



International Journal of Sport Studies. Vol., 1 (4), 168-179, 2011  
Available online at [http:// www.ijssjournal.com](http://www.ijssjournal.com)  
ISSN 2251-7502 ©2011

## **Comparison of narcissisms in some branches of athletes**

Ünsal Tazegül

**Corresponding author:** Email: [zegerunsal@hotmail.com](mailto:zegerunsal@hotmail.com)

---

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research is to determine and to compare the levels of the young male athletes' narcissism level, who are at the 17-18-19 ages group. 60 male boxers, 60 male free style wrestlers, 60 male greko-roman style wrestlers, 60 male weight-lifters, 60 male kick-boxers, who have attended the Türkiye championship in 2011 and have been chosen by random sampling method, form the sample of the work-group. Narcist Personality Inventory, which has been translated into Turkish by Salim ATAY in 2009, has been used to collect data at the research. SPSS 15 Packet program has been used to analysis the datas. To determine, the datas having normal distribution "Kolmogorov-Smirnov" test, to determine the homogeneity of the datas "Anova-Homogeneity of Variance" test, has been applied and Datas having normal and homogenous distribution have been determined. For analysing the datas descriptive statistic, to determine the relationship between more than 2 variables one-way variance analysis and also to determine the relationship between the variables Tukey test has been applied. After examining the narcissism and sub-dimension levels of the athletes, It has been found out that at superiority dimension the weight lifters, at exhibitionism dimension greko-roman wrestlers, at authority dimension kick-boxers, at exploitation dimension greko-roman wrestlers, at pretension dimension boxers, at self-sufficiency dimension weight lifters are placed on the top. A meaningful difference has been found out, when athletes' superiority dimensions are compared, between weight lifting and kick-boxing. As a result of comparing the total narcissism levels of athletes, there has been found out no meaningful difference in between any branch. It has been determined that Weight lifters have the characteristic of narcissism more than the other athletes, they admire their physical and psychological features more than the other athletes. As for free style wrestlers, it has been determined that they have the characteristic of narcissism less than the other athletes and they like their physical and psychological features less than the other athletes."

**Key Words :** Athlete, Narcissism, Compare.

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this study was to compare male athletes by determining

levels of narcissism. Narcissistic personality is defined as the person who

admires his physical and psychological characteristics and is so much full of himself (Güney 1998, Hañçerliođlu 1993). According to Freud, he describes narcissism as libidinal investment from the outside world by pulling one's self directed and he talks about two kinds of narcissism. Primary narcissism is described as the child's libidinal investment in external objects, not of self-directed and that all children have to go through such a specific maturation process. According to Freud, primary narcissism and libidinal energy are found in self/ego from the start and they are not directed to the objects. This situation is followed by swelling of the self accompanied by feelings of being powerful and precise. Freud also defined secondary narcissism as relationship difficulties and frustrations as a result of acts of the next process, which is made of the libidinal investment in the outside World and withdrawing from people, directed to self/ego (Gençtan 2004).

The concept of narcissism in Greek mythology is originated from Narcissus who fell in love with himself by seeing his reflection on water and spent his whole life by watching that darling to whom he would never be able to resume. According to the Mythology, "Oracle Teiresias prophesied that if baby Narkissos could not recognize her he would have a long life. As Narkissos grew up he became irresistibly handsome, arrogant and stubborn that refused many of his younger lovers without feeling any guilt. One of his young lovers named Amenus and seen inferior by him, committed suicide with a sword given by Narkissos. The Fairy queen Nemesis replied Amenus' prayer for revenge. She made Narkissos fell in love with him by using her power, but she had a condition like this: "One who can not love anyone may love himself".

