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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOTIVATIONS AND THE MOODS OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED PROFESSIONAL AMPUTEE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

A RELAÇÃO ENTRE AS MOTIVAÇÕES E OS ESTILOS DE JOGADORES DE FUTEBOL AMPUTADOS PROFISSIONAIS COM DEFICIÊNCIA FÍSICA*

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to research the relationship between the motivations and moods of physically disabled professional amputee football players and to evaluate the results according to their socio-demographic characteristics. A personal information form to determine demographic characteristics, the Sport-Specific Motivation Scale (SSAMS), which was, and the Brunel Mood Scale (BRUMS) by were used in the research. The data obtained were analyzed with the help of SPSS 23.0 statistical program. In the evaluation of the data, for independent samples, t-test and One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests, and for differences between groups the "Tukey Post Hoc" test and Pearson Correlation test were used. As a result of the study, a significant relationship was found between the motivations and moods of physically disabled professional amputee football players($p<0,05$). It has been seen that football is extremely effective on motivations and moods of physically disabled individuals. It can be said that determining the personalities and psychological characteristics of disabled individuals and knowing their mood and motivation characteristics are effective on the recognition of disabled individuals.

Keywords: Physically Disabled, Amputee Footballer, Sport-Specific Achievement Motivation, Mood.

Resumo: O objetivo desta pesquisa é pesquisar a relação entre as motivações e o humor de jogadores de futebol amputados profissionais com deficiência física e avaliar os resultados de acordo com suas características sociodemográficas. Um formulário de informações pessoais para determinar as características demográficas, a Escala de Motivação Específica do Esporte (SSAMS), que foi, e a Escala de Humor de Brunel (BRUMS) foram utilizados na pesquisa. Os dados obtidos foram analisados com auxílio do programa estatístico SPSS 23.0. Na avaliação dos dados, para amostras independentes, foram utilizados os testes t e análise de variância (ANOVA) de uma via, e para diferenças entre os grupos, o teste "Tukey Post Hoc" e o teste de correlação de Pearson. Como resultado do estudo, foi encontrada uma relação significativa entre as motivações e o humor de jogadores de futebol amputados profissionais com deficiência física ($p<0,05$). Foi visto que o futebol é extremamente eficaz nas motivações e humores de indivíduos com deficiência física. Pode-se dizer que determinar as personalidades e características psicológicas de indivíduos com deficiência e conhecer suas características de humor e motivação são eficazes no reconhecimento de indivíduos com deficiência.

Palavras-chave: Deficiente Físico, Futebolista Amputado, Motivação de Realização Esportiva Específica, Humor.

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INTRODUCTİON

There are many researches examining the influence of mood on individuals' decision making. Mood is the ability to express and feel positive emotions and to be optimistic (Doğan & Şahin, 2007). Karageorghis and Terry (2011) described the mood as a set of constantly changing feelings in terms of strength and duration. Frijda (2009), on the other hand, defined mood as finding a general world, a suitable environment about an effective state or a specific thing or everything (Taşpınar,2019). Lane and Terry (2000) defined mood as a set of transient emotions that vary in intensity and duration and often include more than one emotion. The concept of emotion includes concepts such as feelings and mood (Çakır et al., 2004). Our emotions are a part of our inner world (Karaoğlu & Pepe, 2020). Although how the concept of mood affects performance has been a source of great interest for sports researchers for many years, it has been relatively less covered in applied psychology texts (Karageorghis & Terry, 2011). There is an intuitive and anecdotal strong relationship between sports performance and mood (Beedie et al., 2000). The need for athletes to reach optimum performance depends on understanding the nature of their mood (Çakıroğlu, 2016). It has been observed that the athletes experience intense emotions before, during and after the competition (Çakıroğlu, 2016). We can state that bad moods and some negative emotions negatively affect even those at the highest level of sports (Demir & Çadır, 2015), and good mood affects performance in sports positively.

