use the words of sportsman's words related to senses and feeling by repeating them anyway?	105	56,8	80	43,2	67	58,3	48	41,7	0,066	1	0,798
Are only one's feelings important for you?	147	79,5	38	20,5	91	79,1	24	20,9	0,005	1	0,945
Do you give more importance to the acitivities you taught which are only accepted from their minds?	66	35,7	119	64,3	42	36,5	73	63,5	0,022	1	0,882
Do you use the relationships of the behaviours with the behaviors you taught earlier and the others you are goint to teach?	173	93,5	12	6,5	103	89,6	12	10,4	1,502	1	0,220
Have ever been in a situation that you want to fight or swear to any sportsman?	35	18,9	150	81,1	14	12,2	101	87,8	2,361	1	0,124
Do you evaluate the exercises with your sportsman after the exercises you did?	165	89,2	20	10,8	105	91,3	10	8,7	0,353	1	0,553

When the answeres for the question "Are your behaviours while exercise and post exercise different according to coaches' education state?" was searched it was found that their behaviours outside the exercises were different and proportion

the answeres were 81,1 percent from the students graduated from high school 77.4 percent from the students graduated from university . Because of the calculated P value was  $0,440 > 0,05$ ; there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' education state ; when we examine the answers for the question " do you believe that you care about the their health conditions and problems",the answers of coaches graduated from high school (85,4 percent) and the answers of coaches graduated from university(89,6 percent) were yes. Because of calculated P value was  $0,298 > 0,05$ , there wee no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; The answers of 53.0 percent of coaches graduated from high school were "yes" and the answers of 52,2 percent of the coaches were "no" for the question " Do you believe that Taekwon do couches have the sportsmen do scientific exercises?" there were no differences between the groups as the calculated P value was  $0,386 > 0,05$

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 91,4 percent of the coaches graduated from high school , and 92,2 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question of " Have you ever observed that the sportsmen sees your kindness as a model? There were no differences between the groups because the calculated value was  $0,802 > 0,05$  .

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 60.0 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 58,3 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question " Do you get angry when the sportsman doesn't understand what you said?"and calculated P value was  $0,766 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 71,4 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 68,7 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question " Do you use visual and audial materials during your exercises?"and calculated P value was  $0,624 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 82,2 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 77,4 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "No; they should not learn from others" for the question " Do the sportsmen have to compensate their deficiencies from other sportsmen?"and calculated P value was  $0,312 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 92,4 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 87,0 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes ;they do" for the question " Do the sportsmen who are unwilling make you worried?"and calculated P value was and  $0,119 > 0,05$  so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 63,2 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 51,3 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes ;they do" for the question " Do you usually give spoken orders

while teaching?"and calculated P value was and  $0,013 < 0,05$  so, there were differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 50,8 of percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 54,8 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "No I don't " for the question " Even if he makes good ,do you criticize not to make him spoilt?"and calculated P value was  $0,503 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 91,4 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 95,7 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes " for the question " Do you discuss the reason and result connections with the movements?"and calculated P value was  $0,861 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 96,8 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 100 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes " for the question " Do you care about their feelings ?"and calculated P value was  $0,05 < 0,05$  and so, there were differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 90,8 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 88,7 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes " for the question " Do you praise your sportsmen and encourage them?"and calculated P value was  $0,553 > 0,05$  and so, there were differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state; the answers of 65, 9 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 56, 5 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "no" for the question " Do you tell your sport experience and past in your first exercise?"and calculated P value was  $0,101 > 0,05$  and so, there were differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 56,8 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 58,3 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question " Do you use the words of sportsman's words related to senses and feeling by repeating them anyway?"and calculated P value was  $0,798 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 79,5 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 79,1 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question " Are only one's feelings important for you?"and calculated P value was  $0,945 > 0,05$  and so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' education state ; the answers of 64,3 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 63,5 percent of the coaches graduated from university were "yes" for the question " Do you give more importance to the

