

The Impact of Emotions on the Surrounding Environment in Tendency to Public Sports in Tabriz Stations

Leila Alimohammadzadeh* , Leila Habibzadeh

M.A in Sport Management, Tabriz, Iran

*Corresponding Author Email: leylaalimohammadzade@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research was to study the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. This research was applied in terms of purpose and survey-descriptive in terms of method. The population included all participants in public sports in Tabriz stations (N = indefinite). The number of the sample by Morgan Table, 384 was selected for available sampling. The instrument collected data was the questionnaire of the impact of the emotions of the individual to the environment of Mehrabian and Russel (1974) and the questionnaire of the tendency to public sports of Moqimi and Ramazan (2011). The validity of the questionnaires was confirmed by 5 specialists in the field of sport management. The reliability of the questionnaires was obtained using Cronbach alpha coefficient for the questionnaires of the impact of the emotions of the individual to the environment of Mehrabian and Russel (1974) $\alpha = 0.90$ and the questionnaire of the tendency to public sports of Moqimi and Ramazan (2011) $\alpha = 0.89$. To analyze the data, the software of SPSS 16 was used to perform descriptive and inferential statistics. In the section of inferential statistics, Kolmogorov - Smirnov test was used to study the normal distribution of data which nonparametric statistical methods were used after the confirmation of abnormality of research data and linear regression was used to evaluate the impact of variables. The results showed that all components of the individual feelings to the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) affected the tendency of public sports activities in Tabriz. According to the findings of the present study, most attention to the individual feelings to the environment can be effective on improving public attitudes to sports activities in Tabriz.

Keywords: Individual Feelings towards the Environment, The Tendency to Public Sports.

INTRODUCTION

No doubt, the health of a community depends on the interest of people in healthy activities of sports and their physical mobility and certainly public sports is one of the healthiest and most useful in leisure activities that people can turn to (Ghafouri et al., 2010).

Motivation and sensitivity of different groups of people to do sports activities demand abundance opportunities and if the interest is created in society, many social anomalies will disappear and social corruption will be reduced. Also, future generations will be at a higher level in mental faculties and physical abilities and the ability to combat social problems and endure the hardships of the people will be increased (Kouzehchian, 2001).

To stimulate and encourage a person, the kind of behavior should be considered resulting in satisfaction (Masaru, 2008). Today, according to the comprehensive development of the world and the advancement of technology and computerization in most activities, the international community faced with the problem of sedentary lifestyle, which is the main cause of many diseases. Iran, where has taken steps in the development of the sport, is no exception. Therefore, public sports should be athletic sports that have had a poor performance compared to other countries. This problem increases the sports necessity for health but the trend toward sports need to feel and how the attitude of people toward the sports environment and sports.

In today's industrial life, all the position and orientation and perceptions to public sports should be as an approach, which a cultural space, a social space are considered which intimacy, friendship and cooperation, the dominance and superiority, pleasure, satisfaction, excitement and arousal are also promoted. But one of the reasons for the reluctance of people to participate in public sports and cultural problems is the inadequate infrastructure of these sports and it is the responsibility for sports managers to create public sports by combining the spirit, emotion, art and technology. The realization of these goals is only possible within the framework of speech and writing but doing practical work in this field is much more important than it is (Plaisieral et al., 2013).

Feelings toward the sport reflect the individual attitude of him with feelings and thoughts that they can be altering his behavior in a variety of conditions and in a positive or negative direction. These emotions toward the sport can be influenced by factors such as physical growth, interaction of the individual with the social environment, accidents, injuries and physical injuries and they can cause an anxiety of sport in the individual (Sogar, 2000).

According to Sands (2001), feelings toward the sport are based on a structure of multi-faceted concept. In fact, feelings toward the sports are a complex concept that involves biological, psychological factors internal and external social factors. The results of the past few decades show that many people, especially the female population are seeking change in their feelings toward the sport (Mc Cabe & Ricardly, 2009).

