

УДК 159.923:796

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PERSONALITIES INCLINED TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DURING SPORTS EVENTS

This article analyses the problem of identification of psychological features of the persons who are involved into the sport subculture. This study determines general theoretical and methodological basis for research of the personal characteristics of the people involved into the sport subculture. Our research selected the complex of methods, diagnosed and analyzed personal features of the boys who are fans involved into the specific football subculture.

Key words: hooligans, fans, aggression, psychological features, football subculture, disintegration, communication network.

The relevance of the issue. Nowadays football subculture is a segment of the mass world culture. Football is not just a popular kind of sport; it is the entire local civilization, which is popular all over the world and playing its own role in life of many countries and nations.

The relevance of this topic is confirmed by the fact that football incidents affect audience, football clubs, teams, some football players, referees, and coaches all over the world. Mass riots, offences of the civil order, acts of vandalism that are committed by football fans before, during and after football matches are getting more and more typical nowadays.

The outline of the issue. Every young man feels a strong need to express himself as a formed identity in the world of adults. This need is not always easily accessible. Engagement into some youth subcultures is the way to declare one's own ideological position. We consider subculture to be a specific group and lifestyle within a larger one. We join the opinion of those researchers who consider subculture to be «**a culture within a culture**» that retains many characteristics of the parent culture, but also has a number of the specific characteristics of its own. For example, within any culture, there may be a number of subcultures such as «youth», «delinquent» or «football hooligans» [6, p. 244]. Every year some new non-formal trends that help young boys and girls to satisfy their needs in communication, self-affirmation, in building and acceptance of their own values and point of view arise in the youth community [1].

It is necessary to mention that communication network may be either physical or organisational and determine the distribution of communication within a group. There are different types of communication networks: wheel, circle, chain and all-channel [6, p. 52].

One of the brightest examples how the western culture penetrated into the culture of the modern Ukraine is sport and particularly football subculture.

Following United Kingdom and other countries these days Ukraine has not only lovers of this game but also football fans and hooligans who often demonstrate quite deviant behav-

ior [2], [6, p. 74]. Nowadays «fan movement» has become the entire part of the football life. In their turn, mass media most often pay attention to unions of football fans due to the growing problem of football violence, which is considered dangerous and ruinous for the society.

Discussion of the issue. We can have different attitude to this phenomenon but we cannot ignore it. Consequently, the main goal of our article was to detect psychological peculiarities of the members of football subculture.

As methods we used the following:

- 1) The inquirer of aggression level by Bass-Darka;
- 2) Method «Level of relations between «value» and «availability» by Fantalova [3].

Practical importance is conditioned by the analysis of personal characteristics of the boys involved into football subculture and the necessity to develop special programmes, which help to prevent the deviant behaviour among this segment of the public; materials of this research can be used as recommendations for carrying preventive and correctional types of work with members of the football subculture.

The goal of our empirical research was to reveal personal characteristics of boy-football fans and to form the notion about personality that is engaged into the specific youth subculture.

60 people took part in the investigation as respondents. 30 boys who are involved into the football subculture and 30 others who are not. There were students and workers.

Due to the held research we have got the following results:

Analizis of aggression and hostility expression showed us that aggressiveness as the generalized indicator of open aggressiveness of respondents involved into the football subculture remains within norm (norm from 17 to 25). From 30 respondents only 7 have above the norm indicators. As for the hostility (norm from 3,5 to 10), 6 respondents have it's indicators above the norm. The opposite situation happened with the respondents directly involved into the football subculture. In this case the indicators of open aggressiveness significantly above the norm. The 24 from 30 boys have above the norm indicators. And 21 from 30 respondents have above the norm coefficient of hostility (Fig. 1).

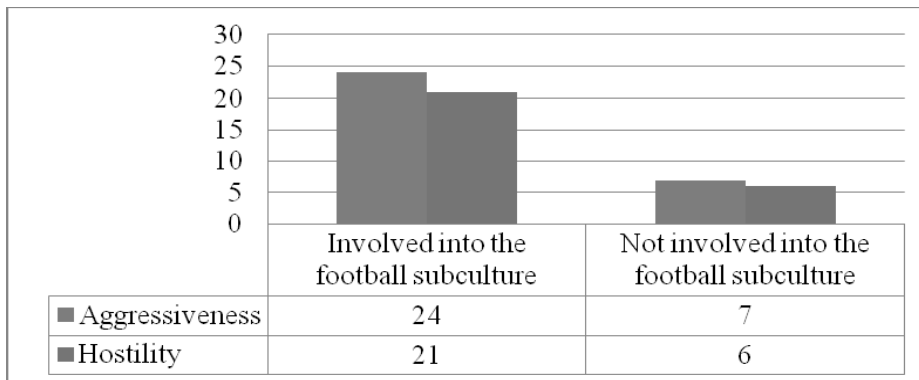


Fig. 1. The indexes of aggressiveness and hostility

Our results show that for the group of respondents who are not involved into the football subculture it is typically to have the low rate of general aggressiveness and hostility. We can see high rates in scales: verbal aggression and physical aggression. Indirect aggression, irritability, negativism, offense, suspiciousness have middle indexes. Analyzing our results, we can state that for the respondents who are not involved into the football subculture expression of aggressiveness and hostility is not typical (Fig. 2).

