

THE FREQUENCY INVESTIGATION OF THE NEWS RELATED TO VIOLENCE IN SPORTS IN PRINTED MEDIA*

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ABSTRACT

News related to violence in sports in the printed media has critical importance in violence perception of society. That is why, it has become an important issue to make descriptive evaluation of the news about violence in sports in the printed media. The purpose of the present study was to determine how often the news about violence in sports took place in the printed media. This study was done using scanning method that covered total time period of 227 days. During this time period, frequency, number, type (written or photos), length, source, sports branch and organizations of the news related to violence in sports in the national daily newspapers (HABERTURK, HURRIYET) and the daily sports newspapers (FANATIK, FOTOMAC) were determined and the results were evaluated. With that in mind, the news related to violence were first categorized as follows and then examined: "Europe and Turkey", "Soccer and other branches", "League categories", which club is related to most", and "Source of Violence. For statistical analysis, the frequency and the percentage of data were calculated and chi-square test was used with the help of SPSS (version 19.0). In addition, consistency analysis was done to determine the relationship among the different level of variables. As a result of this study, it was understood that news related to violence was more focused on soccer and soccer spectators are the main actors of violence in sports. It could be speculated that, media organizations should publish the news, especially violence in soccer, in more responsible manner to cease the tension in violence perception of society.

Key Words: Violence, newspaper, sports

SPORDA ŞİDDET TEMALİ HABERLERİN YAZILI BASINDA YER ALMA SIKLIĞININ İNCELENMESİ

ÖZET

Yazılı basında çıkan sporla ilgili şiddet haberleri toplumun şiddet algısı bakımından kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Bu nedenle yazılı basında şiddetle ilgili haberler hakkında tanımlayıcı değerlendirmeler yapmak önemli bir hale gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma Türk basınındaki şiddet haberlerinin hangi yoğunlukta yazılı basına yansıdığını ortaya koymak amacını taşımaktadır. Tarama yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilen çalışma toplam 227 günlük zaman dilimini kapsamaktadır. Bu zaman aralığında, bazı tirajlı ulusal günlük gazeteler (HABERTÜRK, HÜRRIYET) ile diğer bazı günlük spor gazetelerinde (FANATİK, FOTOMAÇ) sporla ilgili şiddet haberlerinin yer alma sıklıkları, sayıları, biçimi (yazı ve resim olarak), uzunluğu, kaynağı ve verilen şiddet haberlerinin hangi spor dalı ve kuruluşuyla ilgili olduğu belirlenerek değerlendirmeye alınmış ve ortaya çıkan sonuçlar yorumlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu çerçevede şiddet haberleri, "Avrupa ve Türkiye'den", "Futbol ve Diğer branşlar", "Lig kategorisi", "En fazla hangi kulüp ile ilgili olduğu" ve "Şiddet Kaynağı" olarak gruplara ayrılıp incelenmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel sonuçları SPSS 19 paket programında bulunan frekans ve yüzde değerlendirmesi ile Ki-kare (χ^2) çözümlemesi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Ayrıca uyum analizi yapılarak değişkenlerin düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiler belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda sporda şiddet içerikli haberlerin daha çok futbol dalında yoğunlaştığı, şiddet olgusunun aktörlerinin toplamda yine futbol izleyicileri olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Toplumun şiddet algısındaki tansiyonunun düşürülmesi bakımından medya yayım kuruluşlarının bilhassa futbol haberlerinde şiddet temasını daha duyarlı aktarmaları gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şiddet, gazete, spor

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INTRODUCTION

An examination of the structure of the sport that is prevalent in the society gives important clues about that society and its culture (Fisekcioglu et al., 2010). With the start of the twentieth century, significant developments took place in communication technologies. In this century, especially with the computer and the internet coming into use, communication reached levels with no boundaries (Nalcaoglu, 2003).

Media played an important role in this process and it presented itself as an institutional power that delivered news and information to masses, enabled dialogue between the society and the parts that formed the society and did these within continuity. Thus, today the media has brought the world to a point we can call it "an international city". The boundaries between countries are now just lines on maps (Tasmektepligil et al., 2004).