The concept of motivation is derived from the Latin word “movere”, which means to act, to encourage (Richart et al., 1975). Motivation can be defined as directing human behavior in the desired direction (Kavrakoğlu, 1993). Motivation is a basic psychological process and is a broad concept that includes wishes, desires, needs and interests (Cüceloğlu, 1991). Also, emotion towards any object, social issue and event in the environment (Ersoy & Çimen, 2021). In general motivation is divided into two as intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsically motivated people are fond of the game and their dignity. This inherent dignity motivates them to do their best. It doesn't matter to them that there are many people around them. They continue to enjoy what they do alone. Extrinsic motivation is reinforcement that can have material and moral values that can have negative and positive effects through other people, increase or decrease the likelihood of the behavior being repeated. Extrinsic rewards can be materialistic items such as trophy, money, medal, etc. Extrinsic rewards can also come from intangible sources such as being appreciated, praised, etc. (Konter, 1995; Çankaya, 2021). Motivation has an important place in terms of factors that increase success in sports and is the most important element of high performance in sports (Başer, 1996). One of the conditions for athletes to perform well in competitions is to know the factors that will count the motivation of those

athletes (Yiğit, 2019). It is said that when the athlete is unsuccessful, his motivation is insufficient, and when he is successful, the motivation is very good. This shows the importance of motivation in terms of success in sports (Körük et al., 2003). Motivation is at the forefront of sports and sports psychology. Therefore, everyone in sports should focus on the term motivation and know this term very well (Yiğit, 2019).

Disability defines a person who has difficulties in adapting to social life and meeting their daily needs and needs for protection, care, rehabilitation, counseling and support services due to the loss of physical, mental, spiritual, sensory and social abilities in various degrees for any reason, either congenitally or subsequently. Disabled people are basically examined in 4 groups as visually, hearing, physically and mentally disabled (Dalbudak, 2019). There are many sports branches that amputees among physically disabled individuals can do. Amputee individuals can choose many sports for the physically disabled, such as athletics, table tennis, archery, shooting, weightlifting, wheelchair basketball, sitting volleyball, swimming, tennis, badminton, and skiing. One of the sports branches that amputees show great interest is amputee football. The interest in amputee football among amputees is increasing day by day (Kızılcı, 2014). Football increases its area of influence both as a football player and as a spectator all over the world, and with the increasing interest, a competitive environment has emerged between the teams and the countries and the performance in football has increased with the help of the developing sports science (Arısoy et al., 2020). Among the sports branches, football has a very different importance for individuals with disabilities. Football has a special feature. Sports have vital importance for people with disabilities. Sports play an important role in making people with disabilities feel their presence in the society, communicating with people, enabling them to do something and to continue their lives in a healthy way for a long time.

From this point of view, the main purpose of the research is to determine whether there is a relationship between the motivations and moods of physically disabled professional amputee football players. For this purpose, it was aimed to examine the socio-demographic characteristics of physically disabled professional amputee football players and to evaluate the relationship levels between their motivation and mood in general.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, as a data collection tool, a personal information form prepared by the researcher, the Sport-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale (SSAMS), which was developed by Willis in 1982 and adapted into Turkish by Tiryaki and Gödelek (1997), and the Brunel Mood

Scale (BRUMS) developed by Terry et al. (1999, 2003) and adapted to Turkish by Çakıroğlu (2016) were used.

Brunel mood scale (brums)

BRUMS consists of 19 items. One of the 5 options is ticked. Its scoring is as follows. (1) Not at all, (2) Slightly, (3) Moderately, (4) Fairly, (5) Extremely. The scale consists of 4 subscales. There is no reverse scored item. The subscales are as follows. Fatigue – Items 2, 5, 7, and 16 (minimum 4 points, maximum 20 points with a midpoint of 12 points). Depression – Items 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 19 (minimum 7 and maximum 35 points with a midpoint of 21 points). Anger – Items 4, 8, 14, and 17 (minimum 4, maximum 20 points, with a midpoint of 12 points).Vigor – Items 1, 12, 15, and 18 (minimum 4, maximum 20 points, with a midpoint of 12 points). The increase in the total score of the individual from these subscales indicates that the levels of fatigue, depression, anger and vigor also increase.