activities you taught which are only accepted from their minds? ”and calculated P value was 0,882 > 0,05 and so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches’ education state ; the answers of 93,5 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 89,6 percent of the coaches graduated from university were “yes” for the question” Do you use the relationships of the behaviours with the behaviors you taught earlier and the others you are going to teach?”and calculated P value was 0,220 > 0,05 and so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches’ education state ; the answers of 81,1 percent of the coaches graduated

from high school and 87,7 percent of the coaches graduated from university were “yes” for the question” Have ever been in a situation that you want to fight or swear to any sportsman? ”and calculated P value was 0,124 > 0,05 and so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches’ education state ; the answers of 89,2 percent of the coaches graduated from high school and 91,3 percent of the coaches graduated from university were “yes” for the question” Do you evaluate the exercises with your sportsman after the exercises you did?”and calculated P value was 0,553 > 0,05 and so, there were no differences between the groups

**Table 2: The variation of the coaches’ communication with sportsmen according to their job experience**

	1-16 years job experience				17-32 years job experience				X <sup>2</sup>	Sd	P
	Yes		No		Yes		No				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Do you have different approaches to your sportsmen during an exercise and outside ?	140	78,2	39	21,8	99	81,8	22	18,2	0,580	1	0,447
Do you believe that you care about their health conditions?	155	86,6	24	13,4	106	87,6	15	12,4	0,065	1	0,798
Do you believe that Taekwon do coaches have the sportsmen scientific exercises?	87	48,6	92	51,4	66	54,5	55	45,5	1,020	1	0,313
Have you ever observed that the sportsmen sees your kindness as a model?	164	91,6	15	8,4	111	91,7	10	8,3	0,001	1	0,972
Do you get angry when the sportsman doesn’t understand what you said?	109	60,9	70	39,1	69	57,0	52	43,0	0,448	1	0,503
Do you use visual and audial materials during your exercises?	122	68,2	57	31,8	89	73,6	32	26,4	1,008	1	0,315
Do the sportsmen have to compensate their deficiencies from other sportsmen?	42	23,5	137	76,5	17	14,0	104	86,0	4,050	1	0,044
Do the sportsmen who are unwilling make you worried?	157	87,7	22	12,3	114	94,2	7	5,8	3,499	1	0,061
Do you usually give spoken orders while teaching?	109	60,9	70	39,1	64	52,9	57	47,1	1,893	1	0,169
Even if he makes good, do you criticize him not to make him spoiled?	77	43,0	102	57,0	66	54,5	55	45,5	3,847	1	0,050
Do you let the sportsmen talking with you during an exercise?	155	86,6	24	13,4	102	84,3	19	15,7	0,310	1	0,578
Do you discuss the reason and result connections with the movements?	175	97,8	4	12,5	104	86,0	17	14,0	15,481	1	0,000
Do you care about their feelings ?	177	98,9	2	1,1	117	96,7	4	3,3	1,764	1	0,184

Do you praise your sportsmen and encourage them?	158	88,3	21	11,7	112	92,6	9	7,4	1,479	1	0,224
Do you tell your sport experience and past in your first exercise?	71	39,7	108	60,3	42	34,7	79	65,3	0,755	1	0,385
Do you use the words of sportsman's words related to senses and feeling by repeating them anyway?	100	55,9	79	44,1	72	59,5	49	40,5	0,391	1	0,5321
Are only one's feelings important for you?	141	78,8	38	21,2	97	80,2	24	19,8	0,086	1	0,770
Do you give more importance to the activities you taught which are only accepted from their minds?	59	33,0	120	67,0	49	40,5	72	59,5	1,779	1	0,182
Do you use the relationships of the behaviours with the behaviors you taught earlier and the others you are going to teach?	163	91,1	16	8,9	113	93,4	8	6,6	0,531	1	0,466
Have ever been in a situation that you want to fight or swear to any sportsman?	27	15,1	152	84,9	22	18,2	99	81,8	0,507	1	0,476
Do you evaluate the exercises with your sportsman after the exercises you did?	166	92,7	13	7,3	104	86,0	17	14,0	3,695	1	0,055