Feelings toward the sport are defined for visualization of the internal aspects of body image. The concept of feelings about sport is not static and has a dynamic essence. Feelings toward the sport idealized representation change due to the effect of variables such as media, cultural practices and attitudes of friends. This change in attitudes is normally associated with changing feelings and thoughts and even in certain situations this leads to behavior change (Mc Cabe & Ricardly, 2009).

Public sports are a valuable device which today is fillers of much spare time for millions of people around the world. Leisure is a great opportunity and desirable to deal with sports. Demand for leisure during the past fifteen years has been developed so that the public and private sectors are allocated for six million jobs (Wade, 1995).

While in Denmark, emphasizing the government from the competitive activity towards free sports has changed. Planners and policy makers involved in sports do not know what people consider a priority? Is interest and the need for people to sports universal or competition? By understanding the nature of sport and social needs planning, it is quite clear (ibid.).

Despite the growth in recent years, public sports do not have proper standing in the community and they require planning and paying special attention to growth and sustainable development throughout the country. Understanding the goals and perceptions toward the environment of public sports has been emphasized by the researchers and practitioners. For example, motivation and emotions of people from different countries such as Latin America, North America, Australia, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and other countries at the national level are identified and planned accordingly. The motivation and emotion in these countries included leisure time, health, longevity, growing cultural dominance and superiority, pleasure, satisfaction, excitement and arousal, healthy recreation and participation in traditional and ethnic activities, respectively (Razavi & Ashkough Taheri, 2009).

A research at the University of Hamburg in Germany indicated that men and women romantic orientation to fitness programs had increased compared to other sports (Supitr, 2005). From the perspective of Larsen, the Danish People's attitude to the public sports has increased compared to athletics and even watching championships (Cardy & Miller, 2014). The feelings of the Japanese people are to participate in sports, business health, unity and spontaneous (Torkildson, 2009). In the United States, people feelings about the sports environments include fitness,

sociability, excitement, dominance and superiority, experience nature and escape of the daily routine as well (Cardy & Miller, 2014). Feelings toward orientation of in the public sports of people in Abingdon, England showed that mastery motivation, excitement, business health, vitality and fitness ranked first to fifth, respectively (Ramazaninejad et al., 2011) while other researchers had fun and entertainment motivation, self-motivation to participate in the public sports in priority (Boit, 2011). Owing and Syfld (2001) showed that 83% of participants in the public sports wanted to be in team member or played in the team, although they were losers. Therefore, participate in the public sports are performed most with internal motivations like fun and challenge (Larsen, 2011). Even in semi-experimental research they are emphasized, for example, Maltbay and Daiel (1996) by studying the effects of exercise on women and men within six months showed that there was a positive relationship between arousal and excitement of these people by participation in their public sports (Ramazaninejad et al., 2011). Smith (2008), by studying on the different groups found that in general, health and fitness motivation, mental health (pleasure, mental and emotional balance, self), communication and social acceptance was a priority (Kenyon & McPherson, 2011). Kilipatrik (2006) by comparing internal and external sensations of these different groups stated that to participate in physical activities and sports, internal emotions like motivation of joy and happiness, self-satisfaction is superior to the external senses (Larsen, 2011). On the impact of emotions and motivation toward the environment tends to sport in the country, much research has not been done. The results of the research of Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011) found that 88 percent participate with the aim of vitality and a sense of fun and excitement in the public sports (Ramazaninejad et al., 2011). However, it is necessary that aims and motivations of different social groups and citizens are studied due to the impact of the environment of the component feelings of pleasure, arousal, dominance, in different parts of the country tend to the public sports.