Table 1. Reliability of the Brunel Mood Scale

Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Fatigue	0,821
Depression	0,893
Anger	0,752
Vigor	0,775
BRUMS	0,928

The Cronbach's Alpha value, which measures the reliability of the Brunel Mood Scale, in which 144 individuals participated, was found to be α=0,928. In addition, "fatigue" subscale Cronbach's Alpha value was α=0,821, "depression" subscale Cronbach's Alpha value was α=0,893, "anger" subscale Cronbach's Alpha value was α=0,752, "vigor" subscale Cronbach's Alpha value was α=0,775. The scale is highly consistent and reliable (George, D. and Mallery, M., 2010).

Sports specific achievement motivation scale (ssams)

– The scale consists of 31 items in total. The minimum score that can be obtained on the scale is 40 and the maximum score is 200, and the midpoint of the scale is 120 points.

– Sports-Specific Achievement Motivation subscales;

- Motive to Show Strength (items 1,3,5,7,9,10,11,13,21,29,30 and 35) (minimum 12, maximum 60 points can be obtained, and the midpoint is 36)

- Motive to Reach Success (items 4,6,8,12,16,18,19,20,23,24,26,31,32,33,36,38 and 39) (minimum 17, maximum 85 points can be obtained and medium point is 51)

- Avoiding Failure (items 2,14,15,17,22,25,27,28,34,37 and 40) (minimum 11, maximum 55 points can be obtained, and the midpoint is 33). Factor 3 was scored inversely. Individuals with a high avoidance score have less success anxiety.

Table 2. Summary Statistics on Sports-Specific Achievement Motivation and Its Subscales

Scale and Subscales	Min. Limit	Max. Limit	Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Cronbach's Alpha
SSAMS	5	63	131,5278	15,0127	-0,188	-0,182	0,813
Motive to Show Strength	2	6	38,7778	6,6924	-0,374	0,401	0,740
Motive to Reach Success	1	5	59,1944	11,6254	-0,563	0,170	0,835
Motive to Avoiding Failure	1	2	33,5556	10,1111	-0,223	-0,458	0,872

When the skewness and kurtosis values of the Scale and Subscales are examined, it is seen that all of them are between -2 and +2. If the skewness and kurtosis values are between -2 and +2, the assumption of normal distribution for scale score values can be accepted (George, D. & Mallery, M., 2010). Cronbach's Alpha value, which measures the reliability of SSAMS with 144 participants, was found to be α=0,813. In addition, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the "Motivation to Show Strength" subscale was α=0,740, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the "Motivation to Reach Success" subscale was α=0,835, and the Cronbach's Alpha value of the "Motivation to Avoid Failure" subscale was α=0,872. The scale is highly consistent and reliable (George, D. and Mallery, M., 2010).

RESULTS

Table 3. Distribution of Demographic Characteristics of the Individuals Participating in the Research

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
19 and below	24	16,7
20–24	85	59,0
25 and above	35	24,3
Total	144	100,0
Disability Situation		

Congenital	15	10,4
Acquired	129	89,6
Total	144	100,0
Income status		
1000 – 4000 TL	87	60,4
4001 – 6000 TL	19	13,2
6001 TL and above	38	26,4
Total	144	100,0
Athlete License Duration		
1 - 5 years	88	61,1
6 - 10 years	22	15,3
11-15 years	22	15,3
16 years and above	12	8,3
Total	144	100,0

– 24 (16,7%) of them are 19 years old and below, 85 (59,0%) are between 20-24 years old, and 35 (24,3%) are 25 years old and above.

– 15 (10,4%) are congenitally disabled, 129 (89,6%) acquired disability later.

– The income of 87 (60,4%) individuals is between 1000-4000 TL, 19 (13,2%) of them is between 4001-6000 TL, and 38 (26,4%) of them is at least 6001 TL.

– 88 (61,1%) of them have license for 1-5 years, 22 (15,3%) have license for 6 - 10 years, 22 (15,3%) have license for 11 - 15 years, and 12 (8,3%) have license for at least 16 years.

Analysis of "sports specific achievement motivation scale" and sub-scale total scores according to demographic characteristics

In the tables below, summary statistics based on the demographic characteristics of the mean score of the scale are given. In addition, since the mean scores of the scale provided the assumption of normal distribution, the differences between the groups were tested with the "Independent samples t-test" and the "One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)" tests, and from which groups the differences originated was tested with the "Tukey Post Hoc" test.

