

Violence and aggression in the sports field: A theoretical approach

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ABSTRACT

The issue of violence and aggression is one of the most important topics that attract the attention of researchers and scholars in the field of sports, due to their impact on sports in general. Despite the existence of thousands of studies on violence and aggression in the field of sports, the multiplicity of variables that researchers have researched on this topic has made many of us distracted from thinking about what violence and aggression really is. This study aims to enumerate the most important dimensions and visions that researchers have addressed to study the issue of violence and aggression in the sports field. On the other hand, he raised the most important questions that can help us study this subject in new ways and dimensions that were not previously addressed. Finally, knowing the most important variables that cause violence and aggression in the sports field.

Keywords: Sport science, Violence, Aggression, Sport.

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of violence or aggression is not a recent thing that we discovered its occurrence, or we found it by chance in our daily life... Rather, it is an old issue as old as all of humanity, since man, since his creation, has been in conflict with others: for the sake of power, money, prestige, fanaticism, hatred, revenge and revenge, etc. Simply put: it is a subject that grows and flourishes within us, and develops, inhibits, or disciplines according to our environment, our education, our beliefs, etc.

Psychologists attach special importance to the concept of “*aggression*” and aggressive behaviour in their studies. The concept of aggression means every personal behaviour that aims to cause physical harm or psychological distress against a person or many people. That is, the behaviour that is intended to harm others, and not the behaviour in which the harm is accidental in order to achieve a goal (Krishnaveni, & Shahin, 2014). For us: Aggression is: any behaviour (kinetic: hitting, screaming, etc., verbal: insulting, cursing, etc., moral: insulting, for example, emotional: laughing with the aim of mockery) that aims to cause harm and damage to others (physical, moral, etc.). As for violence, we see it as a face of aggression, but it is the most severe aspect of aggression. Violence: Excessive aggression (moral: “*insulting the opponent*”, physical: “*violent interference leading to injury*”, verbal: “*obscene words towards the opponent*”).

If we mention the contributions of scientists and researchers, this particular topic often focuses on what the school of psychoanalysis and its founder, Sigmund Freud, said. The latter believes that: aggression arises from curbing and repressing sexual inclinations, but he eventually concluded that aggression is an existing instinctive readiness itself in man. On the other hand, if we transfer the hadith to what could be the cause of the emergence of aggression, then we often find ourselves seeking excuses and justifications for aggression in order to satisfy ourselves only, but in fact our consciences spoke otherwise, usually people link between anger and aggression considering that the latter is a catharsis For anger, and in order for the picture to be more clear about aggression, we must know that: aggression has several forms, including aggression through physical violence, and verbal aggression: with intrigue and defamation, etc. In general, it can be noted that researchers and scientists have researched the issue of violence and aggression from two angles, one of which is psychologists who have focused on the levels of aggression of the fans individually. In contrast, sports sociologists have used theories of group behaviour in their attempts to identify potential determinants of crowd violence (Case, & Boucher, 1981).

This study aims to limit the dimensions that studied the issue of violence and aggression in the sports field. As well as the most important possible questions that help us understand it more. Finally, knowing the most important variables that cause violence and aggression in the sports field.

METHOD

Considering that the study is a theoretical contribution that aims to know the main dimensions in the subject of sports violence and aggression, our study relies mainly on the induction approach, which aims to discuss the issues in a way that enables us to know their details. For this reason, we will address our topic by answering the following questions:

1. What's the Dimensions of the study of violence and aggression in sports?
2. What's the Important problems for studying violence and aggression in sports?
3. What's The main causative variables in violence and aggression?

DIMENSIONS OF THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION IN SPORTS

We can talk here about the most important dimensions and visions in which the subject of violence and aggression has been studied from our point of view: we find that this subject can be viewed from two angles: the first is the manifestations of aggression in sports, and the second: sport as a means to reduce and control aggression:

The first angle

Which attracts the attention of a large segment of researchers, namely: aggression in sports, where researchers try to address the issue of aggression by monitoring cases of violence and aggression within the sports world, which includes three dimensions:

The first dimension

Starting with the players' aggression against each other: in which they try to understand the mechanism that causes one player to attack another (verbal or physical aggression), also the aggression of some players against their coaches (often verbal aggression), especially after being substituted, as well as the players' aggression against the referees (usually verbal aggression and rarely physical aggression).