Newspapers are important means to create public opinion. Sport pages of newspapers are effective pages used to manipulate masses since the sports pages of daily newspapers are pages that readers do not neglect to look at. It can even be said that many readers start reading the newspaper from the sports page. As the parts of a universal system, the development and processes of sport are seen to be interconnected. Within this framework, the interaction of media-sport is defined as a very important part of this system (Maguire, 1993). Even though the concepts of civilization and violence are thought to be opposite and contrary to each other, in fact it can be seen that violence continues its existence in modern times with its same primitive form, only by changing its environment. News and newspapers carry the violence they collect from all corners of the earth with the principle "good event, bad news; bad event, good news" to the homes and workplaces of people (Ozsoy, 2011a).

Sport has become a subject of vital importance for printed and visual media. It

is possible to say that sports and media affect each other in a chain reaction and complement each other. While sports need media for its activities to reach large masses, media gives coverage to sports because of the intense interest of the society. In this sense, sports and media increase the appeal of each other as a chain reaction and make it easier to convey the message to the target population. According to Nicholson (2006), the relationship between sports and the media can be assessed both in terms of commerce and in terms of sharing cultural values. Media has turned sports from an amateur structure into an extremely commercial industry.

Although sport is a great struggle to reach to faster, stronger and higher; it is also a game, competition and fun with universal principles and rules. However, the fact those athletes, spectators and supporters ignore, distort and abuse these aims for individual and social reasons cause sport to become a war zone from time to time (Yetim, 2000). However, according to Norbert Elias, as a specific phenomenon of modernity, the distinctive feature of modern sport is the decrease it causes in violence (Ozsoy, 2011a).

The culture of violence is a phenomenon that exists in the history of every culture from the past to our day is no stranger to any culture. In societies that change quickly, the methods of violence and the means it is learned through also change with developing technologies. Today, a great number of thinkers agree that mass media teaches violence with its every aspect and also it provokes individuals (Chomsky, 2001).

According to modern understanding, elite sports events are not of any value unless they are passed on to people. Media is an integral and inseparable part of sports in our lives with the function of passing on the developments to people. It is sometimes expressed that media should also take responsibility for preventing the events of violence in sports fields. Media has an effect on shaping the public

opinion on sports with all its elements from the way it presents and interprets the news, to its titles and the words used, even if indirectly. The reason for this is the fact that people today learn about current developments through media and shape their mental maps according to the concepts formed by the media (Ozsoy,

2011a).

The purpose of this research was to review and compare the frequency of news with a theme of violence in sports between daily sports papers in Turkey (Fanatik, Fotomac) and other newspapers (Haberturk, Hurriyet).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this study, sports papers randomly chosen among those with a high circulation in the national press (Fanatik, Fotomac) and general papers (Haberturk, Hurriyet) were examined with a method of review. The study spans a period of 337 days between the dates August 17, 2014-April 01, 2013. During this period of time, the frequency of violence news on sports in papers, the number of these news, their forms (writing or picture), their sources and which sports branch or club the related violence news are about were examined.

Within this context, news on violence were grouped as "National and

International", "Related branches" (football, basketball and volleyball), "League Category" (Super League and PTT 1st league, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur League, European Cup)," "Related Branches"(football, basketball and volleyball), "Which club it is most related to"(Fenerbahce, Galatasaray, Besiktas, Trabzonspor, Other Super League Clubs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur League, Foreign Clubs) " and they were examined. The statistical data of the study was done by using frequency and chi square (χ) analysis at SPSS 19 package program. In addition, Fit Analysis was made to determine the association between the levels of variables.

FINDINGS

In this study, it was found as a result of the review of daily papers like Fanatik, Fotomac, Haberturk and Hurriyet that

there existed a total of 264 news with a content of violence in sports between the dates 17.08.2012 – 01.04.2013 (227 days).

Table 1: The distribution of news on violence in sport as to newspapers

	N	Frequency
Newspapers	Fanatik	25.0
	Fotomac	24.2
	Haberturk	23.1
	Hurriyet	27.7
Total	264	100.0

No significant difference was found when the distributions of news about violence in sports were reviewed both in daily national and sports papers.

However, it was found that the papers that had the highest number of news with a content of violence were Hurriyet and Fanatik (Table 1).