Table 4. Findings Regarding Sports-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale and Sub-Scale Scores of the Participants

		The Motive to Show Strength	**The Motive to Reach Success**	**The Motivee to Avoid Failure**	**SSAMS**
Age					
19 and	**M**	37,	58,5833	31,	127,155

below	**ean**	5833		0000	7
	S t. Dv.	7,6494	11,8428	12,2154	11,1654
20–24	**M ean**	37,2824	55,5529	33,9059	126,7412
	S t. Dv.	6,3463	11,7326	10,1108	13,8565
25 and above	**M ean**	43,2286	68,7714	34,4571	146,4571
	S t. Dv.	4,7222	4,9472	8,4098	11,1469
	p - value	0,000*	0,000*	0,387	0,000*
Disability Situation					
Congenital	**M ean**	39,9333	60,2667	31,8667	132,0667
	S t. Dv.	4,0789	12,6630	14,2019	11,5848
Acquired	**M ean**	38,6434	59,0698	33,7519	131,4651
	S t. Dv.	6,9313	11,5455	9,5802	15,3973
	p - value	0,482	0,707	0,496	0,994
Income status					
1000 – 4000 TL	**M ean**	37,5287	56,4828	32,0115	126,0230
	S t. Dv.	6,7580	12,0636	11,1193	13,3721
4001 – 6000 TL	**M ean**	39,1053	60,2105	32,5263	131,8421
	S t. Dv.	4,5569	10,9624	8,0164	10,5791
6001 TL and above	**M ean**	41,4737	64,8947	34,8158	141,1842
	S t. Dv.	6,7573	8,6267	7,5188	14,4929
	p - value	0,009*	0,001*	0,026*	0,000*
License Duration					
1 - 5 years	**M ean**	37,3295	56,7727	34,1591	128,2614
	S t. Dv.	6,9194	11,9738	10,6521	13,8019
6 - 10 years	**M ean**	38,1364	57,4091	33,2727	128,8182
	S t. Dv.	5,8740	12,3699	9,5477	13,5211
11 - 15 years	**M ean**	43,2727	65,5909	34,6364	143,5000
	S t. Dv.	4,1654	6,3819	9,2146	10,2944
16 years and above	**M ean**	42,3333	68,5000	32,3333	143,1667
	S t. Dv.	5,7260	4,8523	7,2278	11,2721
	p - value	0,000*	0,000*	0,200	0,000*

– When the ages of the individuals were examined, it was concluded that the "showing strength" and "reaching success" motives of the individuals aged 25 and over are higher than those of younger individuals ($p<0,05$). The age variable did not make a significant difference in the "avoiding failure" motives of the individuals ($p>0,05$). When it was looked at the general scale of SSAMS, it was seen that individuals aged 25 and above have higher sports-specific achievement motivation ($p<0,05$).

– "SSAMS" and subscale scores of the individuals do not show a significant difference according to their congenital or acquired disability (p>0,05).

– Significant differences were found in sports-specific achievement motivation levels according to the income status of individuals (p<0,05). According to this, it is seen that as the income class increases for the "SSAMS" and all sub-scales, sports-specific achievement motivations also increases.

– Sports-specific achievement motivations differ significantly according to the period of time that individuals have an athlete license (p<0,05). Accordingly, individuals who have had an athlete license for at least 11 years have higher motivations for "showing strength", "reaching success" and sports-specific achievement motivations "SSAMS" than individuals who have had a license for less than a year. However, the level of "motivation to avoid failure" of individuals does not show a statistically significant difference according to the year of license (p>0,05).

Dıstrıbutıon of brunel mould scale scores accordıng to demographıc characterıstıcs of ındıvıduals

In the tables below, summary statistics of the scale total score means based on demographic characteristics are given. In addition, since the total score means of the scale provided the assumption of normal distribution, the differences between the groups were tested with the "Independent samples t-test" and "One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)" tests, and from which groups the differences originated was tested with the "Tukey Post Hoc" test.