In order to principle planning of the public sports among different groups of the society, investigation of the cause of the people to this sport is considered as one of the possible solutions at this time. However, this study seeks to answer the questions whether the feelings of the individual toward the environment in tendency to the activities of the public sports in Tabriz effective or not? It seems that the answer to this question may help the experts to draw relevant policies and strategies. According to the explanations above, this study tries to answer the questions whether the emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations are effective or not? The purpose of the research was to study the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was applied in terms of purpose and survey-descriptive in terms of method. The population included all participants in public sports in Tabriz stations ($N =$ indefinite). The number of the sample by Morgan Table, 384 was selected for available sampling which 382 people were selected in the method of random sampling. The questionnaire of the feelings on the environment of Mehrabian and Rassel (1974) and the questionnaire of the orientation to the public sports of Moqimi and Ramazan (2011) were used to collect data. The questionnaire of the feelings on the environment of Mehrabian and Rassel (1974) included 18 questions and the questionnaire of the orientation to the public sports of Moqimi and Ramazan (2011) included 14 questions which were discussed for the participants in the public sports of the stations around Tabriz in the subscales of emotions (joy, happiness, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) and the orientation to the public sports. The scale of the response to this questionnaire is based on the Likert 5-point scale. The validity of the questionnaires was obtained by the specialists and the reliability in an experimental study through Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire of the emotions toward the environment of surroundings of Mehrabian and Rassel (1974) ($\alpha = 0.90$) and the questionnaire of the orientation to the sports of Moqimi and Ramazan (2011) ($\alpha = 0.89$). In the section of inferential statistics, Kolmogorov - Smirnov test was used that the normal distribution of data nonparametric statistical methods were used after the confirmation of abnormality of research data and linear regression using SPSS software version 16 to determine the impact of variables.

RESULTS

To test the normality of the data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used. The results are presented below.

Table 1. Normal test of components of the impact of the feelings on the environment in the orientation to the public sports.

		The feelings toward the sports environment	Joy	Satisfaction	Excitement	Arousal	Dominance	Spontaneous	Orientation to sports
Number		383	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
Normal parameters	Mean	3.84	4.37	4.45	4.32	2.15	3.23	3.81	4.34
	SD	0.56	0.67	0.64	1.77	1.24	1.06	0.72	0.40
Kolmogorov-Smirnov		1.180	4.47	3.84	3.70	4.45	3.12	3.01	1.82
Sig.		0.123	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003

The findings of Table 1 showed that apart from the perceptions to the sports, in the rest of the components according to a significance level of $P < 0.05$, the null hypothesis is not confirmed. Therefore, data distribution is not normal. This means that the normalization of all variables is not confirmed. Therefore, this means that non-parametric methods should be used to study the relationship among the variables.

The results of hypotheses

Determination of the impact of the feelings on the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) in tendency to sports

Table 2. The results of the regression output for fitting goodness of regression model to assess the model.

Model	R	The coefficient of R2 determination	Adjusted coefficient	Standard estimation error
The feelings on the environment of sports	0.465	0.216	0.214	0.35416
Pleasure	0.447	0.20	0.197	0.35787
Satisfaction	0.562	0.316	0.314	0.33088
Excitement	0.413	0.170	0.168	0.36434
Arousal	0.125	0.016	0.013	0.36685
Dominance	0.224	0.050	0.048	0.38979
Spontaneous	0.185	0.034	0.032	0.39312

A: predictor: the feelings on the environment of sports

The findings of Table 2 showed that the value R^2 was close to 1 and this indicated excellent fitting of the regression model. It should be noted that whatever R is close to 1, the model fitting is more accurate. To estimate the regression coefficients and the significance or lack of them, we use the following Table.

Table 3. They study of the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) in tendency to sports.