The group of respondents who are involved into the football subculture has high indexes of general aggressiveness and hostility, also we can see the high indicators rates of physical aggression, indirect aggression, verbal aggression, irritability and negativism. Offense, suspiciousness and feeling of guilt have the middle indexes (Fig. 2).

We got all the average scores of all indexes with Pirson's correlation coefficient and did not reveal the statistically significant connection.

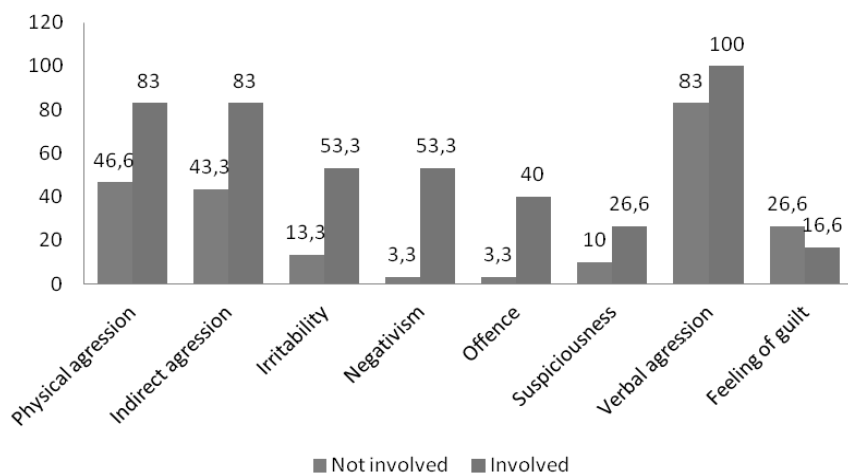


Fig. 2. Expression of increased aggressiveness in the general sampling of respondents

Also, we checked our results with the U-criterion method by Mann-Whitney and got all results in significance zone except the «feeling of guilt».

Our next step was a try to diagnose mismatch, desintegration in motivational and personal spheres, internal conflicts on the base of respondents who got the high levels of aggressiveness and hostility. Respondents also passed Fantalova's method who considers 12 common mankind values and reveals the ratio such parameters as value and availability for a human.

Among 24 boys who are involved into the football subculture with high level of aggressiveness by results of «Bass-Darka» test, 12 according to the method of «Level of relations between «value» and «availability» in motivational and personal sphere» got the high level of the desintegration (from 50 to 72), another 10 got middle level of the desintegration (from 22 to 50) and last 2 got low level (from 0 to 33) (Fig. 3).

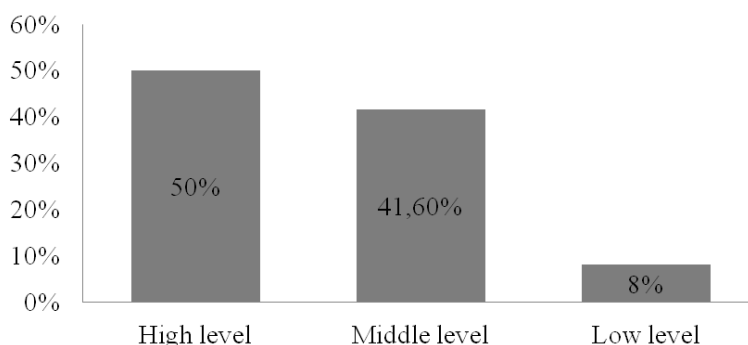


Fig. 3. Levels of the disintegration in motivational and personal spheres among boys involved into the football subculture

Among 7 boys who aren't involved into the football subculture with high level of aggressiveness by results of «Bass-Darka» test, 3 according to the method of «Level of relations between «value» and «availability» in motivational and personal spheres» got the high level of the desintegration (from 50 to 72), another 2 got middle level of the desintegration (from 22 to 50) and last 1 got low level (from 0 to 33) (Fig. 4).

