THE TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE
PATHOLOGICAL NARCISSISM INVENTORY (PNI)

ASLI BÜYÜKGÜNGÖR

İSTANBUL, 2016

THE TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE PATHOLOGICAL NARCISSISM INVENTORY
(PNI)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
OF
BAHÇEŞEHİR UNIVERSITY

BY

ASLI BÜYÜKGÜNGÖR

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

JANUARY 2016

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
BAHCESEHIR UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Name of the thesis: The Turkish Adaptation of The Pathological Narcissism
                Inventory
Name/Last Name of the Student: Aslı Büyükgüngör
Date of the Defense of Thesis: 08.01.2016

The thesis has been approved by the Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Assist. Prof. Burak KÜNTAY
Graduate School Director

I certify that this thesis meets all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of
Master of Arts.

Assist. Prof. İlke Sine EĞECİ
Program Coordinator

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and we find it fully adequate in
scope, quality and content, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

Examining Committee Members	Signature
Thesis Supervisor Assist. Prof. Ilgın Gökler Danışman	_____
Member Assist. Prof. Burak Doğruyol	_____
Member Assist. Prof. Başak Türküler Aka	_____

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

Name, Lastname: Aslı Büyükgüngör

Signature:

ABSTRACT

THE TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE PATHOLOGICAL NARCISSISM INVENTORY (PNI)

Büyükgüngör, Aslı

M.A., Clinical Psychology

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Ilgın Gökler Danışman

January 2016, 75 pages

This study has two main purposes, which are: (a) to translate the PNI instrument, which was developed by Pincus et al. (2009) for implementation in Turkish for gathering self-reports of pathological narcissism in both clinical and nonclinical populations and (b) to conduct research on the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the scale. The study was conducted on Turkish 536 young adult college students aged 18 to 25 years. The reliability of the PNI was addressed by examining the internal consistency, item-total correlations, split-half reliability, and test-retest reliability. A statistically significant test/retest association (in a month period) of high strength was found. The construct validity of the PNI was addressed by examining factor analytic structure and interrelations to Turkish versions of Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory (RSI) and Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) related to Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI). Supporting the validity of the scale, the seven factor

solution underlying the original form was found with minor modifications.

A significant positive relation was found between self-esteem and EXP subscale that assesses Narcissistic grandiosity traits. Moreover, negative relation between self-esteem and CSE, DD, SS, ER, GF, and SE subscales that assess Narcissistic vulnerability. Similar to previous studies, there was a modest positive correlation between NPI and PNI. The study showed that PNI proved to be a reliable and valid assessment tool for identify pathological narcissism in Turkey.

ÖZ

PATOLOJİK NARSİSİZM ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI

Büyükgüngör, Aslı

Yüksek Lisans, Klinik Psikoloji

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Ilgın Gökler Danışman

Ocak, 2016, 75 sayfa

Bu çalışmanın iki amacı vardır. İlki, Pincus vd. tarafından 2009 yılında geliştirilen, Patolojik Narsisizm Envanteri'nin (PNE) dil eşdeğerliliğini sağlamak. İkincisi, ölçeğin güvenilirlik ve geçerliliğini sağlamaktır. Araştırmanın örneklemi 18-25 yaş arası 536 Türk üniversite öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır. Ölçeğin güvenirliğine ilişkin bilgi, Cronbach Alfa iç tutarlık katsayısı, iki yarım güvenirliği, madde-test korelasyonu ve test tekrar-test güvenirliği analizleri ile elde edilmiştir. Bir aylık dönem içerisinde test–tekrar test güvenilirliği bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin geçerliliğini değerlendirmek üzere faktör yapısı ve ölçüt geçerliğine bakılmıştır. Ölçüt geçerliliği, Patolojik Narsisizm Ölçeği ile Rosenberg Benlik Saygısı Ölçeği ve Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri (NKE) aralarındaki ilişkiye bakılarak incelenmiştir. Orjinal ölçekteki yedi faktörlü yapı ufak farklılıklarla, bu örneklemde de bulunarak ölçeğin geçerliliği desteklenmiştir. Ayrıca, kayıtsız (grandiyöz) patolojik narsisizm özelliklerini ölçtüğü düşünülen EXP (sömürücülük) alt ölçeği ile benlik saygısı arasında pozitif, tedirgin (vulnerable)

patolojik narsisizm özelliklerini ölçtüğü düşülen alt ölçekler ile benlik saygısı arasında negatif bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Daha önceki çalışmalara benzer olarak, NKE ile PNE arasında orta derecede pozitif bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Araştırma, Patolojik Narsisizm Envanteri'nin patolojik narsisizmi ölçmek için kullanılacak güvenilir ve geçerli bir ölçek olduğunu kanıtlamıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Narsistik kişilik bozukluğu, Patolojik narsisizm, Normal narsisizm, Kayıtsız narsisizm, Tedirgin narsisizm, İçe dönük narsisizm ve Dışa dönük narsisizm.

To my parents, my brother and my grandparents

with love, thanks, and longing.

I would like to express special thanks to my dear friends, Çağla Pınar Sevinç Yalçın, Sıla Derin, and Gülçin Kara for being there on time whenever I need their help and support. Also, I would like to owe thanks to my dear friends Selin Kılıç, Seden Kılıç, Tolga Yan, Zeynep Olgun, Ceyhun T. Şenkaya, and T. Semih Şolt for their endless support, encouragement to overcome all my problems.

This research also could not have been done without the support of my family. They were always supporting and encouraging me with their best wishes throughout my life. They are the reason whom I have become.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about the concept of narcissism, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, differentiation of normal vs. pathological narcissism, forms of narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability, overt and covert expressions of narcissism, narcissistic measures, and significance of the study.

1.1. General Introduction

The current study is about the adaptation of Pathological Narcissism Inventory into Turkish. The concept of narcissism dates back to Greek mythology. Narcissus was a hunter who was obsessed with his handsomeness since he saw his reflection on the water. He rejected anybody else who was into him and kept looking at his reflection until he dies (Kızıltan, 2000).

Narcissism "as a disorder" recently became a subject of scientific interest in psychology. Even Freud was not the one who used the term narcissism for the first time he was the one who theorized the normal and pathological narcissism states. After Freud, the concept of narcissism became popular in psychoanalysis and developed.

Freud's ideas about narcissism were the starting point to introduce narcissistic personality disorder. Narcissistic personality was officially known as a disorder and took its in the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM). As the Narcissistic Personality Disorder became a popular concept in clinical psychology, numbers of tools to measure NPD were developed. As Pathological Narcissism Inventory is the only measure that assesses seven different traits of pathological narcissism and generates scores based on two separate dimensions of narcissistic personality (narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability), it is the most accurate tool among all other narcissistic measures.

1.2. Concept of Narcissism

In 1898, Hevelock Ellis was the one who used the term "Narcissus-like" referring to one of his patients for illustration of when someone admired oneself too much the sexual emotions and desires might disappear. Ellis' attributions to Narcissus led Nacke, the sexologist, to apply the term to his observations of patients with autoeroticism in which Nacke theorized that self has become as a sexual object (Levy et al., 2012).

In the early 1900s, the concept of narcissism started to be a focus for psychoanalysis. In his "Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality" Freud (1905) used the term narcissism in a footnote for the first time.

In 1908 and later in 1910, Isidor Sadger was the one who focused on the difference between the self love and degree of egoism. He stated that self love is normal to some extant, more extreme and pathological form involved overvaluation and obsession to one's own body (as cited in Levy et al, 2012). He believed in order to

2

reach sexual maturation, individual should pass through self-love. Not being fixated and obsessed with it makes it nonpathological.

In 1911, Otto Rank published a paper based on narcissism by referring to his female patients and associated narcissism with "self-admiration and vanity". His ideas were later developed by Kohut. Based on his studies, the earliest descriptions of narcissism were established by Rank. He mentioned narcissism also functions as a defense mechanism.

In 1914, Freud published a paper, "On Narcissism: An Introduction". According to him, narcissism was a normal maturational phase of healthy development during childhood, a "complement to the egoism of the instinct for self-preservation" (p. 74).

Freud mentioned about two different types of narcissism, primary and secondary. Primary narcissism is a healthy and totally normal period that children pass through. Because they are ego centric, it is impossible for them to take perspectives of others. So, before investing their libidinal energy in others, they direct the energy into the self/ the ego. As Freud theorized in his economic model of love, the libidinal energy is limited, thus it can be directed onto one place at a time.

Freud (1914) emphasized that healthy development "consists in a departure from primary narcissism" (p. 100), so the libidinal energy needs to be directed onto an external object, in other words, onto another person rather than the self/ the ego (Atay, 2009). Then, the libido defined as the "object libido". When people invest their libidinal energy into each other this is called a healthy relationship. However, experiencing a loss of the libidinal object and/or unable to have mutual love cause individuals regress to

secondary (or pathological) narcissism, in other words, to an unhealthy state of narcissism (Atay, 2009).

In 1933 and his subsequent study in 1949, the psychoanalyst Wilhelm Reich, expanded on Freud's observations and characterized narcissism by "arrogance, self-confidence, and coldness". Narcissistic individuals have a tendency to be emotionally hurt, injured, and aggressive, so Reich linked narcissism with masculinity and theorized that men are more likely to be narcissistic.

In 1939, Karen Horney mentioned Narcissism as a character trait that shows variety in expressions, such as "aggressive-expansive, perfectionist, and arrogant-vindictive types" (Levy et al., 2012). Horney also stated that there is a clear-cut difference between healthy self-esteem and pathological narcissism. She linked narcissism with unrealistic self-inflation, in other words, narcissistic individuals, admires and loves themselves when there is no obvious reason to do. In order to protect themselves being hurt from encountering their inability to love and admire anyone else, narcissistic love and value themselves. Horney's conception of narcissism functions as a defense mechanism.

In 1967, Kernberg was the one who introduced the term "narcissistic personality structure" for the first time. In his subsequent studies (1970; 1975; 1992) Kernberg theorized that parental rejection, devaluation and inconsistency with their investment on the child or reacting the child based on their own needs, are the reasons for narcissism (as cited in Levy et al., 2012). In other words, parents become attentive only if the child behaves through parents' needs. At other times, they are dismissive, cold and even neglectful. As a conclusion, child defensively forms a grandiose self-representation. It

4

can also be stated that there is a conflict between child's concept of ideal self and parents' expectation from the child.

Kernberg (1975) hypothesized that individuals with narcissism have highly inflated self-concept with an excessive need for admiration and love. Moreover, not only they suffer from an inability to love, but also an excessive doubt about their worth and effectiveness even though they are highly functioning in their social and professional life. In addition, feeling of emptiness, inability to control anxiety, and lack of empathy are what they have to encounter in life (Jennings, 2007).

In 1968, Kohut took some of Freud's ideas about narcissism and introduced the term narcissistic personality disorder for the first time. For Kohut, childhood grandiosity is normal and this needs to be modulated into "integrated and vibrant sense of self" in normal development. Unless the self is modulated properly, this grandiose self becomes enmeshed with the personality (Levy et al., 2012).

Inability to idealize parents as a result of rejection and neglect is the reason what intercepts the childhood grandiosity to be modulated. In other words, unable to have parental empathy during development impedes to develop the self esteem. As a result, the narcissistic adult both suffers from the irrational overestimation of the self and feelings of inferiority. In order to have a sense of value they have to rely on others (Jennings, 2007).

Finally, in 1980, narcissistic personality disorder was officially known and mentioned in the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM).

1.3. Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD)

In the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5)*, NPD is a an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectation of the individual's culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has an onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time, and leads to distress or impairment. NPD is defined as comprising a pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), a constant need for admiration, and a lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, by the presence of at least 5 of following 9 criteria:

1. A grandiose sense of self-importance

2. A preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love

3. A belief that he or she is special and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions

4. A need for excessive admiration

5. A sense of entitlement

6. Interpersonally exploitive behavior

7. A lack of empathy

8. Envy of others or a belief that others are envious of him or her

9. A demonstration of arrogant and haughty behaviors or attitudes.

In addition to that NPD is characterized by moderate or greater impairment in personality functioning, manifested by characteristic difficulties in 2 or more of the following 4 areas,

1. Identity,

2. Self-direction,

3. Empathy,

4. Intimacy (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

The DSM criteria for NPD emphasize only the overt and grandiose expressions of narcissism, whereas neglect the vulnerable and covert expressions of narcissism. Cooper, Akhtar and Thornstone, Gabbard, and Wink (1981; 1982; 1989; 1991) have suggested that there are two types of NPD. The overt (grandiose) type is defined as "grandiosity, attention-seeking, arrogance, and entitlement" whereas, the covert (vulnerable) type is defined by "hypersensitivity to others' evaluations, inhibited, and distressed" (as cited in Levy et al., 2012).