Model		SS	df	MS	F	Sign.
The feelings on the surrounding environment of sports	Total	13.136	1	13.136	104.724	0.000
	remaining regression	74.664 60.800	380 381	0.125		
Pleasure	Total	12.133	1	12.133	94.733	0.000
	remaining regression	48.667 60.800	380 381	0.128		
Satisfaction	Total	19.197	1	19.197	175.343	0.000
	remaining regression	41.603 60.800	380 381	0.109		
Excitement	Total	10.358	1	10.358	78.027	0.000
	remaining regression	50.442 60.800	380 381	0.133		
Arousal	Total	0.954	1	0.954	6.055	0.000
	remaining regression	59.846 60.800	380 381	0.157		
Dominance	Total	3.064	1	3.064	20.165	0.000
	remaining regression	57.736 60.800	380 381	0.152		
Spontaneous	Total	2.073	1	2.073	13.411	0.000
	remaining regression	58.727 60.800	380 381	0.155		

According to the above Table and with emphasis on the F obtained, it can be presented that the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, and dominance, spontaneous) in tendency to sports is observed in the level $\alpha = 0.05$. In other words, there is the expectation of predicting the approach of citizens toward the orientation to public sports through the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, and dominance, spontaneous). However, to identify and explain the regression coefficients, it is necessary that Table of regression coefficients be mentioned.

Table 4. Regression coefficient associated with Table 3.

Variable	The predictor variables	Value B	Beta coefficient	Value T	Sign.
The orientation to public sports	The feelings on the surrounding environment	0.331	0.465	10.233	0.000
The orientation to public sports	Pleasure	0.264	0.447	9.733	0.000
The orientation to public sports	Satisfaction	0.350	0.562	13.242	0.000
The orientation to public sports	Excitement	0.213	0.413	8.833	0.000
The orientation to public sports	Arousal	0.040	0.125	2.461	0.014
The orientation to public sports	Dominance	0.085	0.224	4.491	0.000
The orientation to public sports	Spontaneous	0.103	0.185	3.662	0.000

According to multivariate regression coefficient by simultaneous entry and regression coefficient obtained, it can be raised that the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal,

dominance, spontaneous) is observed in the orientation to the public sports. This means that by increasing the senses of the surroundings, (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) from the perspective of citizens toward the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment to the orientation to the public sports are increased and by decreasing the senses of the surroundings, (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous) from the perspective of citizens toward the impact of the feelings on the surrounding environment to the orientation to the public sports are decreased.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The result of the first hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Attarzadeh and Sohrabi (2011). The reason for this consistency seems to be because of the different sensory stimuli around sports and also different experience of the world outside the sports because the participants of the public sports of all stations in Tabriz deal with the feelings like "joy, happiness, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous" in the sports environment and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons for people participating in activities and exercises are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure.

The result of the second hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment (pleasure) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of Talebpour et al (2015), Zarei (2015), Attarzadeh (2014), Parsafar (2014), Lahsaeizadeh et al (2012), Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011), Ghafouri et al (2010), Mozaffari (2007), Ramazani (2004), Kaspar (2000), Micing (2012), Van Raaij (2011), Kenoo and Larenc (2010). The reason for this consistency seems to be due to pleasure and happiness and pleasure of participating in sports because the participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as happiness, happy, cheerful, success, prosperity, joy, happiness, pleasure and entertainment and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons for people participating in activities and exercises are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. Van Raaij (2011) showed that the factors affecting people's emotions in sports spaces were in attitudes to sport fun, excitement, and arousal. Ghafouri et al (2010) declared supremacy and dominance, excitement and pleasure as the most important trend in the public sports. Zarei (2015) stated that the factors such as vitality, maintenance of the health and fitness were the most important causes a sense of power as well as participation in sports and motion programs. Attarzadeh (2014) states that vitality and freshness are in the first and second priority and disease prevention is in third priority as the most important reasons to participate in physical and sports activity. Parsafar (2014) identified that vitality and freshness in the choice of sports were as the factors affecting internal motivations. Mozaffari (2007) states that emotions by changing people's view of sports can play an important role in this regard. The use of feelings and emotions including fun and excitement and spontaneous and fluency are mentioned among the methods of the tendency to sports among people and but in the meantime, during the exercise, according to the cultural problems, the value of pleasure is ignored and most is emphasized to superiority and dominance (Kaspar, 2000).

