

**BAŞKENT UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MASTER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY WITH THESIS**

**WHY I DON'T GET LIKES: INVESTIGATION OF THE NEED
THREAT IN SOCIAL MEDIA WITH THE VARIABLES OF
OSTRACISM, NEED FOR SOCIAL APPROVAL, EXTRAVERSION
AND NARCISSISM**

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MASTER'S THESIS

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ANKARA - 2023

BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZ ÇALIŞMASI ORJİNALLİK RAPORU

12/07/2023

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Öğrencinin Numarası: 22010312

Anabilim Dalı: Psikoloji Anabilim Dalı

Programı: Sosyal Psikoloji Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı

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Tez Başlığı: Why I Don't Get Likes: Investigation of the Need Threat in Social Media with the Variables of Ostracism, Need for Social Approval, Extraversion and Narcissism

Yukarıda başlığı belirtilen Yüksek Lisans tez çalışmamın; Giriş, Ana Bölümler ve Sonuç Bölümünden oluşan, toplam 40 sayfalık kısmına ilişkin, 12/07/2023 tarihinde tez danışmanım tarafından Turnitin adlı intihal tespit programından aşağıda belirtilen filtrelemeler uygulanarak alınmış olan orijinallik raporuna göre, tezimin benzerlik oranı %7'dir.

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"Başkent Üniversitesi Enstitüleri Tez Çalışması Orijinallik Raporu Alınması ve Kullanılması Usul ve Esaslarını" inceledim ve bu uygulama esaslarında belirtilen azami benzerlik oranlarına tez çalışmamın herhangi bir intihal içermediğini; aksinin tespit edileceği muhtemel durumda doğabilecek her türlü hukuki sorumluluğu kabul ettiğimi ve yukarıda vermiş olduğum bilgilerin doğru olduğunu beyan ederim.

Öğrenci İmzası:

Onay

12/07/2023

Öğrenci Danışmanı, Unvan, Ad, Soyad
Doç. Dr. Zuhal Yeniçeri Kökdemir

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to thank my thesis advisor Assoc. Prof. Zuhâl Yeniçeri K  kdemir, for priceless guidance, and encouragement throughout the journey of completing this thesis. I learned endless things from her during my master's education and thesis process. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to both Assoc. Prof. Elvin Doğutepe and Dr. Hande Tasa for kindly accepting to be a part of my dissertation committee. Their feedback on my thesis was invaluable and allowed me to take it forward.

I would like to thank Prof. Doğan K  kdemir, who inspired me with his lectures throughout my graduate education and helped me discover what truly intrigued me, and Assoc. Prof. Burcu Tekeş, who patiently answered and demonstrated the process of writing a good article. I express my sincerest gratitude to Prof. Derya Hasta, whose invaluable contributions during my learning journey and significant role in fostering my interest in social psychology have been truly precious. Many thanks to the Assoc. Prof. Memet Zencirkıran, whose valuable contributions have helped me develop myself in social psychology and enabled me to perceive and interpret social psychology in entirely new dimensions.

I want to express my heartfelt thanks to Memduh Burak Ardıç for being there with me with his steadfast support throughout the process of revealing this thesis and numerous other pivotal moments in my life. I would like to thank him for being a formidable team with me. I am so grateful for all the love, support, encouragement, kindness, inspiration, and millions of wonderful things that he brought into my life with his presence.

I would like to thank Neriman Bacaksız, Fatma Bacaksız and Vedat Bacaksız for their endless support in this thesis and in everything I have endeavored to do. I would like to thank Bilge Akbıyık for her understanding and patience during our countless aunt-nephew times that I had to interrupt in order to deal with my thesis. Besides, I wish to extend my thanks to Emel Ardıç and Recep Ardıç for encouraging and supporting me while writing my thesis.

I would like to thank Fatma Bet  l Aşkın and Mehmet Gezer, whose power I feel with me in all kinds of dramas. Without their support, neither my thesis nor anything else would have been so delicious. Finally, I would like to thank İrem Nur   zsoy and Tuğba Teğın for their contributions and support during my master's education.

ÖZET

BACAKSIZ, SENANUR. Neden Beğeni Almıyorum: Sosyal Medyadaki İhtiyaç Tehditinin Dışlanma, Sosyal Onay İhtiyacı, Dışadönüklük ve Narsizm Değişkenleri ile İncelenmesi. Başkent Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyal Psikoloji Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, 2023.

Bireylerin sanal ortamlardaki etkileşimleri, bu ortamlarda yer alan bireylerin sayısı arttıkça daha da çeşitlenmektedir. Sosyal medya, insanların sanal ortamda etkileşime girdiği ve iletişim kurduğu temel mecralardan biridir. Bu çalışma, sosyal medyada dışlandıktan sonra bireylerin temel ihtiyaçları olan ait olma, kontrol, benlik saygısı ve anlamlı var olma ihtiyaçlarının tehdit edilip edilmediğini araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Bunun yanında sosyal onay ihtiyacı, dışadönüklük ve narsisizm değişkenlerinin ihtiyaç tehditini yordayıp yordamadığı incelenmiştir. Çalışmaya 18-25 yaş arası üniversite öğrencisi genç yetişkinler dahil edilmiş ve toplam 91 katılımcı ile ilerlenmiştir. İlgili değişkenleri test etmek için deneysel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada katılımcılar dışlanma, dahil edilme ve kontrol olmak üzere 3 deney grubuna ayrılmıştır. Sosyal medya etkileşimini simüle eden Çevrimiçi Dışlanma aracıyla bu gruplarda bulunan katılımcıların aldığı beğeni sayıları, ait oldukları koşullara göre değişimlenmiştir. Korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre dışlanma ile ihtiyaç tehdidi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Ek olarak, yapılan varyans analizinde deney koşulları arasındaki ihtiyaç tehdidi puanı anlamlı olarak farklılaşmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen post hoc analizinde dışlama koşulunun ihtiyaç tehdidi puanı, dahil edilme ve kontrol gruplarına göre anlamlı olarak daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Son olarak ihtiyaç tehdidini yordayan değişkenler çoklu regresyon analizi ile incelenmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre dışlanma, dışadönüklük ve sosyal onay ihtiyacı değişkenleri ihtiyaç tehdidini yordamıştır. Analiz sonuçları ilgili literatür doğrultusunda tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sosyal medya, dışlanma, ihtiyaç tehdidi, dışadönüklük, onaylanma ihtiyacı

ABSTRACT

BACAKSIZ, SENANUR. Why I Don't Get Likes: Investigation of the Need Threat in Social Media with the Variables of Ostracism, Need for Social Approval, Extraversion and Narcissism. Başkent University, Institute of Social Sciences, Master's Degree in Social Psychology, 2023.

Interactions of individuals in virtual contexts become more diverse as the number of people involved in these environments increases. Social media is one of the main places where people interact and communicate in the virtual environment. The current study aimed to explore whether the fundamental needs of individuals, need for belonging, control, self-esteem and meaningful existence, are threatened after being ostracized on social media. In addition, it was examined whether the variables need for social approval, extraversion and narcissism predict need threat. University student young adults aged 18-25 were included in the study and progressed with a total of 91 participants. An experimental design was used in the present study. In the study, the participants were divided into 3 groups as exclusion, inclusion and control. The number of likes received by these groups with the Ostracism Online tool, which simulates social media interaction, has been changed depending to the conditions they belong to. According to the results of the correlation analysis, it was found that there is a relationship between ostracism and need threat. Furthermore, analysis of variance (ANOVA) analysis has conducted and the need threat score between the conditions differed significantly. The post hoc analysis has showed that the need threat score was significantly higher for the exclusion condition than the inclusion and control groups. Finally, the multiple regression analysis examined the variables predicting the need threat. According to the analysis results, ostracism, extraversion and need for social approval variables predicted need threat. Analysis results were discussed in line with the relevant literature.

Keywords: social media, ostracism, need threat, extraversion, need for approval

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1. INTRODUCTION

The interaction of humans and computers is gaining different dimensions day by day and expanding by changing. The scientific paradigm of the mid-late 20th century has explained what human-computer interaction meant in three dimensions (Athique, 2013). First, the computer is defined as a friendly robot providing positive functioning. In this dimension, the computer is positioned as another entity. In the second dimension, the computer was considered an extension of the mind and was seen as the continuation of the individual's self. Finally, the computer is defined as an interface that will facilitate the interaction of people. The concept of social media, which is one of the dimensions of human-computer interaction, makes it possible for people to communicate in the virtual environment and aims to accelerate and facilitate this communication, similar to the last dimension explained before (Fuchs, 2014). People who use social media are called *users*, and this concept refers to an individual who interacts with products or services for a certain purpose (Athique, 2013).

According to the DataReportal (2022), as of January 2022, 58.4 percent of the world's population has a social media account and this means 4.62 billion users. In 2021 alone, the number of social media users has grown by ten percent. In addition, the average screen time of these users is reported as 7 hours. As of January 2022, there are 69.95 million internet users in Turkey. It is increased 3.9 million in a year. Considering that huge mass and time, it seems inevitable that social media will affect people in different ways. While social media use has aspects such as feeling connected and increasing self-esteem (Allen et al., 2014; Valkenburg et al., 2006), it is also associated with more negative concepts such as depression and anxiety (Anderson et al., 2017; Pantic et al., 2012).

Considering that social media is completely based on interaction with others, the way people communicate, their motivations, and individual differences stand out as the factors that shape these relationships. One of the systems that enable social media to be based on interactions is the feedback received from others such as likes and followers (Sciara et al., 2021). This feedback system is a sign of appreciation for users from others (Steers et al., 2016) and social media seems to be the right place for social approval seekers. Kalaman and Becerikli (2021) found a relationship between the need for social approval and being active

on social media. The need for social approval is one of the variables to be addressed in the current study.

Individuals can express themselves in different ways, as social media includes social dynamics and concerns such as the structure of feedback based on liking or being accepted by the group (Herring & Kapidzic, 2015). Besides the individual differences, personality traits are considered as a main structure that can be effective in this context. One of the main personality trait extraversion (Goldberg, 1990) and one of the dark personality traits narcissism (Özsoy et al., 2017) will included to the study.

The structure of social media is for individuals to form their own groups, and ostracism, which refers to being excluded and/or ignored by others (Williams, 2009), is a concept that affects this group dynamic (Büttner & Rudert, 2021; Eisenberger, 2003; Schneider et al., 2017). Ostracism was explained by Williams (2009) with the Temporal Need Threat Model and according to this, the four fundamental psychological needs of the ostracized individuals, which are *self-esteem*, *control*, *meaningful existence*, and *belonging* are threatened.

Ostracism has this effect in real and virtual environments, and social media is one of the contexts where this effect is seen (Schneider et al., 2017; Williams, 2009). Although there are plenty of studies on ostracism, studies on ostracism with other variables in the context of social media are limited (Schneider et al., 2017; Wolf et al., 2015). The present study aims to explore the effects of ostracism in the social media environment on the fundamental needs threat, the need for social approval, extraversion and narcissism.

1.1. Need for Social Approval

The concept of social approval has been considered as a kind of motivation, need, or emotion in plenty of studies, the current study has addressed social approval as a need (Karaşar & Öğülmüş, 2016). Need for social approval defines as seeking approval from society, being willing to conform, and following the social norms to be reasonable and acceptable (Crowne and Marlowe, 1960; Twenge and Im, 2007). Martin, (1984) has stated that the need for high approval means avoiding negative reactions from others but also it means trying to gain positive feedback. In addition to the studies that dealt with the need for

social approval as a single factor, Rudolph et al. (2005) suggested a two-factor structure while studying with children: the factor associated with high self-worth and the desire for approval, and the factor associated with low self-worth, which is related to the desire to avoid disapproval. Furthermore, these two factors are related to children's emotional distress and self-appraisals. In another study (Cowles et al., 1992) on self and need for approval, participants stated their ideal selves to be associated with social approval, and when asked to express their worst selves, they drew a non-conformative picture with a low need for social approval.

Since the need for approval is a very broad concept, it also affects behavior and thoughts. Individuals with a high need for social approval even adapted their languages – they have more common vocabulary – , and behaviors to their belonged cultural norms (Horton et al., 1963), and tend to give norm-conforming answers which are socially desirable to earn social approval (Krumpal, 2011). Because this concept is closely related to society and groups of individuals, it has been expected and found that the collectivist cultures which are concerned more about other people's thoughts, attitudes, and accord their behavior have higher scores in need for social approval (Middleton & Jones, 2000). Besides, the need for social approval of the individuals can differ according to their occupations (Kalamani & Becerikli, 2021), time, and generations may have affected societies' level of need for social approval (Twenge & Campbell, 2008; Twenge & Im, 2007).