Pincus (2013) stated referring grandiosity as overt narcissism and referring vulnerability as covert narcissism is a mistake. Narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability are separate forms of narcissism with overt and covert expressions (p. 96).

1.3.1. Etiology

There has not been too much systematic research on the etiology of narcissism. Even what is being inheritered is unknown, twin studies (i.e, Reichborn-Kjennerud, 2008; Torgersen et al., 2000) have proved the heritability for narcissistic personality (Maddux and Winstead, 2012, p. 287). In addition, for some models narcissism is a result of an excessive idealization by parents based on their needs which is introjected by the child as his/her self-image. It is possible that the child has been loved and cared predominantly as they achieve or success something. Then, they might develop the

belief they are dependent on others to recognize their achievements and success in order to feel their self-worth (Maddux and Winstead, 2012, p. 287).

1.3.2. Epidemiology and Course

According to American Psychiatric Association (APA), NPD is the least frequently diagnosed personality disorders with prevalence as low as 2% and seen predominantly in males. It may be due to the fact that DSM criteria over-emphasize the narcissistic grandiosity and de-emphasize the narcissistic vulnerability traits (Pincus & Lokowitsky, 2010).

NPD symptoms do not alleviate with age and may even become more obvious as an individual gets older. People with NPD may be very successful in education and relationships as a young adult even there is an important research demonstrating an association of narcissism with failures in their relationships (Miller et al., 2010).

1.4. Normal vs. Pathological Narcissism

Thinking narcissism as a two different constructs as normal/healthy narcissism and pathological narcissism will be more convenient according to literature (Falkenbach et al., 2013). Normal/primary narcissism is a defense mechanism and it is common in the early stage of individuals' life. In that stage, infants and toddlers feel that they are omnipotent and the center of the Universe. They see their parents as immortal and powerful figures and most importantly as objects to fulfill the child's needs such as protecting and nourishing. The logic behind is to protect the child from the possible damage as a result of the separation-individuation phase of development (6 months to 6 years).

Individuals with normal/healthy narcissism have an arrogant self, shows dominance in their social life, and they are capable of handling problems using narcissistic defense mechanism effectively (Falkenbach et al., 2013).

Pathological narcissism is a concept which can be mentioned only after the early stage of childhood. Thinking and behaving obsessively with the self, excessive need for taking attention and being socially dominant are some characteristics of pathological narcissism. In addition to that constant bragging, insensitivity to others' needs and feelings, lacks of empathy and/or excessive dependence on others to meet their expectations in daily life are seen in pathological narcissism.

Many researches illustrated that the dynamics behind narcissism are; early childhood abuse and traumas, failure to complete the separation-individuation phase, and having dysfunctional families. Morf & Rhodewalt (2001) stated that "The families, such as characterized by both internal ("you do not have a real problem, you are only pretending") and external ("you must never tell the secrets of the family to anyone") denials, and the families that only encourage excellence, as means to a narcissistic end" (p. 178). In light of this we can conclude that pathological narcissists' personality was shaped to protect them from threats to their psychological well-being (e.g., feeling unloved and ineffective) (Pincus et al., 2009).

1.4.1. Narcissistic Grandiosity and Narcissistic Vulnerability

Pathological narcissism has two forms; narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability. A hierarchical model of pathological narcissism is presented in Figure 2.1. Narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability as a two distinct construct are

supported by clinical theory and psychiatric diagnosis (Pincus, 2013).

Narcissism is most often associated with arrogance and dominance, which may be captured by the term narcissistic grandiosity. Clinical descriptions of narcissistic grandiosity involves unlimited power, omnipotence, superiority, exhibitionism, aggression, lack of empathy, perfection, and inflated self-esteem (Pincus et al., 2009). Masterson's (1981) conceptualization of 'the exhibitionistic/manifest narcissistic disorder of the self as feeling unique, adored and admired shares some commonality with narcissistic grandiosity (p. 20).

```
                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │   Pathological   │
                    │   narcissism     │
                    └──────────────────┘
              ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
      ┌───────────────┐              ┌───────────────┐
      │  Narcissistic │              │  Narcissistic │
      │  grandiosity  │              │  vulnerability│
      └───────────────┘              └───────────────┘
       ┌──────┴──────┐                ┌──────┴──────┐
  ┌─────────┐  ┌─────────┐       ┌─────────┐  ┌─────────┐
  │  Overt  │  │  Covert │       │  Overt  │  │  Covert │
  │expression│ │expression│      │expression│ │expression│
  └─────────┘  └─────────┘       └─────────┘  └─────────┘
```
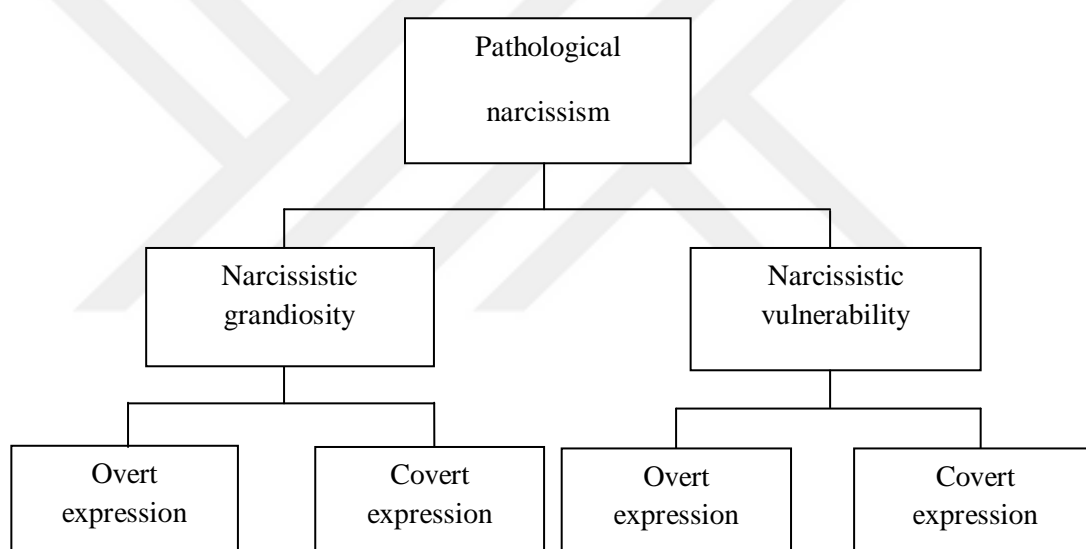
Figure 1.1. The hierarchical structure of pathological narcissism (Pincus, 2013, p. 96).

On the other hand, narcissistic vulnerability involves the feeling of helplessness, emptiness, low self-esteem, and shame. Individuals with narcissistic vulnerability use social avoidance to overcome the threats to the self, withdrawing themselves feeling

ashamed if they can't reach the ideal self presentation or can't get the admiration and attention they need (Pincus et al., 2009).

1.4.1.1. Overt and Covert Expressions of Narcissism

Pathological Narcissism has two forms of expression: Overt and Covert Narcissism. Over the time, overt and covert expressions are seen in both narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability.The evidence of this distinction is found in both clinical and personality psychology (Pincus, 2013). However, overt expressions of narcissism are incorrectly linked to grandiosity, whereas covert expressions of narcissism are linked to vulnerability (Pincus et al., 2009). Thus, these associations are inaccurate. Overt and covert narcissism are two distinct types of expressions of pathological narcissism (Pincus, 2013). DSM criteria, interviews, and pathological narcissism measures, include both overt and covert expressions (Pincus & Lukowitsky, 2010). Behaviors, expressed attitudes and emotions are examples of overt expressions whereas cognitions, private feelings, motives, and needs are examples of covert expressions of pathological narcissism.

Pincus (2013) stated four specific examples for overt and covert expressions of narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability. An example of overt expression of pathological narcissistic grandiosity is a patient who constantly threats, plans to buy a gun and to shoot people who parked to his parking lot, even the patient didn't drive and didn't have a car. In contrast, the example of covert expression of narcissistic grandiosity is grandiose fantasies. A narcissistic patient, who is middle-aged, socially isolated, and lived in his parents' house, spends most of his days fantasizing about being loved, admired, and successful (p. 96).

Narcissistic vulnerability can also be expressed overtly and covertly. An example of overt narcissism is the patient who made a strategic suicide attempt and timed it when a family member could find him on time. On the contrary, a patient who couldn't make a positive first impression on his new neighbors became depressed and ashamed is an example of covert vulnerability (Pincus, 2013; p. 97).

1.5. Narcissistic Personality Measures

There are number of self-report questionnaires to measure Narcissistic Personality in United States and in Europe.

1. The Schedule for Non-adaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP; Simms & Clark, 2006). It was derived from the DSM-III criteria and has 15 scales which are mistrust, self-harm, eccentric perceptions, aggression, manipulativeness, entitlement, detachment, exhibitionism, dependency, impulsivity, workaholism, propriety, negative temperament, positive temperament, and disinhibition.

2. The Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology (DAPP; Livesley, 2006). It consists of 290 items and assesses 18 dimensions of personality disorder which are affective lability, anxiousness, callousness, compulsivity, conduct problems, cognitive dysregulation, identity problems, insecure attachment, intimacy problems, low affiliation, narcissism, oppositionality, rejection, restricted expression, self-harm, stimulus seeking, submissiveness, and suspiciousness.

3. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin and Hall; Raskin and Terry; 1979; 1988). It is derived from DSM criteria for NPD and has seven factors. These factors are authority, superiority, exhibitionism, entitlement, vanity, exploitativeness, and self-sufficiency.

4. The short version of Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16; Ames, 2006). NPI-16 has 16 items that derives from the 40-item questionnaire. It has six scales which are authority, exhibitionism, entitlement, vanity, exploitativeness, and self-sufficiency.

5. The Hypersenstive Narcissism Scale (HSNS; Hendin & Cheek, 1997). It is a 20-item and unidimensional scale that captures core aspects of vulnerable narcissism.

6. The Narcissism-Hypersensitivity Scale (NHS; Serkownek, 1975). This is an 18-item; true–false scale which was derived from the MMPI Masculinity-Femininity Scale.

7. The Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus, 2009). PNI is a 52 item scale with seven factors that generates scores on both narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability.

There are few available scales in Turkey that measure Narcissistic Personality.

1. Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NKE; Kızıltan, 2000). It has 34 items and seven subscales. Although there are seven factors the scale only generates the total score instead of generating seven different scores. Because of the cultural differences, item loadings show difference with the original form.

2. Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NKE-16; Atay, 2009). The inventory has 16 items with six subscales that are authority, exhibitionism, entitlement, vanity, exploitativeness, and self-sufficiency.

3. Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (ADNÖ; Şengül et al., 2015). The scale has eight-items demonstrate the existence of selected personality features that differentiating hypersensitive narcissism from grandiose narcissism.

1.6. Pathological Narcissism Inventory

The PNI can be completed in maximum 12 minutes. It can be administered to young adults and psychotherapy outpatients. It measures the seven dimensions of pathological narcissism that generating scores on both narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability traits.

Pincus (2013) stated that narcissistic personality patients score significantly higher on the PNI, narcissistic vulnerability, and all of its subscales, whereas non-clinical patients score higher on narcissistic grandiosity and its exploitativeness (EXP) subscale (Pincus, 2013).

1.6.1. Reliability of the PNI

Pathological Narcissism Inventory is a 52-item self-report measure on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all like me) to 5 (very much like me) yielded seven scales. The coefficient alpha of the PNI is .93 and coefficient alphas of seven scales ranged from .78 to .93. The scale scores were calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of items.

1.6.2. Validity of the PNI

In order to explore PNI's convergent validity, Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS) and the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) were examined. Moreover, self-esteem, empathy, shame, and personality organization measures are examined in order to determine whether the PNI is consistent with clinical theory on pathological narcissism and empirical findings (Pincus et al., 2009).

Results showed that the PNI was modestly correlated with NPI ($r = .13$, $p < .001$). Moreover, NPI total score was negatively correlated with CSE ($r = -.07$, $p < .001$), HS ($r = -.15$, $p < .001$), and DEV($r = -.01$, $p < .001$) sub factors. On the contrary, NPI total score was positively correlated with EXP ($r = .56$, $p < .001$), SSSE ($r = .12$, $p < .001$), ER ($r = .24$, $p < .001$), and GF ($r = .18$, $p < .001$) sub factors.

