

THE EFFECT OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION AND REGULATORY FOCUS
ORIENTATION IN THE ENDORSEMENT OF
HONOR AND HONOR BASED VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION AND REGULATORY FOCUS ORIENTATION IN THE ENDORSEMENT OF HONOR AND HONOR BASED VIOLENCE

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The aim of this study was to explore the association between System Justification Theory (SJT), Regulatory Focus Theory (RFT), honor endorsement (HE) and attitudes towards honor based violence against women (ATHRV). In some cultures, honor is associated with women's sexual purity. The obsession with honor leads to domination and control of women. Besides, women who are thought to spoil their honor are exposed to violence that can result in death. RFT offers two distinct orientations to self-regulation: promotion and prevention focus. One of the main assumptions of RFT is that dominant promotion focus is concerned with ideals and dominant prevention focus is concerned with oughts. SJT suggests that people have a motivation to justify the system even at the expense of ego and group justification needs. People tend to justify traditional gender roles and believe that women deserve what they get. It can be argued that prevention focused self-regulation can play a significant role in the justification of honor and honor related violence. Specifically, through three studies this research aimed to show whether SJT and RFT are linked to

honor and interact with each other in predicting HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes associated with honor. Study I ($N = 553$) developed and established a valid scale of Honor System Justification (HSJ). Study II ($N = 366$) tested this scale and demonstrated that prevention focus plays a role in understanding HE and ATHRV. HSJ was also associated with honor and mediated the relationship between prevention focus and HE and ATHRV. Study III ($N = 214$) employed two additional implicit measures. HSJ mediated the relationship between regulatory focus and HE and ATHRV. Moreover, participants showed implicit support for honor. Through three studies, a new perspective was provided to literature to understand positive attitudes towards honor and prevent honor based violence against women. Findings of the studies were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Keywords: honor, system justification theory, regulatory focus theory, prevention focus, honor based violence.

ÖZ

SİSTEMİ MEŞRULAŞTIRMA VE DÜZENLEME ODAĞI YÖNELİMİNİN NAMUS VE NAMUS TEMELLİ ŞİDDETİN ONAYLANMASINA ETKİSİ

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Bu çalışmanın amacı Sistemi Meşrulaştırma Kuramı (SMK), Düzenleme Odağı Kuramı (DOK), namusun onaylanması (NO) ve namus temelli kadına yönelik şiddet (NTKYŞ) arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Namus, bazı kültürlerde kadınların cinsel saflığıyla ilişkilidir. Namus saplantısı kadınlara baskınlık kurulmasına ve kadınların kontrol edilmesine neden olur. Ayrıca, namusunu kirlettiği düşünülen kadınlar ölümle sonuçlanabilen şiddete maruz kalmaktadır. DOK benlik düzenlemede iki ayrı yönelim önermektedir: yaklaşmacı odak ve önleyici odak. DOK'un temel varsayımlarından biri yaklaşmacı odağın ideallerle ve önleyici odağın yükümlülüklerle ilgili olduğudur. SMK insanların gruplarını ve kendi çıkarları pahasına sistemi meşrulaştırma motivasyonu olduğunu iddia eder. İnsanların geleneksel cinsiyet rollerini meşrulaştırma ve kadınların gördükleri muameleyi hak ettiğine inanma eğilimleri vardır. Önleyici odağın namus ve namus temelli şiddetin meşrulaştırılmasında önemli bir rol oynayacağı öne sürülebilir. Bu araştırma üç ayrı çalışmayla SMK'nın ve DOK'un namusla ilişkili olup olmadığı ve NO, NTKYŞ, ve

namusla ilişkili örtük çıktıları yordamada etkileşime girip girmediklerini test etmeyi amaçlamıştır. Birinci çalışmada ($N = 553$) Namus Temelli Sistemi Meşrulaştırma Ölçeği (NTSMÖ) geliştirilmiş ve geçerlik ve güvenirliği test edilmiştir. İkinci çalışmada ($N = 366$) bu ölçek test edilerek, önleyici odağın NO ve NKUŞT üzerinde rol oynadığı bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, NTSM'nin namusla ilişkili olduğu ve önleyici odak ve namus ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiği gösterilmiştir. Üçüncü çalışmada ($N = 214$), iki örtük ölçüm aracı kullanılmıştır. Bulgular, NTSM'nin düzenleme odağı ve NO ve NKUŞT arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir. Ayrıca, katılımcıların örtük düzeyde namusu onayladıkları görülmüştür. Üç farklı çalışma ile namusa yönelik olumlu tutumları anlamada ve namus adına kadına yönelik şiddeti önlemede literatüre yeni bir bakış açısı kazandırılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulguları ilgili yazın temelinde tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: namus, sistemi meşrulaştırma kuramı, düzenleme odağı kuramı, önleyici odak, namus temelli şiddet.

To all women around the world. . .

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HSJ	Honor System Justification
SJT	System Justification Theory
RFT	Regulatory Focus Theory
HE	Honor Endorsement
ATHRV	Attitudes towards Honor Based Violence against Women
HSJS	Honor System Justification Scale
HS	Hostile Sexism
BS	Benevolent Sexism
PCA	Principle Component Analysis
PVQ	Portrait Values Questionnaire
HEI	Honor Endorsement Index
ATHRVS	Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale
ESJ	Economic System Justification
GSJ	Gender System Justification
ESJS	Economic System Justification Scale
GSJS	Gender System Justification Scale
PROM	Promotion Focus Orientation
PREV	Prevention Focus Orientation
IAT	Implicit Association Test
IMPwords	Implicit Associations of Honor with either Males or Females
IMPemotions	Implicit Associations of Honor with either Pleasant or Unpleasant Emotions

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Hilal's sister went to the police and reported her sister was missing. Hilal Özcan's dead body was found after twenty months of investigation and it was revealed that she was killed because of honor. The police found out that Hilal's brother killed her with a shotgun and carried dead body with his father and buried in the forest area. In his testimony, Hilal's brother said that "she was constantly talking on the phone. We said, 'you are embarrassing us, don't talk', but she didn't listen. We went to Adana, we were planning to stay at my aunts. She said, 'I will not stay there, I will stay with my boyfriend'. I have run out of patience, because my sister was the subject of gossiping. So, I killed her with a shotgun in the house." Besides, her mother said that "They threatened me. 'Do not tell anyone, we'll kill you if you say', I was afraid I could not say to anyone." Police took Hilal's parents and her brother into custody (Habertürk, March, 2016).

This example reveals that when women are thought to bring dishonor to their family through disobeying gender specific community norms, they may pay the price with their lives. Women face extreme forms of violence, torture, and killings from the members of their own family in cultures where female modesty has the utmost importance in determining honor of the family (Awwad, 2011). Throughout the world, 5000 women became victims of honor based violence (Kardam, 2007). The preoccupation with honor brings an important question: why both men and women support and tolerate honor and honor related violence at the expense of their own peace? Despite its prevalence what factors drive individuals to be so concerned about honor and what mechanisms underlie in such attitudes towards female modesty have not been explored to large extent from the perspective of social psychology. Is there a motivational concern which makes individuals to apply these prevention strategies?

In this respect, the aim of this thesis is to explore some social psychological factors associated with honor. There is emerging evidence that RFT (Higgins, 1997) and SJT (Jost & Banaji, 1994) may offer a rational explanation. RFT's explanations about people's concerns with negative outcomes, duties and responsibilities, responsiveness to normative influence, and aggressive reactions to any violation of norms and SJT's explanations about people's tendency to rationalize the status quo and existing inequalities in society can be useful to understand endorsement of honor and murder of women for the sake of family honor. Therefore, in an attempt to investigate possible explanations of honor culture RFT and SJT were explored. For this purpose, three studies were conducted. Study I aimed to develop an Honor System Justification Scale (HSJS) and to establish its validity to explore honor further from the perspective of SJT. Study II aimed to explore the role of regulatory focus and HSJ on HE and ATHRV together with the gender differences on these variables. This study further aimed to show whether HSJ mediates the relationship between regulatory focus orientation and honor variables. Lastly, Study III aimed to replicate the findings of Study II. Furthermore, through employing two implicit measures, Study III intended to show whether explicit relation between variables would be observed with implicit variables.

In the following paragraphs, first of all, general information about honor and honor related violence will be presented. Furthermore, a short literature about RFT and SJT and their proposed association with honor will be given. Finally, the aim of this thesis, research questions, and hypothesis will be provided in detail.

1.1 Conceptualization of Honor

First of all, it is important to define the concept of "honor". In general, in the dictionary honor refers to moral integrity and the esteem which are rooted in virtuous behavior, good moral character, or talent (Oxford English Dictionary, 2012). This definition approaches honor as a property of the individual; the individual is the primary source of her dignity (Uskul, Cross, Sunbay, Gercek-Swing, & Ataca, 2012). However, in some cultures, such as in Turkey honor is defined as both "integrity and

rightness” and “loyalty to ethics and social values in a society; chastity” (Turkish Language Institution Dictionary, 2012). In such cultures, honor is associated primarily with female sexual modesty, purity, chastity, and familial loyalty; which are related to women’s relatives as well as women. Awwad (2011) defines culture of honor as an ideology which has political, social, and economic concerns and intents to dominate and control women who are considered as inferior and relatively powerless that cannot protect their personal and familial honor. The ideology suggests that women should be under the control of male members of their family in ascending order of the closeness of kinship.

Honor cultures create normative consensus in respect to how males and females should behave within a specific culture (Baker, Gregware, & Cassidy, 1999). These cultures prescribe roles and responsibilities of a real man and a real chaste woman (Nisbett & Cohen, 1996) and determine the standards that men and women are expected to achieve if they want to live in the community. These standards are based on the patriarchal gender norms which stress that women are weak and need a superior male figure because they are not strong enough and therefore men should control, dominate, and protect women (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Women have less mobility, less accessibility to resources, and fewer opportunities as compared to men. They are also considered as so unreliable to give them responsibility of themselves. Women are not regarded as individuals; families consider women as properties that have some obligations to meet, such as being traditional women (Sever & Yurdakul, 2001).

Besides, there exist different standards for the responsibilities of men and women. Men of honor are expected to represent the head of the family and be owner of the power (Sever & Yurdakul, 2001), be tough, strong, and masculine, have status, establish authority in their family. They are also expected to be able to protect, control, and restrict their female relatives-that are dependent on them and family honor (Pitt-Rivers, 1977; Rodriguez-Mosquera, Manstead, & Fischer, 2002). Failure to living up to these standards may damage a man’s sense of self-worth (Bosson, Vandello, Burnaford, Weaver, & Wasti, 2009) and his reputation in the society

(Nisbett & Cohen, 1996). On the other hand, the expectations for women are different in feminine code of honor; they are expected to be sexually chaste and loyal and avoid any sexual conduct. Women of honor at all ages, from various socio-economic status and marital status are expected to protect their purity for the duration of their lives (Sever & Yurdakul, 2001). Failure to live up to these standards may damage both their own sense of self-worth and their family's reputation (Vandello & Cohen, 2003). In this respect, according to traditional patriarchal cultural values, men's and families' honor is determined largely by the sexual behavior of female members in family (Arın, 2001; Baker et al., 1999). However, male sexuality does not appear to be related with the concept of honor; it is completely unrelated (Cihangir, 2013). Furthermore, honor of females cannot be separated from their families, they cannot claim individual honor. Yet, any individual action of these females can bring shame to their family. Honor cultures aim to have control over women's behavior and their sexuality therefore prescribe guidelines for women's behavior such as submissiveness to male control and being sexually pure and expect women to follow these prescriptions of culturally appropriate behavior (Baker et al., 1999, Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). In this framework, it is obvious that society's distribution of responsibility leads to oppression of women while men obtain great responsibility and more freedom. It is important to note that, in honor cultures, women as well as men accept that female behavior is the determinant of honor and men are the primary protectors of honor (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). In short, even though the honor culture disadvantages women, they still accept that women should be sexually pure and men's sexual behavior is unrelated to the honor of the family.

Furthermore, women's purity is very fragile and can be spoiled by many acts even by slight ones in honor cultures (Arın, 2001). These acts can vary from walking alone in the town, making a love song request on the radio to showing warm behaviors to men, flirting with someone, holding hands of a man, kissing, having a sexual relationship with someone other than the spouses, and being raped. Field research reveals numerous acts that violate honor and bring honor related violence, for instance, the report of Amnesty International (2004) mentions many: "walking in

front of husband”, “staring out of a window for a long period”, “saying hello to male friends on the street”, “if the telephone rings and there’s no one on the other end”, “spending too long talking to shopkeepers”, “coming home late”, “going to the cinema with a female relative” (p. 16), “separating from husband” (p.17), “refusing to marry with the rapist”, and “choosing their own husband” (p. 18). If women engage in these acts, they face serious problems: violence, torture, and even death. In the following paragraphs, honor based violence and rationalizing reasons will be clarified.

1.1.1 Honor Based Violence against Women

Violence against women and honor killings appear to be a crucial problem in several countries in which gender inequalities are so prevalent (Amnesty International, 2004). Violence appears as a universal and important tool of men which is used to control, dominate, and subjugate women both socially and sexually (Okuy, 2007). According to the report of Amnesty International (2004), violence against women is the violation of human right of women; specifically, the violation of women’s health, security, and fundamental freedoms. Females are abused through inhumane treatments such as hitting, degrading, torturing, and rape. In extreme cases their right to live is violated; they are either killed or forced to commit suicide.

Traditions that promote gender discrimination rather than equality underlie in violence against women. Traditions restrict women’s lives, decisions about their own lives, social rights, and sexuality. Honor cultures appear to have such traditions and apply them strictly. In these cultures, violence against women is very prevalent because traditional codes of honor require members of society to be careful about women’s behavior since the representation of family in public is very important. Even the single minor act of women has the potential to bring great dishonor to family and leads to bad representation in society. The potentiality of dishonor can be prevented by threatening women with violence or death which are actually applied after any dishonoring act (Amnesty International, 2004). Unfortunately, the concept of so-called honor may provide a justification for honor related violence even for

killing (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). Throughout the world, tradition of honor is grounded in violence against women. In such traditions, this violence is tolerated by members of the society, even by government and community leaders (Amnesty International, 2004).

Vandello and Cohen (2003) discussed that culturally valued ideals and norms emphasize feminine and masculine behaviors. People from honor culture regard man who punishes his wife through violence of a man more manly (Vandello & Cohen, 2003); since men who were cheated by their wives are regarded as less masculine compared to other men who have loyal wives. Exerting violence against women for the sake of cleaning honor is perceived as a matter of strength, power, and courage of men (Ceylan, Doğulu, & Akbaş, in press). The cultural regulations stressing that the honor of a man determined by his female relatives, charges man to perpetrate violence against women. If a man does not restore his honor, he cannot escape from shame (Vandello & Cohen, 2003).

In many countries, women are subjected to violence because of honor related reasons. In many situations, the ultimate form of violence against women, killings are seen, since applying other forms of violence may not be sufficient to clean family honor. United Nations Population Fund (Kardam, 2007) reports that the number women killed for honor related reasons is more than 5,000 in a year on over the world. Honor killings most prevalently appear in Mediterranean and Middle East (Arin, 2001; Pitt-Rivers, 1977; Sever & Yurdakul, 2001); but they are not limited to Middle East, women are also killed in some Western societies for restoration of honor (Baker et al., 1999). Research revealed that positive attitudes towards honor and honor killings for purification of family honor are prevalent in many societies such as Turkey (Işık, 2008; Sever & Yurdakul, 2001), Pakistan (Amnesty International, 1999), Egypt (Baron, 2006), Latin America (Vandello & Cohen, 2003), Middle East (Kulwicki, 2002), South West, Asia, Indian Castes, and Chinese elites (Baker et al., 1999). People from these cultures believe that women's body is not a personal matter rather it is a social incident (Amnesty International, 2004) and a good reputation is much more important than a woman's body. These findings reveal

the exact nature of honor related violence, its severity and magnitude. Unfortunately, femicide in the name of honor is resistant to change even though there is an increasing disapproval in society (Baker et al., 1999). The personality, conscience, and reasoning of the people involving in honor killings are so distorted and resistant to change (Okay, 2007).