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 78,2 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 81,8 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do you have different approaches to your sportsmen during an exercise" and the calculated value was found as  $0,447 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 86,6 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 87,6 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do you believe that you care about their health conditions?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,798 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 51,4 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 54,5 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do you believe that Taekwon do coaches have the sportsmen scientific exercises?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,313 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 91,6 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 91,7 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Have you ever observed that the sportsmen sees your kindness as a model?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,972 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 60,9 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 57,0 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do you get angry when the sportsman doesn't understand what you said?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,503 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 68,2 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 73,6 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do you use visual and audial materials during your exercises?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,315 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 76,5 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 86,0 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "no" for the question "Do the sportsmen have to compensate their deficiencies from other sportsmen?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,044 < 0,05$ ; so, there were differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 87,7 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 94,2 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes;" for the question "Do the sportsmen who are unwilling make you worried?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,061 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups.

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 60,9 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 52,9 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you usually give spoken orders while teaching?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,169 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers of 57,0 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences answered "yes" and 54,5percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "No" for the question " Even if he makes good ,do you criticize him not to make him spoilt?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,050 < 0,05$ ;so, there were differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 86,6 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 84,3 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you let the sportsmen talking with you during an exercise?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,578 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 97,8 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 86,0 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you discuss the reason and result connections with the movements?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,000 < 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 98,9 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 96,7percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you care about their feelings ?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,184 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 88,3 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 92,6 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you praise your sportsmen and encourage them?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,224 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 60,3 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 65,3 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you tell your sport experience and past in your first exercise?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,385 > 0,05$ ; so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 55,9 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 59,5 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you use the words of sportsman's words related to senses and feeling by repeating them anyway?" and the calculated value was found

as  $0,532 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 78,8 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 80,2 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Are only one's feelings important for you?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,770 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 67,0 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 59,5 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you give more importance to the acitivies you taught which are only accepted from their minds?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,182 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 91,1 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 93,4 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "Yes" for the question " Do you use the relationships of the behaviours with the behaviors you taught earlier and the others you are goint to teach?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,466 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 84,9 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 81,8 percent of coaches' having 17-32 years experiences answered "no" for the question " Have ever been in a situation that you want to fight or swear to any sportsman? " and the calculated value was found as  $0,476 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

According to coaches' job experiences; the answers 92,7 percent of coaches having 1-16 years job experiences and 86,0 percent of coaches' having 17-32 year experience answered "Yes" for the question " Do you evaluate the exercises with your sportsman after the exercises you did?" and the calculated value was found as  $0,055 > 0,05$ ;so, there were no differences between the groups

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A successful coach is the one who is able to contact rightly and prepare a suitable atmosphere for the sportsmen' communication within the team. Some conditions must be available for the right way of communication. We wanted to communication levels of the Taekvando coaches with the sportsmen according to their education and job experience. The Taekvando coaches graduated from high school believe that they have the sportsmen do scientific exercise; on the otherhand, the Taekvando coaches graduated from university do not believe that they have them do a scientific exercise. This occurs because of the fact that there are some differences on understanding of what a scientific exercise is. Another difference is that the coaches graduated from high school uses spoken ordes for the sportsmen but the coaches graduated from university uses both the spoken and unspoken orders while



teaching and demonstrating. That means the coaches graduated from high school uses only the describing method; but the coaches graduated from university uses the demonstrating method which is the most useful way of teaching psikomotor movements. While the coaches having a 1-16 years job experience do not believe that they have the sportsmen do scientific exercise; the coaches having 17-32 years job experience believe that they have the sportsmen do scientific exercises. This difference occurs because of the job experience.

As a general conclusion; both the coaches having job experiences and education have a high level of communication states between the sportsmen and themselves.

#### **SUGGESTIONS**

- 1- The communication should not be like a conference
- 2- The coach should give importance for both educating and teaching.
- 3- The coach should be careful about his posture, intonation, gestures, looks and other important behaviours.
- 4- The coaches should have empathy with the sportsmen.
- 5- The coaches should try to understand what the motivational movement and gestures for each sportsman.

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