1.6.2.1. Personality Traits

Narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability has different patterns of correlations. Grandiosity has modest positive correlations with the NPI total score and measures of psychological entitlement. On the contrary, vulnerability is only positively correlated with measures of psychological entitlement (Pincus et al., 2009). In terms of impulsivity, grandiosity is positively correlated with positive urgency and sensation seeking, while vulnerability was positively correlated with both positive and negative urgency. In addition, based on the five-factor model, grandiosity is negatively correlated with Neuroticism and Agreeableness and positively correlated with Extraversion, whereas vulnerability is negatively correlated with Agreeableness and Extraversion, but positively correlated with Neuroticism.

1.6.2.2. Psychopathology and Externalizing Problems

Grandiosity and vulnerability reveal separate and meaningful patterns of correlations in terms of psychopathological symptoms in both clinical and non-clinical samples. Pincus et al. (2013) found that grandiosity was significantly associated with mania and violence and vulnerability was significantly associated with depression, psychosis, and sleep disturbance (p. 102). Study with a clinical sample shows that both

grandiosity and vulnerability were associated to depressive tendencies and possible suicide attempts, but only vulnerability predicts parasuicidal behaviors. The Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement Scale is associated with violence and homicidal ideation (Pincus et al., 2009). Moreover, grandiosity is correlated with criminal behavior and gambling, whereas vulnerability is associated with child sexual abuse (Ménard & Pincus, 2012).

1.6.2.3. Emotions and Self-Esteem

Pincus (2013) stated that Narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability reveal seperate associations with measures of self-esteem, self-conscious emotions, and core affect (p. 103). Vulnerability is positively correlated with shame and hubris, negatively correlated with authentic pride whereas grandiosity is positively related to guilt (Pincus et al., 2010).

Pincus et al. (2009) found that self-esteem was negatively associated with PNI total score ($r = -.37$, $p < .001$), CSE ($r = -.53$, $p < .001$), HS ($r = -.42$, $p < .001$), DEV($r = -.40$, $p < .001$), ER ($r = -.22$, $p < .001$), and GF ($r = -.13$, $p < .001$) subscales. On the contrary, self esteem was positively correlated with EXP ($r = .17$, $p < .001$) and SSSE ($r = .02$, $p < .001$) subfactors. At higher order factor structure level, Narcissistic vulnerability was negatively associated with self-esteem, whereas Narcissistic grandiosity was associated positively.

1.6.2.4. Attachment, Parenting, and Early Maladaptive Schemas

Pincus stated that Miller et al. (2010) found that vulnerability was associated with anxiety and avoidance and as a result of having cold and psychologically intrusive

parents with verbal, physical, and sexual abuse (as cited in Pincus, 2013, p. 103). Grandiosity was unrelated to these variables. Zeigler-Hill, Green, Arnau, Sisemore, and Myers (2011) found that "both grandiosity and vulnerability correlated positively with the Mistrust and Abandonment schema domains reflecting beliefs that others will abuse, manipulate, or leave them" (as cited in Pincus, 2013, p. 103).

1.6.2.5. Interpersonal Functioning

The PNI grandiosity subscales associated with DSM-emphasized interpersonal problems where, PNI vulnerability subscales associated with vindictive interpersonal problems and exploitable and avoidant interpersonal problems (Pincus, 2013).

1.6.2.6. Psychotherapy

In the study which was examined the PNI and psychotherapy, Pincus (2013) found that "grandiosity was negatively associated with treatment use such as telephone-based crisis services, partial hospitalizations, inpatient admissions, taking medications and positively correlated with outpatient therapy no-shows", whereas vulnerability was associated positively (p. 104). It illustrates that narcissistic patients are more likely to seek help when they are in a vulnerability-state (Pincus et al., 2009).

1.6.3. Factor Analysis of the PNI

In order to construct PNI, theoretical and empirical literature, case presentations, and tapes of sessions were examined and seven hypothetical dimensions were identified with two distinct aspects of pathological narcissism. The hypothesized dimensions of Narcissistic vulnerability were Contingent Self-Esteem, Entitlement Rage, Devaluing of

Others and Needs for Others, and Narcissistic Social Avoidance whereas dimensions of narcissistic grandiosity were Exploitativeness, Grandiose Fantasies, and Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement.

Firstly, 131 items were generated based on literature. Secondly, basic psychometric properties of PNI were examined and the item pool was reduced to 105 items. Finally, items were retained and deleted based on their component loadings, item intercorrelations, and contribution to coefficient alpha. As a result, items were reduced 105 to 52 (Pincus, 2013).

These 52 items were exposed to exploratory principle-components analyses, then confirmatory factor analysis, and five to eight component solutions were analyzed. Pincus et al. (2009) stated that seven components solution was a cleaner, interpretable, and understandable (p. 368).

This seven-factor structure of PNI was validated in a sample of 2,801(1,721 women, 1,080 men) young adult college students with a mean age of 18.50 years (Pincus et al., 2009). Those seven factors were,

1. Entitlement Rage (ER),

2. Exploitativeness (EXP),

3. Grandiose Fantasy (GF),

4. Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement (SSSE),

5. Contingent Self-Esteem (CSE),

6. Hiding the Self (HS),

7. Devaluing (DEV).

Using confirmatory factor analysis, Wright, Lukowitsky, Pincus, and Conroy (2010) replicated the seven PNI factor structure. Then, they conducted confirmatory factor analyses on the item covariance matrix using LISREL 8.80 and estimated the three models. In the first model, the seven first-order factors have a single second-order factor. In the second model, EXP, ER, and GF yielded one second-order factor, whereas CSE, SSSE, DEV, and HS yielded on the second (Wright et al., 2010). In the third model, SSSE loaded freely on the first whereas ER on the second, second-order factor.

Wright et al. (2010) stated that all cases had complete data for the PNI in this sample. Although, the model is equivalent to a one-factor model, those factors are best modeled as separate, conformity with a priori theoretical assumptions. So, the third model was retained as the higher order structure of PNI (p. 471).

Scales assessing grandiosity include,

1. Exploitativeness (EXP, five items), engaging in manipulative interpersonal acts (i.e., "I can make anyone believe anything I want them to"),

2. Grandiose Fantasy (GF, seven items), having fantasies about success, admiration, and recognition (i.e., "I often fantasize about being recognized for my accomplishments"),

3. Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement (SSSE, six items), engaging in an altruistic acts to protect the inflated self-image (i.e., "I like to have friends who rely on me because it makes me feel important").

Scales assessing vulnerability include,

1. Contingent Self-Esteem (CSE, twelve items), having fluctuating self-esteem and dependency of others for admiration and recognition.

2. Hiding the Self (HS, seven items), avoidance and an unwillingness to show one's faults and needs to others (i.e., "When others get a glimpse of my needs, I feel anxious and ashamed"),

3. Devaluing (DEV, seven items), neglecting others when they don't meet the needed admiration and feeling ashamed of revealing the need for others (i.e., "When others don't meet my expectations, I often feel ashamed about what I wanted"),

4. Entitlement Rage (ER, eight items), feeling angry and annoyed when expectations are not met (i.e., "It irritates me when people don't notice how good a person I am") (Pincus et al., 2013).

The first-order factor scores were highly correlated with ranges of $r = .95 - .99$. as second-order factor scores are also highly correlated, Narcissistic grandiosity ($r = .86$) and Narcissistic vulnerability ($r = .97$) (Wright et al., 2010). Table 1.1 provides a summary of items and standardized coefficients from second-order factor scores.

Table 1.1. Standardized First-Order Factor and Second-Order Factor Loadings of PNI Items

	PNI First-Order Factor						
PNI Items	CSE	EXP	SSSE	HS	GF	DEV	ER
36. It's hard for me to feel good about myself unless I know other people like me.	.81						
30. It's hard to feel good about myself unless I know other people admire me.	.80						
16. When others don't notice me, I start to feel worthless.	.79						
8. When people don't notice me, I start to feel bad about myself.	.79						
40. I am disappointed when people don't notice me.	.78						
48. I need others to acknowledge me.	.78						
47. When others don't respond to me the way that I would like them to, it is hard for me to still feel ok with myself.	.77						
32. I am preoccupied with thoughts and concerns that most people are not interested in me.	.71						
19. I sometimes need important others in my life to reassure me of my self-worth.	.70						
41. I often find myself envying others' accomplishments.	.65						
5. It's hard to feel good about myself when I'm alone.	.62						
2. My self-esteem fluctuates a lot.	.60						
10. I can make anyone believe anything I want them to.		.86					
15. I find it easy to manipulate people.		.82					
4. I can usually talk my way out of anything.		.73					
23. I can read people like a book.		.49					
35. Everybody likes to hear my stories.		.42					
39. I try to show what a good person I am through my sacrifices.			.70				
43. I help others in order to prove I'm a good person.			.67				
33. I like to have friends who rely on me because it makes me feel important.			.66				
22. I feel important when others rely on me.			.63				
25. Sacrificing for others makes me the better person.			.58				
6. I can make myself feel good by caring for others.			.37				
50. When others get a glimpse of my needs, I feel anxious and ashamed.				.77			

Table 1.1. (continued)

PNI Items	CSE	EXP	SSSE	HS	GF	DEV	ER
9. I often hide my needs for fear that others will see me as needy and dependent.				.74			
28. It's hard to show others the weaknesses I fell inside.				.66			
46. I can't stand relying on other people because it makes me feel weak.				.63			
44. It's important to show people I can do it on my own, even if I have some doubts inside.				.54			
7. I hate asking for help.				.49			
13. I wouldn't disclose all my intimate thoughts and feelings to someone I didn't admire.				.13			
45. I often fantasize about being recognized for my accomplishments.					.83		
31. I often fantasize about being rewarded for my efforts.					.78		
42. I often fantasize about performing heroic deeds.					.75		
1. I often fantasize about being admired and respected.					.72		
14. I often fantasize about having a huge impact on the world around me.					.71		
26. I often fantasize about accomplishing things that are probably beyond my means.					.70		
49. I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world.					.64		
3. I sometimes feel ashamed about my expectations of others when they disappoint me.					.62		
34. Sometimes I avoid people because I'm concerned they won't acknowledge what I do for them.						.73	
27. Sometimes I avoid people because I'm afraid they won't do what I want them to.						.73	
21. When others don't meet my expectations, I often feel ashamed about what I wanted.						.72	
17. Sometimes I avoid people because I'm concerned that they'll disappoint me.						.70	
24. When others disappoint me, I often get angry at myself.						.66	
4. I sometimes feel ashamed about my expectations of others when they disappoint me.						.62	
51. Sometimes it's easier to be alone than to face not getting everything I want from other people.						.61	

Table 1.1. (continued)

PNI Items	PNI First-Order Factor						
	CSE	EXP	SSSE	HS	GF	DEV	ER
37. It irritates me when people don't notice how good a person I am.							.76
11. I get mad when people don't notice all that I do for them.							.73
12. I get annoyed by people who are not interested in what I say or do.							.72
18. I typically get very angry when I'm unable to get what I want from others.							.70
38. I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve.							.65
20. When I do things for other people, I expect them to do things for me.							.65
29. I get angry when criticized.							.61
52. I can get pretty angry when others disagree with me.							.58
PNI second-order factors							
Narcissistic Grandiosity	—	.36	.82	—	.78	—	—
Narcissistic Vulnerability	.81	—	—	.71	—	.79	.85

Note1. PNI= Pathological Narcissism Inventory; CSE = Contingent Self-Esteem; EXP = Exploitativeness; GF= Grandiose Fantasy; DEV = Devaluing; SSSE = Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement; HS = Hiding the Self; ER = Entitlement Rage. N = 2,801.

Note2. The higher-order factor structure and gender invariance of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory. Copyright 2010 by Wright et al. Reprinted with permission.

1.7. Significance of the Study

There are number of self-report questionnaires to measure Narcissistic Personality in United States and in Europe, and few measures in Turkey. Pincus (2013) stated that

"Schedule for Non-adaptive and Adaptive Personality (Simms & Clark, 2006) and the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology (Livesley, 2006), to measures of normal narcissistic traits especially, the grandiose narcissism alone, such as the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Hall, 1981), are similarly limited. The Hypersenstive Narcissism Scale (Hendin & Cheek, 1997)

does appear to assess narcissistic vulnerability, but it provides only a single global score" (p. 97).

Because all these measures are derived from DSM criteria for NPD, according to Pincus they are limited to assess narcissistic grandiosity or narcissistic vulnerability alone and don't measure subclinical narcissistic traits (Pincus, 2013).

Moreover, Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) (i.e. Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri (NKE); Kızıltan, 2000), the short version of NPI (i.e. Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri-16 (NKE-16); Atay, 2009), and Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS) (i.e. Aşırı Duyarlı Narsisizm Ölçeği (ADNÖ); Şengül et al., 2015) are the narcissistic personality measures that were translated into Turkish. Thus, they have the same limitations of NPI and HSNS in terms of assessing the narcissistic personality. As a result, there is a shortage of well-validated measure to assess both pathological narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability.