Here, it is very important to identify the factors that drive individuals to maintain this honor system, advocate the advantages of the system, and find reasonable justifications for legitimization of the system. In an attempt to understand these factors and nature of honor, so far, honor was established to be associated with traditionalism (e.g., Koğacıoğlu, 2004), patriarchy (e.g., Awwad, 2011), and religiosity (e.g., Korteweg & Yurdakul, 2009). Recently, researchers have started to establish social psychological mechanisms behind cultures of honor and honor related violence. For instance, Cihangir (2013) explored the association between gender specific honor codes and religion, culture, parents, other close relatives, and friends and peers from a social psychological perspective. Participants coming from honor cultures, especially males, indicated their culture and religion as significant factors in determining their honor. The author also revealed that males from honor cultures consider female sexuality, but not male sexuality, as an important determinant in honor while females from honor cultures consider male sexuality as a determinant of honor in addition to female honor. Male participants also supported use of violence in restoration of honor.

Glick, Sakallı-Uğurlu, Akbaş, Metin-Orta, and Ceylan (2015) investigated the effect of religiosity and ambivalent sexism on HE. They revealed that Islamic religiosity is associated with HE especially for men and hostile sexism (HS) accounts for men's HE while benevolent sexism (BS) accounts for women's HE. Recently, Ceylan (2016) explored honor based violence against women from the perspective of religiosity and demonstrated that religiosity plays a positive role in accepting violence against women for honor related reasons.

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to other possible mechanisms which can be associated with positive attitudes towards honor and honor based violence. Honor and honor based violence are discussed through the lenses of SJT and RFT. The effect of system justification has not applied to this context widely, there is only one study (Işık, 2008) which explored the role of ambivalent sexism and system justification tendencies on positive attitudes towards honor and honor related violence against women. Işık (2008) revealed that system justification has an effect on attitudes towards honor and honor related violence. However, Işık (2008) investigated system justification from the perspective of economic inequalities. Thus, there is no study exploring honor from the perspective of gender system justification which measures individuals' tendency to rationalize gender inequalities. This thesis aimed to explore honor related issues directly through HSJS. A scale specific to justification of honor system rather than gender inequalities was thought to provide clearer information because in honor cultures, people can show reactions specific to threats to family honor (see Ceylan, 2016; Rodriguez-Mosquera et al., 2002). In honor cultures, people excuse gender inequality and violence against women if they perceive threat to their family honor while they oppose to violence when the source of threat was unrelated to honor (Ceylan, 2016; Rodriguez-Mosquera et al., 2002).

SJT may be helpful in understanding why both women and men support honor and honor based violence although this system disadvantages them. High tendency to support the system is expected to increase HE and ATHRV. Besides, having a stronger prevention focus but not promotion focus can be associated with people's tendency to be obsessed with women's sexual modesty (Zhang, Higgins, & Chen, 2011). Characteristics pertaining to prevention focus may play a significant role in maintenance of the system and positive attitudes towards honor. Investigating system justification and regulatory focus together will be beneficial in discovering underlying mechanisms of honor. System justification explains system related motivations about preserving and supporting preoccupation about honor while regulatory focus explains why some individuals are more likely to be obsessed with honor. Additionally, there exist reasons to expect that regulatory focus, especially

prevention focus is strongly related to system justifying ideologies and maintenance of the current status quo.

In addition, regulatory focus orientation, which was established to be related with honor, can also play a role in either increasing or decreasing system justification tendencies of individuals and result in honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards violence against women for honor related reasons. Higher levels of prevention focus can increase acceptance of honor and honor related violence either directly or through increasing people's system justification motivations whereas higher levels of promotion focus can reduce acceptance of honor. In this regard, as personal value, regulatory focus orientation was expected predict honor variables; prevention focus is predicted to strengthen the association while promotion focus is predicted to attenuate the association while system justification was expected to mediate the relationship between regulatory focus and honor.

Before showing possible link between these theories and endorsement of honor and honor related violence against women, related literature reviews about SJT and RFT will be presented. Honor will be explored in detail from the perspective of two theories.

1.2 System Justification Theory

SJT was formulated in order to explain how and why people are motivated to justify and rationalize the system through adopting ideologies and belief systems that accept and maintain the system (Jost, Banaji, & Nosek, 2004; Jost & Hunyady, 2002). Since institutional and organizational systems need legitimization, people learn to justify them to meet their own needs to explain and justify their and others' actions.

Therefore, the authors concluded that people adopt the needs of the system and accept them as their own (Jost et al., 2004) even at the expense of their own self-interest and benefits (Jost & Banaji, 1994; Jost & Thompson, 2000). Through justifying the system, people reduce improvement chance of the system (Jost & Hunyady, 2005).

SJT distinguished three different motivation needs which may conflict with one another for disadvantaged group members but not for advantaged group members (Jost & Banaji, 1994). These motives are ego, group, and system justification. Ego justification corresponds to develop and maintain positive self-view and feel legitimate and justified as an individual in society (Jost et al., 2004). Group justification is the need to develop/maintain a positive self-image of one's own group and justify and defend the ingroup (Jost & Banaji, 1994). Lastly, system justification is the psychological tendency to legitimize existing social arrangements, status quo, political and economic situation even at the expense of ego and group justification motives.

SJT acknowledges that for members of disadvantaged groups system justifying motives conflict with their self and group interests (Jost & Banaji, 1994). Since existing system disadvantages them, it requires ego and group interests to be ignored. According to system justification framework, members of disadvantaged groups support social change only when their ego and group justification needs exceed system justification needs. However, for members of advantaged groups these three motives are consistent and complementary (Jost, Burgess, & Mosso, 2001). Yet research on SJT revealed that members of disadvantaged groups are more likely to justify system as compared to members of advantaged groups. This is especially seen when these members have low individual and group interest (Jost et al., 2004, 2001). These propositions were proven by numerous research on SJT. For instance, Jost and his colleagues (2004) stated that disadvantaged group members, who suffer from the system most, are the ones who need to rationalize, support, and justify the system, authorities, and outcomes (Jost, Pelham, Sheldon, & Sullivan, 2003). In other words, these people are least likely to question the system, challenge, or reject it. Moreover, Jost and his colleagues (2003) conducted a series of studies and revealed that people deviate from interests of the ingroup for the sake of ideologies about the system. In their first study, the researchers revealed that participants from relatively poor, less educated, and African American groups have more tendency to support policies which disallow the criticism of US government. Similarly, in Study II, it was found that as compared to high income Latinos, low income Latinos reported higher levels

of trust in US government and beliefs that the government works for benefit of all citizens. Study III took these findings one step further and revealed that participants from all income levels and especially poorer ones reported that large income differences are necessary to drive individuals to work hard and exert effort. Study IV showed that system justification myths were associated with greater economic satisfaction with one's own situation. Lastly, in Study V, results revealed that poor people justify system more than richer people who are actually responsible for their relatively worse social and economic situation.

In indicating antecedents and consequences of system justifying ideologies, Jost and Hunyady (2005) identified several system justifying ideologies such as "Protestant work ethic", "meritocratic ideology", "fair market ideology", "economic system justification", "belief in a just world", "power distance", "social dominance orientation", "opposition to equality", "right-wing authoritarianism", and "political conservatism" (p. 261). In addition to these variables, ambivalent sexism, especially benevolent sexism (Glick et al., 2000; 2015) was accepted as a system justification ideology. Jost and Hunyady (2005) further stated that even though there are several system justifying ideologies, they all have similar cognitive and motivational antecedents and have similar outcomes for systems, groups, and individuals. The authors further discussed that system justifying processes show similarity across different socio-economic systems. In other words, although these ideologies differ in their contents, their antecedents and consequences will be same, people support status quo and adhere to the idea that the system is legitimate.

Jost and Hunyady (2005) listed situational and dispositional antecedents of system justification (p. 262). According to authors, high self-deception, fear of death, perception of a dangerous world, uncertainty avoidance, needs for order, structure, and closure, intolerance of ambiguity are dispositional antecedents which are positively associated with system justifying ideologies such as economic system justification and social dominance orientation. On the other hand, cognitive complexity and openness to experience are negatively related with endorsement of system justification. Furthermore, high system threat, system instability, and

mortality salience were identified as situational factors which increase system justifying beliefs. Jost and Hunyady (2005) explained that system justification matches with motives of reducing uncertainty and threat. The authors stated that justifiers of the system believed that even though the system was not perfect but it could still be defended morally and it is better than the alternate systems.

Accordingly, people reject social change and want to keep familiar social order because for these people “the devil they know seems less threatening and more legitimate than the devil they don’t” (p. 262).

Wakslak, Jost, Tyler, and Chen (2007) discussed that justice is important for many people to some degree and departures from justice leads to psychological discomfort. Unjustified existing inequalities are distressing for most of the individuals regardless of whether inequality is advantageous or disadvantageous for them (Boll, Ferring, & Filipp, 2005). For members of advantaged group living in an unjust system in which these advantages are undeserved may lead to negative affect and feelings of guilt (Wakslak et al., 2007). Therefore, in order to reduce psychological discomfort derived from privileged situation and perceive their situation as just, members of advantaged group do not strive towards making changes in society that will lead to more equal system and fairness. In contrast, they adopt cognitive adjustments to justify their position and maintain the distorted reality that the world is just. As a result, they feel better about inequality and its results in the society. Correspondingly, in identifying consequences of endorsement of system justification, researchers have emphasized that system justification has both advantages and disadvantages (Jost & Hunyady, 2002). Endorsement of system justifying ideologies is associated with reduced emotional distress stemming from social inequality (Jost & Hunyady, 2002). Specifically, at the individual level, through justifying the system people obtain some gains such as reduced discomfort, anxiety, uncertainty, dissonance, ambiguity, fear of death and guilt, and increased structure, closure, positive affect, and satisfaction of the current situation (Jost & Hunyady, 2002, 2005; Jost et al., 2003). People with high cognitive complexity and openness to experience are less likely to be affected from these needs (Jost & Hunyady, 2005). However, experienced distress shows difference among members of advantaged and disadvantaged groups. Specifically,

members of advantaged group feel guilty because of their superior position and since three justifying motives are compatible with each other for them, engaging in system justification reduces guilt (Kay & Jost, 2003) and leads to decreased negative affect and increased life satisfaction (Wakslak et al., 2007). In contrast, disadvantaged group members may feel anger and frustration (Jost, Pietrzak, Liviatan, Mandisodza, & Napier, 2008). Since disadvantaged group members have conflicting feelings between system justifying, group justifying, and ego justifying motives, different from members of advantaged groups system justification leads to decreased subjective well-being such as self-esteem and depression in members of disadvantaged groups (Jost & Thompson, 2000). In an attempt to understand why people justify the system, Wakslak and her colleagues (2007) found that system justification is positively associated with reduced emotional distress and lack of support for helping the disadvantaged. In study I, the researchers revealed that endorsement of system justifying ideologies is negatively associated with existential guilt and moral outrage (outward focused distress). Moral outrage is also positively associated with redistributive measures which were about support for helping the disadvantaged. In the second study, participants were assigned to either high or low system justifying conditions and it was found that high levels of system justification are associated with reduced negative affect and moral outrage which in turn reduces the intent to support for redistribution. In short, system justification somehow prevents people to take action because it reduces negative affect and moral outrage (Wakslak et al., 2007). These effects were observed for both members of advantaged and disadvantaged groups.

So far, system justification has been investigated in relation to idealization of the capitalist system (Jost, Blount, Pfeffer, & Hunyady, 2003), poor class's commitment to authorities and meritocratic ideology (Jost et al., 2003), working class conservatism (Jost, Glaser, Kruglanski, & Sulloway, 2003), and minority groups' preference for majority groups (Jost, Pelham, & Carvallo, 2002). In the present research, system justification is investigated in relation to attitudes towards honor and honor related violence and regulatory focus orientation. Therefore, studies relating SJT and attitudes towards women will be presented.

1.2.1 The Association between SJT and Honor

To best of my knowledge, the association between SJT and honor is a relatively new topic in social psychological research. To date, there is no published study exploring whether system justification has a role in the endorsement of honor and honor related violence. However, there is one master thesis explored this association (Işık, 2008). Through employing Economic System Justification Scale in testing system justification tendencies of participants, Işık (2008) revealed that females', but not males', tendency to justify the economic system was associated with their positive attitudes toward honor and violence against women in the name of honor. In the light of studies conducted to investigate the effect of system justification on attitudes towards women such as ambivalent sexism (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008) and attitudes towards rape victims (e.g., Sakallı-Uğurlu, Yalçın, & Glick, 2007), in the following pages I will try to explain the theoretical rationale of the proposed relationship between system justification and honor.

Although the relation between SJT and attitudes towards honor has not been directly investigated yet, one of the system justifying ideologies –belief in a just world- (Lerner, 1965; the belief that everybody gets what she/he deserves; that is people experiencing negative outcomes must have deserved it) has been linked to attitudes towards women, especially towards rape victims. For instance, Sakallı-Uğurlu and her colleagues (2007) revealed that belief in a just world is associated with more negative evaluation of rape victims. Correspondingly, Kleinke and Meyer (1990) revealed that high belief in just world made participants give fewer years in prison to rapist as compared to participants having low belief in a just world. Similarly, in a more recent study, Champleau and Oswald (2014) found that gender specific system justification is positively associated with both men's and women's gender myth acceptance. Hafer (2000) provided explanations to these evaluations. The author stated that observers are disturbed by a victim exposing to unjust treatment. Since changing the unjust system is difficult to achieve, people try to justify the belief that the victim deserved such treatment and try to dissociate themselves from the victim

(Wakslak et al., 2007). In this way, they justify existing inequalities and feel relieved that similar things will not befall them.

System justification has further been investigated through ambivalent sexism (hostile and benevolent sexism) in several studies (e.g., Glick et al., 2015; Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2007). As it was stated before, hostile and benevolent sexism are accepted as ideologies that justify and maintain gender inequality (Glick et al., 2000). Similar with other system justifying ideologies, sexism is endorsed by both advantaged group members -males- and disadvantaged group members -females- especially in cultures where gender inequality is high. Through increasing the perception of legitimacy, sexism limits women in many areas. Commonly, studies revealed that endorsement of ambivalent sexism is a system justifying ideology which rationalizes existing gender roles, inequality between men and women, or violence against women. For instance, Russell and Trigg (2004) revealed that ambivalent sexism is a strong predictor of sexual harassment. Similarly, in testing the system justifying effect of ambivalent sexism, Sibley, Overall, and Duckitt (2007) revealed that high endorsement of BS by women for a long time lead women to hold hostile sexist attitudes towards women. However, participants who are low in BS showed opposition towards HS against females. Parallel with SJT, women wanted to hold favorable attitudes about themselves and their groups and at the same time about the social system in which they live in especially when they are under threat. In a recent study (Glick et al., 2015) exploring the association between religiosity, ambivalent sexism, and honor endorsement, the researchers showed that ambivalent sexism, a system justification motive, is significantly associated with honor endorsement. It was revealed that both Turkish men and women hold benevolently sexist ideas and women's benevolent sexism predicted endorsement of honor beliefs. These results suggest that women's justification tendencies of gender inequality can predict their negative attitudes towards their ingroup.

In another study, Kay and Jost (2003) revealed that holding complementary beliefs such as "poor but happy" make people tolerate inequality since as compared to noncomplementary examples; complementary examples meet justice motives and

therefore increase system justification. For instance, individuals who are high on belief in a just world motivation engage in victim derogation in order to satisfy their system justification needs and complementary stereotypes satisfy this motivation. Correspondingly, Jost and Kay (2005) revealed that activation of system justifying ideologies men as agentic but not communal and women as communal but not agentic leads to the belief that everyone in the society get balanced benefits. In other words, existing system is not disadvantageous for women and the system is just for everyone in the society; it has benefits for both men and women.

