STEREOTYPING AMONG FOOTBALL FANS IN TURKEY: A TERROR MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

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Approval of the Graduate School of Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT

STEREOTYPING AMONG FOOTBALL FANS IN TURKEY: A TERROR MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

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The purpose of this study is to understand the roots of stereotyping among Turkish football fans, which frequently turns into violent acts, through Terror Management Theory perspective. Violence and stereotyping among Turkish football fans are pervasive and causes plenty of harms to society, individuals, and property for years. It is expected that participants primed with their own death would report more negative and less positive stereotyping toward opponent team fans and less negative and more positive stereotyping toward supported team fans when compared with participants primed with dental pain. Besides, males are expected to report higher stereotyping toward opponent team fans than females due to their expected high identification with their team. It was found that males identified themselves with a football team more than females. But unexpectedly, male participants reported higher positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans than females both in MS and DP conditions. Also MS was found to affect only females and caused positive stereotyping towards opposed team fans which are the opposite of what was

expected. Although MS effect was not found for many in-group evaluations, FB supporting participants reported higher positive stereotyping towards their supported team fans in MS than in DP condition. Only a marginal difference was found for out-group derogation between the scores of MS and DP conditions regarding out-group derogation. Results reveal that mortality salience partly increases stereotyping among football fans in Turkey but this effect is not valid for every team supporters and for both positive and negative stereotyping.

Keywords: Terror Management Theory, Stereotyping, Football Fans, Sport Psychology, Turkey

ÖZ

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ FUTBOL TARAFTARLARI ARASINDA BASMAKALIP YARGILAR: BİR DEHŞET YÖNETİMİ YAKLAŞIMI

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Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye'deki futbol taraftarlarının çoğu kez şiddete de dönüşen birbirlerine karşı basmakalıp yargıların kökeninin Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı ile anlaşılmaya çalışılmasıdır. Şiddet ve basmakalıp yargılar taraftarlar arasında çok yaygın ve topluma, bireylere ve mülke yıllardır zarar veriyor. Kendi ölümünü hatırlayan katılımcıların diş ağrısı gibi olumsuz bir durumu hatırlayan katılımcılara oranla karşı takım taraftarlarına daha fazla olumsuz ve daha az olumlu, destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına ise daha az olumsuz ve daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargı gösterecekleri beklenmektedir. Ayrıca, erkeklerin takımlara daha fazla aidiyet hissedecekleri düşünüldüğü için kadınlara oranla karşı takım taraftarlarına daha fazla basmakalıp yargı kullanacakları beklenmektedir. Erkekler ve kadınlar arasında beklendiği gibi önemli bir takım aidiyeti farklılığı bulundu. Fakat beklenmedik şekilde erkek katılımcıların karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı ölüm belirginliği (ÖB) koşulunda diş ağrısı (DA) koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargı yaptıkları bulundu. Ayrıca, ÖB'nin beklenenin tam tersi şekilde

erkekleri değil sadece kadınları etkilediği ve karşı takım taraftarlarına olumlu basmakalıp yargıya neden olduğu bulundu. ÖB etkisi her ne kadar birçok iç-grup değerlendirmesinde ÖB ve DA arasında önemli bir fark bulunamasa da, FB'yi destekleyen katılımcılar FB taraftarlarına karşı ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna göre daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunmuşlardır. Dış-grup değerlendirmesinde sadece marjinal bir ÖB ve DA farkı GS'yi destekleyen katılımcıların FB taraftarlarına karşı olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunmasıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Sonuçlar genel olarak ölüm belirginliğinin taraftarlar arasında basmakalıp yargıyı arttırabileceği ancak bu etkinin hem her takım taraftarları için hem de her tür basmakalıp yargı için geçerli olamayabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı, Basmakalıp Yargı, Futbol Taraftarları, Türkiye

To my lovely wife, my parents and my brother

&

Fans who respect other fans

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Introduction

"It does not matter yellow, blue, or green,
We walk in the same way.
Football is violence and hooliganism.
Football is stabbing man."

One of the ovations of Turkish football fans

Football is an important part of life for millions of people in Turkey. Though it is not soft and peaceful, it is violent and stereotypical. Although football is not necessarily a violent sport when compared to other sports, most of the people who are engaged in football in Turkey, no matter what they do for football industry, they can easily fight with each other. Football players, club managers, fans, newspaper journalists, and finally writers may fight with each other for the sake of football team they support. Fights of fans are the most widespread and devastating among all, because fans consist of the majority of people in football industry and their fights causes injuries and several times death.

In Turkey, majority of people support the most popular teams which are Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe, and Galatasaray (Facebook, 2013a, 2013b, and 2013c) not because they have organic connection to these teams, but to share their glory (Cialdini et al., 1976; Wann & Branscombe, 1990). Although sharing the glory of a football team is a widespread phenomenon, football teams are generally supported by people who live in the same city with the team throughout the world, but this is different in Turkey that high majority of fans support three Istanbul teams even their home city have a

football team or they live hundreds of kilometers away from Istanbul. This difference in reasoning of supporting a football team makes Turkish case especially important to investigate with social psychological theories because although these teams do not represent any ethnic, economic, religious etc. group in society, fans can still risk their and others' lives to protect their team identity. They fight for their team and even kill each other. These teams are also important for international policy of Turkey that Fenerbahçe was used to increase the relations between Turkey and Syria in 2007 (Yanarocak, 2012) and for this purpose played a match with Al-Ittihad SC Aleppo (Hürriyet, 2007).

There are several examples of football violence related with Turkish fans. In 7 May, 2011, a street fight between Bursaspor and Beşiktaş fans happened before 32nd game of Turkish Super League 2010-2011 season in Bursa, Turkey. The fight resulted in 34 injuries, more than 100 fans were taken into custody, and the game was cancelled. Later, Bursaspor Football Club's fans and directors were punished by Turkish Football Federation. Bursaspor banned to play 5 of its next home-games at home stadium but to play in an impartial place, fans of Bursaspor banned to go next 3 away-games, and Bursaspor was counted as lost the game by 0-3 against Beşiktaş by default (TFF, 2011a). Later the home-game ban was removed by the Turkish Football Federation's decision (TFF, 2011b) when Bursaspor had played just one home-game and one away-game without its supporters. Also a lawsuit started for the events of 7 May, 2011 (Milliyet, 2011) but Turkish Court of Justice dropped the lawsuit without any penalty given to the 42 defendants a year later (Milliyet, 2012a).

Examples of fan violence in Turkey is countless, such as Galatasaray fans killed two Leeds United fans in a street fight before the game of 2000 UEFA Cup Semi-Final in Istanbul, Turkey (The Guardian, 2000). A month later, Arsenal and Galatasaray fans fought outside of Turkey, at Copenhagen, Denmark, which was the city 2000 UEFA Cup Final game was played, resulted in 64 arrests, 7 stabbings, and 23 injuries (Hürriyet Daily News, 2000). More recently Galatasaray and Fenerbahçe fans attacked each other before the last game of Turkish Super League 2011-2012 season,

and four fans were stabbed (Milliyet, 2012b). Several more examples can be given about that kind of violent acts by fans, but governments' and football organizations' precautions about the issue decreased the number of occurrences of violence in recent years. This decrease did not result from education or empathy of fans toward each other but from strict rules that public security officials follow. The danger still exist, if fans somehow come together especially in times closer to a football game.

These events in Turkish football are not coincidental or individualistic because there are hundreds of violent events for decades. Although there may be some violent acts caused by individual harassment or coincidental, when rival team fans come together they almost always fight to death as exampled above. It should be noted that whole examples given above occurred before the games, but fans could attack rival team fans before or after the game no matter what score game ended. This situation is seen as a kind of worldview, symbolic cultural values, or group identity defense by fans against other groups which increases especially in harsh and escalating situations such as before a football match.

The social psychology theory of death (Terror Management Theory, TMT) was thought to help understanding violent acts of football fans by explaining the reasons of stereotyping among them. Fans are expected to use stereotypes toward other team fans when they remember their own death more than they remember a negative situation, which was dental pain in the current study. TMT proposes that after remembering their own death, people use stereotypes toward out-groups, become uncomfortable when an out-group member behaves inconsistently with the stereotype he/she was attributed to and prefer members of an out-group who represent that group's stereotypical characteristics (Schimel et al., 1999). Stereotyping of other groups increases a group of people' self-worth (Allport, 1954; Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and makes group members feel like they are better than others. Being better than other group is one of the main aims of sports so that stereotyping and eventually violence become prevalent in football rivalry. Several studies in the past showed the relation between stereotyping, discrimination and

violence toward other group members. For instance, in Muzafer Sherif's famous Robbers Cave Experiment, two groups with equal statuses eventually began to harm each other after competing for prize as it is the case in the football industry (Sherif, 1966; Sherif, Harvey, White, Hood, & Sherif, 1961).

Thus, it might be important to understand the basis of stereotyping to decrease the violent acts in Turkish football. Also fans' violence toward other fans is a way of protecting their culture from the invaders as in the example of Bursaspor-Beşiktaş fan fight in 7 May, 2011. TMT proposes that people want to reward others who dignify their cultural values, and punish who violates them (Rosenblatt et al., 1989). Thus, identification with team could be another important factor to understand the reason of football violence in terror management concept. Self-esteem is thought to be another variable that can affect stereotypical thinking among football fans. High self-esteem was found to protect people from the fear and anxiety of death so that defensive behavior related to death anxiety and worldview defense decreases (Harmon – Jones et al., 1997) which is stereotyping in the current study.

One study about football fans revealed that after MS, sports fans' belief in their team's victory increased, and MS made them to support more successful team (Dechesne, Greenberg, Arndt, & Schimel, 2000). Fans' identification with successful team was thought to buffer death anxiety when remembered mortality. Although their study group is same with current study's target group, the examined variables are different that they analyzed fan's team choice and belief in team after MS, while present study examines the effects of MS on fan's stereotypical thinking toward each other which is new for the literature of TMT and sports psychology.

Overall, the purpose of this thesis is to understand the relation between mortality salience and stereotyping of football fans toward each, and the effects of self-esteem, identification level with team, and supported team on this relation as well. Turkish football fans are chosen for the study since they engage in violence toward each other frequently, and stereotyping and violence are connected constructs. Until now,

stereotyping and its relation with TMT were elaborated next, Terror Management Theory will be presented to understand the effects of remembering mortality on people' decisions, the conditions in which these effects occur, and the physiological findings of MS effects on human body in order to make the aims of the study clearer. Later on, the possible effects of self-esteem and identification with supported team will be presented as other variables of the study. Finally, the current study, its variables, and the importance of it will be summarized as a whole and all hypotheses of the study will be presented.

1.2. Stereotyping and Terror Management Theory

Stereotyping like many other out-group negative evaluations is prevalent between different group members. It is the generalized explanations and attitudes held by a group of people toward other groups. Lippmann (1922) used stereotypes firstly as "images in our head" to simplify the environment. Several research on stereotyping found its two functions for group relations. Firstly, stereotypes are used to support the discrimination against other group members (Allport, 1954; Ryan, 1971), and secondly, they are used to make other group members less capable so that in-group member's self-worth may increase (Allport, 1954; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Stereotypes are minimizations of others, and this causes misconceptions between people and eventually causes conflictual situations. Stereotypes do not have to be negative but minimization, overgeneralization, and misattribution toward others make them the basis of discrimination, prejudice and violence.

Groups eventually discriminate each other via stereotypes they hold for other groups which primarily caused by stereotypes. Discrimination and stereotypes later may cause violence especially when there are prizes to win and take advantage. Even two groups of children who know each other recently may become coherent group members and apply violence to rival group members (Sherif, Harvey, White, Hood, & Sherif, 1961). Intergroup conflict is hard to overcome and easy to convert into violent situations. One of the famous studies in social psychology shows the

catastrophic effects of conflicts between groups (Zimbardo, 1971). In Zimbardo's famous Stanford Prison Experiment, he put two groups of people, guards and prisoners, in an artificially made prison for six days. Although the experiment was planned to take two weeks, increasing psychological torture of guards to prisoners caused experiment to cease earlier. Mature people with stable emotions turned into evil when they formed a group and dehumanized other group. Later, Zimbardo entitled Lucifer Effect to that kind of situations in which environment and intergroup conflict make people harm members of other groups (Zimbardo, 2007).

The content of stereotypes is determined respective to the out-group's situation. Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, and Xu (2002) found that when an out-group has high competence but low warmth, they are treated with envious prejudice and jealousy. According to their model, if two groups are competing, each of them sees other group as having low warmth. This is important when researching stereotypes in football ground because every group compete with others to win actual titles and prizes. Football fans as members of these competing groups are expected to have negative attitudes, namely negative stereotypes, toward other team fans.

Culture serve as a buffer for death anxiety and if stereotypes exist in the value system of a culture, members of that group make increasingly more stereotypes toward out-group members when mortality is salient. American subjects not only used more stereotypes for Germans, but they also became uncomfortable with out-group members who are inconsistent with the stereotypes their group have, and this caused subjects to generate more explanations, prefer stereotype consistent, and confirming out-group members after MS (Schimel et al., 1999).

Negative evaluations of out-groups are also depended on how they differ from our own group. People respond negatively to a more dissimilar out-group member than a similar one in MS than in DP (Bassett & Connelly, 2011). Although both groups receive negative evaluations, the group whose culture is similar to us receives less negative stereotyping due to sharing similar cultural values. Also our predisposed

attitudes toward out-group members may make us biased and evaluate them negatively (Rosenblatt, Greenberg, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Lyon, 1989).

Stereotypes not only help us to buffer existential anxiety but causes stereotyped group members to move away from their cultural identity that women and Hispanics were found to differentiate themselves from their own group when stereotypes of their own group and MS are salient (Arndt, Greenberg, Schimel, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 2002). This is one of the devastating effects in accordance with the actual aim of stereotyping.

It is important to understand the relation between mortality salience and stereotyping which is an initiator of violence in group conflicts. Several studies indicated this relation so that the current study aims to implement it to sport setting which is stereotyping among football fans.

1.3. Terror Management Theory (TMT)

Death is the inevitable end of all living organisms, but only humans are aware of their mortality which makes us unique among all. Although that knowledge gives us the opportunity to fulfill our lives before death comes, also may make us uncomfortable when remember it. We want to live forever and in order to achieve that we use several ways other than trying to lengthen our actual lifetime as long as we can. Since we could not achieve to find a way to live forever yet, symbolic ways are used for immortality such as bringing a child up, painting, writing, becoming famous, inventing something, or discovering a new thing. Terror Management Theory (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1986; Greenberg, Solomon, & Pyszczynski, 1997; Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 1991) proposes that people also use cultural worldview and group identity as a way to realize their immortality symbolically. Since our culture and group continues to be present even after our death, it serves as an immortal entity that we feel we are part of.

The development and ideas of the theory are influenced by the works of cultural anthropologist Ernest Becker (1962, 1971, 1973, & 1975) and psychoanalyst Otto Rank (1929 & 1941) in which Becker won 1974 Pulitzer Prize for his book The Denial of Death (1973). TMT is a greatly studied theory of social psychology and so far more than 300 studies have been done in several countries from West to East and found significant results.

TMT mainly proposes that people uphold cultural values and preserve self-esteem to deal with the unwanted anxiety evoked by the knowledge of death. Self-esteem and cultural values are constructs which depend on other people and what other people do is important for us due to the consequences on our self-esteem and beliefs in our cultural system. According to TMT, people who share the same cultural values with us and help us to maintain self-esteem receive favorable behaviors and attitudes from us. Also most of the reasons of our behaviors are to protect self-esteem and cultural worldviews because these constructs have high importance on buffering death anxiety.

Several different variables are found to be important in theoretical bases of TMT. People's defense processes toward death thought, the accessibility of death related thoughts, gender type, constructs that cause MS-like effects, human – animal similarities, religiousness, and human physiology are found significantly related to MS effects. These all variables will be reviewed respectively starting from defense processes of subjects.

TMT researchers proposed that after reminding their mortality people pass through two types of defenses which are called proximal and distal defenses. When a person is consciously aware of his/her own death, proximal defenses occur, and then the person rationalizes and suppresses death-related thoughts. This process is rational from the view of subject, but may not be logical or unbiased actually. Several studies found that people are prone to make biased and illogical rationalizations about their death and illness (Ditto, Jemmott, & Darley, 1988; Jemmott, Ditto, & Croyle, 1986;

Quattrone &Tversky, 1984). When thoughts about death are outside of current conscious attention (called deep activation by Wegner and Smart, 1997), the subject enters into the process of distal defense. Similar to the effects of implicit thoughts on person's self-esteem, attitudes, and stereotypes (Greenwald & Banaji, 1995), suppressed death thoughts continue to affect person. Death related thoughts should also stay under consciousness for distal defense to occur (Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999).

When the person passes to the stage of distal defense then the accessibility of death related thoughts (DTA) become important because we need to be sure whether participants accessed to thoughts of death in their mind and whether this affects their attitudes or not. The studies show that people do not immediately access to death thoughts after the induction of mortality salience, but a time lapse between remembering own death and DTA and distraction of the person from the thoughts of mortality again required (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994). DTA also increases when subject's self-esteem was threatened by public criticism, except when subject strengthens his/her self-worth via self-affirmation (Hayes, Schimel, Faucher, & Williams, 2008). Risky sex, fear of intimacy (Taubman - Ben-Ari, 2004) and high neuroticism also increase DTA (Goldenberg, Pyszczynski, McCoy, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999).

Beyond DTA, one of the variables that influence MS effects was gender differences. Gender was found as a significant variable in TMT studies that different genders would react differently to death prime. Studies found that females fear death more than males (Conte, Weiner, & Plutchik, 1982; Russac, Gatliff, Reece, & Spottswood, 2007) but this conscious emotion reversely affects genders that males in return can be affected from MS more than females (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994). TMT studies found contradictory results in terms of gender differences after MS which is sometimes MS caused gender differences and sometimes not. Males reported less attractiveness toward attractive opposite sex but not females (Landau et al., 2006) and risky behavior was wanted to engage more by

males and less by females after MS (Hirschberger, Florian, Mikulincer, Goldenberg, & Pyszczynski, 2002). Though, some studies found that MS affect both genders. Under MS condition, women preferred and voted for the female candidate more so than the male candidate, while men showed the reverse preference (Hoyt, Simon, & Reid, 2009). Ben-Ari, Findler, and Mikulincer (2002) did not find significant difference between males and females in terms of interpersonal competence after MS. However, studies measuring same variables found different results for males and females in different countries that remembering own death increased offspring desire for males in The Netherlands (Wisman & Goldenberg, 2005), but for females in Germany (Fritsche et al., 2007).

Some more variables other than gender differences are needed to be mentioned to better understand the effects of mortality on our attitudes and behaviors. Actually, several constructs have effects on our behaviors and attitudes similar to the effects of mortality. Although these effects could be differentiated in some ways, their similarity was found significant. One of them is uncertainty, and it was found to have larger effects than MS for the worldview manipulation in a study done in Turkey (Yavuz & van den Bos, 2009). Meaning may also increase DTA if subjects also think about the meaning of life (Taubman - Ben-Ari, 2011). Although meaning and uncertainty was found to exacerbate defensiveness, their effect is short-term and longer intervals decreased the influence of meaning and uncertainty but not mortality (Martens, Burke, Schimel, & Faucher, 2011). Terrorism salience also makes people to have more worldview defense, which is reacting negatively to the constructs not from their culture, when they have high need for structure (Juhl & Routledge, 2010; Routledge, Juhl, & Vess, 2010). Finally, undesired-self was found to have mortality like effects on worldview defense and it increased DTA compared to pain and desired-self conditions (Ogilvie, Cohen, & Solomon, 2008).

