

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS
DATING VIOLENCE

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JUNE, 2022

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THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF ARTS

IN
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

YEDITEPE UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2022

PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Date: 07.06.2022

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ABSTRACT

Despite extensive research about narcissism and attitudes towards violence in romantic relationships in the world, the number of studies conducted in Turkey in this area, as well as investigating grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, is very few and limited. There is a need to understand the increasing violence in relationships in Turkey, and to determine the personality traits of individuals with high violence attitudes. In this study, the relationship between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence was investigated. The study participants were 229 individuals between the ages of 18-35, single men and women, continuing their undergraduate/graduate programs or graduated from the university. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Atay, 2009) was used to evaluate the grandiose narcissism levels of the participants, and Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (Şengül, et al. 2015) was used to specify the vulnerable narcissism levels. In order to determine the dating violence attitudes of the participants, two scales were used: Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scale (Yumuşak & Şahin, 2014) and Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale (Demirtaş, et al. 2017). Results showed that there was a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and positive attitudes towards physical/psychological violence of women/men as measured with Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scales. There was no relationship between grandiose narcissism and positive attitudes towards physical/psychological violence of women/men as measured with Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scales, but there was a relationship between grandiose narcissism and positive attitudes towards psychological violence as measured with Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale. There was no relationship between grandiose narcissism and positive attitudes towards control and towards physical violence. When the total scores were evaluated, there was a relationship between

vulnerable narcissism and positive attitudes towards dating violence. There was a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and psychological violence and Control as measured with Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale. There was no relationship between vulnerable narcissism and positive attitudes towards physical violence. When the total scores were evaluated, there was a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence. The results were discussed in the light of the relevant literature, and suggestions for future studies were presented.

Keywords: narcissism, grandiose narcissism, vulnerable narcissism, attitudes towards dating violence, psychological dating violence, physical dating violence

ÖZET

Dünyada narsisizm ve romantik ilişkilerde şiddet tutumuna yönelik kapsamlı araştırmalar yapılmasına rağmen, Türkiye’de yapılan çalışma sayısı oldukça azdır. Türkiye’de gün geçtikçe ilişkilerde artan ilişkisel şiddetin anlaşılmasına ve şiddet tutumu yüksek olan bireylerin kişilik özelliklerinin belirlenmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada büyüklenmeci ve kırılgan narsisizm ve flört şiddetine yönelik tutumlar arasındaki ilişki araştırılmıştır. Araştırma, 18-35 yaş aralığında bekar kadın ve erkek, lisans/yüksek lisans/doktora programlarına devam eden ya da üniversiteden mezun olmuş, toplam 229 kişiyle gerçekleştirildi. Katılımcıların büyüklenmeci narsisizm düzeylerini değerlendirmek için Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri (Atay, 2009)i kırılgan narsisizm düzeylerini belirlemek için Kırılgan Narsisizm Ölçeği (Şengül, Akça, Denizci & Bastuğ, 2015) kullanıldı. Katılımcıların flört şiddet tutumlarını belirlemek için ise, Flört Şiddetine Yönelik Tutum Ölçekleri (Yumuşak & Şahin, 2014) ve Yakın İlişkilerde Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği (Demirtaş, Sümer & Fincham, 2017) olmak üzere iki ölçek kullanıldı. Flört Şiddetine Yönelik Tutum Ölçekleri ve narsisizm ölçekleri değerlendirildiğinde, büyüklenmeci narsisizm ile kadının/erkeğin fiziksel/psikolojik şiddet tutumu arasında ilişki bulunamamıştır. Fakat, kırılgan narsisizm ile kadının/erkeğin fiziksel/psikolojik şiddet tutumu arasında ilişki bulunmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra, Yakın İlişkilerde Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği ve narsisizm ölçekleri değerlendirildiğinde, büyüklenmeci narsisizm ile psikolojik şiddet tutumu arasında ilişki vardır. Büyüklenmeci narsisizm ile Kontrol ve fiziksel şiddet tutumu arasında ilişki yoktur. Toplam puanlara göre değerlendirildiğinde ise, büyüklenmeci narsisizm ile flört şiddetine yönelik tutum arasında ilişki vardır. Kırılgan narsisizm ile psikolojik şiddet tutumu ve kontrol arasında ilişki vardır. Kırılgan narsisizm ile fiziksel şiddet tutumu arasında ilişki yoktur. Toplam puanlar

değerlendirildiğinde, kırılğan narsisizm ile flört şiddetine yönelik tutum arasında ilişki vardır. Sonuçlar, ilgili literatür ışığında tartışılmış, gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalar için öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: narsisizm, büyüklenmeci narsisizm, kırılğan narsisizm, flört şiddetine yönelik tutumlar, psikolojik flört şiddeti, fiziksel flört şiddeti



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my esteemed thesis advisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alev Yalçinkaya, who guided me, helped me, and shared her knowledge and experience in the face of the difficulties I encountered during the writing of the thesis.

I would like to express my deepest respect to my committee members to Asst. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Soncu Büyükişcan and Asst. Prof. Dr. Esra Savaş for their encouragement and endless support.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my dear father Mustafa Günay and my mother Gülay Günay, who helped me reach this stage, loved unconditionally, were always with me in good and bad times, always gave me hope in difficult times, and mobilized all their means for my happiness. In addition, I would also like to thank my brothers for their support.

I would like to express my endless thanks to Ursula Kempf, who supported me in every way during my undergraduate and postgraduate years, helped me reach my goals by holding my hand in difficult times, always believed in me and was like my grandmother.

Finally, I would like to thank all my classmates for their sharing of professional issues, life experiences and sincere friendships. I would like to thank my dear friends, whom I saw as my sisters throughout my university life and who never left me alone.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Narcissism

1.1.1. Definiton of narcissism

The term narcissism derives from the Greek mythology tale of Narcissus. Narcissus falls in love with himself when he sees his own reflection in the water. In pursuit of this love that can never be reached, he spends his life pursuing his passion. and hugs the desire to reach this impossible love, falls into the water and drowns (İlkay, 2002). Smugness, arrogance, pretentiousness, egocentrism, lack of object relations, and insensitivity to the feelings of others are among features of narcissism which identified with the character of Narcissus (Twenge & Campbell, 2010; Yılmaz, 2012).

The dictionary meaning of narcissism is the sexual desire and pleasure directed at one's own body (Özsaydın, 1984). Koşan (2015) indicated that the main characteristics of narcissistic individuals are excessive selfishness, arrogance, expecting admiration and appreciation from other people. In addition, a narcissist is defined as a person who cares more about themselves, believes that they are unique, has an over-idealized and inflated self, and ignores others. Therefore, the narcissistic person may experience some problems in their interpersonal relationships (Campbell, 2001; Kealy & Rasmussen, 2012).

Havelock Ellis (1898) who defined the concept of narcissism for the first time used the term "narcissus-like" to explain a psychological attitude. He explained narcissism as emotions that are seen especially in women and include sexual impulses directed at the individual as admiration (Brome, 1979; as cited in Atay, 2010). Otto Rank was the first theoretician to define narcissism from a psychoanalytic perspective. Rank (1911) took the concept of narcissism similar to Ellis as a person's

love for himself as a sexual object, but he also added features of admiration and arrogance (as cited in Atay, 2010). Furthermore, Nacke (1899) interpreted Ellis' term and described narcissism as a kind of sexual deviance, while Sadger (1908) added narcissism to the psychoanalytic dictionary (as cited in Kızıltan, 2004). In later years narcissism became a concept that early psychoanalytic theorists, object relations theorists and self theorists (Freud, 1914; Kernberg, 1967; Kohut, 1977; as cited in Eldoğan, 2016) often worked on. In psychoanalytic literature, narcissism plays a significant role.

In his article "Three Essays On The Theory of Sexuality," Sigmund Freud (1910) used the term "narcissism." "On Narcissism: An Introduction" (1914) is regarded as Sigmund Freud's first major work on narcissism. This article explains the role of narcissism in psychoanalysis. However, while Freud explained narcissism as a situation, many researchers argued it as an ongoing phenomenon (Rapier, 2005; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013).

Moreover, Ernest Jones (1913) was the first psychoanalyst to describe grandiose type of narcissism in his article "God Complex". In this article, Jones revealed a type of human who has some features such as exhibitionism, omnipotent fantasies, emotional distance, coldness and being judgmental. He evaluated these people on a line from psychotic to normal (as cited in McWilliams, 2017)

In addition, in Robert Wealder's (1925) work, narcissistic traits were associated with a condescending superiority, intense mind-occupation about self-esteem, and a significant lack of empathy and interest towards others (as cited in Atay, 2010).

Pulver and Van der Waals discussed the concept of narcissism in their studies between 1911 and 1960. They first used the term narcissism to express a sexual

deviance. In their later studies, early childhood was included in the definition and the concept of narcissism was considered as a libidinal investment in the self (as cited in Akhtar & Thompson, 1982).

Wilhelm Reich (1933) defined "Phallic Narcissistic Character" in his book *Character Analysis*. People who have this character are self-confident, arrogant, energetic and have an impressive attitude (as cited in McWilliams, 2017).

Narcissism is generally discussed in the literature in terms of self and interpersonal relationships.

1.1.2. Narcissism in theoretical perspective

Infant whose needs are not seen by their caregivers experience the need to be self-sufficient (Ozan et al., 2008; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013). The lack of a bond between the infant and the carer, as well as ignorance of the baby's needs, leads to frustration in the healthy development. This causes the infant to experience negative emotions (Mahler, 1968; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013).

Following this stage of development, the infants make the libidinal investment to themselves. Instead of living in the outer world, they choose to live in the inner world (Freud, 1914; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013). In other words, if the mother lacks warmth and attention to her child, cannot love her, cannot establish a close relationship with her, cannot play with her with pleasure and cannot have a positive approach to her, the child strives to find the love and care she cannot get from the mother in others. Thus, the self, who lacks the sense of love, alienates herself from others, creating a false self. This false self is the main determinant in relationships (Brummelman et al., 2015; Masterson, 2006; Fromm, 1999).

Freud examined the concept of narcissism in detail in "Narcissism: An Introduction". In this article, Freud explained the concepts of primary narcissism,

secondary narcissism, ego ideal and object selection (Freud, 1914; cited in Kızıltan, 2012).

According to Freud, “Primary Narcissism” was used to describe the period after the birth of a baby when self-object separation was not fully realized and libido was completely invested in the ego. In this period, the self only loves himself. According to Freud, some of the sexual urges provide auto-erotic satisfaction. On the other hand, the impulses which serve this self-preservation purpose of the self (linked to nutrition, protection, etc.) need an external adult to end this primary narcissism. At this point, the sense of wholeness and completeness attributed to the self is disintegrated (Freud, 1914;1915); cited in Kızıltan, 2012). The child does not want to lose the narcissistic perfection of childhood. The child becomes unable to maintain his perfection due to taking advice from others and the development of his critical judgment while he grows up. The child tries to regain it in the form of an ego ideal. This ideal replaces the lost narcissism of his childhood (Freud, 2007). According to Freud, the development of ego is possible by separating from primary narcissism. This separation occurs when libido is replaced by an ego ideal imposed from the outside. The person takes her libido away from herself and starts transferring it to objects. This provides the passing from the omnipotent situation to the potent situation and gives the individual lifelong functionality (Freud, 2007). At this point, according to Freud, “Secondary Narcissism” appears. Secondary narcissism refers to the withdrawal of libido from objects as a result of frustrations in object relations and reintegration into ego (Freud, 1914; cited in Geçtan, 1995). Freud stated that in some special cases the distribution of libido returned narcissistically to one’s own body. One of them is organic disease states. For example, one does not show interest in the outside world while feeling pain. Another special case is ‘sleep’. In sleep state, the

person concentrates her libido narcissistically. The last special case described by Freud is 'hypochondria'. In the case of hypochondria, the person does not direct his libido to objects, but to his organs (Freud, 2007). These special cases described by Freud to better understand the distribution of a narcissistic libido. However, Freud's views on whether narcissism is seen as a stage of normal development or as a disorder are not clear (Doğaner, 1996).