Another study exploring the role of social dominance orientation (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999) revealed that social dominance orientation is positively associated with sexual harassment to women (Russell & Trigg, 2004). Even though system justification ideologies were not directly linked to honor, it is seen that these ideologies positively associated with attitudes that disadvantages women in society. Lastly, in her research, Işık (2008) tested both the effect of ambivalent sexism and economic system justification on endorsement of honor. The researcher found that HS was associated with positive attitudes towards honor among male participants. Among female participants, economic system justification was associated with positive attitudes towards honor. These findings indicated that legitimization of the current system seems to be associated with honor. In the light of these findings, the current thesis investigates honor system justification motivation in attitudes towards honor. Considering honor as a system rather than gender system justification or ambivalent sexism, this study aims to have more comprehensive conclusions about honor.

Studies about system justifying ideologies (e.g., Chapleau & Oswald, 2014; Işık, 2008; Jost & Kay, 2005) suggest that the justification of the system disadvantages women. Through rationalization of the system, people believe that women deserve what they get, that is being inferior to men, having less opportunity as compared to men, or being raped. Therefore, it is plausible to propose that system justification may be related with attitudes towards honor and honor based violence. In addition, similar to other system justifying motives, women as a disadvantaged group may

justify the system and agree that females should show sexually modest behaviors in order to protect honor.

There may be some psychological mechanisms driving individuals to justify the system more and protect it. Regulatory focus orientation can be one of the mechanisms playing a role in increasing justification of the system and maintenance of honor. Specifically, regulatory focus orientation can increase system justification which in turn increase honor endorsement and predict honor related outcomes. High levels of prevention focus may make system justifiers hold more positive attitudes towards honor while high levels of promotion focus can reduce system justification tendencies and positive attitudes towards honor. In the following paragraphs a related literature about RFT and suggested link between regulatory focus, system justification tendencies, and honor will be presented.

1.3 Regulatory Focus Theory

Regulatory Focus Theory (RFT) is a goal pursuit theory which was developed by Higgins (1997) to explain the process of perceptions and decision making. The relationship between motivation and the way people achieve their goals is the basic concern of RFT.

RFT suggests two different regulatory foci which are associated with fulfilling different survival needs (Scholer & Higgins, 2008). Accordingly, *promotion focused self-regulation* guide is concerned with growth, advancement, and accomplishment while *prevention focused self-regulation* is concerned with responsibility, safety, and protection (Crowe & Higgins, 1997). According to RFT, a dominant promotion focus concerns needs for maximizing positive events and self-realization which drive individuals to attend their ideals; accomplishments, and hopes. Instead, a dominant prevention focus concerns needs for minimizing negative events attaining oughts; safety and protection which drive individuals to attend their obligations or responsibilities.

Prevention or promotion focused individuals differ in their strategic inclinations; they have different strategies for approach and avoidance (Crowe & Higgins, 1997). In attaining their self-realization needs (achievement), promotion focused individuals use eager strategies to maximize positive outcomes and minimize negative ones. Individuals who pursue promotion goals think about hits. Experiencing the hit would then be the positive outcome while not experiencing the hit would be negative. For instance, to watch a theatre performance which reflects to approaching a desired end-state, a student will wake up very early to stand in line for tickets (eagerly approaches to desired end-state). On the other hand, to fulfill their needs for safety and protection, in order to minimize negative consequences prevention focused individuals adopt vigilant strategies. Individuals who pursue prevention goals think about losses. Not obtaining the loss would therefore be regarded as a positive outcome while experiencing losses would be negative. Vigilance strategies pertain to being careful to ensure the absence of negative outcomes (e.g., correct rejections) and ensure against the presence of negative ones (e.g., avoiding mistakes) (Higgins, 2002). For instance, to not get bad grade at the exam which reflects avoiding an undesired end-state student will refrain from everything that influence her performance negatively, such as refusing stay out late (vigilant strategy to approach desired end-state).

Besides, even though these two regulatory systems serve different survival needs (Scholer & Higgins, 2008) both include approaching and avoiding motivations such as approaching success and security for promotion focus and avoiding nonfulfillment and danger for prevention focus (Higgins, 2002). However, the representations of these desired-undesired end states can be different in promotion and prevention focused individuals. Prevention focused individuals can regard an activity such as being fit as a responsibility while promotion focused individuals can regard it as an aspiration. As an example Sassenberg and Wolfin (2008) considered two athletes who want to win in a competing tournament. For the first athlete who has promotion focus orientation, winning the tournament would be great. She will perform to achieve ideals. In contrast, for the other athlete who has prevention focus orientation, winning the tournament is an obligation. She performed well in previous competition

and this time she should show good performance so as to not to endanger success. Possibly, the first athlete willingly takes risks to win the competition. If she wins she would be very happy but if she loses she will be disappointed. In contrast, the athlete with prevention focus will abstain from taking risks rather will follow the predetermined strategies and avoid errors. If she wins she will feel relaxed but if she loses she will get angry.

The strategies used by promotion and prevention focus, eager and vigilant strategies respectively, can both serve needs of people just as growth and security needs. RFT suggests that if the conditions are appropriate, these strategies are associated with positive outcomes; they can be functional and effective for people. Moreover, RFT does not suggest that one type of regulatory focus is better than the other; they are both efficient and meaningful for people (Förster & Werth, 2009). In addition, these two modes of regulation do not represent the opposite pool of each other; they are independent constructs. Promotion and prevention focus serve critical needs and can coexist (Higgins, 1997). They are not considered as bipolar constructs (Higgins, 2002). Just as individuals can be high on promotion focus and low on prevention focus and vice versa; individuals can be high on both promotion and prevention focus or can be low on both. However, the existing evidence reveals that two distinct types of regulatory associations are associated with specific and distinct outcomes (Higgins & Spiegel, 2004).

Research on RFT documented that the type of self-regulation has differing influence on people's behaviors and thought processes (Higgins & Spiegel, 2004). Higgins (1997) stated that experienced emotions, performances, decision making, and so on depend on the regulatory focus one has. Different strategies and outcome sensitivities hold by individuals in prevention states and individuals in promotion states have resulted in different consequences in terms of motivation. First of all, numerous researches (e.g., Crowe & Higgins, 1997; Hamstra, Bolderdijk, & Veldstra, 2011) revealed that individuals with a relatively dominant prevention focus are less likely to take risks while individuals with a relatively dominant promotion focus prefer to check and obtain many possibilities even if this requires taking some risks.

Prevention focused individuals are more vigilant, they play safe and protect against losses even they know that they can fail to attain possible gains (e.g, Crowe & Higgins, 1997).

Sassenberg and Woltin (2008) demonstrated that different regulatory focus orientations lead to the experience of different emotions about objects and events and different kinds of pains and pleasures (Higgins, 1997). For instance, individuals' reactions to success or failure show difference according to their regulatory focus. Experience of attaining/not attaining to promotion focus goal is different from experience of attaining/not attaining a prevention focus goal (Higgins, Grant, & Shah, 1999). Achieving a promotion goal is related to cheerfulness-related emotions such as happiness and joy. Failure in achieving a promotion goal is related to dejection-related emotions such as disappointed or discouraged (Higgins, Shah, & Friedman, 1997). Attaining the goal is experienced as a gain that will make the person happy and not attaining the goal is experienced as nongain rather than a loss. However, failure in achieving a prevention goal is experienced as a loss and increase agitation-related emotions (i.e., anxiety and nervousness). Moreover, attaining a prevention focus is evaluated as a nonloss which may not bring happiness. Rather, it may result in quiescence-related emotions; individuals feel relieved or calm because of meeting their oughts (Higgins et al., 1997). As it is seen, prevention and promotion focus may have strong effect on people's goals and their experiences.

Förster and Werth (2009) suggested that whether goals and desired end-states are connected to security or growth is determined by structure, personality, and the situation. Regulatory focus concerns can show variation among momentary situations and tasks (Higgins, 2002) and can be stimulated by situation or structure. In this respect, studies investigated regulatory focus as both a personality variable (e.g., individual differences, strength and dominance of a focus) and a situational variable (e.g., the effect of situational factors). Additionally, some studies temporarily induce promotion and prevention focus (e.g., Friedman & Förster, 2001; Lockwood, Jordan, & Kunda, 2002; Shah, Higgins, & Friedman, 1998).

RFT has been explored from various aspects and has been applied to a wide range of thematic fields such as decision making (Crowe & Higgins, 1997; Higgins, 2002), creativity (Friedman & Förster, 2001), stereotypes (Förster, Higgins, & Werth, 2004), aggressiveness (Keller, Hurst, & Uskul, 2008), openness to change (Lieberman et al., 1999), intergroup relations (Trawalter & Richeson, 2006), persuasion (Uskul, Sherman, & Fitzgibbon, 2009), intergroup bias (Shah, Brazy, & Higgins, 2004), social discrimination (Sassenberg & Hansen, 2007), and so on. In this paper however, RFT is applied to a new field: honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor based violence. In the following paragraphs, I try to explain why would there be a connection between prevention focus and honor-based norms and values.

1.3.1 Regulatory Focus Orientation and Honor

Regulatory focus orientation is a new construct in gender context. Specifically, prevention focus, rather than promotion focus, is especially applicable to the context of honor. Honor in general requires getting women under control so as to prevent possible negative outcomes and minimizing the risk that women may spoil family honor. Therefore, in order to protect honor and avoid from negative social regard, all of the family members should stick to social norms about honor. Prevention focused individuals' tendency to pay utmost attention to either presence or absence of negative outcomes, their risk aversiveness, adherence to norms, being concerned about reputation, and giving aggressive reactions to norm violations fit to the nature of honor. This regulatory fit may make prevention focused individuals to hold positive attitudes towards honor and honor related violence. Supporting these assertions, there is one study established the association between prevention focus and honor (Shafa, Harinck, Ellemers, & Beersma, 2015). In the following paragraphs a theoretical rationale linking honor with prevention focus and evidence that confirms such an association exists will be given. As it was stated before, individuals with dominant prevention focus have some characteristics that make them differ from promotion focused individuals. These characteristics may drive them to have certain attitudes towards social issues.

In prevention focus regulation, absence or presence of positive outcomes is rarely considered; prevention focused individuals are mostly concerned with whether anything negative will happen or not (Higgins, 1997). Therefore, they develop a high sensitivity to recognize signs of negative outcomes. In this respect, the notion of prevention focus and its associated behavioral patterns may require individuals to be attentive to whether their honor will be spoiled or not. They may take preventive measures, such as dominating, oppressing, and controlling the female members of their family for maintaining their so-called honor clean (Baker et al., 1999). Even a minor act of women can be evaluated as a danger that brings bad reputation or spoil to honor. In a loss avoidance fashion, they may prevent women to take any action even though the action has the potential to bring positive outcomes. Since they care positive outcomes less than negative outcomes, they may limit the women and punish them if any negative thing occurs.

Risk aversiveness can be another factor that leads prevention focus to be linked with honor. Research revealed that prevention focused individuals are risk averse (Crowe & Higgins, 1997). Therefore, these individuals may support existing cultural regulations since new regulations, ideas, and processes bear possible risks to handle with, they may make the existing situation worse. In this respect, prevention focused individuals try to promote harmony within the culture and meet its demands; they may not let others think new things, obtain a new life style, and behave in accordance with their hopes and ideals. In this way, the usual way of traditional living prevents change and allows the system to continue and as a result people do not face with risks and problems associated with changes. Individuals having a dominant prevention state may support the continuation of traditions; want existing gender roles and regulations for women's sexuality to continue. This may be the reason which underlies the desire to restrict women. These individuals may draw the boundaries and want women to live within the limits of these boundaries.

Characteristics pertain to prevention focus may influence to what extent individuals stick to their cultures' regulations; individuals with a dominant prevention focus are more likely to hold and maintain honor culture since they are very concerned about

performing norm consistent behavior (Zhang et al., 2011). Keller and his colleagues (2008) stated that since they are highly concerned for ought standards, duties, and responsibilities, individuals with prevention focus orientation are highly sensitive to norms and norm violations. They easily detect violations which signal social threat and tend to give aggressive and hostile responses in order to achieve safety and security. Furthermore, it was stated that these individuals tend to punish people who violate norms and regulations so as to maintain existing system. The behavior of prevention focused individuals may be guided by normative standards and societal expectations rather than the actual inner ideals of the individual. In this respect, if violation of a cultural norm can be regarded as a negative cue or it implies negative consequences such as dishonoring family, prevention focus oriented individuals may show high vigilance to protecting and sustaining this norm in order to avoid negative consequences. As it is seen, people with a dominant prevention state mostly care about society's regard and cultural regulations. Therefore, it is important to analyze the link between prevention focus and honor related attitudes and behaviors in depth.

Recently, research revealed that individuals with dominant prevention focus are particularly concerned about their reputation (Pfattheicher, 2015). Since prevention focus individuals are mainly driven by their oughts and responsibilities and are vigilant about societal expectations, they may be worried about how they appear "in the eyes of others" (Pfattheicher, 2015, p. 934). Since good reputation constitutes the key point in an honor culture which needs to be preserved, individuals with prevention focused self-regulation may endorse honor strongly. Moreover, these individuals may take precautions to maintain their good reputation and adjust their behaviors to recover if their reputation is threatened by honor spoiling acts. Correspondingly, Pfattheicher (2015) reported that threats to reputation of the individual may make prevention focused individuals anxious and motive them to be vigilant about negative situations.

Meanwhile, it is important to add that individuals with a dominant promotion focus are less likely to be open to normative influences (Zhang et al., 2011). Promotion focused individuals use their internal wishes and ideals as a behavioral guidance

rather than social norms and behavioral scripts. The authors discussed that these individuals pay less attention to others conveying norms. Besides, even though they attend others, they are less likely to be affected. These individuals tend to give importance to their inner voice in the first place and through focusing on their ideals, they seek for a match between their actions and desired outcomes. They even tend to perceive social influences as less important or dismiss them (Zhang et al., 2011). Keller and his colleagues (2008) revealed that unlike prevention focus, there is not any relation between promotion focus and aggression which indicates that promotion focused individuals are not concerned with norm and norm violations. Similarly, Pfattheicher (2015) indicated that promotion focused individuals' ideal guide eases individuals to cope with societal expectations; they are unlikely to be concerned about their social reputation in the society.

As it is indicated, in honor cultures, people focus on others' positive respect and therefore withdrawal of this respect brings shame. In order to prevent shame, they take preventive measures. People having a dominant prevention focus may expect women to "know their place", "protect their honor", and "behave in accordance with cultural regulations". Therefore, they may hold more sexist attitudes, more positive attitudes towards honor, and more punitive attitudes towards women who violate cultural norms. In this respect, honor related aggression including physical and psychological violence to violations of so-called honor may be strongly linked to prevention focused individuals' aggressive tendencies. Any minor single act resembling deviation from norms may result in aggression which brings punishment of women.

In short, these findings support the assumption that prevention focus is strongly linked to adherence to cultural sanctions. It is evident that prevention focused individuals' motivation to be more risk averse, more likely to react aggressively to norm violations, less likely to be open to changes, to be concerned with their reputation, and mostly care about negative events provides a strong base to assert that prevention focused self-regulation is positively associated with honor culture and honor killings. A recent study (Shafa et al., 2015) investigating the regulation of

honor in the face of insults revealed that prevention focus, but not promotion focus, is associated with honor. The authors speculated that having a prevention focus may drive individuals to be preoccupied with prevention of loss of honor.

Considering the literature mentioned above, there is a good reason to expect that regulatory focus and system justification can shed light on positive attitudes towards honor and honor based violence in Turkey, which is accepted as an honor culture. In the following section, the proposed relation between system justification, regulatory focus, and honor is addressed.

1.4 Regulatory Focus, System Justification, and Honor

As it is seen, having a dominant prevention focus may be associated with rationalization of the system and maintenance of the current situation. Individuals in a prevention state are more likely to hold more conservative attitudes towards changes in the system and prefer traditions which allow the system to continue. Actually, in analyzing political conservatism, Jost and his colleagues (2003) mentioned regulatory focus orientation as one of the motivated social cognitions having an effect on system justification. Based on the previous research conducted on RFT (e.g., Crowe & Higgins, 1997; Liberman et al., 1999) Jost and his colleagues (2003) speculated that having a prevention focus, but not having a promotion focus, make individuals conservative; that is make them be less open to change. Findings of Işık (2008) can be evaluated in relation to regulatory focus orientation. It was suggested that individuals who perceive honor as female's sexual subordination and male's dominance are less likely to support social change; rather they are likely to maintain the existing sexist and discriminatory order. Although some objections about their attitudes and behaviors towards women are strictly criticized (Baker et al., 1999), they are resistant to change. Therefore, it can be said that prevention focus lies behind the personality, conscience, and reasoning of the people involving in honor killings; which are distorted and resistant to change (Okuyay, 2007). Therefore, it can be argued that regulatory focus orientation can be a way to justify the system; having a dominant prevention focus may increase support for current system. Since

regulatory focus orientation is a personal thing, the test of regulatory focus orientation in the context of honor and honor based violence brings a new explanation to honor which is generally perceived as a culture, derived from traditions and religion.