In the first place, the need for social approval has been evaluated with the *Marlowe–Crowne Social Desirability Scale (MCSD)* (1960) and higher scores on the scale have meant the motivation to follow authority and conform (Strickland & Crowne, 1962). Larsen et al., (1976) have criticized the methodological limitations (e.g. the scale has measured trying to stay out from disapproval rather than seeking approval) and developed the *Martin Larsen Approval Motivation Scale (MLAM)*. MLAM has been considered a more direct tool to evaluate the need for social approval, especially for including personality factors in the measurement (Martin, 1984). Later on, MLAM has revised by Martin (1984) to bring a two-way perspective on both positive and negative social situations to react. The revision (1984) differentiated from MCSD by being a self-reported construct and letting participants evaluate themselves.

In subsequent studies, the need for social approval has been considered as one of the contingencies of self-worth, and the 5 Likert-type items need for others' approval dimension of self-worth has been used as a measurement tool for the need for social approval (Crocker & Luhtanen, 2003; Steers et al., 2016). On the other hand, some of the studies used their own created assessment tools (Karaşar & Öğülmüş, 2016; Rudolph et al., 2005; Sciara et al., 2021).

The need for social approval has been studied in different subjects. Since having a high need for social approval requires following societal norms and conformative behavior patterns, Larsen et al. (1976) have demonstrated a negative relationship between social approval and aggression. On the other hand, a high need for social approval is associated with a high level of life satisfaction, positive affect, and lower negative affect (Cooper et al., 1992). Besides the research with relatively positive findings on the need for social approval, there are studies with controversial findings.

There are findings that the need for social approval has psychological and physical detrimental effects on individuals. It has considered one of the two sub-dimensions that together with perfectionism constitute dysfunctional attitudes (Moore & Blackburn, 1994; Rogers et al., 2009). Besides, individuals with a high need for approval were found to be significantly related to having an eating disorder (Kiyotaki & Yokoyama, 2006; Mukai et al., 1998), fewer reported sexual harassment (Barak et al., 1992), and more exposed to physical and psychological aggression and being a victim as a result (Barak et al., 1992) and self-censored (Özgür-Şahin & Yüksel, 2021). A high need for social approval has predicted hopelessness which is greatly related to the intensity of depression in the depressed young sample (Becker-Weidman et al., 2009). Becker-Weidman et al. (2009) have argued that hopelessness may lead to different undesirable consequences for young people. One of these consequences can be counted as being passive in social life, which may cause an absence of receiving social approval. As a result, young people may have faced social rejection and these relationships may be creating a cycle between hopelessness, social rejection, depression, and pessimism (Becker-Weidman et al., 2009). These interactions may have differentiated face-to-face conditions and online conditions.

One of the ways to communicate in online settings is communicating through social media. Social media can be an ideal context to investigate the need for social approval

concept considering people with a high need for social approval are using social network sites like social media more, compared to people with a lower level of need for social approval (Kalaman & Becerikli, 2021). Steers et al. (2016) have found that there is a positive relationship between the time spent on Facebook and anxiety.

Considering that gaining approval is depending on the other people as external factors, individuals cannot have the control over receiving approval and get anxious (Steers et al., 2016). In addition, having high a level of need for approval is positively related to anxiety. They (2016) have explained this relationship with posts that individuals faced on Facebook and triggered from them. Steers et al. (2016) also investigate a personality trait of extraversion. They (2016) have found that the need for social approval has a moderating role in the association between being an extrovert person and anxiety.

Another personality trait related to their need for approval is narcissism (Nash et al., 2019). Getting social approval via likes helps narcissist people to reduce their distress of the probability of being ostracized in the context of social media (Nash et al., 2019). Nash (2019) argued that narcissists being on social media seems to be reasonable because social media has a reward mechanism by getting likes as approval from other people at the same time reciprocity is not mandatory. Nash (2019) also argues that individuals have anxiety about being ostracized and social media is a safe place to decrease that anxiety for individuals with a tendency to have leadership traits and dominance.

Sciara et al. (2021) investigated the relationship between the need for social approval and the desire to create a public profile on social media. They (2021) have found that although having a public profile on social media allows more judgment and more feedback – negative or positive –, individuals with a higher need for social approval are more willing to create a public profile. In addition, individuals who have a higher need for social approval are more sensitive and feel worse when receiving negative feedback compared to those having a low need for social approval. On the other hand, since having plenty of followers on the social media platforms indicates an appreciation of others, individuals with a lower need for social approval are not caring or feel pain by having few followers as much as the individuals with a higher need for social approval (Sciara et al., 2021).

Considering that the need for social approval can be related with social ostracism of an individual (Strickland & Crowne, 1962), the present study is to investigate the relationship between need threat after exposing ostracism in the social media and need for social approval via an experimental setting that simulating social media, with the non-clinical sample. One of the indicators of appreciation in social media is the number of likes received or a number of followers (Sciara et al., 2021; Steers et al., 2016). The current study aimed to test how the need threat depend on the number of likes to be received.

1.2. Online Ostracism and Need Threat Model

Ostracism or social exclusion is being ignored or rejected by the rest of the group (Williams, 2009; Williams & Sommer, 1997). Williams (2009) states that ostracism is an evolved feature and individuals have a detection mechanism to recognize ostracism quickly even if there is no ostracized situation. Williams (2009) justifies that evolutionary feature with wildlife cases, the meaning of being ostracized for social animals equals death. Considering that, detecting ostracism to avoid possible negative consequences whether there is or there are not seems much more reasonable than missing existing ones (Williams, 2009). Williams (2009) also states that ostracism has an additional practical benefit for evolution because fear of it directed people to obey and follow the social norms holds by society. Even though ostracism is considered an evolved mechanism, the reaction to ostracism can be differentiated across individuals. Nezlek et al. (1997) have found that having a lower degree of self-esteem and a higher level of depression or anxiety can affect react to ostracism greatly.

Williams (2009) explains the negative consequences of ostracism by the *Temporal Need Threat Model*. The model (Williams, 2009) has three stages of reactions after the detection of ostracism: *reflexive stage*, *reflective stage*, and finally *resignation stage*. Once an individual detected that they are ostracized, in the reflexive stage they react to that process negatively, feel pain, and then, they feel threatened with their fundamental needs: *the need to belong*, *the need for control*, *the need for a meaningful existence*, and *the need for self-esteem* which are positively related but distinct constructs (Büttner & Rudert, 2021; Williams, 2009). When an individual feels threatened against their fundamental needs, they focus their attention on this ostracism situation and they react by attribution, at the end of the process, they try to recover (Williams, 2009). If the ostracized individual is confronted

with persistent ostracism, it may cause exhaustion and the person struggle to support their threatened needs, this experience brings the person to the final stage which is resignation (Williams, 2009).

In the first place, ostracism was created with an experimental setup with a ball-tossing game (Warburton et al., 2006; Williams & Sommer, 1997). In the studies, while the real participant was waiting for the study, they thought they would involve in, one of the two researchers as a fake participant started a ball-tossing game. Fake participants throw the ball at the real participant in the first minute of the game; however, they have totally ignored the real participant's rest of the four minutes of the game by not throwing the ball at all to them, not answering their statements, or not making any eye contact with them. As a consequence, the real participant strongly feels ostracized (Warburton et al., 2006; Williams & Sommer, 1997). Warburton et al. (2006) have found that ostracism can influence the aggression levels of individuals, especially when there is an aversive situation like a disturbing voice that individuals have no control of.

Besides, it is created in the presence of others in real-time and space conditions; it has been examined that ostracism is felt quite strongly in virtual environments as well as called cyberostracism (Williams et al., 2000). To transform ostracism to the virtual world from the real-world Williams et al. (2000) conducted a large-scale study and they achieved ostracism with a computer algorithm that participants think there are real participants. Williams et al. (2000) simply simulated the real-world ball-tossing game with a disc-tossing game by using colors as identification and instructions to visualization of game progress. Williams et. al. (2000) have found that even the interaction between the players is limited and even if the participant does not know who they have interacted with the participants have felt rejection and have lower self-esteem and need to belong consistent with Williams's (2009) Temporal Need Threat Model.

Afterward, Williams and Jarvis (2006) designed a ball-tossing game called "*Cyberball*". In this game, participants think they play a ball-tossing game with two or three real participants that are actually pre-programmed. Participants were throwing the ball to the other participants and catching it when the ball was thrown at them via animated characters as players (Williams & Jarvis, 2006). The game provides ostracism and inclusion conditions. The ostracism condition has created by not obtaining the ball after a short time of the

beginning while participants in the inclusion condition constantly obtain the ball throughout the entire game. Williams and Jarvis (2006) have found that if the participants are exposed to total ostracism, their needs for self-esteem, control, belonging, and meaningful existence in the Cyberball game are lower than the participants who are in the inclusion condition. In addition, it has been found that ostracized participants have more tendency to conform, and three players seem enough to reach the required settings for ostracism (Williams & Jarvis, 2006). Eisenberger et al., (2003) investigated the biological dimensions of experiencing ostracism and participants took the experiment while their FMRI measurements are taken. Findings and measurements have shown that participants who experience ostracism felt more distress than participants who experience inclusion. Their anterior cingulate cortex, which represents the brain's pain center, has to get activated (Eisenberger et al. 2003).

Lustenberger and Jagacinski (2010) have conducted a meta-analysis containing over 120 studies on Cyberball that investigate ostracism. They (2010) have found that the gender of ostracized participants doesn't matter in terms of their reactions to ostracism. In addition, they have explored that the studies about Cyberball and ostracism are generally conducted with participants who are young adults (Lustenberger & Jagacinski, 2010). The current study has also been conducted with young adults, and to make future findings coherent.

One of the most recently studied methods of ostracism is the Ostracism Online software created by Wolf et al. (2015). This software has brought the mechanism and the ostracism created in the Cyberball game to the social media context (Wolf et al., 2015). The experimental setup includes the participants in a simulation and enables them to see the effects of ostracism on social media. Wolf (2015) has shown that this scheme is a reliable and effective research tool to investigate ostracism. In the current study, Ostracism Online software used to see the effects of social media ostracism on the need threat. It has been found that Ostracism Online has strongly threatened the needs that are belonging, self-esteem, meaningful existence and control (Wolf, 2015). In addition to threatening needs, Online Ostracism also causes an impaired mood like feeling "bad", or "angry" (Schneider et al., 2017; Wolf et al., 2015).

1.3. Extraversion

The personality, which takes its name from the concept of *persona* in Roman theaters, is one of the most fundamental areas that psychology has discussed and tried to explore for many years (Saklofske et al., 2012). Galen (AD 131–200) has suggested that certain fluids in the human body are influenced the characteristics of people in the Humor Theory of Temperament (Flaskerud, 2012; Nutton, 2005; Saklofske et al., 2012). The humors were thought to have a specific effect on body health, and were associated with various adjectives related to character traits (Flaskerud, 2012). Galen has stated 4 types temperament as humors: melanchole (black bile), chore (bile), sanguis (blood), and flegma (phlegm) (Saklofske et al., 2012). Later, Immanuel Kant and Wilhelm Wundt developed Galen's 4 types of temperament and continued the characteristic categorization (Saklofske et al., 2012; Stelmack & Stalikas, 1991). Wundt also suggested a two-dimensional structure like Kant, but Wundt has proposed the dimensions in terms of emotion and changeability (Saklofske et al., 2012) via using temperaments. Categorizing characteristics as changeable–unchangeable and stable–unstable has been associated with extraversion and neuroticism dimensions in modern personality theories.

Following the contributions of Carl Gustav Jung, who included the axis of extraversion and intraversion in his work, Joy Paul Guilford and Raymond Cattell developed personality tests in this context (Saklofske et al., 2012). On the other hand, in the personality test that Eysenk created with genetic and environmental perspective, extraversion was determined by the E factor besides factor P representing Psychoticism and N representing Neuroticism (Eysenck, 1990; Saklofske et al., 2012). Although there are many theories and tools for the research, discovery and measurement of personality, one of the most modern and reliable structures is the Big 5 personality model (Azucar et al., 2018; McCrae & Costa, 1987). The model has also cross-cultural validation (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998).

McCrae and Costa (1987) have stated as five fundamental personality traits which are extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, openness, and conscientiousness. The model has called the “Big 5 Personality Traits” as well as “Five-Factor Model of Personality”.

The Big 5 do not express a structure that reduces personality traits to 5 factors. Rather than a reductive model, it collects personality traits in 5 broad concepts (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998; Costa & McCrae, 1995). Extraversion is a dimension associated with more

social, assertive, active and positive emotions. While Neuroticism is mostly associated with anxiety and negative emotions, Agreeableness includes features such as modesty and altruism. While Conscientiousness is associated with features such as being more hardworking, careful, and responsible, Openness has features such as being open-minded and adventurous (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998).

