PSYCHOLOGY

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The karate culture and aggressiveness in kumite competitors

Submission: 3.10.2015; acceptance: 15.11.2015.

Key words: aggressiveness, aggression, karate, kumite, culture

Abstract

Aim and Objectives: The aim is to test three hypotheses. The first one reads: practising different styles of karate, with different rules of kumite, differentiates competing athletes in terms of aggressiveness. The second hypothesis postulates that: the culture of karate or other sport has an impact on the level of aggressiveness of kumite practitioners. The last hypothesis is that: the more brutal a combat system, the greater is the aggressiveness of the kumite system competitors.
1. Introduction

Aggression is intentional behaviour. It is based on “starting a destructive fight, or in a verbal dispute, ranging from substantive arguments to ones causing an opponent distress” [Kalina 1991: 13]. In contrast, aggressiveness when viewed as a character trait may be defined as the “individual's readiness to respond to a situation with aggression” [Jarvis 1999: 47]. Aggressiveness in a competitor has an influence on sportsmanship, because aggression is inherent in sport. Aggressiveness is allowed within the limits set by the rules of the discipline. Apart from statutory provisions, each sport has its own informal ethos which includes the standards of aggression which are acceptable during competition. The role of the referee is to decide what aggressive behaviour is acceptable and what is not. Furthermore, while talking about aggression in sport we can also consider the aggressive tactics practised during a competitor’s preparation period and their learning so called “sports anger”. The existing research shows that recreational sport has a positive somatic and psychological influence [Berger, Owen 1988; Brown, Siegel 1988; Marsh, Peart 1988; Brown 1991; Kalina 1991; Jarvis 1999]. In contrast, competitive sport, contact sports in particular, increases athletes’ readiness for aggressive behaviour [Cratty 1973; Tandy, Laflin 1973; Hyman, Esselman 1981; Bredemeier, Shields 1984, 1986; Dunn, Dunn 1999; Tenenbaum et al. 2000; Stones, Roland 2004]. In addition, it has been proved that the training experience has a positive impact on reducing the degree of aggressiveness [Szmajke, Gorajczyk 2003] and athletes, regardless of the sports discipline, demonstrate similar and average indicators of aggressiveness [Piepiora 2007]. Sporting success also reduces competitors’ level of aggressiveness; the higher the score, the lower the aggressiveness level [Witkowski, Hajdrych, Jaskolski 1995]. Research on aggressiveness in combat sports [Nosanchuk 1981; Trulson 1983; Nosanchuk, McNeil 1989; Daniels, Thornton 1990; Skeleton, Glynn, Berta 1991] demonstrates that training focused on sport competition has a greater impact on the aggressiveness of practitioners than “traditional” training, focused on self-improvement.

2. Aims and research methods and sample groups

The karate culture provides an opportunity to present a psychological profile of people who practise karate. The values and ideals of karate culture should shape the psyche of people who practise karate regardless of their training goals: whether self-improvement or as a competitive sport. Specifically, karate-athletes and karate-traditionalists (as people shaped by the culture of karate) should stand out as people whose aggressiveness indicators are higher in comparison with other athletes and the rest of the population. The aim of this study is to evaluate whether in fact this is the case.

If it is accepted that the cultural values of karate have a real impact on trainees then an uncommonly low aggressiveness level (measured in BD-100 categories) and very low rates on the scale of aggressiveness, would be expected in karatekas. But modern karate practitioners are primarily active athletes and it is quite possible that their psyche and behaviour are more strongly determined by the requirements and specific values of competitive sport than the ‘pure’ cultural ideals of karate. If this is the case these karatekas should be characterized by aggressiveness levels similar to athletes in other disciplines in
other words, less “perfect” than would appear from the postulated cultural values of karate.

Having stated this as the research aim of this work, the following hypotheses were adopted to be verified:

1. Practising different styles of karate, with different rules of kumite, differentiates competing athletes in terms of aggressiveness.

2. The culture of karate or other sport has an impact on the level of aggressiveness of kumite practitioners. The hypothesis verifies the following options:
   — Karatekas participating in competitive sports are primarily athletes and have a similar level of aggressiveness compared to athletes in other disciplines;
   — All styles of karate are connected with karate culture and regardless of the style of kumite the level of aggressiveness of karate practitioners will be similar, but considerably lower than that of athletes practising other disciplines, as well as the rest of the population;

3. The more brutal a combat system, the greater is the aggressiveness of the kumite system competitors:
   — Are karatekas, whose system of competition (semi-contact) is the most distant from non-sporting combat/competition, characterized by a lower level of aggressiveness compared to competitors of other kumite systems?
   — Are karatekas, whose system of competition is most similar to non-sporting combat (mixed fighting), characterized by higher levels of aggressiveness than those competing in other systems of kumite?
   — Are karatekas who participate in knockdown and full contact (that is, partially restricting non-sporting combat in relation to semi-contact and mixed fighting) characterized by lower levels of aggressiveness than karatekas competing according to the rules of mixed fighting, and higher than those of athletes competing in semi contact styles?