The second dimension

Another group of researchers tries to understand the reasons for the aggression of the masses against one of the players (often verbal aggression: cursing, cursing, etc., especially against black-skinned people in European stadiums in general, and tribal strife or against the performance of players in Arab stadiums). Also the aggression of the masses against the decisions of the rulers by whistling boos and cursing and cursing. The same applies to coaches, especially when players are replaced or in the event of dissatisfaction with their plans, for example. As well as the aggression of the masses against the competing masses, where they exchange insults and strife, and the matter may develop into riots and direct friction with them. Also, do not forget: the aggression of the masses against the organizers of the matches, such as the security authorities, and here the researchers are trying to find out the necessary methods that the security authorities must follow to ensure that there is no violence inside the stands, as well as to find out whether some of the methods used by the security services are a cause of provoking and provoking the masses, as well as Knowing the most effective ways to ensure that riots do not go outside the stadium, especially with the state of frustration that hangs over the fans of the losing teams.

The third dimension

The researchers are also trying to address the nature of the aggression that characterizes certain sports by itself, such as: boxing, American football, and combat sports in general. Also: Know the dividing line of aggression between contact sports (football, handball, basketball) and other non-contact sports (volleyball, tennis, table tennis). Of course, their attempts in this dimension aim to find out what are the laws and controls that pertain to each game and that may be a reason for charging violence and aggression, which means finding other ways to legalize those games.

The second angle

That attracts the attention of another sector of researchers, which is: sport as a means to reduce and control aggression: in which they monitor cases in which sport or exercise is a reason for curbing violence and aggression among many, for example: knowing the role of exercise in reducing behaviour Aggressive teenagers, for example. Or the effect of practicing kung fu or karate, bodybuilding, etc., in controlling adolescents' tendency to aggression. Also: the effect of practicing athletics, swimming, etc. on reducing

stress and anxiety, which are considered a cause of aggression for many. Also: Reducing the aggressive behaviour of some people with special needs through sports practice in general. Also, because frustration is the most important cause of aggression, we find many psychologists recommending exercise as a kind of recreation and cultivating self-confidence in the depressed. The same thing is recommended for those who suffer from psychological stress, anxiety, stress, etc.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FOR STUDYING VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION IN SPORTS

If we want to talk about violence and aggression in the sports field, we would like to address it by asking a set of questions, which we consider important for its analysis, namely

What is the difference between aggression and violence?

What should be noted is: what is the difference between violence and aggression. In order to make the difference clear to the reader, we see that violence is the most severe characteristic of aggression, meaning that if aggression is an idea that aims to harm others (physically "*obstruction, repulsion, etc.*," or verbally "*insulting,*" or morally "*mockery*"), Violence is excessive aggression (moral: "*insulting the opponent*", physical: "*violent interference leading to injury*", verbal: "*obscene words towards the opponent*").

Can aggression be classified

Many researchers have tried to find variables on the basis of which it is possible to differentiate between behaviours that may bear the characteristic of aggression but are not aggression (for example: a knockout in boxing), and others that many do not consider aggression, but they are (for example: an attacker's procrastination and his demonstration of scoring a goal at the opponent's goal after The goalkeeper left his goal. Aggression, according to many researchers, can be divided into three types: "*Hostile Aggression*", and "*Instrumental Aggression*". The third type is "*Assertive Behaviour*". In order to clarify the difference between goal is to harm others). As for aggression as a means, such as when the player obstructs one of the players after the latter dribbles the ball, and his aggression here was with the aim of rehabilitating himself or as an angry reaction to what the dribbler did. As for aggression as a means (meaning the player's goal is not to attack another player, but rather as a reaction to prevent him from overtaking him only). For example, this is the pulling of the opponent's shirt in soccer and handball, or the basketball player wrapping his arms around the opponent's waist and pulling him, etc. Here, aggression represents a means. Only to restrain the opponent from continuing to play or obstructing him from performing a movement without intending to harm him, in the sense that aggression as a means here comes given that both teams seek to win in a fair and honourable way in which aggression is allowed only within the framework of the laws and controls of play. As for the third type, which is assertive aggressive behaviour, the players consider it an advantage for superiority and control - and it is so - as a player, for example, intends to shoot hard at the opponent's goal without intending to harm anyone, but rather an expression of strength (crushing in volleyball, crushing serve in tennis). The knockout blow in boxing, bypassing the violent basketball player and raising him above others so that he can enter the ball with force, etc.), this type may be considered by many players as a way to vent or as a reflection of their anger and aggression, and it is a form of motivation for them.

Does competition mean violence and aggression?