1.5 Overview and Main Hypotheses of the Study

Considering the incidence of honor and honor related violence, the question of when and why people become so aggressive against women and motivated to hurt them for the sake of honor bears great importance. However, factors associated with honor endorsement and prevalence of honor related violence have not been examined extensively. Exploration of the factors leading to support of honor can be starting point to struggle with honor. Therefore, this thesis aimed to understand some possible causes of violence against women under the name of honor. For this purpose, the role of dimensions of regulatory focus orientation and system justification tendencies of participants were explored. Specifically, the association between system justification, regulatory focus, and attitudes towards honor were examined in a culture where gender segregation is high and with a high emphasis on honor through two studies (Study II and III). This thesis further aimed to develop honor system justification scale (Study I). As it was stated before, since people can find justifications for honor related issues even though they oppose other inequalities based on gender, a scale specific to justification of honor system rather than gender system justification would provide more elaborate information especially in cultures where people put great emphasis on honor.

Before exploring the main aim of the thesis, it is important to establish a measure approaching honor as a system and measuring its justification. Therefore, Study I aims to develop a scale of “honor system justification” in the first place. Through revising and improving previously developed system justification scales and generating new items, a new scale to system justification research was provided. After establishing the honor system justification scale and demonstrating its validity

and reliability, the main aim of the thesis, underlying motivations of honor were explored with explicit and implicit measures.

In the second study, I examined the relations among honor system justification, regulatory focus orientation, honor endorsement, and attitudes towards honor related violence; and gender differences on these variables. Later, I investigated whether system justification has a mediating role in the association between regulatory focus orientation and honor variables. As it was stated before, the precise reasons for the connection between prevention focus and honor are not definitively clear, but various explanations can be forwarded. Correspondingly, there exist reasons to expect that prevention focused regulation can give clarification to factors underlying justifying the existing system and holding positive attitudes towards honor. Accordingly, in this study, Honor System Justification Scale which was established in the Study I, was applied to measure system justification tendencies of participants. In measuring regulatory focus orientation subscales of Portrait Values Questionnaire was employed (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001). Lastly, Honor Endorsement Index (HEI) (Vandello, Cohen, Grandon, & Franiuk, 2009) was applied to measure the first dependent variable and then Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale (ATHRVS; Işık and Sakallı-Uğurlu, 2009) was applied to measure second dependent variable.

In the third study, in addition to explicit measures, the association between study variables was also tested with implicit measures. Similar to Study II, honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor based violence were explored from the viewpoint of system justification and regulatory focus orientation. Additionally, Study III employed two different implicit measures in testing whether the tendency to associate honor and honor based violence with females or males and whether the tendency to associate honor and honor based violence with positive or negative emotions change as a function of honor system justification and regulatory focus orientation. It was expected to establish that system justification and regulatory focus orientation is strongly related with honor related outcomes through using implicit measures. For this purpose, similar explicit measures used in Study II, HSJC, PVQ,

HEI, and ATHRVS were employed. Accordingly, in this study, Honor System Justification Scale which was established in the Study I, was applied to measure system justification tendencies of participants.

Through employing three studies, the present thesis aimed to shed light to honor research from the perspective of social psychology. In fulfilling the aims of the thesis, according to the literature reviewed above following research questions were formulated (aims, research questions, and hypotheses of the studies were presented in detail later, see page 25 for Study I, page 37 for Study II, and page 62 for Study III):

1. Do honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit outcomes change as a function of regulatory focus orientation (promotion focus orientation and prevention focus orientation)?
2. Is honor system justification associated with honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence against women, and implicit outcomes related to honor?
3. Does HSJ mediate the relationship between participants' regulatory focus orientation and HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes?
4. Does the mediating effect of HSJ differ for female and male participants?

CHAPTER 2

STUDY I

As it was stated before, although system justification has been explored from various aspects, there is only one unpublished master thesis exploring system justification in the honor context (Işık, 2008). However, this study explored system justification from the point of “economic system justification” (Kay & Jost, 2003). Economic system justification measures people’s reactions to existing economic inequalities. Gender system justification specifically focuses on gender inequality and includes items which attribute responsibility to women for their disadvantaged position and justifying gender inequality. However, HSJS aims to focus on women’s disadvantaged position based on honor system because research reveals that honor related issues can have significant effects on understanding harsh attitudes towards women. For instance, Ceylan (2016) revealed that individuals react to violence against women if it is based on economic reasons. Yet, if the violence is based on honor related reasons, individuals tend to approve violence. Therefore, addressing system justification from the perspective of honor rather from the general perspective of economy or gender will provide more efficient information in honor research. For this reason, an “honor system justification” scale was needed to measure people’s tendency to justify existing honor system. Therefore, the aim of the current study as follows:

Aim1: To develop an honor system justification scale and establish its validity and reliability.

Aim2: To test the association between newly developed HSJS and honor related outcomes: honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence.

Aim3: To explore possible gender differences in study variables.

Hypotheses

H.3.1 Male participants were expected to have higher levels of system justifying tendencies for economic, gender, and honor system.

H.3.2 Male participants were expected to endorse honor and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence more as compared to female participants.

Aim4: To identify possible education differences in study variables.

Hypotheses:

H.4.1 Participants with lower levels of education were expected to have higher levels of system justifying tendencies for economic, gender, and honor system.

H.4.2 Participants with lower levels of education were expected to endorse honor and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence more as compared to participants with higher levels of education.

2.1 Method

2.1.1 Participants

The sample of the study was originally consisted of 617 student and nonstudent-participants. Participants accessed internet-survey from various cities. 64 of the participants had a large amount of missing values; therefore, they were removed from the sample leaving 553 participants for testing factor structure of the HSJS and testing convergent and divergent validity of the HSJS.

The sample consisted of 206 (37.3%) males and 347 (62.7%) females. The average age of the sample was 29.92 ($SD = 7.90$). The youngest participants were 18 years old and the oldest participant was 62 years old. In terms of education, 8 (1.4%) graduated from primary school, 6 (1.1%) graduated from secondary school, 130

(23.5%) graduated from high school, 270 (48.8%) graduated from college, and 116 (21%) have MS degree, and 23 (4.2%) have PhD degree. Of the participants, 184 (33.3%) reported their family income as above 5000 TL, 94 (17%) reported between 4000 and 5000 TL, 101 (18.3%) reported between 4000 and 3000 TL, 101 (18.3%) reported between 3000 and 2000 TL, 61 (11%) reported between 2000 and 1000 TL, 12 (2.2%) reported under 1000 TL.

In terms of ethnicity, 439 (79.4%) of the participants defined themselves as Turkish, 34 (6.1%) defined themselves as Kurdish, 5 (0.9%) of the participants defined themselves as Arabic, and 75 (13.6%) of the participants selected other option for ethnicity. In terms of religion, 339 (61.3%) of the participants defined themselves as Muslim, 179 (32.4%) indicated that they do not belong to any religion, and 34 (6.1%) of the participants selected other option for religion. One of the participants did not indicate religion. Demographic information about participants was summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics of the participants

Variables		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	349	62.9
	Male	206	37.1
Religious Affiliation	Muslim	346	62.3
	Non-believer	195	35.1
	Other	13	2.3
Ethnicity	Turkish	440	79.3
	Kurdish	34	6.1
	Arab	5	.9
	Other	76	13.7
Education	Primary School	8	1.4
	Secondary School	7	1.3
	High School	131	23.6
	College	270	48.6
	Graduate	139	25
Income	1000 TL and below	12	2.2
	1000 - 2000 TL	61	11.0
	2000 - 3000 TL	101	18.2
	3000 - 4000 TL	102	18.4
	4000 - 5000 TL	94	16.9
	5000 TL and above	185	33.3
Place of Lived Longest	Village	16	2.9
	Town	11	2.0
	City	87	15.7
	Province	113	20.4
	Metropolis	328	59.1

2.1.2 Materials

Along with demographic questions and the new HSJS, in order to test that honor system is similar but different from gender and economic system; Gender System Justification and Economic System Justification were tested. Honor Endorsement and Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence were also measured.

2.1.2.1 Honor System Justification Scale

In the first hand, an item pool including 28 items (items 13, 14, 19, and 25 were reverse items) were developed by three graduate students and a professor of psychology department. In item generation process, honor literature was scrutinized and interviews reported in Kardam (2007) and Bağlı and Özensel (2011) were taken into consideration. Furthermore, items were created considering Gender System Justification Scale (Jost & Kay, 2005) and Economic System Justification Scale (Jost & Thompson, 2000). These scales were reworded according to honor system and new items were added considering the research in the literature and news on newspapers (See Appendix B). While creating the pool, clear, and simple sentences were formed through avoiding double barreled meanings. The scale was measured on a 6-point-Likert-format (1 = strongly disagree; 6 = strongly agree) with higher scores indicating perception of higher levels of honor system justification.

2.1.2.2 Economic System Justification Scale

Economic System Justification Scale (ESJS) was originally developed by Jost and Thompson (2000). The scale basically assesses individuals' tendency to justify the economic inequality. The scale was translated to Turkish by Işık (2008) and tested by several researchers (Doğulu, 2012; Ercan, 2009). ESJS has seventeen-item one construct with eight reverse items (e.g., "if people work hard, they almost always get what they want"). The scale was 6-point Likert scale with higher scores indicating higher levels of economic system justification (1 = strongly disagree; 6 = strongly agree) (See Appendix C).

According to principal component analysis, similar with the previous study (Işık, 2008) testing the factor structure of the scale revealed four factor solutions with the current data. Since the factors were unclearly differentiated and the original scale contains only one construct, the scale was forced to one factor. As five of the items (1, 4, 6, 7, 14) did not load on the factor they were removed from further analysis. The factor solution with remaining 12 items explained for the 30.78% of the total

variance. The Cronbach's alpha of the scale was .79 for the current study which is an acceptable value for reliability.

2.1.2.3 Gender System Justification Scale

Gender System Justification Scale (GSJS) was originally developed by Jost and Kay (2005). The scale basically assesses individuals' tendency to justify the system on gender basis. The scale was translated to Turkish by Işık (2008) and tested by researchers (Doğulu, 2012; Ercan, 2009). GSJS has eight-item one construct with two reverse items (e.g., "Everyone (male or female) has a fair shot at wealth and happiness"). The scale was 6-point Likert scale with higher scores indicating higher levels of gender system justification (1 = strongly disagree; 6 = strongly agree) (See Appendix D).

Similar with the previous studies testing the factor structure of the scale, factor solution of the scale in the current study revealed that two items (item 5 and item 7) had loadings less than .40 and were low in item-total correlations. Therefore, these two items were removed from the analysis. The remaining six items produced one factor solution and the factors explained 43.52% of the total variance. Cronbach's alpha of the scale was .71 for the current study.

2.1.2.4 Honor Endorsement Index

Participants' tendency to endorse honor was measured by Honor Endorsement Index. The scale was originally developed by Vandello and his colleagues (2009) and adapted by Ceylan and Sakallı-Uğurlu (2012) and tested with a Turkish sample (Glick et al., 2015). 9-item inventory with two reverse items addresses both male honor (e.g., "a man must defend his family's honor at any cost") and female honor ("e.g., a woman must protect the family's good reputation"). The scale was 6-point Likert scale with higher scores indicating higher levels of honor endorsement (1 = strongly disagree; 6 = strongly agree) (See Appendix E).

Principle component analysis (PCA) testing factor structure of the scale in the current study revealed two-factor solution. However, since investigation of the factor loadings and scree plot supported one factor solution and the scale was used as a single factor by Glick and his colleagues (2015) the scale was forced to one factor. Single factor solution of the scale explained 51.40% of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .88.

2.1.2.5 Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale

Participants' attitudes towards honor based violence issues were measured by Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale (ATHRVS). The scale was developed by Işık and Sakallı-Uğurlu (2009). ATHRVS has fourteen-item one construct (e.g., "I believe that women violating the social rules should be punished to protect the social order") with six reverse items. The scale was 6-point Likert scale with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes towards honor based violence (1 = strongly disagree; 6 = strongly agree) (See Appendix F).

Principle component analysis (PCA) testing factor structure of the scale in the current study revealed three-factor solution. However, since investigation of the factor loadings and scree plot supported one factor solution and the scale was originally developed and tested as a single factor (Işık & Sakallı-Uğurlu, 2009) the scale was forced to one factor. Single factor solution of the scale explained 37.47% of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .86.

2.1.2.6 Demographic Information Form

Participants requested to fill demographic information form. They were asked to indicate their age, gender, education, religious affiliation and religiosity, ethnicity, birthplace, hometown, and income (see Appendix G).

2.1.3 Procedure

The ethic committee approval was taken from the METU UEAM (Human Participants Ethic Committee) (see Appendix J). The questionnaire battery applied online via a software program (Qualtrics, LLC.). The participation for the scale was announced through some web-sites. Participants were given an informed consent form (see Appendix A) and were specifically asked not to write their names to guarantee anonymity and they were assured that their responses will only be used for the research purposes. Questionnaire administration lasted about 30 minutes. The data collection process lasted about a month.

2.2 Results

2.2.1 Inter-item Correlations of Honor System Justification Scale

Prior to factor analyses, a correlation analysis was performed with 32 items to explore inter-item correlations. To eliminate items having high correlations and to ensure all items are measuring the intended construct, items having high (above .70) and low (below .20) correlations were dropped from further analyses. Two items (item 27, 28) of having high correlations with other items and three items (item 6, 11, 23) having low correlations with other items were dropped.

2.2.2 Exploratory Factor Analysis of Honor System Justification Scale

To assess the structure of the scale, principal components extraction was performed on the 23-item scale. For this first factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value was .97, which refers to a perfect factorability value; and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant at $p < .001$ which is also required for factorability.

In the first factor analysis, items having low communalities, double loadings, and low factor loadings were dropped. Analysis was repeated until reaching an

acceptable factor structure. At the end, investigation of the explained variances, eigenvalues, and scree plot revealed one-factor solution. The single factor solution including 10 items accounted for 49.37% of the total variance (eigenvalue = 4.94), showing that one factor solution could explain honor system justification. Factor loadings of items ranged from .58 to .78 and item-total correlations were between .70 and .49 which is higher than the minimum acceptable value of .30 (Aiken, 1994). The final scale with 10 items is presented in Table 2.2 with factor loadings, explained variance, eigenvalues, item total correlations, and Cronbach's alpha.

Table 2.2 Eigenvalue, Explained Variance, Factor Loadings, Item-total Correlations, and Cronbach's alpha of Honor System Justification Scale.

Item No	Item	Factor Loading	Item-Total Correlations
1	Namus açısından kadın-erkek ilişkileri olması gerektiği gibidir.	.78	.70
10	Namusun kadın üzerinden erkekle ilişkilendirilmesi doğaldır.	.76	.68
3	Namus düzeni olması gerektiği gibidir.	.76	.68
7	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması doğaldır.	.76	.67
2	Namusun kadın davranışlarıyla ilgili olması doğa kanunları gereğidir.	.69	.61
9	Namus kurallarının kadın ve erkekler için ayrı olması doğaldır.	.68	.59
26	Namus düzenini değiştirmeye çalışmanın bir anlamı yoktur.	.67	.59
21	Var olan namus düzenini değiştirmek, topluma yarardan çok zarar getirir.	.67	.58
12	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması adildir.	.65	.55
5	Toplumsal yapı namus düzenine uymayı gerektirir.	.58	.49
Eigenvalue			4.94
Explained Variance			49.34
Cronbach's alpha			.88

2.2.3 Convergent Validity

Correlational analysis was performed in order to establish convergent validity of Honor System Justification Scale with Economic System Justification, Gender System Justification, Honor Endorsement, and Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence (see Table 2.3). Correlation analyses were also performed separately for female and male participants (see Table 2.4). Results indicated that the newly developed measure has convergent validity.