To measure levels of aggressiveness the study used the Aggression Questionnaire BD-100 developed by Buss and Durkee. In order to verify the reliability of respondents to the questionnaire Drwal and Wilczyńska’s Social Approval Questionnaire (SAQ) was used. For analysis of the research were used variance analysis as a basic method. In addition, one group T significance test and post-hoc tests were also applied. The study deliberately selected the four most developed and well-known styles of karate in Poland representing different systems of kumite sports combat: from the style with the most limited contact (semi-contact), to contact systems (knockdown, full contact) and finally to the system with minimal limits to the rules of combat (mixed fighting). These styles included: shotokan (semi-contact), kyokushin (knockdown), Oyama (full contact), shidokan (mixed fighting). Each group sample deliberately included thirty seniors: men aged from 18 to 39. Most of the competitors were at champion level, i.e. they had black belts and long experience in competitive fighting. They included current or former members of the national senior teams of a given style. In addition, the results obtained were compared with the results of a national orienteering team: 30 males aged 18–39 (as representatives of non-contact sport) and with the average results of Physical Education students at Wroclaw Academy of Physical Education. The reference sample of students included 2920 men aged 18–39 surveyed between 1980 and 2009.

3. Results

Correlations of the results obtained in the BD-100 test with respect to SAQ are not important. The data are not dependent on SAQ and not exposed to public approval.
The general results for aggressiveness in BD-100 are shown in Figure 1. ANOVA and post-hoc tests demonstrate that only kyokushin karatekas achieved a significantly higher overall aggressiveness score than practitioners of shotokan karate ($p < 0.028$), Oyama karate ($p < 0.009$), orienteers ($p < 0.035$) and students at the Academy of Physical Education ($p < 0.019$).

The raw results were converted into tetrons. Buss and Durkee (the authors of BD-100) have adopted the following interpretation for results: 1-3 tetrons – a very low score/result; 4-7 tetrons – a low score, 8-12 tetrons – an average score; 13-16 tetrons – a high score; 17-20 tetrons – a very high score. All subjects demonstrated an average overall level of aggressiveness measured in tetrons (Figure 2).

The analysis of the results at all scales of BD-100 (Figure 3).

Physical aggressiveness
Karatekas of kyokushin (knockdown) and shidokan styles (mixed fighting) demonstrated significantly greater physical aggression than shotokan karate (semi-contact) competitors – ($p < 0.031, p < 0.048$), Oyama style (full contact) competitors ($p < 0.044, p < 0.012$), and orienteers ($p < 0.019, p < 0.038$).

Verbal aggressiveness
There is only one statistically significant difference – between shotokan and kyokushin karatekas ($p < 0.037$).
Indirect aggressiveness
On this scale, there is no statistically significant difference.

Negativism
Kyokushin competitors demonstrate significantly higher levels of negativity than shidokan practitioners (p <0.0003) and in comparison with the average scores of students of at the Academy of Physical Education (p <0.036).

Suspiciousness
Only kyokushin karatekas (knockdown style) show a significantly higher level of suspicion (p <0.046) than shotokan karatekas (semi-contact).

Resentment
Only kyokushin karatekas show a significantly higher level of resentment than shotokan practitioners (p <0.042).

Irritability
Shotokan karatekas (mixed fighting) turned out to be more irritable than the Oyama (full contact) karate competitors (p <0.011), and the orienteers (p <0.027).

Feeling guilty
The scale of guilt does not show any statistically significant differences. All results on all BD-100 scales, after conversion into tetrons, are at an average level (Figure 4).

4. Conclusions

1. Practising different styles of karate, with different rules of kumite, does not differentiates competing athletes in terms of aggressiveness. Although kyokushin (knockdown) karatekas demonstrate a significantly higher overall score of aggressiveness than shotokan (semi-contact) and Oyama (full contact), karatekas, orienteers and students at the Academy of Physical Education, the overall results for aggressiveness in the test subjects (measured in tetrons) were at an average level.

2. It is sport itself has an impact on karatekas (kumite competitors) aggressiveness levels. Regardless of the brutality of the sport at the competitive level in kumite systems of karate, aggressiveness levels are average. Aggressiveness of the karatekas, regardless of the system practiced kumite, is typical for an athlete, and not that which would be expected adoption in its entirety establishment of a fully successful impact of the cultural values of karate.

3. Regardless of the brutality of sportsmanship systems kumite level of aggressiveness all karate is inadequate. All the subjects were averagely physical, verbal and indirectly aggressive. They also had an average negative attitude to life, of suspiciousness or resentment level towards other people. Karatekas are characterized by average irritability and feeling of guilt. Thus, the hypothesis that the more brutal the combat system, the greater the aggressiveness of competitors in the system is, cannot be confirmed.