Table 5. Findings Regarding Brunel Mood Scale and Sub-Scale Scores of the Participants

		Fatigue	Depression	Anger	Vigor
Age					
19 and below	Mean	12,2500	21,4167	11,6667	10,0833
	St. Dv.	2,9818	6,2339	4,2596	3,7638
20–24	Mean	11,7294	20,9529	11,2118	10,2824
	St. Dv.	4,1787	6,8849	3,8175	3,4764
25 and above	Mean	15,6000	28,4000	15,5429	14,7429
	St. Dv.	4,8640	8,2754	4,8709	2,1329
	p - value	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*
Disability Situation					
Congenital	Mean	11,5333	21,9333	12,7333	12,8000
	St. Dv.	3,6029	8,2589	4,5586	2,1778
Acqui	Mean	12,8992	22,9457	12,2946	11,1628

red	**St. Dv.**	4,5480	7,7402	4,5352	3,8846
	p - value	0,264	0,635	0,724	0,112
Income status					
1000 – 4000 TL	**Mean**	9,8421	17,8947	11,3908	10,2759
	St. Dv.	2,2176	2,9229	3,9747	3,8509
4001 – 6000 TL	**Mean**	12,1724	21,5517	10,7895	10,7368
	St. Dv.	4,1152	7,0476	3,7502	2,0505
6001 TL and above	**Mean**	15,5526	28,2632	15,2895	14,0526
	St. Dv.	4,7116	8,1958	4,8206	2,8374
	p - value	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*
License Duration					
1 - 5 years	**Mean**	10,2727	20,6136	11,2955	9,4886
	St. Dv.	3,9732	6,5870	4,1221	3,5573
6 - 10 years	**Mean**	10,9091	19,9091	10,7727	12,0000
	St. Dv.	3,7149	7,2171	4,0110	3,2914
11-15 years	**Mean**	16,3182	28,5909	15,0455	13,4545
	St. Dv.	4,5631	7,9021	4,5823	1,9694
16 years and above	**Mean**	14,7500	26,0000	13,9167	15,3333
	St. Dv.	5,1544	8,6023	5,1071	1,9611
	p - value	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*	0,000*

– When the ages of the individuals were examined, it was concluded that the "fatigue", "depression", "anger" and "vigor" levels of individuals aged 25 and above were higher than those of younger individuals ($p<0,05$).

– Individuals' Brunel Mood Scale subscale scores do not show a significant difference according to their congenital or acquired disability ($p>0,05$).

– Significant differences were found in the mood of individuals according to their income levels ($p<0,05$). Accordingly, it was seen that the levels of "fatigue" and "depression" increase as the income class rises. For these subscales, there is a direct correlation between income and levels of fatigue and depression. Looking at the "anger" and "vigor" subscales, it was seen that the "anger" and "vigor" levels of individuals with an income of 6001 TL and above are higher than those of individuals with lower income ($p<0,05$).

– It was concluded that individuals who have an athlete license for at least 11 years have higher levels of "fatigue", "depression" and "anger" than other individuals ($p<0,05$). The level of "vigor" varies in direct proportion to the athlete's license year. In

other words, as the number of years the individual has an athlete's license increases, the level of "vigor" also increases.

Pearson correlation coefficient of the relationship between the brunel mood scale and the sports specific achievement motivation scale

Table 6. The Relationship Between Brunel Mood Scale and Sport-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale Total Scores

	The Motive to Show Strength	The Motive to Reach Success	The Motive to Avoid Failure	SSAMS
Fatigue	0,284** (0,001)	0,225** (0,007)	0,109 (0,195)	0,374** (0,000)
Depression	0,397** (0,000)	0,341** (0,000)	0,008 (0,920)	0,447** (0,000)
Anger	0,333** (0,000)	0,344** (0,000)	0,003 (0,970)	0,417** (0,000)
Vigor	0,484** (0,000)	0,477** (0,000)	0,106 (0,207)	0,656** (0,000)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

According to the table, there are statistically significant relationships between individuals' BRUMS subscales and SSAMS and its subscales. According to this, there is a positive relationship between the levels of "fatigue", "depression", "anger" and "vigor" and the motives of "showing strength" and "reaching success". In addition, the BRUMS subscales also positively affect the general sport-specific achievement motivation of individuals (SSAMS). As the BRUMS subscale mood levels increase, it also increases the sport-specific achievement motivation. However, no significant relationship was found between the BRUMS subscales and the "motivation to avoid failure" subscale. Correlation values between these variables are close to zero and there is a strong independence.