Studies of TMT also found that animal-human similarities prime may intensify the effects of MS. Our similarities with other animals make us uncomfortable when we remember our own mortality, because it reminds us that we are an organism and

mortal just as animals. We want to see ourselves different from animals and remembering that we are similar with them causes a defense mechanism which makes us to move away from and derogate animals and wilderness when death is remembered. People give increasingly disgust reaction to animals and body products and also prefer ideas representing the differences between animals and humans when remembered their own death (Goldenberg et al., 2001). If a moderately disgusting stimulus is presented to humans, in the condition of human-animal similarities, people access to thoughts about death more easily than in human-animal differences condition, the condition in which humans are emphasized as different from animals (Cox, Goldenberg, Pyszczynski, & Weise, 2007). Self-esteem plays a role when animal-human similarities are remembered and low self-esteem does not help us to buffer death anxiety (Beatson & Halloran, 2007). Also animal-human similarities cause unexpected results after MS such that people who have pets could evaluate pets negatively (Beatson, Loughnan, & Halloran, 2009), and even a pregnant woman can be negatively evaluated when participants are reminded both their mortality and their similarity with animals (Goldenberg, Goplen, Cox, & Arndt, 2007). Consequently, we can say that remembering our similarities with other animals makes us remember our mortality, become uncomfortable, react negatively to several issues which resemble our creatureliness, and causes death related defensive reactions.

Since animal-human similarities add unexpected results to MS-after effects, religiousness can also boost or suppress the effects of remembering own death. Religion is a very important part of life for billions of people throughout the world and has an immense effect on people's behaviors and attitudes toward others. It also plays a role in mortality salience condition. Several studies showed the effectiveness of religion as a death anxiety buffer when subjects remembered their own death. Therefore, some studies about TMT would be affected by religiosity that participants may not exhibit the expected effects. High intrinsically religious participants do not respond to the salience of death with increasing worldview defense but low intrinsically religious participants do (Jonas & Fischer, 2006). High fundamentalists

also showed the similar responses to MS, like high intrinsically religious participants, which they reacted with less worldview defense than low fundamentalists (Friedman & Rholes, 2008). But in another study, Christians and non-religious participants defended their cultural worldview more than participants in the control condition when remembered death (Jong, Halberstadt, & Bluemke, 2012). Death anxiety was found to differ between different religious affiliations. Christians were found to have the lowest death anxiety when compared to non-religious and Muslims, and non-religious had less death anxiety than Muslims (Morris & McAdie, 2009). Findings regarding DTA and religiousness revealed that DTA was reduced for high fundamentalists (Jonas & Fischer, 2006) and participants whose teleological beliefs were elevated (Davis, Juhl, & Routledge, 2011).

After mentioning lots of variables that have a role in mortality salience effects, the relation of physiology of humans with MS effects is needed to be addressed. Although subliminal priming little mediated the worldview defense after MS, difference between MS and pain was found in a study done by Arndt, Allen, and Greenberg (2001) that MS caused grater corrugator score of facial electromyography than pain. Neural findings about MS effects show that MS intensifies the activation of neurons when subjects exposed to in-group members' features rather than out-group (Henry, Bartholow, & Arndt, 2010). Besides, subjects' neural activity was differentiated between MS and pain threat as MS caused grater neural responses in the areas of right amygdala, left rostral anterior cingulate cortex, and right caudate nucleus (Quirin et al., 2012).

To sum, it should be noted that Terror Management Theory is a young theory in the field of social psychology but its relation with lots of variables are widely studied. It mainly proposes the idea that our behaviors and attitudes toward others are affected from the knowledge of our mortality. Salience of mortality causes people to behave differently than normal or negative conditions and its effect is unique. Genders, religion, MS-like constructs, animal-human similarities, and traces of mortality salience on our physiology are the main variables of MS research. The current study

is interested mainly in the effects of remembering mortality on attitudes of group members. Since football fans are in the scope of this study, they are part of a group and identity; consequently their attitudes may change toward other fans when they remember that they will not live forever.

1.4. Culture/Group and TMT

TMT's main findings are about the defense of cultural values and group identities after MS. These two constructs are increasingly defended by individuals when death remembered and are important because they serve a terror management function for human beings. Death anxiety causes people to use tools about symbolic immortality more and by doing so they stick to their cultural values and group identities to buffer anxiety after remembering own death. Football fans, like any group members, may identify themselves with their team that remembering mortality would make their team identity more important because identity hypothetically serves a function for buffering death anxiety. Consequently, fans who have high identification with their team are expected to report high stereotyping when they remember their death than dental pain as a way to dignify their group and derogate the other group.

Before continuing any further, group identity need to be understood. It is a part of human identity and helps to preserve our self-esteem by reminding us we are better than others. One of the prominent theories in social psychology about group identity (Social Identity Theory, SIT) was developed by Tajfel (1970 & 1971) and showed that people in randomly assigned groups favor their group members even they did not know each other beforehand. This is later called minimal group paradigm, which is even the knowledge of being in the same group with some people may make us to favor them when we have the opportunity to allocate resources between groups.

SIT states that intergroup and interpersonal behaviors are in the same continuum but in the opposite ends (Tajfel, 1979). Intergroup behavior means any behavior toward others without considering their human characteristics but evaluating them as an

entity which is a group. According to SIT, we categorize our and other groups as "us" and "them", by doing so we try to increase similarities within in-group members and differences between in and out-group members (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Social identities created by social categorization are products of being a member to a group (Tajfel, 1981) such as a football team. Categorization of people according to groups they are belonging to causes stereotypes because people think that every other group member has same characteristics whereas his/her own group members has distinct. Social categorization later transform into group behavior by making members to internalize behaviors identified with the group they are belonged.

Group identity also can become a part of individual's identity, so that people want to feel positively about their group identity and in order to do that they use some strategies. The individual regularly compare in-group with out-group (Tajfel, 1982) by doing so group positivity is constantly tested and if not assured, some strategies get into action. Although people want their group as positive as possible compared to others (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), when in-group has lower positivity than out-group, the individual try to change his/her group if there is possibility for mobility. Transfer to a high status group is applied by members with low identification to the in-group (Wann & Branscombe, 1990), though group mobility does not affect the relation between low and high status groups but individual (Hogg & Abrams, 1990). But transferring to a better group may not be feasible especially for the groups we are belonged by birth. In that kind of situations, Tajfel & Turner (1979) indicated two strategies to increase the positivity of in-group; one is called social creativity which is used to increase in-group's value by changing the dimension used in comparison, the value attributed to the in-group or the comparison target group. Second strategy is social competition between groups. Competition mostly initiated by lower status group to balance its status with high status group/s. The low-status group uses legitimacy and justice arguments to discomfort high-status group so that their statuses may become equal by time.

When group cohesion is assured by members, they can collectively behave toward other individuals or groups. Group members who are highly identified with and having positive attitudes toward in-group may be eager to defend their group with collective action toward others (Kelly, 1989, 1993). Later, collective action may cause a chain reaction that members who have not participated to that action may take an example of it and start to be part of collective action (Simon et al., 1998). Similarly, highly identified fans may initiate a violent act, which is also a kind of collective behavior, toward other fans and eventually this may attract weakly identified fans to join violence. But the majority of fans who are engaged to violent acts would be strongly identified since they will gain more benefits, which is their group value protected or enhanced, defending their football fan identity. High identification was found to cause explicit in-group bias whether intergroup statuses likely to change in near future or not, but out-group derogation only occurs at implicit level and when statues between groups are not likely to change (Vezzali, Andrighetto, Trifiletti, & Visintin, 2012).

On the other hand, people may evaluate group membership as a way to reduce death anxiety because groups help us to symbolically live after the death of our body. In this perspective group membership is important for people and fans in the current study and participants who feel themselves highly identified with their football team are expected to make increased stereotyping toward other team fans than weakly identified fans when mortality is remembered. Also other group members are negatively evaluated as in the TMT studies on cultural worldview and group identity. In a study done by Greenberg et al. (1990) showed that, Christians who were reminded of their mortality made more negative evaluations about Jews, but made more positive evaluations about their counterparts, Christians.

Examples of increased group identity after MS are countless as Italians' identification with being Italian increased after MS compared to a control condition in which subjects thought about reading a book (Castano, Yzerbyt, Paladino, & Sacchi, 2002). Existential uncertainty, which is uncertainty about the existence of an

afterlife, also increased identification with group (Hohman & Hogg, 2011). But we may evaluate out-group members positively if we like their attitudinal position, though members of in-group evaluated moderately positively regardless of what position they take (See & Petty, 2006). Even group identities which are formed recently and not inherent may affect our attitude toward other groups, which is similar to the current study with the difference of identities evaluated in the current study are not necessarily newly formed. A study in Turkey showed that private university students, who were in the university between 2 to 7 years, negatively evaluated an essay which was stating that public universities are superior to private ones (Kökdemir & Yeniçeri, 2010).

Some studies showed that although MS causes high in-group favoritism and out-group bias, this can be eliminated in some conditions. In Agustin's study (2009), in order for out-group bias not to occur, the threat does come to human identity but not social or personal identities. Also, when a superior identity, which was being European in the study of comparing French and English, was salient in the environment, it eliminated or reversed the out-group bias (Giannakakis & Fritsche, 2011).

On the other hand, there are several findings about worldview defense in TMT studies. TMT proposes that when reminded their own death, people are more prone to follow their values related to their cultural worldview. When death is remembered, people want to support their cultural values more, again to decrease the anxiety which death evokes according to Terror Management Theory. A study done by Jonas and Greenberg (2004) found that when a German subject's attitude is for the reunification of Germany, the subject responded favorably to an essay supporting the fall of Berlin Wall and responded negatively to an essay criticizing it after MS. MS also caused liberals to tolerate different targets more and conservatives to be intolerant to different targets and tolerant to similar targets more as a worldview defense because these groups' hypothetical values change in tolerance issue (Greenberg, Simon, Pyszczynski, Solomon, & Chatel, 1992).

Findings support this claim and lots of different cultural worldview values are defended after remembering own death. People support attitudes and behaviors related to their cultural values more positively when they remember mortality and may report negativity to values and prepositions opposed to their cultural values (Janssen, Dechesne, & Knippenberg, 1999; Jonas, Schimel, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 2002). Group identity plays the moderating role in the mortality salience conditions that people's evaluations on their and other group members and identities (Castano, Yzerbyt, Paladino, & Sacchi, 2002; Greenberg et al., 1990; Kökdemir & Yeniçeri, 2010; See & Petty, 2006) and this relation is expected for football fan groups that fans who support different teams may be influenced from mortality and derogate other fans and dignify own team fans.

After mentioning the relation between TMT and culture/group, team identification will be discussed in the next section in order to highlight the components of fan groups.

1.4.1. Identification with Sport Teams

People identify themselves with any form of groups from study group who work together for homework to national groups who live in the same country and bound together with laws and cultural connections. Football teams are one of these groups people want to identify with themselves. People compete with each other by using their identity with a football team; by this way football is more than a sport for some people who identify themselves highly with a football team and its successes and failures. When someone becomes a fan of a football team, this team becomes a part of identity for the person and causes highly identified fans to make in-group bias when especially watching their team winning a match at home stadium (Wann & Grieve, 2005). Team identification also causes aggression among highly identified fans but fans who identify themselves weakly with their team are not willing to engage in fights (Wann, 1993).

Wann (2006) proposed a model about positive effects of team identification that fans' social well-being, but not personal well-being, increases just because their feeling of connectedness with other fans. Benefits of supporting a team was found in several studies that supporting local team rather than national team and identification with it help to maintain social well-being (Wann & Martin, 2011). Also identification with a team is positively correlated with need to belong in fans (Theodorakis, Wann, Nassis, & Luellen, 2012), belief in the trustworthiness of others (Wann & Joshua, 2007), collective self-esteem and negatively correlated with loneliness (Wann, Rogers, Dooley, & Foley, 2011).

One of the important variables of this study is self-esteem in conjunction with team identification. Self-esteem is a difficult-to-define phenomenon although it is widely used in psychological studies. Its meaning, relation with TMT, and some important ingredients of it will be included in the next section.

1.5. Self-Esteem and TMT

Although identification with team is an important variable for the current study, self-esteem was also thought to influence the stereotyping of fans toward each other. Self-esteem is one of the mostly and early studied topics of psychology (Fein & Spencer, 1997; Horney, 1937; James, 1890; Sullivan, 1953) and yet there is no certain explanation for it. It was mainly seen as an evaluation of the self by person (James, 1890), emotional evaluations of individual's characteristics (Wells & Marwell, 1976), and positive evaluations of person about him/herself (Rosenberg, 1979). Humans have motivation to positively evaluate their self and high positive evaluation means high self-esteem. Although self-esteem is a weakly understood phenomenon, researchers found the relation between self-esteem and many negative and positive experiences of humans such as depression (Rosenberg, 1965), happiness (Cheng & Furnham, 2003), loving others and relationship satisfaction (Thornton & Ryckman, 1991).

Gender difference in self-esteem are sometimes contradictory because females and males acquire their self-esteem from different constructs such that female self-esteem was thought to be influenced and rooted from interpersonal relationships, whereas males try to stay away from other people when they have high self-esteem (Josephs, Markus, & Tafarodi, 1992). Gender difference is expected because there are different source of self-esteem for different genders, but researchers also found age differences in terms of self-esteem level that self-esteem was not found to steadily increase throughout lifetime but has an S-shaped curve (Robins, Trzesniewski, Tracy, Gosling, & Potter, 2002). They found that self-esteem is high when a person is in childhood or adulthood and it is low when a person is in adolescence or old.

Self-esteem and stereotyping are found to be related in a different sense that stereotyping threat actually becomes a threat to self-esteem too. In their study with old people, Weiss, Sassenberg, and Freund (2013) found that when old people differentiate themselves from their age group they are less affected from the self-esteem decreasing effect of stereotypes about old people. This finding suggests that stereotypes are affecting people by decreasing their level of self-esteem especially directly aimed at their identified group. Fogliati and Bussey (2013) found similar results that negative feedback reduces self-esteem for only males, but not for females.

Studies examining the relation between fans and self-esteem are not very frequent but one study (Bizman & Yinon, 2002) found that in situations where supported team may lost the game, fans' level of association with their team measured before measuring their self-esteem, they have higher self-esteem than when first self-esteem measured. Fans could probably find the opportunity to distance themselves from their team when team is not successful, so that they can protect their self-esteem. Collective self-esteem of fans was found (Wann, 1994) to increase when their team identification increases which is there is a positive correlation between collective self-esteem and team identification.

Self-esteem is seen as a buffer by TMT to block the anxiety triggered by our unique awareness of death as humans (Pyszczynski, Greenberg, Solomon, Arndt, & Schimel, 2004). So it is a kind of boost which protects the self from anxiety it feels and eliminates potential misbehaviors toward others, especially who are not from our group or does not share same cultural values as we do. In studies, high self-esteem was found to protect us from making increased worldview defense due to its ability to suppress death thoughts (Harmon – Jones et al., 1997). When a person's self-esteem is raised via positive feedback, he/she does not negatively respond to the person who is against their cultural worldview but if to-be-evaluated person is against to the source of person's self-esteem, negative evaluation takes place even the person receives positive feedback (Arndt & Greenberg, 1999). Also, it was found that direct threats to our self-esteem increase death anxiety more than positive and neutral feedback (Routledge, 2012). We can conclude that, the source of self-esteem is important for self-esteem to protect us from the after-effects of death anxiety.

TMT researchers also found different effects between implicit versus explicit and extrinsic versus intrinsic self-esteem for the responses to remembering death. Low implicit self-esteem participants response with an increasing worldview defense to MS whereas, participants with high implicit self-esteem do not (Schmeichel et al., 2009). Also, when subjects' implicit self-esteem is boosted, their defensiveness decreases too (Schmeichel et al., 2009). If a person's self-esteem is based on external sources, the person increasingly enrolls to or withdraws from that external source depending on the society's values after MS (Arndt et al., 2009). If culture gives importance to the source of person's self-esteem, MS would increase person's approach behavior to that source. As mentioned previously, terrorism salience can affect people similarly as mortality salience, and in turn participants report higher levels of implicit self-esteem (Gurari, Strube, & Hetts, 2009). The interesting effect of terrorism salience in that study was attributed to participants' willingness to decrease anxiety evoked by the terrorism salience by authors. In the next section, the review and hypotheses of the current study will be given.

1.6. Overview and Hypotheses of the Current Study

1.6.1. Overview of the Study

The aim of the present study is to investigate the relation between mortality salience and stereotyping toward in- and out-group members. Football fans in Turkey are selected as group members since they frequently fight with each other and stereotyping level of them was measured in this study due to its relatedness of violence. Fights of fans cause public problems such as destroying city centers, hurting civilians, arresting many people at once, and most importantly causing several deaths among fans. Although every person who is interested in football could be related with violence, fans are in the scope of this study because they have the biggest number and mostly their fight causes public demolition and injuries.

Fans support teams not because they have physical bounds with the football team but to share their success. This is different in other countries of the world. People support sports team if the team is in the same city with the person so that they feel an organic and cultural connection with the team. Although most fans do not have that kind of connection with their team in Turkey; they easily fight with rival team fans, kill them, break their property, and cause commotion in public.

Terror Management Theory may offer an explanation to the stereotyping of other group members different than traditional explanations of stereotypes. TMT states that when people remember that they are mortal, they increasingly want to protect their cultural values so that they can buffer death anxiety by engaging in behaviors or attitudes to protect their immortal part which is culture. Stereotyping toward out-group members may occur after remembering death whether person's cultural values include stereotyping toward others or not.

There have been some studies about the relation between stereotyping toward other group members and TMT but the current study is the first to investigate stereotyping

among sports fans. Sport team identification is a latterly formed identification and does not come from birth. Besides, most fans support only three teams in Turkey which they have no connection in terms of birth place, nationality, kinship etc. and still use stereotypes toward other fans and may harm each other when conditions occur.

Sport with TMT is a rarely studied issue and a study researching the relation between MS and sports fans done by Dechesne, Greenberg, Arndt, & Schimel (2000) found in their study that after reminding death, Dutch football fans predicted their team to score more goals and have more victories in the future. In a latter study they found that American university students were more optimistic about their university team's performance for the subsequent season, and if the team they identify with themselves lost the previous game they shifted their identification toward other successful team to buffer death anxiety. Although current study tries to explain stereotyping among football fans with TMT, it is obviously different from Dechesne et al. (2000) study that they only studied the effect of remembering mortality on the prediction of team success, but current study examined the effect of mortality salience on stereotyping among football fans.

Identification with supported team may have different levels for different fans. Some may support their team by going every match, putting team logo on their clothes, car, or room, become very proud when team wins a match, and seen as a strong fan by other people too. Some fans have weak bounds with their team and do not perform these concerns regularly. Finally, some people do not see themselves even as a football fan, especially in such a university (Middle East Technical University) students are highly focused on education and heavily interested in social and political ideas. So it was expected that there would be very few high identified participants in the study and the level of identification can affect how much stereotyping would occur. Highly identified fans will probably use more stereotypes toward rival team fans as a consequence to protect their highly internalized identity.

Self-esteem can be a contributor to the results of the current study as well. High self-esteem was found to protect from the anxiety death evokes. Although low self-esteem may mix the effect of self-esteem due to its depressive effect on attitudes and decisions, only fans with moderate and high self-esteem would differ from each other in terms of stereotyping.

Finally, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects mortality salience on stereotyping among football fans in Turkey. These evaluations will be performed via the explanatory power of Terror Management Theory about stereotyping. Self-esteem and team identification was thought to be main variables whereas current positive and negative affect of participants will be measured too. In the next section all hypotheses of the current study will be discussed and a theoretical model of the study will be depicted as final parts of introduction chapter.

1.6.2. Hypotheses of the Study

Hypothesis 1:

1a.
Males are expected to report higher team identification with a football team than females due to their expected relatedness with football.

1b.
Males are expected to report higher negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than females in MS and in DP condition. Besides, males are expected to report higher positive stereotyping towards supported team fans than females in MS and in DP condition.

1c.

The effects of mortality salience on both genders were different in studies in the literature. Some studies found MS effect only on males (Hirschberger et al., 2002; Landau et al., 2006; Wisman & Goldenberg, 2005) whereas, some found only on females (Fritsche et al., 2007). Besides, some studies found MS effect on both genders (Hoyt et al., 2009), while Ben-Ari et al. (2002) found no effect of MS on any genders. Results of these studies differentiated in terms of gender related constructs such as relationships, risky behavior etc. Thus, the topic of the current study, football, is thought to be more appealing and meaningful for men, so only males are expected to report higher negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition and only males are expected to report higher positive stereotyping towards supported team fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

Hypothesis 2:

2a.