According to Kohut (1970, 1977), individuals with the narcissistic personality disorder do not receive enough input from their environment to create and maintain a coherent personality in their childhood and this leads to a tendency to disintegrate. During the period of development, the child's need is to be recognized by the mother and to receive her approval and appreciation. However, if the mother cannot meet this need, the child cannot learn to share. He also starts lacking the image of the mother that he needs to idealize. Kohut explains that every person lives at certain levels as resources that provide other people with satisfaction rather than separate beings. In addition, Kohut considers the aggression seen in narcissistic people as a secondary phenomenon and interprets it as a reaction to the lack of idealization and mirroring needs. Moreover, a characteristic of the narcissistic person is that he has an intense sense of envy. This feeling includes the narcissistic person's desire to disrupt and destroy the good aspects of others. Kohut does not believe that this feeling is important in narcissistic individuals. According to Kohut, the self of the narcissistic person is an archaic-normal self, frozen at a time of development. Therefore, the nature of the narcissistic structure is not defensive (cited in Geçtan, 1995).

Kernberg (1975) describes narcissistic personality as a subcategory of borderline personality disorder. According to him, while most narcissistic people can maintain ego functions better than borderline people, ego functions of some

narcissistic individuals are clearly at the borderline level. According to Kernberg, the narcissistic person's swollen self in pathological proportions is an expression of an improved defense against dependence on others. The self-structure has a high pathological complexity that consists of the interplay of the ideal self, the ideal object, and the real self. Kernberg sees aggression as a primary factor. The reason for this is that the narcissistic person's aggression may turn into destructive behavior towards others. Moreover, this aggression is caused by one's self. According to Kernberg, the source of aggression can be structural as well as environmental conditions. Kernberg claimed that narcissists constantly compare themselves with others. Therefore, they feel inferiority and experience a constant and intense desire to have what others have (Geçtan, 1995). In summary, Kohut's view for the narcissists may be explained by the example of a plant which has paused its development due to the lack of water and sunlight provided at appropriate times. Kernberg's view may be explained by the example of a plant which has undergone a hybridization (McWilliams, 2017).

Horney (1939), another psychoanalyst, stated that the reason for an inflated self is harmful relationships during childhood. If the child is alienated from people by fear and sadness, self inflation can occur. The narcissistic individual has very weak emotional ties with other people. The reason for experiencing the feeling of emptiness is the loss of the ability to love. According to Horney, narcissism does not symbolize self-love but alienation to self. Horney claimed that narcissistic self inflation has three pathological consequences: First, a decrease in productivity. Secondly, expecting a lot from the world without an effort. Third, the gradual deterioration of human relations as a result of constant pain and hostile attitudes. The narcissistic person becomes more battered in his relationships with the self becoming distant from reality and the self

inflation increasing. This causes the self to become more deformed and the resulting vicious circle continues (cited in Geçtan, 1995).

Nemiah (1961) stated that people with narcissistic personality disorder have an insatiable desire to be liked. According to Nemiah, narcissists have unrealistic major goals and they cannot tolerate failure and any flaws in them (as cited in Akhtar & Thompson, 1982).

Winnicott (1965) defines the real self as the biological comfort and enthusiasm for life that occurs naturally in the developmental process. The real self comes alive when the baby's weak ego begins to strengthen with the mother's support for the baby's omnipotence trials. The inadequate mother, who cannot assess the child's reactions, responds to her own needs while the child needs to be responded. The artificial self begins to emerge when the child gives up his own reactions and begins to live according to the mother's own needs. People try to preserve the real self that they conceal with the artificial self they develop in various proportions. Thus, the artificial self emerges in situations where the expectations of the environment must be submitted. Situations where the artificial self is developed in extreme proportions creates the possibility of losing the real self altogether (cited in Geçtan, 1995).

1.1.3. Narcissism as a continuum: from healthy to pathological narcissism

Narcissism occurs in the natural development process of every person. This process may be healthy or some disruptions may occur during the process. Accordingly, two dimensions can be mentioned as pathological and normal narcissism (Atay, 2010).

Rozenblatt (2002; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013) defined normal narcissism as the harmony of individuals with themselves and others and experiencing the feeling that they can fulfill the expectations of their environment. Self-confidence

of individuals with normal narcissism is least affected by criticism from others. These people have no doubt about their self-value and self-confidence. They are not fed by the thoughts of the individuals around them and they care about their own thoughts. These aspects also improve their self-confidence (Akhtar, 1989; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013).

Ronningstam (2005) explained healthy narcissism as knowing how to control one's own power and seeing one's grandiose fantasy as a way to success, having a realistic perspective on the abilities and potential of the individual, coping with negative feedback and emotions in a healthy way, having empathy, satisfaction and commitment in relationships, and respecting people's rights and limits (as cited in Godkin & Allcorn, 2009).

People need the fulfillment of their narcissistic needs such as being loved, admired and appreciated, valued, and approved. However, expressing these needs can often lead to negative emotions. If these needs are not satisfied, narcissistic injuries may occur (Özmen, 2006; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013).

Kernberg (1999) argued that the increase in investment in normal narcissism led to an increase in love and giving, gratitude, and expressing sexual desire, happiness and creativity. He suggested that real life success, increasing harmony between self and superego, instinctual satisfaction and physical health were effective in the increase of this investment (as cited in Atay, 2010,).

1.1.4. Pathological narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder

Narcissistic personality was not defined as a disease by DSM until its introduction to the third edition (APB, 1980; as cited in Gunderson et al., 1991). The DSM-V (American Psychiatric Publishing, 2013) diagnostic criteria for narcissistic personality disorder are as follows:

“A pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), need for admiration, and lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

1. Has a grandiose sense of self-importance (e.g., exaggerates achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements).
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love.
3. Believes that he or she is “special” and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (or institutions).
4. Requires excessive admiration.
5. Has a sense of entitlement (i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his or her expectations).
6. Is interpersonally exploitative (i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends).
7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others.
8. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her.
9. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes.” (p. 333-334)

Pincus and Lukowitsky (2010) claimed that when an individual with pathological narcissism perceives a threat to his positive self-perception, he cannot use appropriate coping strategies and his life's functionality level decreases.

Furthermore, Karaaziz and Erdem Atak (2013) stated that even if individuals with pathological narcissism express that they do not need the comments coming from

outside and that they are self-confident, the thoughts of others in their inner world are very important because their self-confidence is low. They reflect the negative aspects that they do not like in themselves to others. When they are criticized, they show reactions with extreme anger and aggression (Kernberg, 1975; as cited in Karaaziz & Erdem Atak, 2013).

According to the psychodynamic approach, the causes of pathological narcissism are seen as childhood fear, failure, addiction needs, absence or neglect of the caregiver, and being criticized (Güleç & Köroğlu, 1998).

Recently, pathological narcissism is not only defined by the with grandiose, but also with vulnerable dimensions. In addition, these two dimensions are also categorized as “open / grandiose / exhibitionist” and “implicit / vulnerable / sensitive” narcissism (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Rose, 2002; Wink, 1991 as cited in Eldoğan, 2016).

1.1.5. Grandiose and vulnerable narcissism

Among the important characteristics of individuals with grandiose narcissism are exhibitionism, arrogance to assert, jealousy, striving to attract the attention of others, excessively demanding, ignoring the needs of others, low anxiety, and seeing themselves as superior and unique. The person can behave aggressively and in an antisocial manner in order to preserve the superior characteristics she assumes (Akhtar & Thomson, 1982; Wink, 1991; Dickinson & Pincus, 2003). In grandiose narcissism, the basic pattern is to maintain positive self-perception, to collect data that confirm this positive perception and to satisfy self-esteem, and to ignore negative data (Baumeister & Vohs, 2001). In order to maintain this pattern, individuals with grandiose narcissism can be expected to be present in environments where they will collect positive data about themselves and engage with people who give positive

feedback to them. Dickinson and Pincus (2003) found in their study that grandiose narcissists have high self-confidence and express an independent self-structure. They also found that grandiose narcissists were less avoidant in a relationship. In another study (Rohmann et al., 2012), results showed that narcissists had problems in their relationships with others because of their oppressive and vengeful characteristics. However, they reported that they had no problems in their relationships in order to show themselves positively. In fact, they gave answers to reveal safe and indifferent attachment styles.

Vulnerable narcissists, on the other hand, feel embarrassed for their glorious fantasies and are overly humble, sensitive to criticism, highly anxious, shy, suffering, have insatiable expectations in close relationships, and avoid social relationships because they are afraid of rejection (Akhtar & Thomson, 1982; Wink, 1991; Dickinson & Pincus, 2003). In the study conducted by Dickinson and Pincus (2003), individuals with vulnerable narcissism had anxious/fearful attachment styles and low self-esteem due to their emotional and physical neglect and abuse in their lives. As a result of these, they avoided close relationships and had difficulty in opening themselves up. The fear and addiction feelings experienced by these individuals in social relationships were explained by a possessive love style (Rohmann et al., 2012). Additionally, Czarna et al. (2014) found that the friends of these individuals avoided them.

1.2. Narcissism in Romantic Relationships

Narcissistic individuals experience serious distortions in their internal relationships with people and have deficiencies in loving and worrying about others (Kernberg, 1999). They isolate themselves emotionally and are insecure to the world (Rapier, 2006). As a result of their selfishness and indifference to others, they are not

interested in establishing intimate interpersonal relationships, but use relationships for their own interests (Campbell & Foster, 2007; Atay, 2010). Narcissistic people manipulate interpersonal relationships to ensure their success, to confirm their highly variable self-esteem, but also prevent the formation of deep personal commitment (Summer & Summers, 2006).

Miller et al. (2007) associated narcissism with dysfunction in interpersonal relationships and noted that partners of narcissistic individuals suffer in the close relationship. Narcissists emphasized the lack of self-sacrifice shown in love styles, thought about their own interests instead of their concerns about romantic games and love (Campbell et al., 2002). Narcissists care about gaining admiration from others and idealize their partners at the beginning of their relationship, but that doesn't last long. Since the narcissist perceives closeness as threatening, he does not have a realistic view of his existing partner and finds fault with his partner. This situation causes him to soon find a new and more perfect partner he assumes. Narcissists want to take advantage of others and use their partners to satisfy their self-esteem needs in romantic relationships, but they are not satisfied with their partner at all (Campbell & Foster, 2002; Masterson, 1988).

According to the agency model, the narcissists use other people as a fuel to regulate themselves, for example, dating a popular person or dating a member of a famous music group increases the narcissist's self-esteem (Campbell, 1999). Brunell and Campbell (2011), found that satisfaction in a relationship with a narcissistic partner declined over time. The relationship with the narcissistic individual was explained with the chocolate cake model. According to the model, it is more attractive for a person to eat chocolate cake instead of salad at first. When chocolate cake is eaten in a short period of time, it gives much pleasure and happiness, but in the long

term it is damaging due to weight gain. Although eating chocolate cake at first seems like a good option, the person experiences regret later (Campbell, 2005; as cited in Brunell & Campbell, 2011). The relationship with the narcissists is attractive at first because they show their romantic partners their positive qualities, such as cheerfulness, high social status and sexually attraction. However, the narcissist's partner regrets this relationship in the long term (Brunell et al., 2004; as cited in Brunell & Campbell, 2011). Narcissists are self-centered, materialistic, deceptive and controlling. Their partners think that they are being used by narcissistic partners and they are playing games with them (Brunell & Campbell, 2011). Narcissists are less committed and less loyal to the relationship (Buss & Shackelford, 1997; Campbell & Foster, 2002; Foster et al., 2006; as cited in Brunell & Campbell, 2011). Peterson and DeHart (2014) found that narcissistic individuals showed hostile attitudes such as insults and criticism when discussing with their romantic partners. Furthermore, Keller et al. (2014) carried out research with couples in a romantic relationship and found that people with high narcissism scores had higher anger/aggressive behaviors towards their spouses during their duties. In addition, Grijalva et al. (2015), when examining gender differences in narcissism, found that men had higher overall narcissism scores than women.

