

An Effort of Hope from Hopelessness: Analysis of the Rise of Mystical Rituals such as Tarot, Fal, Magic, Amulet, Rukye

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Abstract --*Humanity has always developed various rituals based on prophecies about the future in order to take measures against future problems. One of the factors underlying this choice is that two-way communication is more dominant than other rites. The effect that creates this multidirectional communication is that it is not wrong to interpret the cards, which are determined by the associations, as an opportunity to allow a cold reading of the person's personality infrastructure. The reason that pushed the researcher into this study has been the interest shown to the tarot fortune telling, besides the fortune-telling, magic and amulet observations around him. The aim of this research is to determine the factors underlying this interest in various contexts and to present this with various population scientific data. In addition, the focus of this study is on analyzing and reflecting the internal system of the tarot deck and tradition. It was aimed to draw attention to the superiority of the cards on the his cold reading kart by the attentive and associative drawings of the cards and to provide a superficial view of the participants' feelings on these cards.*

Keywords--*Tarot, Fortune Telling, Amulet, Rukye, Magic, Rituals*

I INTRODUCTION

The tarot fortune that was found to have appeared in Italy in the 15th century as a game and began to turn into a fortune-telling system based on prophecy during the French Revolution in the 18th century (Sosteric.M,2014). Unlike the other rituals, it has an internal system requiring a qualified education. Today, various card packs and booklets with various visuals are available. However, the most enigmatic and sales-oriented tarot deck of this kind of deck, which is still sold, was designed by Aleister Crowley and his painter friend. They are the tarot deck which are still on sale by Golden Dawn Society(oggito.com,2019). Although many theses about the tarot fortune have been introduced and investigated in detail, it is very difficult to reach qualified and clear information due to its esoteric tradition. As the wish of the human being to learn about the future and their destiny is not a class specific fact, we cannot talk about a specific human type in the evaluation of tarot fortune telling. Therefore, the fact that the cluster considered in the study is not in a sharp and limited area offers us the possibility to make the correlation in various contexts.

On the other hand, as it is considered to be embedded in the human beings' personality limits and out of norms, it is accepted as an implicit action, which makes it difficult to categorise it into an esoteric field of study. In contrast to rituals such as magic, fortune-telling, and rukye which are often seen in media organs, it is noteworthy that the tarot fortune occupies less space in the media than other forms. Therefore, the researcher

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attempted to examine tarot fortune in order to provide a superficial view of the feelings of carefully depicted card patterns on the person who applied the tarot fortune-telling following a different method in the study.

There is no doubt that the cold reading action plays a major role in the fortune-telling and in the elements of the fortune-telling, and the reactions of the people who applied the fortune or the direction of the prophecy shaping are also affected by who told tarot fortune. Especially symbol reading creates a very suitable infrastructure for this. For example; in the tarot system, the opening of the cards together with itself is also available. Contrary to the common traditional codes (such as associating wheat with abundance), tarot horoscope, where the participant's confirmation possibility is quite low, is a kind of fortune in which the fortune teller has the full control in the application for the reasons stated. The expected result is to reach positive findings in the analysis of a situation similar to the Barnum (Snyder, C. R., Shenkel, R. J., & Lowery, C. R. ,1977). effect under the general belief that there is 'a real share of truth' in the intense belief that it is not a superstition.

II PROBLEM AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Fortune telling which has transformed into a sector in our country has gained ground in the society and has become a popular tool. Therefore, the number of studies conducted in the field of psychology of religion as well as its social effects in spite of the fact that it has become a significant part of human life. However, the cafes where fortune is told has been more and more crowded, and more and more people come to these places to have their fortune told. As a consequence of that, such cafes have started to look for more fortune tellers to meet this need. As seen in the field observations, people come to such places to look for solutions to their problems that they suffer, which are generally about love and business life-related, and they receive help from fortune tellers. They try to relax with the help of the advice and guidance of the fortune tellers, and they make new decisions regarding their lives upon the aid of fortune tellers. As such places have gained more popularity and have increased in numbers and more and more people, generally university students have started to visit such places regularly, it has made it a necessity to examine the issue in detail. Believing in a person who tells fortune, tells about people's future lives looking at water and coffee in line with metaphysic rules, receiving help from fortune tellers to find solutions to their love and business life-related problems and such issues have been found to have deep effects on human behaviours and attitudes.