It is expected that participants will report less negative and more positive stereotyping, which is in-group favoritism, towards supported team fans in MS condition than in DP condition as a main effect.

2b.

It is expected that participants will report more negative and less positive stereotyping, which is out-group derogation, towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition as a main effect.

Hypothesis 3:

3a.

High identified participants are expected to report more negative and less positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans than low or moderate identified fans in both MS and DP conditions (Wann, 1993; Wann & Grieve, 2005).

3b.

High identified participants are also expected to report less negative and more positive stereotyping towards supported team fans than low or moderate identified fans in both MS and DP conditions (Wann, 1993; Wann & Grieve, 2005).

Hypothesis 4:

4a.

Since high self-esteem works as a buffer to MS effects (Pyszczynski, Solomon, & Greenberg, 2003), high self-esteem participants are not expected to report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition

4b.

Low or moderate self-esteem participants are expected to report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

Hypothesis 5:

In order to increase reliability of the gained results, participants' level of affect will be measured in the current study. Participants may feel negativity when they remember death, but it is expected that they would not have significantly different negative or positive affect than control participants which were primed with dental pain (Greenberg, Solomon, & Pyszczynski, 1997).

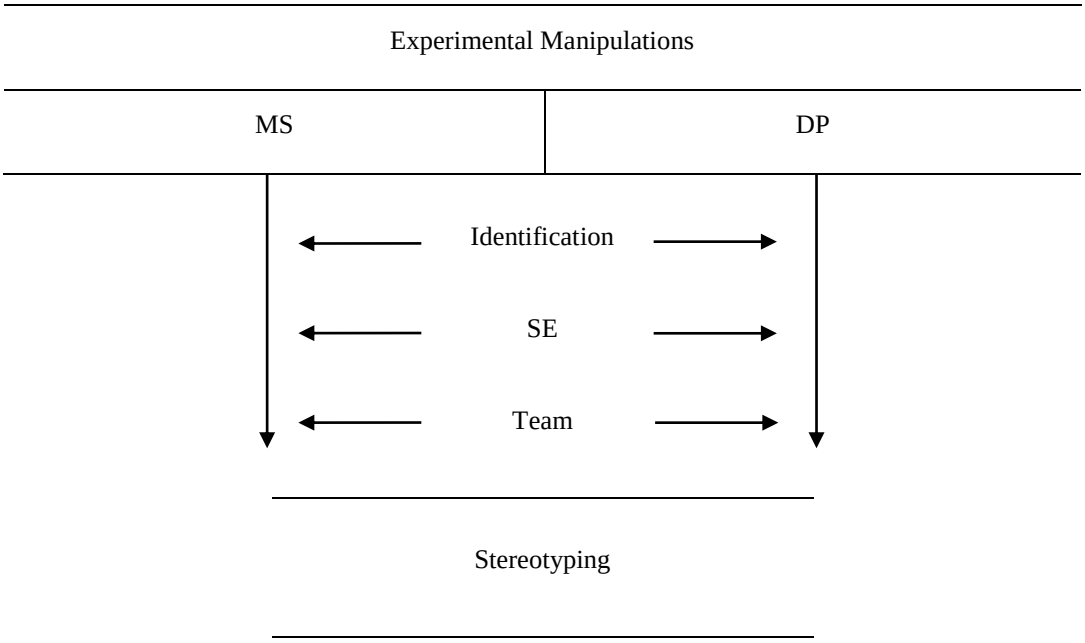

Figure 1. *Theoretical Model of the Study*

Note. MS = Mortality Salience Condition; DP = Dental Pain Condition; Identification = Identification with football team; SE = Self-esteem; Team = Supported Team; Stereotyping = Stereotyping towards football fans.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

2.1. Participants

A total of 235 students participated to the study from various departments in Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara. 149 of them were females (63.4%) while 86 of them were males (36.6%). 213 of the subjects who participated to the study received extra point for Psychology lectures of "General Psychology" or "Understanding Social Behavior" as a motivation for participation. The remainder 22 subjects were recruited through posters which hanged several places at METU campus. All but two of the participants reported their age as it ranged between 40 and 18 years (M = 21.48, SD = 2.21). Only 9 of the participants spent their most of lifetime in a village (3%) whereas, 17 of them in a town (7.2%), 122 of them in a city (51.9%), and 88 of them in a metropolis (37.4%). Only one participant did not report where his/her most of lifetime spent. All but three of the participants did not report which degree they were following in the university in time of participating to the current study. One participant was following a masters degree, one participant was following a PhD degree, while rest of the participants (n = 230, 97.9%) were either following an undergraduate program or associate degree. As stated before, participants were recruited from various departments in METU as 51 of them from Sociology (21.7%), 20 from Economics (8.5%), 19 from Management (8.1%), 16 from Political Science and Public Administration, and rest of them from other departments (n = 129, 54.9%). Current study met the average participant size (87.3), number of males (34.4), number of females (52.9), and age (22.2) according to the meta-analysis of Burke, Martens, and Faucher (2010) in which they evaluated 164 studies about Terror Management Theory.

Most of the participant reported their family income and their own income (scholarship, credit, etc.) total between 2,000 and 4,000 Turkish Lira (n = 73,

31.1%), while 33 of them between 0 and 1,000 (14%), 62 of them between 1,000 and 2,000 (26.4%), and 67 of them 4,000 and more (28.5%). Two of the participants did not report their mother's education level. Although majority of the participants' mothers have high school degree or less (n = 142, 60.4%), 91 of their mothers have associate degree or more (38.7%). All but one of the participants did not report his/her father's education level. Half of the participants' fathers have high school degree or less (n = 117, 49.8%), and other half's fathers have associate degree or more (n = 117, 49.8%).

Data revealed that 100 of the participants were fan of Galatasaray football team (42.6%), 52 of Fenerbahçe (22.1%), 37 of Beşiktaş (15.7%), 11 of other teams (4.7%), and 35 were not a fan of any team at all (14.9%). Although the questionnaire packet included scales about fans' level of identification with their team, a question, which evaluated by 7-point Likert type measure ranging from *"absolutely a fan"* to *"not at all a fan"*, was put to the Demographic Information Form (Appendix B) to learn about level of identification of participants with the teams they are fan of. All but 7 participants did not respond to that question (3%) whereas, 54 stated they do not see themselves as a fan at all (23%) and 174 of them stated that they see themselves as a fan ranging from 2 *"somehow a fan"* to 7 *"absolutely a fan"* (74%).

Table 1.

Demographic information of all participants.

Variables	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*%*
Age	21.48	2.21		
Gender				
Female			149	63.4
Male			86	36.6
Mostly lived place				
Village			9	3
Town			17	7.2
City			122	51.9
Metropolis			88	37.4
Degree currently following				
Associate degree or undergraduate			230	97.9
Master's Degree			1	.4
Doctor of Philosophy			1	.4
Supported football team				
Beşiktaş			37	15.7
Fenerbahçe			52	22.1
Galatasaray			100	42.6
Other			11	4.7
Do not support any team			35	14.9
Level of identification with team				
1 (Not at all a fan)			54	23
2			46	19.6
3			31	13.2
4			30	12.8
5			34	14.5
6			20	8.5
7 (Absolutely a fan)			13	5.5

Table 1. *(Continued)*

Total income		
0-1000	33	14
1000-2000	62	26.4
2000-4000	73	31.1
4000 and more	67	28.5
Mother education level		
Literate	17	7.2
Primary or secondary school	58	24.7
High school	67	28.5
Associate degree or undergraduate	80	34
Master's degree	8	3.4
Doctor of philosophy	3	1.3
Father education level		
Literate	7	3
Primary or secondary school	48	20.4
High school	62	26.4
Associate degree or undergraduate	94	40
Master's degree	15	6.4
Doctor of philosophy	8	3.4

2.2. Measures

The questionnaire package administered to the participants respectively included Demographic Information Form, Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), mortality salience (MS) manipulation, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), word puzzle (Doğulu, 2012), Stereotypical Thinking about Football Fans Scale (developed for the current study), Sport Spectators Identification Scale (Wann & Branscombe, 1993).

2.2.1. Demographic Information Form

This form was developed by the researcher to learn about the basic information about the participants. It consisted of questions about age, gender, mostly lived place in lifetime, education level currently studying, department, supported football team, level of support to the football team, family income, mother education, and father education (see Appendix B).

2.2.2. Self-Esteem Scale (SES)

In order to obtain information about participants' self-esteem, Rosenberg's (1965) Self-Esteem Scale (SES) was used. Rosenberg developed the scale with 12 sub-scales and SES was one of them. The scale consisted of items about evaluation of self value such as "*On the whole, I am satisfied with myself*" and as a reversed item "*I certainly feel useless at times*".

The Turkish version of the scale was translated by Çuhadaroğlu (1986) in Hacettepe University with a Cronbach's alpha of .76 and test-retest reliability of .71 (See Appendix C).

The scale consisted of 10 items which were evaluated by 7-point Likert type measure ranging from "*strongly agree"* to *"strongly disagree"* in current study. Half of the items in the scale were reversed (e.g., "I feel I do not much to be proud of") whereas other half were forward (e.g., "I take a positive attitude toward myself"). When reversed items' scores were corrected, higher score from SES means higher self-esteem. The internal consistency of the scale for the present sample was found as .87, which was acceptable for the recommended value of Nunnaly and Bernstein (1994).

2.2.3. Mortality Salience Manipulation

Participants answered two open-ended questions which requested writing at least eight sentences about their own death (MS) or dental pain (DP) depending on the experimental condition. This manipulation was used in previous TMT studies to evoke thoughts about death (e.g., Greenberg et al., 1990; Rosenblatt, Greenberg, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Lyon, 1989). The two questions in the form were "Please briefly describe the emotions that the thought of your own death (or dental pain) arouse in you" and "Jot down, as specifically as you can, what you think will happen to you as you physically die (or as you have dental pain)". Participants in the manipulation condition received the form asking about their own death while control subjects received it asking about dental pain. But in order to hide the aim of the form from participants for manipulation purposes, it was described as an innovative personality assessment tool (See Appendix D).

2.2.4. Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS)

Positive and Negative Affect Schedule was developed by Watson, Clark, and Tellegen (1988). The schedule consisted of ten negative affect (NA) and ten positive affect (PA) items. PANAS included items such as "Interested", "Strong", and "Attentive" in PA dimension and "Ashamed", "Upset", and "Afraid" in NA dimension.

The original scale was asked to participants to state their mood in different time ranges such as at this moment, today, the past few days, the past few weeks, and generally. Participants stated their mood considering how they felt at that moment. The Cronbach's alpha for time ranges was found between .86 to .90 for PA dimension and .84 to .87 for NA dimension. The correlation between PA dimension and NA dimension was found to be very low and ranging from -.12 to -.23. The scale was tested by same subjects with 8-week interval and test-retest reliability was found ranging from .47 to .68 for PA dimension and from .39 to .71 for NA dimension. For

the external validity of the scale, NA was found to be highly correlated with general distress, depression, state anxiety, and dysfunction when compared to PA. Higher scores from PA means subject is experiencing densely positive affects whereas higher score from NA means subject is experiencing densely negative affects.

The Turkish adaptation of PANAS was implemented by Gençöz (2000) and she found Cronbach' alpha .86 for PA dimension and .83 for NA dimension. The test-retest reliability of Turkish version was found .54 for PA and .40 for NA which was tested between 3-weeks interval. The correlations of PA and NA dimensions with Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock, & Erbaugh, 1961) were -.48 for PA and .51 for NA and with Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) (Beck, Epstein, Brown, & Steer, 1988) -.22 for PA and .47 for NA (See Appendix E).

In current study the internal consistency of overall PANAS was found satisfactory (Cronbach's $\alpha = .72$). It was found .87 for PA and .88 for NA also and evaluated by 7-point Likert type measure ranging from *"completely identifying"* to *"not at all identifying"*.

2.2.5. Word Search Puzzle

A puzzle was inserted after Mortality Salience Manipulation and PANAS to fill time, to make subjects do cognitive efforts and forget thoughts about death. The words of word search puzzle were developed by Doğulu (2012) for her master thesis. The puzzle consisted of 12 words and after completion of the puzzle participants were asked to judge the difficulty of it on a 9-point Likert type measure ranging from "*very difficult"* to "*very easy"* (See Appendix F).

Delay between remembering own death and dependent variable, which is evaluation of football team fans in the current study, is suggested by researchers so that the subject does not remember the thoughts of death but they were not unconscious

either. The effect of remembering death on subject's attitudes is stronger by this way (e.g., Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994). Also when distraction task removed from experiments, the effects of MS was removed (Greenberg, Anrdt, Simon, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 2000).

2.2.6. Stereotypical Thinking about Football Fans Scale (STFFS)

STFFS was formed for the current study to measure participants' level of stereotyping against people who were fans of other or supported football teams. Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe, and Galatasaray football teams' fans were asked to participants to evaluate. As a result, there were same three STFFS scales designed for each team fans in the current study. These teams were picked because they were the most popular amongst all football teams in Turkey. Beşiktaş has 3, 8 million (Facebook, 2013a), Fenerbahçe has 6, 3 million (Facebook, 2013b), and Galatasaray has 8 million (Facebook, 2013c) facebook fans. Also this phenomenon was verified in my study that majority of the participants (n = 189, 80.4%) reported being a fan of Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe or Galatasaray while only 11 of them were fan of other teams (4.7%) and 35 of them were not a fan of any team at all (14.9%).

The scale consisted of 30 stereotypical words and some of them were purposely selected from the jargon of football fans which they are used to define other fans. *Aptal* (Stupid), *Şikeci* (Match fixer), *Mal* (Prick), *Dönek* (Turncoat), and *Ezik* (Loser) were one of the stereotypes fans use to frame other fans and were included in the current scale. Participants evaluated each item by a 7-point Likert type measure ranging from *absolutely a characteristics of X team's fans* to *absolutely not a characteristics of X team's fan* (See Appendix G).

Principal Component Analyses (PCA) with varimax rotation were implemented on each STFFSs one by one so that the factorability of each scale was found. Items excluded from the factors if their loading scores were less than .40 and they cross load to more than one factor with scores less than .20 in any of the STFFS scales.

When an item excluded from a scale by using these rules, it excluded from other two scales too in order to ensure reliability of to-be-yielded results. Consequently, PCA will yield factors which consist of same items across different STFFS scales.

Firstly, all of the scales analyzed through PCA with varimax rotation to check number of factors and item loadings. Each STFFS scale was found to consist of three factors with almost same stereotypical words. But items loaded less than .40 to any factor or cross loaded to more than one factor in any of these scales were eliminated. By this way, 10 items eliminated from further analyses of the current study and 20 items remained in each STFFS scales with three factors. *Hilebaz* (Trickster), *Saldırgan* (Offensive), *Ahlaklı* (Moral), *Şerefli* (Honourable), *Şikeci* (Match fixer), *Sağlam* (Sturdy), *Sıcakkanlı* (Warm), *Fesat* (Sinister), *Arkadaş canlısı* (Friendly), and *Fedakar* (Altruistic) were the excluded items from STFFS after PCA. Each STFFS scale consisted of factors later labeled as Insult Stereotypes, Interpersonal Relations Stereotypes, and Competence Stereotypes because these factors are consisted of items related to these constructs. Each factor and item had different eigenvalues and loading scores to different STFFS scales.

First factor named Insult Stereotypes and included items as *Aşağılık* (Contemptible), *Ezik* (Loser), *Dönek* (Turncoat), *Yalancı* (Liar), *Değersiz* (Worthless), *Mal* (Prick), *Aptal* (Stupid), *Korkak* (Coward), and *Kadınsı* (Feminine). All items in this factor has loadings ranged from .86 to .65 (Cronbach's $\alpha = .92$) with eigenvalues of 8.59 and 42.95% of variance explained in STFFS for Beşiktaş fans, loadings ranged from .70 to .51 (Cronbach's $\alpha = .89$) with eigenvalues of 8.26 and 41.31% of variance explained in STFFS for Fenerbahçe fans, and loadings ranged from .85 to .49 (Cronbach's $\alpha = .89$) with eigenvalues of 9.60 and 48.01% of variance explained in STFFS for Galatasaray fans.

Second factor named Competence Stereotypes and included items as *Başarılı* (Successful), *Güçlü* (Strong), *Yetenekli* (Talented), *Becerikli* (Skillful), *Kendine güvenen* (Self-confident), and *Hızlı* (Fast). All items in this factor has loadings

ranged from .84 to .62 (Cronbach's α = .89) with eigenvalues of 2.48 and 12.40% of variance explained in STFFS for Beşiktaş fans, loadings ranged from .77 to .67 (Cronbach's α = .88) with eigenvalues of 2.34 and 11.68% of variance explained in STFFS for Fenerbahçe fans, and loadings ranged from .84 to .70 (Cronbach's α = .92) with eigenvalues of 2.49 and 12.43% of variance explained in STFFS for Galatasaray fans.

Third factor named Interpersonal Relations Stereotypes and included items as *Dostça* (Familiarly), *İyi Niyetli* (Pure minded), *Sakin* (Calm), *Uyumlu* (Adaptable), and *Olumlu* (Positive). All items in this factor has loadings ranged from .75 to .67 (Cronbach's α = .80) with eigenvalues of 1.96 and 9.82% of variance explained in STFFS for Beşiktaş fans, loadings ranged from .77 to .69 (Cronbach's α = .86) with eigenvalues of 1.74 and 8.68% of variance explained in STFFS for Fenerbahçe fans, and loadings ranged from .78 to .71 (Cronbach's α = .88) with eigenvalues of 1.58 and 7.90% of variance explained in STFFS for Galatasaray fans.

PCA with varimax rotation for STFFS for Beşiktaş fans found KMO measure of sampling adequacy as .93 which is above the recommended value of .7, and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant (χ^2 (190) = 2643.13, p < .001) which means principal component analysis of the scale turned out significant results. STFFS for Fenerbahçe fans yielded KMO measure of sampling adequacy as .91 and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant (χ^2 (190) = 2413.09, p < .001). STFFS for Galatsaray fans yielded KMO measure of sampling adequacy as .93 and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant (χ^2 (190) = 3175.31, p < .001).

Table 2. Item loadings, Eigenvalues, Explained Variances, and Cronbach Alphas for three Subfactors of STFFS scales.

	STFFS for BJK	STFFS for FB	STFFS for GS
Factor 1: Insult Stereotyping			
Aşağılık (Contemptible)	.86	.78	.85
Ezik (Loser)	.81	.70	.80
Dönek (Turncoat)	.80	.74	.78
Yalancı (Liar)	.78	.61	.49
Değersiz (Worthless)	.77	.73	.67
Mal (Prick)	.75	.70	.80
Aptal (Stupid)	.75	.72	.75
Korkak (Coward)	.71	.66	.77
Kadınsı (Feminine)	.65	.51	.67
Eigenvalues	6.03	4.73	5.55
% of variance explained	30.14	23.67	27.74
Cronbach's α	.92	.89	.89
Factor 2: Competence Stereotyping			
Başarılı (Successful)	.84	.77	.81
Güçlü (Strong)	.80	.67	.70
Yetenekli (Talented)	.80	.77	.84
Becerikli (Skillful)	.79	.77	.82
Kendine güvenen (Self-confident)	.72	.69	.74
Hızlı (Fast)	.62	.71	.75
Eigenvalues	4.15	4.09	4.68
% of variance explained	20.73	20.46	23.37
Cronbach's α	.89	.88	.92
Factor 3: Interpersonal Relations Stereotyping			
Dostça (Familiarly)	.67	.77	.74
İyi niyetli (Pure minded)	.70	.76	.73
Sakin (Calm)	.75	.76	.76
Uyumlu (Adaptable)	.68	.76	.78
Olumlu (Positive)	.67	.69	.71
Eigenvalues	2.86	3.51	3.45
% of variance explained	14.29	17.54	17.23
Cronbach's α	.80	.86	.88

Note. STFFS for BJK = Stereotypical Thinking about Beşiktaş Fans Scale; STFFS for FB = Stereotypical Thinking about Fenerbahçe Fans Scale; STFFS for GS = Stereotypical Thinking about Galatasaray Fans Scale.