One day when Narkissos leaned over the edge of the river for a drinking water he saw his reflection there and fell in love with that. He spent the rest of his life by missing that lover that he could never be able to reach. Narkissos who believed that only death could save him from this torture committed suicide by stabbing dagger on his chest (Rataj 2003). Narcissist athletes reveal hostility and skepticism for human relations in their later relationships due to their negative experiences with their families in early childhood. As a result, pre-conditions of social feedback and self-implications, remain uncertain manner, so that doubts arise about the value of social feedback. Narcissistic athletes feel the need for testing whether the others bear appreciative thoughts or not and keep their relations under constant pressure in order to get the desired feedback. However, due to negative experiences in their early childhood not only they have distrust but also they can not really love and care the others, at the same time underestimate them (Morf, Rhodewalt 2001). Narcissistic athletes, reveal a calm and self-confident quality in their social behaviours. The fact that they seem to be trouble-free and saturated is thought to be related with their being graceful by the others. For others, this reveals immodesty, arrogance and complacency in the human relations, snobbish manners, much self-confidence and presumption. Narcissistic athletes generally use others for their own interests, exploit them, expect them for the fulfillment of their requests without beware of anything and giving anything in return. Therefore, they are seen as far from being humble, extremely self-centered and non-giver people (Körođlu, Bayraktar 2007). Narcissistic athletes are the people who admire themselves physically and mentally, see

themselves above, expect continuous appreciation, interest and approval, they will meet exclusive of interest wherever they go and think that they deserve the superior place. Such intense narcissistic injuries and disappointments in expectations is also often the inevitable reality. Narcissistic self-esteem of individuals are fed from outside interests, tastes, approvals. People in question can not stand criticisms and anticipate for constant praises. For this reason, their appearances and manners are formed to grasp all these. Since they make use of the others for glorifying, seem to be superior and reveal themselves; their friendships are just to get benefit from the others in this way. Narcissistic athletes are known as selfish, egocentric since they do not show empathy towards emotions, thoughts and needs of others (Rozenbaltt 2002). Narcissism may sometimes affect the performance of the athletes positively. Narcissistic athletes themselves feel valuable, and their admiration for others to gain advantage depends on the capabilities of reveal themselves. They reveal their superiority by exhibiting the best movements that they perform in the sports field and try to attract attention. They are less interested in being loved and cared when compared to other people. Therefore, narcissistic athletes behave combatant and self assertive during the competition in order to avoid the destruction of their self-esteem due to performance failure. The most important thing for a narcissistic athlete is to win. They also apply for unethical behaviors in order to acquire the targeted objective (Wallace ,Baumeister 2002). In case of a failure, they try to prove that it occurred due to mischance. They never believe that they lost the match due to their own failure and they related the defeat to the rules of the

referee, mistakes of the rules, viewers and the wrong tactic given by the coach. The athletes having narcissistic features are more successful in individual sports rather than the team sports. The most of the characteristics defining narcissism put forth the reality that narcissists can not be team players. Since they are deprive of the ability to empathize they can not understand, care the emotions and thoughts of their team mates and see their team mate as a mediator to display their performance. The important thing for the narcissistic athletes is being the center of interest by displaying their capabilities rather than victory of the team. For this reason, it is hard for a team consisting of narcissistic athletes to show their skills in a coherent and coordinated way (Wallace Baumeister 2002 ). The narcissism types seen in athletes are divided in to two as dangerless and pathological.

**Dangerless narcissism:** Athlete's own struggle, and the resulting object is something that at the end of occupation. For example, a movement is learned from working with athletes that have achieved success, or due to a narcissistically compliment. Emerged as a result of their efforts to object, his excessive interest in the success of their own works of non-stop throughout the study, his interest in the materials used is balanced. Wherefore the factors that create dangerless narcissism self evaluate itself (Fromm 1994).

**Dangerless narcissism,** procures the athlete can deal effectively feel the expectations of the environment and the surrounding area, activities to enjoy, be proud of the achievements, errors and omissions to experience feelings of shame and anger, (Gülmez 2009).

**Pathological narcissism:** Its object is not created or produced by the athlete, it is the thing owned by him. For example, his body, appearance, wealth, beauty... sickly narcissistic athletes have achieved something of a feature, not because they have also boast (Fromm 1994).

According to the psychodynamic view of General; childhood in the fear of failure, dependency needs, parental absence or neglect as a result of disease, response to criticism or ridicule is damaged, leading to the development of pathological narcissism (Güleç , Koroğlu 1998).