As it is seen on the Table 2.3, for the whole sample, HSJ significantly correlated with ESJ ($r = .40, p < .001$), GSJ ($r = .59, p < .001$), HE ($r = .63, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .58, p < .001$). ESJ significantly correlated with GSJ ($r = .32, p < .001$), HE ($r = .37, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .34, p < .001$). GSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .55, p < .001$) and ATHRV ($r = .43, p < .001$). Lastly, HE significantly correlated with ATHRV ($r = .54, p < .001$).

Table 2.3 Correlations between Study Variables for All Participants

	HSJ	ESJ	GSJ	HE	ATHRV
HSJ	1				
ESJ	.40**	1			
GSJ	.59**	.32**	1		
HE	.63**	.37**	.55**	1	
ATHRV	.58**	.34**	.43**	.54**	1

** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; ESJ = Economic System Justification; GSJ = Gender System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

When correlations between study variables are examined separately for female and male participants, it is seen that similar pattern was observed for male and female participants. As it is seen on the Table 2.4, for female participants, HSJ significantly correlated with ESJ ($r = .38, p < .001$), GSJ ($r = .46, p < .001$), HE ($r = .58, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .48, p < .001$). ESJ significantly correlated with GSJ ($r = .32, p < .001$), HE ($r = .34, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .26, p < .001$). GSJ significantly

correlated with HE ($r = .45, p < .001$) and ATHRV ($r = .27, p < .001$). Lastly, HE significantly correlated with ATHRV ($r = .48, p < .001$). For male participants, HSJ significantly correlated with ESJ ($r = .43, p < .001$), GSJ ($r = .64, p < .001$), HE ($r = .62, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .58, p < .001$). ESJ significantly correlated with GSJ ($r = .30, p < .001$), HE ($r = .38, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($r = .42, p < .001$). GSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .58, p < .001$) and ATHRV ($r = .51, p < .001$). Lastly, HE significantly correlated with ATHRV ($r = .54, p < .001$).

Table 2.4 Correlations Conducted Separately for Female and Male Participants

		HSJ	ESJ	GSJ	HE	ATHRV
Females	HSJ	1				
	ESJ	.38**	1			
	GSJ	.46**	.32**	1		
	HE	.58**	.34**	.45**	1	
	ATHRV	.48**	.26**	.27**	.48**	1
		HSJ	ESJ	GSJ	HE	ATHRV
Males	HSJ	1				
	ESJ	.43**	1			
	GSJ	.64**	.30**	1		
	HE	.62**	.38**	.58**	1	
	ATHRV	.58**	.42**	.51**	.54**	1

** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; ESJ = Economic System Justification; GSJ = Gender System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

2.2.4 Descriptive Information Regarding Study Variables

After establishing Honor System Justification Scale, descriptive analyses and One-way ANOVA were conducted to test the descriptive statistics and gender and education differences on study variables. As it is seen on Table 2.5, for gender differences, supporting the predictions, it is seen that male participants scored significantly higher on study variables, males tend to justify the honor ($F(1, 553) =$

52.07, $p < .001$), economic ($F(1, 553) = 7.78, p < .01$), and gender system more ($F(1, 553) = 39.10, p < .001$) and tend to have more positive attitudes towards honor ($F(1, 553) = 38.84, p < .001$) and honor related violence ($F(1, 553) = 31.82, p < .001$). Male participants had higher score in HSJ ($M = 2.11, SD = .96$), ESJ ($M = 2.49, SD = .67$), GSJ ($M = 2.43, SD = .83$), HE ($M = 3.17, SD = 1.18$), and ATHRV ($M = 1.43, SD = .58$), compared to female participants ($M = 1.63, SD = .63; M = 2.33, SD = .58; M = 2.02, SD = .64; M = 2.53, SD = .94; M = 1.17, SD = .37$, respectively).

Table 2.5 Means, Standard Deviations, and Gender Differences

Variables	All Participants		Females		Males		<i>F</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
HBJ	1.81	.80	1.63	.63	2.11	.96	52.07**	.09
ESJ	2.39	.62	2.33	.58	2.49	.67	7.78*	.02
GSJ	2.17	.74	2.02	.64	2.43	.83	39.10**	.07
HE	2.76	1.08	2.53	.94	3.17	1.18	38.84**	.08
ATHRV	1.26	.47	1.17	.37	1.43	.58	31.82**	.07

* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; ESJ = Economic System Justification; GSJ = Gender System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

In order to test education differences on study variables, participants holding primary, secondary, and high school degree were grouped as the least educated group and then compared with participants holding college degree and participants with graduate degree. As it is seen on Table 2.6, compared to participants having graduate degree, participants having college, high school and below degrees tend to have higher HSJ ($F(2, 552) = 9.23, p < .001$) and GSJ ($F(2, 552) = 4.99, p < .01$), and ATHRV ($F(2, 552) = 3.99, p < .05$). Besides, participants having high school and below degrees tend to have higher levels of ESJ ($F(2, 552) = 7.13, p < .01$) and HE ($F(2, 552) = 9.37, p < .001$) compared to others. Participants holding a graduate degree (Master's and PhD) had significantly lower levels of HSJ ($M = 1.59, SD = .56$), GSJ ($M = 2.00, SD = .60$), and ATHRV ($M = 1.17, SD = .34$) compared to participants having high school or below degrees ($M = 1.99, SD = .95; M = 2.22, SD$

= .78; $M = 1.33$, $SD = 1.26$, respectively) and participants having college degree ($M = 1.82$, $SD = .80$; $M = 2.23$, $SD = .77$; $M = 1.29$, $SD = .50$, respectively). Besides, participants having high school or below degrees had significantly higher levels of ESJ ($M = 2.56$, $SD = .60$) and HE ($M = 2.94$, $SD = 1.26$) compared to participants having college degree ($M = 2.35$, $SD = .63$; $M = 2.86$, $SD = 1.04$, respectively) and participants holding a graduate degree ($M = 2.30$, $SD = .59$; $M = 2.41$, $SD = .86$, respectively).

Table 2.6 Education Differences among Study Variables

Variables	High School and below ($N = 145$)		College ($N = 270$)		Graduate ($N = 139$)		F	Eta^2
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
HSJ	1.99 _a	.95	1.82 _a	.80	1.59 _b	.56	9.23***	.03
ESJ	2.56 _a	.60	2.35 _b	.63	2.30 _b	.59	7.13**	.03
GSJ	2.22 _a	.78	2.23 _a	.77	2.00 _b	.60	4.99**	.02
HE	2.94 _a	1.26	2.86 _b	1.04	2.41 _b	.86	9.37***	.04
ATHRV	1.33 _a	1.26	1.29 _a	.50	1.17 _b	.34	3.99*	.02

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; ESJ = Economic System Justification; GSJ = Gender System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

2.3 Discussion

Results of Study I revealed that the HSJS is valid and has a good factor structure. Supporting the expectations, correlation analysis showed that HSJ is related to ESJ and GSJ but is distinct from them. This finding implies that in honor related studies measuring people's system justification tendencies from the perspective of honor may be more beneficial than using either gender system justification or economic system justification scales. Since attitudes towards women get harsher when honor is under question (Ceylan, 2016; Rodriguez-Mosquera et al., 2002), the association between system justification and honor endorsement or positive attitudes towards honor based violence can be established more clearly with the use of a scale specific

to honor. Considering honor as a different system and exploring its justification especially in an honor culture paves the way for understanding honor and honor related outcomes.

Accordingly, the development of the HSJS and establishing its validity constitutes a significant step for exploring honor. In the second and third study of this thesis system justification will be tested with HSJS and the association between participants' system justification tendencies and regulatory focus and honor will be depicted with both explicit and implicit measures. Correlations also indicated that HSJS can be used in the prediction of honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor based violence.

Test of descriptive statistics of the study variables supported the predictions and provided preliminary information about gender differences. Constituting as a baseline for the further studies, results of the Study I revealed that in general men have higher scores than women on study variables. Specifically, compared to women, men justified the system more when it's about gender and honor related issues. However, this difference disappears in economic system justification; women justify system as much as men do. Results also showed that consistent with the past research (e.g., Cihangir, 2013) men are more likely than women to endorse honor beliefs and hold positive attitudes towards honor based violence against women. Although means of these variables are very low, the difference between male and female participants are so obvious. These findings suggest that men are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards honor and justify system more. They are concerned with women's body more than women concern about themselves. Together with their high scores on HSJ, men's endorsement of honor may be strongly linked to desire to protect their privileges, advantaged status, and superiority over women.

Test of differences in education levels revealed significant differences between education groups. Investigation of the means indicated that increased levels of education were associated with better outcomes: decreased levels of system justification and honor outcomes. These findings highlight the importance of

educating the society in fighting against honor. Even though there is no empirical study testing the effect of education, there are some studies suggesting that lower levels of education are associated with more positive attitudes towards honor and honor related violence (e.g., Bağlı & Özensel, 2011; Kardam, 2007; Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). However, studies conducted in Turkey with undergraduate students (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008) reveal that participants having at least high school degree endorse honor beliefs to some extent. Therefore, these findings suggest that although education alone may not be enough to prevent honor and honor related violence, it may be a starting point.

In this study, a valid HSJS and its relation with honor related outcomes were established. Taking the findings of this study as a basis, the following studies further explore honor from the perspective of system justification and regulatory focus orientation.

CHAPTER 3

STUDY II

Considering women's situation in honor cultures and prevalence of positive attitudes towards honor and honor related violence, after establishing honor system justification scale, the present study mainly aimed at examining the relationship between dimensions of regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification, and gender with two dependent variables, namely, honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence in an honor culture, Turkey. Therefore, the aims of the second study as follows:

Aim1: To explore whether participants with promotion focused self-regulation (PROM) differ from participants with prevention focused self-regulation (PREV) on study variables.

Aim2: To examine whether HE and ATHRV would change as a function of regulatory focus orientation (promotion focus orientation and prevention focus orientation) and HSJ (see Figure 3.1 & 3.2).

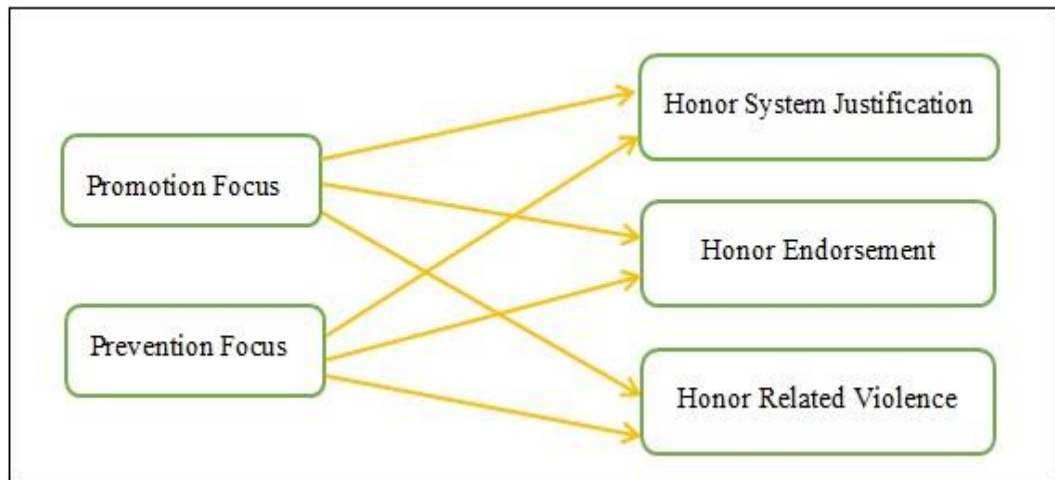


Figure 3.1 The role of regulatory focus orientation on honor system justification, honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence

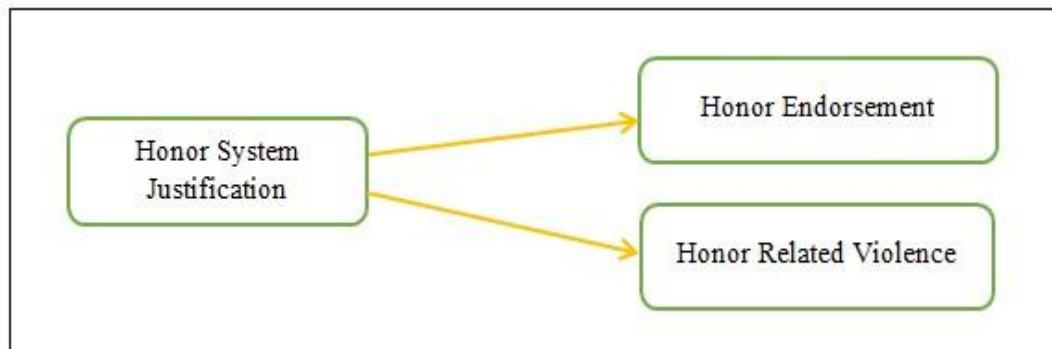


Figure 3.2 The role of honor system justification on honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence

Aim3: To investigate whether HSJ would mediate the relationship between participants' regulatory focus orientation and HE and ATHRV (see Figure 3.3).

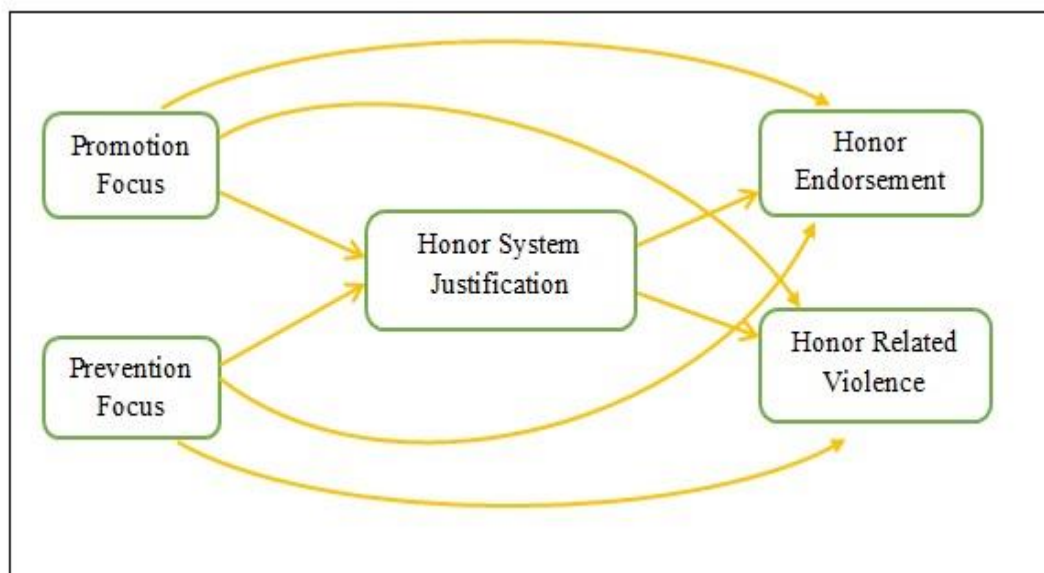


Figure 3.3 Proposed mediation model

Aim4: To examine whether such an indirect effect would differ according to participants' gender, that is to say, whether the possible indirect effect was moderated by gender.

Therefore, following research questions and hypotheses were formulated:

Research Question 1: Does participants' gender significantly predict HSJ, HE and ATHRV?

H1.1. Male participants were expected to justify honor system, endorse honor, and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence more as compared to female participants.

Research Question 2: Does participants with promotion focused self-regulation differ from participants with prevention focused self-regulation on HSJ, HE, and ATHRV?

H2.1. Participants with prevention focused self-regulation were expected to justify honor system, endorse honor, and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence more as compared to participants with promotion focused self-regulation.

Research Question 3: Does regulatory focus orientation significantly predict HSJ, HE, and ATHRV?

H3.1. Promotion focused orientation was expected to have negative relationship with DVs (honor system justification, honor endorsement, and attitudes toward honor related violence).