In light of the above stated problem, adaptation of PNI into Turkish will be a great opportunity to have a multidimensional self-report inventory to assess pathological narcissism spanning narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability in Turkish. In addition to that it is important to adapt a survey which is appropriate for assessing pathological narcissism in both clinical and nonclinical populations.

The Pathological Narcissism Inventory was constructed to assess self-reported individual differences in narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability with expressions of overt and covert narcissism (Pincus et al., 2009). PNI fills a gap in clinical assessment as being the only narcissistic personality measure that generating scores on both narcissistic vulnerability and grandiosity. PNI is also unique to assess

seven distinct aspects of pathological narcissism. The PNI is currently being translated into several languages, including French, German, Greek, Japanese, Hebrew, and Polish. Moreover, PNI is available to measure in Chinese, Italian, and Croatian right now. "Clinicians and researchers who avoid the DSM-emphasized construct and criterion for NPD and DSM-derived measures of NPD will find the PNI easy to use, appropriate for gathering self-reports, and available for both non-clinical and clinical populations with pathological narcissism (Pincus, 2013)".

1.8. Purposes of the Study and Research Questions

This study has three main purposes, which are:

1. to translate the PNI instrument, which was developed by Pincus et al. (2009) for implementation in Turkish for gathering self-reports of pathological narcissism in both clinical and nonclinical populations,

2. to conduct research on the reliability of the Turkish version of the scale, and

3. to conduct research on the validity of the Turkish version of the scale.

To reach these purposes, the following research questions directed the study:

1. is the adapted version of the PNI an equivalent of the original English version both literally and conceptually?

2. is the adapted version of the PNI reliable in terms of internal consistency and stability over time?

3. is the adapted version of the PNI valid in terms of construct validity?

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

This chapter provides information about the demographic qualities of the participants, the procedure that was followed to conduct the current study, and detailed information about the instruments used in this study.

2.1. Language Equivalence

2.1.1. Translation in Turkish

Translation of PNI was done in two phases. The first phase involved translation of the original PNI into Turkish independently by a bilingual psychodynamic oriented clinical psychologist, one psychoanalytic oriented clinical psychologist and the researcher herself, who are fluent in both languages for language equivalence. The second phase (consensus version) involved the moderation and the standardization of the final version. A consensus version of the translation was developed looking at the language and cultural suitability of the words by two professionals from psychology departments that interested in clinical psychology. The translated form of PNI was called Patolojik Narsisizm Envanteri (PNE).

The final version of the form was given to a small group in order to make sure the items were unambiguous, avoid professional jargon and be understandable by someone with basic reading level.

2.2. Participants

The sample of the current study consisted of 564 young adult college students ages between 18 and 25 (M= 21.14, SD= 1.65), of whom 207 were male (36.7%), and 352 were female (62.4%). The participants were recruited from both private universities [n=369 (65.4%)] (mostly, Bahçeşehir University [n=170 (30.1%)], Koç University [n=163 (28.9%)]) and state universities [n= 195 (34.6%)] (mostly, Boğaziçi University [n=114 (20.2%)].

For test/retest study the sample consisted of 108 young adult college students ages between 18 and 24 (M= 20.49, SD=1.49), of whom 35 were male (32.4%), and 73 were female (67.6%). The participants were recruited from both private universities [n=44 (40.7%)] (mostly, Koç University [n=38 (35.2%)]) and state universities [n= 64 (59.3%)] (mostly, Boğaziçi University [n=52 (48.1%)].

2.3. Measures

2.3.1. Socio-Demographic Information Form

The participants were requested to fill in a socio-demographic information form, as the first instrument for the study (see Appendix B). This form consisted of participants' name (optional) or nickname, gender, birth date, university, and class.

2.3.2. Pathological Narcissism Inventory

The Turkish translated version of PNI, the PNE (see Appendix C) was administered to all participants. The PNE is a 52-item self-report measure on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 "not at all like me" (bana hiç benzemiyor) to 5 "very much like me" (bana çok benziyor).

2.3.3. Narcissistic Personality Inventory

The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) was derived from DSM NPD criteria and developed by Raskin and Hall in 1979. Then the inventory took its final form in 1988 by Raskin and Terry. The NPI is a 40-item forced choice measure of narcissistic personality and participants choose one of the two paired items which best describes them. Coefficient alpha for the NPI total was .85. NPI was originally derived from DSM criteria for NPD. There has been some research on its factor structure with different findings on the optimal one. Raskin and Terry identified seven factors (i.e., authority, superiority, exhibitionism, entitlement, vanity, exploitativeness, and self-sufficiency) whereas in 1987, Emmons' found four factor solution (i.e., leadership/authority (L/A), superiority/ arrogance (S/A), self-absorption/self-admiration (S/S), and exploitativeness/entitlement (E/E)). Reliabilities were E/E .58, S/A .59, S/S .65, and L/A .77.

The Turkish version of NPI (Narsistik Kişilik Envanteri, NKE) (see Appendix D) was administered to all participants. NKE was adapted by Kızıltan in 2000. The Turkish NKE is 34-item scale with an alpha coefficient of .84. The obtained high test-retest score correlation with a 1 month interval ($r = .889$, $p = .000$) confirmed the stability of the scale

throughout time. Moreover, in the current study, the alpha coefficient was found .93. Test-retest reliability was found .87.

For construct validity of the NPI, factor analysis and hypothesis testing was used. High correlation between total score of the NPI and the Extraversion sub-scale of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire which was found to be $r = .54$ ($p = .000$). It provides evidence for the construct validity of the Turkish form of the NPI. Exploratory factor analysis was run and the items yielded seven-factor structure somewhat different from the original English form. Although there are seven factors, the Turkish version of the NPI only generates the total score instead of seven distinct scores. Because of the cultural differences, item loadings show difference with the original form. For example, items that belong to vanity and exhibitionism came together and yielded one factor.

Moreover, five items (items 12, 13, 17, 28 and 35) were discarded because they didn't contribute to the cluster structure of the scale. These differences were interpreted to indicate cultural differences in the perception and the conceptualization of narcissism.

2.3.4. Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) is a self report measure which was developed by Rosenberg in 1965. It was developed to measure global self-esteem and self-worth by assessing positive and negative attitudes toward the self. It is a widely used 10-item measure that participants score on a 4-point scale ranging from 0 (strongly disagree) to 3 (strongly agree). The total score differs between 0-30 and higher scores are associated with higher self-esteem. The internal consistency coefficient differed between .77 and .88 for different samples and the test-retest reliability correlation coefficient differed between .82 and .88 (Rosenberg, 1986).

The Turkish form of the RSES (Rosenberg Benlik Saygısı Ölçeği, RBSÖ) (see Appendix E), which is translated by Çuhadaroğlu in 1986 was also administered to all participants. It is also a 10-item measure of self-esteem rated on a 4-point scale A (çok doğru) to D (çok yanlış). Each rating on each item has different scores ranging from 0 to 1. The maximum score is 6 and lower scores are associated with higher self-esteem. Test-retest reliability correlation coefficient was found .46 and .89 and the internal consistency coefficient for was found .71 for the Turkish sample (Öner, 2009).

In the current study, test-retest reliability correlation coefficient was found .80 and the internal consistency coefficient was found .70.

2.4. Procedure

The field work of the current study has started by taking permission to adapt PNI for use in the Turkish context was first obtained from the instruments' primary author, Aaron L. Pincus. Then, the research proposal and the instruments were submitted to the Bahçeşehir University Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Committee for taking permission for the application.

Data collecting procedure starts with randomly sending e-mails to instructors from Bahçeşehir, Koç, and Boğaziçi University in order to ask their permission to administer the questionnaires during their lectures.

Data collection occurred between April and November 2015. All questionnaires were self-administered and collected through randomly selected students (N=564) at three different university campuses, in class administration, and via surveey.com. In addition to that Koç University students who took the introduction to psychology course

completed the questionnaire for extra credit. For retest 108 randomly selected students of 564 students filled out the questionnaire approximately, within one month.

All sets of questionnaires were initiated with an informed consent for the participants (see Appendix A) which contained communication information of the researcher and the information of thesis advisor, that all the information gathered would be in confidentiality, and the importance of the study. The order of preceding questionnaires was determined by applying counterbalance technique.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

In this chapter, the findings from the field-testing of the translated version of the PNI in Turkish will be presented, as well as the statistics concerning the internal reliability and stability, criterion-related validity and the factor structure of the adapted instrument.

Prior to analyses, data were screened for missing values, as well as univariate and multivariate outliers. First of all, five participants were discarded because studying abroad. There were twenty outliers identified as univariate using z-scores ($|z| \geq 2.50$). With the use of a $p< .001$ criterion for Mahalonobis distance, there were three multivariate outliers. After deleting univariate and multivariate outliers, analyses were carried out on 536 participants ages between 18 and 25 (M= 21.17, SD=1.65) of whom 198 were male (36.9%), and 334 were female (62.3%). There were 96 participants in retest group ages between 18 and 24 (M= 20.49, SD=1.52) of whom 32 were male (33.3%), and 64 were female (66.7%) after screening for missing values and outliers.

3.1. Descriptive Statistics of the Study Variables

Means, standard deviations, and ranges of the Turkish forms of PNI, NPI and RSES subscale scores based on gender differences are presented in Table 3.1. Males have significantly higher scores than females on EXP subscale and NPI. Wright et al. (2010) found the same gender difference on EXP subscale.

Moreover, studying in a private and a state university showed some differences in RSES, NPI, and EXP subscales. There was a significant difference in the mean scores for participants from private university ($M = 3.06$, $SD = .93$) and state university ($M = 2.71$, $SD = .99$); t (533) = 4.06, $p < .05$ on EXP subscale. There was also a significant difference in the mean scores for participants from private university ($M = 15.44$, $SD = 6.50$) and state university ($M = 11.75$, $SD = 6.15$); t (533) = 6.29, $p < .05$ on NPI, while the scores for participants from state university ($M = 1.04$, $SD = .68$) and private university ($M = .88$, $SD = .61$); t (512) = -2.80, $p \leq .05$ on RSES.

Table 3.1. Descriptives for the Turkish versions of Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, (RSES) and the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI)

Variable	Men (N=198)			Women (N=334)			Total (N=538)		
	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	Mean (SD)	Min	Max
PNI									
CSE subscale	2.24 (1.16)	.00	4.89	2.31 (1.13)	.00	5.00	2.22 (1.09)	.00	4.90
DD subscale	2.48 (.95)	.03	5.00	2.42 (1.03)	.00	5.00	2.35 (.99)	.00	5.00
GF subscale	2.91 (1.09)	.00	5.00	2.71 (1.14)	.00	5.00	2.94 (1.09)	.00	5.00
ER subscale	2.50 (1.08)	.00	5.00	2.58 (1.06)	.00	5.00	2.62 (1.10)	.00	5.00
EXP subscale	3.09 (.99)	.00	5.00	3.00 (.88)	.00	5.00	2.94 (.97)	.00	5.00
SS subscale	2.17 (1.33)	.00	5.00	1.96 (1.30)	.00	5.00	2.41 (1.15)	.00	5.00
SE subscale	3.79 (.99)	.67	5.00	3.87 (.88)	.67	5.00	4.01 (1.00)	.00	5.00
Total	2.74 (.71)	.91	4.51	2.71 (1.14)	.59	4.67	2.79 (.70)	.68	4.68
NPI	15.50 (6.49)	.00	31.0	13.41 (6.60)	.00	32.0	14.21 (6.61)	.00	32.00
RSES	.96 (.66)	.00	2.75	.92 (.63)	.00	2.75	.93 (.64)	.00	2.75

Note. PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; CSE = Contingent Self-Esteem; DD= Denial of the Dependecy; GF = Grandiose Fantasy; ER = Entitlement Rage; SS= Self-Sacrificing; SE = Self-Enhancement; EXP = Exploitativeness; NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; RSES = Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.

3.2. Factor Analyses

To determine the factor structure of the Turkish version of the PNI, a principle component analysis (PCA) with an oblique rotation (promax) was conducted as it is the analysis that was run while developing the PNI. The results of the factor analysis with promax rotation of the 52 PNI items yielded seven factor solution, suppressed items lower than .45 correlation, and accounted for 48.59% of the variance and with eigenvalues greater than 1 and only two factors were yielded based on the scree plot. Items, respectively, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 20, 21, 29, 34, 41, 44, and 47 were discarded on the basis of their component loadings, item intercorrelations, and contributions to coefficient alpha.

The items loaded on the factors almost similar to the original PNI subscales with small modifications. That leads to some modifications on the factor names due to central meaning of the factors in question.