Competition is an essential feature of sport in itself. If we are able to observe aggression directly in our daily lives, because it is embodied in front of us in many situations (a fight between a child against his colleague, harassment, bullying, insults, insults in public, etc.), then His observation in the mathematical field has certain conditions. In: sports there is a specificity of competition, and therefore there is some overlap in what aggression is within sports - of course we are not talking about the apparent violence in the stadiums and the

violent interventions of the players -. Despite our recognition that aggression is harming others, but: the thread separating aggression as a negative thing and aggression as a positive trait is: fair competition that the competitors consider as the basis for their competition, and the second thing is the goal of this or that player of aggression, if it is to obstruct the football player For the attacker of the opposing team with the aim of preventing him from achieving the achieved goal, then this is something other than aggression, but if his obstruction aims to harm the opponent player (revenge, hatred, jealousy, etc.), then this is aggression in itself.

In order for the difference to be clear to us, we must know that: Aggression is originally an emotion with an adaptive function for everyone, but the situations in which aggression is used determine its type (negative or positive). Therefore, researchers believe that those who work hard to achieve success and have high motivation and ambition are aggressive people who will not get there without this aggression, and this type is called positive social aggression. And when these feelings do not respond to their adaptive function, they are antisocial aggression because this type of aggression causes pain and suffering in others (Antonio, et al, 2003). On this idea, we find that many researchers find that aggression associated with sports in a specific pattern, of course, can have positive aspects, as sports are often accompanied by violent outbursts of concern. However, violence in sports has its own character and cannot be compared to violence in general (Ángel, 2007).

On the same idea, we find a study that reached the conclusion that: There are some behavioural determinants related to the biological nature of aggression in the world of combat sports, for example, which have a role in improving the same results for players. Here, aggression is a basic functional requirement of the sport itself. Thus, competition is implicitly linked to the context in which aggression as a trait motivates sporting competition itself (Italo, & Amauri, 2020).

Who does violence and aggression

There are two main actors in violence and aggression in sports: they are the sports audience in itself (as a group) and it is the dominant characteristic that comes to our minds whenever we mention the word violence or aggression. The second: They are the individual persons (the player, the coach, the referee, two managers, etc). In order to make the difference clear, we give the following examples: the audience going down to the field, throwing bottles, chairs, clashing with the fans, etc. To the competing fans (for example: abusive strife), or whistles at the referee's decisions, insulting and cursing him, etc. All of this is considered aggression. Similarly, we find: the goalkeeper's violent interference with the opponent's attacker - a direct confrontation - is considered violence, but on the contrary: the goalkeeper who mocks the opponent's player while performing a penalty kick, so he mocks his performance, his race, his religion, his colour, etc. until he confuses him from scoring... This is considered aggression.

Despite what we said earlier, it must be noted that understanding violence and aggression is very difficult in light of the presence of many variables that may often appear to be overlapping or a direct causal relationship to violence and aggression. Where we find that aggressive acts towards the referee that are detected in a match on the part of players, coaches and spectators are independent; that is, the presence or absence of any of them is not significantly or causally related to the presence or absence of the others (Fuente, et al, 2019).

Is aggression related to individual or team sports

If we try to recall the most important incidents of violence and aggression in sports stadiums, these pages may not be able to enumerate them, but we will try to mention some of them: The first violent incidents in the

world that took place in the football stadium in the “Eroxy” garden in England 1902, as a result of which the practice of football was prohibited at that time. Also: what happened in 1964 in the Tokyo Olympics qualifiers (football match: Peru-Argentina) where hundreds were killed, also: the violence at the “Heysel Stadium” in Brussels (Belgium) 1985, which followed the Juventus-Liverpool match before the start of the European Cup final, also: 1989: The violent incidents in Sheffield (England), during the FA Cup semi-final between Liverpool and Tottenham. These examples illustrate the existence of a vague relationship between football and the presence of aggression or not, and the recurrence of the phenomenon of violence in the football game makes it associated with violence and aggression because of certain characteristics determined by the nature of football itself, which requires physical contact, unlike other team sports, and one study found that it is among the variables The psychological cause of aggression, the impulsiveness prepares to carry out violent behaviours against the opponent, the referee and the audience, and the aggressive behavioural identity prepares to take actions towards the player himself and his opponent in order to benefit and not intimidate (Gómez, 2022).