DİSCUSSİON AND CONCLUSİON

In this section, the discussion and interpretation of the findings that emerged as a result of the analysis of the data from the research were included.

When the ages of the individuals were examined, it was concluded that the "fatigue", "depression", "anger" and "vigor" levels of individuals aged 25 and above were higher than those

of younger individuals (p<0,05). Soylu et al. (2021) concluded that there is a significant difference between age and mood of university students during the covid-19 period. In the study conducted by Taşpınar (2019), there is no significant difference between the moods of football players playing in different leagues and different age groups. In other words, the moods of anger, depression, fatigue and vigor of the participating football players in different age groups are similar to each other. There are studies that both support and do not support the work we have done. We see that disabled individuals express their suppressed feelings and thoughts more clearly through sports as they get older. We can say that as being disabled, people with disabilities make society feel their difficulties through sports after a certain age. As the ages of the disabled people get older, they get into individual difficulties when their expectations are not met. We can say that this causes psychological problems for disabled individuals. However, we see that these difficulties are overcome by sports.

Individuals' Brunel Mood Scale subscale scores do not show a significant difference according to their situation of having congenital or acquired disability (p>0,05). It has been concluded that there is no difference in the mood of the physically disabled athletes whether they are congenital or later disabled individuals. It is seen that being disabled individuals has an effect on their mood. The fact that individuals are congenital or later disabled does not make any difference to their mood. As a result, the fact that individuals are disabled shows that they are in the same feelings and thoughts psychologically. Since there are no studies similar to the one we have done, no findings to support it have been reached.

Significant differences were found in the mood of individuals according to their income levels (p<0,05). Accordingly, it is seen that the levels of "fatigue" and "depression" increase as the income class rises. For these subscales, there is a direct correlation between income and levels of fatigue and depression. Looking at the "anger" and "vigor" subscales, it is seen that the "anger" and "vigor" levels of individuals with an income of 6001 TL and above are higher than those of individuals with lower income. We can say that income has an impact on the mood of people with disabilities. We can say that as they are disabled, disabled people reflect their feelings and thoughts when they reach economic welfare. As the income situation increases, their self-confidence increases, that is, as they become more vigorous, they also reflect their anger from the past. A lot of anger is often seen in sports matches. Sports enable individuals with disabilities to discharge. It is the area where they usually find peace. Since there are no studies similar to the one we have done, no findings to support it have been reached.

It is concluded that the "fatigue", "depression" and "anger" levels of individuals who have an athlete license for at least 11 years are higher than other individuals (p<0,05). The level of

"vigor" varies in parallel with the athlete's license duration. In other words, as the number of years the individual has an athlete's license increases, the level of "vigor" also increases. .In the study conducted by Taşpınar (2019), as a result of the mood levels of the football players playing in different leagues according to the years of license, no significant differences were found in the moods of anger, depression, fatigue, and vigor compared to the years they played with license. In other words, the participating football players with different license years are at a similar level. We think that the reason for the different results in our study and the other study was due to the fact that the study was carried out with physically disabled athletes. We can state that it is due to the different moods of disabled individuals compared to non-disabled individuals. Due to the limited research on the mood of athletes in our country, no different findings have been reached to support our study.

When the ages of the individuals were examined, it was concluded that the "showing strength" and "reaching success" motives of the individuals aged 25 and above were higher than those of the younger individuals ($p<0,05$). The age variable did not make a significant difference in the "avoid failure" motives of individuals ($p>0,05$). When the general scale of SSAMS is examined, it is seen that individuals aged 25 and above have higher sport-specific achievement motivation ($p<0,05$). In the study conducted by Yiğit (2019), no age-related differences were observed in students' sport-specific achievement motivation. In the study conducted by Soyer et al. (2010), no significant relationship was found between the age of the athletes and their achievement motivation. In the study conducted by Kılınç et al.(2011), it was determined that there was no difference in the age variable of those who did team sports. The findings of the researches do not coincide with our study. We can mention that the reason for the different results of the study is due to their disability. We can say that the motivational status of disabled individuals in sports is very different from those of non-disabled individuals.