3.2.1. Contingent Self-Esteem (CSE)

The CSE (eigenvalue = 12.68) subscale accounted for the 24.39 % of the variance. This factor is almost identical to Wright et al.'s (2010) Contingent Self-Esteem factor. Item 41 "I often find myself envying others' accomplishments" and item 47 "When others don't respond to me the way that I would like them to, it is hard for me to still feel ok with myself" were discarded in Turkish form of PNI on the basis of low item correlations, respectively, .31, .32. On average the factor loadings of the items are lower than the factor loadings reported by Wright et al.'s (see Table 1.1 in Appendix F for factor loadings of each item from the study in 2010 by Wright et al.). The factor loadings ranged between .52 to .80. Item loadings are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Factor Loadings of Turkish form of PNI Items

			PNI First-Order Factor				
PNI Items	CSE	DD	GF	EXP	ER	SS	SE
16.When others don't notice me, I start to feel worthless.	.80						
8.When people don't notice me, I start to feel bad about myself.	.72						
30. It's hard to feel good about myself unless I know other people admire me.	.70						
36. It's hard for me to feel good about myself unless I know other people like me.	.67						
40.I am disappointed when people don't notice me.	.66						
32. I am preoccupied with thoughts and concerns that most people are not interested in me.	.61						
48. I need others to acknowledge me.	.61						
2. My self-esteem fluctuates a lot.	.59						
19. I sometimes need important others in my life to reassure me of my self-worth.	.52						
5. It's hard to feel good about myself when I'm alone.	.52						
7. I hate asking for help.		.61					
24. When others disappoint me, I often get angry at myself.		.60					
28. It's hard to show others the weaknesses I fell inside.		.57					
51. Sometimes it's easier to be alone than to face not getting everything I want from other people.		.56					
46. I can't stand relying on other people because it makes me feel weak.		.56					
27. Sometimes I avoid people because I'm afraid they won't do what I want them to.		.55					
9. I often hide my needs for fear that others will see me as needy and dependent.		.55					
50.When others get a glimpse of my needs, I feel anxious and ashamed.		.52					
17. Sometimes I avoid people because I'm concerned that they'll disappoint me.		.49					
45. I often fantasize about being recognized for my accomplishments.			.79				
26. I often fantasize about accomplishing things that are probably beyond my means.			.64				
1. I often fantasize about being admired and respected.			.64				
31. I often fantasize about being rewarded for my efforts.			.50				
42. I often fantasize about performing heroic deeds.			.50				
49. I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world.			.49				

Table 3.2. (continued)

PNI Items	CSE	DD	GF	EXP	ER	SS	SE
10. I can make anyone believe anything I want them to.				.76			
15. I find it easy to manipulate people.				.69			
23. I can read people like a book.				.54			
35. Everybody likes to hear my stories.				.49			
11. I get mad when people don't notice all that I do for them.					.69		
18. I typically get very angry when I'm unable to get what I want from others.					.60		
12. I get annoyed by people who are not interested in what I say or do.					.55		
52. I can get pretty angry when others disagree with me.					.53		
38. I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve.					.53		
39. I try to show what a good person I am through my sacrifices.						.75	
43. I help others in order to prove I'm a good person.						.73	
37. It irritates me when people don't notice how good a person I am.						.48	
25. Sacrificing for others makes me the better person.						.46	
33. I like to have friends who rely on me because it makes me feel important.							.69
22. I feel important when others rely on me.							.65

PNI second-order factors

	CSE	DD	GF	EXP	ER	SS	SE
Narcissistic Grandiosity	—	—	—	.95	—	—	—
Narcissistic Vulnerability	.87	.76	.66	__	.71	.74	.45
Varience	24.3	6.5	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8
Eigenvalue	12.6	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4

Note. PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; CSE = Contingent Self-Esteem; DD= Denial of the Dependency; GF = Grandiose Fantasy; ER = Entitlement Rage; SS = Self-Sacrificing; SE = Self-Enhancement; EXP = Exploitativeness.

3.2.2. Denial of Dependency (DD)

The DD (eigenvalue = 3.40) subscale accounted for the 6.55% of the variance. The factor loadings ranged between .49 to .61. This factor is a combination of the Pincus et al.'s and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) Devaluing and Hiding the Self factors. In Turkish form of PNI Item 44 "It's important to show people I can do it on my own, even if I have some doubts inside", item 13 "I wouldn't disclose all my intimate thoughts and feelings to someone I didn't admire", and item 3 "I sometimes feel ashamed about my expectations of others when they disappoint me" were discarded based on their low item correlations, respectively, .30, .32, .32. Item 34 "Sometimes I avoid people because I'm concerned they won't acknowledge what I do for them" and item 21 "When others don't meet my expectations, I often feel ashamed about what I wanted" were discarded on the basis of their multiple component loadings.

The factor was named Denial of Dependency because of the common content of the items. Items like, "I hate asking for help", "It's hard to show others the weaknesses I fell inside", and "Sometimes it's easier to be alone than to face not getting everything I want from other people" reminded the concept.

Narcissistics depend on others, as everybody else. As they are unable to maintain object relations, in other words, mutual/reciprocal relationships with others, they try to control the objects. This causes them to deny their dependence on the objects as omnipotent beings. Riviere (1936) illustrated that any lessening in control of the object cause narcissistic to reflect "depressive anxieties". That anxiety makes them to realize the truth about not having a real object and misleads them to believe that the

The narcissistic patient is almost always aware the truth about the missing real object and show avoidant behavior towards that pain and depression by using omnipotent defenses (as cited in, Behrendt, 2015).

3.2.3. Grandiose Fantasy (GF)

The GF (eigenvalue = 2.37) subscale accounted for the 4.56% of the variance. This factor is almost identical to Pincus et al. and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) Grandiose Fantasy factor. Item 14 "I often fantasize about having a huge impact on the world around me" was discarded in Turkish form of PNI based on multiple components loading. On average the factor loadings of the items are higher than the factor loadings reported by Wright et al.'s. The factor loadings ranged between .49 to .79.

3.2.4. Exploitativeness (EXP)

The EXP (eigenvalue = 1.67) subscale accounted for the 4.29% of the variance. This factor is almost identical to Pincus et al. and Wright et al.'s studies (2009; 2010). 4 "I sometimes feel ashamed about my expectations of others when they disappoint me" was discarded based on very low item correlation -.03 and contribution to the coefficient alpha. On average the factor loadings of the items are a bit lower than the factor loadings reported by Wright et al.'s. The factor loadings ranged between .48 to .80.

3.2.5. Entitlement Rage (ER)

The ER (eigenvalue = 1.78) subscale accounted for the 3.43% of the variance. This factor is almost identical to Pincus et al. and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) Entitlement Rage factor. Item 20 "When I do things for other people, I expect them to

do things for me" was discarded based on its low correlation .33. In addition, item 29 "I get angry when criticized" was discarded based on multiple component loadings. Moreover, item 37 "It irritates me when people don't notice how good a person I am" was not under this factor which was inconsistent with the results of Wright et al.'s study (2010). This item appeared under the Self-Sacrificing factor. On average the factor loadings of the items are lower than the factor loadings reported by Wright et al. in 2010. The factor loadings ranged between .53 to .69.

3.2.6. Self-Sacrificing (SS)

The SS (eigenvalue = 1.59) subscale accounted for the 3.06% of the variance. This factor was named as Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement in Pincus et al. and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) study and consists of six items. Item 6 "I can make myself feel good by caring for others" was discarded in Turkish PNI on the basis of multiple component loadings. Moreover, remaining five items yielded two different factors. It was seen that items load on those two factors, based on their central meanings, as Self-Sacrificing and Self-Enhancement. Three of the five items, item 39 "I try to show what a good person I am through my sacrifices", item 43 "I help others in order to prove I'm a good person", item 25 "Sacrificing for others makes me the better person", and the item 37 "It irritates me when people don't notice how good a person I am", which was yielded ER factor in the original form of PNI, contributes the factor SS with factor loadings ranged between .46 to .75

The central meaning of those items is the excessive need for proving self as a good person. Participants who scored high on this factor think it is vital to be perceived

as a good person by others, so they work hard to reach through this mean. If they can't manage this, they feel resentment. Hence, it is appropriate to name this factor as Self-Sacrificing (SS).

3.2.7. Self-Enhancement (SE)

The SSSE (eigenvalue = 1.49) subscale accounted for the 2.88% of the variance. This factor was named as Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement in Pincus et al. and Wright et al.'s study (2009; 2010). Two of the five items that retained in Turkish form of PNI contributes the factor SE with high factor loadings .65, and .69.

The central meaning of those items is inflated self-image and feeling self-worth is dependent on others. In other words, self-importance and self-worth is fulfilled only if others rely on the individual. Hence, it is appropriate to name this factor as Self-Enhancement (SE).

3.3. Higher Order Factor Structure

Based on extant empirical, theoretical, and clinical literature, two-factor higher order structure explains pathological narcissism better than one-factor higher order structure as narcissistic vulnerability and narcissistic grandiosity (Wright et al., 2010). In order to scan the possible higher order factor structure of the PNI, exploratory factor analysis was run again.

Results of the exploratory factor analysis with promax rotation of the seven PNI subscales yielded two factor solutions accounted for 60.48% of the variance and with eigenvalues greater than 1. The first (eigenvalue = 3.16) subscale accounted for the

45.27% of the variance with high factor loadings of CSE, ER, GF, SS, DD, and SE subscales, respectively (.79, .76, .75, .73, .71, .52). The second (eigenvalue = 1.06) subscale accounted for the 15.21% of the variance with high factor loading of EXP (.91) subscale (see Table 3.2).

3.4. Construct Validity Based on External Measures

Bivariate correlations among the study variables are presented in Table 3.3. When the correlations among the external validity measures were examined, it was found that there is a positive correlation between RSES and PNI. As the self-esteem got higher, the PNI score decreases. Self-esteem is positively correlated with EXP subscale and no correlation was found between RSES and SS/SE subscales.

Moreover, it was expected to see a modest correlation between PNI and NPI scores based on the study of Pincus et al. (2010). Similar to previous study, a modest positive correlation was found between PNI and NPI.

Table 3.3. Correlations of PNI, PNI subscales, RSES, and NPI

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. PNI Total	---	.76*	.40*	.55*	.74*	.68*	.76*	.75*	.18*	.24*
2. CSE		---	.02	.35*	.55*	.53*	.56*	.48*	.35*	-.04
3. EXP			---	.14*	.14*	.11*	.27*	.31*	-.17*	.50*
4. SE				---	.35*	.23*	.24*	.33*	.06	-.05
5. SS					---	.38*	.47*	.44*	.09**	.16*
6. DD						---	.49*	.44*	.24*	-.01
7. ER							---	.48*	.13*	.28*
8. GF								---	.12*	.29*
9. RSES									**---**	-.17*
10. NPI										**---**

Note. PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; CSE = Contingent Self-Esteem; DD= Denial of the Dependency; GF = Grandiose Fantasy; ER = Entitlement Rage; SS = Self-Sacrificing; SE = Self-Enhancement; EXP = Exploitativeness

** p < .05, * p < .01.

3.5. **Internal Reliability of the PNI**

The overall internal consistency reliability of the instrument was .91, which is satisfactorily high. At factory level Cronbach's alpha values for each factor were .63, .63, .62, .58, .54, .38, and .23 for the CSE, ER, GF, SS, DD, SE, and EXP subscales, respectively. The Spearman-Brown Unequal-length correlation, *r* = .86 (the first half

correlation with 21 items is .83 and the second half correlation with 20 items is .88). In addition, corrected item-total correlations are presented in Table 3.4. All of the correlations were between .13 and .68.

Table 3.4. Corrected item-total correlations

Item	Corrected item total correlations
CSE subscale	
2.	.38
5.	.27
8.	.54
16.	.62
19.	.51
30.	.61
32.	.57
36.	.53
40.	.68
48.	.52
DD subscale	
7.	.28
9.	.47
17.	.43
24.	.34
27.	.55
28.	.38
46.	.43
50.	.46
51.	.43

Table 3.4. (continued)

Item	Corrected item total correlations
GF subscale	
1.	.33
26.	.41
31.	.60
42.	.49
45.	.48
49.	.47
EXP subscale	
10.	.15
15.	.28
23.	.15
35.	.13
ER subscale	
11.	.55
12.	.54
18.	.56
38.	.39
52.	.40
SS subscale	
25.	.28
37.	.57

Table 3.4. (continued)

Item	Corrected item total correlations
39.	.49
43.	.48
SE subscale	
22.	.33
33.	.34

Note. PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; CSE = Contingent Self-Esteem; DD= Denial of the Dependency; GF = Grandiose Fantasy; ER = Entitlement Rage; SS = Self-Sacrificing; SE = Self-Enhancement; EXP = Exploitativeness.