#### **Extents of Narcissism seen in Athletes:**

**Extent of Superiority:** It represents self-confidence, independence, the need to be ambitious and successful.

**Extent of Exploitation:** It represents rebelliousness, inadaptability, spitefulness, not to respect and show tolerance towards others.

**Extent of Authority:** It reflects dominance, be assertive, leadership, being critical and self-confidence.

**Extent of Pretension:** It describes being ambitious, need for power, domination, spitefulness and recalcitrance.

**Extent of Self-sufficiency:** It is related with assertiveness, independence, self-confidence and need for success.

**Extent of Exhibitionism:** It is related with seeking for emotion, extroversion and not controlling of the impulses.

**Extend of Self esteem:** The person finds himself physically attractive and for this reason he thoughts that he is judged by the others (Gülmez 2009).

According to the definition of DSM-VI, Narcist Personality Disorder is defined as” Which is determined by having five of nine criterias, starting early adulthood and emerged under varied conditions, superiority complex (at imaginations or behaviours), need of favour and continuous pattern having emphatize. Narcist Personality Disorder Criterias, which has been determined by DMS-IV, are as follows.

#### **The Signs of Narcissistic Athletes:**

1. He thinks that he is so important. (ex: He exaggerates his success and skills, he expects to be known as an extraordinary person without performing sufficient success)
2. He ponders upon boundless success, power, intelligence, beauty or flawless love fantasies.
3. He believes that he is special, unique and relies only other special people of superior ones can understand him or just he has to be friends with that sort of people.
4. He wants to be exteremely admired.
5. He has an emotion that he deserves. ( Has an expectation of application of a treatment type according to his thoughts or adaptation according to his expactations.
6. He takes advantage of his interpersonal relations. He takes advantage of weaker sides of the others in order to reach his objectives.
7. He is not be able to empathize. He is reluctant to identify the needs of the others.
8. Most of the time he envies the others or believes that the others envy him.

9. He reveals arrogant and supercilious behaviours or

manners (Köroğlu , Bayraktar 2007).

## Materials and Methods

### Population and Sample

The research population in Turkey are composed of freestyle wrestling, Greco-Roman wrestling, weight lifting and kick-boxers are between the 17-19 age-boxing. The sample of participating in the championship game in 2010, Turkey and the method of randomly selected sample of 60 male boxer, wrestler, 60 males released, 60 men's Greco-Roman wrestlers, 60 male weightlifters, 60 male kick boxers.

### Data Collection Tool

Narcissistic Personality Inventory composed of 16 questions and translated into Turkish by Salim Atay in 2009 was used as a scale factor. NPI composed of 16 questions was arranged by Daniel R. Ames, Paul Rose ve Cameron P. Anderson in 2005 translated into Turkish by Salim Atay. After the pilot application by Atay Cronbach's Alpha value was determined as 0,57 in the first performed study. Reliability coefficient below the values expected due to the presence of each factor scale, the negative correlation is detected and evaluated and determined not provide additive scale of four, were revised statement. After the measurements performed this change Cronbach's Alpha value was raised to 0,652. The questions in 16 questions

scale factor translated into Turkish by Atay also distributed in 6 factors as superiority, authority, pretension, self sufficiency and exploitation similar to the 16 questions NPI English version. The points that can be gained from NPI are: extent of authority 0-2, extent of exhibitionism 0-3, extent of exploitation 0-3, extent of pretension 0-2, extent of self-sufficiency 0-3, extent of superiority 0-3, total narcissism is between 0-16 points. As the point increases the level of narcissism also increases (Atay 2010).

### Statistical Analysis

SPSS Packet Programme has been used to analyse the acquired datas. One Sample “ Kolmogorov-Sminov” Test has been used to learn whether the datas having a normal distribution or not and datas having a normal distribution has been found out. Afterwards, “Anova-Homogeneity of Variance” test has been applied to evaluate whether the datas having a homogeneous distribution or not and datas being homogeneous has been decided. To determine the relationship between the variables more than two and descriptive statistics One-Way Anava Analysis, also to determine the relationship between the variables Tukey test, has been applied.

## FINDINGS

As a result of the research findings are considered in this section can be reached.