Table 2: The distribution of news on violence in sports as to the number of national and international newspapers

		N	Frequency
Source of news on violence	National	238	90.2
	International	26	9.8
Total		264	100.0

Table 2 shows that a great majority of the news with a content of violence in papers were national events (%90.2),

while only a small number of them (%9.8) were international events.

Table 3: The distribution of news on violence in sports as to sports branch and league category

Values		N	Frequency
Sports Branches	Football	238	90.2
	Basketball	21	8.0
	Volleyball	5	1.9
League Category	Super League and PTT 1st League	240	90.9
	1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur League	13	4.9
	European Cup	11	4.2
Total		264	100.0

When the 264 news in papers with a content of violence in sports were grouped according to their branches, the highest rate of violence was found to be in football with a percentage of 90.2 % (238). Football was followed by basketball (8%) and volleyball (1.9%).

When the news of violence were examined in terms of leagues, it was found that Super League and PTT 1st League had the highest number (90.9%) while European Cup (Champions League, UEFA cup and national team) had the lowest number (4.2%) (Table 3).

Table 4: The distribution of news on violence in sports as to clubs and the source of violence

Values		N	Frequency
Clubs	Fenerbahce	79	29.9
	Galatasaray	50	18.9
	1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur Clubs	35	13.3
	Other Super League Clubs	30	11.4
	Besiktas	25	9.5
	Trabzon	23	8.7
	Foreign Clubs	22	8.3
Source of violence	Supporters	158	59.8
	Athletes	86	32.6
	Managers	11	4.2
	Trainers	9	3.4
Total		264	100.0

When the distributions of 264 news about violence in sport were reviewed, it was found that Fenerbahce (29.9%) and Galatasaray (18.9%) had the highest number. It was also found that the distributions of news of other teams were relatively close to each other.

When the distributions of news about violence in sport were reviewed in terms of the source of violence, supporters (59%), athletes (32.6%), managers (4.2%) and trainers (3.4%) were found to have the highest rates, respectively (Table 4).

Table 5: The distribution of news on violence in sports as to types of newspaper and having picture or not

Values	N	Frequency
Types of newspaper	Sports newspapers	49.2
	General newspapers	50.8
Types of news	With picture	84.1
	Without picture	15.9
Total	264	100.0

In Table 5, when the number of news on violence were reviewed as to type of sports newspaper (Fanatik - Fotomac) and newspapers in general (Haberturk - Hurriyet), no significant difference was found. When the news about violence in

sports was reviewed on whether they were presented with picture or without picture, it was found that 84.1% of these news were found to have pictures while %15.9 were found to have no pictures.

Table 6: The Chi-square association of news on violence in sports as to clubs and the source of violence (P=0.05)

Clubs	Source of Violence				Total	P
	Supporters	Athletes	Trainers	Managers		
Foreign Clubs	n	13	4	5	0	22
	% (1)	59.1	18.2	22.7	0.0	100.0
	% (2)	8.2	4.7	55.6	0.0	8.3
1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur Clubs	n	21	13	0	1	35
	% (1)	60.0	37.1	0.0	2.9	100.0
	% (2)	13.3	15.1	0.0	9.1	13.3
Other Super League Clubs	n	26	4	0	0	30
	% (1)	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% (2)	16.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	11.4
Trabzon	n	19	3	0	1	23
	% (1)	82.6	13.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
	% (2)	12.0	3.5	0.0	9.1	8.7
Besiktas	n	12	9	0	4	25
	% (1)	48.0	36.0	0.0	16.0	100.0
	% (2)	7.6	10.5	0.0	36.4	9.5
Galatasaray	n	24	21	3	2	50
	% (1)	48.0	42.0	6.0	4.0	100.0
	% (2)	15.2	24.4	33.3	18.2	18.9
Fenerbahce	n	43	32	1	3	79
	% (1)	54.4	40.5	1.3	3.8	100.0
	% (2)	27.2	37.2	11.1	27.3	29.9
Total	n	158	86	9	11	264
	% (1)	59.8	32.6	3.4	4.2	100.0
	% (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

% (1): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the club in terms of the source of violence

% (2): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the clubs in terms of the source of violence

When table 6 is reviewed, it can be seen that in terms of the number of news on violence in newspapers was by Fenerbahce supporters (54%) and Fenerbahce players (40.5%) while news by managers were about Besiktas (%16),

and news by trainers were about foreign football clubs (22.7%). A significant relationship was found in the statistical comparison between the source of violence and clubs (P<0.05).