In grandiose narcissism, the strategy of avoidance is often directed at potential dangers that may harm the self. In other words, in grandiose narcissism, the basic pattern is to maintain positive self-perception, to collect data that confirms this positive perception, to increase self-esteem, and to ignore negative data (Baumeister & Vohs, 2001). In order to maintain this pattern, individuals with grandiose narcissism are present in environments where they collect positive data about themselves and engage with people who give positive feedback to them. The positive

feedback obtained in social processes feeds the grandiose self and the negative feedback is attributed to external factors or is ignored (Campbell et al., 2000).

People with grandiose narcissism are seen as incompatible and disliked individuals in the relationship (Lamkin et al., 2014). In addition, these people have problems in their relationships because they interfere with others and take revenge against others (Ogrodniczuk et al., 2009). Anger, jealousy, and humiliation are clearly expressed in grandiose narcissism in response to disruptions in interpersonal relationship dynamics. They have their way to start a cold relationship instead of a warm intimacy (Miller et al., 2012). Moreover, Dickinson and Pincus (2003) stated that the grandiose narcissistic individuals have perceptions of themselves that they are extremely superior and unique and that they can engage in aggressive and antisocial behaviors in order to protect this perception and gain admiration of others. Furthermore, grandiose narcissist is intolerant to failure and non-acceptance in society (Besser & Priel, 2010a).

Campbell (1999) found that grandiose narcissists prefer admirable and identifiable partners to nurture their ego rather than romantic partners who can provide intimacy or affection. Another study examining the relationship between narcissism and romantic attraction was conducted in Thailand (Tanchotsrinon et al., 2007). In this culture, the caring, affectionate partner is generally preferred. However, people with a high level of narcissism were more attracted to the partner who was admired and had high status.

As in grandiose narcissism, individuals with vulnerable narcissism are also unlovable, and incompatible with whom they relate (Lamkin et al., 2014). The problems in the interpersonal relationships of vulnerable narcissists are usually

mediated by personality traits such as neuroticism, introversion, coldness, and excessive individuality (Campbell & Miller, 2013; Ogrodniczuk et al., 2009).

Additionally, according to Campbell (1999), vulnerable narcissists look for the perfect partner but are overly sensitive and want to prevent hurting them in close relationships. Therefore they are easily damaged by others' assessments, so they select an other-oriented target (Feng et al., 2012). Although individuals with vulnerable narcissism have grandiose fantasies, they have a sense of shame towards these thoughts and that they avoid social relations due to rejection or exclusion anxiety (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003).

1.3. Dating Violence

Dating is the type of romantic relationship initiated by two people and sustained until the ending by one or both partners or until the move to a different phase, in which time and energy is spent (Stratus, 2004).

Despite the positive gains of being in a relationship, a significant number of young people are exposed to violence by their partner (Garthe et al., 2019). According to the data obtained by the World Health Organization (2013), dating violence is a word used to denote violence that occurs in formal like marriage and informal relationships such as dating and sexual activity that occurs outside of marriage (cited in Avşar Baldan & Akış, 2017).

The American Center for Disease Control and Prevention considered the sexual, physical, verbal and emotional violence individuals in a dating relationship are exposed to by their partners as dating violence (Ramisetty-Mikler et al., 2006). The term is also used to include verbal harassment, threat or secret follow-up in a dating relationship. All kinds of violence occurring in the period from the beginning of the relationship to living together are evaluated within this scope (Quinlan, 2011). The

power applied to control another person is similar to domestic violence in terms of abuse (Offenhauer & Buchalter, 2011).

Physical violence is a kind of violence that creates destructive effects on the integrity of the body and psychology of the individual, including actions such as punching, slapping, hitting, biting, pinching, kicking, pulling, pushing, and burning the hair (Cohen & Yavuz, 2018).

The mildest form of sexual violence is verbal or mimic and body language messages. For example, kissing or saying sexually explicit things is sexual violence. The most severe form of sexual violence is rape (Bilkent University Web Site 2008; as cited in Onat Bayram, 2014). Attacking a woman's genitals with any object, refusing to allow birth control, claiming rights on a woman's body, forcing prostitution, forcibly marrying a person who has been raped after being kidnapped and raped are all considered sexual violence (Gümüšoğlu, 1998; as cited in Onat Bayram, 2014).

Verbal violence is a kind of violence that occurs with destructive criticism, shouting, ridicule, blame and naming, leading to psychological damage or destruction in the individual (Cohen & Yavuz, 2018).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), psychological violence is all behavior and attitudes that use force against people, damaging their physical, psychological, moral and social development (WHO, 2002; as cited in Aktu & Varol, 2017). Emotional attacks include verbal expressions of humiliation. The attackers clearly demonstrate such actions and think that they are right (Özen, 2007; as cited in Aktu & Varol, 2017). In addition, emotional violence includes insults, humiliation or contempt among others, intimidation or threat, threatening to harm women or those around them (Taneri et al., 2019).

According to Mıhçıokur and Akın (2015), dating violence occurs mostly in the age range of 16-24 (cited in Karatay, 2018). Therefore, university years, in which the number of intimate relationships increase, constitute a risky period in terms of dating violence (Murray & Kardatzke, 2007; as cited in Karatay, 2018).

In a study conducted in the United States in 2013, results showed that female students experienced more dating violence (20.9%) than male students (10.4%) (Vagi et al., 2015). In another study conducted in Turkey with 500 university students, 88% of the students were exposed to emotional, 22.2% to verbal, 21.4% to economic, 16.4% to physical, 7.2% to sexual dating violence (Dikmen et al., 2018; as cited in Yıldırım & Terzioğlu, 2018). In another in Ankara, the individuals in the dating relationship experienced approximately 25% psychological violence, 6% sexual and 10% physical violence. The general violence exposure rate was 38% and the rate of using violence was 42% (Toplu, et al., 2011).

According to Karatay's (2018) study results in Turkey in the 2015-2016 academic year, university students were less aware of dating violence, and the violent behavior against their partner was significantly higher. 28.6% of students were exposed to dating violence, 22.1% of them perpetrated violence against their partner and 13.9% of them stated that they ended their romantic relationship because of violence. Women were more aware of violence than men. Men's behaviors such as neglect, teasing, stalking, restricting social life, cheating, and jealousy were not seen as violent behavior (Karatay, 2018). This shows that dating violence is an important problem in every society in the world regardless of the socioeconomic and cultural structure, threatens human health, especially the life of women as an indicator of gender inequality and needs to be studied (Murray & Kardatzke, 2007; as cited in Karatay, 2018).

The term acceptability of dating violence is equal to a person's positive attitude towards violence and defense (Kaura & Lohman, 2009). The acceptability of violence by individuals is determined by the perspective of the society against the violence. For instance, violence used to protect the homeland or to protect oneself is deemed appropriate by the public, while violence that occurs in family members or in dating relationships is not considered more appropriate (Roscoe, 1985; as cited in Kaura & Lohman, 2007). Sometimes society can ignore violence, behaviors that can be regarded as violent behavior are not perceived as violence and may lead to a more positive and acceptable attitude towards violence (Aslan et al., 2008). To illustrate, jealousy is not defined as violence and can be perceived as an indicator of love (Özcebe et al., 2002).

In a study with adolescent girls and boys in terms of exposure to violence, girls thought that violence causes physical and psychological destructive effects, while boys did not view this situation as harmful. The researchers stated that adolescent girls react in various ways as they are exposed to more violence and the reason for using violence is to protect themselves from physical and sexual abuse (Molidor & Tolman, 1998).

The Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (2003) shows that men use physical violence, when women respond to their unnecessary accusation of, neglecting the care of children and therefore justify this behavior. However, violence is not acceptable under any circumstances. The fact that the victim does not exhibit a negative attitude towards violence and regards it as an acceptable phenomenon can make violence normal. It can prevent the person from realizing that he/she is exposed to violence (Aslan et al., 2008).

1.4. Dating Violence and Narcissism in Romantic Relationships

Recent research suggests that violent behavior and attitude is related to narcissistic traits. For example, results of a study at a university in Turkey investigating the relationship between narcissism and dating violence attitudes showed that there is a positive relationship between positive attitudes towards psychological and physical violence and narcissistic personality traits, such as authority, self sufficiency, superiority, exhibitionism, exploitativeness and entitlement for both men and women in romantic relationships (Yumuşak, 2013). Similarly, in another study, results showed that there is a positive correlation between university students' positive dating violence attitudes and narcissism (Erdem & Şahin, 2017). Moreover, narcissism was not only associated with attitudes towards violence in close relationships, but also with attitudes towards other kinds of violence, such as death sentence, war, as well as bodily harm to children (Blinkhorn et al., 2016 as cited in Erdem & Şahin, 2017). Some investigators suggested that researchers study violence via personal traits of narcissism (Lambe et al., 2016 as cited in Erdem & Şahin, 2017).

Studies have shown that narcissistic individuals use violence against their partners in their romantic relationships (Blinkhorn et al., 2015, Buck et al., 2014, Meier, 2005, Simmons et al., 2005; as cited in Blinkhorn et al., 2016).

Narcissistic individuals' ability to exploit others and deserve to be able to do anything is on the unhealthy side (Raskin & Novacek 1989; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008). The existence of this trait indicates that the traits of healthy relationship building such as empathy are also low in the person (for example, Emmons 1984, 1987; Ruiz et al., 2001; Watson et al., 1984; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008), so they cannot understand others and have trouble showing interest (Watson et al., 1992; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008). In addition, this feature increases people's tendency to

resort to violence in romantic relationships and they do not behave acceptably against the mistakes of their partners (Exline et al. 2004; McCullough et al. 2003; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008).

Narcissistic individuals in both genders can display authoritarian aggressive behaviors. Simmons et al. (2005), Ryan et al. (2008) and Blinkhorn et al. (2015) found that women with authoritarian aggressive behaviors sexually abused their partners and family members (as cited in Blinkhorn et al., 2016). In addition, they found that men with higher authority scores and women who exploited others and showed authority characteristics were more likely to accept violence (Blinkhorn et al., 2016).

The inflated self-confidence of individuals with narcissism was closely associated with their entitlement characteristic (Kernis, 2001, p. 223). People with narcissistic entitlement were more selfish in their relationships, valued themselves more, acted less respectfully and showed less empathy towards the other in their relationships. They also acted more aggressively after receiving a negative assessment (Campbell et al., 2004). The entitled narcissist can act aggressively by experiencing a big explosion in case of tension without thinking about the environment and conditions (Reidy et al. 2008). The narcissistic individual thinks that the people around him have no value if their needs are not met. They think that when those people oppose the narcissist's wishes, they should be ready to feel their wrath (Hotchkiss, 2003). Moreover, narcissists are more prone to violence because their ability to control themselves is low (Larson et al., 2014).