The aim of our previous examples is to emphasize the idea that violence and aggression often occur in football, so is this a mere coincidence or is aggression that occurs in other sports being ignored given that football takes the largest part of media coverage. And if this is the case (the relationship of violence with football), then what are the characteristics that distinguish football fans from other fans (basketball, football, volleyball, etc.) and that make them more violent than others? And if we come to mention the players themselves: Is aggression considered an advantage for the soccer player, for example, because of friction, unlike the tennis player, who does not come into contact with his opponent directly, or is the difference between them due to the culture of the game itself (for example: football is a popular mass game, and tennis is a bourgeois game). And if the answer is the opposite (violence is related to all sports), then what distinguishes aggression in one sport from another: especially between team and individual sports, In martial arts and combat sports, it is considered in many studies as an ideal way to gain emotional self-control. Training in traditional martial arts is an effective way to reduce levels of anger and aggression. Young people with violent or behavioural problems also find a positive response to working with martial arts (Jorge, et al, 2021). and for example: what distinguishes the masses who attend boxing matches, freestyle wrestling... and the masses who attend football matches, basketball, hand, etc. Does the aggression, which is considered an essential feature in boxing and wrestling, work in another way to provide relief and release to the masses and release their anger and tension... And do other sports (for example football) work in the first place to charge hatred, hatred, anxiety, tension, frustration, etc? Each of which leads to aggression and violence. Perhaps the best solution to find the relationship between aggression and one sport over another is to carry out descriptive research in the first place, which is concerned with collecting a lot of information on the subject to be studied. Only then can we compare based on statistics on which sports are more violent in their own right, and which drive the fans to violence more than others, etc.

Is aggression related to the characteristic of the type of sport itself

It is true that there are many sports that lead to a player's injury with a type of injury that distinguishes each sport from another (tennis: “*shoulder, elbow and wrist injuries*”, bodybuilding: “*tendon and cartilage injuries, lower back injury*”, football: “*cutting the cruciate ligament to the knee*”, etc.), but aggression is very much related to sports themselves. We mention the sport of snowboarding: we all remember the injury suffered by Michael Schumacher (seven-time world champion in Formula 1), who was seriously injured in an accident while skiing in a ski resort in the French Alps (December 2019). And our talk here about “*Formula One*” makes us remember the two tragic accidents that resulted in the deaths of Frenchmen Antoine Hupert (Belgian Grand Prix in the Formula 2 series: 2019) and Jules Bianchi (Formula One: Japanese Grand Prix: October 2014).

Perhaps one of the sports whose name is most associated with violence and aggression is boxing. Perhaps the reader has heard about: the death of two South Korean boxers affected by their severe injuries: boxer: Yo Sam Choi (2008: Yo Sam Choi - VS- Heri Amol), and boxer: Kim Duk-koo (1982: Ray Mancini -VS- Kim Duk- koo). We also mention the Mexican icon in freestyle wrestling: “*Jesus Javier Hernandez*”, nicknamed at the time: (ORO) or “*Luchador enmascarado*”, who died of his injury in 1993, etc, not to mention others who died in cycling, wrestling, and American football, etc.

Despite what we mentioned earlier, in boxing for example, a study on the relationship between boxing and aggressiveness, Results showed that male boxers reported greater aggression than female boxers; It was found that the self-efficacy and self-control improved as age of the participants increased, The higher the level of competition, and Self-efficacy was negatively related with aggressive behaviour and positively correlated with self-control. Self-control was also negatively correlated with aggressive behaviour among boxers (Chen, et al, 2019). On the contrary, in Martial arts we find with a centuries-long tradition are regarded in social opinions as a carrier of many desired, moral values and function as an education system for children and young people, and full commitment combat sports and especially martial arts can become a method of reducing the level of hostility (Kostorz, & Sas-Nowosielski, 2021).

From another angle, it should be noted that the type of sport can be associated with violence and aggression, or the opposite. And just as it is a motive for violence, it may be an inhibitor to it. in one study about was to examine the motivational experiences of a Canadian female rugby player with a particular focus on her insider experiences of sanctioned and unsanctioned aggression in rugby. The findings indicated that her two primary motives for playing rugby were the enjoyment of physical contact (sanctioned aggression) and being a serious, physically fit, elite athlete playing rugby for the Canadian national team (Kerr, 2019). Also, On the relationship of practicing sports and reducing aggressive behaviour, we find a study that concluded that small-sided volleyball after school provides an appropriate incentive to reduce aggression and improve physical fitness for high school students compared to standard physical education classes. Girls also showed a greater reduction in aggressive behaviour, while boys had better physical fitness improvements (Trajković, 2020).

In general, aggression is often linked to specific sports rather than others imposed by the nature of those sports, as determined by one of the studies in: sports with physical impact and intentional or accidental harm to the opponent, as is the case with sports activities such as: hockey, rugby, American football, as well as combat sports that On the confrontation of individual wrestling between two opponents such as the case of boxing, judo, wrestling, taekwondo and fencing, in addition to other sports disciplines derived from martial arts, including: karate, sumo, kung fu, kyudo and aikido (Oliva, et al, 2009). Regarding the foregoing, one of the studies that tried to find out the effect of the type of sport and the type of competition on the presence of aggression or not concluded that: sports that are characterized by levels of physical contact and from lower or younger competitive groups are more aggressive than those in sports with higher competitive levels (Sofia, & Cruz, 2017). However, despite the association of the concept of violence and aggression with combat sports in general, there are studies confirming that the nature of the philosophy carried out by combat sports themselves may make aggression present in one and absent in another. Long experience also has a positive effect on a decrease in aggressiveness. It has been found that those who practice karate have the lowest levels of aggression compared to boxers who have higher levels of aggression (Graczyk, et al, 2010).