Table.1: The findings of Descriptive Statistics

EXTENT	N	Boxing		Greco-roman wrestling		weight lifting		freestyle wrestling		Kickbox	
		$\bar{x}$	S	$\bar{x}$	S	$\bar{x}$	SD	$\bar{x}$	S	$\bar{x}$	S
Superiority	60	1,233	1,306	1,150	1,038	1,400	1,092	1,183	1,478	0,933	0,799
Exhibitionism	60	1,366	0,938	1,483	0,965	1,200	0,879	1,216	1,043	1,433	1,533
Authority	60	0,916	0,719	0,950	0,723	0,883	0,738	1,000	0,781	1,033	0,801
Exploitation	60	1,250	0,540	1,583	0,944	1,516	0,747	1,200	0,970	1,450	0,891
Pretension	60	0,850	0,755	0,500	0,701	0,666	0,705	0,650	0,755	0,450	0,648
Self-sufficiency	60	1,600	0,960	1,083	0,996	1,616	0,783	0,933	0,733	1,233	1,014
total narcissism	60	7,216	2,584	6,750	2,777	7,283	2,786	6,333	3,578	6,533	2,849

In Table .1 narcissism and sub-dimensions of the athletes examined the size of superiority weightlifters (1,400 ± 1.092) ranks first in average score of boxers (1.223 ± 1.306) with an average of 2 free while the wrestlers (1.183 ± 1.478), third in Greco-Roman wrestlers (1.150 ± 1.038) and fourth in average and kick boxers (0.933 ± 0.799) with an average ranks last. Having studied the Greco-Roman wrestlers athletes exhibitionism extent (1,483 ± 0.965) took first place with an average kick-boxers (1.433 ± 1.533) ranks second with an average of boxers (1.366 ± 0,938) in third place with an average free-wrestlers (1.216 ± 1.043) with an average of fourth weightlifters (1,200 ± 0.879) with an average ranks last. When examined from the aspect of Authority extent the kick-boxers (1.033 ± 0.801), averaging the free wrestlers took first place (1,000 ± 0.781) in second place averaging boxers (0.916 ± 0.719) in third place with an average of Greco-Roman wrestlers (.950 ± .723) ranks fourth with an average of weightlifters (0.883 ± 0.738) with an average ranks last. When exploitation extent is studied

the Greco-Roman wrestlers (1.583 ± 0.944) Weight lifters took first place with an average of (1.516 ± 0.747) while the second with an average of kick boxers (1.450 ± 0.891) in third place with an average of boxers (1,250 ± .540) ranks fourth with an average free-wrestlers (1,200 ± 0.970) with an average receive last place. When pretension extent is examined boxers (0.850 ± 0.755) average weightlifters took first place with an average score (0.666 ± 0.705) in second place with an average free-wrestlers (0.650 ± 0.755) in third place with an average of Greco-Roman wrestlers (0.500 ± 0.701) and fourth in average kick-boxers (0.450 ± 0.648) with an average ranks last. When self-sufficiency is inspected Weight lifters (1.616 ± 0.783) took first place with an average of boxers (1,600 ± .960) ranked second with an average kick-boxers (1.233 ± 1.014) in third place with an average of Greco-Roman wrestlers (1.083 ± 0.996) and fourth in the average free-wrestlers (0.933 ± 0.733 ) take part in last place. When the total narcissism levels of the athletes are studied Weight lifters (7.283 ± 2.786)

took first place with an average of boxers ( $7.216 \pm 2.584$ ) in second place with an average of Greco-Roman wrestlers ( $6.750 \pm 2.777$ ) in third place

with an average kick-boxers ( $6.533 \pm 2.849$ ) and fourth in the average free-wrestlers ( $6.333 \pm 3.578$ ) take part in last place.