The narcissistic individual cannot see other people as a separate entity and has an exploitative feature in relationships. The inability to show empathy is related to the narcissist having difficulties in controlling aggressive impulses (Hotchkiss, 2003). In

addition, according to a study, narcissistic exploitation is effective in predicting all degrees of aggression. (Reidy et al., 2008).

When looking at the studies examining the relationship between narcissism and sexual violence, it was found that narcissism is related to sexual abuse (Blackburn & Coid, 1999; Bushman et al., 2003; Kosson et al., 1997; Mouilso & Calhoun, 2012; Widman & McNulty, 2010; as cited in Zeigler-Hill et al., 2013). Narcissistic individuals try to show themselves superior to their partners in sexual activities (Gabriel et al., 1994; as cited in Zeigler-Hill et al., 2013). In addition, they display admirable behaviors to be sexually desired by the opposite sex (Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001; as cited in Zeigler-Hill et al., 2013). If narcissists think they are sexually unwanted, they become sensitive (Zeigler-Hill et al., 2010; as cited in Zeigler-Hill, et al., 2013). Baumeister, et al. (2002) suggested that even if narcissistic men consider performing sexual activity with the consent of women, they can attempt rape if women refuse them (as cited in Zeigler-Hill et al., 2013).

Narcissism is an important factor in explaining rape in a romantic relationship (Baumeister & Catanese, 2001; Baumeister et al., 2002; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008). A narcissistic individual may be more likely to accept rape myths. They don't fully understand how raped people feel and they love watching rape scenarios in movies (Bushman et al., 2003; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008).

When the narcissists feel their magnificent self threatened, they aggressively re-assert their superior status and pass to defense (Wallace & Baumeister, 2002). Narcissists use tactics to protect their sense of superiority and dignity. These tactics are especially useful when the narcissist individual faces negative feedback. Narcissists attack those who provide negative feedback with these tactics (Foster & Campbell, 2005). They never apologize for superiority claims (Sedikides & Gregg,

2001). This dimension is among the dangerous aspects of narcissism (Reidy et al., 2008). There was a significant relationship between violence and one's perception of superiority (Baumeister et al., 1996; as cited in Ang & Yusof, 2005). Narcissists maintain their sense of superiority when their magnificent self is threatened in order to overcome the sense of inferiority. They tend to be extremely sensitive and angry when threats to their glorious self are detected (Horowitz & Arthur, 1988; Kernberg, 1989, Rosenthal & Pittinsky, 2006; as cited in Atay, 2010).

Looking into the relationship between violence and types of narcissism, study results are as follows.

Individuals with grandiose narcissism experience intense anger and become aggressive in situations where perception of self is compromised (such as failure, loss, or rejection) (Rhodewalt & Morf, 1998). This anger and aggression can be directed both to the source of anger and to other people who are not associated with anger (Twenge & Campbell, 2003). For example, in a study comparing male prisoners and university students detained for violent crimes in terms of grandiose narcissistic personality traits, the prisoner population showed more grandiose narcissistic personality characteristics compared to the student population (Bushman et al., 2001).

When grandiose narcissists are heart broken, their ego hurts, and their reactions can be expected to be violent. Valashjardi and Charles (2019) suggested that narcissists were more sensitive when their success was threatened, or they could be aggressive towards people in order to feel special and superior in their relationships. By constantly applying strategies in close relationships, they affected the relationship negatively. In another study, Ponti, Ghinassi, and Tani (2019) found that men and women with grandiose narcissism displayed psychological abuse in their relationships. Valashjardi et al. (2020) also found that when the level of grandiose

narcissism increased, the level of psychological abuse against the partner increased. The reason for that was thought to be related to the inflated self-esteem of these people, their need to exploit the partner, and the need to consider themselves superior. People with vulnerable narcissism, however, differ from people with grandiose narcissism. For example, when looking at hormone level, self-evaluations, and laboratory behaviors in order to understand the violent attitude of grandiose and vulnerable narcissists, researchers found that grandiose narcissists claimed superiority and vulnerable narcissists displayed shy characteristics. There was a relationship between grandiose narcissists' aggression and hormonal responses. Although vulnerable narcissism was related to aggression, grandiose narcissism was related to externalizing the aggression more (Lobbestael et al., 2014). In another study by Ponti, Ghinassi, and Tani (2019) although vulnerable and grandiose narcissism were linked to different types of psychological abuse, vulnerable narcissism was found to cause psychological abuse with jealousy in romantic relationships.

Vulnerable narcissists react with violence and anger when they are hurt, feel undefended, or fear abandonment because they are sensitive to rejection by others and need approval from others (Valashjardi & Charles, 2019). Although vulnerable narcissists have ostensibly grandiose attitudes such as deserving of everything, inferiority and negative feelings make them very uncomfortable because of their inner world that feeds on the thoughts of others (Ackerman et al., 2017; Cain et al., 2008, Pincus & Lukowitsky, 2010; Ronningstam, 2011 as cited in Poless et al., 2018). In addition, these people see themselves incompetent and distrustful in any situation in the community, as they care so much about the evaluations of others, and this can trigger violent behavior (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Schoenleber et al., 2011 as cited in Poless et al., 2018).

According to Zeigler-Hill et al. (2011), vulnerable narcissists can over-focus on feedback from other people to maintain self-esteem. They may be overly submissive and subservient to others or use avoidance strategies. These strategies may result in intense frustration when vulnerable narcissists are focused on the thinking of others, avoiding responsibility, and failing to meet their high expectations of themselves or receiving negative feedback from others. The frustrations of self-esteem provided by being focused on others expose people to feelings of anxiety, unhappiness and shame. These feelings may result in uncontrolled outbursts of anger (Besser & Priel, 2010b; Dickinson & Pincus, 2003).

Since people are generally more likely to experience negative feelings in romantic relationships, dating violence will be more likely to be observed because people with narcissistic characteristics are very sensitive in relationships. (Wink 1991; as cited in Ryan et al., 2008). Ryan et al. (2008), examined gender differences in narcissism and dating violence and found that males with covert narcissism also had high physical aggression characteristics. The researchers suggested that this may be related to their way of showing off their unrealistic power, and the exploitativeness/entitlement. When the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and dating violence in women was examined, exploitativeness/entitlement was found to be related to sexual abuse. Furthermore, Valashjardi et al. (2020), found that that women had more vulnerable narcissism than men and that they were more likely to commit physical, sexual and psychological abuse. In men, vulnerable narcissism was associated with physical and sexual abuse.

The relationship between narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence was reviewed in the literature. In the light of these studies, the research questions, and the hypotheses of this thesis are:

Research Question 1: Is there a relationship between grandiose or vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards psychological dating violence?

Hypothesis 1: There will be a positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (control and abuse).

Hypothesis 2: There will be a positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (control and abuse).

Research Question 2: Is there a relationship between grandiose or vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards physical dating violence?

Hypothesis 3: There will be a positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards physical violence scores.

Hypothesis 4: There will be a positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards physical violence scores.

Research Question 3: Is there a relationship between grandiose or vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence in total?

Hypothesis 5: There will be a positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and scores of positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence.

Hypothesis 6: There will be a positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and scores of positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence.

Research Question 4: Is there a relationship between grandiose narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence perpetrated by men and women?

Hypothesis 7: There will be a significant positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by men.

Hypothesis 8: There will be significant a positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men.

Hypothesis 9: There will be a significant positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by women.

Hypothesis 10: There will be significant a positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by women.

Research Question 5: Is there a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and attitudes towards dating violence perpetrated by men and women?

Hypothesis 11: There will be a significant positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by men.

Hypothesis 12: There will be significant a positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men.

Hypothesis 13: There will be a significant positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by women.

Hypothesis 14: There will be significant a positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by women.

2. METHOD

2.1. Participants

Individuals between the ages of 18-35, who are single female and male took part in the study. The study consisted of 229 participants (179 women (78.2 %), 50 men (21.8%)). The education level of the participants consisted of 170 undergraduate (74.2%), 54 postgraduate (23.6%), 3 doctorate levels (1.3%). In addition, while 115 individuals (50.2%) were working, 113 individuals (49.3%) were not working. Demographic information is presented in Table 1. Individuals with associate degree education (1 Person), married (1 Person) under 18 years old (1 Person) and over 35 years old (3 Person) participated in the research. The data of these individuals were excluded. In addition, the data of 59 individuals who stated that they had a psychiatric diagnosis were not included in the analysis.

2.2. Procedure

In order to carry out the research, approval was obtained from the ethics committee of Yeditepe University. The study was done on an online platform (Google Form). The participants were selected through a convenience sampling method. The link of the research through which people can access the research has been shared on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn and in e-mail groups. The subject of the study was specified by presenting the informed consent form to those who wanted to participate in the study. The conditions for participation in the study and the estimated time for participation are explained. In addition, confidentiality, volunteering principles, the right to leave, the centers they can apply to if they feel uncomfortable at the end of the research and the contact information of the researcher were mentioned (See Appendix A.).

After participants read the information about the research, if they agreed to answer the questions of their own free will, they completed the survey which took about 15 minutes to complete. Participants who reached the end of the study were presented with a post-participation information form (See Appendix G.).

2.3. Materials

2.3.1. Demographic information form

In the demographic information form (See Appendix B.), questions were asked about participants' age, gender, education level, university, faculty / department, employment status, psychiatric diagnosis, and therapy experience. In addition, their past romantic relationship status, current romantic relationship status and duration, and their prediction about the future of their current romantic relationship were asked to gather more information about their relationship experiences.

2.3.2. Hypersensitive narcissism scale (HSNS)

HSNS (Hendin & Cheek, 1997) is a 10-item scale to measure covert narcissism. Appropriate results were obtained for the original scale's reliability ($\alpha=.63$) and construct validity ($r=.63$). Adaptation study to Turkish was carried out by Şengul and colleagues (2015). The Turkish version consisted of 8 items (e.g., "My feelings are easily hurt by ridicule or the slighting remarks of others;" "When I enter a room, I often become self-conscious and feel that the eyes of others are upon me"), each rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale (1) strongly disagree (5) strongly agree. In addition, the scale consisted of a single factor called "hypersensitivity". In the reliability analysis of the scale, the Cronbach Alpha value was found to be .66. Cronbach's α coefficient of this scale used in the research process was calculated as .65. When the average score of the participants in the study was examined, it is

understood that scores above the average indicated the presence of hypersensitive narcissism (See Appendix C.).

2.3.3. Narcissistic personality inventory (NPI)

NPI (Raskin & Terry, 1988) is a 40-item scale developed to measure overt narcissism. Ames et al. (2006) transformed the inventory into a form containing 16 items (p.441). This scale consists of six dimensions: authority (4,12), superiority (1,3,16), exhibitionism (2,7,11), entitlement (6,10), self-sufficiency (8,13,15), and exploitativeness (5,9,14). In this scale, there are two options for each item. The participants are asked to choose the most appropriate expression. NPI was adapted to Turkish by Atay (2009). Equivalence studies for Turkish and Turkish culture have been carried out, and also reliability and validity studies have been carried out. Two separate studies were conducted and the Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale was found to be .57 in the first study. Because of this result, four statements were revised and when the scale was applied to the second study group again, its reliability was determined as .63. In addition, Cronbach's α coefficient of this scale used in the research process was calculated as .62. Each item contains an expression that reflects the characteristics of narcissism. These statements are added and the total scale score is obtained. A close to zero correlation was found between NPI and HSNS (See Appendix D.).