H3.2. Prevention focused orientation was expected to have positive relationship with DVs (honor system justification, honor endorsement, and attitudes towards honor related violence).

Research Question 4: Does HSJ significantly predict HE and ATHRV?

H4.1. Increased honor system justification was expected to be associated with increased levels of honor endorsement and increased positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

Mediation Model Hypotheses

Research Question 5: Does HSJ mediate the relation between dimensions of regulatory focus and HE and ATHRV?

H5.1. HSJ was expected to mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and HE and mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and ATHRV.

H5.2. HSJ was expected to mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and HE and mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and ATHRV.

Moderated Mediation Hypothesis

Research Question 6. To what extent do the relationships among observed variables in the mediation model differ between female and male participants?

H6.1. Although male participants are expected to score higher on HSJ, HE, and ATHRV, since there is no previous empirical work about gender differences, no hypothesis could have been proposed for moderated mediation model.

3.1 Method

3.1.1 Participants

The sample of the study consisted of 418 student participants. Participants accessed internet-survey from various universities. 52 of the participants had a large amount of missing values; therefore, they were removed from the sample leaving 366 participants for further analyses.

The sample consisted of 216 (59%) females and 150 (41%) males. The average age of the sample was 20.31 ($SD = 2.09$). The youngest participants were 18 years old and the oldest participant was 30 years old. Of the participants, 82 (22.4%) reported their family income as above 5000 TL, 56 (15.3%) reported between 4000 and 5000 TL, 76 (20.8%) reported between 4000 and 3000 TL, 90 (24.6%) reported between 3000 and 2000 TL, 47 (12.8%) reported between 2000 and 1000 TL, 15 (4.1%) reported under 1000 TL.

In terms of ethnicity, 322 (88%) of the participants defined themselves as Turkish, 26 (7.1%) defined themselves as Kurdish, 7 (1.9%) of the participants defined

themselves as Arabic, and 11 (3%) of the participants selected other option for ethnicity. In terms of religion, 335 (91.5%) of the participants defined themselves as Muslim, 22 (6%) indicated that they do not belong to any religion, and 9 (2.5%) of the participants selected other option for religion. Demographic information about participants was summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Demographic characteristics of the participants

Variables		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	216	59.0
	Male	150	41.0
Religious Affiliation	Muslim	335	91.5
	Non-believer	22	6.0
	Other	9	2.5
Ethnicity	Turkish	322	88.0
	Kurdish	26	7.1
	Arab	7	1.9
	Other	11	3.0
Income	1000 TL and below	15	4.1
	1000 - 2000 TL	47	12.8
	2000 - 3000 TL	90	24.6
	3000 - 4000 TL	76	20.8
	4000 - 5000 TL	56	15.3
	5000 TL and above	82	22.4
Place of Lived Longest	Village	10	2.7
	Town	9	2.5
	City	70	19.1
	Province	91	24.9
	Metropolis	186	50.8
University	Ankara	60	16.4
	Başkent	146	39.9
	Bilkent	17	4.6
	Bülent Ecevit	6	1.6
	9 Eylül	5	1.4
	Ekonomi	2	.5
	İzmir	29	7.9
	TOBB	47	12.8
	Uludağ	49	13.4

3.1.2 Materials

Along with demographic questions, similar with Study I, participants were presented with the new Honor System Justification Scale, Honor Endorsement Index, and Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale. In order to assess their regulatory focus orientation, participants were presented with Subscales of Portrait Values Questionnaire.

3.1.2.1 Honor System Justification Scale

The newly developed HSJS was used to measure participants' system justification tendencies from the perspective of honor. Factor structure of the scale was tested through PCA revealed similar results with Study I (see Table 3.2). Single factor solution of the scale was obtained. The factor explained 45.59 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .80 (see Appendix B).

Table 3.2 Eigenvalue, Explained Variance, Factor Loadings, Item-total Correlations, and Cronbach's alpha of Honor System Justification Scale.

Item No	Item	Factor Loading	Item-Total Correlations
1	Namus açısından kadın-erkek ilişkileri olması gerektiği gibidir.	.74	.64
2	Namusun kadın davranışlarıyla ilgili olması doğa kanunları gereğidir.	.73	.64
3	Namus düzeni olması gerektiği gibidir.	.71	.62
7	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması doğaldır.	.69	.59
12	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması adildir.	.69	.59
10	Namusun kadın üzerinden erkekle ilişkilendirilmesi doğaldır.	.68	.59
9	Namus kurallarının kadın ve erkekler için ayrı olması doğaldır.	.65	.55
21	Var olan namus düzenini değiştirmek, topluma yarardan çok zarar getirir.	.62	.53
26	Namus düzenini değiştirmeye çalışmanın bir anlamı yoktur.	.61	.51
5	Toplumsal yapı namus düzenine uymayı gerektirir.	.61	.52
Eigenvalue			4.56
Explained Variance			45.59
Cronbach's alpha			.80

3.1.2.2 Honor Endorsement Index

Same with Study I, honor endorsement was measured by HEI. Factor structure of the scale tested through PCA. For this study, single factor solution of the scale explained 46.39 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .85 (see Appendix E).

3.1.2.3 Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale

Same with Study I, participants' attitudes towards honor based violence issues were measured by ATHRVS. Test of single factor structure of the scale explained 40.91 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .80 (see Appendix F).

3.1.2.4 Regulatory Focus Orientation Scale

Participants' regulatory focus orientation was measured with subscales of Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001). The scale was originally developed by Schwartz and his colleagues (2001) and translated and tested with a Turkish sample by Demirutku and Sümer (2010) (See Appendix H). PVQ was established as a valid measure of regulatory focus orientation by past research (Doğruyol, 2008; Van-Dijk & Kluger, 2004). Same with Van-Dijk and Kluger (2004), self-direction and stimulation subscales of the scale tested promotion focus and security and conformity subscales of the scale tested prevention focus. Self-direction subscale includes four items (e.g., Thinking up new ideas and being creative is important to him. He likes to do things in his own original way") and stimulation subscale includes three items (e.g., "He looks for adventures and likes to take risks. He wants to have an exciting life"). Conformity subscale includes eight items (e.g., "It is important to him always to behave properly. He wants to avoid doing anything people would say is wrong") and security subscale includes five items (e.g., It is very important to him that his country be safe from threats from within and without. He is concerned that social order be protected"). The scale introduces portraits of people. Respondents are requested to indicate how similar these people to them on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from '1 = not like me at all' to '6 = very much like me'. Higher scores on the scale denote higher similarity (See Appendix H). In addition to a composite score of promotion focus and prevention focus, in order to identify participants' regulatory focus orientation, they were assigned to promotion focus, prevention focus, and undetermined group. Based on median split of dimensions, promotion coded group includes participants who scored high on self-direction/stimulation dimension and low on security/conformity; prevention coded group includes participants who scored high on security/conformity dimension and low on self-direction/stimulation; undetermined coded group includes participants who scored either high or low on both security/conformity dimension and on self-direction/stimulation. Test of the factor structure of twenty items with PCA revealed two-factor solution. Two-factor solution of the scale explained 38.17

% of the variance. Cronbach's alpha of the first factor measuring prevention focus was .83 and Cronbach's alpha of the first factor measuring promotion focus was .77.

3.1.2.5 Demographic Information Form

Similar with Study I, participants requested to fill demographic information form. They were asked to indicate their age, gender, education, university, religious affiliation and religiosity, ethnicity, birthplace, hometown, and income (see Appendix G).

3.1.3 Procedure

The ethic committee approval was taken from the METU UEAM (Human Participants Ethic Committee) (See Appendix J). Participants from several universities of Turkey completed the questionnaire battery applied online via a software program (Qualtrics, LLC.). The participation for the scale was announced in the lectures by lecturers. Students got extra course credits for their participation. Participants were given an informed consent form (see Appendix A). Participants were specifically asked not to write their names to guarantee anonymity and they were assured that their responses will only be used for the research purposes. Questionnaire administration lasted about 30 minutes. The data collection process lasted about two months.

3.2 Results

Results will be presented in accordance with research questions and hypothesis. Firstly, descriptive information about study variables will be presented. In order to test Research Question-1, gender differences in HSJ, regulatory focus, HE, and ATHRV will be examined. Secondly, in testing Research Question 2 and 3, correlation and regression analyses will be presented examining whether HSJ and promotion focused orientation and prevention focused orientation significantly predict HE and ATHRV. Then, in testing Research Question 4, mediation model will

be presented. Lastly, in exploring the moderator role of gender in the mediation model, moderated mediation analyses will be presented.

3.2.1 Descriptive Information Regarding Study Variables and Gender Differences

Before main analyses, descriptive analyses were conducted to test the descriptive statistics and One-way ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of gender on study variables. As seen in Table 3.3, supporting the predictions, there were significant differences between male and female participants on honor system justification ($F(1, 364) = 45.36, p < .001$), honor endorsement ($F(1, 364) = 21.99, p < .001$), and attitudes towards honor related violence ($F(1, 364) = 23.60, p < .001$). Male participants had higher score in HSJ ($M = 2.75, SD = .84$), HE ($M = 3.96, SD = .90$), and ATHRV ($M = 1.66, SD = .66$), compared to female participants ($M = 2.18, SD = .77$; $M = 3.50, SD = .95$; $M = 1.37, SD = .46$, respectively). For regulatory focus orientation, male and female participants, did not differ on their prevention focus, however, female participants ($M = 4.88, SD = .68$) get significantly higher levels of promotion focus compared to male participants ($M = 4.69, SD = .75$) ($F(1, 364) = 5.69, p < .05$).

Table 3.3 Means, Standard Deviations, and Gender Differences

Variables	All Participants		Females		Males		<i>F</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
HSJ	2.41	.85	2.18	.77	2.75	.84	45.36***	.11
PROM	4.80	.72	4.88	.68	4.69	.75	5.69*	.06
PREV	4.41	.74	4.39	.71	4.44	.79	.47	.00
HE	3.69	.95	3.50	.95	3.96	.90	21.99***	.06
ATHRV	1.49	.57	1.37	.46	1.66	.66	23.60***	.06

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

3.2.2 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus Orientation

One-way ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of regulatory focus orientation on study variables. As seen in Table 3.4, supporting the predictions, there were significant differences between participants with promotion focused self-regulation and participants with prevention focused self-regulation and undetermined participants on honor system justification ($F(2, 358) = 30.23, p < .001$), honor endorsement ($F(2, 358) = 17.24, p < .001$), and attitudes towards honor related violence ($F(2, 358) = 12.64, p < .001$). Three groups significantly differed from each other on HSJ; promotion focused participants got the lowest score ($M = 1.88, SD = .68$), followed by undetermined participants ($M = 2.50, SD = .81$), and prevention focused participants got the highest score ($M = 2.78, SD = .84$). For honor endorsement promotion focused participants got the lowest score ($M = 3.24, SD = .96$) and significantly differed from undetermined participants ($M = 3.77, SD = .95$), and prevention focused participants ($M = 4.01, SD = .72$) who did not differ significantly. Similarly, for attitudes towards honor related violence, promotion focused participants got the lowest score ($M = 1.25, SD = .35$) and significantly differed from undetermined participants ($M = 1.55, SD = .65$), and prevention focused participants ($M = 1.63, SD = .50$) who did not differ significantly.

Table 3.4 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus Orientation

	Promotion (<i>n</i> = 90)		Undetermined (<i>n</i> = 189)		Prevention (<i>n</i> = 82)			
Variables	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	<i>F</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
HSJ	1.88 _a	.68	2.50 _b	.81	2.78 _c	.84	30.23***	.14
HE	3.24 _a	.96	3.77 _b	.95	4.01 _b	.72	17.24***	.09
ATHRV	1.25 _a	.35	1.55 _b	.65	1.63 _b	.50	12.64***	.07

*** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

3.2.3 Predicting HE and ATHRV

Before testing predictive power of study variables on HE and ATHRV a series of Pearson's two- tailed correlation analyses were computed to see the pattern and the strength of the associations between study variables. Initially, correlations were tested for the whole sample, and then correlations for females and males were tested separately. Following correlation analyses, a series of hierarchical regression analyses were run separately for regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification to examine the degree of the unique contributions of independent variables in predicting HE and ATHRV as the dependent variables after controlling for gender in the first step.

3.2.3.1 Inter-item Correlations between Study Variables

As it is seen on the Table 3.5, for the whole sample, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .65, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .51, p < .001$), PROM ($r = -.18, p < .001$), and PREV ($r = .44, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PREV and HE ($r = .51, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .24, p < .001$), between PROM and ATHRV ($r = -.21, p < .001$) and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .41, p < .001$).

Table 3.5 Correlations between Study Variables for All Participants

	HSJ	PROM	PREV	HE	ATHRV
HSJ	1				
PROM	-.18**	1			
PREV	.44**	-.04	1		
HE	.65**	.00	.51**	1	
ATHRV	.51**	-.21**	.24**	.41**	1

*** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

As it is seen on the Table 3.6, when correlations between study variables are examined separately for female and male participants, it is seen that for female participants, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .64, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .48, p < .001$), PROM ($r = -.14, p < .001$), and PREV ($r = .45, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PREV and HE ($r = .52, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .39, p < .001$), and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .41, p < .001$). For male participants, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .61, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .47, p < .001$), PROM ($r = -.16, p < .001$), and PREV ($r = .46, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PREV and HE ($r = .53, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .19, p < .001$), between PROM and ATHRV ($r = -.25, p < .001$), and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .34, p < .001$).

Table 3.6 Correlations Conducted Separately for Female and Male Participants

		HSJ	PROM	PREV	HE	ATHRV
Females	HSJ	1				
	PROM	-.14*	1			
	PREV	.45**	-.11	1		
	HE	.64**	.01	.52**	1	
	ATHRV	.48**	-.12	.30**	.41**	1
Males	HSJ	1				
	PROM	-.16*	1			
	PREV	.46**	.06	1		
	HE	.61**	.06	.53**	1	
	ATHRV	.47**	-.25**	.19*	.34**	1

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

3.2.3.2 Regression Analyses

3.2.3.2.1 The Role of Regulatory Focus Orientation in Predicting HE and ATHRV

In the regression analyses, gender was entered in the first step, followed by promotion and prevention focus orientation variables in the second step. The results were summarized in Table 3.7. In the first analysis predicting HE, the results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on HE ($\beta = .24$, $p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, only prevention focus significantly and positively predicted HE ($\beta = .51$, $p < .001$), the effect of promotion focus was insignificant. Increased levels of prevention focus were associated with increased levels of honor endorsement. In the second analysis predicting ATHRV, results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .25$, $p < .001$) in the first step. In the

second step, while prevention focus significantly and positively predicted ATHRV ($\beta = .22, p < .001$), promotion focus had a significant negative effect ($\beta = -.17, p < .01$). increased levels of prevention focus was associated with more positive attitudes towards honor related violence while increased promotion focus was associated with less positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

Table 3.7 Regression Analyses Testing the Effect of Regulatory Focus Orientation on HE and ATHRV

DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
HE	Gender	.45	1.00	.24***
	(0 = female; 1 = male)			
	R ² Change = .06	Adjusted R ² = .05		
	Promotion	.07	.06	.05
	Prevention	.64	.06	.51***
	R ² Change = .26	Adjusted R ² = .31		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
ATHRV	Gender	.29	.06	.25***
	(0 = female; 1 = male)			
	R ² Change = .06	Adjusted R ² = .08		
	Promotion	-.14	.04	-.17**
	Prevention	.17	.04	.22***
	R ² Change = .06	Adjusted R ² = .14		

** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

3.2.3.2.2 The Role of Honor System Justification in Predicting HE and ATHRV

In the regression analyses, gender was entered in the first step, followed by honor system justification variable in the second step. The results were summarized in Table 3.8. In the first analysis predicting HE, the results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on HE ($\beta = .24, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, honor system justification had a significant and positive effect on HE ($\beta = .64, p <$

.001). Increased levels of honor system justification were associated with increased levels of honor endorsement. In the second analysis predicting ATHRV, results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .25, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, honor system justification had a significant and positive effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .48, p < .001$). Increased levels of honor system justification were associated with increased positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

Table 3.8 Regression Analyses Testing the Effect of Honor System Justification on HE and ATHRV

DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
HE	Gender	.46	.15	.24***
	(0 = female; 1 = male)			
	R ² Change = .06	Adjusted R ² = .05		
	HSJ	.72	.05	.64
	R ² Change = .37	Adjusted R ² = .42		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
ATHRV	Gender	.29	.06	.25***
	(0 = female; 1 = male)			
	R ² Change = .06	Adjusted R ² = .06		
	HSJ	.32	.0	.48**
	R ² Change = .21	Adjusted R ² = .27		

*** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence.

3.2.3.3 Mediation Analyses

The Mediating Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes

The hypothesized model examining the mediating effect of HSJ on the relationship between dimensions of regulatory focus and HE and ATHRV was tested using path

analysis by AMOS version 16. Root mean square of approximation (RMSEA), χ^2 score, and comparative fit indexes (CFI) were used to evaluate the fit of the model to data. The model was tested with 1,000 bootstrapped samples as recommended by Preacher and Hayes (2004). Test of the proposed model yielded good fit to the data: $\chi^2(2, N = 366) = 2.94, ns$. The ratio of χ^2 and df was 1.47, was an acceptable value for good fit (Weston & Gore, 2006). Other fit indexes were observed as indicators of adequate fit: CFI = .99; RMSEA = .04.