2.2.7. Sport Spectator Identification Scale (SSIS)

In order to measure participants' level of identification with their team, SSIS was included in the questionnaire packet (Wann & Branscombe, 1993). Cronbach's alpha internal consistency score of the scale was found as .91.

Günay and Tiryaki (2003) translated SSIS to Turkish. 297 university students (202 male, and 95 female) enrolled to their study and it revealed a Cronbach's alpha of .87. The scale was retested three weeks later with 48 participants (29 male, and 19 female) and found .85 test-retest reliability (See Appendix H). The scale consisted of 7 items such as "*It is important that my team to win*" and "*It is important to be a fan of my team*" which evaluated by 7-point Likert type measure ranging from *strongly agree* to *strongly disagree*. SSIS had .93 Cronbach's α score in the current study.

Table 3.

Internal consistencies (Cronbach's Alpha) of all scales

	Original Study	Turkish Translation Study	Current Study
Self-Esteem Scale		.76	.87
Positive and Negative Affect Schedule			
Positive Affect	.86 - .90	.86	.87
Negative Affect	.84 - .87	.83	.88
Stereotypical Thinking about Football Fans Scale			
Beşiktaş			.92 - .89 - .80[1]
Fenerbahçe			.89 - .88 - .86[1]
Galatasaray			.89 - .92 - .88[1]
Sport Spectator Identification Scale	.91	.87	.93

Note. 1 = Cronbach's alpha scores for each three factors, respectively.

2.3. Procedure

Before collecting data, Human Subjects Ethics Committee approval was taken at METU. Then, announcements about the study made at General Psychology and Understanding Social Behavior classes. Students were told that they will receive extra one point to their end-of-semester score as an exchange to participation to the study, the time to complete the study approximately taking 45 minutes, but not the aim of study. Some of the participants were recruited through posters which hanged in various places of METU campus but they did not receive any incentive.

All subjects participated to the study filled the questionnaire packet in the same psychology laboratory which called Psychology Observation and Research Laboratory at METU. One to four participants were included in each session. The experimental conditions of the study (MS - DP, and Female - Male) given to the participants were arranged by using Research Randomizer tool (researchrandomizer.org, 26.02.2013) before study sessions begin so neither researcher nor participants knew which condition participants were in.

Participants primarily received the Informed Consent Form (See Appendix A) without scale packet. Later, researcher collected all forms and distributed the questionnaire packet to all present participants simultaneously. All of the participants started to fill the questionnaire packet at the same time to minimize disruption of participants from early finishers. Participants were told that the study is about the relation between identity characteristics and being football fan. Also in order to decrease missing and exhaustion of participants who were unrelated to football, it was told that any information filled has scientific value if the participant is a football fan or not. Participants were also informed about not to ask questions during study, filling every page in sequence, not to look at next pages, not to return to finished pages, and not to tell anything about the study to their friends who would participate. All of the sessions were carried out by researcher himself and took three weeks of March, 2013.

Participants firstly filled Demographic Information Form and Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) in the same page. Later they either wrote about their own death (MS condition) or dental pain (DP or control condition) depending on the experimental group they were in. PANAS (Watson et al., 1988) was in the third page and it was used to see if there would be difference between MS and DP conditions in terms of affect. The hypothesized difference between those two conditions would not be due to different affects they evoke. So, significant difference between PANAS scores of participants between MS and DP conditions was not expected. Word search puzzle was introduced to the participants in the next page to distract thoughts about death or dental pain. Next pages included the STFFS and SSIS to understand stereotypical thinking of subjects towards other team fans and their level of identification with their team. In the last page, participants were asked to write about the aim of study and six of them suspected that the aim of the study was researching the relation between stereotypical thinking about football fans and remembering own death or dental pain. Finally, participants who finished filling the questionnaire packet were given Debriefing Form (See Appendix J) and thanked for participation.

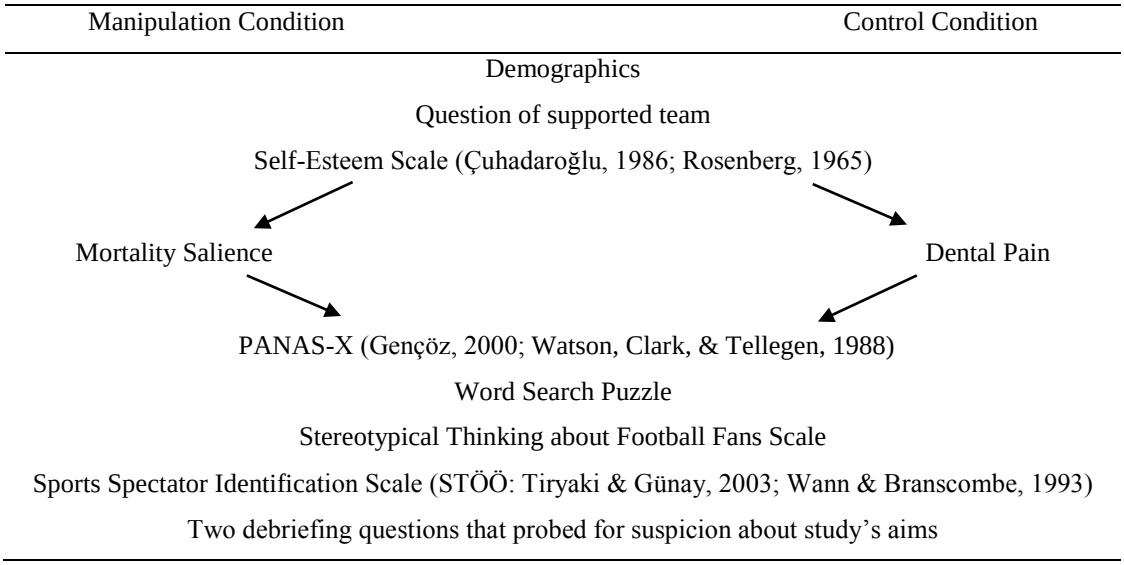

Figure 2. Order of scales for each experimental group

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

This chapter will include the sections of data screening, descriptive statistics for variables of the study, differences regarding gender, team affiliation, and experimental conditions and sections consisting of testing the hypotheses of the study.

3.1. Screening Data

In order to understand if missing data are completely at random or not, Little's Missing Completely at Random (MCAR) was implemented to the data. Non-significant results were found (p = n.s), so the missing data were completely at random. This enabled the data set to be analyzed further. None of the items had more than half of the cases missing so all of the variables stayed in the analyses.

A significant correlation was found between SSIS and the question about fan level in the Demographic Information Form (r = .85, p = < .001). Although ten participants did not respond to fan identity scales, only three of them were removed from the analyses because seven of them responded to the question about fan level in the Demographic Information Form. Two subjects did not respond to more than 50% of STFFS for BJK, FB and GS removed from the study. After those removals, 230 participants left in the analyses. Rest of the missing values in data, which were below 5% after missing value analysis, replaced with item means. The mean replacement technique was implemented by using item group means. Since there were two major types of groups in data, one was gender, and other was experimental condition, the means to replace were determined by this way. For example, when a female in dental pain condition did not respond to an item, that item's mean in whole females but in dental pain condition was replaced with the missing value.

There was a question asking participants if they guessed the aim of study or not. Six of them guessed correctly but this let their elimination from the analyses, and left 224 subjects. When participants understood the relation between the emotions evoked by mortality salience (dental pain) and attitudes, their responses could carry bias, so they were removed. Five participants who did not respond to MS-DP manipulation or word search puzzle were removed too, and 219 left. After that, seven participants who did not respond to the control item correctly were taken from the analyses out and 212 participants were stayed in the data.

The z-scores of PANAS (PA and NA, separately), SES, SSIS, and Insult, Competence, and Interpersonal Relations Stereotyping Scales for each three teams of the study indicated that there were 11 subjects who are univariate outliers. Later, screening the data examining Mahalanobis score for multivariate outliers resulted that 15 of the subjects are multivariate outliers. Further analyses continued with 186 participants which also mean that 49 of them were eliminated due to several reasons stated above.

Besides, the scales of SES, PANAS PA, PANAS NA, STFFS scales (Insult, Competence, and Interpersonal Relations Stereotyping), SSIS, and the question about fan level in the Demographic Information Form were found to be normally distributed.

Table 4.

Final distribution of participants according to experimental conditions, gender, and teams

Experimental Conditions		*BJK*	*FB*	*GS*	*Other team*	*No team*	*%*	*Total N*
MS	Female	6	16	27	3	7	31.7	59
	Male	3	7	13	6	2	16.7	31
DP	Female	15	8	30	-	10	33.9	63
	Male	6	9	13	1	4	17.7	33
	Total N	30	40	93	10	23	100	186

Note. MS = Mortality Salience; DP = Dental Pain; BJK = Beşiktaş fans; FB = Fenerbahçe fans; GS = Galatasaray fans; Other team = Participants supporting teams other than Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe, and Galatasaray; No team = Participants supporting no team at all; Total *N* = Total number of participants belonging to that particular study group.

3. 2. Descriptive Statistics for the Variables

Major variables of the current study were examined to obtain descriptive information by using their means and standard deviations. Participants had above average score on SES (M = 5.36, SD = .99), which means they see their self as valuable more than moderate score which was 4. PANAS PA and NA had scores as expected (M = 4.48, SD = 1.11 and M = 2.22, SD = 1.01, respectively) indicating that participants mostly felt positive after reminding their own death or dental pain.

Insult stereotyping scores towards BJK, FB, and GS fans were; M = 2.40, SD = 1.10; M = 2.97, SD = 1.15; M = 2.38, SD = 1.10, respectively. Competence stereotyping scores towards BJK, FB, and GS fans were; M = 3.39, SD = .94; M = 3.52, SD = .95; M = 3.14, SD = .99, respectively. Interpersonal relations stereotyping scores towards BJK, FB, and GS fans were; M = 3.75, SD = .98; M = 4.44, SD = 1.14; M = 3.51, SD = 1.00, respectively.

There were two variables to measure team identity level which were SSIS (*M* = 3.35, *SD* = 1.62) and the question about fan level in the Demographic Information Form (*M* = 3.28, *SD* = 1.79). The differences between these variables were that one (the question about fan level) was asked before experimental manipulation and the other (SSIS) at the end of the questionnaire packet, and SSIS consisted of seven questions about identity level whereas fan level question was just one question about identification with supported team.

The insult sub-factor of STFFS was considered as negative stereotyping because it was consisting of items defining fans with negative concepts such as loser, liar and stupid. The competence sub-factor of STFFS was considered as positive stereotyping because it was consisting of items defining fans with positive concepts such as successful, skillful, and talented. The interpersonal relations sub-factor of STFFS was also considered as positive stereotyping because it was consisting of items defining fans with positive concepts such as pure minded, calm, and adaptable.

3.3. Gender Differences

3.3.1. Effects of Gender on SES, PANAS PA, PANAS NA, Fan Identity Question, and SSIS (Hypothesis 1a)

A one-way multivariate analysis of variance was implemented to find differences between males and females (IV) in terms of main variables of the study which are SES, PANAS PA, PANAS NA, fan identity question, and SSIS (DVs).

Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 13.72 and *p* = .584 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. Also two of the univariate analyses were significant in terms of Levene's *F*-Test which means the homogeneity of variance assumption was not satisfied. But analyses of standard deviations of DVs

revealed that none of the largest standard deviations of any DV is four times larger than the smallest standard deviation (Howell, 2009). This means we can continue analyses as our data are solid.

Significant gender differences was found on multivariate tests on these variables as F (5, 171) = 6.21, p < .001, η^2 = .15, Wilk's λ =.85. Univariate analyses showed that males and females significantly differed only on fan identity question (Adjusted R^2 = .14, F(1, 175) = 30.10, p < .001, η^2 = .15) and SSIS (Adjusted R^2 = .09, F(1, 175) = 18.76, p < .001, η^2 = .10).

Males (M = 4.23, SD = 1.91) reported higher scores in fan identity question than females (M = 2.79, SD = 1.51). Also males (M = 4.07, SD = 1.82) reported higher scores in SSIS than females (M = 3.02, SD = 1.35). These results support Hypothesis 1a that males have higher identification with a football team than females.

3.3.2 Effects of Gender and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping Scales with GS Fans (Hypothesis 1b and 1c)

A 2 x 2 between-subjects multivariate analysis of variance with stereotyping scales (insult, competence, and interpersonal relations stereotyping) as dependent variables and gender (female and male) and experimental manipulation (mortality salience and dental pain) as independent variables using only GS supporting participants was implemented to test the hypothesis that there would be significant mean differences between gender and experimental conditions on stereotyping scales using GS supporting participants.

Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 150.31 and p = .932 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's F-Tests

scores of the nine stereotyping scales were statistically significant ($p > .05$), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was a significant multivariate effect of gender (F (9, 71) = 2.60, p = .012, η^2 = .25, Wilk's λ =.75), and non-significant effect of experimental manipulation (F (9, 71) = .40, p = .932, η^2 = .05, Wilk's λ =.95), and interaction (F (9, 71) = .68, p = .721, η^2 = .08, Wilk's λ =.92) on stereotyping scales when scores of participants who support GS was considered.

Univariate analyses showed that scores of GS supporting participants on interpersonal relations stereotyping towards BJK fans were significantly (Adjusted R^2 = .09, F(1, 79) = 11.29, p = .001, η^2 = .13) different between males and females. Males supporting GS (M = 4.21, SD = .76) reported higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards BJK fans than females supporting GS (M = 3.51, SD = .92) in general. Although, ANOVA results with interaction affect revealed that there were not any significant effects of interaction on stereotyping scales using participants who support GS, pairwise comparison results for deeper understanding the mean differences of interaction were given below.

Males supporting GS (M = 4.25, SD = .83) made significantly higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards BJK fans than females supporting GS (M = 3.47, SD = .84) in MS condition (p = .011). Also, Males supporting GS (M = 4.17, SD = .71) made significantly higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards BJK fans than females supporting GS (M = 3.54, SD = 1.00) in DP condition (p = .034).

Although stereotyping difference between male and female participants for other team supporters (BJK and FB) were not calculated due to their small number, it could be concluded that results are the opposite of Hypothesis 1b. This hypothesis proposed that males would report higher negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than females in both MS and DP conditions. But results came out differently that male participants reported higher positive, not negative, stereotyping

towards opponent team fans than females both in MS and DP conditions. Stereotyping difference between males and females towards supported team fans were not found.

Females supporting GS made significantly higher competence stereotyping towards FB fans in MS condition (M = 3.78, SD = 1.13) than in DP condition (M = 3.27, SD = .89) (p = .047). All other group mean comparisons were not significant (see Table X for means and SDs).

Again results are the opposite of the corresponding Hypothesis 1c that MS was expected to affect only males. But results showed that MS affected only females and MS caused positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans which is also the opposite of expected stereotyping type towards opposed team fans.

Table 5.

One-way ANOVAs with Stereotyping Scales as Dependent Variables and Interaction of Gender and Experimental Manipulation as Independent Variables with GS Supporting Participants

		BJK1		BJK2		BJK3		FB1		FB2		FB3		GS1		GS2		GS3	
		M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*
Female	MS	2.19	1.00	3.56	.95	3.47	.84	3.08	1.10	3.78	1.13	5.30	.91	1.95	.96	2.81	.95	3.01	.86
	DP	2.21	1.09	3.31	.91	3.54	1.00	3.03	1.05	3.27	.89	4.83	1.28	2.02	1.02	2.68	1.06	2.89	.95
Male	MS	2.21	.93	3.51	.80	4.25	.83	3.28	1.16	3.86	.79	4.83	1.06	1.94	.60	2.67	.73	3.32	.65
	DP	2.42	1.11	3.42	.98	4.17	.71	2.97	1.33	3.81	.94	4.74	.86	1.91	1.05	2.58	.94	3.29	.81
F		.14		.13		.11		.23		1.04		.57		.04		.008		.050	
η^2		.002		.002		.001		.003		.013*		.007		.001		.0001		.001	

Note. BJK1 = Insult stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB1 = Insult stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS1 = Insult stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans; BJK2 = Competence stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB2 = Competence stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS2 = Competence stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans; BJK3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans; *F* = F-Test Score; η^2 = Partial eta squared. * $p < .05$.

3.4. MS and DP Differences

The main proposal of the current study was that there could be significant difference in scores of stereotyping scales between conditions of mortality salience and dental pain. In order to test if scores of participants differed between these two conditions, several multivariate analysis of variances were implemented.

3.4.1. MS-DP Differences for In-group Favoritism (Hypothesis 2a)

Firstly, stereotyping toward supported team fans, namely in-group favoritism, was measured with BJK supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 6.27 and p = .507 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's F-Tests scores of the three stereotyping scales were statistically significant (p > .05), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (3, 26) = .34, p = .796, η^2 = .04, Wilk's λ =.96) on stereotyping scales of supported team fans when scores of participants who support BJK was considered. Also none of the univariate analysis of variance results of three stereotyping scales about BJK fans were significantly different in terms of experimental manipulation using participants who support BJK (i.e., Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards BJK fans; Adjusted R^2 = -.003, F(1, 28) = .93, p = .344, η^2 = .03, see Table X for means and SDs).

Secondly, stereotyping toward supported team fans was measured with FB supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 4.39 and p = .676 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was

assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's *F*-Tests scores of the three stereotyping scales were statistically significant ($p > .05$), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was almost a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (3, 36) = 2.76, $p = .056$, $\eta^2 = .19$, Wilk's $\lambda = .81$) on stereotyping scales of supported team fans when scores of participants who support FB was considered. Univariate analyses showed that participants supporting FB reported significantly more interpersonal relations stereotyping towards FB fans in MS condition than in DP condition (Adjusted $R^2 = .09$, $F(1, 38) = 4.79$, $p = .035$, $\eta^2 = .11$, see Table X for means and SDs).

Thirdly, stereotyping toward supported team fans was measured with GS supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 4.34 and $p = .655$ which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's *F*-Tests scores of the three stereotyping scales were statistically significant ($p > .05$), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (3, 79) = .36, $p = .781$, $\eta^2 = .01$, Wilk's $\lambda = .99$) on stereotyping scales of supported team fans when scores of participants who support GS was considered. Also none of the univariate analysis of variance results of three stereotyping scales about GS fans were significantly different in terms of experimental manipulation using participants who support GS (i.e., Competence stereotyping towards GS fans; Adjusted $R^2 = -.009$, $F(1, 81) = .31$, $p = .582$, $\eta^2 = .004$, see Table X for means and SDs).

Finally, stereotyping toward team fans was measured with participants who support no team. Evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices

via Box's M Test were not calculated because there were fewer than two nonsingular cell covariance matrices. This was the result of using all nine stereotyping scales in MANOVA of participants who support no team. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was not assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Pillai's Trace for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's *F*-Tests scores of the nine stereotyping scales were statistically significant ($p > .05$), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (9, 13) = 1.94, $p = .135$, $\eta^2 = .57$, Pillai's Trace =.57) on stereotyping scales when scores of participants who support no team was considered. But univariate analyses showed that participants who support no team made significantly less interpersonal relations stereotyping towards GS fans in MS condition than in DP condition (Adjusted $R^2 = .16$, $F(1, 21) = 5.19$, $p = .033$, $\eta^2 = .20$, see Table X for means and SDs).