Extraversion has been studied with many variables in the literature. Extraversion is one of the biggest positive predictors of positive affect and subjective well-being (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Pavot et al., 1990) and the construct has a strong relation with happiness and positive emotions (Watson & Bagby, 2011). Swickert et al. (2002) has found that extraversion is connected with social support and also seeking social support (Amirkhan et al., 1995) and extraverted people has a greater network.

Since extraversion is a broad concept, it has also been studied in the context of internet and social media. Hamburger and Ben-Artzi, (2000) has stated that the type of internet usage differentiates by personality traits. In addition to the difference in personality traits, they have also found differences on the basis of gender. According to the results of the research, while introvert women use the internet for social services, extrovert men use it for leisure. This finding has been one of the signs that individuals who may have problems with loneliness can provide socialization solutions via the internet. It is important to study the global structure of social media and personality traits considering impacts of the social media (DataReportal, 2022). A literature review done by Bowden-Green et al. (2020) has stated that extraverts have spent more time in the social media and the extraverts step forth in using social media. They have used the dynamics of the social media more like content creation, commenting, socializing. The impact of extraverts are so high that social media platforms primarily design for extroverts (Bowden-Green et al., 2020). Marengo et al. (2020) have stated on their study the relationship between extraversion and addictive social media use was influenced by the number of likes received, serving as a mediator, whereas neuroticism did not show any significant impact.

The social media context is also effective for observing extraversion and various individual differences. Steers et al. (2016) have found the significant relationship between extraversion and need for social approval in the Facebook. Extraversion, which is a character trait, was examined with the concept of self in social media and it was found that extraverts

had a stronger social media self-presentation (Ong et al., 2011). In the current study, extraversion has been studied with individual differences.

1.4. Narcissism

The concept of narcissism is based on Narcissus, the son of the river god Cephissus and the nymph Liriope in Greek Mythology (Bergmann, 1984). Narcissus, who left his admirers unrequited, did not care about the love of Echo, one of his admirers, and after that the gods wanted vengeance. When Narcissus approached a spring, he adored his reflection and watched himself until he died there, unable to take his eyes off it (Bergman, 1984).

The first author who refers to Narcissus as a concept in the literature is Ellis (1898), who explained the concept of autoeroticism, which explains a person's sexual thrill and admiration for themselves. Moreover, psychoanalysts have discussed Narcissism and evaluated the concept as a result of failed interpersonal relationships and some of the psychoanalysts have associated it with negative experiences in childhood (Rhodewalt & Peterson, 2009).

Besides looking from a clinical perspective and counting narcissism as a personality disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), narcissism has evaluated in the subclinical sample as a dark or “offensive” personality trait (Jones & Paulhus, 2013). Paulhus & Williams (2002), stated that narcissism has considered as one of the dark triad personality traits with Machiavellianism and subclinical psychopathy. They (2002) compared the dark triad with the Big 5 personality. The point where narcissism meets psychopathy and Machiavellianism has been low agreeableness. On the other hand, narcissism is also associated with openness and extraversion.

Narcissism has considered as individuals self-concept about themselves and multidimensional structure: grandiosity and vulnerability (Miller & Campbell, 2011). While grandiosity dimension of narcissism has associated with extraversion, being social, high level of self-esteem; vulnerable dimension has associated with negative emotions, withdrawing in social situations or being vulnerable (Mazinani et al., 2021). Besides, some of the current studies have found five factor-narcissism that has grandiosity, attention seeking, neuroticism, antagonism, and distrustful self-reliance (Crowe et al., 2019). In

addition the lack of empathy in narcissists does not create the necessary motivation for them to show prosocial behavior and have been associated with criminal behavior (Hepper, Hart, Meek, et al., 2014; Hepper, Hart, & Sedikides, 2014). Furthermore narcissists are considered a good leader and can be seen as favourites (Brunell et al., 2008).

Current literature shows that individuals' narcissism scores are step up over the time (Twenge & Campbell, 2009). According to McCain & Campbell, (2018), social media provides individuals with the audience they can get the attention they want. McCain and Campbell (2018) associated social media use with needs. According to them (2018), while the use of social media is effective in meeting the need for belonging, sharing on social media is related to self-esteem and need for gaining others' approval. According to Nash (2019), the likes of narcissists on social media are rewards for them and protect them from the fear of exclusion.

Consistent with these findings, in the meta-analysis of narcissists' use of social media conducted by McCain and Campbell (2018), they have found that narcissists use social media more frequently and spend more time on social media. In addition, individuals with high grandiose narcissism scores share more on the social media, make more updates about themselves (like sharing photos of themselves), and make more friends.

The current study explores narcissism in the context of need threat on the social media. Twenge and Campbell (2003) have found that narcissist individuals are more reactive for exposing social exclusion and get angry. Thus, it has found that one of the components that determines aggressive behavior for narcissist individuals is social exclusion. In addition to this, Cascio et al. (2015) stated that the pain centers in narcissistic individuals brains were stimulated when they experienced exclusion, although narcissists did not experience distress when their own statements were taken.

Mazinani et al. (2021) found narcissism as a variable that predicts the fundamental need threat to be experienced after being excluded in the Cyberball game (Williams et al., 2000; Williams & Jarvis, 2006). In addition, Fossati et al. (2017) states that narcissism does not threaten needs, but on the contrary, it can be counted as a protective factor in needs such as self-esteem. The current study has aimed that examine narcissism and ostracism in the structured social media procedure based on getting likes.

1.5. The Aims of the Study and Hypotheses

The present study aims to investigate the relationship between Ostracism and Need Threat. In addition, the aim of this study is to examine the relationships of the variables which are extraversion, narcissism, and need for social approval that can predict need threat to be experienced with exclusion.

Current literature shows the impact of social media on individuals. The need for social approval has been studied in the context of social media as individual differences and extraversion and narcissism as personality trait. Besides, the social media context of ostracism which is explained by the Need Threat Model has been included in the literature. However, there is a gap in the literature for the investigation of the online ostracism and the need threat. In addition, there are not enough studies to learn predictive variables when the need threat arises from a virtual environment.

1.5.1. Hypotheses

The main hypotheses of the present study are listed below:

1. Need threat (need for belonging, need for self-esteem, need for meaningful existence, and need for control) and ostracism has a relationship.
2. The need threat levels of the excluded group are more than the need threat levels of the included group and control group.
3. Ostracism predicts need threat scores after exposing Ostracism Online.
4. Need for social approval predicts need threat scores after exposing Ostracism Online.
5. Extraversion predicts need threat scores after exposing Ostracism Online.
6. Narcissism predicts need threat scores after exposing Ostracism Online.

2. METHOD

2.1. Participants

Participants collected from university students ages of 18-25 will be included in the study, as the participants are aimed to be young adults. The reason for this preference is that Ostracism Online and manipulation of the social media context are thought to fit better and produce clearer results in young adults in the light of the current literature (Lustenberger & Jagacinski, 2010). Being aged over 25 or under 18 years old, having a psychiatric diagnosis, having a serious visual impairment that prevents following the manipulation or steps of the study and not being university student are determined as exclusion criteria.

Since the study was related to social media dynamics, participants should have assumed that they were in an online setting. Ostracism online (Wolf et al., 2015) designed to look like a social media system where people interact online, therefore it was stated to the participants that they would be present at the same time as other participants. In order to meet this assumption, a calendar form was created asking participants to mark when they were available for a study where other participants were specified to be present at the same time. It was stated to the participants that the study was about social media in the field of psychology. Calendar form was shared on social media and in the academic system of the Başkent University. 152 participants filled out the form and the study links were sent to the participants at the time they specified. 45 participants who did not complete the study sent to them and did not meet the exclusion criteria were excluded and a total of 107 participants were included in the study.

On the other hand, 16 participants who did not provide manipulation checks were excluded from the study. As a result, 91 participants were included in the study and the analysis was performed with these participants.

2.1.1. Demographics

The data of this study were collected in May and June 2023. University students aged between 18 and 25 ($M = 21.32$, $SD = 1.65$) were included in the study. A total of 152 participants were reached, and a total of 91 participants were included in the study when the

participants who did not meet the exclusion criteria and manipulation checks were excluded. Demographic characteristics of the participants regarding gender, age, SED, grade, university they are studying at, and educational status are given in **Table 2.1**.

Most of the participants were female ($n = 77$, 82.8%; male, $n = 16$, 17.2%). The distribution of the socioeconomic levels of the participants is as follows: 6.5% ($n = 6$) upper lower, 36.6% ($n = 34$) middle, 50.5% ($n = 47$) upper middle, 6.5% ($n = 6$) upper. Education levels of the participants are generally university level (95.7%, $n = 89$) because they are target participants of the study and also, they were (4.3%, $n = 4$) graduate students (Masters' - PhD Degrees).



Table 2.1. *Demographical Characteristics (N = 91)*

	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Gender			
Female	77 (82.8)		
Male	16 (17.2)		
Missing / Other	0 (0)		
Age		21.32	1.65
Socioeconomic Status			
Upper lower	6 (6.5)		
Middle	34 (36.6)		
Upper middle	47 (50.5)		
Upper	6 (6.5)		
Education			
University	89 (95.7)		
Graduate	4 (4.3)		
Missing	0 (0)		
Grade			
Preparatory class	1 (1.1)		
1	49 (52.7)		
2	29 (31.2)		
3	7 (7.5)		
4	7 (7.5)		
Missing	0 (0)		
University			
Başkent University	77 (84.9)		
Other Universities	14 (15.1)		

2.2. Materials

2.2.1. Need for Social Approval Scale

In the current study, The Need for Social Approval Scale (2016) will be used. Karaşar and Öğülmüş (2016) have created The Need for Social Approval Scale via using the *Interpersonal Sensitivity Scale* (Boyce & Parker, 1989), *Martin Larsen Approval Motivation Scale* (Martin, 1984), *Scale of Dimensions of Interpersonal Relationships* (İmamoğlu & Aydın, 2012), *Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale* (Şahin & Şahin, 1991), Need for Approval

subfactor of *Irrational Beliefs Test* (Yurtal Dinç, 1999). The scale has structured with 25 items and 5 Likert type levels (5 = Totally agree, 1 = Strongly disagree). Karaşar and Öğülmüş (2016) have found 3 sub-dimensions which are *sensitivity to others' judgments*, *social withdrawal*, and *leaving a good impression*.

The items belonging to the sensitivity to others' judgments sub-dimension are 3, 7, 9, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24. An example of this dimension is "I pay attention to people's facial expressions to see if I'm approved." item can be given.

The items belonging to the social withdrawal sub-dimension are 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25. An example of this dimension is "I find rejection embarrassing." item can be given.

The items belonging to the leaving a good impression sub-dimension are 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13. An example of this dimension is "I feel worthless when I am not approved by others."

The Cronbach's alpha of the sub-dimensions is .83 for sensitivity to others, .80 for leaving a good impression, and .80 for withdrawal. The total Cronbach's alpha of the scale is .90. A higher score on the scale means that individuals have a greater need for social approval. There is no reverse-coded item on the scale.

In the present study, the Cronbach's Alpha value was found to be .92. and, Cronbach's alpha values of the sensitivity to others' judgments, social withdrawal, and the leaving a good impression sub-dimensions of the scale were found .77, .80, .87 respectively.

2.2.2. Short Dark Triad Scale (SD3)

In the current study, Turkish adaptation of the Short Dark Triad Scale (SD3) (Özsoy et al., 2017) was used. The original scale was constructed by Jones & Paulhus, (2013). The scale has 3 subscales: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. Current study used narcissism subscale. Both original and Turkish version of the narcissism subscale has 9 items with 5 Likert type levels (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree). Narcissism subscale has aimed to determine how narcissistic individuals are.

Narcissism subscale of the Turkish version of SD3 has reverse coded items which are 2 (item 11 for the whole scale), 6 (item 15 for the whole scale), and 8 (item 17 for the whole scale). The Cronbach's alpha of the Narcissism subscale is .79. An example of this dimension is "People see me as a natural leader." item can be given. In the current study, reverse coded items were recoded. The Cronbach's Alpha value was found to be .70.

2.2.3. Big Five Inventory

The current study aim to use Big Five Inventory (BFI) (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998) and Turkish adaptation of the BFI will be used (Sümer et al., 2005). The BFI has 5 main dimensions to investigate personality traits which are agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness and neuroticism.

The present study will aim to explore extraversion scale to determine how extravert the individuals are. The BFI has Cronbach's Alpha value varies between .64 to .77 in the Turkish Adaptation study. The extraversion factor has 8 items and constructed as 5-Level Likert Type (1 = I don't agree at all, 5 = I totally agree). An example of this dimension is "Indicate how much the talkative trait reflects yourself." item can be given. The Cronbach's Alpha of the study found .66. The BFI has considered as a reliable tool for measuring personality (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998; Sümer et al., 2005). The 6th, 21st and 31st (2nd 5th 7th in the extraversion subscale) statements of the of the BFI were reverse coded.