Is aggression related to masses and not others

In our popular culture, the concept of aggression is always associated with individuals without others, with teams without others, with players and coaches without others, etc. Is it the same for the masses?, This question has been pointed out by some studies Like study on football in West Asia found: A positive and

significant relationship between the level of fandom and aggression was high (Masoud, & Malihe, 2020). And Before discussing this idea, we must point out something: it is the concept of prediction or expectation that many researchers in psychology and sociology associate with aggression and violence, as the repetition of something on the one hand means its stability in our minds, and it means readiness and preparation for aggressive behaviour on the other hand. This means that the recurrence of violence among certain masses when receiving fans supporting competing teams necessarily means the adhesion of that image of them, which automatically means the masses' psychological readiness for violence and aggression. Perhaps the decisive factor in this matter is that there is a very big difference between being surprised by someone's aggression and dealing with him based on our culture, education, upbringing, etc. (Surprise means natural behaviour on our part), and on the contrary: our readiness for aggression based on the expectation of hostility and violence from our opponents or competitors simply means that we will not act as we are, but rather that we will be more emotional on situations that do not deserve a reaction in the first place, we will be waiting for the slightest mistakes, and then less The signals will be sufficient to ignite the fuse of aggression.

Unfortunately, aggression is often associated with masses rather than others. Hooligans, for example, in England are a global model associated in our minds with violence and riots (Tokyo Olympics: 1964, Champions League 1975, FA Cup 1985, etc). Italian football fans are famous, for example, for their verbal aggression (racist chants, slurs, etc.) against black-skinned people in the first place. And this matter is a global phenomenon, as the masses deliberately name other names for their favourite clubs and teams, indicating the ideology of those masses, so to speak. (Tottenham, England), bats (Valencia, Spain), Miners (Schalke, Germany), Saints (Southampton, England), etc.

In general, the aggression in this requirement (its relationship to the masses) is in two aspects: the first is the adhesion of aggression and violence to certain masses that deliberately spread it among their members and against their competitors, as they take it as a means to frustrate and frighten the competing teams and destabilize the performance of the players of the competing teams. As for the second aspect, it is: that aggression is created many times because of the expectation, that is, the expectation of the fans, players, coaches, etc., of the aggression of others against them, and here the aggression is more sensitive to the slightest sparks that lead to its eruption among the masses and its manifestation among the players, and in our view. Anticipated aggression is more severe and harmful to others. Being more sensitive, it is difficult to control it because it is not limited in time and place (on the field, outside the field, in the city, immediately after losing or even winning, after a long period of time, etc).

THE MAIN CAUSATIVE VARIABLES IN VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION

There, we mean all the essential actors who are the cause of violence and aggression in sport. We mention them as follows:

Audience

As we said previously (is aggression related to fans and not others), the sports audience is considered the mirror that reflects the aggression shown by the players against each other on the one hand, On this, one study concluded that fans are more aggressive only when the object of aggression is directed against a player or coach of a competing team (Wann, et al, 1999). Also, Other study about: the relationship among watching soccer matches, moral functioning and aggression levels, found Males manifested lower levels of moral functioning and higher hostility, physical and verbal aggression than females when watching a soccer match (Alejandro, et al, 2021). and on the other hand, they are considered the conditional reflex of the decisions taken by referees and coaches. In order to clarify the relationship between aggression and the sports fans,

we recall that when the European Football Association granted Poland and Ukraine the right to host Euro 2012, they were not responsible for the weakness of the infrastructure, but rather for the spread of violence inside the stadiums.

And if we want here to mention some of the masses whose name has been associated with violence, rioting and aggression in the stadiums, we mention: Hooligans, which means brawling or violent, which were originally associated with the English masses, and the most prominent of their aggression was in: Tokyo Olympics: 1964, Champions League 1975, FA Cup 1985, and in Belgium 1985, etc. Also: Barcelona fans in the nineties of the last century, Turkish fans of Galatasaray (UEFA Cup 2000), Italian club Roma fans (European Cup quarter-finals 2006- and in 2013: after its match with Italian Lazio), etc. We also recall the fans of the Italian team Lazio performing the Nazi fascist salute as they walked through the streets of Glasgow, prior to the start of their team's match against Celtic (2019). This idea is not arbitrary, as there are many studies that show the relationship of violence to sports fans. I concluded that fans who had a high degree of verbal aggression were more likely to see verbal communication directed at players and coaches during sporting events (Kelly, & Sally, 1999).