Table 7: The Chi-square association of news on violence in sports as to clubs and branches

Clubs	Branches				Total	P
	Football	Basketball	Volleyball			
Foreign Clubs	n	21	1	0	22	0.004
	% (1)	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	
	% (2)	8.8	4.8	0.0	8.3	
1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur Clubs	n	33	2	0	35	
	% (1)	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	
	% (2)	13.9	9.5	0.0	13.3	
Other Super League Clubs	n	29	1	0	30	
	% (1)	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	
	% (2)	12.2	4.8	0.0	11.4	
Trabzon	n	23	0	0	23	
	% (1)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
	% (2)	9.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	
Besiktas	n	21	4	0	25	
	% (1)	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	
	% (2)	8.8	19.0	0.0	9.5	
Galatasaray	n	38	11	1	50	
	% (1)	76.0	22.0	2.0	100.0	
	% (2)	16.0	52.4	20.0	18.9	
Fenerbahce	n	73	2	4	79	
	% (1)	92.4	2.5	5.1	100.0	
	% (2)	30.7	9.5	80.0	29.9	
Total	n	238	21	5	264	
	% (1)	90.2	8.0	1.9	100.0	
	% (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

% (1): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the **club** in terms of the branch

% (2): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the **clubs** in terms of the branch

It can be seen that the highest number of news on violence was in Fenerbahce club with the branch of football while it was in Galatasaray with the branch of

basketball. A statistically significant association was found between the statistical comparison of branches and clubs ($P < 0.05$) (Table 7).

Table 8: The Chi-square association of news on violence in sports as to newspapers (P=0.05)

Clubs	Newspapers				Total	P	
	Fanatik	Fotomac	Haberturk	Hurriyet			
Foreign Clubs	n	9	3	6	4	22	0.379
	% (1)	40.9	13.6	27.3	18.2	100.0	
	% (2)	13.6	4.7	9.8	5.5	8.3	
1st, 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur Clubs	n	9	11	8	7	35	
	% (1)	25.7	31.4	22.9	20.0	100.0	
	% (2)	13.6	17.2	13.1	9.6	13.3	
Other Super League Clubs	n	6	7	11	6	30	
	% (1)	20.0	23.3	36.7	20.0	100.0	
	% (2)	9.1	10.9	18.0	8.2	11.4	
Trabzon	n	6	5	5	7	23	
	% (1)	26.1	21.7	21.7	30.4	100.0	
	% (2)	9.1	7.8	8.2	9.6	8.7	
Besiktas	n	6	4	3	12	25	
	% (1)	24.0	16.0	12.0	48.0	100.0	
	% (2)	9.1	6.2	4.9	16.4	9.5	
Galatasaray	n	14	9	13	14	50	
	% (1)	28.0	18.0	26.0	28.0	100.0	
	% (2)	21.2	14.1	21.3	19.2	18.9	
Fenerbahce	n	16	25	15	23	79	
	% (1)	20.3	31.6	19.0	29.1	100.0	
	% (2)	24.2	39.1	24.6	31.5	29.9	
Total	n	66	64	61	73	264	
	% (1)	25.0	24.2	23.1	27.7	100.0	

	% (2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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% (1): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the **club** in terms of newspapers
 % (2): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the **clubs** in terms of newspapers

Table 8 gives the distribution of news on violence and the association of these with newspapers. According to the results, no homogeneity was found in the distribution of news on violence news in newspapers. It means that news

about clubs was published in different newspapers with different numbers. However, these results do not form a statistical difference. No significant difference was found in the Chi-Square analysis made with the data ($P>0.05$).