After comparison the results of boys who are involved and aren't into the football subculture with T-criterion by Student only according to the high indexes of aggressiveness we got the following results: our empirical data are outside of the area of significance it means that the level of desintegration in motivational and personal spheres of boys who are involved into the football subculture does not differ from the level of desintegration of boys who aren't.

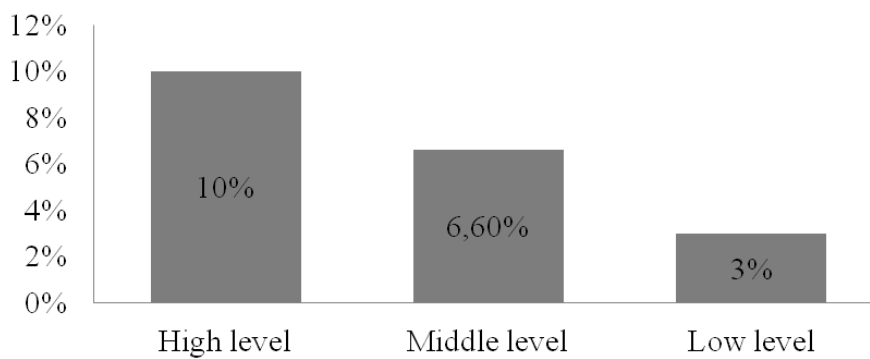


Fig. 4. Levels of the disintegration in motivational and personal sphere among boys not involved into the football subculture

Our research was dedicated to identifying of psychological features of boys who are involved into the football subculture. During the study we were able to reveal that boys who are involved into the subculture got the higher level of the aggressiveness than the boys who aren't. We also identified the following psychological features inherent to fans such as: physical aggression, indirect aggression, irritability, negativism, verbal aggression, hostility and aggressiveness and middle level for such indicators as: offense, suspiciousness and feeling of guilt. Our hypothesis concerning to the high level of desintegration in motivational and personal spheres of boys who are involved into the football subculture showed that they got both high and medium indexes of desintegration thus we can't state about the direct link of only high indexes of the desintegration level with psychological features of respondents. But on the other hand our results show that the boys who are involved into the subculture have got the desintegration in high and medium levels. Also the empirical research has set that the level of the desintegration of the boys who are involved into the subculture is the same as the level of the desintegration of the boys who aren't.

Our research gave us a chance to learn more about the psychological features of the boys who are involved into the football subculture, consider these features not only in the in the context of aggressiveness and hostility but also in the context of motivational and personal spheres. Study materials can be used as recommendations for conducting of preventive and corrective psychological work with the members of the football subculture.

Football fans can be the object of any research for lots of branches of psychology such as: sports psychology, social psychology, age psychology and psychology of advertising and etc.

Today the problem of studying the sports and in particular football subculture is very relevant, because no matter the fact that this subculture and phenomenon of sports hooliganism has a very long existence and it is developing every year. It still requires more detailed scientific study [4].

Conclusions. In our opinion to reduce aggression among the representatives of this subculture, it is necessary to develop measures for minimization the misbehaviour during sports events. Local authorities have to develop and improve the existing administrative and legal responsibilities for committing sports hooliganism as well as to develop special techniques and methods of revealing and correction the deviant behavior among boys. To achieve this goal it is necessary to conduct preventive work with teachers and parents, to apply techniques of a psychodiagnostic control to reveal the first signs of the deviant behavior and also develop methods of correction, because the try to prevent the deviant behavior is far easier than the fight with its consequences.

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У статті аналізується проблема розкриття і виявлення психологічних особливостей осіб, включених у навколофутбольну субкультуру. Під час її написання було визначено загальні теоретико-методологічні підстави для дослідження особистісних характеристик осіб, включених у навколофутбольну субкультуру, дібрано комплекс методик, адекватних меті дослідження, продіагностовано та проаналізовано особистісні відмінності юнаків–футбольних фанатів, пов'язані із включеністю у специфічну молодіжну навколофутбольну субкультуру.

Ключові слова: хулігани, фанати, агресивність, навколофутбольна субкультура, дезінтегрованість, психологічні особливості.

В статье анализируется проблема раскрытия и выявления психологических особенностей лиц, включенных в околоспортивную субкультуру. В ходе ее написания были определены общие теоретико-методологические основы для исследования личностных характеристик лиц, включенных в околоспортивную субкультуру, подобран комплекс методик, адекватных цели исследования, продиагностированы и проанализированы личностные отличия юношей–футбольных фанатов, связанные со включенностью в специфическую молодежную околоспортивную субкультуру.

Ключевые слова: хулиганы, фанаты, агрессивность, психологические особенности, околоспортивная субкультура, дезинтегрированность.

Одержано 7.04.2014.