Coaches

The first to point fingers at them: they are the coaches (we do not mean everyone, but the majority), as many coaches intend to charge the players and increase their motivation by spreading feelings of hatred, hatred and hatred against the competing teams, in the belief that this is the best way, which is what directs Players automatically and encourages them to aggression (at least verbally) against others, so they do not focus on their physical and tactical preparation, but rather link the degree of their aggression to the achieved victory. I do not think at all (especially in the past) that the players were not incited against each other in order to gain recognition and win in many competitions of a conflict nature (Alo, M, A - the former Soviet Union, for example). In Italy, for example: the negative interaction of the coaches with the racist chants of the Italian fans against the black-skinned players of their clubs led to the exacerbation of the phenomenon of racism even more. In LaLiga (La Liga First Division), we find the coach of the Spanish team, Celta Vigo: Miguel Cardoso, and in a conference presented to the media, he angered the fans of his team, after he confused them with the Spanish team, Deportivo La Coruña, and the two clubs are equal to each other (2018). In the Bundesliga (Bundesliga First Division), we mention: Bayern Leverkusen coach Roger Schmidt refused to leave the stadium for his team's match against Borussia Dortmund, after he was expelled by the match referee (February 2016), which angered everyone. And in the Premier League (English Premier League), the Italian assistant coach of Chelsea, Marco Ianni, committed inappropriate behaviour in front of the crowd during his team's match with Manchester United (October 2018). Which was immediately followed by: Portuguese coach: Jose Mourinho heading to the Chelsea club fans and referring to them with the number three, which is the number of the "*Blues*" championships under his leadership.

Managers or the organizing bodies

They may also be a direct cause of the aggression of the fans or the players, especially when they try to attribute the loss or early exit from the competitions to other parties that make them immune from accountability and punishment. Perhaps the biggest example of this is the president of Zamalek Club: Mortada Mansour. Who is famous in the Arab world for his verbal aggression (insulting, cursing, slander, etc.), which in many of his media outlets caused crises and strife between fans, players, and even countries. We also mention: the role of Iranian sports bodies in forcing their representatives in international competitions to withdraw compulsorily, not voluntarily, in the event of competition with Israeli teams (as happened with the international chess player Alireza Firouzja, who acquired German citizenship so that he could continue his career: 2019), as well as forcing female players To wear the hijab in international competitions. Also: The

decision of the Saudi sports bodies to prevent a “coach, player, referee, etc.” from complaining to international bodies and courts, and that they are not entitled to present any problem or dispute except before local bodies. We also remember here: Fahd Al-Ahmad, President of the Kuwait Football Association, intervened, stopped the match, and called on his team’s players to leave the match in 1982 in the World Cup (Kuwait - France).

Players

The player on the one hand: may be the one carrying out violence and aggression against his teammate, against his coach, against his opponent, etc. as a reaction from him, for example - in a row-: to his teammate’s shouting at him, to replacing him at an inappropriate time, to a show that led to Insulting him in public... On the other hand: the player may be the main cause of the crowd’s violence and aggression, and here it is not necessary that there be direct proportionality between the player’s violence and that of the crowd, but rather the slightest provocation by the player against the fans of competing teams may lead to results Ominous. And if we want to refresh our memory with some examples that indicate the above, we remember: It is very rare - indeed impossible - that players do not utter obscene phrases “verbal aggression” against their coaches after being replaced, especially if their performance is not defective. Also: verbal aggression 'insulting, cursing, insulting, etc.' which every goalkeeper does against his team's defenders, especially (his teammates) when they leave their positions. Likewise: the collective verbal aggression of the players of one team - if the expression is correct - against every whistle uttered by the referee, whether he was right or wrong in his decision. Also: the player’s verbal aggression towards himself or abstract objects (the ball, for example) after missing a goal, failing a pass, etc. With regard to physical violence, which the player performs against the opposing player as a response to: the opponent’s verbal aggression against him, or pushing him hard, or obstructing his movement (for example, pulling his shirt), or his dissatisfaction with his transgression or insulting him with a certain display, etc.