2.3.4. Intimate partner violence attitude scale-revised (IPVAS-R)

The scale was developed by Fincham et al. (2008). The adaptation of the scale to Turkish, its validity and reliability studies were carried out by Toplu-Demirtaş et al.(2017). It is a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 17 questions and can be applied to individuals over the age of 18. Higher scores on the scale indicated that individuals have attitudes that accept psychological and physical violence. The scale

has three sub-dimensions: violence (12,13,14,17), control (1,2,5,8,11,4) and abuse (3,6,7,9,10,15,16). There are items with reverse scores: 2,4,5,8,12,13,14,17. The violence sub-dimension measures the attitude towards physical violence, and the control and abuse dimension measures the attitude towards psychological violence. Scores can be obtained in the subtitles of violence, control, and abuse, in the range of 4-20, 6-30, and 7-35, respectively. Fincham et al. (2008) found .58, .53 and .39 for control, abuse and violence, respectively, in a test-retest performed at a 14-week interval. The total Cronbach alpha value of the Turkish version of the scale was .72, and the Cronbach alpha value of the violence, control, and abuse subscales were .72, .62 and .65, respectively (Toplu-Demirtaş, Hatipoğlu-Sümer and Fincham, 2017). Moreover, Cronbach's α coefficient of this scale used in the research process was calculated as .65. The abuse dimension ($\alpha=.69$) is sufficiently reliable. However, the data consisting of violence ($\alpha=.49$) and control ($\alpha=.58$) dimensions are low level reliable (See Appendix E.).

2.3.5. Attitudes towards dating violence scales (ATDVS)

The scale was developed by Price, et al. (1999) in order to detect physical, psychological and sexual violence attitudes in romantic relationships. The scales are rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale (1) strongly disagree (5) strongly agree. Subscales were “Attitudes towards Male Psychological Dating Violence Scale”, “Attitudes towards Male Physical Dating Violence Scale”, “Attitudes towards Female Psychological Dating Violence Scale” and “Attitudes towards Female Physical Dating Violence Scale” (Price et al., 1999). The Turkish validity and reliability study of the scale was conducted by Yumuşak and Şahin (2014). There is no cut-off point for the scoring of the scale. As the scores of the participants increase, the relevant violence attitudes also increase. The value of cronbach's alpha for Attitudes Towards Male

Psychological Dating Violence Scale was .81. The number of items were 15 and there were items with reverse scores: 1,2,5,9,10,13. The value of cronbach's alpha for the Attitudes Towards Male Physical Dating Violence Scale was .87. The number of items were 12 and there were items with reverse scores: 1,3,5,7. The value of cronbach's alpha for the Attitudes Towards Female Psychological Dating Violence Scale was .75. The number of items were 11 and there was an item with a reverse score: 1. The value of Cronbach's alpha for the Attitudes Towards Female Physical Dating Violence Scale is .82. The number of items were 12 and there were items with reverse scores: 7,8,10,12 (Yumuşak & Şahin, 2014) (See Appendix F.). Also, when the reliability coefficient of the scale is examined in this study, the findings of the Attitudes Towards Male Psychological Dating Violence ($\alpha=.82$), the Attitudes Towards Male Physical Dating Violence ($\alpha=.84$), the Attitudes Towards Female Psychological Dating Violence ($\alpha=.88$), the Attitudes Towards Female Physical Dating Violence ($\alpha=.83$) were found to be highly.

3. RESULTS

The data collected during the research process were transferred to and analyzed in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 22.0.

First of all, the frequency and percentage values of the demographic characteristics and romantic relationship information of the individuals participating in the research were calculated. In addition, descriptive statistics such as minimum value, maximum value, arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the level of attitudes towards dating violence grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism were calculated. Cronbach's α coefficient was calculated in the reliability calculations of the scales used in the research.

In the analyzes made within the scope of the research purpose, the relationship between grandiose narcissism, vulnerable narcissism, and attitudes towards dating violence were examined. Since the research data are in accordance with the normal distribution, Pearson Correlation Analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between variables.

3.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Sample

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the participants.

Table 1

Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Participants

		<i>n</i>	%
Gender	Women	179	78.2
	Men	50	21.8
Age Group	18-25 age	146	63.8
	26-30 age	67	29.3
	31-35 age	16	7.0
Educational Status	Undergraduate	170	74.2

	Postgraduate	54	23.6
	Doctorate	3	1.3
Employment Status	Yes	115	50.2
	No	113	49.3

Table 2 shows the romantic relationship information of the participants.

Table 2

Romantic Relationship Information of Participants

		<i>n</i>	%
Romantic Relationship Status	In a relationship	118	51.5
	No relationship	111	48.5
Romantic Relationship Type	Dating by living in the same city, different house/dormitory	72	31.4
	Living together	18	7.9
	Living in a different city/country and dating via phone/social media	31	13.5
Romantic Relationship Status in the Past	I've never been in a relationship before	47	20.5
	I had another relationship before	59	25.8
	I've been in multiple relationships before	122	53.3
Romantic Relationship Duration	Less than 1 year	44	19.2
	1-5 years	40	17.5
	More than 5 years	32	14.0
The Future of Romantic Relationship	We will get married	36	15.7
	I have no idea about our future	22	9.6
	We will continue together without getting married	8	3.5
	Our relationship will end/ I want to leave/ I will leave	2	0.9

3.2. Descriptive Findings

Table 3 shows mean, standard variation and range values for Narcissistic Personality Inventory, Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale-Revised, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scale Scores.

Table 3

Mean, Standard Variation and Range Values for Narcissistic Personality Inventory, Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale-Revised, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scale Scores

Scale	Dimension	N	Min	Max	M	SD
Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI)	Total	219	.00	13.00	5.39	2.79
Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS)	Total	229	1.00	4.67	2.77	.63
Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale-Revised (IPVAS-R)	Total	228	30.00	67.00	44.10	6.57
	Violence	229	4.00	16.00	4.62	1.54
	Control	229	6.00	25.00	12.75	3.93
	Abuse	228	7.00	31.00	11.97	4.17
Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scales (ATDVS)	The attitudes towards male psychological dating violence	224	15.00	54.00	23.07	8.01
	The attitudes towards male physical dating violence	229	12.00	44.00	14.79	5.56
	The attitudes towards female psychological dating violence	229	11.00	55.00	16.52	7.13
	The attitudes towards female physical dating violence	227	12.00	44.00	16.83	6.53

3.3. Analyses Testing the Hypotheses

Table 4 shows the results of the Pearson correlation analysis of Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores. Based on these the hypotheses' results are reported below:

1. There was a significantly positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (abuse) ($r = .29, p < .01$). However, there was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (control) ($p > .05$).
2. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (control; $r = .21, p < .01$ and abuse; $r = .40, p < .01$).
3. There was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and attitudes towards physical dating violence scores ($p > .05$).
4. There was no significant correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and attitudes towards physical dating violence scores ($p > .05$). There was a significantly positive correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and scores of positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence (Total score) ($r = .23, p < .01$).
5. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and scores of positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence (Total score) ($r = .36, p < .01$).

6. There was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by men ($p > .05$).
7. There was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men ($p > .05$).
8. There was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by women ($p > .05$).
9. There was no significant correlation between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by women ($p > .05$).
10. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by men ($r = .28, p < .01$).
11. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men ($r = .26, p < .01$).
12. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by women ($r = .35, p < .01$).
13. There was a significantly positive correlation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by women ($r = .29, p < .01$).

Table 4

Pearson Correlation Test Results of The Relationship Between the Participants' Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.GN	1									
2.VN	.287**	1								
3.IPVA	.232**	.363**	1							
4.V	.018	.077	-.007	1						
5.C	.087	.208**	.812**	.120	1					
6.A	.289**	.404**	.806	.244**	.380**	1				
7.ATMPDV(1)	.109	.282**	.559**	.206**	.480**	.508**	1			
8.ATMPDV(2)	.085	.262**	.350**	.236**	.246**	.406**	.675**	1		
9.ATFPDV(1)	.108	.350**	.569**	.209**	.438**	.560**	.757**	.670**	1	
10.ATFPDV(2)	.080	.291**	.453**	.182**	.335**	.464**	.602**	.663**	.701**	1

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

GN: Grandiose Narcissism VN: Vulnerable Narcissism,
 IPVA: Intimate Partner Violence Attitude (Total), V: Violence, C: Control, A: Abuse,
 ATMPDV (1): Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence,
 ATMPDV (2): Attitudes towards male physical dating violence,
 ATFPDV (1): Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence,
 ATFPDV (2): Attitudes towards female physical dating violence

3.4. Post-hoc Analyses

According to independence sample t-test results, there was no significant difference between men and women in both grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism scores ($p > .05$). (see Table 5)

Table 5

Results of Independent Samples t-test Examining the Narcissism Scores of the Participants in Terms of Gender

Dimension	Gender	n	m	ss	sd	t	p
Grandiose Narcissism	Women	171	5.26	2.68	217	-1.37	.17
	Men	48	5.86	3.13			
Vulnerable Narcissism	Women	179	2.74	.59	227	-1.62	.11
	Men	50	2.90	.75			

Table 6 and 7 show Pearson Correlation Test Results of Female Participants' Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores as well as Pearson Correlation Test Results of Male Participants' Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores

Table 6

Pearson Correlation Test Results of Female Participants' Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.GN	1									
2.VN	.274**	1								
3.IPVA	.212**	.326**	1							
4.V	.033	-.001	-.076	1						
5.C	.124	.232**	.803**	.118	1					
6.A	.233**	.299**	.790**	.189*	.360**	1				
7.ATMPDV(1)	.056	.161*	.424**	.182*	.414**	.355**	1			
8.ATMPDV(2)	-.008	.100	.127	.184*	.137	.148*	.562**	1		
9.ATFPDV(1)	-.023	.231**	.457**	.162*	.389**	.424**	.593**	.345**	1	
10.ATFPDV(2)	-.014	.171*	.368**	.123	.356**	.293**	.464**	.483**	.623**	1

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

GN: Grandiose Narcissism VN: Vulnerable Narcissism,
 IPVA: Intimate Partner Violence Attitude (Total), V: Violence, C: Control, A: Abuse,
 ATMPDV (1): Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence,
 ATMPDV (2): Attitudes towards male physical dating violence,
 ATFPDV (1): Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence,
 ATFPDV (2): Attitudes towards female physical dating violence

Table 7

Pearson Correlation Test Results of Male Participants' Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.GN	1									
2.VN	.296*	1								
3.IPVA	.224	.396**	1							
4.V	-.055	.293*	.128	1						
5.C	-.085	.080	.781**	.086	1					
6.A	.373**	.575**	.814**	.385**	.314*	1				
7.ATMPDV(1)	.042	.426**	.643**	.299**	.442**	.646**	1			
8.ATMPDV(2)	.170	.458**	.529**	.363**	.250	.644**	.742**	1		
9.ATFPDV(1)	.234	.505**	.632**	.325*	.378**	.675**	.812**	.864**	1	
10.ATFPDV(2)	.195	.462**	.472**	.317*	.132	.648**	.687**	.809**	.737**	1

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

GN: Grandiose Narcissism VN: Vulnerable Narcissism,
 IPVA: Intimate Partner Violence Attitude (Total), V: Violence, C: Control, A: Abuse,
 ATMPDV (1): Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence,
 ATMPDV (2): Attitudes towards male physical dating violence,
 ATFPDV (1): Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence,
 ATFPDV (2): Attitudes towards female physical dating violence

Table 8 and 9 show Pearson Correlation Test Results of Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores of Participants in a Relationship, as well as Pearson Correlation Test Results of Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores of Participants Not in a Relationship.