Tablo.2: One way anova test

	df	F	P.
Superiority	4	1,9673	0,09*
Exhibitionism	4	0,9221	0,45
Authority	4	0,3903	0,81
Exploitation	4	2,4192	0,04*
Pretension	4	2,9177	0,02*
Self-sufficiency	4	6,8836	0,05*
total narcissism	4	2,0305	0,09*

When Table 2 is analysed, As statistical a meaningful difference has been found out ( $p < 0,05$ ) at the levels of dominance dimension, exploitation dimension, pretension, self sufficiency and total narcissism levels

Table 2: tukey test

	EXTENT OF SUPERIORITY				EXTENT OF EXHIBITIONISM			
	$\bar{x}$	S	T	P	$\bar{x}$	S	T	P
Boxing -freestyle wrestling	1,233-1,183	2,01204	0,192	0,848	1,366-1,216	1,33816	0,868	0,389
Boxing - weight lifting	1,233-1,400	1,7961	-	0,475	1,366-1,200	1,29099	1,000	0,321
Boxing -Greco-roman wrestling	1,233-1,150	1,54362	0,418	0,677	1,366-1,483	1,45079	-	0,536
Boxing - Kick box	1,233-,933	1,51042	1,539	0,129	1,366-1,433	1,83069	-	0,779
freestyle wrestling- weight lifting	1,183-1,400	1,84199	-	0,366	1,216-1,200	1,2821	0,101	0,92
freestyle wrestling-Greco-roman wrestling	1,183-1,150	1,92192	0,134	0,894	1,216-1,483	1,30015	-	0,117
freestyle wrestling-Kick Boks	1,183-,933	1,55819	1,243	0,219	1,216-1,433	1,94929	-	0,393
weight lifting-Greco-roman wrestling	1,400-1,150	1,54728	1,252	0,216	1,200-1,483	1,35411	-	0,11
weight lifting- Kick box	1,400-,933	1,38352	2,613	0,011*	1,200-1,433	1,23325	1,675	0,099
Greco-roman wrestling-Kick box	1,150-,933	1,2768	1,314	0,194	1,483-1,433	1,66138	0,233	0,816
	EXTENT OF AUTHORITY				EXTENT OF EXPLOITATION			
	$\bar{x}$	S.	T	P	$\bar{x}$	S.	T	P
Boxing -freestyle wrestling	0,916-1,000	1,01333	-	0,527	1,250-1,200	1,17061	0,331	0,742
Boxing - weight lifting	0,916-,883	0,97366	0,265	0,792	1,250-1,516	0,95432	-	0,034*
Boxing - Greco-roman wrestling	0,916-,950	1,07304	-	0,811	1,250-1,583	1,11487	-	0,024*
Boxing - Kick box	0,916-1,033	1,07501	-	0,404	1,250-1,450	1,1169	-	0,171

<b>freestyle wrestling- weight lifting</b>	1,000-,883	1,16578	0,775	0,441	1,200-1,516	1,12734	- 2,176	0,034*
<b>freestyle wrestling- Greco-roman wrestling</b>	1,000-,950	1,01556	0,381	0,704	1,200-1,583	1,31602	- 2,256	0,028*
<b>freestyle wrestling-Kick Boks</b>	1,000-1,033	1,10418	- 0,234	0,816	1,200-1,450	1,22992	- 1,574	0,121
<b>weight lifting - Greco-roman wrestling</b>	,883-,950	1,0229	- 0,505	0,616	1,516-1,583	1,27381	- 0,405	0,687
<b>weight lifting - Kick box</b>	,883-1,033	1,0708	- 1,085	0,282	1,516-1,450	1,08716	0,475	0,637
<b>Greco-roman wrestling- Kick box</b>	,950-1,033	0,99646	- 0,648	0,52	1,583-1,450	1,21386	0,851	0,398

Table 2 in weightlifting, and Greco-Roman wrestlers athletes as a result of comparison between levels of the size of Excellence statistically significant difference was found ( $p < 0.05$ ). Other sports industries to compare the size of the superiority of the difference in level was found to be statistically insignificant ( $p > 0.05$ ). As a result of comparison of exhibitionism extent of the athletes statistically insignificant difference in the level of all sectors of industry had been identified ( $p > 0.05$ ). As a result of comparison of authority extent of the athletes statistically

insignificant difference in the level of all sectors had been identified ( $p > 0.05$ ). When exploitation extent of the athletes are compared boxing and weightlifting, boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling and weightlifting, Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling and a statistically significant difference was found between ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result of comparison of exploitation levels belonged to other branches level has been determined to be statistically insignificant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ).