As for the cases in which the player is the cause of the violence and aggression of the crowd, the predominant characteristic that drives the crowd to aggression (at least verbal) here is the player’s failure to perform his task on the field, his failure to confront one of the players of the opposing team, or a catastrophic mistake such as leaving his position (defence, for example), etc. As for the cases that witness more tension for the fans, they are the cases in which the player provokes the fans, coaches, or even competitors, such as: Dutch player: Arjen Robben, Bayern Munich winger, who exploded in anger at his coach, Carlo Ancelotti, after the latter replaced him in the 85th minute of the match (2017) . Also, players often find themselves in embarrassment when they meet their former teams and clubs. At a time when we find: Frank Lampard while playing in the Manchester City squad and when he scored a goal, he did not celebrate the scoring out of respect for his colleagues and fans of his former team Chelsea, and we find on the contrary: Emmanuel Adebayor In the Manchester City shirt, he scores a goal and celebrates it in the face of the fans of his former team, Arsenal. We also remember that others performed movements that provoked the masses, as he did: the Italian: Paolo Di Canio, when he celebrated scoring a goal by performing the Nazi salute in front of the fans of his Italian team, Lazio. Likewise, the Englishman: Robbie Fowler, in the Liverpool shirt, who, after scoring a penalty kick, celebrated on his feet by performing the drug sniffing position, etc. Regarding the above, we find one of the studies saying that aggression in sports may be affected by the personal variables of the player in itself, as it makes him increasingly susceptible to responding inappropriately to negative events that take place inside and outside the sports context. In addition to a number of external factors that may have repercussions in the manifestation of aggressive and violent behaviour (Antonia, & Enrique, 2008).

Politics

Aggression in sports is not a characteristic whose variables can be identified simply, as it is very complex. In many studies, it is determined by countless variables such as racism, xenophobia, frustration, sports

interests, economic interests, lack of development, crowded stadiums, alcohol, the origin of spectators, etc (Jacinto, 2006). There are also researchers who talked about hidden variables of violence in sports, not only the visible but, more importantly, the invisible violence that surrounds sport; human rights 'world cup: Qatar 2022: violations of the fundamental human rights of workers working on stadium construction and necessary infrastructure', Crimes against the environment 'The harmful effects of sport on the environment such as the organization of large sporting events such as the Olympic Games or the World Cup' (Kelam, & Nedić, 2020). Among the other variables we find politics, Since the Roman era (Colosseo Stadium) and to this day, sports are considered by theorists as a means to distract people from their interests and rights... It is the same thing that many state politicians do in our time, where competitions are exploited to a special degree to deliver messages specific. Away from those messages, we find that politics has become synonymous with many conflicts, violence and riots that took place in the sports arena, perhaps the most famous of which is: the war that broke out between El Salvador and Honduras in 1969, this war that followed the decisive match that took place between them in a neutral country due to the political tension between the two countries at the time. (Mexico: Mexico City) and ended with El Salvador winning and qualifying. We also mention: the reflection of the political tension between India and Pakistan since their independence in 1947 on most of the sports competitions that bring them together, as the competitions between the two countries witness unparalleled tension, as happened in the match that brought together their teams in the semi-finals of the World Cricket Championship (2011), as well : The political tension that led the International Tennis Federation to postpone the confrontation between India and Pakistan for the Davis Cup in Islamabad 2019 and to speculate about moving the match to a neutral country.

We also mention: the match between Argentina and the England national team in the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, which represented to the Argentine fans a battle for revenge after the Falkland Islands war between the two parties (1982). Likewise: In the Arab world, many sports competitions are political in nature, which leads to aggression among the masses against each other (verbal and physical aggression against the supporters, the players with each other, etc.), where the competition between the players as well as between the masses appears as a struggle between two countries that prevails. In it is the strongest, and not a fair sports competition in which the best prevails. We mention: the meetings that bring together Algeria and Morocco, Algeria and Egypt, Algeria and Iraq (2018), Egypt and Sudan, Iraq and Kuwait, Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates, etc.

Media

The discussion here about the relationship between the media and violence and aggression that we see in sports competitions may not end, especially if we talk about situations in which the media was a direct cause of igniting the fuse of discord and violence between sports fans and even between countries. However, we will clarify some ideas that embody this direct relationship between the two concepts (inciting media and violence). In the sports media literature that accompanies all sports competitions, we find far-fetched concepts and terms used by journalists during their coverage of any sporting event, including: confrontation, victory, war drums, challenge, Likewise, the media cut parts of the dialogues of sports actors in order to serve certain purposes, as well as focusing on the aspects that serve the tendentious propaganda that it carries out without other aspects.