In the present study, reverse coded items were recoded. The Cronbach's Alpha value was found to be .84.

2.2.4. Need Threat Scale

The present study will use the Turkish Adaptation of Need Threat Scale (2013). The Need Threat Scale has the purpose to evaluate individuals' reactions to being ostracized. The meaning of the Turkish name of the scale is Need Satisfaction Scale and getting a high score from the scale means high need satisfaction. In the current study, detecting the need threat will be discussed with the low need satisfaction scores. The original scale was constructed by Van Beest and Williams (2006) and Cronbach's alpha has been found at .92. Turkish Adaptation of Need Threat Scale has created by Aydın et al. (2013) with 20 items and 7 Likert type levels (1= Strongly disagree, 7 = Strongly agree) as the original one and there

are reverse coded items. Reverse coded items are: 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20. The scale has 4 factors which are: *need for belonging*, *control*, *self-esteem*, and *meaningful existence*.

The items of the belonging factor are as follows 1, 5, 9, 13, 17. The items of the control factor are as follows 2, 6, 10, 14, 18. The items of the self-esteem factor are 3, 7, 11, 15, 19. The items of the meaningful existence factor are as follows 4, 8, 12, 16, 20.

The Cronbach's alpha value of the factors are .91, .84, .86, and .88. Getting a higher score on the scales means the satisfaction of basic needs.

In the present study, reverse coded items were recoded. The Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale was found to be .90 and Cronbach's alpha values of the belonging, control, self-esteem, and meaningful existence sub-dimensions of the scale were found; .82, .72, .72, .76 respectively.

An example of belonging dimension is "I felt like I was one of the other players." item can be given. An example of an item belonging to dimension control is "I thought I could give likes to other players as often as I wanted.". One of the items in the self-esteem factor is "I got the feeling that other players didn't like me.". The item to be given as an example of the meaningful existence factor is "During the game, I thought my existence was meaningless..".

2.2.4. Ostracism Online Software Manipulation

Ostracism Online is a software (<http://smmpo.github.io/socialmedia/>) created to simulate the exposure of ostracism in a social media environment designed by Wolf et al. (2015) and the tool has been shown to be a reliable open source coded for manipulation of exclusion on social media. The software explores ostracism in social media by applying inclusion and exclusion conditions to the participants while they think they are in a virtual group. Inclusion and exclusion be provided the conditions of whether receiving likes or not compared to the group.

Texts, names, and instructions are originally in English, and they translated into Turkish. Manipulation starts with a short instruction about the study which contains several

information about that is kind of social media, there will other people involved in each other's timeline for the study. At this stage, the participants are given the impression that other participants are working simultaneously. However, other participants are computerized by the researcher before the study except for the main participant. Thus, one participant involved on their own at every turn. They followed the instructions and choose an avatar that is designed considering rich diversity profiles (Wolf et al., 2015). After determining avatars participants asked to write a few sentences about themselves like their hobbies or their interests to introduce themselves to the rest of the group.

Once they complete their profile; they connected within 3 seconds to the online group they think they belong to. Following that, participants met each other by seeing their avatars as profile pictures and reading their statements about themselves. They have 3 minutes to take a look, investigate, judge, and finally rate the profiles via giving "likes". Within these 3 minutes, other computed participants also rate the participant in the experiment.

There are three conditions: two experimental and one control. Experimental conditions are divided into exclusion (ostracism) condition and inclusion condition. Besides that, the control condition is defined as the average experience condition. Participants in the exclusion condition take only one like while other participants get a lot more likes from each other. On the other hand, participants in the inclusion condition get six likes while another participant get fewer likes. Lastly, participants in the control condition take an average compared to the rest of their group. Participants asked how many likes they get for the manipulation check of the experiment in terms of perception about the number of likes they get when they consider the rest of the group.

2.2.4. Demographic information form:

Age, gender, education level, grades, the name of the university they are studying at and socioeconomic level of the participants were taken as demographic information.

2.3. Procedure

Ethical approval was obtained from Başkent University Social and Humanities and Art Research Board (Ankara, Türkiye. Approval Number: 17162298.600-83) to conduct the study. A pilot study of Online Exclusion manipulation was tried on 6 participants before the

study was delivered to the participants, and the software was found to work without any problems. The students of Başkent University, who constitute the majority of the participants of the study, were given bonus points for their participation in the study, while the remaining users participated in the study on a voluntary basis. While the students of Başkent University were accessed the study through the university portal, the other participants were informed and participated in the study via Instagram sharing (See Appendix 12).

In order to provide the assumption that the participants are in an online setting, Google Drive (https://www.google.com/intl/tr_tr/drive/) and Google Forms (<https://www.google.com/forms/about/>) were used for the scheduling system where they determined the time they would participate in the study (See Appendix 13)

Qualtrics platform (<https://www.qualtrics.com/>) was used as data collection tool in the study. The open source codes of Ostracism Online manipulation are taken from a Github project (<http://smpo.github.io/socialmedia/>) created by Wolf et al. (2015). The Turkish version of Ostracism Online was structured for current study on the Netlify (<https://www.netlify.com/>) platform and 3 websites were prepared to be delivered to the participants for 3 different conditions.

First website (<https://socialpsychologye1.netlify.app/>) was prepared for the exclusion condition. Second website (<https://socialpsychologyi1.netlify.app/>) was prepared for the inclusion condition. Finally, third website (<https://socialpsychologyc1.netlify.app/>) was prepared for the control condition. The structures of the websites prepared are based on the study of Wolf et al. (2015).

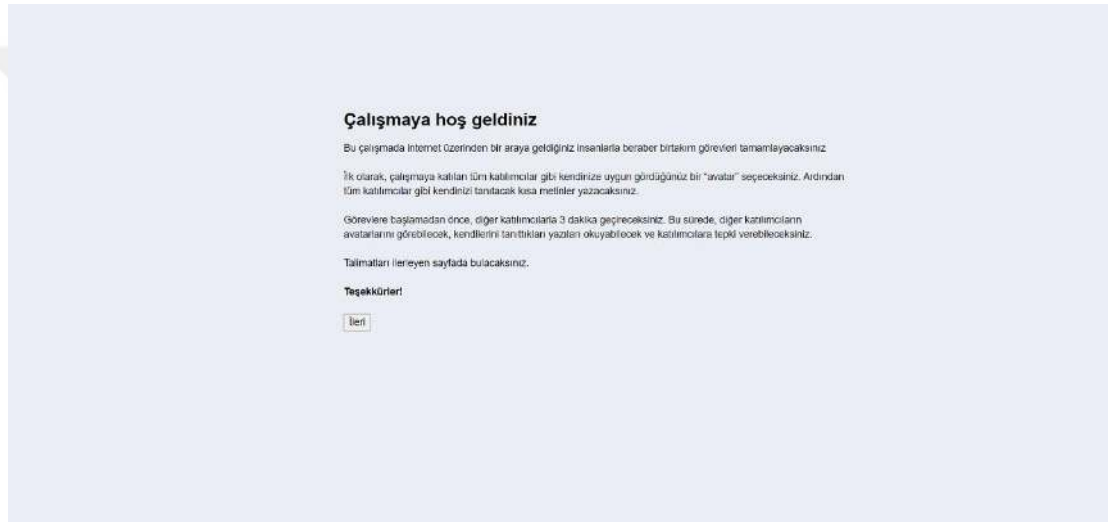
The study has expected to take 15 minutes long. As a beginning, participants signed a consent form to confirm their voluntary participation. In the consent form; the participants were informed about the purpose of the study, what they were asked to do in the study and what they needed to know, information about the risks of the study, and the contact address of the researcher in order to contact the researcher in case of any problem.

Following that, the participants were directed to Ostracism Online manipulation with the link added to Qualtrics.

The process in Ostracism Online was as follows:

All participants first encountered the page with information about the study (See Figure 2.1.). It is stated on this page that they will be in simultaneous communication with different people and have tasks to complete. In addition, the participants were asked to choose an avatar that is suitable for them and to write a text consisting of a few sentences about themselves. Furthermore, it was stated that other participants could also see their avatars and descriptions.

Figure 2.1. *Introduction page of the Ostracism Online*



On the next page, the participants were asked to write their name or a nickname. Then the participants were asked to choose an avatar for themselves from among 10 options. The avatar pool on this page was obtained as Wolf et al. (2015) acquired, from <https://pickaface.org/> website generates faces by artificial intelligence-based system. In the meantime, care was taken to ensure diversity in terms of gender and appearance.

Figure 2.2. *Writing description page of the Ostracism Online*

Lütfen kendinizi tanıtır.

Lütfen dahil olacağınız gruba kendinizi tanıtan bir paragraf yazın. Kendiniz hakkında bahsetmek istediğiniz bir şeyler yazabilirsiniz – ne paylaşmak isterseniz yazabilirsiniz.

Kalan karakter: 400

Kaydet

After choosing an avatar, the participants were asked to write an article introducing themselves to the group they would meet soon, and it was stated that they were free to write. After this step, the participants were shown the page listing the instructions. On the next page, it is stated that they will encounter a social media-like screen with other participants and they will be able to see the avatars and descriptions of other participants. In the meantime, it was stated to the participants that they could react to the people in the group by using the "like" button designed as in Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

Figure 2.3. *Choosing avatar page in the Ostracism Online*

Lütfen bir avatar seçin.

Bu avatar grup görevi sırasında sizi temsil edecek, ancak seçiminiz sizinle ilgili bir puanlama oluşturmayacaktır veya analiz edilmeyecektir.

Kaydet

During the interaction, which was stated to last for 3 minutes, the participants were asked to imagine what the other participants would look like in normal life and what their

tones would be. In the meantime, they were warned not to open a different browser and not to deal with other things. After the instructions, the participants continued by clicking the "login" button. After the participants login, they were directed to the page where the other participants were located.

Figure 2.4. *Animated transition page to give a real sense of interaction in the Ostracism Online*



The setting is arranged so that the participant will be the only real participant on the page where the other profiles will be displayed, and the remaining profiles were previously created by the researcher. Although the explanations of the other participants were translated into Turkish based on Wolf et al. (2015), minor translation changes were made to suit the cultural structure in Turkey.

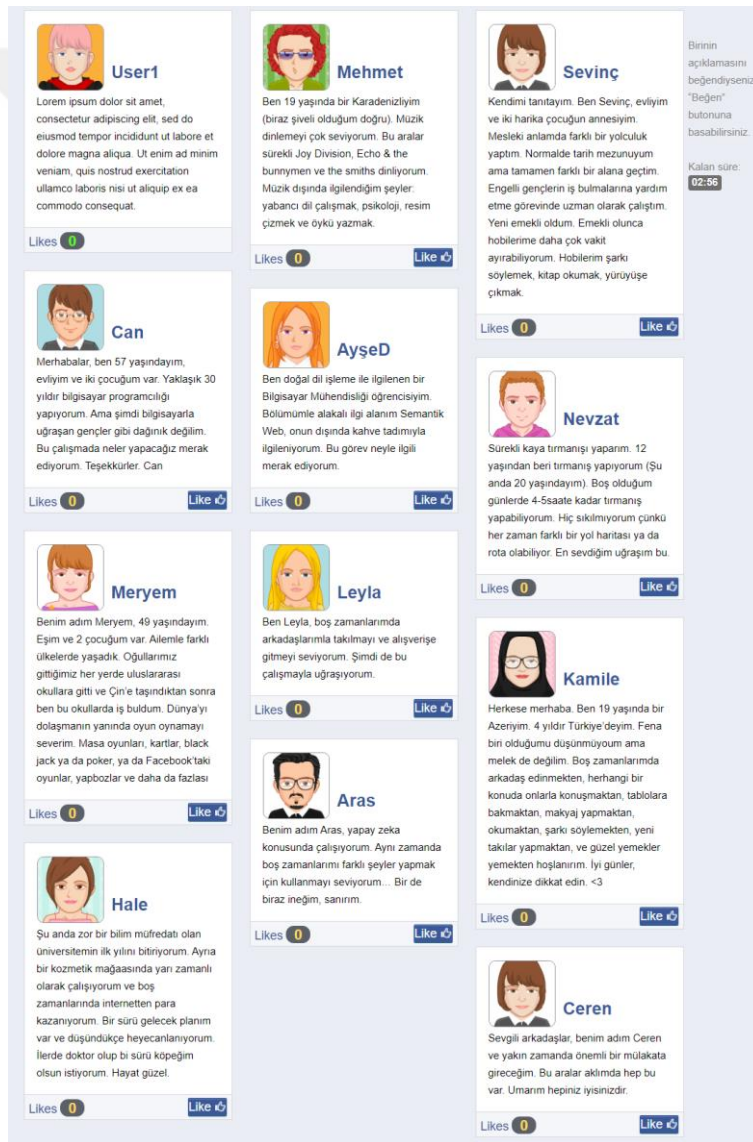
Participants encountered 3 different timelines on 3 websites prepared due to the differentiation of the experimental groups. Participants in the exclusion condition received a total of 1 like from the rest of the group during the 3-minute period, while the rest of the group received much more likes. Thus, it was aimed to make the participant feel excluded from the group.