Table 3: tukey test

	EXTENT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY				EXTENT OF PRETENSION			
	$\bar{x}$	S	T	P	$\bar{x}$	S	T	P
<b>Boxing -freestyle wrestling</b>	1,600-,933	1,084	4,764	0,000*	,850-,650	1,086	1,426	0,159
<b>Boxing - weight lifting</b>	1,600-1,616	1,185	- 0,109	0,914	,850-,666	1,096	1,295	0,200
<b>Boxing - Greco-roman wrestling</b>	1,600-1,083	1,371	2,918	0,005*	,850-,500	1,005	2,696	0,009*
<b>Boxing - Kick box</b>	1,600-1,233	1,301	2,182	0,033*	,850-,450	1,028	3,013	0,004*
<b>freestyle wrestling- weight lifting</b>	,933-1,616	0,999	- 5,294	0,000*	,650-,666	1,065	- 0,121	0,904
<b>freestyle wrestling- Greco-roman wrestling</b>	,933-1,083	1,286	- 0,903	0,37	,650-,500	1,054	1,101	0,275
<b>freestyle wrestling-Kick Boks</b>	,933-1,233	1,139	- 2,039	0,046*	,650-,450	0,970	1,596	0,116
<b>weight lifting - Greco-roman wrestling</b>	1,616-1,083	1,171	3,527	0,001*	,666-,500	1,044	1,236	0,221
<b>weight lifting - Kick box</b>	1,616-1,233	1,354	2,193	0,032*	,666-,450	0,993	1,69	0,096
<b>Greco-roman wrestling- Kick box</b>	1,083-1,233	1,424	- 0,816	0,418	,500-,450	0,981	0,395	0,695



<b>TOTAL NARCISSISM</b>				
	$\bar{x}$	S	T	P
<b>Boxing -freestyle wrestling</b>	7,216-6,333	4,32216	1,583	0,119
<b>Boxing - weight lifting</b>	7,216-7,283	3,79949	-0,136	0,892
<b>Boxing - Greco-roman wrestling</b>	7,216-6,750	3,64281	0,992	0,325
<b>Boxing - Kick box</b>	7,216-6,533	3,61490	1,464	0,148
<b>freestyle wrestling- weight lifting</b>	6,333-7,283	4,61179	-1,596	0,116
<b>freestyle wrestling- Greco-roman wrestling</b>	6,333-6,750	4,60763	-0,700	0,486
<b>freestyle wrestling-Kick Boks</b>	6,333-6,533	4,30530	-0,360	0,720
<b>weight lifting - Greco-roman wrestling</b>	7,283-6,750	3,89466	1,061	0,293
<b>weight lifting - Kick box</b>	7,283-6,533	4,15229	1,399	0,167
<b>Greco-roman wrestling- Kick box</b>	6,750-6,533	3,89738	0,431	0,668

In Table 3, as a result of comparison of self sufficiency extent of the athletes boxing and weightlifting, and Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling, Greco-Roman wrestling and kick boxing Level of statistically insignificant differences were found between ( $p > 0.05$ ). In other branches statistically significant difference was found ( $p < 0.05$ ). When pretension extents of the athletes are

compared boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing and kick boxing as a statistically significant difference was found ( $p < 0.05$ ). In other branches statistically significant difference was found ( $p < 0.05$ ). When total narcissism levels of the athletes are compared level was found to be statistically insignificant difference in all branches ( $p > 0.05$ ).