The result of the third hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of the sports (satisfaction) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Taqavi Takyar (2012), Lahsaeizadeh et al (2012), Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011). The reason for this consistency seems to be due to satisfaction and comfort and reliability of participation in sports because the

participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as satisfaction, hope, comfort, peace, confidence, happiness and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of sports (satisfaction) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the individual emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons people participating in activities and exercises are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports and mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. Taqavi Takyar (2012) in a research states low cost and encourage of members of the family and satisfaction among the main reasons for participating in sports. Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011) showed that the first one was motivation, vitality and pleasure, satisfaction, and dominance. Then, touching the benefits and positive effects of sports were fun and safety of the public sports. Low cost, lack of needing for special equipment and facilities and occupying the leisure had been the motivation of participants in the public sports. The participants in this study have considered media at the rate of 3.42 per cent of their motivation to sports.

The result of the fourth hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of the sports (excitement) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Taqavi Takyar (2012), Birastreit (2014), Longhurst and Spink (2014), Orut and Satten (2013), Ghafouri et al (2010), Mozaffari (2007), Van Raaij (2011). The reason for this consistency seems to be due to excitement and motivation of participation in sports because the participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as excitement, motivation and stimulation and spark and mobility and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of sports (excitement) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the individual emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons people participating in activities and exercises are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports and mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. Van Raaij (2011) in a research states fun, excitement, and arousal are among the factors affecting people's emotions in sports spaces to the sports. Taqavi Takyar (2012) in a research states low cost and encourage of members of the family and satisfaction among the main reasons for participating in sports. Ghafouri et al (2010) stated the most important tendency to the public sports as supremacy and dominance, excitement and pleasure. Mozaffari (2007) can play an important role in this regard with changing the attitudes of people towards sports. The use of feelings and emotions such as fun and excitement and dominance and spontaneous are mentioned among the methods of tendency to the sports among people. Orut and Satten (2013) based on a telephone survey of two thousand American men and women in terms of their incentive of the participation on the public sports mentioned five factors: fitness, sociability, excitement, experience of nature and escape from everyday work.

The result of the fifth hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of the sports (arousal) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Lahsaeizadeh et al (2012), Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011), Alaqehband (2009), Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011) and Van Raaij (2011). The reason for this consistency seems to be due to reduction of nervousness, sparks, fury and rage arising from participation in sports because the participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as nervousness, exasperation, irritation and anger in the sports environments and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of sports (arousal) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the individual emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons people participating in activities and exercises are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports and mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. Van Raaij (2011) in a research states fun, excitement, and arousal are among the

factors affecting people's emotions in sports spaces to the sports. Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011) showed that the first one was motivation, vitality and pleasure, satisfaction, and dominance. Then, touching the benefits and positive effects of sports were fun and safety of the public sports. Low cost, lack of needing for special equipment and facilities and occupying the leisure had been the motivation of participants in the public sports. Alaqehband (2009) using hierarchical theory states that physiological needs (such as psychological and emotional needs) are basic needs of individuals and as long as they do not meet, people are not resurrected to meet other needs (such as sports).