Table 8

Pearson Correlation Test Results of Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores of Participants in a Relationship

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.GN	1									
2.VN	.298**	1								
3.IPVA	.201*	.473**	1							
4.V	-.058	-.066	.026	1						
5.C	.008	.305**	.817**	.170	1					
6.A	.278**	.438**	.839**	.274**	.454**	1				
7.ATMPDV(1)	.102	.329**	.627**	.154	.535**	.559**	1			
8.ATMPDV(2)	-.031	.240**	.344**	.192*	.219*	.411**	.629**	1		
9.ATFPDV(1)	.007	.359**	.621**	.219*	.465**	.635**	.776**	.636**	1	
10.ATFPDV(2)	-.051	.315**	.486**	.160	.367**	.486**	.632**	.662**	.691**	1

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

GN: Grandiose Narcissism VN: Vulnerable Narcissism,
 IPVA: Intimate Partner Violence Attitude (Total), V: Violence, C: Control, A: Abuse,
 ATMPDV (1): Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence,
 ATMPDV (2): Attitudes towards male physical dating violence,
 ATFPDV (1): Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence,
 ATFPDV (2): Attitudes towards female physical dating violence

Table 9

Pearson Correlation Test Results of Grandiose Narcissism, Vulnerable Narcissism, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude, and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scores of Participants Not in a Relationship

SCALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.GN	1									
2.VN	.277**	1								
3.IPVA	.267**	.259**	1							
4.V	.113	.255**	-.055	1						
5.C	.164	.137	.811**	.061	1					
6.A	.304**	.368**	.767**	.198*	.305**	1				
7.ATMPDV(1)	.117	.229*	.488**	.280**	.437**	.448**	1			
8.ATMPDV(2)	.206*	.285**	.360**	.299**	.280**	.401**	.723**	1		
9.ATFPDV(1)	.213*	.328**	.518**	.196*	.436**	.460**	.735**	.715**	1	
10.ATFPDV(2)	.228*	.258**	.421**	.217*	.319**	.430**	.566**	.667**	.712**	1

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.

GN: Grandiose Narcissism VN: Vulnerable Narcissism,
 IPVA: Intimate Partner Violence Attitude (Total), V: Violence, C: Control, A: Abuse,
 ATMPDV (1): Attitudes towards male psychological dating violence,
 ATMPDV (2): Attitudes towards male physical dating violence,
 ATFPDV (1): Attitudes towards female psychological dating violence,
 ATFPDV (2): Attitudes towards female physical dating violence

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Overview of the Study

In the current study, the relationship between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism and violence attitudes towards the partner in the dating relationship was investigated.

4.2. Grandiose Narcissism and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence

The first examination made within the scope of this research is the investigation of the relationship between grandiose narcissism scores of participants and their level of attitude towards intimate partner violence. When the total scores of participants and the scores of female participants were analyzed, there was a relationship between grandiose narcissism and positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence as well, the psychological dating violence (abuse sub-dimension) scores of the scale. However, there was no relationship between male participants' grandiose narcissism score and positive intimate partner violence score. Similarly, according to total scores of participants, there was no significant relationship between grandiose narcissism scores and the scores of physical dating violence and psychological dating violence (control sub-dimension) of the attitudes towards intimate partner violence scale. Akhtar and Thomson (1982), in parallel with these findings suggested that individuals with grandiose narcissistic characteristics see themselves as excessively superior to other individuals and see violence as legitimate in order to maintain this superiority. In addition, according to Wink (1991), people with grandiose narcissism include features such as arrogance, exhibitionism and abuse. Kernberg (1975) also emphasized a "lack of empathy" while explaining the characteristics of grandiose narcissism. Amirgargari (2013), also found that there was a positive relationship between grandiose narcissism and anger and aggression.

The next examination made during the research process was to examine the relationship between grandiose narcissism scores of the participants and their level of attitude towards dating violence perpetrated by men or by women. Based on the results obtained in this context, no relationship was found between grandiose narcissism and the attitudes towards psychological and physical violence perpetrated by men in the dating relationship. Similarly, no significant relationship was found between grandiose narcissism and the attitude towards psychological and physical violence perpetrated by women in the dating relationship. This analysis was done again according to the relationship status of the participants. When the scores of the participants in a relationship were examined, there was no significant relationship between grandiose narcissism and the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men. However, there was a significant relationship between these variables in people who do not have a relationship. Similarly, when the scores of the participants in a relationship was examined, there was no significant relationship between grandiose narcissism and the positive attitudes towards physical and psychological dating violence perpetrated by women. However, there was a relationship between these variables in people who do not have a relationship.

Within the scope of the research, the lack of a significant relationship between the levels of grandiose narcissism and the level of attitudes towards dating violence perpetrated by men or women is inconsistent with the studies in the literature. In many studies in the literature, it is seen that there is a relationship between grandiose narcissism and attitudes towards violence in close relationships (Valashjardi & Charles, 2019; Ponti et al., 2019). Maciantowicz and Zajenkowski (2020), found that vulnerable narcissists have a higher level of anger and attitudes towards violence than

grandiose narcissists. Also, Bryce et al. (2021), also stated that vulnerable narcissism had a greater share in explaining violence than grandiose narcissism.

In addition, the Turkish cultural structure which is a collectivistic culture (Sarigoellue, 2009) be influential in shaping the results. Studies conducted around the world showed that vulnerable narcissism is higher in Eastern cultures or collectivistic societies; It is revealed that grandiose narcissism is more prevalent in Western cultures or in individualistic societies. For example, Jauk et al. (2021) found that while the level of vulnerable narcissism was higher in Japan, the level of grandiose narcissism was higher in Germany. In addition, in the study conducted by Zondag, et al. (2009), the Netherlands and Poland were compared and the results showed that individuals in Poland had higher levels of vulnerable narcissism.

In addition to these explanations, considering the characteristics of individuals with grandiose narcissism personality traits, individuals' desire to arouse admiration may have caused this result. According to Kernberg (2004), grandiose narcissists like to be the center of attention and bring themselves to the forefront. This situation may have enabled them to respond to the attitude items towards dating violence in a way that does not reflect the truth in order to arouse admiration in others.

According to studies in the literature, one of the prominent personality traits of lonely people is low self-esteem (Brage & Meredith, 1994; Fordham & Stevenson-Hinde, 1999; Larson & Verma 1999; McWhirter, 1997; Schultz & Moore, 1988; as cited in Çağlayaner & Çoklar Okutkan, 2021). Studies reveal that lonely people see themselves as worthless and inferior (Horowitz et al., 1982; Jones & Moore, 1987; as cited in Çağlayaner & Çoklar Okutkan, 2021). As self-esteem decreases in people with grandiose narcissism, it is seen that they are less social and have problems in interpersonal relationships (Richardson, et al., 2021). In order to regulate this self-

esteem, they act arrogantly, praise themselves or devalue those who may harm their self-esteem (Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001; as cited in Çağlayaner & Çoklar Okutkan, 2021). These studies may also explain the result of the present study regarding the existence of a relationship between grandiose narcissists who do not have a romantic relationship and their dating violence attitude.

4.3. Vulnerable Narcissism and Attitudes Towards Dating Violence

According to the findings obtained, there was a positive and significant relationship between vulnerable narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards intimate partner violence scores. When looking at subscales, there was a significant positive relation between vulnerable narcissism scores and positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence scores (control and psychological abuse). However, when the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and physical dating violence was examined, significant results could not be reached.

Pearson correlation test was performed to understand the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and positive intimate partner violence attitude by gender of the participants. When the scores of female participants were examined, there was a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and control dimension, but there was no relationship when the scores of male participants were examined. In addition, when the scores of female participants were analysed, there was no relationship between vulnerable narcissism and violence dimension, but there was a relationship when the scores of male participants were examined.

Similarly, Pearson correlation test was performed to understand the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and positive intimate partner violence attitude by romantic relation of the participants. When the scores of the participants in a relationship were analyzed, there was a significant relationship between vulnerable

narcissism and control sub-dimension. However, there was no relationship between these variables in the participants who do not have a relationship. When the scores of the participants in a relationship were investigated, there was no relationship between the vulnerable narcissism and the violence sub-dimension. However, there was a significant relationship between these variables in the participants who do not have a relationship.

When studies on vulnerable narcissism were examined, many studies were compatible with the results of this research. For example, Maciantowicz et al.(2022) found that individuals with vulnerable narcissistic personality traits are prone to violence. Furthermore, Hart et al. (2017) concluded that vulnerable narcissism arouses emotions such as anger, hostility, aggression, and violence in adults. In addition, many studies in the literature have revealed the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and violence, as in this study (Bursten, 1973; Paulhus et al., 2004; Poless et al., 2018; Valashjardi et al., 2020). Most studies in the literature show an association between physical aggression and vulnerable narcissism (Bryce et al., 2021; Ryan et al., 2008; Valashjardi et al., 2020). However, some studies support the result found in this study. For example, Okada (2010) suggested in his study that vulnerable narcissists reveal their aggression indirectly as anger and hostility. For this reason, the research concluded that vulnerable narcissists do not prefer physical aggression.

The next analysis made within the scope of the research is the evaluation of the relationship between vulnerable narcissism scores of the participants and their level of attitude towards dating violence perpetrated by men and by women. There was a significant positive relation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for positive attitudes towards psychological dating violence perpetrated by men

and by women. Also, a significant positive relation between vulnerable narcissism scores and the scores for the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men and women was detected. When the scores of male participants were examined, there was a relationship between vulnerable narcissism and the positive attitudes towards physical dating violence perpetrated by men, but this relationship is not found in female participants' scores.

Individuals with vulnerable narcissistic personality traits are susceptible to criticism or they are sensitive to the evaluations of others (Gabbard, 1989). They tend to lie, to be suspicious of others, to tend to violence and to behave insecurely (Bursten, 1973). Therefore, vulnerable narcissistic individuals are likely to have frequent problems with romantic partners and may be prone to dating violence. Paulhus et al. (2004) and Campbell and Foster (2007) found that vulnerable narcissism has a negative relationship with emotional intelligence. Considering the importance of emotional intelligence in the context of starting and continuing a romantic relationship in a satisfactory way, people with vulnerable narcissistic personality traits might have problems in their romantic relationships. These problems can turn into dating violence over time. Furthermore, Ponti et al. (2019) revealed that vulnerable narcissism induces psychological abuse with jealousy in romantic relationships.

4.4. Limitations and Future Recommendations

One limitation of this research is the fact that the research sample consisted of 179 women and 50 men which caused the genders to be not evenly distributed. Since the research coincided with the pandemic process, data was collected through online platforms and women's demands to participate in the research were higher. In similar studies, participants of both genders were included at a closer rate. Moreover,

although there was no gender difference for vulnerable narcissism and grandiose narcissism in my study, most studies revealed that the rate of vulnerable narcissism was higher in women than in men (Campbell & Miller 2013; Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001). Also, current research on narcissism, such as those by Green, et al. (2020) and Valashjardi et al. (2020), found that women had higher levels of vulnerable narcissism, but there were no gender differences for grandiose narcissism. This could have been tested if the number of male and female participants were balanced.

In this study, only the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and grandiose narcissism and the attitude of physical/psychological violence in the dating relationship was examined. In the future, attitudes towards sexual violence can also be measured.

Future research may include samples with various characteristics. For example, people between the ages of 18-35 were included in this study. However, different results can be obtained if this study is carried out with individuals who are in secondary school, high school or over the age of 35. Similarly, the sample group was limited to undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate. If the study is applied to groups with different education levels, the results would contribute to the literature.

In this study, the attitude of dating violence was discussed, but another study can investigate whether there is a relationship between domestic violence and narcissism types by conducting studies with married individuals.