There was just one significant MS-DP difference in terms of supported team fans evaluation, which is in-group favoritism, so results may not be generalized. But this single result corresponds with Hypothesis 2a that participants were expected to report higher positive stereotyping towards their supported team fans in MS condition than in DP condition. Also, an unexpected finding was that MS affected participants who support no team in a way that they reported less positive stereotyping towards GS fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

3.4.2. MS-DP Differences for Out-group Derogation (Hypothesis 2b)

Next analyses were aimed to understand out-group derogation of participants. Firstly, stereotyping toward opponent team fans was measured with BJK supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 22.70 and $p = .797$ which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the

Levene's *F*-Tests scores of the three stereotyping scales were statistically significant ($p > .05$), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (6, 23) = .79, p = .586, η^2 = .17, Wilk's λ =.83) on stereotyping scales of opponent team fans when scores of participants who support BJK was considered. Participants supporting BJK did not report significantly different stereotyping between MS and DP conditions towards FB or GS fans (i.e., Competence stereotyping towards FB fans; Adjusted R^2 = .05, F(1, 28) = 2.39, p = .133, η^2 = .08, see Table X for means and SDs).

Secondly, stereotyping toward opponent team fans was measured with FB supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 33.20 and p = .162 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. Although one (Competence stereotyping towards GS fans) of the nine Levene's *F*-Tests were statistically significant ($p > .05$), none of the largest standard deviations were four times bigger than standard deviations of these variables (Howell, 2009). This means we can continue analyses as our data are solid.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (6, 33) = .44, p = .845, η^2 = .07, Wilk's λ =.93) on stereotyping scales of opponent team fans when scores of participants who support FB was considered. Participants supporting FB did not report significantly different stereotyping between MS and DP conditions towards BJK or GS fans (i.e., Insult stereotyping towards BJK fans; Adjusted R^2 = .008, F(1, 38) = 1.30, p = .262, η^2 = .03, see Table X for means and SDs).

Finally, stereotyping toward opponent team fans was measured with GS supporting participants. Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-

covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 16.28 and p = .824 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. None of the Levene's F-Tests scores of the three stereotyping scales were statistically significant (p > .05), indicating that homogeneity of variance assumption was met.

There was not a significant multivariate effect of experimental manipulation (F (6, 76) = .94, p = .472, η^2 = .07, Wilk's λ =.93) on stereotyping scales of opponent team fans when scores of participants who support GS was considered. Only a marginally significant difference was found for scores of participants supporting GS between MS and DP conditions while their evaluation of competence stereotyping towards FB fans (Adjusted R^2 = .03, F(1, 81) = 3.14, p = .080, η^2 = .04, see Table X for means and SDs).

There was just one marginally significant MS-DP difference in terms of opponent team fans evaluation, which is out-group derogation. Though, this result may not be generalized because the result is only marginally significant and there is only one stereotyping score difference between MS and DP conditions out of eighteen evaluation scales. Also, this single result contradicts with Hypothesis 2b that participants were expected to report higher negative, not positive, stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

3.4.3. Conclusion for the MS-DP Differences

One of the notable results of MS and DP differences regarding team affiliation was that all of the team supporting participants reported fewer stereotyping scores when they evaluated their supported team. Although this was not statistically significant, it gives the clue that participants have tendency to define their supported team fans with fewer stereotypes, whether negative or positive, than opponent team fans both in MS and DP conditions.

Table 6.

One-way ANOVA's with Stereotyping Scales as Dependent Variables and Experimental Manipulation as Independent Variable

	Mortality Salience		Dental Pain		*F*	η^2
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*		
with participants supporting BJK	(n = 9)		(n = 21)			
BJK1	1.86	.95	2.13	.98	.51	.02
FB1	2.99	1.05	3.36	1.00	.88	.03
GS1	2.38	.96	2.63	1.20	.30	.01
BJK2	2.56	.90	2.75	.92	.27	.01
FB2	3.17	.93	3.77	1.00	2.39	.08
GS2	3.26	1.08	3.37	.84	.08	.003
BJK3	3.20	.78	3.53	.90	.93	.03
FB3	4.69	1.25	4.43	1.13	.31	.01
GS3	3.33	.79	3.66	.97	.79	.03
with participants supporting FB	(n = 23)		(n = 17)			
BJK1	2.65	1.32	2.22	1.00	1.30	.03
FB1	2.43	1.24	2.01	1.02	1.28	.03
GS1	2.63	1.15	2.39	1.01	.48	.01
BJK2	3.53	.93	3.60	.61	.07	.002
FB2	3.04	1.01	3.33	.79	.96	.03
GS2	3.34	1.13	3.66	.66	1.06	.03
BJK3	3.98	1.19	3.96	1.21	.002	.0001
FB3	3.75	.83	3.19	.76	4.79	.11**
GS3	3.97	1.18	4.28	.93	.80	.02

Table 6. *(Continued)*

	Mortality Salience		Dental Pain		*F*	η^2
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*		
with participants supporting GS	(n = 40)		(n = 43)			
BJK1	2.20	.97	2.27	1.08	.12	.001
FB1	3.15	1.11	3.01	1.12	.31	.004
GS1	1.95	.85	2.00	1.02	.05	.001
BJK2	3.54	.90	3.35	.92	.97	.01
FB2	3.80	1.02	3.43	.93	3.14	.04*
GS2	2.77	.88	2.65	1.01	.31	.004
BJK3	3.73	.90	3.73	.96	.0002	.000002
FB3	5.15	.97	4.80	1.16	2.19	.03
GS3	3.12	.80	3.01	.92	.29	.004
with participants supporting no team	(n = 9)		(n = 14)			
BJK1	3,04	,96	3,06	1,03	,004	,0002
FB1	2,95	,81	3,28	,93	,77	,04
GS1	2,81	1,00	3,07	1,02	,36	,02
BJK2	3,92	,76	3,62	1,07	,56	,03
FB2	3,80	,90	3,62	,64	,30	,01
GS2	3,93	,54	3,55	,75	1,65	,07
BJK3	3,71	,71	3,67	1,14	,009	,0004
FB3	4,33	,69	4,00	,61	1,48	,07
GS3	3,42	,45	4,00	,67	5,19	,20

Note. BJK1 = Insult stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB1 = Insult stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS1 = Insult stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans; BJK2 = Competence stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB2 = Competence stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS2 = Competence stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans; BJK3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Beşiktaş fans; FB3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Fenerbahçe fans; GS3 = Interpersonal relations stereotyping towards Galatasaray fans. *F* = F-Test Score; η^2 = Partial eta squared. * p = .08. ** p < .05.

3.5. Effects of Team Identification and Self-Esteem on Stereotyping Scale Scores

3.5.1. Effects of Team Identification and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping Scale Scores (Hypothesis 3a and 3b)

The scores obtained from team identification scale (SSIS) was converted into categorical scores ranging from 1 to 3 as 1 meant low, 2 is moderate, and 3 is high team identification to use it in the analysis of MANOVA interaction with experimental manipulation.

A factorial 3 x 2 MANOVA with stereotyping scales as DVs and SSIS (low, moderate, and high identifications) and experimental manipulation (mortality salience and dental pain) as IVs was implemented to test the hypothesis that whether team identification affect stereotyping level of participants towards supported and opponent team fans in different experimental conditions.

Scores of participants were analyzed team by team to deeply understand the relations between team identification and experimental manipulation on stereotyping scales (insult, competence, and interpersonal relations stereotyping). But Box's M values for MANOVA analyses by using BJK supporting participants and FB supporting participants were not calculated because there were fewer than two nonsingular cell covariance matrices. Therefore only MANOVA analyses using GS supporting participants will be reported.

3.5.1.1. Effects of Team Identification and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping Scale Scores with GS Fans

There was a significant multivariate effect of team identification (F (18, 136) = 2.61, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .26$, Wilk's $\lambda = .55$), but non-significant multivariate effects of experimental manipulation (F (9, 68) = .60, $p = .791$, $\eta^2 = .07$, Wilk's $\lambda = .93$), and

interaction (F (18, 136) = 1.05, p = .409, η^2 = .12, Wilk's λ =.77) on stereotyping scales when scores of participants who support GS was considered.
Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 307.52 and p = .050 which was not significant. Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. Although two (Competence stereotyping towards FB fans and Insult stereotyping towards GS fans) of the nine Levene's F-Tests were statistically significant (p > .05), none of the largest standard deviations were four times bigger than standard deviations of these variables (Howell, 2009). This means we can continue analyses as our data are solid.

None of the univariate analysis of variance results of nine stereotyping scales was significantly different in terms of interaction of team identification and experimental manipulation using participants who support GS. Pairwise comparison results for deeper understanding the mean differences of interaction were given below.

Low identified supporters (M = 2.76, SD = 1.17) had significantly higher insult stereotyping towards BJK fans than high identified supporters (M = 1.88, SD = .81) (p = .018) and almost significantly higher insult stereotyping towards BJK fans than moderate identified supporters (M = 2.03, SD = 1.07) (p = .053) in DP condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Low identified supporters (M = 3.70, SD = .63) had almost significantly higher competence stereotyping towards BJK fans than high identified supporters (M = 3.04, SD = 1.10) (p = .053) in DP condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Moderate identified supporters (M = 2.56, SD = 1.06) had significantly lower insult stereotyping towards FB fans than high identified supporters (M = 3.57, SD = 1.11) (p = .011) and low identified supporters (M = 3.59, SD = .67) (p = .024) in MS

condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Low identified supporters (M = 2.80, SD = 1.06) had significantly higher insult stereotyping towards GS fans than high identified supporters (M = 1.73, SD = .40) (p = .003) and moderate identified supporters (M = 1.67, SD = .74) (p = .001) in MS condition at the .05 level of significance. Low identified supporters (M = 2.59, SD = 1.09) had significantly higher insult stereotyping towards GS fans than high identified supporters (M = 1.44, SD = .48) (p < .001) and moderate identified supporters (M = 1.76, SD = .98) (p = .009) in DP condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Low identified supporters (M = 3.41, SD = .84) had significantly higher competence stereotyping towards GS fans than high identified supporters (M = 2.55, SD = .52) (p = .019) and moderate identified supporters (M = 2.61, SD = 1.00) (p = .024) in MS condition at the .05 level of significance. Low identified supporters (M = 3.32, SD = .77) had significantly higher competence stereotyping towards GS fans than high identified supporters (M = 2.00, SD = .82) (p < .001) and moderate identified supporters (M = 2.36, SD = 1.01) (p = .003) in DP condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Low identified supporters (M = 3.62, SD = .60) had significantly higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards GS fans than moderate identified supporters (M = 2.88, SD = .94) (p = .034) in MS condition at the .05 level of significance. Low identified supporters (M = 3.39, SD = .94) had significantly higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards GS fans than high identified supporters (M = 2.65, SD = .78) (p = .034) in DP condition at the .05 level of significance. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

Interestingly, low identified supporters reported higher positive and negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than high and moderate identified

supporters in both MS and DP conditions which contradicts partly with Hypothesis 3a. The expectation that high identified supporters would report more negative stereotyping than moderate and low identified supporters towards opponent team fans was not met. But the expectation that high identified supporters would report less positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans than moderate and low identified supporters was partly met.

Hypothesis 3b was partly confirmed from the findings that high and moderate identified supporters reported less negative stereotyping towards supported team fans than low identified supporters in MS and DP conditions. But high and moderate identified supporters also reported less positive stereotyping towards supported team fans than low identified supporters in MS and DP conditions which is the opposite of what Hypothesis 3b proposed.

3.5.2. Effects of Self-Esteem and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping Scale Scores (Hypothesis 4a and 4b)

The scores obtained from self-esteem scale (SES) was converted into categorical scores ranging from 1 to 3 as 1 meant low, 2 is moderate, and 3 is high self-esteem to use it in the analysis of MANOVA interaction with experimental manipulation.

A factorial 3 x 2 MANOVA with stereotyping scales as DVs and SES (low, moderate, and high self-esteem) and experimental manipulation (mortality salience and dental pain) as IVs was implemented to test the hypothesis that whether self-esteem affect stereotyping level of participants towards supported and opponent team fans in different experimental conditions.

Scores of participants were analyzed team by team to deeply understand the relations between self-esteem and experimental manipulation on stereotyping scales (insult, competence, and interpersonal relations stereotyping). But Box's M values for MANOVA analyses by using BJK supporting participants, FB supporting

participants, and participants supporting no team were not calculated because there were fewer than two nonsingular cell covariance matrices. Therefore only MANOVA analyses using GS supporting participants will be reported.

3.5.2.1. Effects of Self-Esteem and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping Scale Scores with GS Fans

There were non-significant multivariate effects of self-esteem (F (18, 138) = .91, p = .573, η^2 = .11, Wilk's λ =.80) and experimental manipulation (F (9, 69) = .61, p = .787, η^2 = .07, Wilk's λ =.93), but a significant multivariate effect of interaction (F (18, 138) = 1.71, p = .045, η^2 = .18, Wilk's λ =.67) on stereotyping scales when scores of participants who support GS was considered.

Results of evaluation of linearity and homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices via Box's M Test values was 407.65 and p = .014 which was not significant as Huberty and Petoskey (2000) mentioned in their guideline (i.e. $p < .005$). Because the homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices was assumed via Box's M Test, I will use Wilk's Lambda for my main effect analysis. Although one (Competence stereotyping towards GS fans) of the nine Levene's F-Tests were statistically significant ($p > .05$), none of the largest standard deviations were four times bigger than standard deviations of these variables (Howell, 2009). This means we can continue analyses as our data are solid.

Several ANOVA results of SES were checked on each nine dependent variables for further analyses. The scores of competence stereotyping towards FB fans (Adjusted R^2 = .15, F(2, 77) = 7.33, p = .001, η^2 = .16) were significantly different in the interaction of self-esteem and experimental manipulation using participants who support GS. Pairwise comparison results for deeper understanding the mean differences were given below.

High self-esteem supporters (M = 3.03, SD = .91) had significantly lower competence stereotyping towards FB fans than low self-esteem supporters (M = 3.91, SD = .98) (p = .016) and moderate self-esteem supporters (M = 4.35, SD = .78) (p < .001) in MS condition. All other group mean comparisons were not significant. Also, low self-esteem supporters (M = 3.23, SD = .80) had significantly higher competence stereotyping towards GS fans than high self-esteem supporters (M = 2.26, SD = .60) (p = .009) in MS condition. All other group mean comparisons were not significant.

There were not any other significant results in terms of effects of experimental manipulation on different levels of self-esteem. Therefore, it could be concluded that Hypothesis 4a was partly confirmed that high self-esteem participants reported less positive stereotyping towards both opponent and supported team fans than low self-esteem participants in MS condition.

Besides, moderate self-esteem supporters had significantly higher competence stereotyping towards FB fans in MS condition (M = 3.03, SD = .91) than in DP condition (M = 3.03, SD = .91) (p < .001). Also Hypothesis 4b was partly confirmed from the findings. This hypothesis proposed that low and moderate self-esteem participants would report higher negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition but only moderate self-esteem participants reported higher positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

3.6. MS and DP Differences in terms of PANAS Scales (Hypothesis 5)

An independent samples t-test analysis showed that neither PANAS negative nor PANAS positive significantly differed between MS (M = 2.34, SD = 1.04 for PANAS negative and M = 4.50, SD = 1.11 for PANAS positive) and DP (M = 2.11, SD = .96 for PANAS negative and M = 4.46, SD = 1.11 for PANAS positive) conditions (t (184) = 180.43, p = .117 for PANAS negative and t (184) = 183.33, p = .795 for PANAS positive).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

Current study aimed to understand whether mortality salience increases stereotyping among Turkish football fans, which thought to be the precursor of violence among them, or not. Self-esteem, team identification and team affiliation were the main variables of the study. The main hypothesis then was that participants are expected to report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition. Also participants are expected to report more positive stereotyping towards supported team fans in MS condition than in DP condition.

The evaluations of statistical analyses will be given in this chapter in line with "Results" chapter. Firstly, discussion about gender differences on stereotyping among football fans will be given and team affiliation differences, experimental manipulation differences, interaction of experimental manipulation with team identification and self-esteem, and PANAS scale differences in terms of experimental manipulation will be presented throughout the chapter. Finally, contribution of the study's finding to the existing literature and applications and limitations of the study will be presented.

4.1. Evaluations of the Findings

4.1.1. Evaluations of Gender Differences (Hypotheses 1a, 1b, and 1c)

Gender differences were found on team identification level and this seems an expected difference when there is an accepted association with football and males and confirmed Hypothesis 1a. Although, there were females in the study who identify themselves highly with a football team, identification with a football team is higher for males than for females in general. This difference is not one of the aims of study but it is needed to be mentioned. But some studies did not find gender

difference in terms of university basketball team identification (Wann & Grieve, 2005; Wann & Joshua, 2007) and this means that there could be other factors in team identification differences between genders such as sport field and social relatedness with the sport team.

Deep analyses of gender differences were used to understand whether there are male and female differences when they are also divided into categories according to MS and DP and team affiliation. Findings showed that male participants reported positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans than female participants in both MS and DP conditions. This was partly the opposite of Hypothesis 1b that male participants were expected to report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than females in both two experimental conditions. Males reported higher identification with their team than females but males also see opponent team fans more positively than females. Maybe positive stereotyping is not different than negative stereotyping for participants when they evaluate opponent team fans. This also means there is ambivalent stereotyping towards opponent team fans. Also, this difference in both MS and DP conditions means that remembering mortality does not affect stereotyping differences between males and females when stereotyping is aimed at opponent team fans.

Although not systematic, there were univariate differences regarding gender and experimental manipulation conditions that GS supporting females reported higher competence stereotyping towards FB fans in MS condition than in DP condition. This means at least one female participant group was affected by mortality salience and reported more positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans. This is partly contradictory with Hypothesis 1c that males, not females, was expected to report more negative, not positive, stereotyping towards opponent team fans. Also males, high identified group, were not differed in any of the stereotyping scales toward opponent or supported team fans between experimental conditions. Football and football fandom are thought to be male related constructs and findings in the literature reveals that MS affect genders when any gender has relatedness with issue

(Hirschberger, 2002; Landau et al., 2006). An interesting finding was found by Ben-Ari et al. (2002) that they did not find gender difference after MS regarding appraisal of interpersonal competence. MS effect on females regarding competence stereotyping towards opponent team fans may be evaluated in this sense. But items constituting competence stereotyping sub-factor in the current study may not be similar with Ben-Ari study, and made the situation difficult to explain. Again an expected negative stereotyping was not found but opposite of it.

4.1.2. Evaluations of Experimental Manipulation Differences (Hypotheses 2a and 2b)

Mortality salience was found to have a unique effect (Martens et al., 2011) on attitudes of people. Remembering mortality increases stereotyping (Greenberg et al., 1990; Schimel et al., 1999) and violence (Hirschberger et al., 2009; Landau et al., 2006; Pyszczynski et al., 2006; Rothschild et al., 2009) towards other group members.

Death prime in the current study did not work for all participants on all kind of stereotyping scales. Only FB supporters made in-group favoritism, if interpersonal relations stereotyping could be counted as positive, which they reported higher interpersonal relations stereotyping towards FB fans in MS condition than in DP condition which confirms Hypothesis 2a (Greenberg et al., 1990; Kökdemir & Yeniçeri, 2010; Vezzali et al., 2012). BJK or GS supporters did not report higher scores in any positive stereotyping scale more in MS condition than in DP condition towards their supported team fans. Interestingly, participants who support no team reported less interpersonal relations towards GS fans in MS condition than in DP condition. No team supporters would be seen as a control group in stereotyping differences and it could be concluded that remembering own death decreases stereotyping towards GS fans about interpersonal relations. The cause of this decrease would be no team supporters' imagined similarity (Bassett & Connelly, 2011) or sympathy towards GS fans.

Out-group derogation was not found between experimental conditions and only oppositely worked for GS supporters with marginal significance (p = .08) towards FB fans for competence stereotyping which barely confirms Hypothesis 2b but marginal significance could not be seen as enough evidence for conclusion. An explanation could be found in the study of Vezzali et al. (2012) in which they found that out-group bias can be made implicitly but in-group bias can be made both implicitly and explicitly. Participants would report higher stereotyping towards out-group fans in MS condition than in DP condition when their attitudes measured via implicit scales. One of the other possible explanations for MS and DP indifference could be the awareness of participants about the effects of remembering mortality and using proximal defenses instead of distal defenses (Pyszczynski et al., 1999). However, a question was asked to participants whether they understood about the design and aim of the study and ones who understood eliminated from analyses. Only possible deficiency of the study design was the easiness of the word puzzle which was put after mortality salience and dental pain primes to delay participants to continue to stereotyping scales so that thoughts about death would go under conscious and distal defenses occur (Greenberg et al., 1994). If this puzzle did not delay many participants enough, they would use proximal defenses against death thoughts. As a result, it can be concluded that mortality salience does not work at least for explicit out-group derogation for football team fans in Turkey (Greenberg et al., 2000).

