

Why can't some people admit defeat when they lose?

November 10 2020, by Evita March



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When US President-Elect Joe Biden and Deputy Vice President-Elect Kamala Harris gave their victory speeches on Saturday evening, local time, the tally of Electoral College votes showed they had decisively passed the crucial 270-vote threshold, delivering them to the White House this January.

Tradition dictates the losing candidate also gives their own speech to concede defeat. But their vanquished opponent, Donald Trump, hasn't done that.

We cannot psychoanalyze Trump from a distance, though I am sure many of us have tried. We can, however, apply psychological theories and models to understand the denial of defeat. My area of research—personality psychology—may prove particularly useful here.

Reluctance to admit defeat, even when the battle is hopelessly lost, is a surprisingly understudied phenomenon. But there is some research that can help give an insight into why some people, particularly those who display a trait called "grandiose [narcissism](#)," might struggle to accept losing. Put simply, these people may be unable to accept, or even comprehend, that they have not won.

Other psychological theories, such as [cognitive dissonance](#) (resulting from the discrepancy between what we believe and what happens) can also help explain why we double down on our beliefs in the face of overwhelming contrasting evidence.

If you think you're better than everyone, what would losing mean?

Personality traits may provide insight as to why someone could be unwilling to accept defeat.

[Narcissism](#) is one such trait. There is [evidence to suggest](#) there are two main forms of narcissism: grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism.

In this article, we'll focus on grandiose narcissism, as characteristics of

this trait seem most relevant to subsequent denial of defeat. People who show hallmarks of grandiose narcissism are likely to exhibit grandiosity, aggression, and dominance over others. According to researchers from Pennsylvania State University, publishing in the *Journal of Personality Disorders*, this type of narcissism is [associated with](#): "...overt self-enhancement, denial of weaknesses, intimidating demands of entitlement ... and devaluation of people that threaten self-esteem."

The grandiose narcissist is competitive, dominant, and has an inflated positive self-image regarding their own skills, abilities, and attributes. What's more, grandiose narcissists [tend to have higher self-esteem](#) and inflated self-worth.

For the grandiose narcissist, defeat may compromise this inflated self-worth. According to researchers from Israel, these people find setbacks in achievement particularly threatening, as these setbacks could indicate a "[failure to keep up with the competition](#)".

No presidential candidate in modern history has ever refused to concede. <https://t.co/43YEQtUnkf>

— ABC News (@ABC) [November 9, 2020](#)

Instead of accepting [personal responsibility](#) for failure and defeat, these individuals externalize blame, attributing personal setbacks and failures [to the shortcomings of others](#). They do not, or even cannot, recognize and acknowledge the failure could be their own.

Based on the profile of the grandiose narcissist, the inability to accept defeat may best be characterized by an attempt to protect the grandiose positive self-image. Their dominance, denial of weaknesses, and tendency to devalue others results in a lack of comprehension it's even possible for them to lose.

Why do some people double down despite evidence to the contrary?

In the 1950s, renowned psychologist Leon Festinger published [When Prophecy Fails](#), documenting the actions of a cult called The Seekers who believed in an imminent apocalypse on a set date.

Following the date when the apocalypse did not occur, The Seekers did not question their beliefs. Rather, they provided alternative explanations—doubling down on their ideas. To explain this strengthened denial in the face of evidence, [Festinger proposed cognitive dissonance](#).

Cognitive dissonance occurs when we encounter events that are inconsistent with our attitudes, beliefs, and behavior. This dissonance is uncomfortable as it challenges what we believe to be true. To reduce this discomfort, [we engage in strategies](#) such as ignoring new evidence and justifying our behavior.

Here's an example of dissonance and reduction strategies.

Louise believes she is an excellent chess player. Louise invites a new friend, who has barely played chess, to play a game of chess with her. Rather than the easy win Louise thought it might be, her new friend plays a very challenging game and Louise ends up losing. This loss is evidence that contradicts Louise's belief that she is an excellent chess player. However, to avoid challenging these beliefs, Louise tells herself that it was beginner's luck, and that she was just having an off day.

Some researchers think experiencing dissonance has an [adaptive purpose](#), as our strategies to overcome dissonance help us navigate an uncertain world and reduce distress.

However, the strategies we use to reduce dissonance can also make us unyielding in our beliefs. Ongoing rigid acceptance of our beliefs could make us unable to accept outcomes even in the face of damning evidence.

Let's consider how grandiose narcissism might interact with cognitive dissonance in the face of defeat.

The grandiose narcissist has an inflated positive self-image. When presented with contrary evidence, such as defeat or failure, the grandiose narcissist is likely to experience cognitive dissonance. In an attempt to reduce the discomfort of this dissonance, the grandiose narcissist redirects and externalizes the blame. This strategy of reducing dissonance allows the grandiose narcissists' self-image to stay intact.

Finally, the act of not apologizing for one's behavior could also be a dissonance strategy. [One study by researchers in Australia](#) found refusing to apologize after doing something wrong allowed the perpetrator to keep their self-esteem intact.

It might be safe to say that, if Donald Trump's denial of the election loss is a product of grandiose narcissism and [dissonance](#), don't hold your breath for an apology, let alone a graceful concession speech.

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