3.6. Stability of the PNI

Test-retest reliability of the PNI was evaluated with a subsample of randomly selected 96 young adult college students from the original sample approximately after one month of the first administration. Pearson Product Moment correlations indicated statistically significant and satisfactory test-retest reliability coefficients for all factors; DD ($r = .84$, $p < .001$), CSE ($r = .82$, $p < .001$), GF ($r = .82$, $p < .001$), ER ($r = .76$, $p < .001$), SS ($r = .73$, $p < .001$), EXP ($r = .66$, $p < .001$), and SE ($r = .51$, $p < .001$). Moreover, test-retest reliability coefficient for PNI *($r = .90$, $p < .001$)* is also statistically significant and satisfactory.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

This study aimed to investigate the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI) for the Turkish population. Internal reliability, item-total correlations, split-half reliability, and test-retest reliability over a one-month period, were examined. Factor analysis was conducted to compare the factor structure of the Turkish form with the original form. The validity of this scale was investigated by analyzing the relations of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES).

4.1. Construct Validity

In the present study, factor analysis, higher order factor structure, and correlations with theoretically related constructs were examined to explore the construct validity of the PNI.

4.1.1. Factor Structure

The principle component analysis indicated that the Turkish form of the PNI has seven factors, namely the EXP, SE, GF, CSE, DD, SS, and ER subscales. This factor

solution of the PNI was consistent with the studies conducted in Croatia (Jakšić et al., 2014) and China (You et al., 2013) with minor modifications. Items that belong to factors of DEV and HS in the Pincus et al.'s and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) study, came together and yielded one factor. While the items were examined, it made sense that they came together. Narcissistic deny their dependence on others but almost always aware the truth about the missing real object and show avoidant behavior towards that pain and depression by using omnipotent defenses. Thus, this factor was called Denial of the Dependency.

Moreover, items that belong to SSSE factor in the Pincus et al.'s and Wright et al.'s (2009; 2010) study yielded two different factors. Three of the five items and the item 37, belongs to ER factor originally, came together and formed the first factor called Self-Sacrificing (SS). The central meaning of those items is the excessive need for proving self as a good person and sacrificing a lot through this mean. The remaining two items formed the second factor which is called Self-Enhancement (SE). The central meaning of those items is inflated self-image and feeling self-worth is dependent on others. Those modifications were understandable when the content of the items were examined.

In order to scan the possible higher order factor structure of the PNI, exploratory factor analysis was run again. Results of the exploratory factor analysis with promax rotation of the seven PNI subscales yielded two factor solutions accounted for 60.48% of the variance, but the first subscale alone accounted for the 45.27% of the variance with high factor loadings of CSE, DD, SS, ER, GF, and SE subscales. The second subscale accounted for the 15.21% of the variance with high factor loading of EXP subscale alone. According to this, one-factor higher order structure representing

pathological narcissism as a single construct seems viable for two reasons. Firstly, EXP subscale has pretty low internal reliability and it is statistically non-significant to form a higher order factor structure by itself. Secondly, it would be both statistically non-significant and literally unappropriate to claim that EXP subscale alone with four items is enough to measure pathological narcissistic grandiosity. As a conclusion, it is viable to claim, Turkish adaptation of the PNI assesses pathological narcissism, predominantly narcissistic vulnerability traits as a single construct.

What makes EXP subscale different from others needs to be illustrated. Firstly, the EXP scale is unique among the factors because its content is "other-focused" as opposed to the "self- focused" content of other factors. Secondly, according to literature, interpersonal exploitativeness is not divergent characteristic of pathological narcissism. Exploitativeness as construct is one of the features that define psychopathy and borderline personality disorder (Wright et al., 2010). Lastly, items in EXP factor are obviously related to narcissistic grandiosity, such as being omnipotent, ego-syntonic, superior, emotionally unsensitive, and having excessive self-esteem (i.e., "I find it easy to manipulate people" and "I can read people like a book").

On the contrary, CSE, SE, DD, GF, SS, and ER subscales reflect ego-dystonic, emotionally sensitive individuals with low self-esteem, relying on others to evaluate their self-worth but never being satisfied with such feedback, preoccupied with others thoughts, fears of rejection and abandonment ("I am disappointed when people don't notice me", "I feel important when others rely on me", "I can't stand relying on other people because it makes me feel weak", "Sometimes I avoid people because I'm afraid they won't do what I want them to" and " I get angry when criticized").

50

Moreover, items that belong to Narcissistic grandiosity factor in the original form of PNI (GF and SSSE), such as "Sacrificing for others makes me the better person" and "I often fantasize about accomplishing things that are probably beyond my means" are ego-dystonic. In other words, participants who score higher on those items realize they are not omnipotent or superior. They know their capacity and the fact that they are dependent to others.

4.1.2. Construct Validity Based on External Measures

Supporting the validity of the inventory, self-esteem and PNI were found correlated negatively; whereas the modest positive correlation was found with the NPI. If the two-factor higher order structure was decided to be viable based on factor analysis, self-esteem was expected to be positively correlated with Narcissistic grandiosity and negatively correlated with Narcissistic vulnerability (Wright et al, 2010). According to hypothetical two-factor higher order structure based on the study with Turkish sample, subscales that assessing Narcissistic vulnerability (CSE, DD, SS, ER, SE, and GF) were found negatively associated with self-esteem whereas EXP subscale that assessing Narcissistic grandiosity was positively correlated with self-esteem.

Additionally, there was a significant difference on EXP subscale scores between men and women. Men score higher on EXP subscale similar to Pincus et al.'s study (2009). Moreover, a significant difference was found between RSES and a condition of studying in private or state university. Participants that study in private universities score lower on RSES; in other words, they had higher self-esteem. Same situation is valid for NPI and EXP subscale scores. Participants that study in private universities score higher on NPI and EXP also. This might be explained due to two different reasons. Firstly, the

unequal distribution of the participants (private university, *N*= 341and state university, *N*= 180) may cause the mean difference. Secondly, the comfort, the prestige, financial opportunity; shortly high socioeconomic status (SES) might cause them to feel special and superior. So, being a high SES individual may lead to higher self-esteem (Twenge & Cample, 2015).

4.2. Reliability

The results of the present study revealed that the internal reliabilities of the six PNI subscales and 40 items were high and comparable to the original scale (Pincus et al, 2009; Wright et al., 2010) as well as to the adaptation studies conducted in Croatia (Jakšić et al., 2014) and China (You et al., 2013). The EXP subscale in Turkish adapted PNI had low internal reliability. This may be due to both uneven distribution of participants in terms of gender and the content of the items. Items, such as "I find it easy to manipulate people", "I can read people like a book", "Everybody likes to hear my stories", and "I can make anyone believe anything I want them to" which were expected to measure Exploitativeness, had man-emphasized manifestations of narcissism. Female and male narcissists differ on the expressions of narcissism based on cultural difference, gender roles and social expectations. Men emphasized narcissism involves intellect, power, dominance, aggression, and money. On the other hand, female emphasized narcissism involves charm, sexuality, beauty, and homemaking (Vaknin, 2011).

Test-retest reliability with a subset of randomly chosen 96 young adult college students from the entire sample of 536 revealed that the scale shows adequate test-retest reliability. Participants' scores on the PNI were significantly correlated over a one-month period with test-retest reliability coefficients ranging from .51 (SE) to .84 (DD).

4.3. Limitations and Future Directions

This study has a number of limitations. First, all data were collected on nonclinical population. Replication of the study with clinical population is clearly needed. Second, the sample was predominantly female. Replication of the study with equal number of male and female participants is necessary. Third, all data were based on self-report measures. In order to have complete and clear assessment of narcissistic pathology, reports from acquaintances, family and/or therapist will be needed (Pincus et al., 2009). Fourth, validation of the PNI with more external measures, rather than Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Narcissistic Personality Inventory seems viable. Especially, more measures with narcissistic personality are necessary. Fifth, further research is warranted to evaluate whether the test-retest reliability of the PNI may indicate high stability in scores over a longer time period. Finally, confirmatory factor analyses on the item covariance matrix needs to be conducted and estimated the optimal higher order structure of the PNI. Whether PNI is a single-factor higher order model or two-factor higher order model needs to be clarified. That will illustrate the optimal scoring procedure of the PNI.

4.4. Clinical Implications

As a conclusion, the Turkish form of the PNI is 40-item measure which is clearly reliable and valid. If it is interpreted within the context of its weaknesses, the adaptation of PNI may help to increase the needed empirical research on narcissistic personality pathology in Turkey. It provides an efficient, reliable, and valid multidimensional measure of pathological narcissism, predominantly narcissistic vulnerability traits as a single construct with seven dimensions of narcissistic personality.

REFERENCES

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5. Washington, D.C: American Psychiatric Association. Retrieved October 3, 2015, from http://www.psi.uba.ar/academica/carrerasdegrado/psicologia/sitios_catedras/practicas_profesionales/820_clinica_tr_personalidad_psicosis/material/dsm.pdf

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed, text rev). Washigton, DC: Author.

Anastasi, A. (1988). *Psychological Testing* (6th ed.). NJ: Prentice Hall.

Atay, S. (2009). Narsistik Kişilik Envateri'nin Türkçe'ye Standardizasyonu. *Gazi Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi,* 11(1), 181-196.

Barry, C. T. & Rebecca, L. K. (2014). Nonpathological and Pathological Narcissism: Which Self-Reported Characteristics Are Most Problematic in Adolescents?. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, (96)2, 212-219.

Behrendt, R. P. (2015). *Narcissism and the self: Dynamics of Self-Preservation in Social Interaction, Personality Structure, Subjective Experience, and Psychopathology.* Retrieved December 1, 2015, from https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=TcGYBgAAQBAJ&pg=PR4&lpg=PR 4&dq=behrendt+narcissism&source=bl&ots=9oXDUvlO74&sig=pCapPc5oo jLHmbIkcYnB5jQIn4w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiQ77dnMzJAhUDVS wKHcngCfMQ6AEILTAD#v=onepage&q=behrendt%20narcissism&f=false.

Beverly J. V. (2002). Validating the cross racial identity scale. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, (49)1, 71-85.

Buss, D. M., & Chiodo, L. M. (1991). Narcissistic acts in everyday life. *Journal of Personality*, 59, 179–215.

Cain, N. M., Pincus, A. L., & Ansell, E. B. (2007). Narcissism at the crossroads: phenotypic description of pathological narcissism across clinical theory, social/personality psychology, and psychiatric diagnosis. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, (*28) 4, 638-656.

Danısman Gökler, I. & Köksal, S. (2011). Ailedeki koruyucu etkenler ölçeği Türkçe formunun gerçerlilik ve güvenirliği. *Türk Psikoloji Yazıları*, (14) 28, 39-46.

Diehl, M.S., Diana L., & Smyer M. (1997). Measurement properties of the short Multidimensional Observation Scale for Elderly Subjects (MOSES). *Journal of Applied Grentology*, 16(4), 403-426.

Ellison W. D. , Levy K. N., Cain M. N., Ansell E. B., & Pincus A. L. (2013). The Impact of Pathological Narcissism on Psychotherapy Utilization, Initial Symptom Severity, and Early-Treatment Symptom Change: A Naturalistic Investigation. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, (95) 3, 291-300. Retrieved September 28, 2015, from http://levylab.psych.psu.edu/publications/2013/ellison-levy-et-al.-2013-.-the-impact-of-pathological-narcissism-on-psychotherapy-utilization-initial-symptom-severity-and-early-treatment-symptom-change-a-naturalistic-investigation.

Falkenbach, D. M., Howe, J. R., & Falki, M. (2013). Using self-esteem to disaggregate psychopathy, narcissism, and aggression. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 815–820.

Fosati, A., Borroni, S., Grazioli F., Dornetti, L., Marcassoli, I., & Maffei, C. & Cheek, J. (2009). Tracking the hypersensitive dimension in narcissism. Reliability and Validity of the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale. *Personality and Mental Health*, (3) 4, 235-247.

Jakšić, N., Milas, G., Ivezić E., Wertag A., Jokić-Begić, N., & Pincus, A. L. (2014). The Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI) in Transitional Post-War Croatia: Psychometric and Cultural Considerations. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, (36) 4, 640-652.

Jennings, P. (2006). East of Ego: The Intersection of Narcissistic Personality and Buddhist Practice, *Journal of Religion and Health*, 46(1). Retrieved, October 5, 2015, from http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10943-006-9087-9.

Kenneth N. L., Ellison, W. D. and Reynoso, J. S. (2011). *A Historical Review of Narcissism and Narcissistic Personality, in The Handbook of Narcissism and Narcissistic Personality Disorder: Theoretical Approaches, Empirical Findings, and Treatments* (eds W. K. Campbell and J. D. Miller), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.