Participants in the inclusion condition received a total of 6 likes from the rest of the group during the 3-minute period, while the rest of the group received much less likes. In this way, it is aimed to create the impression that the participants are accepted by the group and seen as favourites. The participants in the control condition received a total of 3-4 likes from the rest of the group during the 3-minute period, while the rest of the group received

approximately this number of likes. Thus, it was aimed that the participant felt that he received the same level of likes as the group.

The 3-minute period is counted down on the right side of their screen and the participants cannot continue the rest of the study until this time is completed. Thus, the participant was given time to read the explanations written by the rest of the group and see the others' avatars. When the 3-minute period is over, the participant is directed to Qualtrics when they presses the continue button with a link added to Netlify.

Figure 2.5. *Ostracism Online Setting*



Participants first answered the manipulation checks questions. Lustenberger & Jagacinski (2010) states that recovery time from ostracism differs across the studies between

5 minutes to 45 minutes. Thus, to prevent the effect of ostracism from diminishing, participants will be filled the Turkish adaptation of the Need Threat Scale (Aydın et al., 2013) first.

Following that, participants filled Need for Social Approval Scale (Karaşar & Ögülmüş, 2016), Narcissism subscale of the Short Dark Triad Scale (Özsoy et al., 2017) and Extraversion subscale of the Big Five Personality Inventory (Sümer et al., 2005). To prevent the purpose of the research from being learned by other potential participants, like the deception at the Online Ostracism Manipulation The overall information about the study will be given after completion of the analysis. Since the participants may know each other, the debriefing form, which includes deception in Ostracism Online manipulation and information about the purpose of the study, was not delivered to the participants at the end of the study. This form was sent when the data collection phase was completed.

2.4. Manipulation Checks

In the present study, 4 different questions were used for manipulation checks categorized as technical difficulties, attentiveness, and manipulation internalization. In the current study, manipulation checks were applied based on the manipulation checks used by Wolf et al. (2015) for Ostracism Online and translated into Turkish.

2.4.1. Technical difficulties

In the study, it was controlled whether the users experienced technical difficulties which could be effective in the success of the manipulation while using the Ostracism Online tool. In order to understand whether the participants experienced any technical difficulties during manipulation, 2 questions were asked to the participants.

The first of these questions is whether they had a problem with the internet in the study. Another question is whether the participants see the avatars (profile pictures) of the other participants and read the descriptions other participants wrote. 1 person stated that they did not see the avatars and did not read what the other participants wrote. In addition, 6 people stated that they had problems with the internet connection. Thus, 7 people with technical difficulties were excluded from the study.

2.4.2. Attentiveness

One purpose of the manipulation checks was to see attentiveness of the participants during Ostracism Online. In order to learn this, the participants were asked how they continued the process, and the following options were offered: "I carefully completed the game.", "I opened another window, browser or was interested in something else while the game was running.", "I did not read what other profiles wrote." "I didn't pay attention to the likes I got myself or the likes of others." 12 participants did not mark "I carefully completed the game" in this question and these participants were not included in the study.

2.4.3. Manipulation internalization

In order to check whether the participants internalized the manipulation, the participants were asked to compare the number of likes they received with the rest of the group. The choices given to the participants were given as below average (coded as 1), average (coded as 2) and above average (coded as 3).

Accordingly, the participants in the exclusion condition should have stated the likes they received as below average. Participants in the exclusion condition ($N = 32$) stated that the number of likes they received was below the average in mostly ($M = 1.19$, $SD = .39$), and it was seen that the manipulation was internalized in this sense. Participants in the inclusion condition should have stated that they received more likes than the rest of the group and they have ($N = 32$) stated that they received more likes than other participants ($M = 2.78$, $SD = .42$).

Participants in the control condition should have stated that they received average likes than the rest of the group and they have ($N: 29$) stated that they received average likes with other participants ($M = 2.03$, $SD = .80$). Accordingly, the group stating that they received likes below the group average was the exclusion condition, the control group stating that they received the same level of likes as the group on average, and the group stating that they received likes above the group average was the inclusion condition. These values differ significantly between groups ($p < .001$). Therefore, manipulation can be considered as effective and successful.

2.5. Statistical Analysis Strategy

Need for social approval, narcissism, extraversion and ostracism are considered as independent variables to learn whether predicts need threat or not. All of the variables except ostracism – it is investigated with the experiment – are continuous. Tabachnick et al. (2019) stated that the variables do not have to be continuous in order to be included in the regression, and then the counted variables were included in the analysis.



3. RESULTS

In the study, it was examined whether the values taken from the Need Threat Scale (Aydın et al., 2013), Narcissism Scale (Özsoy et al., 2017), Need for Social Approval Scale (Karaşar & Öğülmüş, 2016), Extraversion Scale (Sümer et al., 2005) met the assumption of normality. For this, the skewness and kurtosis values of the data were examined. According to Tabachnick et al. (2019), the data were considered to be normally distributed when the skewness and kurtosis values were in the range of -1.5 and 1.5. Accordingly, it was observed that the data in the present study were normally distributed.

Mahalanobis values were calculated with the variables to detect multivariate outliers. The probabilities of the Mahalanobis values in the Chi-square distribution were examined in order to understand whether they were outliers or not (Filzmoser, 2004). Z-scores, that is, standardized scores, were used to determine univariate outliers and the cutoff value was taken as 3.29 (Mowbray et al., 2019). As a result of the analyzes, no outlier values were found and all data were included in the analyzes.

3.1. Descriptive Statistics of Study Scales

Table 3.1. *Descriptive Statistics of the Variables*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>SEM</i>	<i>Skewness</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>
Need for Social Approval	1.64	4.28	2.90 (.62)	.655	.009	.569
Sensitivity to Others	1.00	3.89	2.54 (.60)	.633	-.136	-.112
Social Withdrawal	1.88	4.88	3.39 (.70)	.073	-.221	-.465
Leaving Good Impression	1.25	5.00	2.84 (.79)	.082	.260	-.107
Need Threat	2.35	6.50	4.68 (.95)	.099	-.444	-.750
Belonging	1.60	7.00	4.74 (1.31)	.137	-.399	-.725
Self-esteem	2.00	7.00	4.92 (1.03)	.108	-.780	.307
Control	1.00	6.60	4.14 (1.19)	.124	-.210	-.123
Meaningful Existence	2.20	6.80	4.92 (1.10)	.114	-.386	-.617
Narcissism	1.56	4.78	3.20 (.59)	.062	-.087	.116
Extraversion	1.63	5.00	3.50 (.83)	.087	-.381	-.408

N:91, SEM: Standard Error of Means

In Table 3.1., the scores of the relevant variables are shown. When the scores are examined, it is seen that the need for social approval, narcissism and extraversion means are above the average. A higher score on the Need Threat Scale (Aydın et al., 2013) indicates need satisfaction, so it was considered that the need threat was below average.

Table 3.2. *Descriptive Statistics According to the Conditions*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>SEM</i>	<i>Skewness</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>
Need for Social Approval							
Exclusion	32	1.64	4.28	2.94 (.649)	.114	-.118	-.684
Inclusion	30	1.72	4.24	2.94 (.638)	.116	-.001	-.519
Control	29	1.72	4.24	2.83 (.598)	.111	.141	-.103
Need Threat							
Exclusion	32	2.35	6.50	4.15 (1.014)	.180	.257	-.572
Inclusion	30	3.15	6.05	4.93 (.858)	.116	-.729	-.840
Control	29	3.35	5.95	4.99 (.706)	.131	-.498	-.425
Extraversion							
Exclusion	32	1.75	5.00	3.69 (.809)	.143	-.667	.073
Inclusion	30	1.75	5.00	3.45 (.851)	.155	-.257	-.431
Control	29	1.63	5.00	3.34 (.835)	.155	-.281	-.265
Narcissism							
Exclusion	32	1.89	4.78	3.27 (.569)	.100	.190	.962
Inclusion	30	1.56	4.22	3.09 (.668)	.122	-.207	-.146
Control	29	2.11	4.22	3.22 (.537)	.099	.065	-.840

3.2. Correlations of the variables

Table 3.3. *Correlations of the variables*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>1. Need for Social Approval</i>											
<i>2. Sensitivity to Others</i>	.90**										
<i>3. Social Withdrawal</i>	.88**	.68**									
<i>4. Leaving Good Impression</i>	.92**	.78**	.70**								
<i>5. Need Threat</i>	.37**	.26*	.37**	.36**							
<i>6. Belonging</i>	.21*	.14	.24*	.19	.88**						
<i>7. Self-Esteem</i>	.51**	.38**	.47**	.52**	.73**	.46**					
<i>8. Control</i>	.27*	.17	.24*	.23*	.81**	.70**	.36**				
<i>9. Meaningful Existence</i>	.28**	.17	.31**	.27**	.86**	.66**	.63**	.54**			
<i>10. Narcissism</i>	.25*	.13	.27**	.27*	.22*	.06	.22*	.23*	.23*		
<i>11. Extraversion</i>	.36**	.19	.41**	.36**	.30**	.22*	.32**	.16	.31**	.55**	
<i>12. Ostracism</i>	-.07	-.10	-.10	-.00	.37**	.32**	.20	.41**	.28**	-.04	-.17

Correlation analyses were done, and relationships of the variables investigated. According to the results Hypothesis 1 was supported, need threat and ostracism has positive and significant relationship ($r = .37, p < .01$). In addition, ostracism has positive and significant relationship with need for belonging ($r = .32, p < .01$), control ($r = .41, p < .01$) and meaningful existence ($r = .28, p < .01$).

3.3 One-Way ANOVA between the Experimental Groups and Need Threat Levels

In the present study, the relationship between the level of threat of individuals' needs and the experimental groups was examined with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). In the analysis, test of homogeneity of variances was achieved ($p = .104$) and the ANOVA result was significant [$F(2,88) = 9.18, p = .00$].

Table 3.4. *Descriptives of the need threat according to conditions*

		%95 CI for Mean					
	<i>n</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>SEM</i>	<i>Lower Bound</i>	<i>Upper Bound</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>
Exclusion	32	4.15 (1.01)	.179	3.781	4.512	2.35	6.50
Inclusion	30	4.94 (0.86)	.157	4.617	5.259	3.15	6.05
Control	29	5.00 (1.00)	.131	4.730	5.267	3.35	5.95
Total	91	4.68 (0.95)	.100	4.481	4.877	2.35	6.50

CI=Confident Interval, SE=Standard Error of Mean

Post-hoc was conducted to examine the intergroup differences. The exclusion group ($M = 4.15, SD = 1.01$) differs significantly from the inclusion ($M = 4.94, SD = .85, p = .002$) and control ($M = 5.00, SD = .71, p = .001$) groups in terms of need threat.

Table 3.5. *Post Hoc Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Results of Need Threat*

Condition		<i>Mean Difference</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>p</i>
Exclusion	Inclusion	-.791	.222	.002
	Control	-.851	.224	.001
Inclusion	Control	-.060	.228	.968

The ostracism condition has the lowest need threat (satisfaction) score ($M = 4.15$, $SD = 1.01$) compared to the inclusion and control condition. In the Turkish version of the Need Threat Scale (Aydın et al., 2013), the scale measures need satisfaction and getting a low score from the scale indicates less need satisfaction and more need threat. According to the post hoc analysis conducted to see the intergroup differentiation after the comparison of the averages, the need threat mean of the ostracism condition differs significantly from the inclusion and control conditions. According to these results, it means that Hypothesis 2 is supported.

3.4. Multiple Regression (Statistical/Stepwise) Analysis of the Variables

In the normally distributed data, the multicollinearity was checked before statistical (stepwise) regression based on the correlations of the independent variables and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values. All of the VIF values are below 2.50 (*Min. 1.00 - Max. 1.18*) and therefore found in an acceptable range (Allison, 1999). It was seen that multicollinearity problem did not exist.

Table 3.6. *Multiple (statistical/stepwise) regression analysis for need threat*

Variables	<i>B</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Adjusted R²</i>
Model 1						.13
Constant	3.83	.242		15.82	.000	
Ostracism	0.43	.114	.37	3.80	.000	
Model 2						.28
Constant	2.03	.466		4.34	.000	
Ostracism	0.46	.104	.40	4.46	.000	
Social Approval	0.60	.137	.39	4.39	.000	
Model 3						.33
Constant	1.28	0.52		2.48	.015	
Ostracism	0.51	0.10	.44	5.04	.000	
Social Approval	0.45	0.14	.30	4.39	.002	
Extraversion	0.31	0.11	.27	2.89	.005	

Multiple regression (statistical/stepwise) analysis revealed 3 models including ostracism, need for social approval, extraversion and narcissism as independent variables to predict need threat. Model 1 revealed that ostracism predicts need threat by 13% ($R^2 = .130$) with $F(1,89) = 14.432$, $p < .001$. This finding indicates that ostracism ($\beta = .374$, $p < .001$) positively associated with need threat. Model 2 revealed that ostracism and need for social approval predicts need threat by 28% ($R^2 = .278$) with $F(1,88) = 19.267$, $p < .001$. This finding indicates that ostracism ($\beta = .401$, $p < .001$) and need for social approval ($\beta = .394$, $p < .001$) positively associated with need threat. Finally, Model 3 revealed that ostracism, need for approval and extraversion predicts need threat by 33% ($R^2 = .334$) with $F(1,87) = 8.333$, $p < .005$. According to the results, Hypothesis 3, Hypothesis 4, Hypothesis 5, was supported. On the other hand, Narcissism did not predict need threat; thus Hypothesis 6 was not supported.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Discussion of the Relevant Variables

The relationship between humans and computers varies from time to time. Computers, in the beginning which are primarily functioned as a separate entity, have been defined as the continuation of the self over time and have recently been seen as a tool that provides interaction between people (Athique, 2013). Social media, with which people interact virtually, is at a critical point considering worldwide 4.62 billion users (DataReportal, 2022).

In the current study, exclusion through like-based interaction, which is one of the main social media dynamics (Sciara et al., 2021; Steers et al., 2016), and then threats to individuals' needs which are need for belonging, need for control, need for meaningful existence and need for self-esteem and some personality traits which are narcissism and extraversion were examined.

Ostracism Online tool, which was constructed by Wolf et al. (2015), was adapted in Turkish in the current study to simulate exclusion in social media. As one of the aims of the study, it was examined whether Ostracism Online is associated with the fundamental need threat (Williams et al., 2000).

When this relationship was examined, it was investigated whether the need threats of the users in the exclusion, inclusion and control conditions differed. The exclusion condition in Ostracism Online, where the participants received the least likes (1), would threaten more than the conditions in which the users received more likes (3 to 6) in the other inclusion and control conditions. It was examined whether need for social approval, extraversion and narcissism would predict the fundamental need threat, which is expected to change according to the exclusion, inclusion and control status.

In the study, the participants were divided into 3 randomly assignment groups and they were placed in 3 different experimental conditions as exclusion, inclusion and control with the experimental design. Participants first experienced Ostracism Online manipulation, then filled the Need for Social Approval Scale (Karaşar & Öğülmüş, 2016), Extraversion Sub-Scale

(Sümer et al., 2005), Narcissism Sub-Scale (Özsoy et al., 2017) and Need Threat Scale (Aydın et al., 2013) and the relevant variables were measured with these scales.

In order to answer the stated research focuses, correlation analysis between variables was examined, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was performed with post hoc, and finally multiple regression (stepwise/statistical) analysis was carried out.

It is strongly stated in the literature that exclusion threatens the needs of individuals in both physical and virtual environments, causes negative mood and activates the anterior cingulate cortex, which is the pain center in the brain (Eisenberger et al. 2003; Warburton et al., 2006; Williams, 2009; Williams et al., 2000; Williams and Jarvis, 2006; Williams & Sommer, 1997; Wolf et al., 2015).

According to the results of the correlation analysis, the condition of the participants while playing Ostracism Online is related to the threat of their basic needs. Furthermore, according to the ANOVA analysis for Ostracism Online, the satisfaction of the needs for the participants exposed to the exclusion condition was significantly lower than the participants in the inclusion and control condition. Accordingly, the basic needs of the participants excluded from social media were threatened more, consistent with the literature (Wolf et al., 2015). The current study seems to fit the Need Threat Model and the social media version of the model seems to be suitable for Ostracism Online (Williams, 2009).

As seen in the post hoc analysis performed, the significant difference between the experimental groups is specific to the exclusion condition. In addition, there was no significant difference in need threat levels between inclusion and control conditions. This finding is supported by Wolf et al. (2015) and showed that exclusion plays a critical role at the threat level of basic need. Wolf et al. (2015) also found that the group that differed in need threat was especially the exclusion group, and the need threats of inclusion and over-inclusion groups did not differ. These findings showed that Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2 were supported.

This finding has shown that Ostracism Online, which simulates social media, is an effective tool for individuals to experience exclusion, the effect of which is clearly stated in methods such as ball-tossing game (Williams et al., 2000) and Cyberball (Williams & Jarvis,

2006). In addition, this finding underlines the specific effect of being ostracized by low social media interaction which is provided with likes.

While it is stated that the need for social approval is related to being approved and accepted by the society, this need is also stated in narcissism (McCain & Campbell, 2018). In the current study, there is a significant relationship between the need for social approval and narcissism. This finding appears to be consistent with narcissists' desire for approval and their behaviors aimed at seeking approval (McCain & Campbell, 2018).

The need for social approval is associated with collectivist cultures and groups, and there is concern about the behavior and attitudes of people (Middleton & Jones, 2000) in this groups. The need for social approval, which seems to be related to an individual's process of inclusion in group-culture, is significantly related to the need to belong, need to control, need to meaningful existence, need to self-esteem and overall need threat in the present study.

As stated by Williams (2009), the need for control, need for belonging, need for self-esteem and need for meaningful existence dimensions that constitute the need threat were found to be positively related.

Marengo et al. (2020) have stated that the relationship between extraversion and being social media addicts is affected by the number of likes they receive as a moderator. The fundamental need threat that will occur after being ostracized by Ostracism Online, which is a like-based manipulation tool, was found to be related to extraversion in the current study.

In the literature, studies have been conducted on the relationship of narcissistic individuals with social media, which is a virtual environment (McCain & Campbell, 2018; Twenge & Campbell, 2003). The meta-analysis conducted by McCain and Campbell (2018), they have found that narcissistic individuals spend significantly more time on social media and they post more. However, some studies have reached controversial results in the reactions of narcissists to interactions on social media. Twenge and Campbell (2018) states that when narcissists are excluded on social media, they have shown reactions and emotions such as anger and aggression. For this reason, researchers (2018) have stated that one of the things that

predicts the aggression of narcissists is social exclusion. Mazinani et al. (2021) also stated that social exclusion threatens the needs of narcissists.

Besides these findings, Fossati et al. (2017), states that social exclusion does not affect narcissists much, does not threaten their needs, and even has a protective effect on their needs.

In the current study, the relationship between narcissism and need threat was examined and narcissism and need threat had a significant relationship. In addition, need for self-esteem, need for control and meaningful existence which are the sub-dimensions of need threat have significant relationship with narcissism.

One of the aims of the present study is to predict the variables that constitute the threat of need based on the studies and findings in the literature. In order to achieve this aim, need for social approval, narcissism, extraversion and ostracism variables that are and may be related to need threat have been examined in the literature. Multiple regression analysis (statistical/stepwise) was conducted to find the model that best predicted the need threat. In the regression analysis conducted with IBM SPSS 20. The model that best predicted the need threat as the model with need for social approval, extraversion and ostracism variables. Although, narcissism and need threat were found to be related in the current study, the regression analysis showed that narcissism is not a variable that can predict need threat. This finding can be seen as reasonable because of the controversial literature about narcissism and need threat (Mazinani et al., 2021). This result can be considered as an indication that narcissists do not care that much about exclusion, as Fossati et al. (2017) states.

The results of the analysis showed that in addition to the state of Ostracism which is known to significantly affect the prediction of need threat (Williams, 2009; Wolf et al. 2015), one of the main a personality trait such as extraversion and the need for approval, which is an individual difference and known to be associated with social media (Sciara et al., 2021), also predicts need threat has revealed.

The prediction of need threat by ostracism is quite consistent with the literature (Van Beest & Williams, 2006; Williams et al., 2000; Williams & Jarvis, 2006). This finding also

shows that Turkish Ostracism Online, which creates exclusion in the virtual environment, has been successfully adapted to Turkish in a way that creates exclusion.

As Kalaman and Becerikli (2021) stated, individuals with a high need for social approval spend more time on social media and these individuals give more importance to the attitudes of other people (Kalaman & Becerikli, 2021; Middleton & Jones, 2000). Consistent with these findings, one of the variables that predicted need threat was found the need for social approval.

In the study, one of the variables predicted need threat in social media was extraversion. Bowden-Green et al., (2020) states that extroverts spend more time on social media, and this finding reveals the relationship between extroversion and social media use. In addition, the number of likes received on social media plays a mediator role in the relationship between extroverted individuals being social media addicts (Marengo et al., 2020). Accordingly, the prediction of need threat by extraversion seems to be consistent with the literature. In the light of these findings, while Hypothesis 3, Hypothesis 4, and Hypothesis 5 were supported, Hypothesis 6 was not.

From this point of view, it has been seen that people's need threat can be significantly shaken even from an instant exclusion. Furthermore, it has been determined that the need threat may change according to the extraversion and social approval needs of people. These findings make a valuable contribution to the existing literature by addressing the research gap regarding individual differences and their impact on the threat of basic psychological needs, such as the need for social approval, control, self-esteem, and a meaningful existence, in immediate circumstances.

The current study has enabled the Ostracism Online tool, which is fully structured in English, to be translated and coded into Turkish and brought into a new language. Thus, with the existence of a tool to simulate exclusion in social media in Turkish, contributed to the future studies to be done in this field.

4.2. Limitations of the Study

The data of the current study were collected a few months after the earthquake, which was the epicenter of Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş, which took place in Turkey in February. This

earthquake caused the death of thousands of people in Turkey and caused a social trauma in the whole country. Although it is not directly related to the variables of interest of the study, there is a possibility that the magnitude and emotional impact of this event may indirectly affect the collected data. Accordingly, it is recommended to re-examine the variables of the current study when the effect of this situation decreases.

In addition to affecting the collected data, this situation also made data collection difficult due to the large number of students affected by the earthquake. Furthermore, there is a possibility that the motivation to participate in the study may vary among students. For this reason, one of the limitations of the study is that a larger number of participants was not reached. It is suggested that this research to be carried out with a larger number of participants and get richer data.

4.3. Conclusion

The current study simulated social media with Ostracism Online open source software and investigated the relationship between ostracism and need threat, with less likes compared to the rest of the group in social media. Consistent with the literature (Wolf et al. 2015), as a result of the analyzes made, exclusion in social media was found to be associated with threatening the fundamental needs. In addition, need threat levels were compared depending on the exclusion or inclusion of individuals in social media and it was found that the needs of the excluded people were more threatened. Finally, the variables predicting need threat were investigated and it was found that need for social approval, extraversion, and Ostracism variables predict need threat.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: INFORM CONSENT FORM

Araştırmaya Gönüllü Katılım Formu

Bu çalışma Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Psikoloji (Tezli) Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız tarafından Doç. Dr. Zuhâl Yeniçeri danışmanlığında yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Bu form sizi araştırma koşulları hakkında bilgilendirmek için hazırlanmıştır. Bu çalışma Başkent Üniversitesi Akademik Değerlendirme Koordinatörlüğü tarafından değerlendirilmiş ve onaylanmıştır.

Çalışmanın Amacı Nedir?

Bu çalışma ile sosyal medya kullanımının bazı değişkenlerle ilişkisi incelenecektir.

Bize Nasıl Yardımcı Olmanızı İsteyeceğiz?

Araştırmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz, sizden beklenen, bir sonraki sayfada yer alan çevrimiçi gerçekleşecek çalışmaya katılmanız, ardından "devam et" ve sonra ekranda beliren "çık" seçeneğine tıkladıktan sonra karşınıza çıkacak ankette yer alan bir dizi soruyu derecelendirme ölçeği üzerinde puanlamanız olacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katılım ortalama olarak 15 dakika sürmektedir.

Katılımınızla ilgili bilmeniz gerekenler:

Araştırmaya katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük temelinde olmalıdır. Ankette, sizden kimlik veya kurum belirleyici hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Cevaplarınız tamamıyla gizli tutulacak, sadece araştırmacılar tarafından değerlendirilecektir. Katılımcılardan elde edilecek bilgiler toplu halde değerlendirilecek ve bilimsel yayımlarda kullanılacaktır.

Riskler:

Anket ve çevrimiçi çalışma, genel olarak kişisel rahatsızlık verecek sorular içermemektedir. Ancak, katılım sırasında sorulardan ya da herhangi başka bir nedenden ötürü kendinizi rahatsız hissederseniz cevaplama işini yarıda bırakıp sayfayı kapatmakta serbestsiniz. Böyle bir durumda anketi gönderen kişiye, aşağıda verilen e-mail adresi vasıtasıyla anketi tamamlamadığınızı söylemek yeterli olacaktır.

Araştırmayla ilgili daha fazla bilgi almak isterseniz:

Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz. Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için **Senanur Bacaksız** () ile iletişim kurabilirsiniz.

APPENDIX 2: WEBSITE LINKS CREATED FOR OSTRACISM ONLINE

Exclusion Website Link: <https://socialpsychologye1.netlify.app/>

Inclusion Website Link: <https://socialpsychologi1.netlify.app/>

Control Website Link: <https://socialpsychologyc1.netlify.app/>



APPENDIX 3: NEED FOR SOCIAL APPROVAL SCALE

Aşağıda yer alan maddeler sizlerin çeşitli sosyal durumlardaki tutumlarınıza yöneliktir. Aşağıda yer alan maddeleri dikkatlice okuyup, kendinize en uygun gelen seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

		Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Tamamen Katılıyorum
1	Başkaları tarafından onaylanmadığımda kendimi değersiz hissederim.	5	4	3	2	1
2	Sosyal ortamlarda hata yapmaktan korkarım.	5	4	3	2	1
3	Bir kişi benimle ilgili olumsuz bir tutuma sahipse, o kişinin tutumunu olumlu hale getirmek için çabalarım.	5	4	3	2	1
4	Başkalarına danışmadan bir işe başlamakta zorlanırım.	5	4	3	2	1
5	Davranışlarımın başkaları tarafından nasıl değerlendirildiğiyle ilgili kaygılanırım.	5	4	3	2	1
6	Başkaları beni olumsuz değerlendirdiğinde incinirim.	5	4	3	2	1
7	Başkaları üzerinde nasıl bir izlenim oluşturduğum benim için önemlidir.	5	4	3	2	1
8	Eleştiri almaktan kaçınırım.	5	4	3	2	1
9	Davranışlarımın, başkaları tarafından onaylanması benim için önemlidir.	5	4	3	2	1
10	Doğru olmadığına inansam bile, çoğunluğun kabul ettiği görüşlere itiraz etmekten kaçınırım.	5	4	3	2	1
11	Başkalarının davranışlarından çabuk etkilenirim.	5	4	3	2	1
12	Düşüncelerimin, başkaları tarafından onaylanması benim için önemlidir.	5	4	3	2	1
13	Başkaları tarafından sevilmediğim düşüncesini beni rahatsız eder.	5	4	3	2	1
14	Reddedilmeyi utanç verici bulurum.	5	4	3	2	1
15	Olumsuz yönlerimi gizlemeyi tercih ederim.	5	4	3	2	1
16	Olumlu yönlerimi ön plana çıkartmaya çalışırım.	5	4	3	2	1
17	Olumsuz duygularımı onaylanmayacağım korkusuyla saklarım.	5	4	3	2	1
18	Başkalarının onaylamayacağı şeylerden kaçınırım.	5	4	3	2	1
19	Beğenilmek ve takdir edilmek için çaba harcarım.	5	4	3	2	1
20	Eğer bir espriye başkaları gülüyorsa, kişisel olarak komik bulmasam bile ben de gülümserim.	5	4	3	2	1
21	Aldığım kararlarda başkalarının beklentileri etkili olur.	5	4	3	2	1
22	Başkaları tarafından onaylanmayan hareketlerimi düzeltmeye çalışırım.	5	4	3	2	1
23	Başkalarının beni olumsuz bir şekilde değerlendirmemesi için davranışlarıma dikkat ederim.	5	4	3	2	1
24	Onaylanıp onaylanmadığımı anlamak için insanların yüz ifadelerine dikkat ederim.	5	4	3	2	1
25	Başkalarının ne diyeceğini düşünerek kendi isteklerimden vazgeçerim.	5	4	3	2	1

APPENDIX 4: NEED THREAT SCALE

Aşağıda Sanal Top oyunu ve oyunu birlikte oynadığınız kişiler ile ilgili düşüncelerinizi yansıtabilecek bazı ifadeler yer almaktadır. Lütfen bu ifadelerin sizin duygu ve düşüncelerinizi ne derece yansıttığını, 1'den 7'ye kadar olan rakamlardan **size en uygun olanı** işaretleyerek belirtiniz. Her ifade için sadece bir rakamı işaretlemeye ve hiç bir maddeyi atlamamaya özen gösteriniz.

		Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Pek Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Tamamen Katılıyorum
1	Kendimi diğer oyunculardan biriymiş gibi hissettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Diğer oyunculara istediğim kadar sık top atabileceğimi düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Oyunu oynarken kendime olan güvenim sarsıldı.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Oyun sırasında varlığımın anlamsız olduğunu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Grubun bir parçası gibi hissettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Oyun üzerinde bir kontrolüm olduğunu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Oyun sırasında, kendimi başarısız biriymişim gibi hissettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Oyunda yer almamın gereksiz olduğunu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Diğer oyuncular tarafından kabul edilmediğim hissine kapıldım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Oyunun gidişatını etkileyebileceğimi düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Diğer oyuncular kadar değerli olduğumu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Oyun sırasında, varlığımın önemli olduğunu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Oyun sırasında, kendimi diğer oyunculara yakın hissettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Oyunu istediğim gibi yönlendirebileceğimi düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Oyun sırasında diğer oyuncuların benim için ne düşündüklerini merak ettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Oyuna yaptığım katkıların yararlı olduğunu düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Oyun sırasında, kendimi gruba yabancı hissettim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

18	Oyunun gidişatını diğer oyuncuların belirlediğini düşündüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Diğer oyuncuların beni sevmedikleri hissine kapıldım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Oyunda olsam da olurdu olmasam da.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



APPENDIX 5: THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY (BFI) – EXTRAVERSION SCALE

(BFI)

Aşağıda sizi kısmen tanımlayan (ya da pek tanımlayamayan) bir takım özellikler sunulmaktadır. Örneğin, başkaları ile zaman geçirmekten hoşlanan birisi olduğunuzu düşünüyor musunuz? Lütfen aşağıda verilen özelliklerin sizi ne oranda yansıttığını ya da yansıtmadığını belirtmek için sizi en iyi tanımlayan rakamı her bir özelliğin yanına yazınız.

1 = Hiç katılmıyorum

2 = Biraz katılmıyorum

3 = Ne katılıyorum ne de katılmıyorum (kararsızım)

4 = Biraz katılıyorum

5 = Tamamen katılıyorum

Kendimi biri olarak görüyorum

1. Konuşkan

2. Ketum/vakur

3. Enerji dolu

4. Heyecan yaratabilen

5. Sessiz bir yapıda

6. Atılgan bir kişiliğe sahip

7. Bazen utangaç, çekingen olan

8. Sosyal, girişken

APPENDIX 6: NARCISSISM SCALE

Lütfen aşağıdaki ifadelerin sizi ne derece yansıttığını, 1'den 5'e kadar olan rakamlardan size en uygun olanı işaretleyerek belirtiniz. Her ifade için sadece bir rakamı işaretlemeye ve hiç bir maddeyi atlamamaya özen gösteriniz.

	1.Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	2.Katılmıyorum	3.Kararsızım	4.Katılıyorum	5.Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
İnsanlar beni doğal bir lider olarak görür.					
İlgi odağı olmaktan nefret ederim.					
Birçok grup aktivitesi bensiz sıkıcı olur.					
Özel biri olduğumu biliyorum, çünkü herkes bana sürekli böyle söylüyor.					
Önemli kişilerle tanışmaktan hoşlanırım.					
Biri bana iltifat ederse mahcup olurum.					
Ünlü kişilerle mukayese edilmişliğim vardır.					
Ortalama biriyim.					
Hak ettiğim saygıyı görmekte ısrar ederim.					

APPENDIX 7: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM

Demografik Bilgi Formu

1. Doğum Yılıınız Nedir?

.....

2. Cinsiyetiniz nedir?

- a) Kadın
- b) Erkek
- c) İkili olmayan cinsiyet (non-binary)
- d) Belirtmek istemiyorum
- e) Diğer

3. Eğitim durumunuz nedir?

- a) İlkokul
- b) Lise
- c) Üniversite
- d) Yüksek lisans-doktora

4. Okuduğunuz üniversitenin adı nedir?

.....

5. Üniversite kaçınıcı sınıfsınız?

- a) Hazırlık
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 4
- f) 5
- g) 6

6. Çevrenizle karşılaştırdığınızda sosyoekonomik düzeyinizi nasıl değerlendirirsiniz?

- a) Alt
- b) Alt-orta
- c) Orta
- d) Orta-üst
- e) Üst

7. Sizi mutlu hissettirecek bir tatil nasıl olur? Lütfen sizi mutlu edecek bir tatili tanımlayın ve bu tatil üzerine birkaç cümle yazın. (For Only Exclusion Condition)

.....

APPENDIX 8: NEED FOR SOCIAL APPROVAL PERMISSION TO USE

Sosyal Onay İhtiyacı Ölçeği Hk. 



Senanur Bacaksız 
Alıcı

8 Nis 2022 Cum 17:31   

Merhaba hocam,

Ben Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Psikoloji yüksek lisans programı öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız. Hocam yüksek lisans tezimde kullanmak üzere Sosyal Onay İhtiyacı Ölçeği'ni sizden almam mümkün mü diye sormak istiyorum.

Çok teşekkür ederim.

Senanur Bacaksız

 Yanıtla  Yönlendir

Sosyal Onay İhtiyacı Ölçeği  



Burcu Karaşar 
Alıcı ben

8 Nis 2022 Cum 21:38   

Merhabalar, Ölçeği ekli dosyada gönderdim..İyi çalışmalar dilerim.

Doç Dr Burcu Karaşar
Amasya Üniversitesi



APPENDIX 9: EXTRAVERSION (THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY) BIG FIVE INVENTORY SCALE PERMISSON TO USE

"The Big Five Inventory" Türkçe Uyarlaması Hk. 📄

Senanur Bacaksız  Alic 18 Eki 2022 Sal 08:00 ☆ ↶ ⋮

Merhaba Hocam,

Ben Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Psikoloji yüksek lisans öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız. Hocam şu anda tez aşamasındayım ve tezimde dışadönüklük değişkenini kullanacağım. Acaba uyarlamasını yaptığınız "The Big Five Inventory"i kullanabilir miyim ve bana göndermeniz mümkün mü diye sormak için size yazıyorum.

Teşekkür ederim, iyi çalışmalar diliyorum.

Senanur Bacaksız

Nebi Sumer  Alici ben 19 Eki 2022 Çar 00:04 ☆ ↶ ⋮

Merhaba Senanur,

Memnuniyetle kullanabilirsin. Ekte ölçeği ve ilgili makaleleri gönderiyorum.

İyi çalışmalar

Nebi Sumer

APPENDIX 10: NARCISSISM SCALE PERMISSION TO USE

**Senanur Bacaksız**
Alıcı

3 Temmuz Pzt 20:24 (21 saat önce) ☆ ↶ ⋮

Merhabalar Hocam,

Ben Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Psikoloji yüksek lisans öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız. Tezimde bir değişken olarak narsizmi çalıştığım için Short Dark Triad Scale'in Narsizm boyutunu kullanabilir miyim acaba?

İyi çalışmalar diliyorum.

Senanur Bacaksız

**Emrah Özsoy**
Alıcı: ben ▾

3 Temmuz Pzt 20:32 (21 saat önce) ☆ ↶ ⋮

Senanur merhaba tabii ki kullanabilirsin iyi çalışmalar dilerim.

Senanur Bacaksız · 3 Tem 2023 Pzt, 20:21 tarihinde şunu yazdı:

--

Doç. Dr. Emrah ÖZSOY
İşletme Fakültesi Dekan Yardımcısı
Sakarya Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi

APPENDIX 11: NEED THREAT SCALE PERMISSION TO USE

İhtiyaç Tatmini Ölçeği Gelen Kutusu x

 **Senanur Bacaksız**
Alıcı

21 Mar 2022 Pzt 14:45 ☆ ↶ ⋮

Merhaba hocam,

Ben Senanur Bacaksız, Başkent Üniversitesinde sosyal psikoloji yüksek lisansı öğrencisiyim. Tezim sosyal dışlanma üzerine ve tezimde kullanmak üzere Türkçe'ye uyarladığınız İhtiyaç Tatmini Ölçeği'ni (Need Threat Scale) bana göndermeniz mümkün mü diye sormak istiyorum.

Teşekkür ederim.

 **hayal**
Alıcı: ben

22 Mar 2022 Sal 09:44 ☆ ↶ ⋮

Merhaba,

İhtiyaç Tatmini Ölçeği'nin Türkçe versiyonunu ekte bulabilirsiniz.

Tablonun altındaki atılan top yüzdesi ile ilgili olan son soru manipulation check için kullandığımız bir soru. Yani ölçeğe ait bir madde değil. Siz isterseniz bu soruyu çıkarabilirsiniz.

Çalışmalarınızda kolaylıklar dilerim.

Hayal

#PSİKOLOJİ ARAŞTIRMASINA KATILMAK İSTER MİSİNİZ?

18-25 yaşları arasındaki üniversite
öğrencileri için araştırma:



Sorularınız için



APPENDIX 13: PARTICIPANT RECRUITING SCHEDULE

[illegible]

APPENDIX 14: OSTRACISM ONLINE MANIPULATION SCREENS

Çalışmaya hoş geldiniz

Bu çalışmada internet üzerinden bir araya geldiğiniz insanlarla beraber birtakım görevleri tamamlayacaksınız.

İlk olarak, çalışmaya katılan tüm katılımcılar gibi kendinize uygun gördüğünüz bir "avatar" seçeceksiniz. Ardından tüm katılımcılar gibi kendinizi tanıtabileceğiniz kısa metinler yazacaksınız.

Görevlere başlamadan önce, diğer katılımcılarla 3 dakika geçireceksiniz. Bu süreçte, diğer katılımcıların avaturlarını görebilecek, kendilerini tanıttıkları yazılan okuyabilecek ve katılımcılara tepki verebileceksiniz.

Talimatları ilerleyen sayfada bulacaksınız.

Teşekkürler!

Lütfen kullanıcı adınızı yazın.

Bu adınız, seçeceğiniz bir takma ad veya adınızın baş harflı olabilir.

Lütfen bir avatar seçin.

Bu avatar grup görevi sırasında sizi temsil edecek, ancak seçiminiz sizinle ilgili bir puanlama oluşturmaz veya analiz edilmeyecektir.



Kaydet

Lütfen kendinizi tanıtır.

Lütfen dahil olacağınız gruba kendinizi tanıtan bir paragraf yazın. Kendiniz hakkında bahsetmek istediğiniz bir şeyler yazabilirsiniz – ne paylaşmak isterseniz yazabilirsiniz.

Kalan karakter: 400

Kaydet

Grup Tanıtımı

Grup ekranına bağlandıktan kısa bir süre sonra diğer kişilerin avatlarını ve açıklamalarını göreceksiniz. Bu sırada lütfen katılımcıların kendilerini tanıttıkları kısa yazıları okuyun. Facebook, Twitter ya da Instagram' da ki benzer olarak hazırlanmış beğen butonunu kullanarak insanlara istediğiniz biçimde tepki verebilirsiniz.

Diğer insanlarla etkileşiminiz minimal düzeyde olsa da lütfen kendinize dair bir izlenim oluşturun. Gruptaki diğer insanları gerçek hayatta hayal edin; örneğin, gerçek hayatta nasıl görünürlerdi, ses tonları nasıl olurdu, nasıl insanlar olurdu, onlarla nasıl iletişim kurardınız?

Bu görev 3 dakika boyunca sürecek ve görev süresince katılımcı olmanız, sayfa değiştirmemeniz veya başka şeylerle uğraşmamanız çalışma için çok önemlidir. Diğer insanlarla ilgili sorular daha sonra gelecektir.

Eğer yönergeler sizin için anlaşılırsa oturum açarak devam edebilirsiniz.

Oturum aç

Bağlantı kuruluyor

Lütfen grubunuzdaki diğer katılımcılara bağlanırken bekleyin.



Bağlantı kuruluyor

Lütfen grubunuzdaki diğer katılımcılara bağlanırken bekleyin.

Tüm katılımcılar bağlandı ve ilerlemeye hazırsınız.

Devam et


User1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Likes 0


Can

Merhabalar, ben 57 yaşındayım, evliyim ve iki çocuğum var. Yaklaşık 30 yıldır bilgisayar programcılığı yapıyorum. Ama şimdi bilgisayarla uğraşan gençler gibi dağınık değilim. Bu çalışmada neler yapacağız merak ediyorum. Teşekkürler Can

Likes 0


Meryem

Benim adım Meryem, 48 yaşındayım. Eşim ve 2 çocuğum var. Ailemle farklı ülkelerde yaşadık. Oğullarımız gittiğimiz her yerde uluslararası okullara gitti ve Çin'e taşındıktan sonra ben bu okullarda iş buldum. Dünya'yı dolaşmanın yanında oyun oynamayı severim. Masa oyunları, kartlar, black jack ya da poker, ya da Facebooktaki oyunlar, yapbozlar ve daha da fazlası

Likes 0


Hale

Şu anda zor bir bilim müfredatı olan üniversitemin ilk yılını biliyorum. Aynı bir kozmetik mağazasında yanı zamanlı olarak çalışıyorum ve boş zamanlarımda internetten para kazanıyorum. Bir sürü gelecek planım var ve düşündükçe heyecanlanıyorum. İlerde doktor olup bi sürü kopeğim olsun istiyorum. Hayat güzel.

Likes 0


Mehmet

Ben 19 yaşında bir Karadenizliyim (biraz şveli olduğum doğdu). Müzik dinlemeyi çok seviyorum. Bu aralar sürekli Joy Division, Echo & the bunnymen ve the smiths dinliyorum. Müzik dışında ilgilendiğim şeyler yabancı dil çalışmak, psikoloji, resim çizmek ve öykü yazmak.

Likes 0


AyşeD

Ben doğal dil işleme ile ilgilenen bir Bilgisayar Mühendisliği öğrencisiyim. Bölümümle alakalı ilgi alanım Semantik Web. onun dışında kahve tadımıyla ilgileniyorum. Bu görev neyle ilgili merak ediyorum.

Likes 0


Leyla

Ben Leyla, boş zamanlarımda arkadaşlarımla takılmayı ve alışverişe gitmeyi seviyorum. Şimdi de bu çalışmayla uğraşıyorum.

Likes 0


Aras

Benim adım Aras, yapay zeka konusunda çalışıyorum. Aynı zamanda boş zamanlarımla farklı şeyler yapmak için kullanmayı seviyorum. Bir de biraz meğim, samırım.

Likes 0


Sevinç

Kendimi tanıtım. Ben Sevinç, evliyim ve iki harika çocuğum annesiyim. Mesleki anlamda farklı bir yolsculuk yaptım. Normalde tarih mezunuyum ama tamamen farklı bir alana geçtim. Engelli gençlerin iş bulmalarına yardım etme görevinde uzman olarak çalıştım. Yeni emekli oldum. Emekli olunca hobilerime daha çok vakit ayırabiliyorum. Hobilerim şarkı söylemek, kitap okumak, yörtyişe çıkmak.

Likes 0


Nevzat

Sürekli kaya tırmanışı yapıyorum. 12 yaşından beri tırmanış yapıyorum (Şu anda 20 yaşındayım). Boş olduğum günlerde 4-5saate kadar tırmanış yapabiliyorum. Hiç sıkılmıyorum çünkü her zaman farklı bir yol haritası ya da rota olabiliyor. En sevdiğim uğraşım bu.

Likes 0


Kamile

Herkese merhaba. Ben 19 yaşında bir Azeriyim. 4 yıldır Türkiye deyim. Fena bir olduğumu düşünmüyorum ama melek de değilim. Boş zamanlarımda arkadaş edinmekten, herhangi bir konuda onlarla konuşmaktan, tablolara bakmaktan, makyaj yapmaktan, okumaktan, şarkı söylemekten, yeni takılar yapmaktan, ve güzel yemekler yemekten hoşlanırım. İyi günler, kendinize dikkat edin. <3

Likes 0


Ceren

Sevgili arkadaşlar, benim adım Ceren ve yakın zamanda önemli bir mulakata gireceğim. Bu aralar aklımda hep bu var. Umarım hepiniz iyisinizdir.

Likes 0

Benin açıklanmasını beğendiyseniz "Beğen" butonuna basabilirsiniz.

Kalan süre: 02:56

APPENDIX 15: DEBRIEFING FORM

Sayın katılımcı,

Bu e-mail geçtiğimiz günlerde katıldığınız “Psikoloji ve Sosyal Medya” adlı çalışma hakkında sizi bilgilendirmek için gönderilmiştir. İlk olarak zamanınızı ayırıp çalışmaya katıldığınız için çok teşekkürler. Katkılarınız son derece önemlidir. Çalışmanın yapısı gereği veri toplama aşaması sona ermeden, olası karıştırıcılardan uzak kalmak amacıyla araştırmada incelenen bazı konuların katılımcılara deney esnasında aktarılmaması kararı alınmıştır. Çalışmada, sosyal medyada az beğeni alarak etkileşimsiz bırakılan bireylerin sosyal dışlanma yaşamasının bireylerin ihtiyaç tehditleri ile ilişkisi araştırılmıştır. Ek olarak bu ihtiyaç tehditinin narsizm, sosyal onay ihtiyacı ve dışadönüklük değişkenleri ile ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışmada ekranda 3 dakika boyunca açıklamalarını okuduğunuz ve avatarlarını gördüğünüz diğer katılımcılar olarak tanıtılan kişiler gerçek değildir. Bu kişiler kontrol edilebilir bir sosyal medya simülasyonu elde edebilmek için bilgisayarda oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmanın gidişatını etkileyebileceğinden bu bilgi veri toplama aşamasının sonlanmasının ardından sizinle paylaşılmıştır. Bu araştırma için katılımcılar üç gruba ayrılmıştır. İlk grupta katılımcılar içinde bulundukları grup üyeleri kendisinden daha yüksek sayıda beğeni alırken asıl katılımcılar yalnızca 1 beğeni almıştır. İkinci grupta grubun geri kalanına göre daha yüksek sayıda beğeni alarak asıl katılımcılar 6 beğeni almıştır. Kontrol grubunda ise asıl katılımcılar ve grubun geri kalanı hemen hemen eşit oranda beğeni almıştır.

Araştırma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak veya sorularınız için adresine ulaşabilirsiniz.

Araştırmaya katılımınız için tekrar teşekkürler,

Psk. Senanur Bacaksız

APPENDIX 16: BASKENT UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD APPROVAL

Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 24.03.2023-217828



BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Akademik Değerlendirme Koordinatörlüğü

Sayı : E-62310886-605.99-217828
Konu : Senanur Bacaksız'ın Etik Onay
Başvurusu Hk.

24.03.2023

SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi : 14.03.2023 tarih ve 214618 sayılı yazınız.

Enstitünüz Sosyal Psikoloji Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız'ın, Doç. Dr. Zuhâl Yeniçeri Kökdemir'in danışmanlığında yürüteceği, "The Role of Need for Social Approval, Extraversion, and Narcissism in the Relationship between Online Ostracism and Need Threat" başlıklı yüksek lisans tez çalışması değerlendirilmiş ve bilgilerinize ekte sunulmuştur.

Prof. Dr. M. Abdülkadir VAROĞLU
Kurul Başkanı

Ek: Değerlendirme Formu

Sayı : 17162298.600-83
Konu : Tez Çalışması

21 MART 2023

İlgili Makama

Üniversitemiz Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyal Psikoloji Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Senanur Bacaksız'ın, Doç. Dr. Zuhâl Yeniçeri Kökdemir' in danışmanlığında yürüteceği "The Role of Need for Social Approval, Extraversion, and Narcissism in the Relationship between Online Ostracism and Need Threat" başlıklı yüksek lisans tez çalışması değerlendirilmiş ve yapılmasında bir sakınca olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bilgilerinize saygılarımızla sunarız.

Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler ve Sanat Araştırma Kurulu

Ad, Soyad	Değerlendirme	İmza
Prof. Dr. M. Abdülkadir Varoğlu	Olumlu/ Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Gözen Güner Aktaş	Olumlu/Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Sadegül Akbaba Altun	Olumlu/ Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Hasan Tahsin Fendoğlu	Olumlu/Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Filiz Kalelioğlu	Olumlu/ Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Hidayet Hale Künüçen	Olumlu/Olumsuz	
Prof. Dr. Özcan Yağcı	Olumlu/ Olumsuz	

Prof. Dr. Gözen Güner Aktaş'ın çalışmaya ilişkin görüşleri:

Ölçek izinleri alınmalıdır.

Prof. Dr. Filiz Kalelioğlu'nun çalışmaya ilişkin görüşleri:

Daha önce kullanılan veri toplama araçları olduğu için, araştırmacılardan izin alınması uygun olur.