III AIM OF THE STUDY

The general aim of this study is to find out the factors that are effective in making individuals participate in tarot fortune telling sessions as a ritual. To reach this general purpose, the following research questions have been developed in the study to find answers to.

1. What is the place of tarot fortune in peoples' lives?
2. Do they follow the fortune told to see if they have come true or not?
3. What are the factors that are effective in paying fees for tarot fortune telling?

39.3% of the respondents in this study were male and 60.7% are female. The average age of the respondents is

25,14. It is understood that the educational level of the participants is primary school / secondary education with 3.1%, high school with 8.9%, post-graduate / doctorate with 11.8% and university with 75.6%, respectively. It is understood that the socio-economic levels of respondents are in the range of 10000+ with 2.4%, 5000-10000 with 7.3%, 2600-5000 with 16% and 0-2500 with 73.8%, respectively. The marital status of the respondents is divorced with 3.1%, married with 13.3% and single with 80.9%. The respondents' housing status were observed to be the extended family with 8.9%, the domestic partnership with 15.1%, and alone with only 22.1% and nuclear family with 53.1%, respectively. The number of siblings of the respondents was 5+ with 10.2%, 4 with 13.5%, 3 with 25.1% and 2 with 38.4%, respectively. 11,3% of them were found to have no siblings

V MODEL

This study was designed as a general survey model

The Instrument for Data Collection

In the first part of the questionnaire prepared for this study, demographic questions such as gender, age, educational status, housing status, number of siblings, the region where they spent most of their lives, financial health, socio-economic levels, occupations and welfare levels were asked. In the second part, content questions were asked in the questionnaire prepared through a detailed literature review. The questionnaire consists of 28 questions. The questionnaire was applied to 570 people by the face-to-face method in university campuses and public places by 20 pollsters. Among the 570 questionnaires completed, 20 questionnaires were accepted as invalid and not considered for evaluation in the study. Therefore, statistical analyses were conducted on 550 questionnaires. Due to the categorical nature of most of the data collected, quota tables, chi-square tables and compliance analysis were used in the analysis of the data.

Compliance Analysis

Compliance analysis, which is one of the multivariate statistical techniques, can simply be defined as a technique that allows a detailed analysis of the relationships between categorical data and the graphical representation of the results obtained in a two-dimensional space. Compliance Analysis is a method which is used in the cases when chi-square test cannot be used due to the inadequacy of the frequency observed on the tables and the fact that the data is categorically obtained or categorized by the table and the cases when analysed by chi-square analysis of the variable between the categories, when the order of the importance of column representation cannot be done simultaneously, when there is a need for Grey Relational Analysis and Compliance Analysis rather than chi-square analysis in the quota tables at an organisation (Özdamar, 2004: 462). In the compliance analysis, there is no hypothesis test to test the assumption and model of the probability distributions corresponding to the values that could be obtained. The results obtained can be easily interpreted on two-dimensional maps compared to the numeral results (Blasius and Greenacre, 1994: 23; Clausen, 1998: 5). In

addition to these, it also allows conducting analysis with less data with the help of the dimension reduction feature as in the factor analysis (Hair, 1998: 548).

The findings obtained after the statistical analysis will be discussed in tables under the findings section of the study.