Table 9: The distribution of news on violence in sports as to newspapers and league category (P=0.05)

Newspapers		League Category			Total	P
		Super League and PTT 1st League	2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur Leagues	European Cup		
Sports newspapers	n	118	7	5	130	0.917
	% 1	90.8	5.4	3.8	100.0	
	% 2	49.2	53.8	45.5	49.2	
General newspapers	n	122	6	6	134	
	% 1	91.0	4.5	4.5	100.0	
	% 2	50.8	46.2	54.5	50.8	
Total	n	240	13	11	264	
	% 1	90.9	4.9	4.2	100.0	
	% 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

% (1): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the type of **newspaper** in terms of league categories
 % (2): The distribution of news on violence in sports within the type of **newspapers** in terms of league categories

As can be seen from Table 9, 49.2% of the news on violence were in sport papers while 50.8% were in general newspapers; of the news that were in sports papers, 90.8% were about Super League and PTT 1st League, 5.4% were about 2nd and 3rd League and Amateur League, 3.8% were about European Cup. No statistical significance was found in

the Chi-square analysis between newspapers and league category ($P>0.05$).

In addition, no significant difference was found in the statistical comparison between sports papers and general newspaper in terms of the percentage of news on violence in sport ($z = -0.38$ $P = 0.703 > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to determine how frequently news on violence in sports are seen in the media, in which newspapers these news are seen, which branches of sport and clubs they are related to and the person or people that cause these news. With this purpose, the ways that general and sports newspapers approached the news of violence in sports in Turkish media were examined in terms of quantity and form.

The results of the study show that the newspaper which includes news on violence in sport the most is Hurriyet

(27.7%). In a study that was conducted by taking into consideration the total number of pages in newspapers (1996), it was found that the percentage of sports news included in Hurriyet was 13.33% and this percentage was found to be quite high (Oztürk et al., 1996). The number of pages related to such violence news being more than other general papers may be related to the number of sports pages.

When it was examined which sports branch the most violence news were seen in both general and sports papers, it can be seen that football news (90.2%) were

in the forefront in both types of papers. Football, which has been in the center of public attention for many years in Turkey, is also the focus of violence. Thus, such a result should be considered natural. In addition, football is a branch that comes to the forefront and attracts a lot of attention not only in Turkey but also in other countries. The fact that football can be played in all platforms, spectators can express their ambitions and angers loudly in places where games are played and feelings and situations of belonging to a group without having an anxiety for economical identity make football interesting. Within this context, it can be said that there is almost no sport branch in Turkey other than football. Indeed, in Talimciler (2000)'s study, it was stated that national newspapers did not give enough space to sport branches other than football. Since football is popular and has the attention of masses, football news makes up a great part of the sports media (Ekin, 2005).

At this point, the fact that football is in the forefront in printed and visual media can be the reason why there are more football related news in newspapers. In a study on the place of sports in daily newspapers, it was stated that Sabah included football with a rate of 56.47%, Cumhuriyet included football with a rate of 76.07% and Zaman included football with a rate of 55.88%, which was in parallel with our study (Ozturk et al., 1996). In fact, this result is the same in terms of content and time of sports programs on TV. In a study on the sports hours of 6 television channels in Turkey, the broadcasting times of football were found to be high (Kanal D 75%, ATV 66%, Show TV 62%, Star 86.7% and TRT1 59.8%) (Karakuçuk et al., 1996).

In our study, it was found that the sports branch which was included the most in newspapers after football was basketball. Similar results were found in a study by Ozsoy. These results show that after football, newspapers included news about basketball, volleyball and athleticism at

the most, respectively (Ozsoy, 2011b).

When the "news on violence in sports" in printed media were examined in terms of league categories, it was found that the highest number of news were in Super League and PTT First League. The results of this study are in parallel with the results of other studies (the result that the media includes more news about the leagues of upper categories). In a study by Tasmekteligil et al. (2004), it was found that the page numbers of sports news on sports papers were found to be higher in news about Turkish First Super Football League news when compared with other football news and other sports news. Numbers of both small and big news on Super League were found to be higher than other football news and news about other sports. In addition, Ozsoy (2011b) stated that there were more news in the papers about teams playing in upper leagues and upper ranks.