## CONCLUSION

Descriptive statistics on the findings of the study group of athletes was examined dimensions of narcissism and the lower branch weightlifting athletes the edge in size in the first place, kick boxing at the end of the branch where the athletes have been identified. Findings were evaluated according to DSM-IV criteria the weight lifters, athletes are more than the self-confidence, they are independent and ambitious, their actions, no one anticipated the approval, in accordance with their requests, make decisions, and others can be said that athletes need more to succeed. As a result of comparing the extent of the superiority of athletes and weightlifters statistically significant difference was found between the branches of kick boxing. Weight lifters, were carried by the properties of the size of the kick boxers superiority more narcissism. The reason of this difference which is between the athletes of weight-lifting branch and the

other branch athletes, is thought grown out of the fact that They perceive themselves different from the other people as a result of their more developed muscular and physical features than the other athletes. When findings of descriptive statistics of exhibitionism extent are examined Greco-Roman wrestling, athletes ranked first branch, branch weightlifting athletes that have been identified in the last place. Findings were evaluated according to DSM-IV criteria, Greco-Roman wrestlers under investigation in search of more emotion than the other industries that athletes and their problems can be said to control impulses. And on the basis of behavior by showing that the attention of spectators and athletes around, and also said they are in a constant search for excitement. Within the scope of the research compared to other weight lifters, athletes in search of less emotion and feelings that can be said

that they have better control of the other athletes. Again, the behavior of the weight lifters doing the show is far from ostentation, they have been avoiding behaviors that can be said to attract attention. As a result of comparison of exhibitionism extent of the athletes within the scope of the research no statistically significant difference was found between all sectors. The reason of more development of exhibitionism dimension at greco-roman style wrestling branch is thought to be grown out of the fact that Though the thecnical plays are sophisticated and very difficult to do, they are able to achive these plays and their desire to show these plays, which are pleased to eye, to the around. When findings of descriptive statistics of authority extent are examined kick boxing first branch of athletes, weight lifters, which have been identified in the last place. Findings were evaluated according to DSM-IV criteria. Kick boxers are in the act to establish dominance over people, they are ambitious in their work and they want to take the job until the end of the social relations by taking on the role of leadership always say they want to give decisions. These feaures of the weight lifters can be said to be not much developed when compared to others within the scope of this survey. As a result of comparison of authority extents of the athletes in the survey were statistically significant differences were found for all of the branches. When descriptive statistical findings of the explotation extent of the athletes are investigated Greco-Roman wrestling, the athletes first branch, branch freestyle wrestling athletes that have been identified in the last place. findings were evaluated according to DSM-IV criteria It can be stated that Greco-Roman wrestlers are more rebellious than the others and they establish incompatible relationships with their surrounding, they are not respectful and do not show tolerance towards people and they are spiteful. Free set up

harmonious relations with people around the wrestlers, the path chosen by agreement instead of being rebellious, tolerant and respectful behavior towards the people around him, and hatred in the place where love can be said of their choice. As a result of comparison of explotation extent of the athletes boxing and weightlifting, boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling and weightlifting, Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling and a statistically significant difference was found between the branches. The explotation feature of Greco-Roman wrestlers and weight lifters are more advanced than the athletes in boxing and Freestyle wrestling. The reason of this difference is thought to be grown out of the fact that the greco-roman style wrestlers' ability to do the thecnical plays which are hard to do and their feeling about themselves that they are different from the other people as their physical and muscular features well developed. When descriptive statistics findings of pretension extent of athletes are examined first branch of athletes boxing, kick boxing at the end of the branch where the athletes have been identified. In line with the findings it can be stated that boxers are more ambitious than the other athletes, they don not show tolerance towards people, they need power more than the others and they are si stubborn. Also, when they can not get what they desire they lose self-control and they can behave aggresively towards people around them. It can be uttered that kick boxers are not ambitious in their lives, they do not need power, they show tolerance towards people, they are not stubborn. Furthermore, they do not lose their self control when they can not get what they desire in the communication they established with their social environment. As a result of comparison of pretension extent of athletes boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing and kick boxing as a statistically significant difference was found between the branches. Greco-Roman wrestler, kick