4.1.3. Evaluations of the Effects of Team Identification and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping among Fans (Hypotheses 3a and 3b)

Although mortality salience was expected to increase negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans, identification with a football team was hypothesized to affect that relation. Hypothesis 3a proposed that high identified supporters are expected to report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than low and moderate identified supporters in both MS and DP conditions. But an unexpected result was found such that low identified supporters reported more positive and

negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans than high and moderate identified supporters in both MS and DP conditions. Positive stereotyping difference may be explained in a way that high identified fans may want to make less positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans but difference in negative stereotyping is contradicting with Hypothesis 3a. Wann and Grieve (2005) found partly opposite results that high identified fans reported higher positive bias than low identified fans when supported team won the game but when lose it, there were not any significant difference between low and high identified fans evaluating their supported team. A difference between current study and Wann and Grieve study could be that, participants evaluated teams not fans in their study and evaluations of teams were not depended on their general attitudes but the achievement situation of their team.

Low identified supporters as expected made more negative stereotyping towards supported team fans than high and moderate identified supporters in both MS and DP conditions that is Hypothesis 3b is partly confirmed. But unexpectedly, low identified supporters reported higher positive stereotyping towards supported team fans than high and moderate identified supporters in both MS and DP conditions. The stereotyping pattern towards opponent and supported team fans are similar indicating that participants would not stereotypically differentiate their supported team fans and fans of opponent teams. Current study did not have enough high identified fans, male participants and suitable environment for stereotypes to occur. These reasons might have decreased the possible stereotyping difference towards opponent and supported team fans.

4.1.4. Evaluations of the Effects of Self-Esteem and Experimental Manipulation on Stereotyping among Fans (Hypotheses 4a and 4b)

Buffering effect of high self-esteem in mortality salience studies (Beatson & Halloran, 2007; Pyszczynski et al., 2003; Pyszczynski et al., 2004) was found in several studies. High self-esteem participants reported less positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans than low and moderate self-esteem participants in MS

condition. Negative stereotyping difference between self-esteem levels after remembering mortality was expected in Hypothesis 4a but this was not met fully. But interestingly high self-esteem participants reported less positive stereotyping towards supported team fans than low self-esteem participants in MS condition. This would decrease the possible buffering effect of high self-esteem after MS. But when the results are evaluated in terms of benevolent stereotyping that is both positive and negative stereotyping can be made to opponent and supported team fans, it could be concluded that high self-esteem can work as a buffer for stereotyping among football fans.

Moderate self-esteem participants reported higher positive stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition. Although this finding seems partly compatible with Hypothesis 4b, moderate self-esteem participants did not report more negative stereotyping towards opponent team fans in MS condition than in DP condition. Also analyses regarding low self-esteem participants would be considering with serious attention because these participants would have psychological problems such as depression (Kuster, Orth, & Meier, 2012) and remembering their own mortality would make them report higher stereotyping towards both in- and out-group members. Also, the results of self-esteem and experimental differences on stereotyping scales cannot be reliably attributed to the effects of mortality salience and self-esteem levels because scores of FB and BJK supporters could not be calculated in these analyses.

4.1.5. Evaluations of MS and DP Differences in terms of PANAS Scales (Hypothesis 5)

The different scores of study variables between experimental conditions would be attributed to negative or positive affect if there would be significant difference in terms of PANAS positive and negative scales between mortality salience and dental pain. Since the effect of mortality on attitudes was thought to be unique (Martens et

al., 2011), results could be reliably evaluated with regard to Terror Management Theory.

4.2. Contributions of the Findings

First of all, this is the first study investigating stereotyping among football fans with mortality salience effects worldwide and few sports related TMT studies. It is also one of the few studies about Terror Management Research done with Turkish sample.

Ambivalent stereotyping was found within fans that they used both positive and negative stereotyping towards their supported team fans more than opponent team fans do. Also gender difference was found that males reported both negative and positive stereotyping towards their supported team fans than females in MS than in DP condition.

Mortality salience effect did not work well in the study analyses, this means either fans do not see their supported team as an existential part of their identity or they do not have enough identification to their team or the conditions of the experiment buffer expected effects. In order to find which choice was true, a series of studies needed to be done.

Fans were found to make both positive and negative stereotyping towards their supported group when their level of team identification is low than high or moderate in both MS and DP conditions. Team identification was found to effect level of stereotyping but surprisingly low identified fans made higher positive and negative stereotyping towards opponent and supported team fans than high and moderate identified fans.

As thought in the designing period of this thesis, there could be perception differences between BJK, FB, and GS that stereotyping scales worked differently for

each of them. Future studies regarding fandom behavior in Turkey need to differentiate participants according to their team affiliation while working on statistical analyses too.

Finally, a new scale measuring the degree of stereotyping towards football fans was developed and can be used in future studies not only for football fans but also for other group members.

4.3. Limitations of the Study and Implications for Future Research

Current study was not perfect and its results were limited by number of factors. These probable factors are listed above in order to help future researchers who want to deal with similar topics.

Firstly, there were few high identified fans in the participant spectrum and some of the high level fans were eliminated from the study due to several reasons such as being outlier, missing data etc. Although screening was necessary for data to be clear and statistically meaningful, data was narrowed therefore results might have affected negatively. Lacking of high identified fans would cause less stereotyping toward opponent team fans which resulted as few out-group derogation but many in-group favoritism in the study.

Secondly, a 7-point likert type measure was used in all of the scales of study. Participants would have difficulty deciding how they feel about the questions when they needed to think in detail. This also can make participants to get tired faster so that questions in the latter part of the study would be misled.

Third limitation could be how independent variable of the study, which is stereotyping towards football fans, was measured. The STFFS was formed particularly for the current study and was not formed via an independent study. But a more important issue could be that STFFS was given to every participant three times

by indicating three different teams which were BJK, FB, and GS with same collocation. First STFFS for BJK fans, then for FB fans, and finally for GS fans were given. Participants would get tired when the time comes for evaluating GS fans. Also since most of the participants were supporters of these teams, randomly changing the order of scales would reduce the effect of lateness or earliness of a scale.
Fourthly, an important ingredient of mortality salience research is that the delay between experimental manipulation (mortality salience or dental pain in the current study) and evaluated scale (DV). Participants had to repress thoughts about death and keep them under conscious (Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999) before evaluating the DV so that death thoughts would continue to affect them so that MS-after effects can be detected. In the current study, a small puzzle was easy to finish and might have not delayed participants as required. Future studies may include a harder cognitive task, more than one task or one task with longer finishing time.

Fifthly, although religiosity of participants were not measured, it would play a role in the effectiveness of mortality salience as found in the previous studies. High intrinsic and fundamental religious people were found to made fewer worldview defense than low intrinsic and non-fundamental religious people (Friedman & Rholes, 2008; Jonas & Fischer, 2006). However, a study targeting private and public university students in Turkey found MS effect without controlling religiosity (Kökdemir & Yeniçeri, 2010). Future research may include a religiosity scale to control it in any case.
Sixthly, the numbers of participants distributed across four groups (BJK, FB, GS, and no team) were not fairly similar. Also analyses regarding self-esteem and team identification was lacking because there were unequal cell sizes of these groups across levels of self-esteem and team identification.

Seventhly, some contradictory findings regarding positive and negative stereotyping with literature would be explained in a way that participants may not differentiate items in stereotyping scales for in and out group but they might probably evaluated each scale just looking the headline of it. The headline was consisting of the name of scale and interested team regarding that scale. So that participants might have

evaluated each scale without really reading the items. Also items in the scales were one or two word items. This would decrease the representation probability of team fans in participants' minds. In order to prevent unrepresentative situation of to-be-evaluated group members, items constituting stereotyping scales would consist of sentences.

Finally, the main target of this study was football, fans, violence, and stereotyping among fans. An environmental difference would be needed for fans to exert stereotypical or violent behaviors towards other fans more easily if the study was implemented near a stadium, during a football match or after a football match rather than in a laboratory. So in order to increase the similarity of results to real life, conditions of the study should be as similar as it can to the natural settings.

This study tried to understand the reasons of stereotyping between fans and future research may correct possible deficits of current study and focus on the strategies to reduce stereotyping among football fans for instance by increasing the self-esteem of fans.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Informed Consent Form

Değerli Katılımcı,

Bu çalışma Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümü'nde Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi olan Abdulkadir KUZLAK tarafından, Prof. Dr. Nuray SAKALLI UĞURLU süpervizyonluğunda Yüksek Lisans Tezi kapsamında uygulanmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, kişilik özellikleri ile taraftarlık arasındaki bağ üzerine bilgi toplamaktır. Çalışmamızda doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur, vereceğiniz yanıtlardaki samimiyetiniz bilimsel çalışmanın geçerli ve güvenilir olmasına katkı sağlayacaktır.

Katılmaya karar verirseniz birçok sorudan oluşan bir soru paketi size verilecektir. Soruları tamamlama süresi 30 ile 40 dakika arasındadır. Soruların bir kısmı sizinle ilgili temel bilgileri sorarken, bir kısmı kişilik özellikleri, duygular ve düşüncelerle ilgilidir. Katılım sırasında sorulardan ya da herhangi başka bir nedenden ötürü kendinizi rahatsız hissederseniz cevaplama işini yarıda bırakıp çıkabilirsiniz. Böyle bir durumda çalışmayı uygulayan kişiye, anketi tamamlamadığınızı söylemek yeterli olacaktır. Ayrıca bonus puanınızı da alacaksınız.

Toplanan bütün bilgiler Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nde güvenli bir şekilde korunacaktır. Etik kurallar gereği belirli bir süre saklandıktan sonra bu anketler imha edilecektir. Katılımınız ve gösterdiğiniz sabır için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz.

Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü'nden Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu (email: nurays@metu.edu.tr, Oda: 127, Tel: 5106) ve Arş. Gör. Abdulkadir Kuzlak (email: kuzlak@metu.edu.tr, Oda: B033, Tel:5945) ile iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Bu çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü olarak katılıyorum ve istediğim zaman yarıda kesip çıkabileceğimi biliyorum. Verdiğim bilgilerin bilimsel amaçlı yayımlarda kullanılmasını kabul ediyorum. (Formu doldurup imzaladıktan sonra uygulayıcıya geri veriniz).

Ad-Soyad Tarih İmza

Appendix B: Demographic Information Form

1. Yaşınız:_____ **2. Cinsiyetiniz:** Kadın □Erkek □

3. Hayatınızın çoğunun geçtiği yer:

Köy □ Kasaba □ Şehir □ Metropol □

4. Şu anda devam etmekte olduğunuz eğitim seviyesi nedir:

Ön lisans/Lisans □ Yüksek Lisans □ Doktora □

5. Bölümüz/Alanınız:_____

6. Tuttuğunuz futbol takımı:_____

7. Kendinizi tuttuğunuz futbol takımının ne kadar taraftarı olarak görüyorsunuz:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç taraftarı olarak görmüyorum — Tam bir taraftarı olarak görüyorum

8. Ailenizin ve sizin (Burs, kredi vs.) 1 aylık toplam maddi geliriniz ne kadardır?

0-1000 TL□ 1000-2000 □ 2000-4000□ 4000 ve üzeri □

9. Annenizin en son tamamladığı eğitim seviyesi:

Okur-Yazar □ İlköğretim □ Lise □

Önlisans/Lisans □ Yüksek Lisans □ Doktora□

10. Babanızın en son tamamladığı eğitim seviyesi:

Okur-Yazar □ İlköğretim □ Lise □

Önlisans/Lisans □ Yüksek Lisans □ Doktora□

Appendix C: Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale

Aşağıda kendinizle ilgili birtakım ifadeler yer almaktadır. Her bir ifadenin sizi ne kadar tanımladığını size verilen ölçekteki rakamları kullanarak belirtiniz.

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum **Kesinlikle Katılıyorum**

____ 1. Kendimi en az diğer insanlar kadar değerli buluyorum.

____ 2. Birçok olumlu özelliğimin olduğunu düşünüyorum.

____ 3. Genelde kendimi başarısız bir kişi olarak görme eğilimindeyim.

____ 4. Ben de çoğu insan gibi işleri iyi yapabilirim.

____ 5. Kendimde gurur duyacak fazla bir şey bulamıyorum.

____ 6. Kendime karşı olumlu bir tutum içindeyim.

____ 7. Genel olarak kendimden memnunum.

____ 8. Kendime karşı daha fazla saygı duyabilmeyi isterdim.

____ 9. Bazı zamanlar, kesinlikle bir işe yaramadığımı düşünüyorum.

____ 10. Bazı zamanlar, hiç de yeterli biri olmadığımı düşünüyorum.

Appendix D: Mortality Salience Manipulation

DİŞ AĞRISININ YA DA ÖLÜMLÜLÜK BİLGİSİNİN AKTİVE EDİLDİĞİ MANİPÜLASYON SORULARI

Lütfen, aşağıdaki açık uçlu iki soruyu aklınıza gelen ilk cevabı yansıtacak şekilde ve en az 8er cümle kullanarak cevaplayınız.Katılımcıların bu sorulara sezgisel cevaplar vermesini beklemekteyiz.

Aşağıdaki iki madde, yakın zamanda geliştirilen yenilikçi bir kişilik değerlendirme aracı olarak oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan araştırmalar, yaşama dair duygu ve düşüncelerin kişilik hakkında çok önemli miktarda bilgi sağladığını göstermektedir. Aşağıdaki sorulara vereceğiniz yanıtlar, kişiliğinizin bazı boyutlarını değerlendirmek için analiz edilecektir. Lütfen, söz konusu maddeleri tam olarak cevaplayınız.

1. **Lütfen, kendi ölümünüzü düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız.**

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____
6_____
7_____
8_____

2. **Lütfen, fiziksel olarak ölmekte olduğunuzda ve fiziksel olarak artık ölü olduğunuzda size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız.**

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____
6_____
7_____
8_____

Lütfen, aşağıdaki açık uçlu iki soruyu aklınıza gelen ilk cevabı yansıtacak şekilde ve en az 8er cümle kullanarak cevaplayınız. Katılımcıların bu sorulara sezgisel cevaplar vermesini beklemekteyiz.

Aşağıdaki iki madde, yakın zamanda geliştirilen yenilikçi bir kişilik değerlendirme aracı olarak oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan araştırmalar, yaşama dair duygu ve düşüncelerin kişilik hakkında çok önemli miktarda bilgi sağladığını göstermektedir. Aşağıdaki sorulara vereceğiniz yanıtlar, kişiliğinizin bazı boyutlarını değerlendirmek için analiz edilecektir. Lütfen, söz konusu maddeleri tam olarak cevaplayınız.

1. **Lütfen, dişinizin ağrıdığını düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız.**

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____
6_____
7_____
8_____

2. **Lütfen, fiziksel olarak dişiniz ağrıdığında size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız.**

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____
6_____
7_____
8_____

Appendix E: Positive and Negative Affect Schedule

Aşağıda birtakım duygu ifadeleri bulunmaktadır. Lütfen, söz konusu ifadelerin **ŞU AN** içinde bulunduğunuz duygu durumunu ne derece yansıttığını aşağıdaki derecelendirme ölçeğinde belirleyiniz. Bunu yaparken ifadenin yanında bulunan rakamlardan birini yuvarlak içine alınız.

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7
Hiç Yansıtmıyor **Ne Yansıtıyor**
Tamamen Yansıtıyor **Ne Yansıtmıyor**

İlgili	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sıkıntılı	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Heyecanlı	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mutsuz	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Güçlü	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suçlu	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Ürkmüş	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Düşmanca	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Hevesli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gururlu	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Asabi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uyanık (dikkati açık)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Utanmış	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlhamlı (yaratıcı düşüncelerle dolu)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Sinirli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kararlı	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Dikkatli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tedirgin	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Aktif	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Korkmuş	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**

Appendix F: Word Search Puzzle

Aşağıda bulunan 12x12'lik tabloda, kutuda listelenmiş olan 12 kelime gizlenmiştir. Lütfen bu 12 kelimeyi bulup işaretleyiniz.

Kitap	Bilgisayar	Telefon	Tren	Okul	Bira
Masa	Film	Kağıt	Müzik	Çim	Aktör

A	S	F	K	E	Ö	R	P	T	İ	S	R
Y	Ş	İ	V	T	Ğ	E	O	E	S	A	Ö
T	E	L	E	F	O	N	T	K	Y	R	T
O	B	M	Y	Ö	C	A	B	A	U	Z	K
K	Ç	Z	O	T	S	A	S	Ğ	R	L	A
N	A	İ	R	A	Z	İ	T	I	K	U	N
I	F	O	M	E	G	S	O	T	K	E	T
E	C	A	U	L	R	A	Ğ	E	R	S	İ
M	Ü	Z	İ	K	E	K	İ	T	A	P	E
Ü	H	B	Ş	E	S	U	P	O	R	O	S
S	L	A	M	R	V	F	Ö	L	İ	R	İ
A	D	U	J	P	A	Ç	S	U	B	A	N

Sonraki uygulamalar için geribildirim olması için lütfen çözdüğünüz bulmacanın zorluk derecesini belirtiniz.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

Çok kolay **Çok zor**

Appendix G: Stereotypical Thinking about Football Fans Scale

Aşağıda bazı sıfatlar sunulmuştur. Sizce, bu sıfatlar **"X TAKIM" taraftarlarını** ne derece tanımlıyorsa aşağıdaki derecelendirme ölçeğinde belirleyiniz. Bunu yaparken her bir ifadenin yanında bulunan rakamlardan birini yuvarlak içine alınız.

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Kesinlikle Beşiktaş taraftarlarının özelliği **değildir** — **Kararsızım** — Kesinlikle Beşiktaş taraftarlarının **özelliğidir**

Güçlü	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hilebaz*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Değersiz	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saldırgan*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Ahlaklı*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dostça	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Hızlı	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aptal	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Olumlu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Şerefli*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Aşağılık	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uyumlu	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Şikeci*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sağlam*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Mal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sıcakkanlı*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
İyi niyetli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dönek	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Sakin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kendine güvenen	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Korkak	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Becerikli	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Fesat*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Başarılı	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Kadınsı	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arkadaş canlısı*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Fedakar*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yalancı	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Ezik	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yetenekli	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**

Note. * Items not used in the analyses except PCA.

Appendix H: Sport Spectator Identification Scale

Aşağıda tuttuğunuz futbol takımı ile ilgili bazı ifadeler yer almaktadır. Lütfen her bir ifadeyi dikkatle okuyunuz ve altta verilen derecelendirmede en uygun sayıyı bu cümleye ne kadar katıldığınızı belirtmek için cümlenin yanına yazınız.

1----------2----------3----------4----------5----------6----------7

Hiç Çok

Katılmıyorum Katılıyorum

____ 1. Tuttuğum takımın kazanması benim için önemlidir.

____ 2. Kendimi tuttuğum takımın güçlü bir taraftarı olarak görüyorum.

____ 3. Arkadaşlarım beni tuttuğum takımın güçlü bir taraftarı olarak görürler.

____ 4. Sezon boyunca, tuttuğum takımı maça giderek ya da televizyondan, radyodan, televizyon haberlerinden ya da gazeteden herhangi biri aracılığıyla çok yakından takip ederim.

____ 5. Tuttuğum takımın taraftarı olmak benim için önemsizdir.

____ 6. Tuttuğum takımın en büyük rakiplerinden hoşlanmam.

____ 7. Tuttuğum takımın adını ya da armasını arabamda, kıyafetlerimde, evimde vs. sıklıkla gösteririm.

Appendix I: Debriefing Form

Katılım Sonrası Bilgi Formu

Bu çalışma Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümü'nde Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi olan Abdulkadir KUZLAK tarafından, Prof. Dr. Nuray SAKALLI UĞURLU süpervizyonluğunda Yüksek Lisans Tezi kapsamında uygulanmaktadır.