VI FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2: Frequency Tables Based on Respondents' Welfare Level

	Managing a family		Living alone		Sharing		Only a mother/father		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Sufficient	58	17,3	99	29,5	102	30,4	77	22,9	336	63,0
Insufficient	18	9,1	73	37,1	78	39,6	28	14,2	197	37,0
Total	76	14,3	172	32,3	180	33,8	105	19,7	533	100,0

336 (63.0%) respondents answered the multiple choice question regarding the welfare level and replied as "sufficient" and 197 (37.0%) of the respondents replied as "not sufficient". 76 (14.3%) respondents stated that they maintained their family at the welfare level, 172 (32.3%) respondents stated that they lived alone at the welfare level, 180 (33.8%) replied that the welfare level of the respondents was shared, 105 (19.7%) respondents stated that their welfare level was only from parents. 39.6% of respondents stated that welfare level was not sufficient and that they shared. 30.4% of the respondents said that the level of welfare was sufficient and they shared.

Table 3: Frequency Table Based on the Application Level and Respondents' Perception of Tarot Fortune as Superstitious

	Applying		Not applying		Total	
	F	%	f	%	F	%
Yes, I do	104	18,9	303	55,1	407	74,0
No, I do not	94	17,1	53	9,6	147	26,7

The responses to the questions, "Do you find the Tarot fortune superstitious?", "Do you apply it in any case?" were as follows; 303 (55.1%) of the respondents out of 407 (74.0%) respondents said "yes I do, and I do not apply, 104 (18.9%) respondents replied, "yes, I do and I apply". Of the 147 respondents (26.7%), 94 (17.1%) respondents replied as "no, I do not and I do not apply", 53 (9.6%) respondents replied as "no, I do not apply and I do not apply" respectively.

Table 5: Frequency Table Based on the Place of Tarot Fortune in Respondents' lives and How it Makes Feel

	I shape my life accordingly		I stay under its effect for a few days		Its effect goes off within the same day		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
I feel very good	21	22,8	39	42,4	32	34,8	92	25,6
I feel very bad/It affects my psychology	12	15,0	33	41,3	35	43,8	80	22,3
I have never seen any effect	18	9,6	10	5,3	159	85,0	187	52,1
Total	51	14,2	82	22,8	226	63,0	359	100,0

The responses given to the question “How much space does it take in your life and how does it make you feel” are as follows; 51 (14.2%) respondents replied as “I would shape my life according to that”, 82 (22.8%) respondents replied as “I am under its effect for a few days”, 226 (63.0%) respondents replied as “its effect goes off after a few days”. Out of the 92 (25.6%) respondents, 21 (22.8%) respondents replied as “I feel very good, shape my life accordingly”, 39 (42.4%) respondents replied as “I feel very good, I stay under its effect for a few days”, 32 (34.8%) respondents replied as “I feel good and its effect goes off within the same day”. Out of the 80 (22.3%) respondents, 12 (15.0%) respondents replied as “I feel very bad, and I shape my life accordingly, 33 (41.3%) respondents replied as “I feel very bad, I stay under its effect for a few days, and 35 (43.8%) of the respondents replied as “I feel very bad, its effect goes off within the same day. Out of the 187 (52.1%) respondents, 18 (9.6%) respondents replied as “I did not experience any effect and I shape my life accordingly, 10 (5.3%) of the respondents replied as “I do not experience any effect and I stay under its influence for a few days, 159 (85.0%) respondents replied as “ I do not experience any effect, and its effect goes off within the same day.

Table 6: Frequency table of the accuracy level observed in tarot fortune and respondents’ following tarot fortune telling

	Did not come true		Came true		Some of it came true and some of it did not come true		Total	
	f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%
Did not follow	164	29,8	21	3,8	46	8,4	231	42,0
Followed	37	6,7	36	6,5	89	16,2	162	29,5
Total	201	36,6	57	10,4	135	24,5	393	71,5

The responses given to the questions “Do you follow the prophecies mentioned? Did you observe any accuracy?” are as follows: 162 (% 29,5) respondents replied as “I followed”, 231 (% 42,0) respondents replied that they did not follow. 201 (36.6%) respondents said that these prophecies did not come true and 135 (24.5%) said that some of these prophecies came true and some of them did not come true, 57 (10.4%) respondents said that they came true. 29.8% of the respondents said that they did not follow the prophecies mentioned and these prophecies did not come true. 16.2% of the respondents said that they followed the prophecies mentioned and some of them came true and some of them did not come. It was seen that 28.5% of the respondents did not respond to this question.