Kernberg, O. (1975). *Borderline conditions and pathological Narcissism*. New York: Aronson

Kernberg, O. F. (1998). Pathological narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder: Theoretical background and diagnostic classification. In E. Ronningstam (Ed.), *Disorders of narcissism: Diagnostic, clinical, and empirical implication,* 29–51. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.

Kızıltan, H. (2000). *Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) Ölçeğinin Türkçe Formu Dil Eşdeğerliliği, Güvenirlik ve Geçerlilik Çalışmaları.* Yayınlanmamış master tezi, İstanbul Üniversitesi.

Konrath, S. H. (2007). *Egos inflating over time: rising narcissism and its implications for self-construal, cognitive style, and behavior.* Doctoral dissertation, the University of Michigan.

Levy, K. N., Ellison, W. D., & Reynoso, J. S. (2012). A historical review of narcissism and narcissistic personality. *The Handbook of Narcissism and Narcissistic Personality Disorder*, 3-13. Retrieved October 17, 2015 from http://levylab.psych.psu.edu/publications/2012/diamond-d.-et-al.-2012-.-a-historical-review-of-narcissism-and-narcissistic-personality/view.

Links, P. S. & Prakash, A. (2013). Strategic Issues in the Psychotherapy of Patients with Narcissistic Pathology. *Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy,* (44) 2, 97-107. Retrieved November 25, 2015, from http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10879-013-9258-4.

Maddux, J. E., & Winstead, B. A. (2012). *Psychopathology: Foundations for a contemporary understanding*. New York: Routledge.

Masterson, J.F. (1981). *Narcissistic and Borderline Disorders: An integrated developmental approach.* New York: Mazel.

Maxwell, K. & Huprich, S. (2014). Retrospective reports of attachment disruptions, parental abuse and neglect mediate the relationship between pathological narcissism and self-esteem. *Personality and Mental Health*, (8) 4, 290–305. Retrieved November 29, 2015, from http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pmh.1269/pdf

Ménard, K. S., & Pincus, A. L. (2012). Predicting overt and cyber stalking perpetration by male and female college students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 27, 2183–2207.

Morf, C. C., & Rhodewalt, F. (2001). Unraveling the Paradoxes of Narcissism: A Dynamic Self- Regulatory Processing Model. *Psychological Inquiry*, (12) 4, 177-196. Retrieved September 28, 2015, from http://persweb.wabash.edu/facstaff/hortonr/articles%20for%20class/morf%20 and%20rhodewalt.pdf

Oner, N. (Ed.). (2006). *Türkiye'de kullanılan psikolojik testlerden örnekler* (2.Baskı). İstanbul: Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi.

Pincus, A.L. (2013). *The Pathological Narcissism Inventory.* In J. Ogrudniczuk (Ed.), Understanding and treating pathological narcissism, 93-110. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Pincus, A. L. et al. (2009). "Initial Construction and Validation of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory". *Psychological Assessment*, (21) 3, 365–379.

Pincus, A. L., Conroy, D. E., Hyde, A. L., & Ram, N. (2010). *Pathological narcissism and the dynamics of self-conscious emotions.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, Boston, MA

Pincus, A. L., & Lukowitsky, M. R. (2010). Pathological narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology 6,* 421–446.

Raskin, R. (1980). "Narcissism and creativity: Are they related?". Psychological Reports.

Raskin, R. & Hall, C.S. (1979). "A narcissistic personality inventory". Psychological Reports.

Raskin R. &Hall, C.S. (1981)."The Narcissistic Personality Inventory: Alternate form reliability and further evidence of construct validity". *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 45, 159-162.

Raskin, R. & Novacek, J. (1989). "An MMPI description of the narcissistic personality". *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 53, 66-80.

Raskin, R.& Novacek, J. (1991)."Narcissism and the use of fantasy". *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 47, 490-499,

Raskin, R., Novacek J., & Hogan, R. (1991). "Narcissistic Self-esteem Management". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 60, 911-918.

Raskin R. & Shaw, R. (1988). "Narcissism and the use of personal pronouns". *Journal of personality*, 56, 393-404.

Raskin, R. & Terry, H. (1988). "A principal component analysis of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and further evidence of its construct validity". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 54, 890-902.

Rockatt, P. C., (2006). Freud's 'On narcissism: an introduction'. *Journal of Child Psychotherapy*, (32) 1, 4 – 20.

Ronningstam, E. (2010). Narcissistic personality disorder: A current review. *Current Psychiatry Reports*,12 (1), 68-75.

Rosenberg, M. (1986). Self-concept from middle childhood through adolescence. In J. Suls (Ed.), *Psychological perspectives on the self* , 3, 107-136. NJ: Erlbaum.

Sengul et al. (2015). Validity and reliability study for the Turkish adaptation of the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS). *Dusunen Adam The Journal of Psychiatry and Neurological Sciences*, 28, 231-241.

Timuroğlu, K. & İşcan, Ö. F. (2008). İşyerinde Narsisizm ve İş Tatmini İlişkisi. Atatürk Üniversitesi.

Twenge, J. M. & Campbell, W. K. (2002). Self-Esteem and Socioeconomic Status: A Meta-Analytic Review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 6, 59-71.

Vaknin, S. (2010). What is pathological narcissism? The Narcissism Glance. Retrieved December 3, 2015, from http://samvak.tripod.com/narcissismglance.html.

Vaknin, S. (2011). Malignant Self-love: Narcissism Revisited (10th ed.). Prague: Narcissuss Publications.

Wright, A. G. C., Lukowitsky, M. R., Pincus, A. L., & Conroy, D. E. (2010). The higher-order factor structure and gender invariance of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory. *Assessment, 17,* 467–483.

You, J., Leung F., Lai K. K., & Fu, K. (2012). Factor Structure and Psychometric Properties of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory Among Chinese University Students. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, (95) 3, 45-75.

Zanor, C. (2010). The fate that narcissists will hate: Being ignored. The New York
Times. Retrieved November 17, 2015, from
http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/30/health/views/30mind.html?_r=1

Zeigler-Hill, V., Clark C. B., & Pickard J. D. (2008). Narcissistic subtypes and
contingent self-esteem: do all narcissists base their self-esteem on the same
domains? *Journal of Personality,*76 (4), 753-74.

APPENDIX A

INFORMED CONSENT

Katılımcı Bilgilendirilmiş Onay Formu

Sayın Katılımcı;

Bu çalışma, Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi olan Aslı BÜYÜKGÜNGÖR tarafından, Yard. Doç. Dr. Ilgın GÖKLER DANIŞMAN danışmanlığında yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Psikoloji alanında, insanları daha iyi anlamak ve tanımaya yönelik pek çok çalışma yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmalarda kullanılmak amacıyla bir takım ölçüm araçları geliştirilmektedir. Bu çalışma, bu amaçla kullanılan ölçüm araçlarından birinin Türkçe adaptasyonunu yapmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bunun için sizden demografik bilgi formunu ve üç ölçeği içeren değerlendirme araçlarını eksiksiz bir şekilde doldurmanız istenmektedir. Anketlerin nasıl doldurulacağı ile ilgili yönergeler anketlerin başında yer almaktadır. 18-25 yaş arası üniversite öğrencisi olan herkes çalışmaya katılabilmektedir. Araştırmanın ilerleyen aşamalarında, adaptasyonu yapılan ölçüm aracının güvenilirliğini test etmek amacıyla, sizden bir kere daha bu ankete katılımınız talep edilebilir.

Araştırmaya katılım, tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Doldurulan anketlerde cevaplar kesinlikle gizli tutulacak ve bu cevaplar sadece bilimsel araştırma amacıyla kullanılacaktır. Anketlerden elde edilen verilerinin analizinin ardından tüm doldurulan anketler imha edilecektir.

Araştırma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak ya da anket ile ilgili soru sormak isterseniz abuyukgungor@gmail.com mail adresinden çalışmayı yürüten Psikolog Aslı Büyükgüngör'e ulaşabilirsiniz. Katılımınız için teşekkür ederiz

Bilgilendirilmiş Onay

Yukarıda araştırma ile ilgili yazılanları okudum. Yürütülen çalışmaya katılmayı gönüllü olarak kabul ediyorum. Ayrıca araştırmada elde edilen bilgilerin kimlik bilgilerimi içermeden yayınlanabileceğini veya eğitim amacıyla kullanılabileceğini kabul ediyorum.

Tarih: Katılımcı imzası:

APPENDIX B

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM

Ad, Soyad (ya da Rumuz):

Cinsiyet:

Doğum Tarihi:

Üniversite:

Bölüm:

Sınıf:

PATOLOJİK NARSİSİZM ENVANTERİ (PNE)

PNE-52

Yönerge: Aşağıda 52 betimleyici ifade bulacaksınız. Lütfen herbir ifadeyi değerlendirmeye alınız ve sizi ne kadar iyi tarif ettiğini belirtiniz. Doğru veya yanlış yanıt söz konusu değildir. İfadenin yanındaki çizgiye <u>tek bir</u> yanıt işaretleyeceksiniz. Her bir ifadenin, 6 derecelik ölçek üzerinden, sizi ne kadar iyi tarif ettiğini belirtiniz:

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 1. Kendimi sık sık hayran olunan ve saygı duyulan biri olarak hayal ederim.

___ 2. Kendime olan güvenimde sık sık dalgalanmalar olur.

___ 3. İnsanlar beni hayal kırıklığına uğrattığında onlardan beklentim olduğu için kendimden utanırım.

___ 4. Genellikle konuşarak her işin içinden çıkabilirim.

___ 5. Yalnızken kendimi iyi hissetmek benim için zordur.

___ 6. Başkalarıyla ilgilenerek kendimi iyi hissetmemi sağlayabilirim.

___ 7. Yardım istemekten nefret ederim.

___ 8. İnsanlar beni farketmediğinde kendimi kötü hissetmeye başlarım.

___ 9. Başkalarının beni muhtaç ve bağımlı biri gibi görmesinden korktuğum için çoğunlukla ihtiyaçlarımı gizlerim.

___ 10. Herkesi istediğim herşeye inandırabilirim.

___ 11. İnsanlar onlar için yaptıklarımı farketmediğinde, sinirden deliye dönerim.

___ 12. Yaptıklarım ya da söylediklerimle ilgilenmeyen insanlar sinirime dokunur.

___ 13. Hayranlık duymadığım birine, özel düşüncelerimi ve duygularımı açmam.

___ 14. Sık sık çevrem üzerinde çok büyük bir etkim olduğununun hayalini kurarım.

___ 15. İnsanları kolaylıkla kendi isteklerime göre yönlendirebilirim.

___ 16. Başkaları beni farketmediğinde kendimi değersiz hissetmeye başlarım

___ 17. Beni hayalkırıklığına uğratacakları endişesiyle bazen insanlardan kaçarım

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 18. Genelde, insanlardan istediğimi alamayınca çok öfkelenirim.

___ 19. Kendimi değerli hissetmem için, bazen önemsediğim insanların beni bu konuda rahatlatmalarına ihtiyaç duyarım.

___ 20. Başkaları için birşeyler yaptığımda onların da benim için birşeyler yapmalarını beklerim.

___ 21. İnsanlar beklentilerimi karşılamadıklarında, istemiş olduklarım için sıklıkla utanç duyarım.

___ 22. Başkaları bana güven duyduklarında kendimi önemli hissederim

___ 23. İnsanların içini bir kitap gibi okuyabilirim.

___ 24. Başkaları beni hayal kırıklığına uğrattığında, çoğu kez kendime kızarım.

___ 25. Başkaları için fedakârlık yapmak beni daha iyi bir insan yapar.

___ 26. Çoğu kez olanaklarımın ötesinde olan şeyleri başardığımın hayalini kurarım.

___ 27. Onlardan istediklerimi yapmayacaklarından korktuğum için bazen insanlardan kaçınırım.

___ 28. İçimde hissettiğim zayıflığı başkalarına göstermek benim için zordur.

___ 29. Eleştirildiğim zaman öfkelenirim.

___ 30. Diğer insanların beni beğendiğini bilmediğim sürece kendimi iyi hissetmem zordur.

___ 31. Sık sık çabalarım için ödüllendirildiğimin hayalini kurarım.

___ 32. Çoğu insanın benimle ilgilenmediğine yönelik düşünce ve endişelerle zihnimi meşgul ederim.

___ 33. Bana güvenen arkadaşlarım olmasından hoşlanırım çünkü bu bana kendimi önemli hissettirir.

___ 34. Onlar için yaptıklarım konusunda hakkımı teslim etmeyecekleri endişesiyle bazen insanlardan kaçınırım.

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 35. Herkes benim anlattıklarımı dinlemekten hoşlanır.