Çalışmanın amacı taraftarların birbirlerine karşı basmakalıpsal düşüncelerin nedenlerini Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı (DYK) ile anlamaya çalışmaktır. Türkiye'de futbolda taraftarlar arası basmakalıpsal düşünmenin nedenleri sosyal psikoloji kuramlarından DYK ile açıklanmasına ilk kez çalışılacaktır. Çok sayıda kişiyi ilgilendiren futboldaki şiddetin taraftarların birbirlerine karşı basmakalıpsal düşüncelerden de beslendiği düşünüldüğünde çalışmanın ne kadar önemli olduğu ortadadır. Elde edilecek bulguların niteliğine göre gelecekte taraftar şiddetinin temellerini ortadan kaldırıcı ve taraftarların birbirine karşı davranışlarının nasıl değiştirileceğine yönelik çalışmalar yapılması düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmadan alınacak ilk verilerin Nisan 2013 sonunda elde edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Elde edilen bilgiler sadece bilimsel araştırma ve yazılarda kullanılacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarını öğrenmek ya da bu araştırma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü'nden aşağıdaki araştırmacılarla irtibata geçebilirsiniz. Çalışmamıza katıldığınız için tekrar çok teşekkür ederiz.

Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu (email: nurays@metu.edu.tr, Oda: 127, Tel: 5106)
Arş. Gör. Abdulkadir Kuzlak (email: kuzlak@metu.edu.tr, Oda: B033, Tel:5945)

Appendix J: Ethics Committee Approval

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER

ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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Sayı: 28620816/29-206

08 Şubat 2013

Gönderilen: Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu
Psikoloji Bölümü

Gönderen : Prof. Dr. Canan Özgen
IAK Başkan Yardımcısı

İlgi : Etik Onayı

Danışmanlığını yapmış olduğunuz Psikoloji Bölümü Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Abdulkadir Kuzlak'ın "Ölümlülüğün Hatırlatılmasının Spor Taraftarlarının Rakip Takım Taraftarlarıyla İlgili Basmakalıpsal Düşüncelerine Etkisi" isimli araştırması "İnsan Araştırmaları Komitesi" tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Etik Komite Onayı

Uygundur

08/02/2013

Prof.Dr. Canan ÖZGEN
Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi
(UEAM) Başkanı
ODTÜ 06531 ANKARA

11.02.2013 09

Appendix K: Turkish Summary

1. GİRİŞ

Türkiye'de futbol taraftarları arasında yıllardır devam eden ve birçok kez ölüm, yaralanma ve toplumsal mallara zararlara neden olan bir çatışma hali mevcuttur. Bu çatışmalar devletin uygulamaya çalıştığı kanunlarla engellenmeye çalışılsa da taraftarlar arasındaki çatışma hali sadece yapay olarak engellenmektedir. Bu şiddetin arkasında yatan nedenlerden birinin ise taraftarların birbirine karşı olan basmakalıp yargıları olduğu düşünülmektedir. Sosyal psikolojinin kuramlarından biri olan Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı ise önerdiği açıklama ile grupların birbirine karşı olan basmakalıp yargılarının kişilerin ölümü hatırladığında daha fazla arttığını belirtmektedir.

1.1. Şiddet, Basmakalıp Yargılar ve Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı

Basmakalıp yargılar belirli kişilere yönelik yapılan genellemelerden oluşur. Uzun zamandır tartışılan bir konu olan basmakalıp yargılar, Lippmann (1922) tarafından zihnimizdeki resimler olarak tanımlandı. Allport (1954) ve Ryan (1971) ise basmakalıp yargıların karşı gruplara karşı yapılan ayrımcılığı desteklemek için kullanıldıklarını, ayrıca dış grup üyelerini daha az yeterli gösterip iç grup üyelerinin öz-değerliliğini arttırmayı amaçladığını belirttiler (Allport, 1954; Tajfel ve Turner, 1979).

Grup ilişkilerinin basmakalıp yargılar ve sonrasında şiddete döndüğünü iki ünlü sosyal psikoloji deneyinde göstermiştir (Sherif, Harvey, White, Hood, ve Sherif, 1961; Zimbardo, 1971). Ayrıca Fiske ve arkadaşları da (2002) dış gruba karşı basmakalıp yargıların dış grubun sıcaklığı ve kendi grubumuzla yarışma düzeyi boyutlarında edindikleri konuma göre şekillendiğini buldular.

Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı kullanılarak yapılan çalışmalarda ise ölüm belirginliği (ÖB) koşulunda olan kişilerin karşı gruptakilere karşı şiddet kullanmaya daha yatkın oldukları (Landau ve ark., 2006; Hirschberger ve ark., 2009), kendilerine benzemeyenlere karşı daha fazla basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları (Bassett ve Connelly, 2011) ve basmakalıp yargıya maruz kalan kişilerin de kendilerini iç gruplarından farklılaştırmaya çalıştıkları bulundu.

1.2. Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı (DYK)

Ölüm bütün yaşayan organizmaların bir gün karşılaşacağı bir son ancak sadece insanlar ölümün bir gün geleceğinin bilincinde yaşamlarını sürdürürler. İnsanlar ölümün yıkıcı etkisi ile baş etmek için ise yazmak, resim yapmak, ünlü olmak, bir şey icat etmek gibi gelecek nesillere aktarılabilecek uğraşlar içine girerler. Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı ise (Greenberg ve ark., 1986; Greenberg ve ark., 1997; Solomon ve ark., 1991) insanların ölümü hatırladığında kültürel görüşlerini ve grup kimliklerini daha fazla savunacaklarını böylece sembolik olarak ölümsüzlüğü başarmaya çalışacaklarını öne sürmektedir.

DYK araştırmacıları insanların ölümü hatırladıktan sonra iki tür savunma mekanizmasından geçtiklerini belirtirler. Birinci mekanizmada kişi ölümün bilinçli olarak farkındadır ve bu farkındalığı akla uydurduktan sonra bilinçaltına iter. İkinci aşamadaysa kişi, örtük öz-saygı, tutum ve basmakalıp yargılarda olduğu gibi (Greenwald ve Banaji, 1995), ölümün etkisinde kalmaya bilinçsiz şekilde devam eder.

Yapılan çalışmalardan bazıları ÖB'nin sadece erkekleri (Hirschberger ve ark., 2002; Landau ve ark., 2006; Wisman ve Goldenberg, 2005), bazıları sadece kadınları (Fritsche ve ark., 2007), bazıları iki cinsiyeti de etkilediğini (Hoyt ve ark., 2009), ve bazılarıyla hiçbir cinsiyeti etkilemediğini (Ben-Ari ve ark., 2002) gösterdi. Ayrıca kişilerin ÖB ve insan-hayvan benzerliği belirginliği koşulları aynı anda var

olduğunda, kişilerin insan-hayvan farklılığını vurgulayan düşünceleri tercih ettikleri bulundu (Goldenberg ve ark., 2001).

Dindarlığın ÖBden etkilenme farklılığı da birçok çalışmada bulunmuştur. Yüksek derecede doğal dindar olan katılımcıların (Jonas ve Fischer, 2006) ve kökten dindarlardın (Friedman ve Rholes, 2008) ÖB'ne artan şekilde dünya görüşü savunmasıyla karşılık vermediği, ancak başka bir çalışmada ise Hristiyanların ve din dışı olanların ÖB'ne artan şekilde kültürel dünya görüşüyle karşılık verdiği bulundu (Jong ve ark., 2012).

ÖB vücuttaki fiziksel etkilerinin araştırıldığı araştırmalarda ise ÖB'nin acı belirginliğine göre yüz elektro miyografisinde daha fazla buruşukluk puanına neden olduğu (Arndt ve ark., 2001), kişilerin ÖB sonrasında daha yoğun nöral etki yaşadığı (Henry ve ark., 2010) ve ÖB sonrasında sağ amigdala, sol rostral ön singulat korteksi ve kaudat çekirdeğinde ağrı tehdidine oranla farklı aktivasyon yaşandığı bulundu (Quirin ve ark., 2012).

1.3. Kültür/Grup ve DYK

Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı'nın ana bulgularından biri de kişilerin ÖB sonrasında kültürlerini veya gruplarını korumaya yönelik savunma mekanizmalarına başvurmalarıdır. Kişilerin grup oluşturmasının temel nedenlerinden ikisi insan kimliği ve öz-saygılarını korumaktır. Sosyal psikolojinin baskın teorilerinden biri olan Sosyal Kimlik Kuramı (Tajfel, 1970, 1971) birbirini daha önce tanımayan ve rastgele bir araya gelen kişilerin bile hızlıca bir grup oluşturduklarını, kişilerin kendileriyle diğerlerini bir grup olarak bilmesinin bile buna yettiğini buldular.

Grup bağlılığı sağlandıktan sonra kişiler dış gruplara karşı harekete geçmeye başlarlar ve bu hareket en çok gruba daha fazla aidiyet hisseden üyeler tarafından yerine getirilir (Kelly, 1989, 1993). Daha sonrasından toplu hareket bir zincir reaksiyonla fazla aidiyet hissetmeyen üyeler tarafından da yerine getirilebilir (Simon

ve ark., 1998). Ayrıca grubuna yüksek derecede aidiyet hissedenler iç gruplarına karşı açık yada kapalı önyargı beslerlerken, dış gruplara karşı kapalı önyargı beslerler (Vezzali ve ark., 2012).

Kişilerin gruplarına aidiyet hissetmesini arttıran etkenlerden biri de ÖB'dir (Castano ve ark., 2002). Ayrıca varoluşsal belirsizlik de ÖB gibi kişilerin grubuna bağlılığı arttırır (Hohman ve Hogg, 2011). Türkiye'de gerçekleştirilen bir çalışmadaysa özel üniversitesi öğrencileri devlet üniversitelerini savunan bir yazıya karşı, devlet üniversitesi öğrencileri de özel üniversiteleri savunan bir yazıya karşı ÖB koşulunda yansız koşuldakilere oranla daha olumsuz bildirimde bulundular (Kökdemir ve Yeniçeri, 2010).

Birçok çalışma kişilerin ÖB koşulunda kültürel değerleriyle ilgili tutum ve davranışları daha olumlu, kültürel değerlerine karşı olan tutum ve davranışları ise daha olumsuz değerlendirdikleri bulundu (Janssen ve ark., 1999; Jonas ve ark., 2002).

1.3.1. Spor Takımlarıyla Özdeşleşme

Futbol takımları aracılığıyla birçok insan kendini diğer aynı takım taraftarlarıyla bir grup olarak görür. Kişi bir futbol takımının taraftarı olduğunda bu takım kişinin kimliğinin parçası olur ve yüksek derecede aidiyet hisseden taraftarlarının iç gruplarına karşı önyargılı olmalarına neden olur (Wann ve Grieve, 2005). Ayrıca takımla özdeşleşmek yüksek derecede aidiyet hisseden taraftarlarda düşük derecede aidiyet hisseden taraftarlara oranla daha fazla kavgaya karışma ihtimalini arttırır (Wann, 1993).

Taraftarlar sadece diğer taraftarlara bağlı olduklarının hissi nedeniyle bile sosyal iyi oluşlarında artış yaşarlar (Wann, 2006). Ayrıca bir takıma aidiyet hissetmek diğerler insanlara güven inancının (Wann ve Joshua, 2007) ve toplumsal öz-saygının

artmasına, ayrıca yalnızlık hissinin azalmasına da neden olabilir (Wann ve ark., 2011).

1.4. Öz-Saygı ve DYK ile İlişkisi

Öz-saygı psikolojide en çok ve en eski çalışılan konulardan biri olmasına rağmen (Fein ve Spencer, 1997; Horney, 1937; James, 1890; Sullivan, 1953) kesin bir tanımı yapılamadı. James (1890) öz saygıyı kişinin benliğini değerlendirmesi olarak, Wells ve Marwell (1976) kişi özelliklerinin duygusal değerlendirilmesi olarak, Rosenberg ise (1979) kişinin kendisiyle ilgili olumlu değerlendirmeleri olarak görür. Yapılan çalışmalar öz-saygı ile depresyonun (Rosenberg, 1965), mutluluğun (Cheng ve Furnham, 2003) ve diğerlerini sevmeyle ilişkilerden tatmin olmanın ilişkili olduğunu gösterdi (Thornton ve Ryckman, 1991).
Öz-saygı üzerinde cinsiyet farklılıkları bulunmaktadır ve bu farklılıkların farklı cinsiyetlerin farklı kaynaklardan öz-saygılarını kazanmalarının neticesi olduğunu düşünülmektedir. Örneğin kadınların yüksek öz-saygı için diğer insanlarla ilişki içinde olmaya çalıştıkları görülürken, erkeklerin yüksek öz-saygı için tam tersi olarak diğer insanlarla ilişki içinde olmamaları bulundu (Josephs ve ark., 1992).

Olumsuz basmakalıp yargıların kişilerin öz-saygılarını azalttığı ancak bu azalmanın kişilerin olumsuz basmakalıp yargıların hedefindeki ait oldukları grupla kendi aralarına mesafe koymalarıyla öz-saygı düşüşünü azalttığı bulunurken (Weiss ve ark., 2013), Fogliati ve Bussey (2013), benzer bir sonuç bularak olumsuz geribildirimin sadece erkeklerde öz-saygıyı azalttığını buldular. Taraftarlar ile öz-saygıyı inceleyen nadir araştırmalardan birindeyse desteklenen takımın maçı kaybettiği durumlarda eğer taraftarların takıma aidiyeti öz-saygılarından önce ölçülüyorsa bunun tam tersi duruma göre, yani öz-saygının takım aidiyetinden önce ölçüldüğü, daha fazla öz-saygıya sahip oldukları bulundu (Bizman ve Yinon, 2002).

Öz-saygı DYK araştırmalarının önemli bir parçasıdır, bunun nedeni ise yüksek öz-saygılı olanların ÖB sonrasında fazla dünya görüşüyle ilgili defans

göstermemeleridir (Pyszczynski ve ark., 2004). Yüksek öz-saygının ölümle ilgili düşünceleri bastırmada iyi olduğundan dolayı kişilerin ÖB sonrasında dünya görüşüyle ilgili defans yapmadıkları da belirtildi (Harmon – Jones ve ark., 1997).

1.5. Çalışmaya Genel Bakış ve Hipotezler

Bu çalışmanın amacı öz-saygı, takım aidiyeti ve takım mensubiyeti değişkenlerini de kullanarak takım taraftarlarının rakip ve kendi takım taraftarlarına karşı basmakalıp yargılarındaki olası artışın nedeninin ÖB olup olamayacağını araştırmaktır. DYK ise kişilerin ÖB sonrası dünya görüşlerinin koruma amacıyla savunma mekanizmalarına başvurarak diğer grup üyelerine daha fazla basmakalıp yargıda bulunabileceklerini önermektedir.

Bu bilgilerden yola çıkarak çalışmanın hipotezleri şu şekilde oluşturulmuştur:

1a: Erkeklerin kadınlardan daha fazla bir futbol takıma aidiyet hissedecekleri düşünülmektedir.

1b: Erkeklerin hem ÖB hem de diş ağrısı (DA) koşullarında karşı takım taraftarlarına kadınlardan daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları ve Erkeklerin hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına kadınlardan daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları düşünülmektedir.

1c: Sadece erkeklerin DA'dan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları ve sadece erkeklerin DA'dan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına karşı olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları düşünülmektedir.

2a: Katılımcıların DA'dan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına karşı olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları ve daha az olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları düşünülmektedir.

2b: Katılımcıların DA'dan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları ve daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları düşünülmektedir.

3a: Yüksek takım aidiyeti olan katılımcıların DA koşulundan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda karşı takım taraftarlarına düşük ve orta takım aidiyeti olanlardan daha fazla olumsuz ve daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları beklenmektedir (Wann, 1993; Wann ve Grieve, 2005).

3b: Yüksek takım aidiyeti olan katılımcıların DA koşulundan daha fazla ÖB koşulunda destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına düşük ve orta takım aidiyeti olanlardan daha fazla olumlu ve daha az olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunacakları beklenmektedir (Wann, 1993; Wann ve Grieve, 2005).

4a: Öz-saygı ÖB etkilerini karşı tampon görevi görebildiğinden (Pyszczynski ve ark., 2003) yüksek öz-saygısı olan katılımcıların karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargı göstermeyecekleri beklenmektedir.

4b: Düşük ve orta öz-saygısı olan katılımcıların karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargı gösterecekleri beklenmektedir.

5: Katılımcıların olumlu ya da olumsuz duydu durumları açısından ÖB ve DA koşullarında farklılık çıkmaması beklenmektedir (Greenberg ve ark., 1997).

2. YÖNTEM

2.1. Katılımcılar

Mevcut çalışmanın katılımcıları Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nde eğitim gören ve çoğunluğu lisans öğrencilerinden oluşan bir 235 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Bu kişilerin 149'u kadın iken (% 63.4), 86sı erkektir (% 36.6). Ayrıca katılımcıların 213 tanesi çalışmaya katılmaları karşılığında Genel Psikoloji ve Sosyal Davranışı Anlama derslerinden dönem sonu notlarına ekstra puan alırken 22 katılımcı üniversite kampüsüne asılan posterler aracılığıyla bir karşılık almadan çalışmaya katıldı.

2.2. Ölçüm Araçları

Katılımcılara verilen ölçek paketi Demografik Bilgi Formu, Öz-Saygı Ölçeği (Rosenberg, 1965), Ölüm Belirginliği Manipülasyonu, Olumlu ve Olumsuz Duygu Ölçeği (Watson, Clark, ve Tellegen, 1988), Kelime Bulmacası (Doğulu, 2012), Futbol Taraftarlarına karşı Basmakalıp Düşünme Ölçeği (mevcut çalışma için geliştirildi), Spor Taraftarı Özdeşleşme Ölçeği (Wann ve Branscombe, 1993) ölçeklerini içermektedir.

2.2.1. Demografik Bilgi Formu

Bu form katılımcıların ilk doldurduğu soru formudur ve katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, en çok nerede yaşadığı, bölüm ve desteklenen futbol takımı gibi temel bilgileriyle ilgili soruları içermektedir.

2.2.2. Öz-Saygı Ölçeği (SES)

Rosenberg (1965) tarafından geliştirilen Öz-Saygı Ölçeği katılımcıların öz-saygılarının seviyesini belirlemek amacıyla kullanılmıştır. En başta 12 alt ölçeği olan bir ölçek geliştirilmiştir ve SES bunlardan biridir. Türkçeye uyarlanması Çuhadaroğlu (1986) tarafından Hacettepe Üniversitesi'nde .76 Cronbach alpha

güvenilirlik puanı bulunarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ölçek 10 sorudan oluşmaktadır ve 7 noktalı likert tipinde sunulmak suretiyle mevcut çalışmada kullanılmıştır. Mevcut çalışmada ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanıysa .87 olarak bulunmuştur.

2.2.3. Ölüm Belirginliği Manipülasyonu

Katılımcılar ÖB ve DA koşullarından birine rastgele şekilde yerleştirildikten sonra iki tane kendi bulundukları deneysel koşulla ilgili ucu açık soruyu yanıtladılar. "Lütfen, kendi ölümünüzü (diş ağrınızı) düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız" ve "Lütfen, fiziksel olarak ölmekte olduğunuzda (dişiniz ağrıdığında) ve fiziksel olarak artık ölü olduğunuzda size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız" soruları katılımcıların manipülasyonlarda cevapladığı sorulardı.