Perhaps the most important approach linking the media and violence in the field of sports is that the media promotes violent behaviour because the sports reports that are broadcast to readers and viewers are particularly related to their self-understanding of the journalist, the way they understand sports, and the way they present violence. Which explains the great influence of sports journalists in creating that violence and aggression within the sports environment (Kurt, 1985). and if we are going to give examples of how the media

replaces facts and sharpens fanaticism and aggression in the psyche of players and fans alike: we mention the following: The media fuels aggression among the masses when it says: The United States of America is facing a test of superiority against Russia in its coverage of a fight in boxing (Roky's movie is an example of this). Also: The media increases the pressure on the players when it says: The sports fans put the players of their country's national teams to the test of defending national sanctities. Also: the use of terms such as: crushing, humiliating, humiliating, etc. to denote the victory of the teams instead of terms: deserved, fair, convincing victory, etc.

On the other hand, the relationship between the media and aggression in sports is not as simple as we imagine. One of the studies to investigate the causal relationship between the variables related to media sports violence viewing experience, negative emotion, aggression and violent imitation behaviour of school students. It was found that there was a significant causal relationship between the viewing experience of sports violence and the violent imitation behaviour (Young-Ung, 2022). But, despite the clarity of the relationship between the media and aggression, we find that the media may also polish the image of violence itself in sports, such as what happens in Mixed martial arts, where MMA can be understood as a violent connoted sport. Despite this, MMA becomes a spectacle, a commodified product possible to desire and enjoy. But the imaginary of MMA is purified and normalized into an enjoyable contemporary spectacle and a hyperreality of the perceived brutality of street fighting. As a spectacle, MMA is also gradually becoming a part of contemporary consumer culture, and as such it is simultaneously gaining both internal and external legitimacy (Andreasson, & Johansson, 2019).

Finally, in order to solve the problem of the media's relationship with violence in stadiums, new mechanisms must be found for the relationship between them. In one of the studies that examined fan violence in football stadiums before, during and after football matches. It was found that only through the organized social action of all clients, especially the media, can a solution to the problem of violence and bullying be reached. Where media whose job it is to encourage other in the community to take the problem more seriously and respond more efficiently to the violent and hooligan behaviour of football fans (Milenković, & Milenković, 2022).

Also, information and communication software can be used to treat, monitor, and detect violence and aggression in sports. This system has been proposed in many studies, such as the study that proposed a real-time violence detection system that processes huge streaming data and recognizes violence by simulating human intelligence (Dinesh, et al, 2019).

Culture

Here we are not talking about culture as a well-known concept, nor the educational level of the individual. Rather, we are talking about culture as the ideal awareness, the awareness of the individual and his belief in honest competition in which the best, not the strongest, excel, and only then can we watch a sport without violence. Our example of this: the difference in our concept of combat sports between Asian peoples (Japan and China for example) and other peoples of the world. Practicing martial sports is a culture in itself in Asia (meaning: health, balance, commitment, self-control, etc), but it is not likewise in the rest of the world. As we mentioned earlier about the difference between the spread of aggression and violence in football stadiums and its absence in tennis courts, in which we all assume the reflection of populist culture in football as the sport of the poor, and the reflection of bourgeois culture in tennis as the sport of kings and princes. The same thing can be said here about the intervention of culture in the crystallization of many aspects of sportsmanship: we have always raised the hat to the players who had the opportunity to score while the goalkeepers were injured, but they preferred to check on their competitors to win an incomplete victory. In

conclusion, just as culture is - according to our intent - a motive for sportsmanship, it may be the sheath that contains the sword of violence, aggression and intolerance, etc.

Finally, though, many studies demonstrate the effect of sports participation on violent behaviour patterns. However, there are studies that indicate that gender, education, social background, family violence, media violence, and peer group attitudes had a significant impact on violent behaviour, and that membership in sports clubs and participation in voluntary organizations is not as important as we imagine (Michael, & Jürgen, 2009). In this context, we mention that the way violence is viewed in the sports field in North America is not the same as the European perspective, which is mainly due to the difference in culture between them, or the cultural context in which violence or aggression takes place in the sports field. It seems clear at least that there are fewer of spectator violence associated with professional sports in North America compared to spectator violence in European football, as it relates to the social context and demographic profiles surrounding sports viewing in both regions (Julian, & Cynthia, 2000).

CONCLUSION

Through this theoretical approach, we can say that the subject of violence and aggression in the sports field is not an easy subject whose variables can be known directly, as it is a very complex subject. This study came to confirm that researchers in general see that violence and aggression have two main aspects: the first is manifestations of aggression in sports, and the second: sports as a means to reduce and control aggression. On the other hand, the possibility of studying this particular subject by finding new variables that researchers can discover whenever they are able to realize new relationships between the main subject variables. Finally, the most important causes of violence in the sports field lie in: the audience, coaches, players, managers and sports bodies themselves, the media, politics, and culture.

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Ahmed Benmohamed: conceptualization, data curation, methodology, analysis, original draft. Mohamed Cherif Nasri: investigation, validation, review and editing.

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