The result of the sixth hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of the sports (dominance) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Ghafouri et al (2010), Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011), Mozaffari (2007), Kaspar (2000), Martindale et al (2014), Ryckman and Hamel (2013), Zahariadis and Biddle (2013), Kelinske et al (2011), Bttista (2011). The reason for this consistency may be due to the reduction of the feeling of superiority, need to dominate, and increase of feelings of training, leadership and sense of participation in sports because the participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as superiority, need to dominate, training, sense of leadership in the sports environments and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of sports (dominance) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the individual emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). Emotions by changing people's view of sports can play an important role in this regard. The use of feelings and emotions such as fun and excitement and dominance and spontaneous are among the methods for the tendency to sports among people are mentioned (Mozaffari, 2007). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons for participating people in sports mobility activities are as follows: excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports and mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. Ramazani Khaliabadi (2011) showed that the first one was motivation, vitality and pleasure, satisfaction, and dominance. Then, touching the benefits and positive effects of sports were fun and safety of the public sports. Low cost, lack of needing for special equipment and facilities and occupying the leisure had been the motivation of participants in the public sports. Ghafouri et al (2010) stated supremacy and dominance, excitement and pleasure as the most important tendency to the public sports. They showed that the most important and most predictable factor was competitiveness and achievement that significantly observed in them. Zahariadis and Biddle (2013) showed that teens tend reasons to physical activity included: development of competitive skills and motivation, being in social environments, motivated team, friendship, fun and the motivation associated with the preparation. Kelinske et al (2011) stated that the main motivation of girls from the sports participation was primarily a social orientation and the purpose was health and fitness. This is despite the fact that boys are more motivated to pursue competitiveness. Bttista (2011) considered the factor of pleasure as the most important causes of participation in sports which women and men were equally high priority and the factors such as competitiveness, health and fitness, friendship and skills were put in the next stage and but based on cultural problems, the value of pleasure was ignored while exercising, most were emphasized on superiority and dominance (Kaspar, 2000). Martindale et al (2014) investigated the causes and motivating their students' participation in physical activity due to the fact that with age, sports participation motives and causes of the orientation changed and they stated that health and fitness were considered as the primary motivation for participating in physical activity for students.

The result of the seventh hypothesis test showed that for the participants the public sports of all stations in Tabriz, the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of the sports (spontaneous) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations played an important role which these results were consistent with the results of the findings of Talebpour et al (2015), Mozaffari (2007). The reason for this consistency may be due to social belonging, a sense of being important, social links with others from participating in sports because the participations of the public sports in all stations in Tabriz deal with the senses such as social belonging, a sense of being important, social links with others from participating in sports environments and these communications are very vital for the orientation to their sports and their places are identified in terms of the impact of emotions on the surrounding environment of sports (spontaneous) in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of various studies show that there is a significant relationship between the individual emotional state of the environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and the sports participation of citizens in Tehran (Talebpour et al., 2015). The use of feelings and emotions including fun and excitement and spontaneous and fluency are mentioned among the methods of the tendency to sports among people (Mozaffari, 2007). Attarzadeh Hosseini and Sohrabi (2013) in a research showed that the main reasons for people participating in activities and exercises are as follows:

excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure. There was a significant relationship between the orientation to sports mobility activities and feelings of the excitement, spontaneity, satisfaction, excellence, arousal and pleasure.

Therefore, on the question of the study, it can be concluded that the feelings of the surrounding environment of sports (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) are effective in the tendency to the public sports of the stations in Tabriz.

General conclusion

The emotions on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) are effective in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations and increase or decrease of one of the affective components of the emotions on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) are effective in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations. The results of the various studies show that the emotions on the surrounding environment (pleasure, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) are effective in Tendency to public sports in Tabriz stations (Talebpour et al., 2015). Although it is generally believed that the participants in the public sports of the stations around Tabriz for the orientation to sports are caused by the feelings of the environment of the sports (joy, happiness, excitement, arousal, dominance, spontaneous), for better performances, the feelings of the surroundings of the sports and the orientation to the sports must be studied separately so that we can identify deficiencies well. The results of this research show that the factors such as the feelings of the environment of the sports (joy, satisfaction, excitement, dominance, excitement, spontaneity) and also their relationship with the orientation to the sports must be emphasized to increase the orientation to the sports. Finally, it has to be noted that this study is limited to the participants in the public sports in Tabriz and we need more researches for more information about the emotional state of the environment in the tendency to the public sports of the stations in Tabriz in other cities and countries and even universities.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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