2.2.4. Olumlu ve Olumsuz Duygu Ölçeği (PANAS)

Watson ve arkadaşları (1988) tarafından geliştirilen Olumlu ve Olumsuz Duygu Ölçeği 10 adet olumlu ve 10 adet olumsuz duygu belirten maddeden oluşmaktadır. Türkçeye adaptasyonu Gençöz (2000) tarafından yapılan ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanı olumlu alt-ölçek için .86, olumsuz alt-ölçek içinse .83 olarak bulunmuştur. Mevcut çalışmada ise ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanı olumlu alt-ölçek için .87, olumsuz alt-ölçek içinse .88 olarak bulunmuştur

2.2.5. Kelime Bulmacası

Deneysel manipülasyon sonrasında katılımcıların hemen basmakalıp yargı ile ilgili ölçeklere geçmemeleri için onları oyalamak amacıyla kelime bulmacası yerleştirilmiştir (Greenberg ve ark., 1994). Bu bulmacanın kelimeleri daha önce Doğulu (2012) tarafından da aynı amaçla kullanılmıştır. Bulmaca 12 adet kelimeden oluşmaktadır ve bulmacanın sonuna katılımcılara bulmacanın zorluğunu belirtmeleriyle ile ilgili bir soru maddesi de eklenmiştir. Kelime bulmacası gibi

katılımcıları deneysel manipülasyon sonrasında bilişsel olarak oyalamayan çalışmalarda ÖB etkisi de bulunamamıştır (Greenberg ve ark., 2000).

2.2.6. Futbol Taraftarlarına karşı Basmakalıp Düşünme Ölçeği (STFFS)

Mevcut çalışmada kullanılmak üzere katılımcıların futbol takım taraftarlarını değerlendirmeleri için STFFS geliştirilmiştir. Ölçeğin maddeleri tek kelimelik taraftarlar arasında kullanılabileceği düşünülen basmakalıp yargılardan oluşmaktadır. Facebook'taki takipçi sayılarına göre (Facebook, 2013a; Facebook, 2013b; Facebook, 2013c) Türkiye'de üç büyük takımın (Beşiktaş, BJK; Fenerbahçe, FB; Galatasaray, GS) diğerlerine oranla çok daha fazla taraftarı olduğundan katılımcılar bu takımların taraftarlarını üç ayrı ölçek aracılığıyla değerlendirmişlerdir. Çalışmaya katılan katılımcıların da 189 tanesi (%80.4) bu üç takımdan birini desteklediklerini belirtmişlerdir.

Faktör analizi sonuçlarına göre STFFS'nin üç alt-ölçekten oluştuğu bulunmuştur. Bunlar içerdikleri maddelerden dolayı olumlu ya da olumsuz olarak değerlendirilmelerinin yanında her biri için bir isim de verilmiştir. Hakaret ile ilgili basmakalıp yargılardan oluşan alt-ölçek ilk sıradadır. Yetenek ile ilgili basmakalıp yargılardan oluşan alt-ölçek ikinci sıradadır. Son olarak ise kişiler arası ilişkilerle ilgili yargılardan oluşan alt-ölçek bulunmaktadır. Katılımcılar 7 noktalı likert tipinde STFFS'nin maddelerini değerlendirmişlerdir.

2.2.7. Spor Taraftarı Özdeşleşme Ölçeği (SSIS)

Wann ve Branscombe (1993) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan SSIS katılımcıların kendilerini bir futbol takımıyla ne kadar aidiyet hissettiklerini öğrenmek amacıyla mevcut çalışmada kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanı .91 olarak bulunmuştur. Günay ve Tiryaki (2003) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanı ise .87 ve üç hafta sonra uygulanan anketle belirlenen test-tekrar test güvenilirlik puanı ise .85dir. Mevcut çalışmada SSIS'in

maddeleri 7 noktalı likert tipinde değerlendirilmiş ve Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanı .93 olarak bulunmuştur.

2.3. Prosedür

ODTÜ Etik Komitesi'nden alınan izinlerin ardından ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü Deney ve Gözlem Laboratuvarı'nda katılımcılardan bilgi toplanılmasına başlanmıştır. Bilgi toplama işlemi deneycinin kendisi tarafından yapılmıştır ve üç hafta sürmüştür. Ne katılımcılar ne de deneyci katılımcıların hangi deneysel grupta olduklarını bilmiyorlardı. Çalışmaya katılan katılımcılar önce bilgilendirme yazısını okumuşlar ardından ise ölçeklerin bulunduğu soru setini tamamlamışlardır. Çalışmayı bitiren katılımcılar çalışmanın amacının ne olduğuyla ilgili bilgilendirilmiş ve ardından teşekkür edilmiştir.

3. BULGULAR

Çalışmanın hipotezlerinin test edileceği analizlere geçmeden önce bütün katılımcıların skorları ve çalışmanın değişkenleri çeşitli inceleme ölçütlerine bakılarak gözden geçirildi. Bu gözden geçirme sonucunda çalışmaya katılan 235 kişiden 49 tanesi ileri analizlerden çıkartıldı. Hiçbir değişken ise sorunlu görülmediğinden çalışmanın ileri analizlerinde tutuldu.

3.1. Cinsiyet Farklılıkları

Hipotezlerde de beklendiği gibi kadın ve erkekler arasında takım aidiyeti bakımından önemli ölçüde fark bulundu. Çalışmaya katılan erkekler bir futbol takımına kadınlardan daha fazla aidiyet hissediyor. Ayrıca hipotezlerde beklendiğinden farklı olarak erkek katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına kadın katılımcılardan daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunmuşlar ve bu farklılık hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında bulundu. ÖB'nin de beklendiğinin aksine erkekler katılımcıları değil kadın katılımcıları etkilediğini ve bu etkileme sonucu kadın katılımcıların karşı takım

taraftarlarına karşı daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları sonucuna varıldı.

3.2. Ölüm Belirginliği ve Diş Ağrısı Farklılıkları

Mevcut çalışmanın ana konusu olan basmakalıp yargıların ÖB ve DA koşullarında farklılaşmasını analiz ederken, analizler iç-gruba karşı basmakalıp yargılar ve dış-gruba karşı basmakalıp-yargılar şeklinde ikiye ayrıldı.

İç-gruba karşı ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna göre daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunulacağı düşünülmüş ve bu durum iç-grubu kayırma olarak değerlendirildi. Analiz sonuçlarına göre sadece FB'yi destekleyen katılımcılar FB taraftarlarına karşı DA koşulundansa ÖB koşulunda daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundu. Ayrıca beklenmedik şekilde hiç takım desteklemeyen katılımcıların da GS taraftarlarına karşı ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları saptandı.

Dış-grubu kötüleme olarak değerlendirilebilecek karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı basmakalıp yargıların ÖB ve DA koşullarındaki farklılığı ikinci analizler olarak yapıldı. Ancak analizler bir tane marjinal sonuç dışında katılımcıların karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunmadıklarını gösterdi. Bahsedilen tek marjinal farklılıktaysa GS'yi destekleyen katılımcıların FB taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunduğu analizler sonucunda bulundu.

3.3. Takım Aidiyeti ve Deneysel Koşulların Basmakalıp Yargılar Üzerindeki İlişkili Etkisi

Basmakalıp yargıların takım aidiyet seviyesi ve deneysel koşullardaki farklılıkları da hipotezlerdeki beklendiği gibi bulunmadı. Takımlarına düşük aidiyeti olan katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına hem olumlu hem de olumsuz basmakalıp

yargıyı hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında yüksek ve orta aidiyeti olan katılımcılara oranla daha fazla yaptılar.

Katılımcıların destekledikleri takımların taraftarlarına karşıysa beklendiği gibi yüksek ve orta aidiyeti olan katılımcılar düşük aidiyeti olan katılımcılara oranla destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında daha az olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulundular. Ancak yüksek ve orta aidiyeti olan katılımcılar destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına karşı düşük aidiyeti olan katılımcılardan hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda da bulundular.

3.4. Öz-Saygı ve Deneysel Koşulların Basmakalıp Yargılar Üzerindeki İlişkili Etkisi

Yüksek öz-saygıya sahip katılımcıların ÖB'den etkilenmeyeceği ve böylece karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunmayacakları düşünüldü. Bulgular göstermiştir ki ÖB sonrasında yüksek öz-saygısı olan katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundular. Ayrıca beklenenin kısmen doğrulandığı analizlerde orta öz-saygıya sahip katılımcıların ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla karşı takım taraftarlarına olumsuz değil ama olumlu olarak daha fazla basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları saptandı.

3.5. PANAS Ölçeklerinin ÖB ve DA Koşullarındaki Farklılıkları

Katılımcıların ÖB koşulunda ölümleriyle ilgili ve DA koşulunda diş ağrılarıyla ilgili yazıkları yazılardan sonra bu iki koşuldaki katılımcıların olumlu ve olumsuz duygu durumlarındaki farklılığın analiz edildiği bu analizlerde iki deneysel gruptaki katılımcıların ne olumlu ne de olumsuz duygu açısından önemli ölçüde farklarının olmadığı bulundu.

4. TARTIŞMA

Türkiye'deki futbol taraftarları arasındaki basmakalıp yargıların nedenlerinin anlaşılmaya çalışıldığı mevcut çalışmanın bulgularının değerlendirilmesi literatürdeki benzer çalışmaların sonuçları ve rasyonel açıklamalar eşliğinde bu bölümde verilecektir.

4.1. Bulguların Değerlendirilmesi

Bulguların bir kısmı hipotezleri doğrularken, bir kısmı kısmen doğrulamış ve diğer kısmı ise hipotezlerde beklenenin tam tersi sonuçların mevcut çalışmada bulunduğunu gösterdi.
Hipotez 1a'da beklendiği gibi erkeklerin kadınlardan daha fazla takım aidiyeti rapor ettiği bulunmuştur. Literatürdeki birçok çalışmada kadınlar ve erkekler arasında önemli bir takım aidiyeti farkı bulunmadı (Wann & Grieve, 2005; Wann & Joshua, 2007). Bu çalışmalarla mevcut çalışmanın konusu arasındaki farkın kişilerin kendilerini ait hissedebilecekleri spor alanının türünün ve kişilerin sosyal olarak da aidiyet hissedebilecekleri spor türünün farklı cinsiyetlerin takım aidiyetini belirleyen faktörlerden olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Daha derinlemesine yapılan cinsiyet farklılığı analizlerindeyse Hipotezler 1b ve 1c'de beklenenler bazen kısmen bazen de beklenenin tam tersi şeklinde bulunmuştur. Hipotez 1b'nin öngördüğünün aksine erkek katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına kadın katılımcılardan daha fazla olumlu, beklenen olumsuzdu, basmakalıp yargıda bulunmuş ve bu farklılık hem ÖB hem de DA koşulunda gözlenmiştir. Bu durum kadınların veya erkeklerin ölümlerini hatırlamalarının karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı yapılan basmakalıp yargılarında bir değişikliğe yol açmadığını da gösterir.

Sadece erkek katılımcıların destekledikleri ve karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı farklılaşmasının beklendiği Hipotez 1c ise bulgularla çelişmiştir. Beklenenin aksine erkek katılımcılar destekledikleri ya da karşı oldukları takım taraftarlarına karşı ÖB

ve DA koşulunda farklılaşmamışlar ama kadın katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına yetenekle ilgili basmakalıp yargıları ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla yaparak farklılaşmışlardır. Farklı cinsiyetlerin ÖB'den etkilendiğinin bulunduğu çalışmalarda (Hirschberger, 2002; Landau ve ark., 2006) kadın veya erkekler ilişkili oldukları konularda ÖB'den etkilenmişlerdir.

Mevcut çalışmanın ana konusu olan ÖB ve DA koşullarında katılımcıların genel olarak nasıl farklılaştığı Hipotezler 2a ve 2b tarafından öngörülmüştür. Bulgular desteklenen takım ve karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı basmakalıp yargılar olmak üzere iki grupta incelenmiştir. Desteklenen takıma karşı ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargının beklendiği Hipotez 2a sadece FB'yi destekleyen katılımcılar tarafından desteklenmiş ve bu katılımcılar ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla FB taraftarlarına karşı daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunmuşlardır (Greenberg ve ark. 1990; Kökdemir & Yeniçeri, 2010; Vezzali ve ark., 2012). Karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı olumsuz basmakalıp yargıların ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olmasının beklendiği Hipotez 2b ise desteklenmedi, yalnızca marjinal şekilde GS'yi destekleyen katılımcıların karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları saptandı. Dış-grubu yermenin desteklenememesinin nedenlerinden biri ise Vezzali ve arkadaşlarının (2012) çalışmasındaki dış-grubu yermenin sadece örtük ölçüldüğünde ortaya çıkmasından dolayı olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Hipotez 3a'da beklendiğinin aksine takımlarına düşük aidiyeti olan katılımcılar yüksek ve orta aidiyeti olan katılımcılara oranla karşı takım taraftarlarına hem ÖB hem de DA koşullarında daha fazla olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulundular. Wann ve Grieve'in (2005) çalışmasındaysa tam tersi yani hipotezde beklendiği gibi yüksek aidiyeti olanları karşı takımlara düşük aidiyeti olanlardan daha fazla önyargıyla baktıkları bulundu. Mevcut çalışma ile Wann ve Grieve'in çalışmasının arasındaki fark ise birinde takımlar diğerindeyse takım taraftarlarının değerlendirilmesidir. Ayrıca yüksek aidiyeti olan katılımcılar Hipotez 3b'nin iddia ettiği gibi

destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına düşük aidiyeti olan katılımcılardan daha az olumsuz basmakalıp yargı kullanmışlar, fakat aynı farklılık olumlu basmakalıp yargılarda da bulundu. Mevcut çalışmanın bu bulguları katılımcıların destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına karşı olumlu basmakalıp yargılarda çok bulunurken aynı zamanda olumsuz basmakalıp yargılarda da bulunduklarını göstermiş ve basmakalıp yargı kullanmanın ikircikli şekilde yapıldığını bulmuştur.

Yüksek öz-saygılı kişilerin ölüm belirginliğinde dünya görüşlerine aykırı kişilere karşı daha fazla olumsuzluk düşünmedikleri yani yüksek öz-saygının ÖB etkilerine bir çeşit tampon görevi gördüğü bilinmektedir (Beatson ve Halloran, 2007; Pyszczynski ve ark., 2003; Pyszczynski ve ark., 2004). Bulgular yüksek öz-saygısı olan katılımcıların Hipotez 4b'nin iddia ettiği gibi karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB sonrasında daha az olumsuz basmakalıp yargıda bulunduklarını bulamasa da yüksek öz-saygılıların düşük ve orta öz-saygılı katılımcılara oranla karşı takım taraftarlarına karşı ÖB koşulunda daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundukları saptanmıştır. Ayrıca ilginç şekilde yüksek öz-saygılı katılımcılar destekledikleri takım taraftarlarına karşı düşük öz-saygılılardan ÖB koşulunda daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargı gösterdiler. Bu durumda ÖB'nin yüksek öz-saygılıların hem destekledikleri hem de karşı gördükleri takım taraftarlarına karşı daha az olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulunmalarına neden olduğu söylenebilir. Hipotez 4b ile bulgular kısmen uyuşur görünmektedir. ÖB sonrasında sadece orta derecede öz-saygısı olan katılımcılar karşı takım taraftarlarına ÖB koşulunda DA koşuluna oranla daha fazla olumlu basmakalıp yargıda bulundular. Ancak beklenen ise bu farklılığın olumsuz basmakalıp yargılarda ortaya çıkmasıdır. Düşük öz-saygılı katılımcılar ise depresyon gibi psikolojik rahatsızlıklar yaşıyor olabileceklerinden (Kuster ve ark., 2012) bu katılımcıların dış veya iç gruba karşı basmakalıp yargılarına şüpheyle yaklaşılmalıdır.

ÖB ve DA koşulları arasındaki katılımcılarda olumlu veya olumsuz duygu farklılığının bulunamaması deneysel koşul farklılıklarının benzersiz olarak deneysel koşullardan kaynaklandığına karar vermemizi sağlamaktadır ve Hipotez 5'in beklentilerini bu anlamda karşılamaktadır.

4.2. Çalışmanın Katkıları

Taraftarlar arasındaki basmakalıp yargıların DYK ile ilişkisinin araştırıldığı bu çalışma bu konuda bir ilktir. Ayrıca bulgular taraftarların birbirine olumsuz basmakalıp yargıları kullandıkları ölçüde olumlu basmakalıp yargıları da aynı şekilde kullanabildikleri ve ikircikli bir basmakalıp yargılama sisteminin bulunduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca ÖB koşulunun çalışmada yeterince etkili olamamasının futbol ile ilgili bir çalışmanın katılımcılarının konuya uzak olabilmelerinden ya da deney ortamının ileriki çalışmalar için daha dikkatli seçilmesinin gerekli olabileceğini öğrenmemizi sağlamıştır. Son olarak ise taraftarlar arasındaki basmakalıp yargıların ölçülebilmesini sağlayacak bir ölçek oluşturulmuş ve BJK, FB ve GS taraftarlarının tutumlarının birbirinden farklı olduğunu görmemiz sağlanarak Türkiye'de futbol ile ilgili çalışmalarda bunun da göz önünde bulundurulması gerektiği anlaşılmıştır.

4.3. Çalışmanın Sınırlılıkları ve Gelecek Çalışmalar için Öneriler

Mevcut çalışma elbette ki mükemmel değil ve bulguları birçok nedenden dolayı sınırlı. Bu sınırlılığa neden olan faktörlerden ilki çalışmaya çok az sayıda bir futbol takımına yüksek aidiyeti olan katılımcının katılmış olması. İkincisi, çalışmadaki ölçeklerin 7 noktalı likert tipinde sorulması ve katılımcıların bu kadar ayrıntılı şekilde maddeleri değerlendirmelerinin zor olabileceği. Üçüncüsü, mevcut çalışmayla beraber geliştirilen STFFS ölçeğinin ayrı bir çalışmada kullanılmamış olması ve bu ölçeğin katılımcılara üç kez aynı sırayla, yani sırasıyla BJK için, FB için ve GS için, verildiğinden öncelik ve sonralık etkisiyle katılımcıların ilk ve en son doldurdukları ölçeklere verecekleri cevaplarda oluşabilecek muhtemel farklılık. Dördüncüsü, ÖB ile değerlendirme ölçeği arasında geçmesi gereken sürenin kelime bulmacasının göreli kolay olması nedeniyle yeterince uzun olmaması. Beşincisi, katılımcıların ÖB etkisini azaltabilecek ya da arttırabilecek bir değişken olan dindarlık seviyelerinin ölçülmemesi. Altıncısı, çalışmada yeterince BJK ve FB taraftarının olmaması ve bu nedenle birçok analizin sadece GS taraftarları kullanılarak yapılması. Yedincisi, basmakalıp yargıların sadece bir ya da iki

kelimelik maddelerden oluşması ve bu nedenle katılımcıların maddeleri zihinlerinde yeterince taraftarlarla ilişkilendirememeleri neticesinde olumlu ve olumsuz basmakalıp yargıların birbirine yakın değerlendirilmesi. Son olarak ise çalışmanın gerçekleştiği ortamın futbolla ilgisi olmayan bir laboratuvar olmasından dolayı katılımcılarda yeterli basmakalıp yargı rapor etme etkisi oluşturamamasıdır.

Gelecek çalışmalar bu eksikleri tamamlamanın yanı sıra taraftarlar arasındaki basmakalıp yargıların azaltılmasını sağlayacak değişkenleri çalışmalarına ekleyerek bu konuda bulgular üretmeye çalışabilirler ve örneğin katılımcıların öz-saygısının yükseltilmesinin basmakalıp yargıları üzerindeki etkisine bakabilirler.

3. Appendix L: Thesis Photocopying Permission Form

TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü	
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü	X
Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü	
Enformatik Enstitüsü	
Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü	

YAZARIN

Soyadı: KUZLAK

Adı : ABDULKADİR

Bölümü: PSİKOLOJİ

TEZİN ADI (İngilizce): Stereotyping among Football Fans in Turkey: A Terror Management Perspective

TEZİN TÜRÜ: Yüksek Lisans [X] Doktora [ ]

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. [ ]
2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. [ ]
3. Tezimden bir bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz. [X]

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: