T.C.

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

MASTER'S IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

MORALITY AS A MODERATOR OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INGROUP IDENTIFICATION AND INGROUP FAVORITISM

MASTER'S THESIS

BY

FATİH BAYRAK

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism has been studied for many years. In the Social Identity Theory literature, studies show that the direction and strength of this relationship are shaped under the influence of many different variables. The variables questioned in this topic generally consist of factors that drawn on levels of analysis at intragroup or intergroup levels except for the self-esteem hypothesis. In this study, morality as an evolutionary based intrapersonal and intuitional motivation was investigated in terms of its effects on this relationship. In this thesis, morality was examined from a new theoretical approach, Morality as Cooperation Theory. It was claimed that giving importance to certain moral dimensions will have a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Additionally, ideological orientation and core motivations of social conservatism, resistance to change and opposition to equality, were examined as covariate variables due to their associations with different moral dimensions and behaviors towards outgroups in the literature. In this context, one cross-sectional and one experimental study were carried out. In the first study, the pattern of the relationships between morality, ideology, ingroup identification, and ingroup favoritism were explored. It was found that reciprocity dimension of morality has a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Considering the results of the first study, in the second study, reciprocity dimension was manipulated, and its moderator role was tested by an experimental design. Consistent with the first study, the results of the second study revealed a significant moderator effect of reciprocity dimension. The findings, contributions, and limitations of the studies were discussed in the context of the relevant literature and suggestions were presented for future studies.

Keywords: Morality, morality as cooperation, ideology, identification, favoritism

ÖZET

İç grupla özdeşleşme ve iç grup kayırmacılığı arasındaki ilişki uzun yıllardır çalışılmaktadır. Sosyal Kimlik Kuramı literatüründeki araştırmalar, bu ilişkinin gücünün ve yönünün pek çok farklı değişkenin etkisi altında şekillendiğini göstermektedir. Benlik saygısı hipotezi dışında bu konuda ele alınmış olan değişkenler genellikle grup içi ve gruplar arası analiz düzeyinde faktörlerden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, evrimsel temelli ve birey içi sezgisel bir motivasyon olan ahlak, bu ilişki üzerindeki etkileri açısından incelenmiştir. Araştırmada ahlak, yeni bir kuramsal yaklaşım olan İşbirliği Olarak Ahlak kuramı çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır. Belirli ahlaki boyutlara önem vermenin, iç grupla özdeşleşme ve iç grup kayırmacılığı arasındaki ilişkide düzenleyici bir rolü olacağı iddia edilmiştir. Ayrıca, ideolojik yönelim ve sosyal muhafazakarlığın temel iki motivasyonu olarak düşünülen değişime kapalılık ve eşitliğe karşıtlık, literatürdeki farklı ahlaki boyutlarla ve dışgruplara yönelik davranışlarla olan ilişkisi nedeniyle kontrol değişkeni olarak ele alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda bir kesitsel ve bir deneysel çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlk çalışmada ahlak, ideoloji, iç grupla özdeşleşme ve iç grup kayırmacılığı değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkilerin örüntüsü keşfedilmiştir. Karşılıklılık ahlaki boyutunun iç grupla özdeşleşme ve iç grup kayırmacılığı arasındaki ilişkide düzenleyici rolü olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İlk çalışmanın bulguları göz önünde bulundurularak, ikinci çalışmada karşılıklılık ahlaki boyutu manipüle edilmiş ve karşılıklılığın düzenleyici rolüne ilişkin hipotez deneysel desen kullanılarak test edilmiştir. İlk çalışmayla tutarlı olarak, ikinci çalışma sonuçları da karşılıklılık boyutunun anlamlı düzeyde düzenleyici etkisinin olduğunu göstermiştir. Araştırma bulguları, katkıları ve kısıtları literatür bağlamında tartışılarak gelecekte yürütülecek çalışmalara önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ahlak, işbirliği olarak ahlak kuramı, ideoloji, özdeşim, kayırmacılık

To my mother, who is the best woman in my life…

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trying to do what is good for me with a clean heart. There are several traces of her in every detail that makes me who I am now.

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*"Last but not least, I want to thank me
for doing all this hard work
for having no days off
for never quitting
for trying to do more right than wrong
for just being me at all times…"*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LR	Self-Placement Ideological Orientation
MAC	Morality as Cooperation Theory
MAC-Q	Morality as Cooperation Questionnaire
MFT	Moral Foundations Theory
MAT	Money Allocation Task
OE	Opposition to Equality
RC	Resistance to Change
SDS	Semantic Differential Scale
SIT	Social Identity Theory

INTRODUCTION

Studies focused on the relationship between identification and favoritism demonstrated that this relationship is not linear and simple as thought; its direction and strength are shaped under the influence of many different variables. The variables investigated in the literature generally consist of factors that drawn on levels of analysis at intragroup or intergroup levels such as group status (Aberson & Howanski, 2002), existence of competition between groups (Jetten, Spears, & Postmes, 2004), group norms (Jetten, Spears, & Manstead, 1997), perceived threat from outgroup (Crisp, Stone, & Hall, 2006), and salience of ingroup (Mullen, Brown, & Smith, 1992).

Current studies showed that one of the main variables that make observed differences among individuals is moral differences (Haidt, 2012). Although, importance of morality, which has been found to be highly influential in intergroup relations as mentioned in political psychology literature (e.g., Guimond, Sablonniere & Nugier, 2014; Hodson & Costello, 2007; Jost, 2009; Rattan & Ambady, 2013), the evidence is scarce in the context of identification and favoritism relationship. In this study, it is aimed to examine the effect of morality, which is described as the evolutionary-based motivation of the human being (Haidt, 2001), on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism.

Morality is examined in terms of its effect on a wide range of individuals' social behaviors and attitudes. Moral Foundations Theory (MFT) has been the commonly referenced theoretical approach in the morality literature. MFT suggests that morality is based on five different intuitional bases, and these foundations have an evolutionary background that is distinguished by various characteristics (Graham, Haidt, & Nosek, 2009). Although the theory has highly been used in studies focusing on morality, many studies conducted within the framework of this theory yield conflicting findings. In more recent times, Curry (2019a) has proposed a new theory and method by criticizing the main suggestions of the MFT and contradictory findings in the literature. In the Morality as Cooperation Theory (MAC), Curry (2016) has claimed that seven different moral dimensions evolved as a biological and cultural solution to the problem of cooperation, which is often encountered in human life. This relatively new theoretical approach has not been exactly tested yet. And unlike the moral theories in the psychology to date, it stands

out as a remarkable and unignorable suggestion based on findings of many different disciplines. Therefore, in this dissertation, this new theoretical framework was followed and the content of morality was based on the assumptions of the MAC.

Additionally, the effect of ideology was considered within the scope of the study. Because, in the political psychology literature, observed attitudinal and behavioral differences among individuals with different ideological orientations have found to be related to endorsement of different moral dimensions and attitudes towards outgroups (Haidt, 2012). For example, it was found that individuals with high levels of social dominance orientation and system justification exhibited more ingroup favoritism (Jost, Banaji, & Nosek, 2004). Additionally, it was found that conservatives display more ingroup favoritism compared to liberals (Jost et al., 2004; Levin, Federico, Sidanius, & Rabinowitz, 2002). In this context, Resistance to Change (RC) and Opposition to Equality (OE), which are thought to be the basis of different ideological distinctions (Jost, Glaser, Kruglanski, and Sulloway, 2003) were considered in the study design. In addition, Self-Placement Ideological Orientation (LR) was included in ideology measurement. Thus, the relationship between these basic ideological motivations and different moral dimensions of MAC and the influence of basic ideological motivations on ingroup favoritism were also investigated.

Consequently, as the main aim of this dissertation, the moderator role of different moral dimensions for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was examined by controlling the effect of basic ideological motivations. For this purpose, two different studies were conducted. The first study which was a cross-sectional study provided a correlational investigation of the moderating role of moral dimensions. Then, in the second study, considering the result of the first study, the moderator role of morality was tested through experimental design. It is expected that this study will provide a broader understanding by presenting contribution from different framework *morality* to the inconsistent results on identification and favoritism relationship.

In the first chapter, theories and the findings in the literature providing theoretical bases for this study are provided. In the first chapter, firstly, the theoretical background of the Social Identity Theory (SIT) and its concepts are discussed. Secondly, within the framework of SIT, ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism are examined. It is followed

by a review of morality, its theories, and findings in social psychology literature. MAC is initially introduced in the context of its critiques and novelties. Then, ideology and political psychology studies related with morality are evaluated. Finally, the overview of this study, its aims, and research questions are presented. In the second chapter, the first study is conducted to explore the nature of the relationships between ideology, ingroup identification, ingroup favoritism, and morality. In the second chapter, the results of the cross-sectional study which investigated the possible moderator role of moral dimensions on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism are also given. Considering the result of the first study, the moderating role of moral dimensions is discovered by an experimental study which includes manipulation of moral dimensions. In the third chapter, this experimental study is presented. Lastly, in the fourth chapter, a summary of the empirical results was provided and the results of the first and second study are discussed within the framework of the literature. Additionally, the limitations of the research and implications for further studies are presented in this chapter.

CHAPTER I

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Social Identity Theory

SIT is a multi-dimensional theoretic approach containing several concepts and hypothesis that focuses on intergroup relations, intragroup processes, cognitive characteristics and identities of a person which have an important influence on the self and behaviors of individuals (Hogg, & Grieve, 1999; Hogg, Terry, & White, 1995; Hogg, & Williams, 2000). SIT claims that personal identity and social identity are two distinct but related structures. On the one hand, personal identity is a part of the self, which is shaped by personality traits and personal relationships with others (Turner, 1982). Therefore, personal identity is mostly related to interpersonal behavior. On the other hand, social identity has a different feature compared to personal identity and related with behaviors in different contexts. Social identity arises from individuals' membership in social groups and influence behaviors at the group level. When it comes to intergroup relations, motivations based on social identity have an impact on attitudes, emotions, and behaviors towards ingroup and outgroup members. Thus, SIT deals with human behaviors on a two-pronged dimension. One end of this dimensions shows personal identity and interpersonal relationships, while the other indicates social identity and intergroup relations (Tajfel & Turner, 1979).

According to SIT, people regulate their environment and relationships through social categorization processes. Social categorization refers to the process of classifying people into meaningful classes based on certain common characteristics such as national group identity and political affiliation (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). As a cognitive process, categorizing complex social world makes individuals' environment easier to perceive and makes physical and social environment meaningful and put it in a certain order at the cognitive level (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). It also serves individuals to understand themselves easily to describe and to determine the status of both themselves and others in society through the social comparisons. Individuals distinguish themselves from other groups and focus on differences rather than similarities between groups (Hogg & Abrams, 1988). Thus, when a specific

social identity becomes salient, individuals evaluate themselves and others in the context of this identity.

One of the assumptions of SIT is the motivation to possess a positive sense of self. The social identity, which is gained based on a certain group membership, has a psychological value because it is a part of the self (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Since possessing positive personal and social identity will increase self-esteem, individuals engage in an attempt to make the groups they belong to a higher status. Because of the need for high self-esteem, social comparisons process between intergroup is biased in favor of the ingroup (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). In other words, people glorify their own self by making their group identities valuable. In order to have a positive self, people raise the value of their ingroup compared to the value of other groups, make more positive evaluations in describing their groups and ingroup members and exhibit behaviors favoring the interest of ingroup, and display ingroup favoritism (Doosje & Ellemers, 1997). Ingroup favoritism refers to make an effort to confirm ingroup identity through the social category involved. According to SIT, the reason for ingroup favoritism is that people try to affirm their social identity through the category they belong because social identity originated from the social categories. In other words, individuals affirm their social identity by behaving in favor of ingroup thus they make ingroup superior compared to the outgroup.

Tajfel, Billig, Bundy and Flament (1971) conducted a series of experiments in order to test their theoretical approaches briefly summarized above. For this purpose, they used the minimal group paradigm, which is created to determine basic social categorization conditions in which discrimination among groups would occur. They aimed to show that individuals behave in favor of ingroup even if there is no realistic conflict between ingroup and outgroup. According to the results of the experiments, participants favored the members of ingroup members even under the minimal group conditions which are highly artificial and not equivalent in real life contexts. In the experiment, even participants were randomly divided into two artificial groups, they tend to exhibit ingroup favoritism, just because being member of the group they involved in. Thus, Tajfel and Turner (1979), based on the interpretation of the bias in minimal group experiments as an attempt to obtain positive social identity, have formed a general theory of intergroup relations. The study of the minimal group paradigm has become a highly effective theoretical approach because it rules out all

other possible explanations for ingroup favoritism such as frustration and competition for inadequate resources (Hornsey, 2008). Accordingly, SIT has been become a meta-theory, which has been the basis of many studies in the social psychology, especially studies on intergroup relations (Hornsey, 2008).

1.2 Identification and Favoritism

Ingroup identification represents the internalization of group membership as a part of the self and characterization of a person with group identity (Tajfel, 1982; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). The group membership is an important factor to understand human because it has a function defining the self of individuals. People who have a high level of ingroup identification see their groups as more valuable and organize their behaviors under the influence of being a member of that group (Hortaçsu, 2007).

Ingroup favoritism means that individuals evaluate their groups more positively than other groups and allocate more resources to their group members (Hortaçsu, 2014; VandenBos, 2017). As ingroup identification increases, the group's influence on how individuals will behave and think also increase. Thus, as ingroup identification increases the perceived differences with the group members are reduced and the individuals ignore his or her interests and start to observe the interests of ingroup. Since group identity and individual identity are merged, individuals who perceive ingroup as valuable perceives own self valuable as well. Because, in order to see themselves more valuable, they evaluate ingroup better and allocate more resources to ingroup than the outgroup. Ingroup favoritism has been demonstrated through both implicit (e.g., March & Graham, 2015) and explicit (Blanz, Mummendey, & Otten, 1995) measurement techniques in several studies to date. Ingroup identification is seen as one of the most important determinants of the ingroup favoritism in the SIT literature (Brown, 2000).

Although it is conceivable that individuals with a high level of ingroup identification will exhibit more ingroup favoritism, there is no consensus on this relation in the social psychology literature. On one hand, some studies have shown that high ingroup identification leads to more ingroup favoritism (Duckitt & Mphuthing, 1998; Hinkle & Brown, 1990; Kenworthy, Barden, Diamond, & DelCarmen, 2011). On the other hand, in a

meta-analysis study, the relationship between ingroup identification level and ingroup favoritism was found to be quite low (Hinkle, Taylor, Fox-Cardamone, & Crook, 1989). Turner (1999) also stressed that there was no claim by SIT that there is a linear and direct relationship between the identification and favoritism. In the studies conducted to investigate the causes of inconsistent result, factors such as group status (Aberson & Howanski, 2002), competition between groups (Jetten, Spears, & Postmes, 2004), group norms (Jetten, Spears, & Manstead, 1997), size of group (Mummendey, Simon, Dietze, Grünery, Haeger, Kessler, Lettgen, & Schäferhoff, 1992), perceived threat from outgroup (Crisp, Stone, & Hall, 2006), use of real or artificial groups, and salience of ingroup (Mullen, Brown, & Smith, 1992) were found to be effective in determining the direction and strength of the relationship.

As it is seen, the variables investigated in this context generally consist of factors at intragroup or intergroup levels. Although the origins of the social identity approach encompass an individual-level explanation, such as the self-esteem hypothesis, other possible intrapersonal variables are not adequately investigated in this context. In this study, morality, which is an intuitive factor at the intrapersonal level and takes its foundations from evolutionary processes, will be analyzed as an influential factor for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. In addition, as a highly studied variable in political psychology, ideology, which is one of the important factors that influence individual's behavior will be considered as a control variable because of its relationship with identity and morality. In the following section, the concept of ideology will be discussed in more detail.

1.3 Ideology

The concept of ideology was first introduced by the French philosopher Antoine Destutt de Tracy for the purpose of capture the science of ideas in the 18th century (Kennedy, 1979). Afterward, proposals for the definition of ideology made by Marx and Engels (1999). They defined ideology as an abstract and internally coherent system of belief. In line with this proposition ideological belief systems were used as stability, consistency, logic and political sophistication in the 1960s (Converse, 1964; Gerring, 1997; Jost, Nosek, & Gosling, 2008). After the 1960s, the left-right differentiation of ideology, whose origins base on the French Legislative Assembly in 1789, has been the reference for the ideological orientations

of individuals to date (Jost, 2009). As a metaphor, the right label has represented political views that defender the hierarchy and status quo, whereas left views support pro-social changes and equality (Jost et al., 2008). In the historical process of psychology, many studies have been carried out with different perspectives on ideology (Conover & Feldman, 1981). According to the historical assessment of McGuire, work on psychology and political science studies in the 20th century have been shaped and come through three historical periods (McGuire, 1986). The 1940s and 1950s are called as personality and culture era by McGuire, during these years, researchers were determinists and emphasized nature over nurture. In the 1960s and 1970s, studies that address the rational view of individuals and pragmatic choices through making a cost and benefit analyses dominated the literature. In the last period, during the 1980s and 1990s, studies dealing with ideology from the perspective of cognitive approach were more influential and experimental social psychology became dominant (McGuire, 1986). In all this historical process, dozens of features of individuals with different ideological tendencies (e.g., left and right views) have been discovered (Carney, Jost, Gosling, & Potter, 2008; Jost, 2006).

There have been many studies focusing on ideology and its effects on human behavior in political psychology literature (Jost & Sidanius, 2004; Ward, 2002). These studies were generally based on the left-right orientation, in other words, the liberal and conservative views (Jost et al., 2008). Several findings that distinguish liberal and conservative individuals from each other were found to date (Carney et al., 2008). For instance, according to findings, liberals are more ambiguous (Jaensch, 1938), sensitive and individualistic (Brown, 1965), tolerant and flexible (Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson, & Sanford, 1950; Jost, Glaser, Kruglanski, & Sulloway, 2003; Tomkins, 1963). These traits affect many behaviors from everyday life to decision-making processes, from political views to relationships (Eastwick, Richeson, Son, & Finkel, 2009; Gruenfeld, 1995; Hillygus & Shields, 2005; Klofstad, McDermott, & Hatemi, 2013; Verplanken & Holland, 2002; Witt, 1992). In addition, studies showed that liberals are more creative and imaginative (Feather, 1984; Levin & Schalmo, 1974; Tomkins, 1963), unpredictable (Bem, 1970), enthusiastic (Block & Block, 2006), and sensation seeking (Jost et al., 2003). Liberals also have nuanced and complex views (Altemeyer, 1998; Sidanius, 1985; Tetlock, Hannum, & Micheletti, 1984), open-minded perspectives (Kruglanski, 2005) and they are open to new experiences (Barnea & Schwartz, 1998; Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003; McCrae, 1996). On the

contrary, conservative individuals are more tough, firm (Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson, & Sanford, 1950; Altemeyer, 1998; Brown, 1965; Jaensch, 1938) and have more persistent views (Fromm, 1947). Additionally, they are intolerant to others (Block & Block, 2006; Wilson, 1973), and attach more importance to obedience and conformity (Adorno et al., 1950; Altemeyer, 1998; Brown, 1965). Conservatives have more aggressive behaviors in daily lives than liberals (Wilson, 1973) and they are more self-controlled, closed-minded (Angelo & Dyson, 1968; Costantini & Craik, 1980; Kruglanski, 2005). In addition to the effects of the ideology on individuals' attitudes and behavior in different contexts mentioned above, there is evidence that it is also related to ingroup favoritism. More conservative individuals exhibit more ingroup favoritism (Jost et al., 2004). Besides, individuals with a high level of social dominance orientation exhibit more ingroup favoritism. Additionally, individuals with high-level system justification display ingroup favoritism (Jost et al., 2004). Social dominance orientation and system justification are personality traits that are found to be more related to conservatism in the political psychology literature (Wilson & Sibley, 2013; Toorn & Jost, 2014; Jost, Nosek, & Gosling, 2008). In the light of these findings, in the present thesis, ideology was considered as a covariate variable that may affect ingroup favoritism.

Ideology is often measured through one item LR Scale on which individuals define their political views on a left-right dimension. In this way, the ideology coincides well with the distinction between liberalism and conservatism in the American political system but is not equally descriptive for ideological aspects of all political groups (Öniş, 2009; Sarıbay, Olcaysoy-Ökten, & Yılmaz, 2017). If we consider Turkey's political history and movements, it is seen that the classical left-right distinction alone cannot fully define the political orientation of individuals (Öniş, 2009).

When the other scales used to measure ideology are considered, it is seen that the most common scales used to measure ideology are the Fascism Scale (Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson and Sanford, 1950) Social Dominance Scale (Sidanius and Pratto, 1999), Right-Wing Authoritarianism (Altemeyer, 1981), and Conservatism Scale (Wilson and Patterson, 1968) in the political psychology literature (Sarıbay, Okten, & Yılmaz (2017). Jost, Glaser, Kruglanski, and Sulloway (2003) conducted a meta-analysis that included 88 political psychology studies in which ideology was measured by different scales, considering

the result of meta-analysis Jost et al. stated that these scales measured particularly the RC and OE motivations of social conservatism (Sarıbay, Okten, and Yılmaz, 2017). RC means support to the protection of the status quo in political, cultural, economic, religious and national terms (Oreg, 2003; Jost et al., 2007; Jost, 2015; Sarıbay, Okten, & Yılmaz, 2017; Veblen, 1899). OE means supporting the organization of various groups in a hierarchical structure in society (Jost et al., 2003; Jost et al., 2007; Jost & Thompson, 2000; Sarıbay, Okten, & Yılmaz 2017). Jost, Napier, Thórisdóttir, Gosling, Palfai, and Ostafin (2007) argued that these two dimensions of political ideology, called RC and OE, are valid for different political systems and independent of cultural factors. In addition, Sarıbay, Okten, and Yılmaz (2017) have shown that these two variables (RC and OE) provide consistent and explanatory results in defining the political preferences of individuals in Turkey.

In this study, ideology will be measured in a way that includes the one item LR measurement as well as the RC and OE. Thus, the ideological orientations of the participants will be defined more clearly.

1.4 Morality

Morality has been investigated and attracted attention by both philosophers and social scientists for many years (Haidt, 2008). The origin of human morality and the effects of having different moral values on behaviors have been questioned. Recent studies showed that one of the main variables, which creates observed differences among individuals is the differences in moral opinions (Haidt, 2012). Morality, which was addressed firstly by Piaget (2013) as a widespread theoretical approach in psychology, has become both theoretically and empirically comprehensive and explainable by the time, especially with the development of evolutionary psychology. Piaget, as a result of his experimental work with children, proposed that to be able to think complexly, it was necessary to be mentally prepared and to be exposed to the necessary environmental factors. Piaget adapted this developmental-cognitive theory to the moral thought system and claimed that as children complete their mental development, they can think complexly and thus develop moral judgments. Further, these views of Piaget were elaborated as a new model that emphasizes stages of moral development by Kohlberg (1969). According to Kohlberg, children produce unusual and irrational arguments when reasoning about what is right and wrong. As they get older, they

reach different stages of morality and begin to develop logical moral arguments through automatic processes fed on sources such as authority, justice, rules, and rights. The important part of Kohlberg's studies on children by creating moral dilemmas is that it has made morality more measurable (Haidt, 2012).

Despite Kohlberg's approach that emphasizes rational thought, Haidt suggested a new model by arguing that heuristics process has a priority over rationality and people made their decisions according to their intuition to a great extent and then found a reason for them (Haidt, 2001; Haidt 2007). Haidt (2001) suggested the Social Intuitionist Model that claims moral behaviors and judgments are not based on deliberate reasoning, on the contrary, they depend on intuitions, which are also shaped by culture (Haidt, 2001; Greene & Haidt, 2002). By taking benefit from this viewpoint and by discussing the views of previous researchers in anthropological, evolutionary and sociological contexts, Haidt and colleagues (Haidt & Graham, 2007; Haidt & Joseph, 2004; Haidt, & Joseph, 2007) suggested the MFT.

MFT claims that morality is not only innate but also it is formed by the environmental factors that are processed by the evolution to our genetic codes (Haidt, 2001). According to MFT, when individuals are making moral evaluations, intuition plays a primary role in the process. Conscious moral reasoning comes later than these automatic intuitive processes (Haidt, 2001). Graham et al. (2013) describe morality and its dimensions through intuition based on five different evolutionary adaptations. In other words, natural selection made the human mind innately ready for at least five sensitivities that can be defined as morality in the social life today. These dimensions are care/harm, fairness/cheating, loyalty/betrayal, authority/subversion, and sanctity/degradation (Graham, Nosek, Haidt, Iyer, Koleva, & Ditto, 2011; Haidt & Graham, 2007; Haidt & Joseph, 2004). Care/harm dimension express individuals' motivation to protect and care for their offspring or weak people around them. Fairness/cheating is the moral dimension that allows people to concern about justice and to avoid cheating and identifying scams that can disrupt order in the social entity. The dimension of loyalty/betrayal is the dimension representing the importance of protecting own groups, in other words standing with the ingroup. Authority/subversion is the motivation of living in a hierarchical structure to maintain social order and obeying authority. Sanctity/degradation is the moral dimension associated with concerns about purity and it is related with disgust which is seen as adaptive feeling considering the negative the

effect of disease-causing microbes and parasites for the development of human species (Graham et al., 2013; Haidt, 2012; Haidt & Graham, 2007; Haidt & Joseph, 2004).

Graham, Haidt, and Nosek (2009) argue that the dimensions of care/harm and fairness/cheating constitute the individualizing foundations that are related to the rights of the individuals, while the other three moral dimensions are defined as the binding foundations that correspond to the principles of morality that strengthen the loyalty of the group and serve to suppress selfishness within the group. The most fundamental differences between liberal/leftist and conservative/rightist individuals are thought to be shaped by this dual distinction (Haidt, 2007). According to the MFT, liberals give more importance to the care/harm and fairness/cheating dimensions, while conservatives give equal importance to these five dimensions.

In time, the approach of Kohlberg, which suggests that the universal stages of morality gained through rational processes, has been replaced by evolutionary intuition and analytical reasoning. MFT has become a pioneering theoretical approach in the morality literature. MFT has been used to explain the behavioral and attitudinal differences in moral understanding of liberals and conservatives (e.g., Haidt, Graham, & Joseph, 2009; Kertzer, Powers, Rathbun, & Iyer, 2014). In these studies, the relationship between the ideologies and attitudes on various issues such as abortion, euthanasia, death penalty, immigration, same-sex marriage, foreign policy, system justification of the participants was examined in terms endorsement of different moral dimensions (Koleva, Graham, Iyer, Ditto, & Haidt, 2012). As a result, it was found that purity dimension strongly predicts levels of moral disapproval towards these issues. As level of purity dimension increased, negative attitudes also increased. Additionally, fairness, harm, and authority dimensions predicted weak but significantly moral disapproval.

Although MFT has been widely used up to date, it has been subject to many methodological and theoretical criticisms. For instance, although studies which are mostly conducted in weird samples (white, educated, intelligent, rich, and democratic) showed that left-wing individuals only give importance to the moral dimensions of care/harm and fairness/cheating, while right-wing individuals attach importance to the dimensions of loyalty/betrayal, authority/subversion, and sanctity/degradation in addition to these two

dimensions (Haidt, 2012), the differences in the importance given to the different foundations of morality by the left-wing and right-wing individuals did not coincide completely in the Turkish samples (e.g., Sayılan 2018; Yılmaz 2015). Additionally, in the recent studies conducted in different cultures, it was seen that fit indices of the moral foundations questionnaire are generally below the standard fit criteria (e.g., Nilsson & Erlandsson 2015; Zhang & Li 2015). Another criticism is that the structures measured by the MFT are very similar to the other scales used in the field of political psychology (Sinn & Hayes, 2018). In other words, instead of measuring different factors of morality, MFT measures similar factors of ideology already existing in the literature of political psychology. In addition, Sinn and Hayes (2017) argued that MFT is mostly shaped by anthropological studies of Shweder et al. (1997) not by an evolutionary perspective. While MFT emphasizes the importance of evolutionary intuitions in the emergence of morality, it does not provide an explanation for this process in terms of evolutionary theory. Additionally, it demonstrates the differentiation of liberals and conservatives in terms of moral dimensions, but there is no theoretical suggestion as to why. Considering these criticisms, it can be argued that MFT does not characterize the moral approach well and alternative theoretical approaches are required (Yılmaz, Harma, & Doğruyol, under review). Therefore, the guidance and validity of MFT and its functionality is a matter of current discussion in the morality literature. MAC (Curry, 2016; Curry, Chesters, & Van Lissa; 2019b; Curry, Mullins, & Whitehouse, 2019a) is an alternative theory that is recently proposed and claims to exceed the limitations of the MFT. In this thesis, the concept of morality will be discussed by considering the perspective of MAC.

1.4.1 Morality as Cooperation Theory

Humans have been living as social groups with groups for 50 million years (Shultz, Opie & Atkinson, 2011). They lived as actively collaborative hunters and gatherers for two million years (Tooby & DeVore, 1987). Living life in this way has led to the development of mechanisms that enable people to cooperate (Curry et al., 2019). Natural selection allowed people to recognize the benefits of cooperation by equipping them with various biological and psychological adaptations in the meantime (Curry, Chesters, & Van Lissaa, 2019). Evolution preferred genes that serve cooperation between individuals, in a wide variety of types (Dugatkin, 1997). In other words, biological and cultural mechanisms that provide the

motivation for cooperative behaviors emerged so that humans survive. More recently, cultural transmission and intelligence made it possible for people to improve the solutions of natural selection in their favor by inventing new tools or rules in evolutionary terms to enhance cooperation (Boyd, Richerson, & Henrich, 2011; Hammerstein, 2003; Nagel, 1991; Pinker, 2010; Popper, 1945). These mechanisms provided both criteria for evaluating the behaviors of others and motivation to increase altruism and cooperation (Curry et al., 2019). In recent years, morality studies started to be fed with findings from the fields such as anthropology, evolutionary theory, genetics, animal behavior, neuroscience and economics based on a broad perspective (Haidt 2007; Sinnott-Armstrong, Miller 2008). These studies support the view that morality is an evolutionary function that promotes cooperation among humans (Curry 2016; Greene 2015; Rai & Fiske 2011; Sterelny & Fraser 2016; Tomasello & Vaish 2013).

Based on these findings, Curry (2016) suggested a new theoretical framework for morality. This theory which was named MAC was constructed with a multidisciplinary approach based on studies of evolutionary biology, psychology, anthropology, ethnography. In addition to these fields, it has been influenced by studies focusing on cooperation in the context of game theory. According to the MAC, morality evolved association with the need to cooperate. As a social entity, humans face various problems while cooperate and the strategies they used to solve these problems have led to the emergence of moral behaviors and evaluations. Curry (2016) claims that seven different universal moral foundations evolved as a biological and cultural solution to the problems of cooperation which are often encountered in human life. According to Curry (2016), the solution strategies for these problems constitute different dimensions of morality. These problems are the allocation of resources to kin, coordination for mutual advantage, social exchange, and conflict resolution. The solution strategies for them lead to different moral dimensions and direct the social behaviors of humans (Curry et al., 2019).

The allocation of resources to kin is related with the theory of kin selection (Dawkins, 1979) which argues that we desire to care and altruism for our families, and disgust incest. Many species have developed adaptations to identify with and be altruistic towards their genetic relatives (Clutton-Brock, 1991; Hepper, 1991). The ancestors of human beings, who have been living in groups with their genetic relatives for many years, have often faced the

problem of allocating resources to kin (Chapais, 2014). Therefore, people have developed various rules to support genetic relatives and to avoid harming them (Thornhill, 1991). Sociology and anthropology studies have shown that in many different cultures, as a universal value, allocation of resources to genetic relatives is judged morally imperative (e.g., Edel & Edel, 1959; Fukuyama, 1996; Westermarck, 1906). In the light of these findings, MAC claims that the allocation of resources to kin is an important part of morality and considered as morally good (Curry, 2016).

Coordination for mutual advantage is a solution to coordination problems that require mutual benefits and cause groups, coalitions, and explain why we give importance to unity, solidarity, and loyalty (Curry, 2016). Mutualisms refer to conditions that humans work together to gain more benefits than when they work alone (Connor, 1995). Throughout evolutionary history, humans experienced various conditions requiring mutualisms and they are provided more by working together in many respects such as economy, efficient divisions of labor, and strength (Curry, 2016). The need for mutualism and coordination had been influential in the development of various adaptations, especially the theory of mind (Curry, Jones, & Chesters, 2012). Theory of mind has enabled humans to think about others' ideas and understand their desires and beliefs (Curry, 2016). Therefore, it played an important role in establishing the necessary basis in the minds of people to coordinate. Additionally, from the ancient Greek to the present, there are also various philosophical approaches that evaluate working together and mutualism as a moral issue (e.g., Aristotle, 1962; Cicero, 1971; Gert, 2013; Gibbard, 1990; Royce; 1908). From the point of MAC, solutions requiring mutualism are considered as important parts of morality (Curry, 2016).

In game theory, social dilemmas arise when the benefits of cooperation are vulnerable and/or uncertain because of the person who can receive the benefits under the favor of cooperation without paying the cost (Ostrom & Walker, 2002). In this case reciprocal altruism solution becomes an issue need to be considered. Indeed, reciprocity in altruistic behaviors has been a common feature in human's social lives since our last ancestors (Jaeggi & Gurven, 2013). Besides, there are many pieces of evidences for reciprocal altruism in various species (Carter, 2014; Cosmides & Tooby, 2005). Except for those evolutionary findings, reciprocity has been considered as an important moral principle in various philosophical approaches from different cultures since ancient times (e.g.,

Confucius, 1994, Plato, 1974). Additionally, the principle of "*do as you would be done by*" is exist in many religions (Chilton & Neusner, 2009). In the MAC, it has been suggested that solution to social dilemmas through reciprocity serves mutual profits and it is assumed as morally good (Curry et al., 2019).

The problem of conflict resolution explains why humans engage in costly displays of prowess such as bravery and generosity, why humans show respect to superiors, why humans distribute disputed resources fairly, and why humans recognize prior possession (Curry, 2016; Curry et al., 2019). Humans frequently come into conflict throughout their lives on many issues such as food and territory allocation (Huntingdon & Turner, 1987; Shultz & Dunbar, 2007). They have been able to access more resources as a result of the conflicts. Thus, they were able to improve their life quality and survive. However, the conflict also has several negative consequences. For example, as a result of conflict on resource allocation, you may not be the winner, you may be injured or even you can lose your life. Therefore, conflict resolution also includes alternative strategies besides fighting. In other words, conflict over resources may be solved through not only heroism but also deference. MAC claimed that humans can display two opposite strategies as hawk and dove virtues in conflictual situations (Curry, 2016). On the one hand, hawkish traits can be seen with features such as strength, bravery, and heroism, on the other hand, dove-ish traits can be seen as features like humility, deference, and respect (Curry, 2016). Another solution to the problem of conflict among individuals who do not differ in terms of power can be fairness. Fairness can be used as a strategy when trying to resolve the conflict by bargaining. Finally, conflict over resources can be solved by the strategy that refers to giving importance to respect previous ownership (Gintis 2007; Hare, Reeve, & Blossey 2016). This is a common strategy in human social lives (Hauser, 2001; Strassmann & Queller 2014). Humans have invented various organizations, institutions, and laws that emphasize the importance of property in order to regulate their social lives and prevent conflicts on pre-owned resources (Curry, 2016; Rose, 1985). Based on this, MAC has claimed that conflict resolution through the protection of pre-ownership and respecting property are crucial factors of morality.

In the context of these cooperation problems, the MAC identifies seven different cooperation style (helping family, helping group, exchange, resolving conflicts through hawkish and dove-ish displays, dividing disputed resources, and respecting prior possession)

and related with these problems moral domains (family, group loyalty, reciprocity, heroism, deference, fairness, and property) were presented (see Table 1). Family values appeared to solve the problem of allocating scarce resources, by emphasizing caring of offspring and helping family members. Group loyalty appeared to provide harmony and mutualism in cooperation, and it serves interests of the ingroup with behaviors like compliance to norms and favoring own group. Reciprocity evolved for social exchange problems, and it regulates interpersonal relationships by virtues such as trust and patience. Conflict over resources can be resolved by different strategies such as heroism or deference, dividing resources with fairness and protect to prior ownership (Curry et al., 2019). Heroism and deference correspond to two different solution strategies as being competitive and obedient which can arise in conflict resolution processes. Fairness is the desire to share resources equally. The final dimension, property, emerged by solving the ownership problem and it explains why we defend own property and condemn theft. In summary, MAC tells us: love your family, help your group, return favors, be brave, defer to authority, be fair, and respect others' property (Curry et al., 2016).

Table 1. Overview of Morality as Cooperation.

Dimensions	Problem	Solution	Virtues	Vices	Epithet
1. Family	Kin Selection	Kin Altruism	Duty of care, obligations to kin	Incest, neglect	Blood is thicker than water.
2. Group	Coordination	Mutualism	Loyalty, unity, conformity	Betrayal, treason	United we stand, divided we fall.
3. Reciprocity	Social Dilemma	Reciprocal Altruism	Reciprocity, trustworthiness	Cheating, ingratitude	One good turn deserves another.
4. Heroism	Conflict Resolution (Contest)	Hawkish Displays	Bravery, fortitude, largesse	Cowardice, miserliness	With great power comes great responsibility.
5. Deference	Conflict Resolution (Contest)	Dove-ish Displays	Respect, obedience, humility	Disrespect, hubris	Blessed are the meek.
6. Fairness	Conflict Resolution (Bargaining)	Division	Fairness, impartiality, equality	Unfairness, favoritism	Let's meet in the middle.
7. Property	Conflict Resolution (Possession)	Ownership	Respect for property, property rights	Theft, trespass	Possession in nine-tenths of the law.

This overview table was taken from Curry et al., (2019).

These seven different moral principles appear in the solution of problems to cooperate in all human societies and thus are seen to be related to morality in all societies. Curry et al. (2019) analyzed the ethnographic data of 60 different societies and found traces of these seven different ethics in all societies. They have detected that there is not any culture that considers these seven different types of morality as bad. Thus, MAC was supported by empirical data as well as overlapping with ethic and morality literature. Additionally, Curry et al. (2019) developed a new questionnaire of morality within the framework of MAC thus enabled the measurement of its seven different moral dimensions by self-report measurement method. They compared the MFT with MAC and presented empirical findings showing that the new model worked much better (Curry et al., 2019).

In this study, morality was examined with the MAC perspective and its new measurement suggestion, Morality as Cooperation Questionnaire (MAC-Q), was used. It was considered as a moderator on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. The main reason for proposing this model is the assumption that morality, which emerged evolutionarily and serves through intuitive processes, may have more dominant effects than ingroup identification. It is thought that differences in the endorsement levels of moral dimensions may shape the strength and direction of the effect of ingroup identification on ingroup favoritism.

1.5 The Overview of the Current Study

In the relationship between identification and favoritism, the roles of different morality dimensions representing evolutionary-based motivations have not been investigated to date. In the light of the literature mentioned above, the current study aims to investigate morality as a moderator in the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the field by analyzing the role of a new variable for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. In the present study, morality was addressed within the framework of MAC which is a quite new theory and has not been examined in a published study in Turkey. The MAC which proposes seven different moral dimensions brought a highly recent criticism on MFT which dealt with morality in five different dimensions. Therefore, it is also aimed to contribute to the morality literature by testing this new theory by using sample in Turkey. Additionally,

ideology was included in the study through both left-right views distinction, OE and RC, which are motivational sources that determine the ideological belief system. Thus, the present study aimed to explore the nature of the relationships between morality, ingroup identification, ingroup favoritism, and ideology.

Furthermore, the moderating roles of morality dimensions were explored with one cross-sectional and one experimental study (see Figure 1). In the first study, possible moderator effects of different moral dimensions on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism were explored with a cross-sectional design. Additionally, the covariate effects of ideology on the proposed model were examined. Based on the findings of the first study, a second study was conducted in order to examine the moderator effect of morality by using an experimental design.

To conclude, the first study seeks to investigate two research questions summarized as follows:

1. What are the relationships between different morality dimensions, ideology, ingroup identification, and ingroup favoritism?

2. Do dimensions of MAC have a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism?

In view of these research questions and the results of the first study, relevant hypotheses were claimed and tested through experimental design in the second study. The moral dimension of MAC, which was found to have a moderator effect in the first study, was manipulated. Then the moderator effect of morality on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was tested.

Figure 1. Theoretical Model of the Study
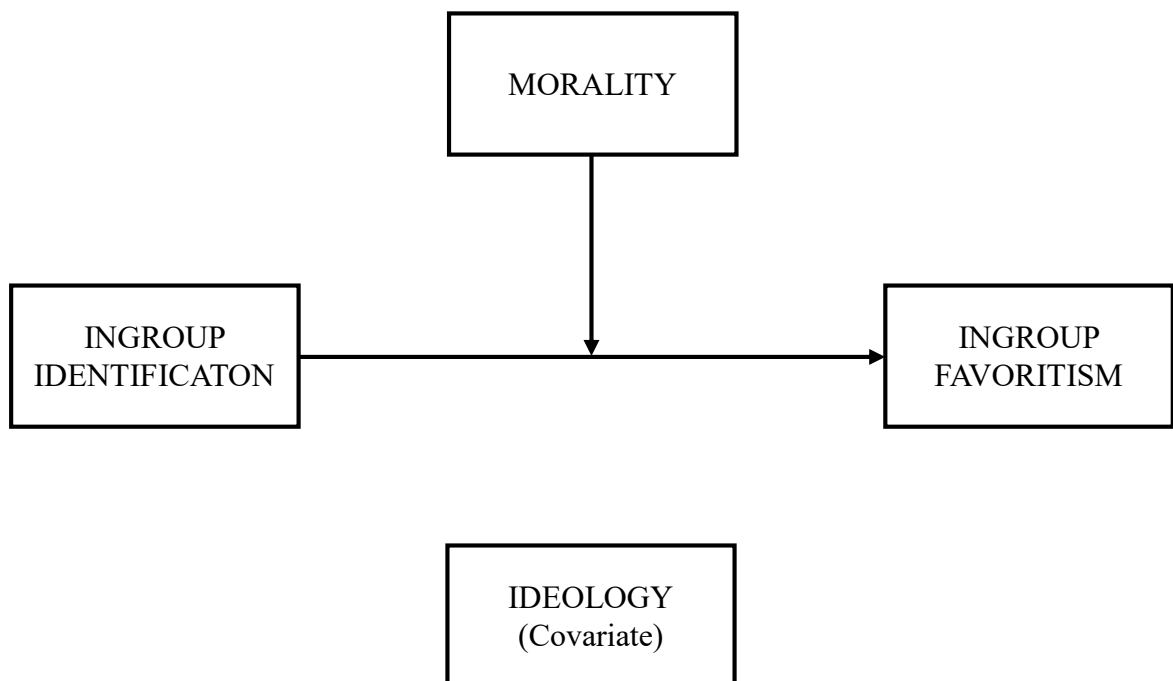
CHAPTER II

THE FIRST STUDY

Considering research questions, the purpose of the first study was to explore the pattern of the relationships between morality, ideology, ingroup identification, and ingroup favoritism. Additionally, it aimed to investigate the possible moderator effects of different moral dimensions of MAC on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. In the moderation model test, ideology variables (LR, RC, and OE) were used as covariate.

2.1 METHOD

2.1.1 Participants

A total of 549 undergraduate students from various departments (psychology, dietetics, nursing care, kinesitherapies, and audiology, etc.) of Başkent University ($n = 415$, 75.6%) and Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University ($n = 134$, 24.4%) in Ankara, Turkey participated in the present study. Participants were given bonus course points in return for participating in the study. Participants were recruited through convenience sampling and the data was collected through the online survey via mobile phones. The Qualtrics link for participating in the survey was announced in classes and completed during the course. Participants consisted of 454 women (82.7%), 94 men (17.1%), and 1 other (0.2%). The age of participants ranged from 18 to 28 ($M = 21.13$, $SD = 1.47$). Detailed information about the scales can be seen below.

2.1.2 Measures

The study included demographic information form, ingroup identification scale, ideology measures (LR Scale, OE Scale, and, RC Scale), MAC-Q, and ingroup favoritism measures. All the measures can be seen in appendices.

2.1.2.1 Informed Consent Form

In the Informed Consent Form, participants were informed that the study aims to examine relationship between morality and various psychological factors. Participants were included in the study provided that they volunteered after reading the informed consent form. Informed Consent Form can be seen at Appendix A.

2.1.2.2 Demographic Information Form

A demographic Information Form was used to get information about age, gender, department and university of participants. Demographic Information Form can be seen at Appendix B.

2.1.2.3 Ingroup Identification Scale

Ingroup identification is internalization of group membership as a part of the self and characterization of person with group identity (Tajfel, 1982; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Several ingroup identification scales have been used in the social psychology literature to date (e.g., Brown, Condor, Mathews, Wade, & Williams, 1986; Cameron, 2004; Doosje, Ellemers, & Spears; 1995; Kentworthy, 2011; Leach, Van Zomeren, Zebel, Vliek, Pennekamp, Doosje, Ouwerkerk, & Spears, 2008; Palmonari, Kirchler, & Pombeni, 1991; Roccas, Sagiv, Schwartz, Halevy, & Eidelson, 2008). Postmes, Haslam, and Jans (2013) suggest that combination of some items included in these scales would be a good short measurement for identification. Accordingly, in order to measure identification, they developed Four Item Measure of Social Identification (FISI) by drawing on prevalently used scales in the literature (Doosje, Bronscombe, Spears, & Manstead, 1998; Leach et al., 2008; Postmes, 2013). In this study, FISI was used to measure the level of ingroup identification of individuals. There are four items in the scale (e.g., "I identify with my group", "I feel committed to my group"). The ingroup focused in the study was specified as ethnic identity (Turkish identity). Therefore, the group parts in the items was replaced with Turkish identity (e.g., "I identify with citizen of the republic of Turkey", "I feel committed to republic of Turkey"). Participants were asked to evaluate each item on 7-point Likert type scale using the following response format: 1 = very strongly disagree, 2 = strongly agree, 3 = agree, 4 =

neither agree nor disagree, 5 = disagree, 6 = strongly disagree, and 7 = very strongly disagree (see Appendix C). Higher scores in the scale indicate higher level of ingroup identification. The original FISI was found to have a good reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .77) and correlates highly (r = .96) with self-investment dimension of multicomponent ingroup identification scale (see Leach et al., 2008). In addition, Postmes et al., (2013) tested FISI on multiple samples and demonstrated its utility. In the present study, the items in FISI, which were originally written in English, were translated into Turkish. Then the translated version of the scale was rated by three independent researchers who are experts in the social identity field. The Cronbach's alpha score for the scale (Cronbach's alpha = .87, N = 534) indicated satisfactory reliability.

2.1.2.4 Ideology Measurements

Three scales measuring different structures of ideology were used to determine the ideological orientation of participants. Firstly, LR Scale was used for specifying general ideological orientation of participants. In addition, OE and RC dimensions were measured to obtain more detailed information about the ideological orientations of participants.

2.1.2.4.1 Self-Placement Ideological Orientation Scale

In order to determine general ideological orientation of participants one item LR measurement method was used. LR Scale was developed by Jost et al. (2003) and has been used in various studies. It is seen that LR Scale explains 85 % of the statistical variance on the voting behavior. It has also been shown by many studies that this measurement significantly predicts intergroup attitudes associated with political ideology and motivations (Jost et al., 2009). In this study, participants were asked to define their political views on a 11-point Likert type scale (0: "Extremely left", 10: "Extremely right"). The scores of participants ranged from 0 to 10 (M = 4.5, SD = 2.21). LR Scale was presented in the Demographic Information Form (see Appendix B).

2.1.2.4.2 Resistance to Change Scale

RC is one of the main motivations associated with ideological conservatism (Jost et al., 2003). RC was measured through the scale developed by Sarıbay et al. (2017). The scale included nine items (e.g., "The love of westernization will result in the assimilation of our culture and identity") on a 7-point scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Sarıbay et al. (2017) found that the original RC scale have a good reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .89). In parallel, in the present study, RC scale was found to have a good internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = .83, N = 534). RC scale can be seen at Appendix D.

2.1.2.4.3 Opposition to Equality Scale

OE is one of the core components that constitute political conservatism (Jost et al., 2003). It was measured through the scale developed by Sarıbay et al. (2017). In this scale, OE is represented by 17 items (e.g., "If people were treated more equally, we would have fewer problems in this country") on a 7-point scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Sarıbay et al. (2017) was found that OE Scale is a highly reliable measure (17 items; Cronbach's alpha = .86). In the present study, the scale was concordantly found to have a good reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .83, N = 534). OE can be seen at Appendix E.

2.1.2.5 Morality as Cooperation Questionnaire

Morality was measured with the MAC-Q developed by Curry, Chesters, and Lissa (2018). The original MAC-Q consist of 42 questions and two separate sections (three items for each moral dimensions). In the first section, participants evaluate items representing all seven dimensions in terms of whether they are related with morality or not (e.g., "Whether or not someone acted to protect their family"). In the second section, participants indicate whether they agree with various moral judgments ("People should be willing to do anything to help a member of their family"). For each moral foundation (family, group, reciprocity, heroism, deference, fairness, and property), a composite score is calculated by averaging six items. On the other hand, in the first Turkish adaptation study of MAC-Q, Yılmaz et. al (under review) found that only relevance items (first section) provided the model with the best fit and suggested using only this part of questionnaire. They reported satisfactory

internal consistency scores for the subscales for relevance items (family α = .81; group α = .78; reciprocity α = .76; heroism α = .82; deference α = .89; fairness α = .69; property α = .74). By considering the study conducted by Yılmaz et al. (under review), the relevance items of the scale were only used to take composite scores for morality dimensions. Consistent with the study of Yılmaz et al. (under review), in the present study reliability scores of the first section were not convenient for measurement (Cronbach's alpha scores ranged from .54 to .79). Thus, in the present study, to calculate composite scores for morality dimensions, only relevance items of MAC-Q (first section) including a slider between 0-100 for evaluation were used. The scale was found to have a good reliability for all dimensions (family α = .78; group α = .83; reciprocity α = .73; heroism α = .80; deference α = .90; fairness α = .68; property α = .77). MAC-Q can be seen at Appendix F.

2.1.2.6 Ingroup Favoritism Measurements

Ingroup favoritism is tendency to evaluate ingroup more positively compared to other groups; to favor own group, its members, and characteristics and to allocate more resources to own group members (Hortaçsu, 2014; VandenBos, 2017). In this study, ingroup favoritism was measured by using two different measures. In the first measure, participants were given an imaginary scenario and after reading the scenario they were asked to allocate a certain amount of money for ingroup and outgroup. In addition, participants were given a SDS to evaluate the ingroup and outgroup.

2.1.2.6.1 Money Allocation Task

In the Money Allocation Task (MAT), participants allocated a certain amount of money to ingroup and outgroup by considering an imaginary scenario presented to them. In the scenario, participants were asked to imagine themselves as a member of the United Nations and they need to share the fund to two foundations that provide scholarships for people who need economic support for education. Both foundations served in Turkey but one of them gives scholarships to Syrians students the other one to Turkish students. Participants allocated a total of 124.000 $ between these two foundations. Allocation task was made through a matrix presented to them. There was 11 different choice type in the matrix. The midpoint of the matrix indicated equal money distribution to two groups (62.000

$ for Syrians, 62.000 $ for Turks). The choices on the left side showed the ingroup favoritism while the right side showed the outgroup favoritism. In addition, the differentiation between the amount of money allocated to two groups were increasing as approaching the ends of the scale. Therefore, as the responses were going to the left, level of ingroup favoritism was increasing. In other words, high scores on the scale represent high level of ingroup favoritism. MAT can be seen at Appendix G.

2.1.2.6.2 Semantic Differential Scale

In the second measurement of ingroup favoritism, participants were asked to evaluate their ingroup and outgroup on emotional dimensions. Semantic Differential Scale (SDS) was developed in order to measure individual's emotional evaluations towards ingroup and outgroup (Golec de Zavala, Cichocka, & Bilewicz, 2012). In this study, SDS was arranged to involve ingroup as national identity and outgroup as Syrians (see Appendix H). Participants evaluated groups on six different emotional dimensions (cold/warm, unfriendly/friendly, trustful/distrustful, positive/negative, respect/contempt, admiration/disgust) on a 7-point Likert-type scale. The Turkish adaptation of the SDS was conducted by Korkmaz (2016) and its reliability was found to be adequate (Cronbach's alpha = .85). Similarly, in the present study, scale was found to have a satisfactory reliability both for ingroup evaluation (Cronbach's alpha = .82, N = 534) and outgroup evaluation (Cronbach's alpha = .78, N = 534). Ingroup favoritism measured by SDS was calculated based on the difference between the mean of ingroup evaluation and outgroup evaluation. The scores showed for ingroup was subtracted from outgroup scores. Therefore, high scores calculated as a result represents high level of ingroup favoritism.

2.1.3 Procedure

Firstly, ethical approval for conducting this study was obtained from the Social Sciences, Humanities and Art Field Research Committee of Başkent University. For the data collection, an online survey was prepared in Qualtrics Survey Tool and a survey link was generated. Participants were asked to complete the questionnaire by entering the link from their mobile phones in class during the courses. In the first page of the survey, participants were informed about the study and consent was obtained. Then they filled the Demographic

Information Form, followed by the Ingroup Identification Scale, RC Scale, OE, and MAC-Q. Subsequently, Ingroup Favoritism measurements were completed in the following order: MAT and SDS. The whole survey took approximately 15 minutes. Students received bonus points from the courses for their participation in the study. After the completion of the survey, participants' questions about the research were answered and they were thanked. The analyzes were conducted by using the IBM SPSS software version 25.0; additionally, The Hayes SPSS Process Macro Version 3.3 (Hayes, 2013a) was used to examine the moderation effect of morality on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Moderation analyses were conducted separately for the seven moral dimensions. In addition, descriptive statistics and correlation analyzes were conducted in order to explore the nature of the relations between morality, ideology and favoritism.

2.1.4 Analyses

The analyses were run mainly in two stages. Firstly, descriptive statistics and correlations between variables of the study were investigated. Thus, the pattern of the relationships between variables were explored. Then series of moderation analyses were conducted to see whether morality dimensions have a moderation effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism.

2.2 Results

Prior to the statistical analyses, the responses of 549 participants were examined for the missing data, outliers, normality, linearity, multicollinearity and the assumptions of moderation analysis. Thanks to arrangements providing restrain participants from leaving any questions blank in the Qualtrics, there were no missing values in the dataset. Additionally, participants who left the questionnaire at any stage were not included in the analysis. The mean score of the scale items was calculated to determine the score of each variable. Then, analysis of multivariate outliers was conducted. Calculation of Mahalanobis distances ($df = 13$, $p < .001$) with a critical chi-square value of 22.36 revealed that there were 15 multivariate outliers. After removing them, a sample with a total of 534 participants remained for the analyses. Following the outlier deletion, normality analysis was conducted and skewness-kurtosis values of all the variables were found to be within the acceptable

range of ±3.29. Given that there were no variables exhibiting high correlation with each other (see Table 3). Thus, there was not any threat indicating violation of the assumptions of multicollinearity or singularity (Tabachnick, Fidell, & Ullman, 2007). Consequently, it was seen that the data are suitable and meet the assumptions of the analyzes.

2.2.1 Descriptive Statistics

Mean scores for IDE, OES, RCS, MAT, SDS and dimensions of morality were calculated to obtain descriptive information about the variables in the study. Descriptive statistics, which are means, standard deviations, and minimum-maximum values for the variables can be seen in Table 2. Participants scored slightly high on identification scale (M = 5.53, SD = 1.34). It indicates that they define themselves as Turkish and belong this social identity. As for ideology measures, participants scored moderately low on both RC (M = 3.83, SD = 1.17) and OE (M = 2.96, SD = .78) scales. On the other hand, participants showed moderate scores on one-item ideology scale (M = 4.50, SD = 2.21). This indicates that participants showed low scores on two dimensions of conservatism. On the other hand, they showed moderate scores on one item ideology scale (M = 4.50, SD = 2.21) measuring general ideology as left-right orientation.

Considering morality dimensions, ratings of participants were found slightly high on family (M = 69.93, SD = 19.38), group (M = 64.71, SD = 21.70), reciprocity (M = 78.53, SD = 17.28), heroism (M = 61.10, SD = 21.29), fairness (M = 75.09 SD = 18.32), and property (M = 79.94, SD = 17.33) dimensions. But in the deference dimension of morality, participants' responses indicated moderate scores (M = 46.27, SD = 25.83). Participants had slightly high scores on MAT (M = 8.00, SD = 2.01) and SDS (M = 1.44, SD = 1.59) which indicate slightly high levels of ingroup favoritism.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for the First Study Variables

Variables	*M*	*SD*	Minimum	Maximum
Identification	5.53	1.34	1	7
Ideology				
One-item Ideology	4.50	2.21	0	10
Resistance to Change	3.83	1.17	1.11	7
Opposition to Equality	2.96	.78	1	5.53
Morality				
Family	69.93	19.38	0	100
Group	64.71	21.70	0	100
Reciprocity	78.53	17.28	12	100
Heroism	61.10	21.29	0	100
Deference	46.27	25.83	0	100
Fairness	75.09	18.32	0	100
Property	79.94	17.33	0	100
Ingroup Favoritism				
Money Allocation	8.00	2.01	1	11
Semantic Differential Scale	1.44	1.59	-3	6

Note. N = 534.

2.2.2 Correlations Among the Variables

Bivariate Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to examine the relationships between the variables (see Table 3). Correlations among the ideology (left-right orientation, RC, and OE), morality (family, group, reciprocity, heroism, deference, fairness, and property), ingroup favoritism (MAT, and SDS) variables were examined.

From ideology measurements, left-right orientation was observed to have significant positive correlations with RC (r = .39, p < .01) and OE (r = .15, p < .01). In addition, RC and OE were found to have significant positive correlations with each other (r = .16, p < .01).

As for morality, results showed that all the dimensions of morality were significantly and positively correlated with each other (ranging from .09 to .58). Family dimension had significant positive correlations with all dimensions (ranging from .20 to .58). Group dimension was found to have significant positive correlations with other dimensions (ranging from .14 to .58,). Reciprocity dimension had significant positive correlations with other dimensions (ranging from .20 to .40). Heroism dimension had significant positive correlations with other dimensions (ranging from .30 to .43). Deference dimension had significant positive correlations with all dimensions (ranging from .09 to .41) And property dimension significantly and positively correlated with other dimensions (ranging from .09 to .50). Detailed information about correlations between morality dimensions was given in the Table 3.

There was significant correlation between the measurements of ingroup favoritism. MAT was observed to have significant and positive correlation with SDS ($r = .37, p < .01$).

Ingroup identification was found to have significant and positive correlations with all ideology variables (ranging from .11 to .49), morality dimensions (ranging from .09 to .29), and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT ($r = .14, p < .01$), and SDS ($r = .27, p < .01$). Left-right ideological orientation showed significant positive correlations with family, group, heroism, deference, and property dimensions (ranging from .09 to .21) but this variable did not show significant correlations with reciprocity and fairness dimensions. Besides, left-right ideological orientation was not significantly associated with any of the ingroup favoritism variables. OE had significant positive correlations only with deference ($r = 22, p < .001$) and fairness ($r = -.11 p < .01$). Whereas, it was not significantly associated with other morality dimensions and ingroup favoritism variables. RC had significant positive correlations with family, group, reciprocity, heroism, and deference dimensions (ranging from .16 to .48) but this variable was not significantly associated with fairness and property. Additionally, it had significant and positive correlations with ingroup favoritism measured by MAT ($r = .15, p < .01$) and SDS ($r = .19, p < .01$).

Table 3. Correlations among the Variables of First Study

	Identification	LR	RC	OE	Family	Group	Reciprocity	Heroism	Deference	Fairness	Property	MAT	SDS
Identification	-												
LR	.39**	-											
RC	.49**	.39**	-										
OE	.11*	.15**	.16**	-									
Family	.18**	.13**	.22**	.08	-								
Group	.26**	.12**	.31**	.06	.58**	-							
Reciprocity	.09*	.08	.16**	.07	.36**	.36**	-						
Heroism	.20**	.09*	.18**	.04	.43**	.35**	.40**	-					
Deference	.29**	.21**	.48**	.22**	.38**	.36**	.20**	.41**	-				
Fairness	.09*	-.00	.06	-.11**	.20**	.14**	.27**	.30**	.16**	-			
Property	.15**	.12**	.07	-.08	.26**	.24**	.40**	.30**	.09*	.50**	-		
MAT	.14**	-.04	.15**	.06	.03	.06	.14**	.08	.07	.06	.11*	-	
SDS	.27**	.00	.19**	.05	.15**	.16**	.16**	.20**	.15**	.06	.17**	.37**	-

Note. $N = 534$. LR = Left-Right Ideological Orientation, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality, MAT = Money Allocation Task, SDS = Semantic Differential Scale. ** Correlation is significant at the .01 level (2-tailed). * Correlation is significant at the .05 level (2-tailed).

2.2.3. Moderation Analyses

In order to assess the moderating effects of morality dimensions on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism a set of analyses was run. Moderational analyses were conducted for each morality dimension separately. In the models, ingroup identification was used as an independent variable and ingroup favoritism was used as a dependent variable. Additionally, ideology measurements (RC, OE and LR) were entered as covariate variables in the model. Analyses for examining moderator role of each moral dimension were conducted with PROCESS macro through SPSS 25.0 respectively. PROCESS macro estimates the unstandardized coefficients beta weight of the independent variables in order to predict the dependent variable at the values of moderator, corresponding to mean and plus and minus one standard deviation from the mean (Hayes, 2013b). When the interaction between ingroup identification and morality dimensions were significant, it was taken as an evidence indicating moderating effect. Since there are two different dependent variables in the model (MAT and SDS), separate analyzes were performed for each dependent variable. Therefore, a total of 14 different analyzes were performed to test models with two dependent variables (MAT and SDS) for 7 different moral dimensions (family, group, reciprocity, heroism, deference, fairness, and property). Firstly, the models including MAT as a dependent variable were tested. Then the models including SDS as a dependent variable were tested. The detailed results of the analyzes examining the moderating role of each morality dimension were given below.

2.2.3.1 Family Dimension

It was examined whether the family dimension had a moderator effect for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

According to the result of the model with MAT, the overall model was significant ($F_{(6, 533)} = 4.77$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .05$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.14$, $SE = .04$, $t = -3.31$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .25$, $SE = .09$, $t = 2.81$, $p = .005$). As participants become closer to right-wing political ideology and as their scores on RC increases, their scores on ingroup favoritism also increases. But OE did not have a

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significant effect in predicting MAT ($b = .13$, $SE = .11$, $t = 1.19$, $p = .232$). The main effect of ingroup identification was statistically significant on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT ($b = .20$, $SE = .08$, $t = 2.65$, $p = .008$). It was demonstrated that as level of ingroup identification increases, ingroup favoritism also increases. The effect of family dimension was not significant on MAT ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -.13$, $p = .899$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and family dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = .45$, $p = .649$). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of family dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 4).

Table 4. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Family Dimension on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.29	.45	16.03	< .001	6.40	8.18
LR	-.14	.04	-3.31	< .001	-.230	-.060
RC	.25	.09	2.81	.005	.074	.420
OE	.13	.11	1.19	.232	-.086	.353
Identity	.20	.08	2.65	.008	.052	.350
Family	-.00	.00	-.13	.899	-.010	.010
Identity X Family	.00	.00	.45	.649	-.005	.008

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

Then the model in which SDS was used as an indicator of ingroup favoritism was tested. According to the result of model with SDS, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 10.57$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .11$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.11$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.31$, $p = .001$). But OE ($b = .04$, $SE = .09$, $t = .43$, $p = .669$) and RC ($b = .13$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.01$, $p = .045$) did not have significant effect in predicting ingroup favoritism. Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .32$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.44$, $p < .001$). The main effect of family dimension was significant on SDS ($b = .01$, $SE = .00$, $t = 2.28$, $p = .023$). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and family dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = 1.36$, $p = .174$). Thus, there was not significant moderator effect of family

dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 5).

Table 5. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Family Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.30	.35	3.74	< .001	.620	1.99
LR	-.11	.03	-3.31	< .001	-.180	-.045
RC	.13	.07	2.01	.045	.003	.270
OE	.04	.09	.43	.669	-.132	.205
Identity	.32	.06	5.44	< .001	.201	.430
Family	.01	.00	2.28	.023	.001	.015
Identity X Family	.00	.00	1.36	.174	-.002	.010

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.2 Group Dimension

The moderating role of group dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS was investigated.

According to the result of the model with MAT, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 4.80$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .05$). Both LR ($b = -.14$, $SE = .04$, $t = -3.31$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .25$, $SE = .09$, $t = 2.79$, $p < .001$) were significant predictors as covariates in predicting ingroup favoritism. But OE did not show significant effect ($b = .13$, $SE = .11$, $t = 1.17$, $p = .240$). The main effect of ingroup identification on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT was statistically significant ($b = .19$, $SE = .08$, $t = 2.50$, $p = .012$). The effect of group dimension was not significant on ingroup favoritism ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -.15$, $p = .879$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and group dimension was not significant ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -.65$, $p = .517$). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of group dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 6).

Table 6. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Group Dimension on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.31	.46	16.05	< .001	6.42	8.21
LR	-.14	.04	-3.31	< .001	-.230	-.059
RC	.25	.09	2.79	.005	.073	.422
OE	.13	.11	1.17	.240	-.088	.351
Identification	.19	.08	2.50	.012	.041	.343
Group	-.00	.00	-.15	.879	-.010	.008
Identification X Group	-.00	.00	-.65	.517	-.007	.004

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

In the second step, the model in which SDS is included to measure ingroup favoritism was tested. According to the results, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 10.16$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .10$). Considering variables analyzed as covariates, there was a significant effect of LR ($b = -.11$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.19$, $p < .001$). However, RC ($b = .13$, $SE = .07$, $t = 1.94$, $p = .053$) and OE ($b = .05$, $SE = .09$, $t = .58$, $p = .561$) did not indicate significant effect in the model. Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .32$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.37$, $p < .001$). Group dimension indicated not significant main effect on SDS ($b = .01$, $SE = .00$, $t = 1.82$, $p = .069$). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and group dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = 1.18$, $p = .239$). Consequently, it was found that there was not statistically significant moderator effect of group dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 7).

Table 7. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Group Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.25	.35	3.58	< .001	.570	1.94
LR	-.11	.03	-3.19	< .001	-.173	-.041
RC	.13	.07	1.94	.053	-.002	.270
OE	.05	.09	.58	.561	-.120	.218
Identification	.32	.06	5.37	< .001	.201	.433
Group	.01	.00	1.82	.069	-.000	.012
Identification X Group	.00	.00	1.18	.239	-.002	.007

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.3 Reciprocity Dimension

It was aimed to explore whether reciprocity dimension had a moderator role for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

The results showed that overall model with MAT was statistically significant (F(6, 533) = 6.88, p < .001, R^2 = .07). Covariates of the model indicated significant effects for LR (b = -.15, SE = .04, t = -3.41, p < .001) and RC (b = .22, SE = .09, t = 2.58, p = .010). However, OE did not show significant effect in the model (b = .10, SE = .11, t = .91, p = .362). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (b = .20, SE = .07, t = 2.62, p = .009). Reciprocity dimension indicated significant main effect on MAT (b = .01, SE = .01, t = 2.72, p = .006). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and reciprocity dimension was significant (b = -.01, SE = .00, t = -2.10, p = .039). Therefore, there was significant moderator effect of reciprocity dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 8).

Table 8. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Reciprocity Dimension on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.51	.45	16.73	< .001	6.63	8.39
LR	-.15	.04	-3.41	< .001	-.232	-.062
RC	.22	.09	2.58	.010	.053	.393
OE	.10	.11	.91	.362	-.120	.320
Identification	.20	.07	2.62	.009	.050	.342
Reciprocity	.01	.01	2.72	.006	.004	.023
Identification X Reciprocity	-.01	.00	-2.10	.039	-.015	-.000

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

While for people who are low ($b = .33$, *SE* = .10, $t = 3.35$, $p < .001$) and moderate ($b = .20$, *SE* = .07, $t = 2.62$, $p = .009$) in reciprocity the interrelation of identification with ingroup favoritism was significant, for people who are high in reciprocity ($b = .06$, *SE* = .10, $t = .61$, $p = .541$) the interrelation between identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT was not significant. In other words, for people who are low and moderate in reciprocity the increases in identification was associated with increase in favoritism however for people who are high in reciprocity the identification was not associated with ingroup favoritism (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Moderation Effect of Reciprocity on the MAT
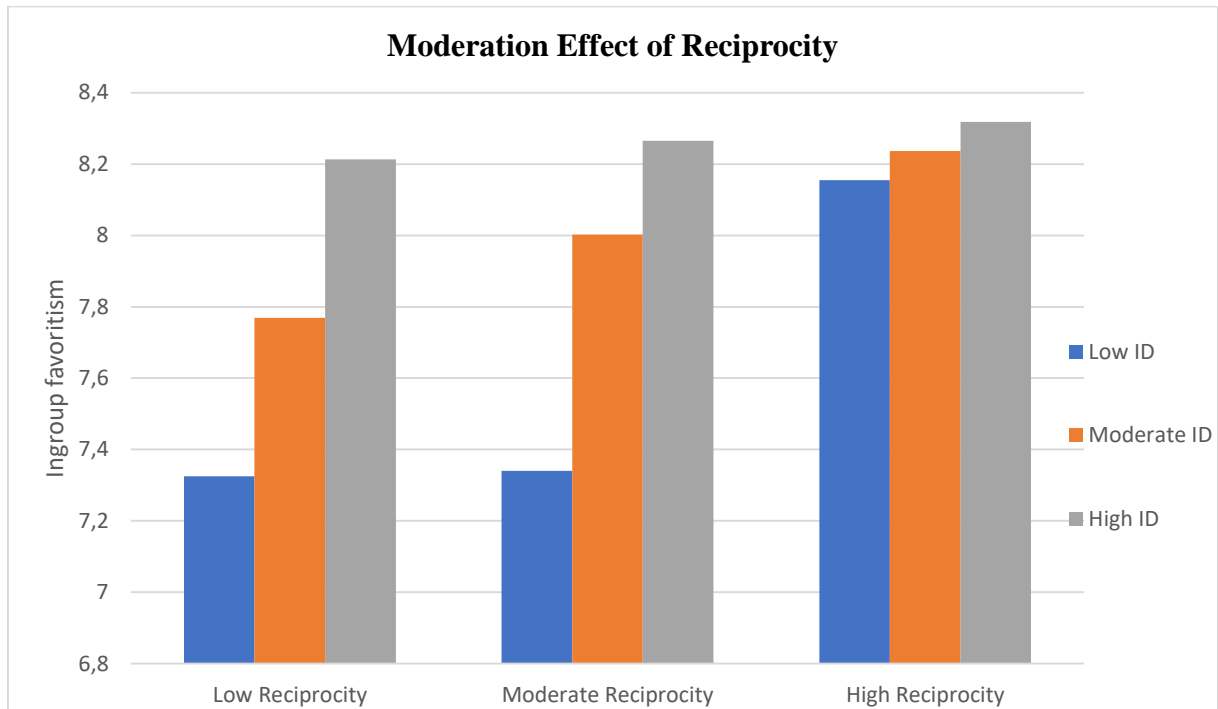
Note. ID = Ingroup identification

According to the result of the model with SDS, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 11.25$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .11$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.11$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.32$, $p = .001$) and RC ($b = .13$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.00$, $p = .046$). But OE did not indicate significant effect in the model ($b = .03$, $SE = .09$, $t = .37$, $p = .712$). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .32$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.56$, $p < .001$). Reciprocity dimension indicated significant main effect on MAT ($b = .01$, $SE = .00$, $t = 3.13$, $p < .001$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and reciprocity dimension was not significant ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -.57$, $p = .565$). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of reciprocity dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 9).

Table 9. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Reciprocity Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.34	.35	3.87	< .001	.660	2.02
LR	-.11	.03	-3.32	.001	-.180	-.045
RC	.13	.07	2.00	.046	.002	.265
OE	.03	.09	.37	.712	.140	.200
Identification	.32	.06	5.56	< .001	.207	.433
Reciprocity	.01	.00	3.13	.001	.005	.020
Identification X Reciprocity	-.00	.00	-.57	.565	-.007	.004

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.4 Heroism Dimension

It was examined whether the heroism dimension had a moderator effect for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

According to the result of the model with MAT, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 10.20$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .10$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.14$, $SE = .04$, $t = -3.33$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .24$, $SE = .09$, $t = 2.76$, $p = .006$). But OE did not indicate significant effect In the model ($b = .12$, $SE = .11$, $t = 1.10$, $p = .273$). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT ($b = .18$, $SE = .08$, $t = 2.39$, $p = .017$). Heroism dimension did not indicate significant effect on MAT ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = 1.02$, $p = .308$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and heroism dimension was not significant ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -1.56$, $p = .119$). According to result, it was understood that there was not significant moderator effect of heroism dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 10).

Table 10. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Heroism Dimension on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.38	.45	16.38	< .001	6.50	8.27
LR	-.14	.04	-3.33	< .001	-.230	-.060
RC	.24	.09	2.76	.006	.070	.411
OE	.12	.11	1.10	.273	-.100	.341
Identity	.18	.08	2.39	.017	.032	.330
Heroism	.00	.00	1.02	.308	-.004	.012
Identity X Heroism	-.00	.00	-1.56	.119	-.010	.001

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

Secondly, the model in which SDS is used to measure ingroup favoritism was analyzed. According to the result of the model testing with SDS, the overall model was significant ($F_{(6, 533)} = 11.40$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .11$). LR ($b = -.11$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.21$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .13$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.03$, $p = .043$) showed significant effects as covariates. But it was found that OE does not have significant effect in the model ($b = .05$, $SE = .09$, $t = .54$, $p = .592$). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .30$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.13$, $p < .001$). Heroism dimension also indicated significant main effect on SDS ($b = .01$, $SE = .00$, $t = 3.33$, $p < .001$). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and heroism dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = .06$, $p = .951$). Thus, it was seen that there was not significant moderator effect of heroism dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 11).

Table 11. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Heroism Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.27	.34	3.69	< .001	.600	1.95
LR	-.11	.03	3.21	< .001	-.172	-.041
RC	.13	.07	2.03	.043	.004	.270
OE	.05	.09	.54	.592	-.122	.213
Identification	.30	.06	5.13	< .001	.184	.412
Heroism	.01	.00	3.33	< .001	.004	.020
Identification X Heroism	.00	.00	.06	.951	-.004	.004

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.5 Deference Dimension

It was examined whether the deference dimension had a moderator effect for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

According to the result of the model with MAT, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 4.80$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .05$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR (b = -.14, *SE* = .04, t = -3.30, p = .001) and RC (b = .26, *SE* = .09, t = 2.76, p = .005). But OE did not indicate significant effect in the model (b = .13, *SE* = .11, t = 1.18, p = .236). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (b = .19, *SE* = .07, t = 2.54, p = .011). Deference dimension shown insignificant effect on MAT (b = -.00, *SE* = .00, t = -.37, p = .711). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and deference dimension was not significant (b = -.00, *SE* = .00, t = -.54, p = .589). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of deference dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 12).

Table 12. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Deference Dimension on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.26	.49	14.79	$< .001$	6.29	8.22
LR	-.14	.04	-3.30	.001	-.230	-.060
RC	.26	.09	2.76	.005	.075	.443
OE	.13	.11	1.18	.236	-.090	.360
Identity	.19	.08	2.53	.011	.044	.344
Deference	-.00	.00	-.37	.711	-.010	.010
Identity X Deference	-.00	.00	-.54	.589	-.010	.003

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

Then the model in which SDS is considered as ingroup favoritism was tested. According to the result of model with SDS, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) =$ 9.68, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .10$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR (b = -.11, *SE* = .03, *t* = -3.23, *p* < .001). But RC ($b = .12$, *SE* = .07, *t* = 1.68, *p* = .093) and OE ($b = .03$, *SE* = .09, *t* = .33, *p* = .739) did not indicate significant effect in the model. Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .32$, *SE* = .06, *t* = 3.66, *p* < .001). Deference dimension did not have significant main effect on SDS ($b = .00$, *SE* = .00, *t* = 1.33, *p* = .184). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and deference dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, *SE* = .00, *t* = .07, *p* = .946). There was not significant moderator effect of deference dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 13).

Table 13. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Deference Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.38	.38	3.66	< .001	.640	2.12
LR	-.11	.03	-3.23	< .001	-.175	-.043
RC	.12	.07	1.68	.093	-.021	.263
OE	.03	.09	.33	.739	-.143	.201
Identification	.32	.06	3.66	< .001	.201	.432
Deference	.00	.00	1.33	.184	-.002	.010
Identification X Deference	.00	.00	.20	.844	-.003	.004

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.6 Fairness Dimension

In order to examine moderator effect of the fairness dimension for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS analyses were conducted.

It was seen that the overall model with MAT was significant ($F(6, 533) = 4.94$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .05$). According to the results of the covariates LR ($b = -.14$, $SE = .04$, $t = -3.28$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .24$, $SE = .09$, $t = 2.76$, $p = .005$) indicated significant effects. However, OE did not show significant effect in predicting MAT ($b = .15$, $SE = .11$, $t = 1.33$, $p = .182$). Ingroup identification indicated statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism ($b = .19$, $SE = .08$, $t = 2.55$, $p = .011$). Fairness dimension did not indicate significant main effect ($b = .01$, $SE = .01$, $t = 1.10$, $p = .274$). Also, the interaction effect of ingroup identification and fairness dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = .21$, $p = .835$). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of fairness dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 14).

Table 14. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Deference Fairness on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.26	.45	16.10	< .001	6.38	8.15
LR	-.14	.04	-3.28	< .001	-.230	-.060
RC	.24	.09	2.76	.005	.070	.411
OE	.15	.11	1.13	.182	.071	.372
Identification	.19	.08	2.55	.011	.044	.341
Fairness	.01	.01	1.10	.274	-.004	.020
Identification X Fairness	.00	.00	.21	.835	-.010	.010

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

The model in which SDS is used to measure ingroup favoritism was tested. According to the results, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 9.50$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .10$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.11$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.21$, $p = .001$) and RC ($b = .16$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.34$, $p = .019$). But OE ($b = .05$, $SE = .09$, $t = .62$, $p = .536$) indicated not significant effect on the model. Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .32$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.44$, $p < .001$). Fairness dimension did not indicate significant main effect on SDS ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = .80$, $p = .426$). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and fairness dimension was not significant ($b = -.00$, $SE = .00$, $t = -.27$, $p = .789$). Therefore, significant moderator effect of fairness dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS was not determined (see Table 15).

Table 15. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Fairness Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.17	.35	3.37	< .001	.490	1.86
LR	-.11	.03	-3.21	.001	-.174	-.042
RC	.16	.07	2.34	.019	.025	.290
OE	.05	.09	.62	.536	-.120	.230
Identification	.32	.06	5.44	< .001	.202	.431
Fairness	-.00	.00	.80	.426	-.004	.010
Identification X Fairness	-.00	.00	-.27	.789	-.010	.004

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

2.2.3.7 Property Dimension

Property dimension was investigated in terms of its moderator effect for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

According to the results, overall model with MAT was found to be significant ($F(6, 533) = 6.14$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .07$). Covariates were examined and results demonstrated that there were significant effects for LR ($b = -.16$, $SE = .04$, $t = -3.56$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .26$, $SE = .09$, $t = 2.97$, $p = .003$). However, OE ($b = .14$, $SE = .11$, $t = 1.24$, $p = .216$) did not indicate significant effect in the model. Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT ($b = .17$, $SE = .08$, $t = 2.27$, $p = .023$). Property dimension indicated significant effect on MAT ($b = .01$, $SE = .01$, $t = 1.98$, $p = .048$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and property dimension was not significant ($b = -.01$, $SE = .00$, $t = -1.51$, $p = .131$). Accordingly, there was not significant moderator effect of property dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT (see Table 16).

Table 16. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Deference Property on the MAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	7.31	.45	16.28	< .001	6.42	8.19
LR	-.16	.04	-3.56	< .001	-.240	-.070
RC	.26	.09	2.97	.003	.090	.430
OE	.14	.11	1.24	.216	-.082	.360
Identification	.17	.08	2.27	.023	.023	.320
Property	.01	.01	1.98	.048	.000	.020
Identification X Property	-.01	.00	-1.51	.131	-.010	.001

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

Then the model in which SDS is used to measure ingroup favoritism was tested. According to the results, the overall model was significant ($F(6, 533) = 11.76$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .12$). As for the covariates, results indicated significant effects for LR ($b = -.12$, $SE = .03$, $t = -3.52$, $p < .001$) and RC ($b = .16$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.38$, $p = .017$). But OE did not indicate significant effect in the model ($b = .09$, $SE = .09$, $t = 1.01$, $p = .313$). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .30$, $SE = .06$, $t = 5.19$, $p < .001$). Property dimension indicated significant main effect on SDS ($b = .01$, $SE = .00$, $t = 3.61$, $p < .001$). The interaction effect of ingroup identity and property dimension was not significant ($b = .00$, $SE = .00$, $t = .73$, $p = .466$). According to results, it was seen that there was not significant moderator effect of property dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 17).

Table 17. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Property Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	1.10	.34	3.21	< .001	.430	1.78
LR	-.12	.03	-3.52	< .001	-.182	-.051
RC	.16	.07	2.38	.017	.030	.290
OE	.09	.09	1.01	.313	-.082	.260
Identification	.30	.06	5.19	< .001	.190	.413
Property	.01	.00	3.61	< .001	.010	.022
Identification X Property	.00	.00	.73	.466	-.003	.010

Note. N = 534. LR = Self-Placement Ideology, RC = Resistance to Change, OE = Opposition to Equality

CHAPTER III

THE SECOND STUDY

The second study included an experimental design in which reciprocity dimension of morality was manipulated. Based on the results of the first study which provided the correlational investigation of moderator role of the reciprocity on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism, moderator effect of reciprocity was tested through experimental manipulation. It is hypothesized that reciprocity will have moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Participants in the experimental group are expected to show less ingroup favoritism than the control group. The effect of ingroup identification on the ingroup favoritism will lose its predictor power in the condition given reciprocity manipulation.

3.1 Method

3.1.1 Participants

A total of 135 undergraduate students participated in the second study. They earned bonus points in return for participating. Participants were recruited through convenience sampling. The experimental manipulation and measurements were prepared as paper-pen materials and the study was applied in the end of the session of the courses. Participants consisted of 120 women (88.9%), 14 men (10.4%) and 1 other (09.8%). The age of participants ranged from 18 to 26 ($M = 21$, $SD = 2.15$).

3.1.2 Measures

Participants responded paper-pen based measures including informed consent, ingroup identification scale, experimental manipulations for reciprocity, manipulation checks, LR Scale, and ingroup favoritism measures (MAT and SDS). All the measures of the second study can be seen in appendices.

3.1.2.1 Informed Consent Form

In the informed consent form, participants were informed that the study aims to examine relationships between verbal expression styles and various psychological variable. Participants were included in the study provided that they volunteered after reading the informed consent form. Informed Consent Form can be seen at Appendix I.

3.1.2.2 Demographic Information Form

In order to get information about age, gender, course name, and department of participants Demographic Information Form was used. Additionally, as in the first study, LR Scale, which was used for measurement of ideology, was included in this section. Demographic Information Form can be seen at Appendix J.

3.1.2.3 Ingroup Identification Scale

In the second study, to measure ingroup identification levels the same scale in the first study was used. The ingroup in this study was specified as a homework groups formed in the Psychology courses; thus, the items in scale were adapted considering the focused group in this study namely homework groups. Four Item Measure of Social Identification (FISI), which consisted items of highly used scales in the literature (Doosje, Bronscombe, Spears, & Manstead, 1998; Leach et al., 2008; Postmes et al., 2013) was adjusted to determine ingroup identification towards homework groups. Therefore, the group parts in the items was arranged to contain the homework group identity (e.g. "I feel committed to my study group"). Participants were asked to evaluate each item on 7-point Likert type scale using the following response format: 1 = very strongly disagree, 2 = strongly agree, 3 = agree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 5 = disagree, 6 = strongly disagree, and 7 = very strongly disagree (see Appendix K). Higher scores indicate higher levels of ingroup identification. The original FISI was found to have a good reliability with Cronbach's alpha = .77. In the present study, the internal consistency reliability of the scale was found to have a satisfactory reliability (Cronbach's alpha = .72, n = 120).

3.1.2.4 Self-Placement Ideological Orientation Scale

In order to determine ideology of participants, LR Scale was used for specifying general ideological orientation of participants. Participants were asked to define their political views on a 11-point Likert type scale (0: "Extremely left", 10: "Extremely right"). The scores of participants ranged from 0 to 10 ($M = 3.49$, $SD = 1.89$). LR Scale was presented in the Demographic Information Form (see Appendix J).

3.1.2.5 Experimental Manipulations of Reciprocity

For the experimental manipulation purpose, firstly, two groups, control and experimental were created. Reciprocity manipulation carried out with a two-step task given to the participants. Participants who were randomly assigned to experimental condition were given mixed words required to be arranged to create meaningful sentences. Participants were given words to arrange 6 sentences intended to clarify the reciprocity principle of morality. These sentences were selected from items that measure the dimension of reciprocity in MAC-Q (see Appendix L). In the control condition, the similar completing sentence task was given but these words were irrelevant with morality and reciprocity. They were given sentences about daily life activities (see Appendix M). Thus, it was aimed to prime the moral dimension of the reciprocity among the participants. Following the sentence completion task, the participants in an experimental group were asked to write an essay, which must consist of at least ten sentences. In the beginning of this task, moral principle of reciprocity was introduced to participants. In fact, the definition of reciprocity was presented. Subsequently, in the essay task, participants were asked to write about the importance of reciprocity. The participants in the control group were also given an essay writing task about daily activities. This essay writing task was prepared by considering the effects of the exhibited behaviors on the attitudes based on the findings and claims of cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, 1957), self-perception theory (Bem, 1972), and role-playing studies (Janis & King, 1954). It was assumed that writing supportive essay about an idea will increase positive sensitivity and attitude of the participants towards this idea. Thus, it was thought that the reciprocity levels of the participants who was exposed to reciprocity manipulation in two steps, would display higher reciprocity than participants in the control group.

3.1.2.6 Manipulation Checks

Manipulation check was done through two different questions. First, a question was asked what the task was about they involved. Then, how much they give importance to reciprocity dimension was measured. In addition, the content of the essays was examined in order to check whether participants wrote within the frame of the reciprocity. Manipulation Check can be seen at Appendix N.

3.1.2.7 Ingroup Favoritism Measurements

Ingroup favoritism was measured in two different ways similar to the first study. Firstly, participants were given the task of allocation a bonus point for ingroup and outgroup. Secondly, participants were given a SDS on how they evaluated ingroup and outgroup.

3.1.2.7.1 Bonus Point Allocation Task

Participants allocated a certain amount of bonus point to ingroup and outgroup. The students who participated in the study prepared a homework together with their groups. These groups ranged from 3 to 6 student. In the experiment, they were asked to evaluate the performance of homework groups working together during the semester. In other words, they were asked to evaluate ingroup and outgroups and allocate them bonus point. It was said that the bonus points to be received in return for participation in this research will be decided after the calculation of the evaluations of the whole class. Allocation task was made through a matrix, which has 11 different choice type. The midpoint of the matrix indicated equal bonus distribution to two groups (2.5 for ingroup, 2.5 for outgroup). The choices on the left side showed the ingroup favoritism while the right side showed the outgroup favoritism. Bonus Point Allocation Task can be seen at Appendix O.

3.1.2.7.2 Semantic Differential Scale

In the second measurement of ingroup favoritism, the participants were asked to evaluate homework groups on emotional dimensions. For this purpose, SDS (Golec de Zavala, Cichocka, & Bilewicz, 2012) was applied for the evaluation of homework groups

(see Appendix P). Participants evaluated homework groups on six different emotional dimensions (cold/warm, unfriendly/friendly, trustful/distrustful, positive/negative, respect/contempt, admiration/disgust) on a 7-point scale. In the present study, the scale was found to have a satisfactory reliability both for items used for evaluation of ingroup (Cronbach's alpha = .91, $n = 120$) and outgroup (Cronbach's alpha = .86, $n = 120$). Ingroup favoritism measured with SDS was calculated based on the difference between the mean of two sections namely the score obtained for evaluation of ingroup was subtracted from evaluation of outgroup.

3.1.3 Procedure

Before starting the study, ethical approval was obtained from Social Sciences, Humanities and Art Field Research Committee of Başkent University. Since the study aimed to be conducted with real groups, homework groups have been formed in the beginning of the semester. For data collection, paper-pencil based materials were prepared. In a time of submitting the homeworks at the end of the semester, participants were asked to complete the measurements in class during the last course. In the first page of the survey, participants were informed about the study and consent was asked. Since the experimental manipulation was carried out, the real purpose of the experiment was not mentioned in the informed consent. Then they filled the Demographic Information Form, followed by the Ingroup Identification Scale, and LR Scale. Subsequently, Ingroup Favoritism measurements were completed in the following order: MAT and SDS. The whole survey took approximately half an hour. Students received bonus points from the courses for their participation in the study. Participants were given equal bonus points regardless of their allocation strategy on ingroup favoritism measurement. After the completion of the survey, the participants' questions about the research were answered and they were thanked. The analyzes were conducted using the IBM SPSS software version 25.0 and The Hayes SPSS Process Macro Version 3.3 was conducted to examine the moderation effect of morality on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Moderation analysis was conducted separately for the seven moral dimensions. In addition, descriptive statistics and correlation analyzes were conducted in order to explore the nature of the relations between morality, ideology and favoritism.

3.1.4 Analyses

Firstly, descriptive statistics and cross-sectional statistics were analyzed. It was checked whether the data met the assumptions for the analyzes. Then the moderation analysis was conducted to see whether or not reciprocity have an effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism.

3.2 Results

Prior to the statistical analyses, the responses of 135 participants were examined for the missing data, outliers, normality, multicollinearity and assumptions of moderation analysis. Participants who left the questionnaire at any stage were excluded from the data. The mean score of the scale items was calculated to determine the score of each variable. Then, analysis of multivariate outliers was conducted. Calculation of Mahalanobis distances ($df = 4$, $p < .001$) with a critical chi-square value of 22.36 revealed that there were no multivariate outliers. In the manipulation check measures, it was seen that 15 participants did not pass the manipulation check. After deleting them, a sample with a total of 120 participants remained for the analyses. Following, normality analysis was conducted and skewness-kurtosis values of all the variables were found to be within the acceptable range of ±3.29. Given that there were no variables exhibiting high correlation with each other, thus there was not any variable threatening the assumptions of multicollinearity or singularity (Tabachnick, Fidell, & Ullman, 2007). Consequently, it was seen that the data are suitable and meet the assumptions of moderation analysis.

3.2.1 Descriptive Statistics

In order to determine descriptive information about the ingroup dentification, LR, Bonus Point Allocation Task, and SDS mean scores were calculated. The descriptive statistics of dependent variable (ingroup favoritism) measurements (bonus allocation task and SDS) were examined separately for the experimental and control groups. Descriptive statistics, which show means, standard deviations, and minimum-maximum values for the variables can be seen in Table 18.

Table 18. Descriptive Statistics for the Second Study Variables

Variables	Mean	*SD*	Minimum	Maximum
Identification	5.76	1.10	2.75	7
Ideology	3.49	1.89	0	9
Ingroup Favoritism (Control Group)				
Bonus Allocation Task	7.52	1.72	4	11
Semantic Differential Scale	.83	1.12	-2	4.17
Ingroup Favoritism (Experimental Group)				
Bonus Allocation Task	7.40	1.78	5	11
Semantic Differential Scale	.96	1.01	-.83	3.67

Note. N = 534.

3.2.2 Manipulation Check Analyses

In order to determine whether the manipulations used in the experiment was effective on the participants, three different controls were performed. Firstly, the content of the sentence completion task and essay writing tasks were checked to see if the instructions given to the participants were followed. Participants acting unrelated with the instructions were excluded from the sample (7 participants). Secondly, the results of the check question that examine whether participants understood the content of the task assigned to the control and experimental group was analyzed. Those who responded that their task was related to a subject other than the group they were assigned were excluded from the sample (8 participants). Finally, for the responses to the question of how much they give importance to reciprocity dimension after the manipulation, independent samples t-test was conducted. There was a significant difference in manipulation check scores for the control group (*M* = 4.75, *SD* = 1.27) and the experimental group (*M* = 5.77, *SD* = 1.21) conditions; *t*(118) = -4.484, *p* < .001.

3.2.3 Moderation Analyses

Moderation analysis was conducted to examine whether reciprocity dimension have a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. In the models, ingroup identification was used as independent variable and ingroup favoritism was used as a dependent variable. Additionally, ideology variable measured by LR was entered as covariate. Analyses were conducted with PROCESS macro through SPSS 25.0 to determine the moderator effect of reciprocity dimension. When the interaction between ingroup identification and reciprocity dimension was significant, it was taken as an evidence indicating moderating effect. Since there are two different dependent variables in the model (MAT and SDS), separate analyzes were performed for each dependent variable. Therefore, a total of 2 different analyzes were performed to test models with two dependent variables. Firstly, the model including MAT as a dependent variable was tested. Then the model including SDS as a dependent variable was tested.

3.2.3.1 Moderator Effect of Reciprocity Dimension

It was aimed to test whether reciprocity dimension had a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS.

The results showed that overall model with bonus allocation task was not statistically significant ($F(4, 119) = 1.25$, $p = .293$, $R^2 = .04$). Ideology as a covariate in the model did not show significant effect ($b = -.10$, $SE = .08$, $t = 1.23$, $p = .219$). Ingroup identification did not show statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by bonus allocation task ($b = -.02$, $SE = 1.73$, $t = -.01$, $p = .992$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and reciprocity dimension was not significant ($b = -.02$, $SE = .29$, $t = -.06$, $p = .954$). Therefore, there was not significant moderator effect of reciprocity dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by bonus allocation task (see Table 19).

Table 19. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Reciprocity Dimension on the BAT

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	5.63	1.30	4.32	< .001	3.05	8.21
LR	.10	.08	1.23	.219	-.063	.271
Group	-.02	1.73	-.01	.992	-3.44	3.41
Identification	.26	.22	1.20	.231	-.171	.698
Identification X Reciprocity	-.02	.29	-.06	.954	-.601	.567

Note. N = 120. LR = Self-Placement Ideology.

According to the result of the model with SDS, the overall model was significant ($F(4, 119) = 4.83$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .14$). As for the covariate, LR did not indicate significant effect in the model ($b = -.01$, $SE = .05$, $t = -.25$, $p = .802$). Ingroup identification showed statistically significant main effect on ingroup favoritism measured by SDS ($b = .55$, $SE = .13$, $t = 4.32$, $p < .001$). The interaction effect of ingroup identification and reciprocity dimension was also significant ($b = -.58$, $SE = .17$, $t = 3.43$, $p < .001$). This result indicates that there was significant moderator effect of reciprocity dimension on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS (see Table 20).

Table 20. Interaction of Ingroup Identification and Reciprocity Dimension on the SDS

Variable	Coeff.	*SE*	*t*	*p*	LLCI	ULCI
Constant	-2.28	.75	-3.04	.003	-3.77	-.79
LR	.01	.05	-.25	.803	-.109	.084
Group	3.50	1	3.52	< .001	1.53	5.47
Identification	.55	.13	4.32	< .001	.300	.800
Identification X Reciprocity	-.58	.17	-3.43	< .001	-.920	-.250

Note. N = 120. LR = Self-Placement Ideology.

While for people who are in control condition ($b = .33$, $SE = .10$, $t = 3.35$, $p < .001$) the interrelation between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was significant, for

people who are in experimental condition ($b = -.04$, $SE = .11$, $t = -.33$, $p = .743$) the interrelation between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was not significant. Therefore, while the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was significant in the control group, the effect of ingroup identification on ingroup favoritism was insignificant in the experimental group in which reciprocity dimension was made salient (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Moderation Effect of Reciprocity in Experimental Study
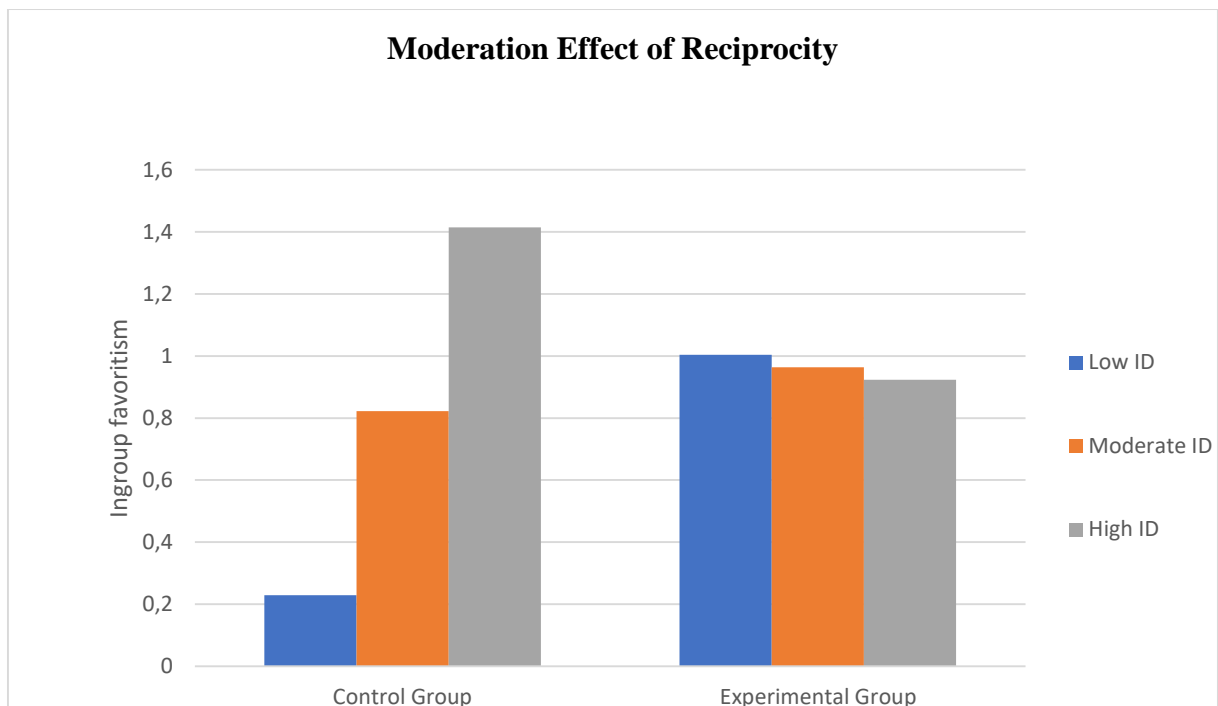
Note. ID = Ingroup Identification

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The present study aimed to explore associations between variables namely ideology, morality, ingroup identification, and favoritism. Additionally, another purpose of the study is to address the effects of morality dimensions on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. To this end, two different studies were conducted. In the first study, correlational investigation of the relationships between study variables and the moderating role of moral dimensions were carried out. It was found that reciprocity dimension of morality has a moderating effect on the relationships between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. Then, in the second study, the moderator role of reciprocity dimension was tested through experimental design. Consistent with the first study, in the second study, it was found that the reciprocity dimension has a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism.

In this chapter, firstly, an overview of the general findings of the wo studies is presented. It is followed by a discussion of the relational patterns among study variables and subsequently, research findings on the moderator role of morality are discussed. Then contributions, implications, and certain limitations of the thesis are considered. Finally, based on the findings of the present thesis the suggestions for further studies are presented. The discussion section ends with a conclusion based on the research findings and contributions to the literature.

4.1 Overview of the Findings

In line with the aims of the thesis, two main research questions in the first study were explored. The first question sought to determine associations between ideology, morality, identification, and favoritism. Additionally, the primary objective of the thesis, which is represented in the second research question, was to identify the moderator effect of morality on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. The findings of the research questions are discussed in detail below.

Based on the findings explored in the first study, the hypothesis claiming that reciprocity dimension has a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was suggested. This hypothesis was tested in the second study by using an experimental design. The findings of the proposed model are discussed in the following headings.

4.1.1 Associations among Variables

In the context of the first research question, results showed that RC and OE, which are suggested as two main motivations of social conservatism, has a significant correlation with each other and besides these variables significantly correlated with LR. It was seen that as individuals' RC and OE scores increases, right-wing scores also increase. Therefore, it was found that these three variables can be used to determine the ideologies of individuals. In the political psychology literature, ideology is often measured by using only LR. Although notably, this measure is a convenient tool to evaluate political orientations of people in the west, especially the United States, this measurement is not an adequate method to express the political ideology of people in Turkey because of Turkey's political structure and history and thus this measurement provides limited information on ideological orientation of individuals. Because tagged as left-wing political movements and political parties in Turkey are not fully expressed attitudes and behaviors that are associated with left-wing orientation in the literature. For example, individuals who define themselves as leftist may show high level right-wing tendencies (Yılmaz, Sarıbay, Bahçekapılı, & Harma, 2016). Additionally, political parties, which are considered left-wing by laypersons, can have negative attitudes towards outgroups (e.g. Syrian refugees; KONDA, 2016) and minority rights (e.g. Kurdish rights; Yılmaz, Cesur, & Bayad, 2018; KONDA, 2011). Therefore, it is problematic to define ideology only based on how individuals evaluate themselves on the left-right political scale. From this point of view, in addition to the one-item political orientation scale, it is important to measure the basic motivations of social conservatism which is an essential component of ideology.

It was aimed to use ideology measurements as a covariate variable in the moderation model tests, because of the relationship between ideological motivations and favoritism (Jost et al., 2004; Levin et al., 2002). However, in the first study, it was observed that not all

ideology measurements had significant correlations with ingroup favoritism. It was found that the only RC has a significant correlation with ingroup favoritism measured by resource allocation tasks and SDS. But this finding is consisted with results of Saribay et al., (2018), which found that social conservatism is not contain association between RC and OE in Turkey on the contrary western. Actually, there is also no pure evidence in the social psychology literature that shows a direct relationship between ideology and favoritism. Because ingroup favoritism is a motivation shaped by the mostly group identity that individuals belong rather than ideology. However, ideology was included in the research design as it was a general predictor of attitudes towards outgroups (e.g., Block & Block, 2006; Levin & Sidanius, 2003; Oswald, 2006; van Prooijen, Krouwel, Boiten, & Eendebak 2015; Wilson, 1973). In order to display ingroup favoritism in intergroup relations due to ideology, the fundamental differentiation between the outgroup and ingroup may have emerged in the context of ideology. The group identities used in this study (national identity and homework groups) do not highlight a differentiation of ideology. Therefore, it is understandable to not find a direct effect of ideology on ingroup favoritism, negative attitudes, and behaviors towards these outgroups.

As for relationships between ideology and morality dimensions, it was found that RC has positive significant correlations with group, reciprocity, heroism, deference dimensions. OE was found to have a positive significant correlation with the deference dimension and negative correlation with fairness dimension. LR scores showed positively significant correlations with family, group, heroism, deference, and property dimensions. These findings are generally consistent with the study of the Turkish adaptation of MAC-Q by Yilmaz et al. (under review). Sinn and Hayes (2018) suggest that RC triggers altruistic and cooperative tendencies. But OE reflects exploitative and deceptive strategies. Therefore, positive correlations of RC with all moral dimensions of MAC as they related with cooperation and negative correlations of moral dimensions with OE were expected. Additionally, OE indicated a positive correlation with deference and negative correlation with fairness dimension. These relationships are consistent with both the MFT literature and the approach of Sinn and Hayes (2018). In the MFT literature (Graham et al., 2013), binding foundations including purity, authority, and ingroup loyalty dimensions are thought to be related with right-wing ideologies and these dimensions are similar to the family, group, heroism and deference dimensions of MAC. In this thesis, it was found that the moral

dimensions, which can be considered as binding foundations in the MAC, are related to conservatism. Thus, it is understood that the new moral dimensions suggested by MAC are consistent with the political psychology studies in terms of the interrelation between ideology and moral dimensions.

Additionally, in the first study, ideological measurements were used as covariate variables in the model analyzed the moderating role of morality dimensions. In the models in which each moral dimension was tested separately, the main effects of LR and RC were found to be significant as covariates, except the marginal effect of RC in the model testing the moderation effect of group dimension for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS. In other words, LR and RC were found to be significant variables in predicting ingroup favoritism. Considering literature, these covariate effects make sense in terms of the significant relationships observed between ideological variables, ingroup identification, ingroup favoritism, and moral dimensions.

The relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was found to be positively significant both for resource allocation tasks and SDS (except for the bonus allocation task in the second study). It was seen that ingroup identification significantly predicted favoritism scores. In other words, as ingroup identification of individuals increased, favoritism also increased.

As for relationship between ingroup identification and morality, ingroup identification was found to be significantly and positively correlated with all morality dimensions. These findings are consistent with MAC's theoretical perspective because MAC claims that moral dimensions are related to solution strategies for cooperation problems. It is sensible that motivation of individuals to cooperate with others in parallel to identification with them. It can be argued that moral evaluation criteria and principles, which were emerged in the evolutionary process of humanity, may provide a basis for individuals to identify and act within their group. In fact, different moral dimensions of MAC may also function as group norms. For instance, fairness dimension may emerge as a group norm that emphasizes egalitarian values. Within this group norm, individuals may have more egalitarian attitudes and behaviors. Because, according to the perspective of MAC, moral dimensions generally serve the interests of the ingroup. But if the group identities were expressed in political

contexts, there might be differences considering the given importance to different moral dimensions.

4.1.2 Moderation Effects of Morality Dimensions

4.1.2.1 Moderation Results of the First Study

In the first study including a cross-sectional design, the possible moderator effects of different moral dimensions on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism were tested. In the models, ideology measurements were used as a covariate and ingroup favoritism was measured by using two different methods namely resource allocation task which is commonly used in the SIT literature and by SDS. Resource allocation tasks aimed to measure behavioral aspects of ingroup favoritism whereas, SDS focuses emotional contents of ingroup favoritism. Thus, both behavioral and emotional indicators of ingroup favoritism could be measured.

According to results of the model analysis, LR and RC were statistically significant covariates in all models with different moral dimensions (only the effect of RC was marginally significant $p = .053$ in the model testing the moderation effect of group dimension for the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured with SDS). However, contrary to the social conservatism conceptualization of Jost et al. (2013) which suggests RC and OE as two core motives of social conservatism, OE showed no significant effects on any of these models. But this finding is consistent with studies conducted in Turkey. Saribay and Yilmaz (2018) found that social conservatism is more strongly related to RC rather than OE (see also Özbudun, 2006). In addition, they found that RC has a more strong relationship with religiosity rather than OE. Thus, in the context of Turkey where individuals are predominantly Muslim, OE may not be a core predictor of ideology and social conservatism. This result might be more understandable considering the emphasis of Islamic doctrine that Muslims give importance to equality. In order to understand, whether this finding is unique to Muslim countries or specific to the context of Turkey further studies should be conducted.

Ingroup identification showed significant main effects on ingroup favoritism measured by MAT and SDS in all models. In other words, it was seen that as the levels of ingroup identification increase, the levels of ingroup favoritism also increase. This finding has been supported by SIT literature for many years. But as mentioned in the introduction, when different variables are involved in the model, changes are observed in the strength and direction of this relationship. Based on contradictory findings in the literature, the present thesis focuses on the potential effects of morality that have not been studied in this context yet.

As for the moderating effect of moral dimensions, it has been found that the reciprocity dimension has a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. The moderator effect of other moral dimensions was not found as significant. The moderator effect of reciprocity was found significant in the model including MAT as a measure of ingroup favoritism. However, the moderating role of reciprocity was not significant in the model with SDS. When the two measurement methods of ingroup favoritism are examined in terms of their contents, it is seen that while MAT focuses on behavioral aspect of ingroup favoritism, SDS measures emotional aspect. On the one hand, participants are required to allocate a certain amount of resource in the MAT which represent the behavioral display of favoritism as a concrete output. On the other hand, on SDS participants express their feelings towards the ingroup and outgroup on different emotional dimensions (e.g., cold/ warm, unfriendly/ friendly, trustful/ distrustful). This measurement refers to an emotional attitude rather than behavior. Therefore, the participants, who have a high level of reciprocity may not have found morally acceptable an unfair allocation of money for the educational expenses of a young Syrian. And the high reciprocity may have made the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism insignificant. However, due to the negative attitude is strong against the Syrians in Turkey (KONDA, 2011), a high level of reciprocity dimension may not have moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and emotional aspect of ingroup favoritism.

4.1.2.2 Moderation Results of the Second Study

In the second study, based on findings of the first study, the reciprocity dimension of morality was manipulated by experimental design and its moderator effect on the

relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was examined. Similar with the first study, ideology was included in the model as a covariate. But in this study, only LR was measured to evaluate political ideology in order to shorten the duration of an experimental study. Because, completing the whole experiment took half an hour for participants and because the long duration of the study may cause confounding effects on participants in terms of tiredness, it was thought to decrease the duration of the study would be more practical. In addition, the relational patterns of ideology variables with morality, identification, and favoritism were already explored in the first study, thus it is decided to use only LR in the second study.

The other difference between the first and the second study is that different from the first study in which ethnic identity was focused, the homework groups of the student were considered as an identity. Therefore, identification with homework groups was used for measuring ingroup identification. In addition, ingroup favoritism measurements were adapted considering the focused identity homework groups. These groups were created to do homework within the scope of a psychology course taken during the semester. Participants were asked to allocate bonus points offered to them in the experiment to ingroup and outgroup. It was said that these distributed points will be added to the course grade at the end of the semester. Thus, different from the first study in which an imaginary scenario was given to participants, the second study was conducted in a real context. In fact, in the second study, a field experiment was carried out under real conditions instead of artificial context.

According to results, the covariate effect of LR was not significant in the models using a bonus point allocation task and SDS to measure ingroup favoritism. The reason for this result may be the weak correlation between ingroup favoritism and the ideology explored in the first study. As mentioned above, this may be caused by the group identities used in the present studies do not contain political content. In addition, there is a limited study in the literature that ingroup favoritism may increase or decrease only because of ideology. But, variables such as social dominance orientation and right-wing authoritarianism, which are the core psychological predictors of ideologies, are known to have an effect on ingroup favoritism (Jost et al., 2004; Levin et al., 2002). Therefore, as in the first study, due to potential the relationship between ideology and ingroup favoritism,

ideology used as a covariate variable. However, there is no significant correlation between reciprocity dimension and ideology and this result makes sense that the LR did not show a main effect on the ingroup favoritism.

When the effect of reciprocity dimension was examined in the models, it was seen that the reciprocity dimension has a significant main effect on the ingroup favoritism measured by SDS. Additionally, the reciprocity dimension was found to have a significant moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism measured by SDS. A similar pattern was detected both in the first study which is correlational and in the second study which is experimental. Thus, the hypothesis that reciprocity would have a moderator effect was supported. However, in the second study, different from the first study, the moderating effect of reciprocity was significant in the model in which ingroup favoritism was measured by SDS. The same moderator effect of reciprocity dimension was not observed in the model in which ingroup favoritism was measured by the resource allocation task. Reciprocity dimension displayed a moderator effect on the resource allocation task in the first study, but SDS in the second study thus, this difference requires an explanation. The difference might stem from two factors: different identities and different measurements of ingroup favoritism used in the studies.

Firstly, in the first study, national identity was used whereas in the second study homework group identity was used. Compared with the identity of the homework group, national identity differs both in terms of long-term existence and effects in social life. Reciprocity dimension may have been more dominant in money allocation in the first study since resource sharing is more important for ingroup identity than expressing feelings towards the outgroup. Because, as a result of resource sharing, ingroup and person are directly affected. But in the emotional measurement, responses are only the expression of feelings towards outgroup and ingroup. Therefore, emotional measurement is not directly related with benefits or harms. Additionally, considering the theoretical perspective of MAC, morality emerged as a solution strategy to the need for cooperation. This difference of interest may have emerged on the different identities used in the two studies.

Additionally, the outgroup identity used in the studies was also different in terms of their types. In the first study, Syrians were used as an outgroup that we do not know whether

the participants had directly positive or negative contacts. In other words, we do not have any information about the content of the relationship between the participants and Syrians. Prejudices or positive attitudes towards Syrians may have affected the results. But in the second study, outgroup consists of classmates of the participants. Students probably have closer contact with their classmates than Syrians. Therefore, it can be thought that the outgroup differentiation in the two studies may be effective in finding different results.

Secondly, a bonus allocation task which was introduced as to directly affect the grades they will receive in the course was used in the second study. Resource allocation strategies directly affect both participants and their friends. Therefore, strategies used in the resource allocation task may be affected by individual interests and interpersonal relations factors that may overshadow the impact of reciprocity dimension. Additionally, the behavioral aspect and the emotional aspect differentiation between these two measurements might have been also effective in these findings. There is a close relationship between emotions and morality. Morality, which is a primary function as an intuitive process, trigger emotions and influence moral approval or disapproval (Graham et al., 2013). For instance, in the MFT, authority/subversion foundation is closely related to the emotion of contempt, fairness/cheating is related with anger, and purity/sanctity is related with disgust (Graham et al., 2013; Lowery, Imada & Haidt, 1999). Thus, ingroup favoritism measured by SDS that focused emotional evaluation of outgroup and ingroup, may be affected by these three basic emotions, which are related to different moral foundations.

4.2 Contributions, Implications, and Limitations

The present research contributes to the social psychology literature in several respects. First and foremost, MAC, a quite new morality theory, which had not taken part in a published study with the sample in Turkey, is firstly examined in this thesis. And it has been shown that the new questionnaire proposed by MAC can be used as a reliable measure for the samples in Turkey. In addition, the relational patterns between the moral dimensions of MAC and the core motives of ideology were explored. The relationship between LR, RC, OE, and different moral dimensions has examined which can be guiding for future studies. In the present thesis, morality was studied in the context of the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. The identification-favoritism relationship, which is an

important and comprehensive part of SIT literature, has been studied by considering the literature on morality for the first time. The investigation of the relationship between identification, favoritism and different moral dimensions has fed both morality and SIT literature in this respect. By demonstrating the moderator effect of the reciprocity dimension for the relationship between identification and favoritism, this thesis contributed to the generation of new research questions for studies base on SIT.

Another important strength of the thesis is that two separate studies in this thesis indicated mainly consistent findings with each other. The main effects revealed in the first study were supported by the second study. In addition, the moderator effect of reciprocity dimension was demonstrated in the experimental study once again.

In the second study, the moral dimension (reciprocity) was experimentally manipulated. Since the difference was investigated between control and experimental groups for participants who passed the manipulation check, it was shown that the manipulation method was valid and usable. It provides important contributions to morality literature in two aspects. Firstly, there is no widely adopted method of how to manipulate moral dimensions. The manipulation techniques frequently do not work probably since morality is based on intuitive processes shaped by evolutionary adaptations. In other words, morality, which is a very internal process, cannot be easily manipulated in experimental conditions. The manipulation technique used in the present study contributes to covering this gap in the morality literature. Secondly, there is no study that has been conducted by manipulating any of the moral dimensions of MAC because it is a new theoretical approach. Therefore, the experimental study in the thesis sheds light on future studies in the context of MAC as well as contributing to general morality literature.

The most important contribution of the thesis from the theoretical point of view is the moderator role of reciprocity dimension. In the present study, it was found that for participants having high levels of reciprocity, the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism is not significant. In other words, the importance given to reciprocity has been shown to has a buffering effect on the effect of identification on favoritism. This finding is a new contribution to morality and SIT literature. It can be claimed that ingroup favoritism may be a response to discriminatory behavior expected from the outgroup. The

items that measure the reciprocity dimension includes the expectations of the individuals from others in return for their favor. Considering this, the reason for individuals with high levels of reciprocity behave more fairly may be related to not leaving unrequited positive behavior that they think will come from the outgroup.

In addition, the present thesis added a new variable to the factors affecting the relationship between identification and favoritism. The literature on this relationship, which has been mostly addressed in the context of SIT to date, has been contributed from a different perspective. Thus, identification and favoritism, which are mostly investigated by factors in the context of intergroup relations and intra-group processes, are put into a new context of morality, which is accepted as mostly intra-personal processes. This finding extends the scope of SIT and forms a new hypothesis for the relationship between identification and favoritism at intra-personal level. Although the literature on SIT deals with many factors at group level, the explanatory factors at the intra-personal level are mostly related with self-esteem hypothesis (Tajfel & Turner 1979; Hogg & Abrams, 1988). This thesis has shown that reciprocity can also be an important variable in the context of SIT at the intra-personal level.

In addition to the importance, implications, and contributions of the present thesis, it has limitations in various aspects. When interpreting the findings of the present thesis, certain limitations need to be considered. Firstly, the sample of the two studies in the thesis consisted of university students. Although students from many different departments participated in the study, this caused the age of the participants to be similar. Most of the participants were students whose ages ranged between 18-24. Age is an important variable for the morality and political psychology literature because moral differences may occur at different ages. For instance, Koleva et al., (2012) found that all five moral foundations of MFT have a weak but significant positive correlation with age. Additionally, cognitive rigidity increases with age (e.g., Oreg, 2003). It might be thought that this increase may also affect RC and OE.

Secondly, the majority of the participants in the present thesis were women. Although there is not much evidence that demonstrates gender influences the ideology (Eagly, Diekman, Johannesen-Schmidt & Koenig, 2004) and the relationship between ingroup

identification and ingroup favoritism (Kaiser & Spalding, 2015), it might influence morality. Although there is no such finding in the MFT literature conducted with the western samples, this may be different in Turkey. For example, due to the patriarchal society in Turkey, men's greater adoption of roles in protecting the family and being in a position of power to provide order, men might score higher on the endorsement of family and heroism dimensions of morality. Because, as emphasized in MAC, morality is not only an intuitive phenomenon shaped by evolutionary processes, but also influenced by environmental conditions. Therefore, in future studies, the number of participants representing different sexes should be as equal as possible.

Thirdly, Syrians were used as an outgroup in the first study. Syrians are still perceived as an ongoing problem by people in Turkey (KONDA, 2016), and often take place on various issues on the national agenda. It was not measured whether participants had contact with Syrians and their attitudes towards Syrians. The possible influences of these variables are limitations that were not measured in the study as covariates. Additionally, ingroup and outgroups used in the two studies were different. As mentioned above, this difference may have caused the moderator effect of reciprocity to occur for different types of ingroup favoritism measurements used in two studies in this thesis. Testing models by using the same type of identities should be considered in future studies.

Lastly, in the second study, based on the findings of the first study, only the reciprocity dimension was tested experimentally. However, testing the moderating role of other moral dimensions with experimental studies might provide clearer and more controlled findings. Since MAC is a relatively new theory, there is no valid method in the literature on how to manipulate moral dimensions methodologically. Therefore, valid methods should be investigated for the manipulations of other moral dimensions.

4.3 Further Suggestions for Future Research

Based on the theoretical framework of the current thesis and its results, there are also further suggestions for future research. Firstly, it would be precious to examine the moderating roles of all morality dimensions in addition to the reciprocity dimension by using experimental studies. Although only the moderator effect of reciprocity was determined in

the first study in this thesis, the moderating effect of other dimensions might also be explored by new studies. For example, the fairness dimension might be one of the first dimension to be examined. Because it is known that favoritism decreases when the ingroup norms base on equality (Jetten, Spears & Manstead, 1997). The fairness dimension of MAC is similar to the situations in which ingroup norm is egalitarian. In addition, since heroism and deference dimensions are two different strategies that express aggression and defensive behavior, it may be related to fighting against outgroup in favor of the ingroup. In sum, each moral dimension of MAC may have a potential effect in the context of identification and favoritism relationship to be discovered.

In the present thesis, ideology was discussed in terms of discussing different measurements. However, variables such as political sophistication and political party affiliation, which form different contents of ideology other than LR, RC, and OE can also be considered in future studies.

In future research, the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism should be examined through different identities. Because in intergroup relations, factors such as uniqueness, norms (Jetten, Spears & Manstead, 1997), history of conflicts (Jetten, Spears & Postmes, 2004), and status (Aberson & Howanski, 2002) have the potential to affect the content of the relationship studies with different identities might provide access to the broader perspective.

As mentioned above, in the present thesis, different results were found according to measurement methods of ingroup favoritism. In the first study, the moderator effect of reciprocity was observed in the resource allocation task, whereas in the second study, this effect was found on the SDS. This means that there may be various variables that need to be explored and differ according to the forms of ingroup favoritism. In future research, ingroup favoritism should be considered in terms of various forms of ingroup favoritism and should be included in research designs.

4.4 Conclusion

The main goal of this thesis was to contribute empirical evidence on the relationship between identification and favoritism by taking benefit from a moral psychology perspective. The research focused mainly on the relational patterns between ideology, morality, ingroup identification, and ingroup favoritism. Additionally, ideology was evaluated as a covariate and moderator role of morality in the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism was investigated. In this thesis, MAC, which has been recently suggested theory in the morality literature, has been studied in the context of identification and favoritism studied in SIT literature for many years. As a result, it was found that the reciprocity dimension has a moderator effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and ingroup favoritism. In view of all contributions as well as limitations, the present thesis brought a different perspective for future studies on morality and ingroup favoritism. Thus, with the new studies conducted on this topic, solutions might be suggested to policymakers in order to prevent ingroup favoritism which is one of our most fundamental problems maintaining inequality in our social lives.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Informed Consent Form

Bilgilendirilmiş Onam Formu

Bu araştırma, Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans programı öğrencisi Fatih Bayrak tarafından tez çalışmasının bir parçası olarak Öğr. Gör. Dr. Leman Korkmaz danışmanlığında yürütülmektedir.

Araştırmada insanların ahlakın farklı boyutlarına verdikleri önem çeşitli psikolojik değişkenler açısından incelenmektedir. Anket ortalama 15 dakika sürmektedir. Lütfen ankette verilen bilgiler çerçevesinde size en uygun olan cevapları işaretleyiniz. Ankette yer alan hiçbir sorunun doğru ya da yanlış bir cevabı yoktur. Önemli olan sadece sizin düşüncelerinizdir. Sizden kimliğinizle ilgili hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Vereceğiniz tüm yanıtlar tamamıyla gizli tutulacak ve çalışmadan elde edilecek sonuçlar sadece bilimsel amaçlar için kullanılacaktır.

Katılımınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz.

Eğer çalışmaya katılmak istiyorsanız lütfen aşağıdaki kutucuğu işaretleyiniz ve bir sonraki sayfaya geçiniz.

Bu çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmak istiyorum. ( )

APPENDIX B.

Demographic Information Form

Cinsiyetiniz

□ Kadın

□ Erkek

□ Diğer

Doğum Yılınız

_____

Üniversiteniz

_____

Lütfen kendinizi politik olarak nerede tanımladığınızı aşağıdaki skala üzerinde belirtiniz.

(0= Çok Sol, 10= Çok Sağ)

Sol										Sağ
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX C.

Ingroup Identification Scale

Aşağıda belirtilen ifadelere ne kadar katıldığınızı 1'den 7'ye kadar olan ölçek üzerinden belirtiniz.

Burada herhangi bir doğru cevap yoktur, önemli olan sadece sizin kişisel görüşlerinizdir.

(1= Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum ve 7= Kesinlikle Katılıyorum)

Kendimi Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşı olarak tanımlarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'ne bağlılık duyuyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşı olmaktan memnunum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşı olmak kendimi nasıl gördüğümün önemli bir parçasıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX D.

Resistance to Change

1.	Devletin istikrarının korunması için yeni partilerin kurulmasına sınırlandırmalar getirilmelidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Eğer bazı gruplar yerlerini korusalardı daha az sorunumuz olurdu.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Toprak bütünlüğümüzün korunması kişisel çıkarlardan daha önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bu belalı zamanlarda kanunların kimsenin gözyaşına bakılmadan uygulanması lazım, özellikle işleri karıştıran devrimci ve provokatörlere karşı.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Batılılaşma sevdası kültürümüzün ve kimliğimizin asimile olmasına yol açacak.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Ülkemizin ihtiyacı daha çok medeni haktan ziyade daha katı bir hukuk ve düzendir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Toplumsal ahlakımıza ve geleneksel inançlarımıza zarar veren unsurlardan mutlaka kaçınmalıyız.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Toplumda örf ve adetlerimizin korunması değişen dünya düzenine uyum sağlamaktan daha önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Ülkenin durumu giderek ciddileşmektedir, sorun çıkaranların temizlenmesi bizi yeniden doğru yola ulaştırmak için en güçlü çözüm olacaktır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Opposition to Equality

1.	Gelir dağılımı eşit hale getirilmemelidir çünkü insanların kabiliyetleri eşit değildir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Gelir dağılımı daha eşit olmalıdır çünkü herkesin topluma katkısı eşit derecede önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	İnsanlar iki sınıfa ayrılabilir: güçlü ve zayıf.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Eğer insanlara daha eşit bir şekilde davransaydık daha az sorun yaşayan bir toplum olurduk.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Aşağı seviyedeki gruplar yerlerini bilmelidirler.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Bazı grupların tepede diğerlerinin aşağıda olması muhtemelen iyi bir şeydir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gelir dağılımı daha eşit olmalıdır çünkü her ailenin yemek, barınak gibi temel ihtiyaçları aynıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Eğer gelir dağılımı daha eşit olsaydı insanları daha çok çalışmaya motive eden bir sebep kalmayacaktı.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Toplumsal grupların eşit olması iyi bir şey olurdu.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Hiçbir grup toplumda baskın olmamalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Toplumsal grupların eşitliği amacımız olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Bazı gruplar diğer gruplardan daha fazla yaşam hakkına sahip olabilir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Tüm gruplara hayatta eşit şans tanınmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Bir sürü insan ekmek bile bulamazken beş yıldızlı otellerde tatil yapmak bir insana yakışmaz.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Gelirleri eşitlemek için gayret etmeliyiz.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Gelir dağılımının daha eşit hale getirilmesi sosyalizm demektir ve bu kişisel özgürlükleri engeller.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Devlet gücü azınlıkta bile olsalar insanların sesini kısmak için kullanılmamalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
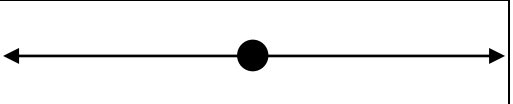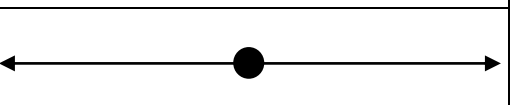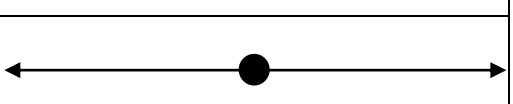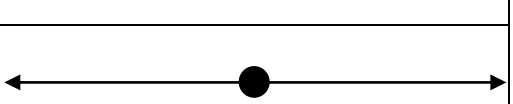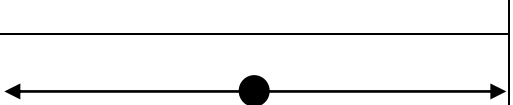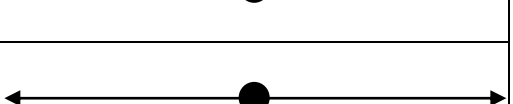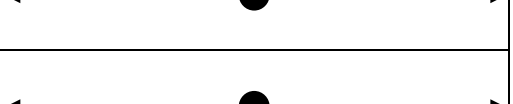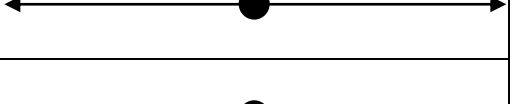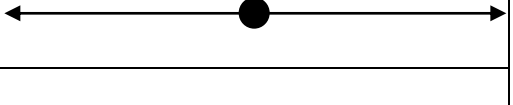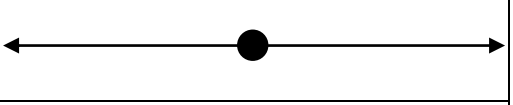
Morality as Cooperation Questionnaire

(First Section)

Bir şeyin doğru veya yanlış olup olmadığına karar vermenizde aşağıda verilen düşünceler ne derecede etkilidir?

Lütfen cevaplarınızı her cümlenin altındaki skalayı kullanarak derecelendiriniz.

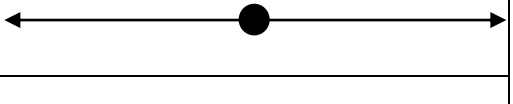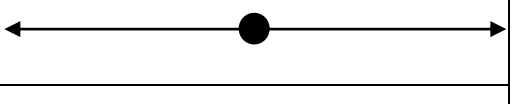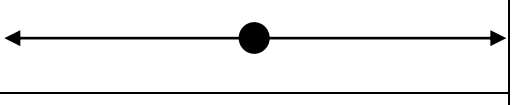|		(0 = Hiç etkili değildir - 100 = Kesinlikle etkilidir)
1.	Birisinin ailesini korumak için hareket edip etmediği	⬤
2.	Birisinin ailenin bir üyesine yardım edip etmediği	⬤
3.	Birisinin hareketinin ailesine olan sevgisini yansıtıp yansıtmadığı	⬤
4.	Birisinin kendi grubuna yardımcı olacak bir şekilde davranıp davranmadığı	⬤
5.	Birisinin kendi grubunun bir üyesine yardım edip etmediği	⬤
6.	Birisinin bir topluluğu birleştirmek için çalışıp çalışmadığı	⬤
7.	Birisinin daha önceden yapmayı kabul ettiği bir şeyi yapıp yapmadığı	⬤
8.	Birisinin verdiği sözü tutup tutmadığı	⬤
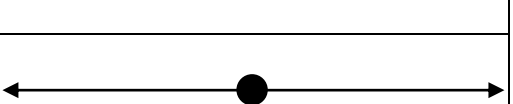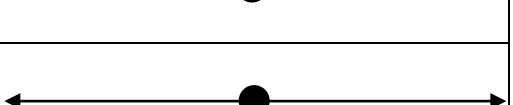
9.	Birisinin güvenilebilecek biri olduğunu kanıtlayıp kanıtlamadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
10.	Birisinin kahramanca davranıp davranmadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
11.	Birisinin sıkıntılı bir durum karşısında cesaret gösterip göstermediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
12.	Birisinin cesur olup olmadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
13.	Birisinin otorite sahibi kişilere saygı gösterip göstermediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
14.	Birisinin emirlere itaatsizlik edip etmediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
15.	Birisinin otoriteye saygı gösterip göstermediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
16.	Birisinin en iyi parçayı kendisi için ayırıp ayırmadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
17.	Birisinin kayırmacılık yapıp yapmadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
18.	Birisinin diğerlerinden daha fazla alıp almadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
19.	Birisinin başka birinin malına zarar verip vermediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
20.	Birisinin kendisine ait olmayan bir şeyi alıp almadığı	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►
21.	Birisinin mülkiyetinin zarar görüp görmediği	◄━━━━━━●━━━━━━►

(Second Section)

Bir şeyin doğru veya yanlış olup olmadığına karar vermenizde aşağıda verilen düşünceler ne derecede etkilidir?

Lütfen cevaplarınızı her cümlenin altındaki skalayı kullanarak derecelendiriniz.

		(0 = Hiç etkili değildir - 100 = Kesinlikle etkilidir)
1.	İnsanlar ailesinin bir üyesine yardım etmek için her şeyi yapmaya istekli olmalıdır.	●———→
2.	Ailene her zaman sadık olmalısın.	●———→
3.	Her zaman önce ailenin çıkarlarını gözetmelisin.	●———→
4.	İnsanlar her zaman grubunun üyelerine yardım etmekle yükümlüdürler.	●———→
5.	Bireylerin gruplarında aktif bir role sahip olmaları önemlidir.	●———→
6.	Topluma yararlı biri olmak için çaba sarfetmelisin.	●———→
7.	Sana yardım edenlere yardım etmekle yükümlüsün	●———→
8.	Yanlış yaptığınız şeyleri her zaman telafi etmelisiniz.	●———→
9.	Mümkünse her zaman size yapılan bir iyiliğe karşılık vermelisiniz.	●———→
10.	Sıkıntılı bir durum karşısında cesaret göstermek en takdire değer özelliktir.	●———→
11.	Toplum, kahramanlarını onurlandırmak için daha fazlasını yapmalıdır.	●———→

12.	Ülken için canını feda etmeye istekli olmak cesurluğun en yücesidir.	←———————●———————→
13.	İnsanlar her zaman üstlerine (amirlerine) saygı göstermelidir.	←———————●———————→
14.	İnsanlar otoriteye daha fazla itaat etselerdi toplum daha iyi olurdu.	←———————●———————→
15.	Senden yaşça büyük olanlara saygı göstermelisin.	←———————●———————→
16.	Herkesin aynı şekilde muamele görmesi gerekir.	←———————●———————→
17.	Herkesin hakları eşit derecede önemlidir.	←———————●———————→
18.	Toplumdaki mevcut eşitsizlik düzeyi adil değildir.	←———————●———————→
19.	Eğer açlıktan ölüyorsan yemek çalmak kabul edilebilirdir.	←———————●———————→
20.	Sahibini bulmaya çalışmak yerine bulduğunuz değerli bir eşyayı kendinize ayırmakta yanlış bir şey yoktur.	←———————●———————→
21.	Bazen başkalarından istediğiniz şeyleri almaya hakkınız vardır.	←———————●———————→

Money Allocation Task

Lütfen aşağıda verilen senaryoyu okuyunuz ve size yöneltilen soruya bu senaryodaki rolünüz çerçevesinde cevap veriniz.

Birleşmiş Milletler her yıl çeşitli ülkelerden kendisine başvuran ve eğitim alanında faaliyet gösteren vakıflara maddi destekte bulunmaktadır. Bu vakıflar da Birleşmiş Milletler'den aldıkları fonu ihtiyaç sahipleri için oluşturdukları eğitim destek bursu bütçelerine aktarmaktadırlar. 2019 yılı için Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren iki vakıf, Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim Fonu'ndan pay almaya hak kazanmıştır. Bunlar, Türk Eğitim Destek Vakfı (TEDV) ve Suriyeliler Eğitim Destek Vakfı (SEDV)'dır.

TEDV, Türkiye'deki ihtiyaç sahibi Türk gençlerin eğitim giderlerine destek olmak için onlara eğitim destek bursu veren bir vakıftır. SEDV ise Türkiye'deki ihtiyaç sahibi Suriyeli gençlere eğitim destek bursu veren bir vakıftır.

Birleşmiş Milletler, 2019 yılı eğitim fonu için Türkiye'ye 124 bin euro maddi yardım ayırmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim Destek Fonu'nun Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren bu iki vakıf arasında nasıl paylaştırılacağı ise Birleşmiş Milletler Meclisi'nin vereceği karar doğrultusunda belirlenecektir. Siz de kendinizi bu meclisin bir üyesi olarak düşünerek fonun nasıl paylaştırılacağına karar vermelisiniz. Aşağıdaki fon dağıtım seçeneklerinden birini tercih ederek hangi vakfın fondan ne kadar pay alacağını belirlemelisiniz.

Toplamda 124 bin Euro olan fon aşağıdaki 11 farklı sütunda belirtilen dağıtım stratejilerinden biri ile iki vakıf arasında paylaştırılacaktır. Bir sütunu seçtiğinizde 124 bin Euro'nun ne kadarının Türk Eğitim Destek Vakfı'na, ne kadarının Suriyeliler Eğitim Destek Vakfı'na gideceğini seçmiş olacaksınız. Tablonun üst satırındaki kırmızı renkli değerler TEDV'nin alacağı parayı, alt satırındaki lacivert renkli değerler ise SEDV'nin alacağı parayı belirtmektedir.

*Yalnızca tek bir sütun seçebilirsiniz. Seçiminizi her sütunun ortasında bulunan kutucuğu işaretleyerek belirtebilirsiniz.

Türkiye Eğitim Destek Vakfı	€122	€114	€89	€77	€68	€62	€59	€53	€44	€32	€17
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Suriye Eğitim Destek Vakfı	€2	€10	€35	€47	€56	€62	€65	€71	€80	€92	€107

APPENDIX H.

Semantic Differential Scale

Türkler ve Suriyeliler için genel olarak nasıl hissediyorsunuz? Lütfen aşağıdaki duygular üzerinden 1 ile 7 arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtin. Ölçeğin bir ucu bir duyguyu nitelerken diğer ucu bu duygunun tam tersini ifade etmektedir.

	Sıcak						Soğuk
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Arkadaşca						Düşmanca
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Güvenli						Güvensiz
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Olumlu						Olumsuz
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Saygı						Küçümseme
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Hayranlık						İğrenme
Türk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suriyeli	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX I.

Informed Consent Form

Bu çalışma, Arş. Gör. Fatih Bayrak tarafından tez çalışmasının bir parçası olarak Öğr. Gör. Dr. Leman Korkmaz danışmanlığında yürütülmektedir.

Araştırmada insanların sözel ifade stilleri ile çeşitli psikolojik değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmektedir. Anket ortalama 20 dakika sürmektedir. Lütfen size sorulan sorulara ankette sunulan bilgiler çerçevesinde sizin için en uygun olan cevapları işaretleyiniz. Ankette yer alan hiçbir sorunun doğru ya da yanlış bir cevabı yoktur. Önemli olan sadece sizin düşüncelerinizdir. Sizden kimliğinizle ilgili hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Vereceğiniz tüm yanıtlar tamamıyla gizli tutulacak ve çalışmadan elde edilecek sonuçlar sadece bilimsel amaçlar için kullanılacaktır.

Katılımınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz.

Eğer çalışmaya katılmak istiyorsanız lütfen aşağıdaki kutucuğu işaretleyiniz ve bir sonraki sayfaya geçiniz.

☐   Bu çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmak istiyorum.

APPENDIX J.

Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları yanıtlayınız.

Cinsiyetiniz

☐ Erkek

☐ Kadın

☐ Diğer

Doğum Yılınız

_____

Üniversiteniz

_____

Bölümünüz

_____

Dersinizin Adı

_____

Lütfen kendinizi politik olarak nerede tanımladığınızı aşağıdaki skala üzerinde belirtiniz.

(0 = Çok Sol, 10 = Çok Sağ)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX K.

Ingroup Identification Scale

Aşağıda bu ders kapsamında dâhil olduğunuz ödev grubunuzla ilgili çeşitli değerlendirme cümleleri bulunmaktadır. Lütfen bu ifadelere ne kadar katıldığınızı ölçek üzerinde işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

Burada herhangi bir doğru cevap yoktur, önemli olan sadece sizin görüşlerinizdir.

(1 = Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum ve 7 = Kesinlikle Katılıyorum)

Kendimi ödev grubumun bir üyesi olarak tanımlarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ödev grubuma bağlılık duyuyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ödev grubumun bir üyesi olmaktan memnunum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ödev grubumun bir üyesi olmak kendimi nasıl gördüğümün önemli bir parçasıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX L.

Experimental Manipulation of Reciprocity

Aşağıda size çeşitli kelime grupları sunulmaktadır. Lütfen bu kelimeleri düzenli bir şekilde sıralayarak anlamlı birer cümle haline getiriniz.

1. edenlere yükümlüsün yardım sana etmekle yardım

2. her etmelisiniz yanlış telafi zaman şeyleri yaptığınız

3. size vermelisiniz yapılan bir her karşılık iyiliğe

4. ettiği kabul şeyi önemlidir yapması birisinin önceden yapmayı bir

5. verdiği insanlar sözleri tutmalıdır

6. güvenilir kanıtlamalıdır kişiler olduklarını

Şimdi sizden bir kompozisyon yazmanızı istiyoruz. Kompozisyonun konusu ise insan hayatında karşılıklılığın önemi. İnsanların birbirlerine karşılıklılık ilkesini göz ederek davranmaları önemli bir ahlaki özellik olarak görülmektedir. Karşılıklılık, sana yapılmasını istemediğin bir şeyi başkasına da yapma gibi sözlerle de ifade edilmektedir. İnsanların karşılaştıkları birçok sorun karşısında ortak çıkarları için karşılıklılık ilkesine uyarak bu sorunları aştığı görülmektedir. Peki, karşılıklılık neden önemlidir? Bu ilkeyi ihlal etmenin zararları nelerdir? İnsanlar hayatlarında neden karşılıklılığı önemsemelidirler?

Lütfen aşağıdaki alana ahlaki açıdan karşılıklılığın önemini anlatan bir metin yazın. Yazınız en az 10 cümleden oluşmalıdır.

Control Condition Task

Aşağıda size çeşitli kelime grupları sunulmaktadır. Lütfen bu kelimeleri düzenli bir şekilde sıralayarak anlamlı birer cümle haline getiriniz.

1. güne ile sabahları kahvaltı başlanır uyanınca

2. geçerken ışıklarına karşıya trafik karşıdan bakılır

3. ve havalarda giyinilir yağışlı kalın soğuk

4. için malzemeler yemek alınır hazırlamak marketten gerekli

5. toplu okula araçları kullanılabilir ve giderken işe taşıma

6. değerlendirebilir kitap vakitlerini boş okuyarak insan

Şimdi sizden bir kompozisyon yazmanızı istiyoruz. Kompozisyonun konusu ise insanların günlük hayatta yaptığı aktiviteler. İnsanlar gündelik hayatlarını sürdürürken pek çok çeşitli davranışlar sergilemektedirler. Örneğin insanlar genellikle uyandıklarında güne kahvaltı yaparak başlarlar. Peki, sizce insanların gündelik hayatları ne gibi aktivitelerle geçmektedir? Lütfen kişilerin uyandıkları andan itibaren bir gün içinde yaptıkları gündelik aktiviteleri anlatınız. Yazınızda duygu ve düşüncelere odaklanmadan olabildiğince somut olarak davranışları aktarınız.

Lütfen aşağıda size verilen alana insanların gündelik aktivitelerini anlatan bir metin yazın. Yazınız en az 10 cümleden oluşmalıdır.

APPENDIX N.

Manipulation Check

(Experimental Condition)

Az önce yapmış olduğunuz cümle kurma ve kompozisyon yazma görevleriyle ilgili aşağıda yer alan soruları yanıtlayınız.

Bu görevler aşağıdaki konulardan hangisiyle ilgiliydi?
A) Karşılıklılık
B) Gündelik aktiviteler
C) İklim değişikliği
D) Moda

Aşağıda verilen konuların size göre ne derece önemli olduğunu aşağıdaki ölçek üzerinde belirtiniz. (1 = Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum ve 7 = Kesinlikle Katılıyorum)							
Karşılıklılık	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gündelik aktiviteler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İklim değişikliği	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Control Condition)

Az önce yapmış olduğunuz cümle kurma ve kompozisyon yazma görevleriyle ilgili aşağıda yer alan soruları yanıtlayınız.

Bu görevler aşağıdaki konulardan hangisiyle ilgiliydi?
A) Karşılıklılık
B) Gündelik aktiviteler
C) İklim değişikliği
D) Moda

Aşağıda verilen konuların size göre ne derece önemli olduğunu aşağıdaki ölçek üzerinde belirtiniz.

(1 = Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum ve 7 = Kesinlikle Katılıyorum)

Karşılıklılık	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gündelik aktiviteler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İklim değişikliği	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX O.

Bonus Point Allocation

Şimdi sizden bu ders kapsamında dâhil olduğunuz ödev grubunuzu ve diğer grupları dönem boyunca sergiledikleri ödev performansları açısından kıyaslayarak değerlendirmenizi istiyoruz.

Lütfen aşağıdaki tablo üzerinden kendi grubunuza ve diğer gruplara size verilen toplam puanı paylaştırınız. Burada yapacağınız puan dağılımı ile bu araştırmaya katılım karşılığında alınacak olan bonus puanı hem kendi grubunuz hem de diğer gruplar için belirlemiş olacaksınız.

Toplamda size dağıtmanız için 5 puan verilmektedir. Bu puanı kendi grubunuz ve diğer gruplar arasında paylaştırmanız gerekiyor. Aşağıdaki ölçekte bir sütunu işaretleyerek kendi grubunuza ve diğer gruba nasıl bir puan paylaşımı yapacağınızı belirtiniz. Sütun ortasındaki yuvarlağı işaretleyerek seçiminizi belirtebilirsiniz. Lütfen yalnızca tek bir seçim yapınız.

GRUP NUMARAM:

KENDİ GRUBUM	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	0.5	0
	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DİĞER GRUPLAR	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5

*Ödev grubu numaranızı öğrenmek için lütfen bir sonraki sayfaya bakınız.

APPENDIX P.

Semantic Differential Scale

Ödev grubunuz ve diğer gruplar için duygusal açıdan nasıl hissediyorsunuz? Lütfen aşağıdaki duygular üzerinden kendi grubunuzu ve diğer grupları nasıl gördüğünüzü belirtin.

Ölçeğin bir ucu bir duyguyu nitelerken diğer ucu bu duygunun tam tersini ifade etmektedir. Lütfen her duygu kategorisi için hem kendi grubunuza hem de diğer gruplara 1-7 arasında bir puan veriniz.

	Soğuk	-	-	-	-	-	Sıcak
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Düşmanca	-	-	-	-	-	Arkadaşça
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Güvensiz	-	-	-	-	-	Güvenli
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Olumsuz	-	-	-	-	-	Olumlu
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Küçümseme	-	-	-	-	-	Saygı
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	İğrenme	-	-	-	-	-	Hayranlık
Kendi Grubum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diğer Gruplar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7