Quota Tables

When we looked at the table, a significant difference was found between having tarot fortune told and gender at the level of $p < 0.05$. 18.6% of the male was found to have paid some money, 47.1% of them were found to have only supplied some products, 34.3% of them were found to have used only mobile applications said that they used only mobile applications. 35.4% of the females said they paid some money, 14.3% of them said they only provided some products, and 50.2% said that they only used mobile applications. In this context, it was found that males were found to have usually supplied some products, whereas females were found to give the response “I only use only mobile applications”

Table 15: Chi-square test conducted to examine the status of paying fee for tarot fortune of the respondents based on gender variable

		Yes, I pay some	No, I only supply some products	I only use mobile applications	Total
Male	f	19	48	35	102
	%*	18,6	47,1	34,3	100,0
	**	19,4	60,0	23,8	31,4
Female	f	79	32	112	223
	%*	35,4	14,3	50,2	100,0
	**	80,6	40,0	76,2	68,6
Total	f	98	80	147	325
	%*	30,2	24,6	45,2	100,0
	**	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
		Pearson Chi-Square 40,886 ^a	Sig(p) ,000	*Gender **Payment method	

Table 17: Chi-square test results conducted to examine the payment status of the respondents for tarot fortune based on their welfare level

		Yes, I pay a little bit	No, I only supply some products	I only use mobile applications	Total
Managing a family	f	3	17	22	42
	%*	7,1	40,5	52,4	100,0
	%**	3,1	21,3	15,4	13,1
Living alone	f	40	35	38	113
	%*	35,4	31,0	33,6	100,0
	%**	41,2	43,8	26,6	35,3
Sharing	f	39	17	51	107
	%*	36,4	15,9	47,7	100,0
	%**	40,2	21,3	35,7	33,4
Only Mather/father	f	15	11	32	58
	%*	25,9	19,0	55,2	100,0
	%**	15,5	13,8	22,4	18,1
Total	f	97	80	143	320
	%*	30,3	25,0	44,7	100,0
	%**	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pearson Chi-Square		25,434 ^a	Sig(p)	,000	*Welfare level **Payment method

When we look at the table, a statistically significant relationship was found between the welfare level of the respondents and the status of paying for tarot fortune telling at the $p < 0.05$ level. 7.1% of those who said that they managed their family replied as “Yes I pay a little money”, 40.5% of them replied as “No, I only supply some products” and 52.4% of them replied as “I only use mobile applications. 35.4% of those who lived alone replied as” yes I pay some money”, 31,0% of them replied as “no I only supply some products” and 33,6% of them replied as “I only use mobile applications”. 36.4% of those who shared the level of welfare replied as “yes, I pay some money”, 15.9% of them replied as “no, I only supply some products” and 47.7% of them replied as “I only use mobile applications”. 25.9% of those whose welfare level is closely related from their parents replied as “yes I pay some money”, 19.0% of them replied as “no, I only supply some products” and 55.2% of them replied as “I only use mobile applications”. In this context, it was observed that the individuals who managed their family and those who shared their welfare levels and whose welfare levels were related to their parents were found to have used only mobile applications and those living alone were found to have paid some money for tarot fortune telling.