Individuals' SSAMS and subscale scores do not show a significant difference according to their congenital or acquired disability ($p>0,05$). In the study conducted by Çankaya (2021), it was concluded that there is no difference on motivation whether visually impaired athletes are congenital or later visually impaired individuals. These studies support our study. We can mention that the reason for the study to have the same results is due to the fact that there were disabled individuals in both studies. We can say that the feelings and thoughts are the same.

Significant differences were found in sports-specific achievement motivation levels according to the income status of individuals ($p<0,05$). According to this, it is seen that as the income class increases for the "SSAMS" and all sub-scales, sport-specific achievement motivation also increases. Böke (2018), as a result of his study on different variables of the success

motivation of elite wrestlers and football players, shows that as the income levels of the athletes increase, the level of success motivation also increases. As a result of the study on elite taekwondo players, wrestlers and athletes, Yerlisu (1993) determined that when the reward given to the athletes increases, their motivation and performance increase at the same rate. Kavas (2018) found that athletes with high financial income have higher motivation than athletes with low financial income. These studies support our study. We can say that the increase in financial income increases sport-specific achievement motivation. As long as the economic situation of the people is good and they do not experience economic difficulties, we can say that they will be more successful in the field by giving more to the field they have done. It has been seen that the higher the motivation of the person in his job is, the more successful he is in that field.

Sports-specific success motivations differ significantly according to the duration of the athlete's license ($p<0,05$). Accordingly, individuals who have had an athlete license for at least 11 years have higher motivations for “showing strength”, “reaching success” and sports-specific achievement motivations “SSAMS” than individuals who have had a license for less than a year. However, the level of “motivation to avoid failure” of individuals according to the year of license does not show a statistically significant difference ($p>0,05$). It is seen that the time that individuals have an athlete license is different from each other, and the sport-specific achievement motivation is different. It is seen that the increase in license years has an effect on motivation. The motivation levels of the individuals who have a new license and those who have a license for many years are different. It can be said that as the duration of doing sports of individuals increases, their feelings and thoughts also change. We can say that the expectations of individuals who have just started sports and those who have been doing sports for years are different. However, the same motivation to avoid failure stemmed from having the same expectations. We see that disabled individuals change their perspectives towards life as they do sports. We can tell that the expectations of the disabled individuals who first started sports and the expectations of the individuals who have been doing sports for many years are also different. Therefore, it is seen that sport-specific achievement motivations are different. Since there are no studies similar to the one we have done, we could not reach any findings to support it.

There are statistically significant relationships between the individuals' BRUMS subscales and SSAMS and their subscales ($p<0,05$). According to this, there is a positive relationship between the levels of "fatigue", "depression", "anger" and "vigor" and the motives of "showing strength" and "reaching success". In addition, the BRUMS subscales also positively affect the general sport-specific achievement motivation of individuals (SSAMS). As the BRUMS subscale mood levels increase, it also increases the sport-specific achievement motivation. However, no

significant relationship was found between the BRUMS subscales and the "motivation to avoid failure" subscale (p>0,05). Correlation values between these variables are close to zero and there is a strong independence. Taşpınar (2019) found in his study that there is a significant relationship between the mood states of football players playing in different leagues and their sport-specific achievement motivations, and significant and insignificant results in their subscales. The items of some scales and subscales support our study. Since there are not many similar studies in the field, we could not reach the findings to support our study. The reason for the different results in our study is that they are disabled individuals. Disabled individuals, like other individuals, have very different characteristics in their mood and motivation levels. They are not like people without disabilities. Their psychological characteristics are very different. Most people with disabilities have isolated their lives from society. They tried to make their presence felt in society through sports. They reveal their suppressed emotions through sports. Sport has a feature that connects all disabled people to life, gives them a different perspective, and relaxes them physically and mentally. It is an indication that they are a part of the societies and that they represent their country at the Paralympics.

As a result of the study, a significant relationship was found between the motivations and moods of physically disabled professional amputee football players with. It has been seen that football are extremely effective on motivation and mood of physically disabled individuals. It can be said that determining the personalities and psychological characteristics of disabled individuals and knowing their mood and motivation characteristics are effective in the recognition of disabled individuals. In addition, it can be suggested that similar studies can be conducted with other disabled individuals by using different variables.

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