boxer, boxers, and lay claim to more advanced features that have been identified. The reason of boxing branch's more developed at pretension dimension is thought to be grown out of the fact that the the principle of winning at boxing is to beat the rival and also this perception's effect on the other aspects of the boxers' life. When descriptive statistical findings of self-sufficiency extent are examined athletes in weight lifting first branch, branch of athletes in boxing has been determined that the last place. Weight lifters are said to be more self-confident, more assertive, extremely need success. Boxers are said to be less self-confident, not independence and they do not need success when compared to others. As a result of comparison of self-sufficiency extent of the athletes boxing and wrestling, boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing and kick boxing, freestyle wrestling and Greco-Roman wrestling, freestyle wrestling and kick boxing, weightlifting and Greco-Roman wrestling, weight lifting and kick-boxing as a statistically significant difference was found between the branches. Properties of self-sufficiency, free boxers wrestler,, Greco-Roman wrestlers, kick boxers are more advanced, weight lifters, self-sufficiency features wrestler, kick boxer, Greco-Roman wrestler, and is more advanced, kick boxers properties of self-sufficiency, Greco-Roman wrestler, was found to be more advanced.

Descriptive statistical analysis showing signs of narcissism levels of athletes in the weight lifters in the survey the level of narcissism is more than other athletes, the free wrestlers liked the other psychological

characteristics, within the community is always commendable, and other humans want to be in the forefront of communications, the main objectives of using them to exploit for their own interests. And yet, they are said to be not to criticise themselves in the failures, they always seek the results of the failures in other reasons and blame someone else. Moreover, they do not care about emotions and thoughts of others rather than theirs, they see their own ideas and feelings superior than the ideas and feelings of the others. On the contrary, Freestyle wrestlers are said to be care about the feelings and thoughts of other people, improve their empathy skills and they do not take advantage of people or exploit them for their own benefits in human relations. As a result of comparison of narcissism level of the athletes were statistically significant differences between the branches has not been determined. The reason of the difference, which has been appeared between the branch of weight-lifting and the other branches, is thought to be grown out of their more muscular development and their usage of doping and derivative drugs. In the performed litterateur surveys it is seen that narcissism is discussed in the aspects of clinical psychology and business objectives. Since it is a popular survey subject there are not any surveys about the sports personality of the narcissist. In this regard, the performed survey is the first one in this field. This study, which was conducted to compare the narcissism levels of the athletes, shall be a Pioneer study and a real example for more comprehensive studies that will be performed in the near future.

## REFERENCES

AtayS ( 2010 ) Çalışan Narsist,1. Baskı, İstanbul: Namar yayınları 177,182.  
Fromm E (1994) Sevginin ve Şiddetin Kaynağı,6.Baskı, ( Çev:

Y.salman,N.İçten). Payel Yayınları.s. 69,70  
Gençtan E (2004) Psikodinamik Psikiyatri ve Normaldışı Davranışlar, 17.

- Basım, İstanbul, Yayıncılık Ltd, 254.
- Güleç C , Köroğlu E (1998) Psikiyatri Temel Kitabı Cilt 2, 1. Baskı, Ankara: Hekimler Yayın Birliği,742.
- Gülmez N (2009) Narsistik Liderlik, Yayınlanmış yüksek lisans Tezi.İstanbul: Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,20, 30,32,33.
- Güney S (1998) Davranış Bilimleri ve Yönetim Psikolojisi Terimler Sözlüğü,Ankara, 198.
- Hançerlioğlu O (1993) Ruhbilim Sözlüğü. 2, baskı.İstanbul: Remzi kitap evi,258.
- Köroğlu E , Bayraktar S (2007) Kişilik Bozuklukları, 1. Basım, Ankara: HYB Basım Yayın, 92.
- Morf Carolyn C , Rhodewalt F (2001) Unraveling the Paradoxes of Narcissism: A Dynamic Self-Regulatory Processing Model”, Psychological Inquiry, Vol.12, No.4, ss. 177-196.
- Öztürk O (2002) Ruh Sağlığı ve Bozuklukları, 9. Baskı, Ankara: Feryal Matbaası, 436.
- Rataj Daniel M (2003) "Changes in Pathological Narcissism from Middle to Older Adulthood" (Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi),Evanston:Northwestern University, Clinical Psychology, 10,11.
- Rozenblatt S (2002) In Defence of Self: The Relationship of Self-Esteem and Narcissism to Aggressive Behavior(Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi,New York Brookville :Long Island University, Psychology, s.11.
- Wallace H M, Baumeister R F (2002) “The Performance of Narcissists Rises and Falls With Perceived Opportunity For Glory”, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 82,No.5, ss832.