When we looked at the table, there was a statistically significant relationship between the place of tarot fortune in the life of the respondents and the gender at the level of $p < 0.05$. 50.0% of the males replied as “I shape my life accordingly”, 20.5% of them replied as “I stay under its influence for a few days” and 34.1% of them replied as “its effect goes off within the day”. 50.0% of the women replied as “I shape my life accordingly”, 79.5% of them replied as “I stay under its influence for a few days” and 65.9% of them replied as “its effect goes off within the day”. In this context, it was seen that most of the women were under influence for a few days whereas

it was seen that both women and men shaped their lives at the same rate.

Table 21: Chi-square test conducted to examine the place of tarot fortune in the respondents' lives based on the gender variable

		I shape my life accordingly	I stay under its effect for a few days	Its effect goes off within the same day	Total
Male	f	26	17	77	120
	%*	21,7	14,2	64,2	100,0
	%**	50,0	20,5	34,1	33,2
Female	f	26	66	149	241
	%*	10,8	27,4	61,8	100,0
	%**	50,0	79,5	65,9	66,8
Total	f	52	83	226	361
	%*	14,4	23,0	62,6	100,0
	%**	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pearson Chi-Square		12,740 ^a	Sig(p)	,002	*gender **The way how it takes place in your life

Table 31: Chi-square test conducted to examine the level of accuracy in tarot fortune telling observed by the respondents based on the place of tarot fortune telling in the respondents' lives.

		Followed the fortune, and it did not come true	Followed the fortune and some of it came true	Followed the fortune and all of them came true	Total
I shape my life accordingly	F	7	10	6	23
	%*	30,4	43,5	26,1	100,0
	%**	20,6	27,8	6,9	14,6
I stay under its effect for a few days	F	8	19	33	60
	%*	13,3	31,7	55,0	100,0
	%**	23,5	52,8	37,9	38,2
Its effect goes off within the same day	F	19	7	48	74
	%*	25,7	9,5	64,9	100,0
	%**	55,9	19,4	55,2	47,1
Total	f	34	36	87	157
	%*	21,7	22,9	55,4	100,0
	%**	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pearson Chi-Square		20,143 ^a	Sig(p)	,000	*The way how it takes place in your life **Status of following the fortune telling

As seen in the table, there was a statistically significant relationship between the level of accuracy observed in tarot fortune telling and the place of tarot fortune telling in the lives of the respondents at the level of $p < 0.05$.

30.4% of the respondents claiming that they shaped their lives according to tarot fortune telling stated that tarot fortune reading did not come true, 43.5% of them claimed some of the fortune telling came true and 26.1% of them claimed that all of the fortune told came true. 13.3% of the respondents claiming that they stayed under its effect for a few days stated that tarot fortune telling did not come true, 31.7% of them claimed that some of it came true, and 55.0% of them claimed that all of them came true. 25.7% of the respondents claiming that its effects went off within the same day stated that tarot fortune telling did not come true, 9.5% of them stated that some of it came true and 64.9% of them stated all of them came true. In this context, the individuals who shaped their lives accordingly thought that some of the tarot fortune telling came true, while the individuals who had been under its influence for a few days and who thought that the effect had gone off within the same day were found to come true.

When we looked at the table, a statistically significant relationship was found between the level of accuracy observed in the tarot fortune telling and what tarot fortune made feel at the $p < 0,05$ level. 30.4% of the respondents claiming that they felt good stated that tarot fortune telling did not come true. 37.5% of them claimed that some of them came true and 32.1% of them stated that they all came true. 8.3% of the respondents claiming that they felt bad stated that fortune told did not come true, 29.2% of them stated that some of them came true, 62.5% of them stated that they all came true. 24.5% of those who claimed that they did not benefit at all stated that it did not come true, 1.9% of them said some of them came true, and 73.6% of them claimed that they all came true. In this context, while the individuals who claimed that they felt very good were equally

distributed, the individuals who claimed that they felt very bad and that they did not experience any effect were found to think that all tarot fortune telling came true.