On the other hand, it was found that news on violence in sport in the newspapers that were examined for this study were found to be related to Fenerbahce Club the most. Indeed, an important part of news and comments on football focus on big clubs. According to the "sports agenda of the month" prepared by the Media Tracking Center by searching all the media, it was found that the sport clubs which were most included in the media in May 2011 were Fenerbahce (45.377 news/articles), Trabzonspor (34.154 news/articles), Besiktas (31.399 news/articles) Galatasaray (31.360 news/articles) and Bursaspor (22.971 news/articles) (Ozsoy, 2012).

When the news were examined in terms of the sources of violence (supporters, athletes, trainers, managers), it was found that a majority of the news were on supporters. Although the results of our study showed the leading actors of news on violence in sports as supporters/spectators, it won't be a very right approach to determine only the supporters as the source of violence since trainers, managers, referees and players

should not be ignored, either. Within this context, it was stated by Kuru and Var's (2009) study that only 16.6% of the supporters participated in acts of violence. In Kurtic's (2006) study, it was found that 74.9% of the supporters stated that they did not take part in fights during or after the game.

In fact, in order to understand how sports news are presented to people, one should consider a great number of criteria ranging from the language used to the pictures given. It was found in our study that most of the news on violence in sport had pictures (that showed or reminded violence) while a small number of them were presented without pictures. Thus, we can understand that newspapers allocate a very big place on news of violence in sport.

As it was stated above, the highest number of news on violence in sport is not just about Fenerbahce club, it also results from the supporters and players of this club. Except this, the highest number of news on violence resulting from managers was about Besiktas club while the highest number of news on violence resulting from trainers was about foreign clubs. In a study by Tasmektepligil et al. (2004) which compared the contents of the news about Turkish 1st Super Football League, it was found that there were more news on managers and trainers when compared with players while there were more news on managers when compared with trainers. It can be said that this result is in parallel with our study.

It was found that most of the news in papers was about Super League and PTT 1st League while only a small number were about 2nd, 3rd Leagues and Amateur League and European Cup. No significant association was found in the statistical comparison between newspapers and league category. As is known, the phenomenon of sport has a wide area in papers with a large circulation as well as sports papers. However, it is difficult to say that the news

in these two types of papers are very different from each other in terms of content. All these findings show that newspapers give more places to news about football than any other branch of sport. In a questionnaire by Clearing House, the most prevalent sport branches were listed for each country. Many of these include football, basketball, athleticism, swimming, volleyball, tennis, gymnastic or table tennis. What is of interest here is that football is the first in many places and in the first three generally even if it changes depending on the area (Bulletin, 1997). In a market where entertainment is in the forefront, media acts exactly in line with the balance of supply and demand, television programs and newspaper pages are shaped according to viewings and thus sport is used exactly as a commercial means by the media. In this environment, as a result of economy rules, media writers write about football all the time and thus try to keep the excitement of people alive. Indeed, Karakucuk and Yenel (1999) found that the subject of 89.9% of columns was football. In another study, in the distribution of columns in terms of sports branches, football was in the first place with a rate of 89.3% (Cengiz ve Gungormuş, 2003).

As can be seen, sports media has turned to broadcast by using mass interest as a method. Thus, the whole world of sport turns around what big teams do and small teams are ignored. Within this context, when the distributions of news are considered, it seems possible to say that sport media has a biased broadcasting system and big teams have more places in the media.

There is no doubt that media alone is not responsible for the occurrence of violence in sports and violence becoming more prevalent in society. Besides this, it can be stated that the main elements of sports such as supporters, players, managers and trainers are also effective in this process. As a result of the study, it was found that there was not a significant

difference in the frequency of news of violence in sports in newspapers. From this point of view, no difference is seen in the presentation of sport news between newspapers.

This study was limited to the frequency of violence in sport in newspapers. However, there are also other parameters of the phenomenon of violence in sport. Similar studies to be planned within the aforementioned context can contribute to understanding the role of printed media in the phenomenon of violence in sport and

to presenting ways of solution. Within this context, when the leading effect of mass media is considered, it can be stated that more attention should be paid while including news with a theme of violence in sport and news and broadcasting that lead people to violence should be avoided. Thus, instead of focusing on the content of news about violence in sport (how the violence occurred, how many people died, etc), it will be righter policy to focus on the results of these incidents and how negatively they affect the society.

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