5. Discussion

Following the research concerning aggressiveness leads to the conclusion that it is a sport itself, not the karate culture, which has an influence on kumite competitors. If the kumite karate culture were to affect karatekas,
then they should demonstrate low or very low rates in the general result and on all the aggressiveness scales. The data obtained reject the culture of karate, and confirm the significant impact of sport itself. Karatekas, fighting in the various forms of kumite and orienteers are averagely aggressive. It can be assumed that sport is a stomping ground for aggressiveness, regardless of the brutality of the sports competition. It may therefore be assumed that karatekas and orienteers are one social group: athletes. The study fairly confirms the assumption that the psychological profile of karatekas-traditionalists differs from the profile of karatekas-athletes [Nosanchuk 1981; Trulson 1983; Nosanchuk, McNeil 1989; Daniels, Thornton 1990; Skeleton, Glynn, Berta 1991]. To sum up: the results of the research tend to support the thesis that the psychological profiles of karatekas, regardless of the system of kumite practised, are typical profiles for athletes/competitors. They are not the profiles which would have been expected had an assumption on the impact of the whole value system of the karate culture been successfully adopted.

However, it is also important that the aggressiveness profiles of kumite karatekas competing in different systems, which vary in the levels of violence permitted, are essentially very similar. Furthermore, the results are “no worse” than those which have been identified among representatives of non-contact and non-aggressive sports, e.g. orienteering. This pattern of results suggests that perhaps the cultural values of karate “protect” mixed fighting competitors against destructive consequences of brutal competition to the psyche. Should one be guided by the theory of the social learning of aggression, one would expect that the representatives of shidokan karate (mixed fighting) should be clearly more aggressive and less conciliatory than other athletes, in particular orienteers. The results of the studies have not confirmed this state of affairs. It cannot therefore be concluded that the results obtained fully demonstrate the fact that the culture of karate affects karatekas (kumite competitors). But it is perhaps the culture of karate which is the “buffer”, making the mixed fighting athlete (despite constant “brutality training”) no different in their levels of aggressiveness than an orienteepr practising a non contact sport.

References

Kultura karate a agresywność zawodników kumite

Słowa kluczowe: agresywność, agresja, karate, kumite, kultura

Abstrakt

Celem niniejszej pracy była próba weryfikacji trzech hipotez. Pierwsza z nich zakłada, że uprawianie różnych stylów karate, charakteryzujących się odmiennymi przepisami kumite, różnicuje zawodników w nich startujących pod względem agresywności; druga – że wpływ na poziom agresywności zawodników kumite ma kultura karate lub sport; trzecia zaś – że im bardziej brutalniejszy system walki, tym większa agresywność zawodników danego systemu kumite. Do badań wykorzystano Kwestionariusz Pomiaru Agresywności BD-100 i Kwestionariusz Aprobaty Społecznej (KAS). Do analizy badań wykorzystano analizę wariancji, jednogrupowy test istotności T oraz testy post-hoc. Do badań wybrano celowo cztery style karate reprezentujące odmienne systemy walki sportowej kumite: shoto kan (semi-contact), kyokushin (knockdown), Oyama (full contact), shidokan (mixed fighting). Dodatkowo uzyskane rezultaty zestawiono z wynikami biegaczy na orientację. Do badań wybrano celowo cztery style karate reprezentujące odmienne systemy walki sportowej kumite: shoto kan (semi-contact), kyokushin (knockdown), Oyama (full contact), shidokan (mixed fighting). Dodatkowo uzyskane rezultaty zestawiono z wynikami biegaczy na orientację i wynikami studentów AWF Wrocław.

1. Rezultaty badań nie potwierdzają hipotezy, że uprawianie różnych stylów karate, charakteryzujących się odmiennymi przepisami kumite, różnicuje zawodników w nich startujących pod względem agresywności.

2. Wyniki badań przemawiają za hipotezą, że wpływ na poziom agresywności zawodników kumite ma sport. Agresywność karateków, niezależnie od uprawianego systemu kumite, jest typowa dla sportowca – zawodnika, a nie taka, jaką należałoby oczekiwać przy przyjęciu w całej rozciągłości założenia o pełnym skutecznym oddziaływaniu wartości kultury karate.

3. Efekt końcowy badań nie potwierdza hipotezy, że im bardziej brutalniejszy system walki, tym większa agresywność zawodników danego systemu kumite. Uzyskane wyniki dość jednoznacznie sugerują, że poziom agresywności karateków walczących w różnych systemach kumite jest właściwie bardzo podobny do poziomu agresywności zawodników biegaczy na orientację i studentów AWF Wrocław.