Test of the hypothesized mediation model for female participants and standardized path coefficients are graphically depicted in Figure 3.4. In terms of direct effects, the standardized path coefficients of promotion focus on HE and on ATHRV, respectively, $\beta = .12, p < .01$ and $\beta = -.04, ns$. Higher levels of promotion focus were associated with higher endorsement of honor. Zero order correlations between promotion focus and honor endorsement did not indicate a significant association between these variables (see Table 3.6). The inconsistency between correlations and the mediational model might stem from other variables in the model acting as a suppressor variable (Rucker, Preacher, Tormala, & Petty, 2011). Promotion focus was not significantly associated with HSJ ($\beta = -.09, ns$). The standardized path coefficients of prevention focus on HE and on ATHRV, respectively, $\beta = .31, p < .01$ and $\beta = .11, p < .08$. Higher levels of prevention focus were associated with higher endorsement of honor. Although failed to achieve significance level, higher levels of prevention focus seem to be associated with more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. Zero order correlations between prevention focus and ATHRV indicated a significant association between these variables (see Table 3.6). The inconsistency between correlations and the mediational model might stem from other variables in the model acting as a suppressor variable (Rucker et al., 2011). Prevention focus was associated with higher levels of HSJ ($\beta = .45, p < .01$). HSJ significantly predicted both HE ($\beta = .51, p < .01$) and ATHRV ($\beta = .42, p < .01$). Increased justification of honor system associated with increased endorsement of honor and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .12 (95% CIs [.04, .20]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero, -.05 (95% CIs [-.12, .02]). The standardized total effect was listed as .07 (95% CIs [-.03, .16]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. On the other hand, for the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .31 (95% CIs [.19, .42]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .23 (95% CIs [.16, .29]). The standardized total effect was listed as .54 (95% CIs [.42, .63]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and HE.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was -.04 (95% CIs [-.14, .06]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero, -.04 (95% CIs [-.09, .01]). The standardized total effect was listed as -.08 (95% CIs [-.19, .04]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was .11 (95% CIs [-.01, .23]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .19 (95% CIs [.12, .26]). The standardized total effect was listed as .30 (95% CIs [.18, .41]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and ATHRV.

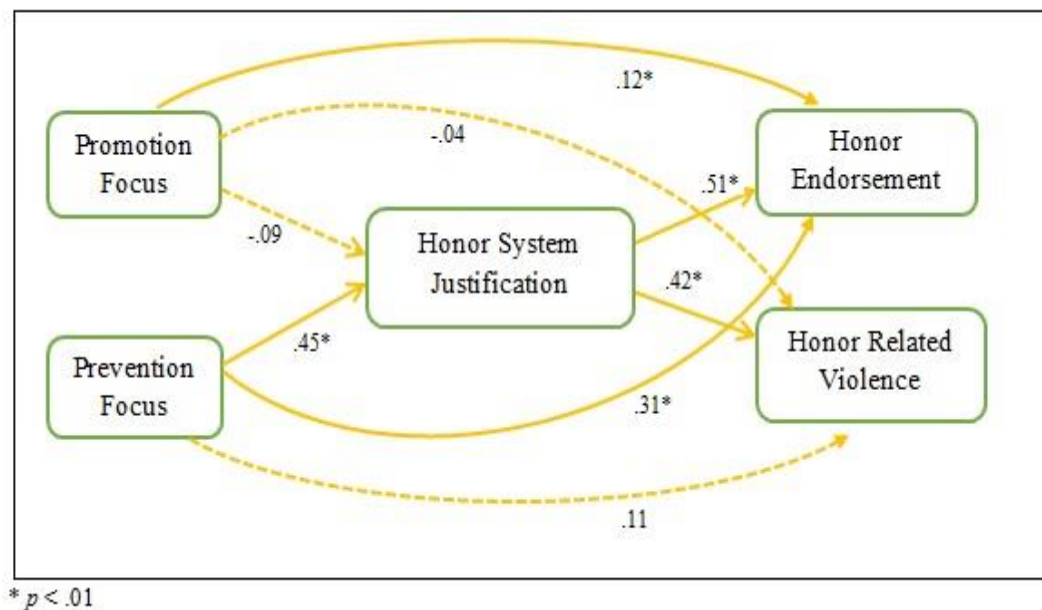


Figure 3.4 Test of the Mediator Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes for Female Participants

Test of the hypothesized mediation model for male participants and standardized path coefficients were graphically depicted in Figure 3.5. In terms of direct effects, the standardized path coefficients of promotion focus on HE and on ATHRV, respectively, $\beta = .13$, ns and $\beta = -.18$, $p < .01$. Higher levels of promotion focus were associated with less positive attitudes towards honor related violence. Promotion focus was not significantly associated with HSJ ($\beta = -.18$, $p < .06$). Although failed to achieve significance level, considering zero order correlations between these variables, higher levels of promotion focus seem to be associated with less tendency to justify honor system.

The standardized path coefficients of prevention focus on HE and on ATHRV, respectively, $\beta = .30$, $p < .01$ and $\beta = .00$, ns . Higher levels of prevention focus were associated with higher endorsement of honor. Zero order correlations between prevention focus and ATHRV indicated a significant association between these variables (see Table 3.6). The inconsistency between correlations, regression analysis, and the mediational model might stem from other variables in the model acting as a suppressor variable (Rucker et al., 2011). Prevention focus was associated

with higher levels of HSJ ($\beta = .46, p < .01$). HSJ significantly predicted both HE ($\beta = .50, p < .01$) and ATHRV ($\beta = .44, p < .01$). Increased justification of honor system associated with increased endorsement of honor and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .13 (95% CIs [-.02, .28]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero, -.09 (95% CIs [-.21, .00]). The standardized total effect was listed as .04 (95% CIs [-.12, .21]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. On the other hand, for the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .30 (95% CIs [.15, .45]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .23 (95% CIs [.14, .33]). The standardized total effect was listed as .53 (95% CIs [.39, .64]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and HE.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was -.18 (95% CIs [-.31, -.05]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero, -.08 (95% CIs [-.16, .00]). The standardized total effect was listed as -.26 (95% CIs [-.41, -.09]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects includes zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was .00 (95% CIs [-.13, .16]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .20 (95% CIs [.12, .30]). The standardized total effect was listed as .20 (95% CIs [.20, .07]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is

significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and ATHRV.

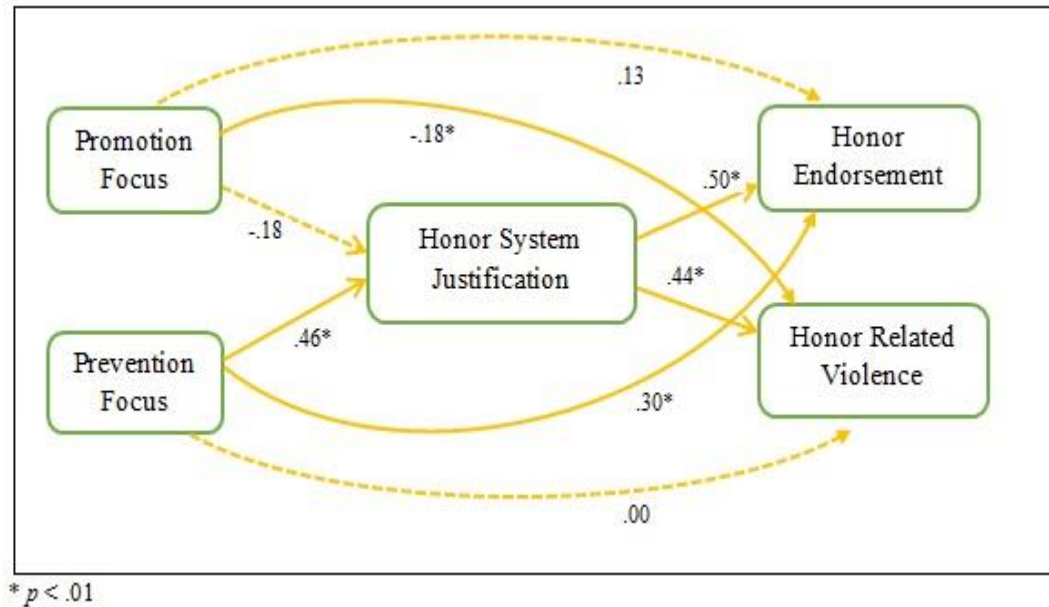


Figure 3.5 Test of the Mediator Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes for Male Participants

3.2.3.3.1 Moderating Role of Gender in the Mediation Model

It is aimed to explore to what extent males and females are similar or different from each other in the mediational model. For this purpose, Multigroup Path Analysis was performed by using AMOS version 16. In testing the invariance in the paths, χ^2 difference ($\Delta \chi^2$) test (Cudeck & Browne, 1983) was applied and the unconstrained model ($\chi^2(2, N = 366) = 2.94, ns.$) was compared with the model including the constraints on structural weights. Significant $\Delta \chi^2$ findings were expected to indicate differences between males and females. In identifying the invariant paths, constraints were added on the predictors one by one. Results of the comparisons revealed that males and females are invariant on the model; there is no difference in the relationship between any of the variables.

3.3 Discussion

The aim of the second study was to test the association between regulatory focus orientation, honor system justification, and honor related outcomes. In testing these relationships, a newly developed measure, HSJS was used. In testing the hypothesis, firstly, gender differences and regulatory focus differences between study variables were established, then predictive power of regulatory focus orientations and honor system justification on honor related outcomes were tested. Finally, the mediating effect of honor system justification on the relationship between honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence was investigated. Results of the analyses were discussed for each set of the hypotheses in line with the relevant literature.

3.3.1 Gender Differences

As compared to female participants, male participants were expected to justify honor system more, endorse honor more, and hold more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. However, gender differences in promotion and prevention focused self-regulation were not expected. Supporting the predictions, Analysis of Variance yielded significant gender differences. Similar to results of Study I, male participants justified honor system more than female participants. Consistent with the past research (e.g., Doğulu, 2012; Işık, 2008) as the advantaged group, men desired the current system to continue more than women. Support for the honor system will protect their superiority and provide justification for women's subordination (Jost & Kay, 2005). Results also showed that men are more likely than women to endorse honor beliefs and hold positive attitudes towards honor violence against women. These results are in line with the honor literature all around the world (Baker et al., 1999; Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). As the dominant group, men tend to use honor ideologies to subordinate women and sustain their privileges.

For promotion focused self-regulation, female participants got slightly higher scores as compared to male participants. In general, research about RFT reveals no gender differences in either promotion or prevention focus (e.g., Higgins et al., 2001; Shah

et al., 1998, 2004). However, a study conducted in Turkey (Doğruyol, 2008) using PVQ as measure of regulatory focus, demonstrated a similar pattern, females got higher promotion focus. Differences in promotion may stem from the nature scale; females tended to score on self-direction and stimulation values. Both Doğruyol (2008) and the current study employed student participants, gender differences may have also stemmed from the nature of the sample (see page 94 for the gender invariance in Study III).

3.3.2 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus Orientation

In testing regulatory focus orientation, participants were divided into three groups as promotion focused, prevention focused, and undetermined group. Investigation of the differences in study variables as a function of regulatory focus orientation supported the expectations about the role of prevention focus in support for honor and the role of promotion focus in acting against honor. In honor system justification, honor endorsement, and attitudes towards honor related violence, promotion focused participants got the lowest score while prevention focused participants got the highest score. In line with the past research (Shafa et al., 2015) and predictions, these findings suggested that prevention focused orientation constitutes a risk factor for honor. As supporting my assertions, individuals using prevention focused self-regulation support honor since endorsement of honor and honor related violence may meet their needs to have a good image in society (Pfafftheicher, 2015), to focus on negative outcomes (Higgins, 1997), to stick norms and regulations, and to avoid norm violations (Keller et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2011). Promotion focus on the other hand, appears to be unrelated with honor. Results indicate that acting through fulfilling wishes and aspirations instead of oughts and responsibilities may reduce honor concerns.

3.3.3 Predicting HE and ATHRV

One of the major concerns of this study was to investigate the role of regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification on honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor. Findings of this study supported the literature (e.g., Shafa et al., 2015) and predictions to a large extent. Obtained results showed that type of regulatory focus individuals have in their self-regulation and their tendency to justify honor system affect the likelihood that individuals will endorse honor and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

3.3.3.1 Inter-item Correlations between Study Variables

When correlations between study variables were investigated it is seen that, honor system justification is significantly and positively associated with honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence for both males and females. As shown in the past research (Işık, 2008) and Study I, legitimization and the maintenance of the honor system are associated with increased honor endorsement and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

Similarly, as it was expected, for both males and females, prevention focused self-regulation is positively associated with honor variables; increases in prevention focus is associated with higher justification of the honor system, more endorsement of honor, and more positive attitudes towards honor (Shafa et al., 2015). There was no relationship between promotion focused self-regulation and honor endorsement. Yet, it can be asserted that promotion focus can be an attenuating factor for honor since promotion focused individuals had the lowest honor scores. However, there was a negative association with attitudes towards honor related violence and honor system justification for male participants but not female participants. Increases in males' promotion focus were associated with decreases in attitudes towards honor related violence and honor system justification. Higher levels of promotion focus seem to prevent system justifiers from holding positive attitudes towards violence.

In sum, results of the correlational analyses of the current study showed that regulatory focus orientation, especially prevention focus self-regulation, seems to have a crucial role in honor research. It had positive associations with all honor related variables since prevention focus requires being sensitive about negative outcomes (Higgins, 1997) and honor related issues are highly valued in society and requires vigilance. Before anything negative happens, they need to take preventive measures (Crowe & Higgins, 1997). If they face with undesired outcomes their image in the society will be spoiled in the eyes of others. Contrarily, supporting promotion focus promises hope in fighting against honor culture. In addition, participants' tendency to legitimize the honor system was associated with their support of honor. Same with the other ideologies such as belief in a just world (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2007) and benevolent sexism (Glick et al., 2015), HSJ has showed its palliative function. As individuals believe the honor system is just and natural, they tend to accept that family honor is determined by female sexuality and men are the protectors of it.

3.3.3.2 Regression Analyses

In predicting honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence, gender was entered in the first step and observed to have an effect on both honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence. Male participants' inclination to have stronger endorsement of honor and support of honor related violence against women were evident in all regression analyses. Consistent with the literature (Cihangir, 2013; Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008) males are more concerned with honor, which is defined as female purity, chastity, loyalty, and male strength, power, and courage.

3.3.3.2.1 The Role of Regulatory Focus Orientation in Predicting HE and ATHRV

Results of the regression analyses testing the effect of promotion and prevention focus self-regulation on HE and ATHRV were consistent with the results of

correlation analyses. As it was expected, prevention focus significantly and positively predicted both HE and ATHRV Consistent with the past literature (Shafa et al., 2015) and expectations, having a prevention focused self-regulation is a risk factor in having higher honor endorsement and supporting honor related violence to some extent.