In addition to these, different results were obtained regarding grandiose narcissism and dating violence attitude according to the scale that measures two different dating violence attitudes. Studies have revealed that vulnerable narcissism is more prevalent in Eastern culture, and grandiose narcissism is more prevalent in Western culture (Jauk et al., 2021; Zondag et al., 2009). This research was conducted

with Turkish participants. It might be good to understand whether there are differences in the way types of narcissism manifest themselves in Eastern and Western cultures. Therefore, in future, his study could be re-done to include participants from two different cultures.

Moreover, in the surveys measuring the attitudes towards dating violence, the items are very clear and this may cause participants to give biased answers and may affect the results of the study.

Finally, the model tested is not exhaustive and other variables may play an important role in the interaction between these constructs. For example, similar to the study of Barnett and Powell (2016), the role of self-esteem between types of narcissism and dating violence can be investigated

4.5. Contribution of The Study to Literature

Despite the mentioned limitations, this study has important implications. Despite extensive research on narcissism and violence in romantic relationships abroad, the number of studies in Turkey is very few. In addition, the number of studies on grandiose and vulnerable narcissism is limited in Turkey. In this sense, the study will contribute to the understanding of the increasing physical, emotional and sexual violence in relationships in Turkey. This study will shed light on the understanding the personality traits of individuals with high violence attitudes and on preventions to be taken in this area. Furthermore, research findings obtained may have important implications for clinicians working with couples and abuse victims. It can provide useful information to prevent abuse in relationships and to better assist people who are constantly exposed to dating violence. For example, clinical psychologists who provide psychotherapy services in prison can do group therapy with individuals with high levels of narcissism and violence. During these therapies, they can work on

empathizing, respecting others' boundaries, and realistically increasing self-confidence. In addition, clinical psychologists in clinics can do both group therapy and individual therapy with people who are exposed to violence. They can work on establishing healthy boundaries with them and living the relationship in a safe space. In addition, prioritizing the interests of the group rather than the individual's own interests in collectivist cultures, shaping individual goals and behaviors according to the expectations of the group (Marcus & Kitayama, 1991; Triandis, 1995; as cited in Wasti & Eser Erdil, 2007) may have caused the characteristics of narcissism types to be reflected differently in Turkish culture. The study may shed light on future studies in Turkey that will reveal the relationship between types of narcissism and culture.

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Appendix A

Informed Consent

Sayın katılımcı; Sizi T.C. Yeditepe Üniversitesi klinik psikoloji yüksek lisans öğrencisi olan Ayşe Hande GÜNAY tarafından, Doç. Dr. Alev YALÇINKAYA'nın danışmanlığında yürütülen yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yapılan araştırmaya davet ediyoruz. Bu çalışmada bazı kişisel özellikler, günlük hayattaki ilişkilerle ilgili duygu ve düşünceler hakkında sorular bulunmaktadır. Araştırmada 18-35 yaş aralığında bekar kadın ve erkek, lisans/yüksek lisans/doktora programlarına devam eden ya da üniversiteden mezun olmuş katılımcıya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Araştırmada sizden tahminen 15 dk. ayırmanız istenmektedir.

Çalışmanın amacına ulaşması için sizden beklenen, bütün soruları eksiksiz, kimsenin baskısı veya telkini altında olmadan, size en uygun gelen cevapları içtenlikle verecek şekilde cevaplamanızdır. Soruların doğru ya da yanlış cevapları yoktur. Lütfen her sayfanın başında yazan yönergeleri dikkatlice okuyarak, size en uygun gelen yanıtı vermeye çalışınız ve mümkün olduğunca boş soru bırakmayınız.

Bu çalışma için vereceğiniz yanıtlar başka bir amaçla kullanılmayacak ve kesinlikle gizli tutulacaktır. İsmiğiniz hiçbir şekilde kullanılmayacaktır. İsmiğiniz anketin hiçbir yerinde sorulmayacak ve verdiğiniz cevaplar sizinle hiçbir şekilde verdiğiniz cevaplar sizinle hiçbir şekilde ilişkilendirilmeyecektir. LÜTFEN ANKETİN HİÇBİR YERİNE İSMİNİZİ YAZMAYINIZ.

Bu çalışmaya katılmak tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Bu formu okuyup onaylamanız, araştırmaya katılmayı kabul ettiğiniz anlamına gelecektir. Bu araştırmaya katılımınız öngörülen herhangi bir risk taşımamaktadır. Ancak sorulardan bazıları sizde rahatsızlık uyandırdıysa Yeditepe Üniversitesi Psikoterapi Merkezine (0-216-578-0800; dahili 3238, 3279 veya 3772) ya da Yeditepe Üniversitesi Hastanesi Bağdat Caddesi Polikliniğine (0-216 578 4122) başvurabilirsiniz.

Çalışmaya katılmama veya katıldıktan sonra herhangi bir anda çalışmayı bırakma hakkına sahipsiniz.

Appendix B

Demographic Information Form

Kişisel Bilgi Formu

Sayın Katılımcı,

Bu çalışmadan elde edilecek veriler Yeditepe Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Klinik Psikoloji Bölümü yüksek lisans çalışmasında kullanılmak üzere toplanmaktadır. Vermiş olduğunuz bilgiler hiçbir şekilde bilimsel araştırma amacının dışında kullanılmayacak ve üçüncü kişilerle paylaşılmayacaktır. Lütfen soruları dikkatlice okuyup içtenlikle cevaplandırınız. Araştırmaya yaptığınız değerli katkılarınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

1. Cinsiyetiniz

☐ Kadın

☐ Erkek

☐ Diğer

2. Yaşınız

3. Eğitim almaya devam ettiğiniz ya da mezun olduğunuz üniversiteniz

.....

4-Fakülteniz / Bölümünüz

5-Eğitim seviyeniz

☐ Lisans

☐ Yüksek lisans

☐ Doktora

☐ Diğer

6-Çalışıyor musunuz?

☐ Evet

☐ Hayır

7-Çalışıyorsanız hangi mesleği yapıyorsunuz?

8-Herhangi bir psikiyatrik tanı aldınız mı?

☐ Evet

☐ Hayır

9-Varsa, sorunuz için psikolojik yardım/ tedavi gördünüz mü?

☐ Evet

☐ Hayır

10-Şu anda psikolojik yardım/ tedavi görüyor musunuz?

☐ Evet

☐ Hayır

11-Şu anda içinde bulunduğunuz bir romantik ilişkiniz var mı?

☐Evet

☐Hayır

12-Aşağıdakilerden hangisi geçmiş romantik ilişkinizin/ilişkilerinizin durumunu en iyi tanımlar?

☐Daha önce hiç ilişkim olmadı.

☐Daha önce başka bir ilişkim olmuştu.

☐Daha önce birden fazla ilişkim olmuştu.

13-Şu anda bir romantik ilişkiniz varsa, aşağıdakilerden hangisi şu anki ilişkinizin durumunu en iyi tanımlar?

☐Aynı şehirde, farklı evde/yurtta yaşayarak flört etmek/çıkmaq

☐Birlikte yaşamak

☐Farklı şehir/ülkede yaşayıp, telefon/sosyal medya aracılığıyla flört etmek/çıkmaq

☐Diğer

14-Bir önceki sorunun yanıtı "Diğer" ise; şu anki romantik ilişkinizin durumunu nasıl tanımlarsınız?

15-Şu anda bir romantik ilişkiniz varsa, ne zamandır devam ediyor?(Lütfen ay olarak belirtiniz) Ay

16-Şu anda bir romantik ilişkiniz varsa, aşağıdakilerden hangisi ilişkinizin geleceğini en iyi tanımlar?

☐Evleneceğiz.

☐Evlenmeden, birlikte devam edeceğiz.

☐İlişkimiz bitecek, ben ayrılmak istiyorum/ayrılacağım.

☐İlişkimiz bitecek, partnerim ayrılmak istiyor/ayrılacak.

☐Geleceğimiz hakkında bir fikrim yok/bilmiyorum.

☐Diğer

17-Bir önceki sorunun yanıtı "Diğer" ise; şu anki romantik ilişkinizin geleceğini nasıl tanımlarsınız?

.....

Appendix C

Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS)

Kırılgan Narsisizm Ölçeği (KNÖ)

Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları, her bir maddenin sizin duygu ve davranışlarınızı ne dereceye kadar tanımladığına karar vererek cevaplandırınız. Altta yazılı derecelendirme ölçeğinden bir rakam seçerek her bir maddenin yanındaki boşluğu doldurunuz.

1 = Hiç tanımlamıyor / Doğru değil / Kesinlikle katılmıyorum

2 = Yansıtmıyor

3 = Ne tanımlıyor ne tanımlamıyor / Kararsızım

4 = Yansıtıyor

5 = Oldukça tanımlıyor /Doğru/ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

___ 1. Duygularım, başkalarının alayları veya aşağılayıcı sözleriyle kolayca incinir.

___ 2. Bir mekâna girdiğimde sıklıkla kendimin farkında olur ve başkalarının gözlerinin benim üzerimde olduğunu hissederim.

___ 3. Diğer insanların sorunları hakkında endişelenmeksizin kendimde yeterince sorun olduğunu hissederim.

___ 4. Mizaç olarak çoğu insandan farklı olduğumu hissederim.

___ 5. Sıklıkla başkalarının görüşlerini kişisel olarak yorumlarım.

___ 6. Kendimi kolayca kendi uğraşlarıma kaptırır ve başkalarının varlığını unuturum.

___ 7. Bir gruptaki kişilerin en az biri tarafından takdir edildiğimi bilmezsem, o grupla beraber olmaktan hoşlanmam.

___ 8. Diğer insanlar sorunları için zamanımı ve acılarını paylaşmamı isteyerek bana geldiklerinde içten içe kızgın ya da rahatsız olurum.

Appendix D

Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri

Yönerge: Aşağıdaki her bir tutum çifti içinden, lütfen size en uygun olanı seçiniz.

1		İnsanlar bana iltifat ettiklerinde bazen utanırım.
		İyi biri olduğumu biliyorum, çünkü herkes böyle söyler.
2		Kalabalık içinde herkesten biri olmayı tercih ederim.
		İlgi merkezi olmayı severim.
3		Pek çok insandan ne daha iyi ne de daha kötüyüm.
		Özel biri olduğumu düşünüyorum.
4		İnsanlar üzerinde otorite kurmaktan hoşlanırım.
		Emirlere uymaktan rahatsız olmam.
5		İnsanları kolayca manipüle ederim.
		İnsanları manipüle ettiğimi fark ettiğimde rahatsız olurum.
6		Layık olduğum saygıyı elde etme konusunda ısrarcıyım.
		Hak ettiğim saygıyı genellikle görürüm.
7		Gösterişten kaçınırım.
		Genellikle fırsatını bulduğumda şov yaparım.
8*		Her zaman ne yaptığımı bilirim.
		Bazen yaptığım şeyden emin değilimdir.
9		Bazen iyi hikaye anlatırım.
		Herkes hikayelerimi dinlemekten hoşlanır.
10		İnsanlardan çok şey beklerim.
		Başkaları için bir şeyler yapmaktan hoşlanırım.
11		İlgi merkezi olmaktan hoşlanırım.
		İlgi merkezi olmak beni rahatsız eder.
12		Otorite olmanın benim için pek bir anlamı yoktur.
		İnsanlar daima otoritemi kabul ediyor görünürler.
13		Önemli bir insan olacağım.
		Başarılı olmayı umuyorum.
14		İnsanlar söylediklerimin bazılarına inanır.
		İnsanları istediğim her şeye inandırabilirim.
15		Kendi kendime yeterim.
		Başkalarından öğrenebileceğim çok şey var.

16		Herkes gibi biriyim.
		Sıra dışı biriyim.

*Ölçekle düşük korelasyon gösteren soruyu belirtmektedir.