___ 36. İnsanların beni sevdiğini bilmezsem, kendimi iyi hissetmekte zorlanırım.

___ 37. İnsanlar benim ne kadar iyi birisi olduğumu fark etmediklerinde rahatsız olurum

___ 38. Hak ettiğim herşeyi elde edene dek asla tatmin olmam.

___ 39. Yaptığım fedakârlıklarla ne kadar iyi bir insan olduğumu göstermeye çalışırım.

___ 40. İnsanlar beni farketmediğinde hayal kırıklığına uğrarım

___ 41. Kendimi sık sık, başkalarının başarılarını kıskanırken buluyorum.

___ 42. Sık sık kahramanca davranışlarda bulunduğumun hayalini kurarım.

___ 43. İyi bir insan olduğumu kanıtlamak için insanlara yardım ederim.

___ 44. Kendi içimde şüphelerim olsada, insanlara tek başıma yapabileceğimi göstermek benim için önemlidir.

___ 45. Sıklıkla başarılarıyla tanınmış biri olduğumun hayalini kurarım.

___ 46. Kendimi zayıf hissetmeme neden olduğu için başlakalarına bel bağlamaya tahammül edemem.

___ 47. İnsanlar bana onlardan istediğim tepkiyi göstermediğinde kendimi iyi hissetmekte zorlanırım.

___ 48. Diğer insanların beni onaylamasına ihtiyaç duyarım.

___ 49. Dünyanın gözünde bir değerimin olmasını isterim.

___ 50. Diğer insanlar ihtiyaçlarımı bir an için bile farkettiğinde, kaygılanır ve utanırım.

___ 51. Bazen, insanlardan her istediğimi elde edemediğimi görmektense, yalnız kalmak daha kolay gelir.

___ 52. Başkaları benimle aynı fikirde olmadığında çok öfkelenebiliyorum.

APPENDIX D

NARSİSTİK KİŞİLİK ENVANTERİ (NKE)

NKE

Yönerge: Aşağıdaki her bir tutum çifti içinden, size **en uygun** olanını seçiniz. Yanıtınızı her bir maddenin yanındaki boş bırakılmış yere, **A ya da B** yazarak işaretleyiniz. Her bir tutum çifti için yalnızca **bir yanıtı** işaretleyiniz ve lütfen hiçbir maddeyi atlamayınız.

_____ 1. A İnsanları etkileme konusunda doğal bir yeteneğe sahibim.

B İnsanları kolay etkileyemem.

_____ 2. A Alçakgönüllülük bana yakışmaz.

B Temelde alçakgönüllü bir insanım.

_____ 3. A Cesaretimi kanıtlamak uğruna hemen her şeyi yapabilirim.

B Oldukça temkinli bir insanım.

_____ 4. A İnsanlar bana iltifat ettiklerinde bazen utanırım.

B İyi biri olduğumu biliyorum, çünkü herkes böyle söylüyor.

_____ 5. A Dünyayı yönetme düşüncesi ödümü koparır.

B Ben yönetseydim dünya daha iyi bir yer olurdu.

_____ 6. A Genellikle konuşarak her beladan kurtulabilirim.

B Davranışlarımın sonuçlarını kabul etmeye çalışırım.

_____ 7. A Kalabalık içinde herhangi biri olmayı tercih ederim.

B İlgi merkezi olmayı severim.

_____ 8. A Çok başarılı olacağım.

      B Başarı benim için en önde gelen şey değildir.

_____ 9. A Pek çok insandan ne daha iyi ne de daha kötüyüm.

      B Özel biri olduğumu düşünüyorum.

_____ 10. A İyi bir lider olabileceğimden emin değilim.

      B İyi bir lider olduğumu düşünüyorum.

_____ 11. A Düşünce ve isteklerimi kolaylıkla ifade edebilirim.

      B Keşke düşünce ve isteklerimi daha kolay ifade edebilseydim.

_____ 12. A Vücudumla hava atmak çok hoşlandığım bir şey değildir.

      B Vücudumla hava atmaktan hoşlanırım.

_____ 13. A İnsanların içini bir kitap gibi okurum.

      B Bazen insanları anlamak güçtür.

_____ 14. A Sıradan bir mutluluk bana yeter.

      B Başkalarının gözünde önemli bir yerim olsun isterim.

_____ 15. A Vücudum öyle ahım şahım değildir.

      B Vücuduma bakmaktan hoşlanırım.

_____ 16. A Gösteriş yapmaktan kaçınırım.

      B Genellikle fırsat bulduğumda gösteriş yaparım.

_____ 17. A Her zaman ne yaptığımın bilincindeyimdir.

      B Bazen ne yaptığımdan emin olamıyorum

_____ 18. A İşlerin yapılmasında bazen başkalarına ihtiyaç duyarım.

B İşlerin yapılmasında başkalarına nadiren ihtiyaç duyarım.

_____ 19. A Bazen anlattıklarım ilgi çeker.

B Herkes benim anlattıklarımı dinlemekten hoşlanır.

_____ 20. A İnsanlardan çok şey beklerim.

B Başkaları için bir şeyler yapmaktan hoşlanırım.

_____ 21. A Hak ettiğim her şeyi elde edene kadar tatmin olmam.

B Hayatın sunduğu tatminler bana yeter.

_____ 22. A İltifatlar beni utandırır.

B Bana iltifat edilmesinden hoşlanırım.

_____ 23. A Güç sahibi olmak benim için çok önemlidir.

B Güç sahibi olmak, kendi başına bir amaç olarak, beni o kadar çok ilgilendirmez.

_____ 24. A Aynada kendimi seyretmekten hoşlanırım.

B Aynada kendimi seyretmek, özellikle ilgimi çeken bir şey değildir.

_____ 25. A İlgi merkezi olmak çok hoşuma gider.

B İlgi merkezi olmak beni rahatsız eder.

_____ 26. A Hayatımı istediğim biçimde yaşayabilirim.

B İnsanlar hayatlarını her zaman istedikleri doğrultuda yaşayamazlar.

_____27. A Otorite olmak benim için pek anlam taşımaz.

B Öyle görünüyor ki insanlar her zaman benim otoritemi kabul ederler.

_____28. A Lider olmayı tercih ederdim.

B Lider olup olmamak arasında benim açımdan pek bir fark yoktur.

_____29. A Büyük bir insan olacağım

B Başarılı olacağımı umudediyorum.

_____30. A Ben doğuştan liderim.

 B Liderlik geliştirilmesi uzun zaman alan bir niteliktir.

_____31. A Günün birinde birinin hayat öykümü yazmasını dilerdim.

B İnsanların hangi sebeple olursa olsun hayatıma burunlarını sokmalarından
 hoşlanmam.

_____32. A İnsanların arasına girdiğim zaman beni fark etmediklerinde bozulurum.

B İnsanların arasına girdiğimde kalabalık içinde herhangi biri olmak beni rahatsız
 etmez.

_____33. A Diğer insanlardan daha becerikliyim.

 B Diğer insanlardan öğrenebileceğim çok şey var.

_____34. A Herkes gibi biriyim.

B Olağanüstü biriyim.

ROSENBERG BENLİK SAYGISI ÖLÇEĞİ

Rosenberg BSÖ

1. Kendimi en az diğer insanlar kadar değerli buluyorum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

2. Bazı olumlu özelliklerim olduğunu düşünüyorum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

3. Genelde kendimi başarısız bir kişi olarak görme eğilimindeyim.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

4. Ben de diğer insanların birçoğunun yapabildiği kadar birşeyler yapabilirim.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

5. Kendimde gurur duyacak fazla birşey bulamıyorum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

6. Kendime karşı olumlu bir tutum içindeyim.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

7. Genel olarak kendimden memnunum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

8. Kendime karşı daha fazla saygı duyabilmeyi isterdim.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

9. Bazen kesinlikle kendimin bir işe yaramadığını düşünüyorum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

10. Bazen kendimin hiç de yeterli bir insan olmadığımı düşünüyorum.
a. ÇOK DOĞRU   b. DOĞRU   c. YANLIŞ   d. ÇOK YANLIŞ

APPENDIX F

PATOLOJİK NARSİSİZM ENVANTERİ (PNE)

PNE- 40

Yönerge: Aşağıda 39 betimleyici ifade bulacaksınız. Lütfen herbir ifadeyi değerlendirmeye alınız ve sizi ne kadar iyi tarif ettiğini belirtiniz. Doğru veya yanlış yanıt söz konusu değildir. İfadenin yanındaki çizgiye <u>tek bir</u> yanıt işaretleyeceksiniz. Her bir ifadenin, 6 derecelik ölçek üzerinden, sizi ne kadar iyi tarif ettiğini belirtiniz:

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 1. Kendimi sık sık hayran olunan ve saygı duyulan biri olarak hayal ederim.

___ 2. Kendime olan güvenimde sık sık dalgalanmalar olur.

___ 3. Yalnızken kendimi iyi hissetmek benim için zordur.

____ 4. Yardım istemekten nefret ederim.

___ 5. İnsanlar beni farketmediğinde kendimi kötü hissetmeye başlarım.

___ 6. Başkalarının beni muhtaç ve bağımlı biri gibi görmesinden korktuğum için çoğunlukla ihtiyaçlarımı gizlerim.

___ 7. Herkesi istediğim herşeye inandırabilirim.

___ 8. İnsanlar onlar için yaptıklarımı farketmediğinde, sinirden deliye dönerim.

___ 9. Yaptıklarım ya da söylediklerimle ilgilenmeyen insanlar sinirime dokunur.

___ 10. İnsanları kolaylıkla kendi isteklerime göre yönlendirebilirim.

___ 11. Başkaları beni farketmediğinde kendimi değersiz hissetmeye başlarım.

___ 12. Beni hayalkırıklığına uğratacakları endişesiyle bazen insanlardan kaçarım.

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 13. Genelde, insanlardan istediğimi alamayınca çok öfkelenirim.

___ 14. Kendimi değerli hissetmem için, bazen önemsediğim insanların beni bu konuda rahatlatmalarına ihtiyaç duyarım.

___ 15. Başkaları bana güven duyduklarında kendimi önemli hissederim.

___ 16. İnsanların içini bir kitap gibi okuyabilirim.

___ 17. Başkaları beni hayal kırıklığına uğrattığında, çoğu kez kendime kızarım.

___ 18. Başkaları için fedakârlık yapmak beni daha iyi bir insan yapar.

___ 19. Çoğu kez olanaklarımın ötesinde olan şeyleri başardığımın hayalini kurarım.

___ 20. Onlardan istediklerimi yapmayacaklarından korktuğum için bazen insanlardan kaçınırım.

___ 21. İçimde hissettiğim zayıflığı başkalarına göstermek benim için zordur.

___ 22. Diğer insanların beni beğendiğini bilmediğim sürece kendimi iyi hissetmem zordur.

___ 23. Sık sık çabalarım için ödüllendirildiğimin hayalini kurarım.

___ 24. Çoğu insanın benimle ilgilenmediğine yönelik düşünce ve endişelerle zihnimi meşgul ederim.

___ 25. Bana güvenen arkadaşlarım olmasından hoşlanırım çünkü bu bana kendimi önemli hissettirir.

___ 26. Herkes benim anlattıklarımı dinlemekten hoşlanır.

0	1	2	3	4	5
Bana hiç benzemiyor	Bana biraz benzemiyor	Bana çok az benzemiyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana biraz benziyor	Bana çok benziyor

___ 27. İnsanların beni sevdiğini bilmezsem, kendimi iyi hissetmekte zorlanırım.

___ 28. İnsanlar benim ne kadar iyi birisi olduğumu fark etmediklerinde rahatsız olurum

___ 29. Hak ettiğim herşeyi elde edene dek asla tatmin olmam.

___ 30. Yaptığım fedakârlıklarla ne kadar iyi bir insan olduğumu göstermeye çalışırım

___ 31. İnsanlar beni farketmediğinde hayal kırıklığına uğrarım

___ 32. Sık sık kahramanca davranışlarda bulunduğumun hayalini kurarım.

___ 33. İyi bir insan olduğumu kanıtlamak için insanlara yardım ederim.

___ 34. Sıklıkla başarılarıyla tanınmış biri olduğumun hayalini kurarım.

___ 35. Kendimi zayıf hissetmeme neden olduğu için başlakalarına bel bağlamaya tahammül edemem.

___ 36. Diğer insanların beni onaylamasına ihtiyaç duyarım.

___ 37. Dünyanın gözünde bir değerimin olmasını isterim.

___ 38. Diğer insanlar ihtiyaçlarımı bir an için bile farkettiğinde, kaygılanır ve utanırım.

___ 39. Bazen, insanlardan her istediğimi elde edemediğimi görmektense, yalnız kalmak daha kolay gelir.

___ 40. Başkaları benimle aynı fikirde olmadığında çok öfkelenebiliyorum.