Table 32: Chi-square test conducted to examine the observed accuracy level of the tarot fortune based on how tarot fortune makes respondents feel

		Followed the fortune and it did not come true	Followed the fortune and some of it came true	Followed the fortune and all of it came true	Total
I feel very good	f	17	21	18	56
	%*	30,4	37,5	32,1	100,0
	%**	50,0	58,3	20,7	35,7
I feel very bad/it affects my psychology	f	4	14	30	48
	%*	8,3	29,2	62,5	100,0
	%**	11,8	38,9	34,5	30,6
I have never seen any effect	f	13	1	39	53
	%*	24,5	1,9	73,6	100,0
	%**	38,2	2,8	44,8	33,8
Total	f	34	36	87	157
	%*	21,7	22,9	55,4	100,0
	%**	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pearson Chi-Square		31,393 ^a	Sig(p)	,000	*How tarot makes feel

VII RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Result 1

When the response to the question “what is the place of the Tarot fortune in the lives of the individuals” was evaluated in line with the respondents’ level of finding tarot fortune superstitious and the level of applying in their lives, it was found that tarot fortune did not have much place in their lives (**Table 3**). The number of people who found the tarot fortune superstitious and who did not apply tarot fortune is much more than the number of those who found the tarot fortune superstitious and applied. In addition to this, when Table 5 was examined, which differentiates the responses given regarding the place of tarot fortune in their lives and how it made feel, it was found that the number of those who felt good among those who had tarot fortune told was found to be higher than the others, but the majority of these claimed that the effect of tarot fortune telling faded away within the same day. When we looked at the general response rate, it was found that the number of respondents who shaped their lives according to their fortunes and who claimed that they stayed under the effect of fortune telling for a few days and the rate of those who claimed that the effect of fortune telling faded away within the same day were found to be the majority when all the respondents were considered (**Table 5**). When the place of tarot fortune in the lives of the respondents was examined based on gender, it was found that female respondents experienced more effects of tarot fortune compared to the male respondents. (**Table 21**).

Result 3

When we examined the status of respondents' following if their tarot fortune had come true or not, (see **Table 6**), it was found that majority of the respondents did not follow if their tarot fortune came true or not after the fortune telling. The observed accuracy rate of tarot fortune was found to be much higher than the inaccuracy rate of the tarot fortune. When the observed accuracy rate of tarot fortune was examined based on the place of tarot fortune in the lives of the respondents, the rate of those who shaped their lives according to the tarot fortune was found to be the least, and the rate of those who claimed that the effect of tarot fortune faded away within the same day was found to be the highest. It was also found that those who followed the prophecy and who reported that all of the prophecies had come true were found to stay under the effect of tarot fortune for a few days (**Table 31**). When the observed accuracy level of the tarot fortune was examined based on how it made respondents feel, it was found that the rate of those who felt very good was higher, those who claimed that they followed the prophecy and some of it came true were found to have come to the fore, and those who claimed that they had followed the prophecy and all of it had come true were found to have reported that they had not observed any effect of the tarot factors.

It was also found that this was also the most popular option for those who felt bad (**Table 32**).

Result 5

When we examined the status of paying a fee for tarot fortune telling considering various variables, it was found that female respondents were found to have tended to pay more for tarot fortune telling compared to the men (**Table 15**). When the case was examined according to the welfare level, a significant relationship was found between paying a fee for tarot fortune telling and the respondents' welfare levels. It was found that respondents tended to have tarot fortune told regularly as their income level increased. It was concluded that those with lower welfare level tended to use mobile applications (**Table 17**).

VIII SUGGESTIONS

To conclude, as a general purpose, this study attempted to find out the factors that led individuals to have tarot fortune told. The limitation of this study is that it only focused on those who had tarot fortune told. Further studies need to be conducted with the use of semi-structured interviews with those telling tarot fortune and observations should be conducted in the field. Correlative and transferable results obtained in these studies should be studied in detail. Thus, ground will be formed for the studies to be conducted in the field in the future.

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