Appendix E

Attitudes Towards Dating Violence Scales (ATDVS) Flört Şiddetine Yönelik Tutum Ölçekleri

Not: Sonunda * olan ifadeler ters puanlanır.

Erkeğin Flörtte Uyguladığı Psikolojik Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği	1 Kesinlikle katılmıyorum 2 Katılmıyorum 3 Kararsızım 4 Katılıyorum 5 Kesinlikle katılıyorum				
1. Bir erkek kız arkadaşını aşağılamamalıdır. *	1	2	3	4	5
2. Bir erkek kız arkadaşına ne yapması gerektiğini söylememelidir. *	1	2	3	4	5
3. Bir kız, arkadaşlarıyla dışarıya çıkmadan önce erkek arkadaşına sormalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5
4. İlişkiler daima kızlar erkek arkadaşlarını memnun ettiklerinde yolunda gider.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşını tehdit etmesi için asla bir sebep olamaz. *	1	2	3	4	5
6. Bazen erkekler ellerinde olmadan kız arkadaşlarına küfrederek.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Bir kız erkek arkadaşını memnun etmek için daima değişmelidir.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Bir kız daima erkek arkadaşının söylediğini yapmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Bir erkek, kız arkadaşının her hareketini bilmek zorunda değildir. *	1	2	3	4	5
10. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşına küfretmesi için asla yeterince iyi bir gerekçe olamaz. *	1	2	3	4	5
11. Bir erkeğin, çok sinirlendiğinde kız arkadaşına bağırması anlaşılabilir.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşına kötü konuşması olabilecek bir şeydir.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşına bağırıp çağırmasının asla bir gerekçesi olamaz. *	1	2	3	4	5
14. Bir kız, eğer erkek arkadaşını rahatsız ediyorsa, arkadaşlarıyla görüşmemelidir.	1	2	3	4	5
15. Bir kız için her zaman erkek arkadaşının istediği şekilde giyinmesi önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5

Erkeğin Flörtte Uyguladığı Fiziksel Flört Şiddetine Yönelik Tutumlar Ölçeği	1 Kesinlikle katılmıyorum 2 Katılmıyorum 3 Kararsızım 4 Katılıyorum 5 Kesinlikle katılıyorum				
1. Bir kız, bir erkek ona vurduğunda ondan ayrılmalıdır.*	1	2	3	4	5
2. Bazı kızlar erkek arkadaşları tarafından tokatlanmayı hak eder.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşına vurması asla doğru değildir.*	1	2	3	4	5
4. Bazen erkekler kendilerine hakim olmadan kız arkadaşlarını yumruklarlar.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşını itmesinin asla iyi bir gerekçesi yoktur. *	1	2	3	4	5
6. Bazen bir erkek, kız arkadaşı onu sinirlendirdiğinde ona vurmaktan kendini alıkoyamaz.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşını tokatlamasının asla iyi bir gerekçesi yoktur. *	1	2	3	4	5
8. Bazen kıskançlık erkeği öyle delirtir ki kız arkadaşını tokatlamak zorunda kalır.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Erkek arkadaşlarını aldatan kızlar tokatlanmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Bazen aşk, erkeği öyle delirtir ki kız arkadaşına vurur.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Bir erkek, genellikle kız arkadaşı haketmedikçe onu tokatlamaz.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Eğer hak ediyorsa, bir erkeğin kız arkadaşına tokat atması normaldir.	1	2	3	4	5
Kadının Flörtte Uyguladığı Psikolojik Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği	1 Kesinlikle katılmıyorum 2 Katılmıyorum 3 Kararsızım 4 Katılıyorum 5 Kesinlikle katılıyorum				
1. Bir kızın erkek arkadaşına küfretmesinin asla iyi bir gerekçesi yoktur. *	1	2	3	4	5
2. Kızların erkek arkadaşlarına nasıl giyineceklerini söyleme hakları vardır.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Bir erkek daima kız arkadaşı ona ne yapmasını söylerse onu yapmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Eğer bir kız, erkek arkadaşına bağırıp çağırırsa bu o erkeği gerçekten ciddi bir şekilde yaralamaz.	1	2	3	4	5

5. Kızların erkek arkadaşlarına ne yapmaları gerektiğini söyleme hakları vardır.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Bir erkek için, her zaman kız arkadaşının istediği şekilde giyinmesi önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Bazen kızlar ellerinde olmadan erkek arkadaşlarına küfredeler.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Bir erkek, arkadaşlarıyla dışarıya çıkmadan önce daima kız arkadaşına sormalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Bir kızın erkek arkadaşına kötü konuşması olabilecek bir şeydir.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Bir kızın çok sinirlendiğinde erkek arkadaşına bağırması anlaşılabilir.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Bazen kızlar, erkek arkadaşlarının onları dinlemeleri için onları tehdit etmek zorundadırlar.	1	2	3	4	5
Kadının Flörtte Uyguladığı Fiziksel Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği	1 Kesinlikle katılmıyorum 2 Katılmıyorum 3 Kararsızım 4 Katılıyorum 5 Kesinlikle katılıyorum				
1. Eğer, hak ediyorsa, bir kızın erkek arkadaşına tokat atması normaldir.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Bir kızın erkek arkadaşını itip kakması çok da büyütülecek bir şey değildir.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Bazen kızlar kendilerine hakim olamadan erkek arkadaşlarını yumruklarlar.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Bazı erkekler kız arkadaşları tarafından tokatlanmayı hak eder.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Bazen bir kız, ona saygı göstereceğini diye erkek arkadaşına vurmak zorundadır.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Bir kız genellikle erkek arkadaşı hak etmedikçe onu tokatlamaz.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Bir kız, erkek arkadaşı ne yaparsa yapsın ona vurmamalıdır. *	1	2	3	4	5
8. Bir erkeğin kız arkadaşı tarafından tokatlanmasının asla bir gerekçesi yoktur. *	1	2	3	4	5
9. Saç çekme bir kızın erkek arkadaşından intikam alması için iyi bir yoldur.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Bir kızın erkek arkadaşına tokat atması asla normal değildir. *	1	2	3	4	5
11. Bazı kızlar, kendilerini dinletmek için erkek arkadaşlarını yumruklamak zorundadırlar.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Bir erkek, kız ona tokat attığı zaman o kızdan ayrılmalıdır. *	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix F

Intimate Partner Violence Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale- Revised (IPVAS-R) (Fincham, et al., 2008)

Yakın İlişkilerde Şiddete Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği-Gözden Geçirilmiş Formu (YİŞTÖ-GG) (Toplu-Demirtaş, et al., 2017)

1 Kesinlikle katılmıyorum

2 Katılmıyorum

3 Kararsızım

4 Katılıyorum

5 Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Lütfen her bir ifadeyle ne derece hemfikir olduğunuzu yukarıda verilen derecelendirmeyi kullanarak belirtiniz.	1	2	3	4	5
1.Partnerimin bana karşı cinsten biri ile konuşmamamı söylemesi gururumu okşar.	1	2	3	4	5
2.Partnerimin günün her dakikası ne yaptığımı sorması hoşuma gitmez.	1	2	3	4	5
3.Yanlış şeyler yaptığımda partnerimi suçlamakta bir sakınca görmem.	1	2	3	4	5
4.Partnerimin sırf beni kıskandırmak için yaptığı şeyleri umursamam.	1	2	3	4	5
5.Başkalarıyla bir şeyler yapmamı engellemeye çalışan bir partnerle ilişkiyi sürdürmem.	1	2	3	4	5
6.Partnerim beni incitmediği sürece “tehditlerini” mazur görürüm.	1	2	3	4	5
7.Şiddetli bir tartışma sırasında partnerimi incitmek için onun geçmişinden bir şeyleri gündeme getirmekte bir sakınca görmem	1	2	3	4	5
8.Partnerimin başkalarıyla bir şeyler yapmasını asla engellemeye çalışmam.	1	2	3	4	5
9.Partnerimi kıskandırmanın ilişkimize iyi geldiğini düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
10.Partnerimin başkalarının önünde beni aşağılamasını çok büyük bir sorun olarak görmem.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Partnerime, karşı cinsten biriyle konuşmamasını söylemekte bir sakınca görmem	1	2	3	4	5
12.Partneri bıçak ya da tabancayla tehdit etmek asla uygun değildir.	1	2	3	4	5
13.Partnerime ait herhangi bir şeye zarar vermenin yanlış olduğunu düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
14.Partneri tekmelemek ısırmak ya da yumruklamak uygun değildir.	1	2	3	4	5
15.Partnerimin yaptığı yanlış şeyler için suçu üstlenmekte bir sakınca görmem.	1	2	3	4	5
16.Şiddetli bir tartışma sırasında partnerimi kasıtlı olarak incitmek için bir şeyler söylemekte bir sakınca görmem.	1	2	3	4	5
17.Bir kişinin partnerine bir nesneyle vurması ya da vurmaya çalışması asla uygun değildir.	1	2	3	4	5

Alt Boyutlar- Maddeler

Violence – Şiddet 12R, 13R, 14R, 17R

Control – Kontrol 1, 2R, 5R, 8R, 11, 4R

Abuse – İstismar 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16

Şiddet: Fiziksel şiddete yönelik tutum

Kontrol ve İstismar: Psikolojik şiddete yönelik tutumlar

Alt boyutlar ayrı ayrı ya da birlikte kullanılabilir.

Appendix G

Debriefing Form

Katılım Sonrası Bilgi Formu

Bu araştırma daha önce de belirtildiği gibi Yeditepe Üniversitesi Klinik

Psikoloji Bölümü Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Ayşe Hande Günay tarafından Doç. Dr.

Alev Yalçinkaya danışmanlığındaki yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı bazı kişisel özellikler ile bireyin yakın ilişkilerde şiddete yönelik tutumu arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılmasıdır. 18-35 yaş aralığında bekar kadın ve erkek, lisans/yüksek lisans/doktora programlarına devam eden ya da üniversiteden mezun olmuş kişilerin katılımı ile yürütülen bu çalışmada dört farklı anket kullanılmıştır. Bunlardan iki tanesi kırılğan ve büyülenmeci narsisizmi, diğer iki anket ise; bireylerin flört ilişkisinde fiziksel ve psikolojik şiddete yönelik tutumlarını anlamaya çalışır. Alanyazında, belirtilmiş olan kişisel özellikler ile flört şiddetine yönelik tutum arasında bir ilişki olduğu görülmektedir. Yurtdışında romantik ilişkilerde şiddet tutumuna yönelik araştırmalar yapılmasına rağmen, Türkiye’de yapılan çalışma sayısı oldukça azdır. Bu alanda araştırmaların yapılmasına çok ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Türkiye’de yakın ilişkilerde uygulanan ve sürekli artmakta olan şiddete yönelik farkındalık yaratmak ve şiddet tutumuna sahip bireylerin özelliklerini anlamak için yapılan bu çalışmaya katılım sağlamış olmanız çok değerlidir.

Bu çalışmadan alınacak ilk verilerin Mayıs 2020 sonunda elde edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Elde edilen bilgiler sadece bilimsel araştırma ve yazılarda kullanılacaktır. Çalışmanın sağlıklı ilerleyebilmesi ve bulguların güvenilir olması için çalışmaya katılacağını bildiğiniz diğer kişilerle çalışma ile ilgili detaylı bilgi paylaşımında bulunmamanızı dileriz. Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için tekrar çok teşekkür ederiz. Araştırmanın sonuçlarını öğrenmek ya da daha fazla bilgi almak için aşağıda verilen mail adreslerine mesajınızı gönderebilirsiniz.