While promotion focus has no effect on HE, it significantly and negatively predicted ATHRV. Even though promotion focus was not enough to prevent individuals to endorse honor beliefs, it still has an effect when it comes to exerting violence for honor related violence. Having a promotion focused self-regulation, seems to be beneficial in coping with honor related outcomes. Both correlation and regression analyses indicate that instead of prevention focused self-regulation, promotion focused self-regulation should be adopted in fighting against honor related issues.

3.3.3.2.2 The Role of Honor System Justification in Predicting HE and ATHRV

Results of the regression analyses testing the effect of HSJ on HE and ATHRV were consistent with the results of correlation analyses. As it was expected, HSJ significantly and positively predicted both HE and ATHRV. Both correlation and regression analyses indicate that endorsement of system justifying ideologies make honor and honor related violence be resistant to change and find excuses for violence. Finding justifications for the existing honor system and supporting its maintenance inevitably leads to accept the male superiority over women and males' right to punish women violating so called honor codes (Glick et al., 2015). Through justification, both males and females reduce improvement chance of the system (Jost & Hunyady, 2005) and feel relieved from the negative affect derived from unjust treatment against women (Jost & Hunyady, 2002; Waksalak et al., 2007).

3.3.3.3 Mediation Analyses

The Mediating Effect of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes

In terms of main mediation hypothesis, for both male and female participants, the mediating effect of HSJ on the relationship between promotion focus and HE and between promotion focus and ATHRV was not found. The indirect effect of promotion focus on honor related outcomes through HSJ was not significant. However, the relation between prevention focus and HE and the relation between prevention focus and ATHRV was mediated by HSJ for both male and female participants. In other words, HSJ acts as a mediator to the relationship between prevention focus and honor related outcomes. In the model, the pattern of the relationship between variables was same for both male and female participants, participants with higher level of prevention focus were likely to justify honor system more which in turn related to more endorsement of honor and more favorite attitudes towards honor related violence. These findings demonstrate that HSJ, plays a role in explaining the association between prevention focus and HE and ATHRV. However, HSJ has no role on the relationship between promotion focus and HE and ATHRV.

Overall, these findings underline the importance of prevention focused self-regulation and HSJ in predicting honor related outcomes. It seems that prevention focused self-regulation increases individuals' tendency to believe that current situation between men and women is quite natural and just, therefore needs to be continued. It enables individuals to adapt cognitive strategies to accept unfairness and believe that the world is just (Wakslak et al., 2007). Then, with the belief that honor system is natural and just, individuals tend to endorse honor beliefs and support violence against women for honor related reasons.

3.3.3.3.1 Moderating Role of Gender in the Mediation Model

Lastly, model comparisons performed for testing the moderating role of gender in the mediation model revealed that male and female participants do not differ. Although there were gender differences in the mean score of variables, the pattern of the relationships between females and males was same. This gender invariance establishes the power of prevention focus and system justification on both males and females in predicting honor related outcomes. Attempts to reduce honor endorsement and honor related violence should put emphasis on regulatory focus and system justification for the whole society.

CHAPTER 4

STUDY III

Study II revealed that participants' endorsement of honor and attitudes towards honor related violence change as a function of honor system justification and the dominant self-regulatory orientation. Results underlined the importance of studying honor related issues from the perspective of system justification and regulatory focus orientation. Therefore, after establishing the relationships between variables in Study II, Study III aimed to replicate the previous study with a different sample. Besides, the current study employed two implicit outcome variables measuring participants' implicit associations of honor with either males or females (IMPwords) and implicit associations of honor with either pleasant and unpleasant emotions (IMPemotions). Computerized Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald et al., 1998) was adapted to honor context and used in this study. IAT is the most frequently used implicit test in psychology research, it has been applied to numerous social psychological research such as stereotypes and prejudices about ethnic groups (Black vs. White) (Greenwald et al., 1998; Hoffman, Gawronski, Gschwendner, Le, & Schmitt, 2005). Since the honor construct under question is quite sensitive, it was thought that participants can try to hide their opinions and feelings in responding explicit questions. Besides, participants may not be aware of their actual attitudes towards a topic and may not be aware of how his/her attitude can affect his/her behavior (Korkmaz, 2016). People may not be willing to express their actual opinions (Greenwald & Banaji, 1995). With the use of the implicit measures it was intended to measure individuals' automatic responses to honor associations since in implicit tests participants generally respond to directions without being aware of what is being measured. Opinions and attitudes towards a construct are thought to be measured more clearly (Greenwald, 1990). Therefore, along with the aims and research

questions of the second study, this study has new additional aims and research questions. The aims of the Study III as follow:

Aim1: Having tested the honor perceptions in a patriarchal culture, firstly, it was aimed to explore whether participants show implicit preference to associate honor with women rather than men and whether participants show implicit preference to associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions.

Aim2: To explore whether participants with promotion focused self-regulation differ from participants with prevention focused self-regulation on outcome variables, namely honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, implicit association of honor with one gender over another and implicit association of honor with pleasant or unpleasant emotions.

Aim3: to examine whether honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, implicit association of honor with one gender over another, and implicit association of honor with pleasant or unpleasant emotions would change as a function of regulatory focus orientation (promotion focus orientation and prevention focus orientation) and honor system justification (see Figure 4.1 & 4.2).

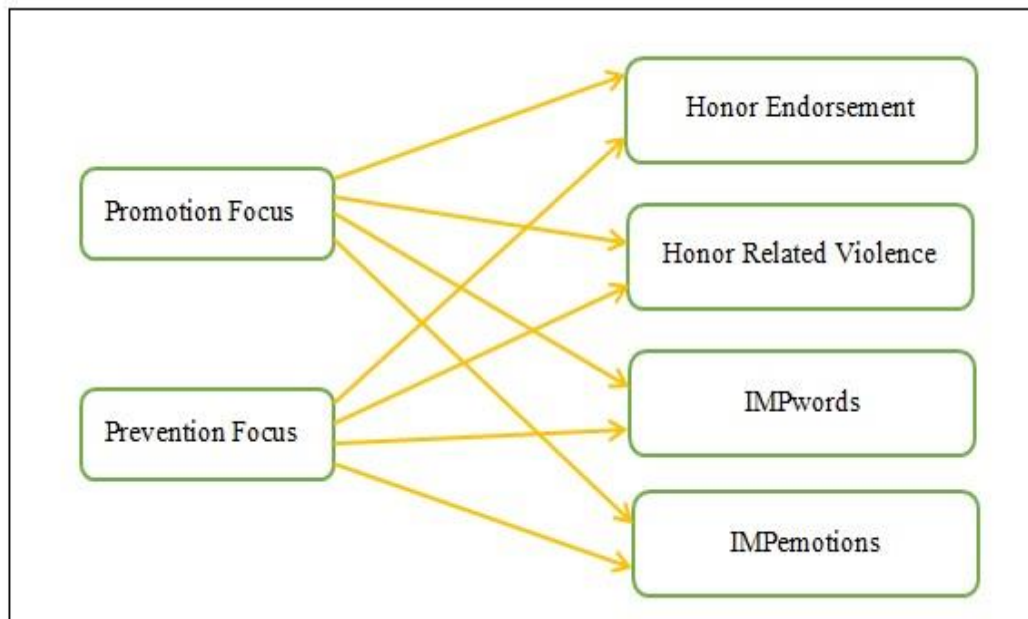


Figure 4.1 The role of regulatory focus orientation on honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit outcomes

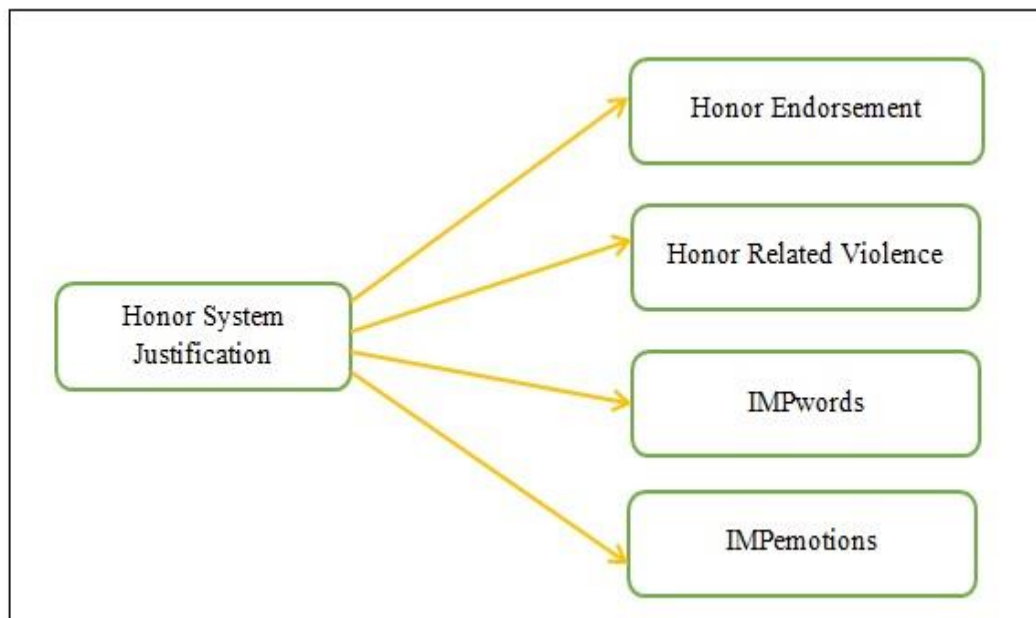


Figure 4.2 The role of honor system justification on honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit outcomes

Aim4: To investigate whether honor system justification (HSJ) would mediate the relationship between participants' regulatory focus orientation and HE, ATHRV, and implicit measures (see Figure 4.3).

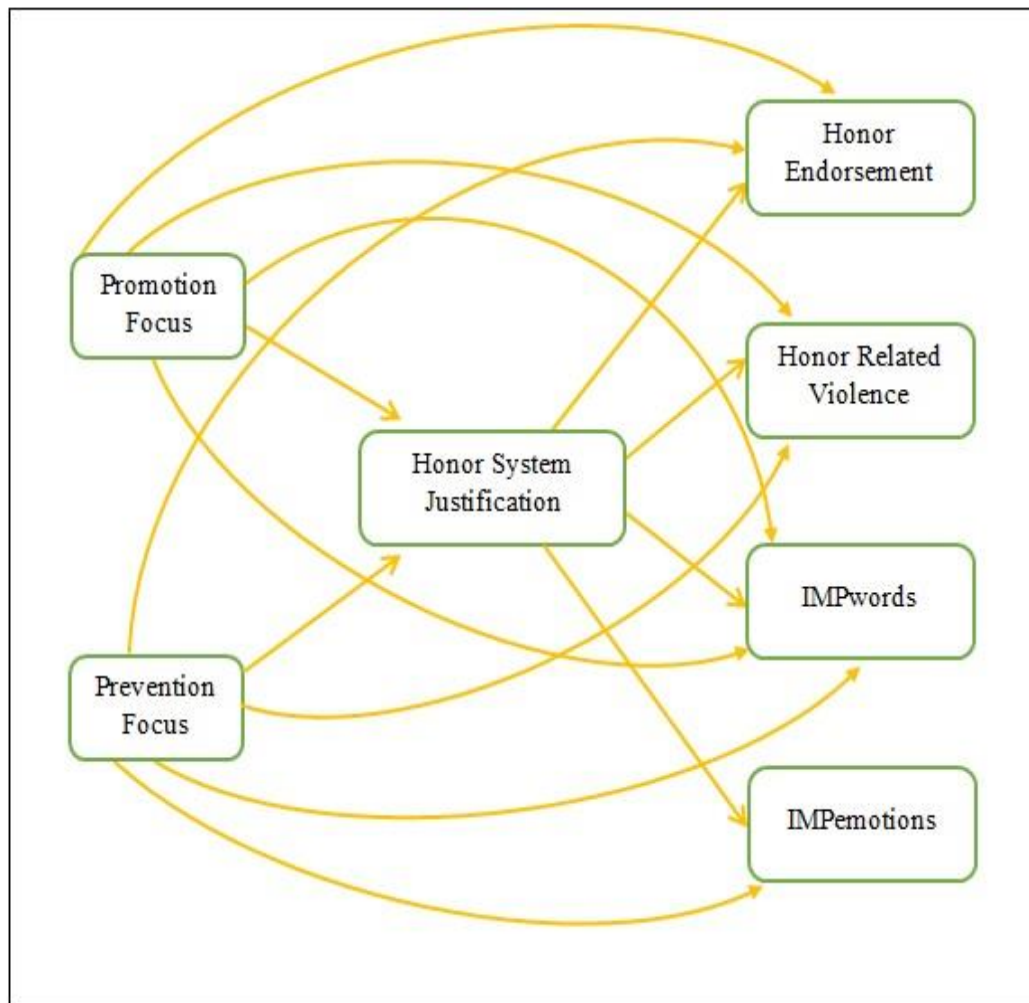


Figure 4.3 Proposed mediation model

Aim5: To examine whether such an indirect effect would differ for participant gender; that is to say, whether the possible indirect effect was moderated by gender.

Therefore, following research questions and hypotheses were formulated:

Research Question 1: Do participants show implicit preference to associate honor with women rather than men and show implicit preference to associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions?

H1.1. Participants were expected to show implicit preference to associate honor with women and to show implicit preference to associate honor with women pleasant emotions.

Research Question 2: Does participant gender significantly predict HSJ, HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes?

H2.1. Male participants were expected to justify honor system, endorse honor, and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions more as compared to female participants.

Research Question 3: Does participants with prevention focused self-regulation differ from participants with prevention focused self-regulation on HSJ, HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes?

H3.1. Participants with prevention focused self-regulation were expected to justify honor system, endorse honor, and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions more as compared to participants with promotion focused self-regulation.

Research Question 4: Does regulatory focus orientation significantly predict HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes?

H4.1. Promotion focused orientation was expected to have negative relationship with DVs (honor system justification, honor endorsement, attitudes toward honor related violence, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions).

H4.2. Prevention focused orientation was expected to have positive relationship with DVs (honor system justification, honor endorsement, attitudes toward honor related violence, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions).

Research Question 5: Does HSJ significantly predict HE, ATHRV, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions?

H5.1. Increased honor system justification was expected to be associated with increased levels of honor endorsement, increased positive attitudes towards honor related violence, implicitly associate honor with females rather than males, and implicitly associate honor with pleasant emotions rather than unpleasant emotions.

Mediation Model Hypotheses

Research Question 6: Does HSJ mediate the relation between dimensions of regulatory focus and HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes?

H6.1. HSJ was expected to mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and HE, mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and ATHRV, mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and

IMPwords and mediate the relationship between promotion focus orientation and IMPemotions.

H6.2. HSJ was expected to mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and HE, mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and ATHRV, mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and IMPwords and mediate the relationship between prevention focus orientation and IMPemotions.

Moderated Mediation Hypothesis

Research Question 7. To what extent do the relationships among observed variables in the mediation model differ between female and male participants?

H7.1. Although male participants are expected to score higher on HSJ, HE, and ATHRV, since results of the Study II revealed no gender differences, gender was not expected to moderate the mediation model.

4.1 Method

4.1.1 Participants

The sample of the study consisted of 214 student participants from Middle East Technical University. 2 of the participants had a large amount of missing values; therefore, they were removed from the sample leaving 212 participants for further analyses.

The sample consisted of 125 (59%) females and 87 (41%) males. The average age of the sample was 21.27 ($SD = 3.99$). The youngest participants were 18 years old and the oldest participant was 32 years old. Of the participants, 46 (21.7%) reported their family income as above 5000 TL, 22 (10.4%) reported between 4000 and 5000 TL, 41 (19.3%) reported between 4000 and 3000 TL, 62 (29.2%) reported between 3000

and 2000 TL, 37 (17.5%) reported between 2000 and 1000 TL, 4 (1.9%) reported under 1000 TL.

In terms of ethnicity, 173 (81.6%) of the participants defined themselves as Turkish, 18 (8.5%) defined themselves as Kurdish, 3 (1.4%) of the participants defined themselves as Arabic, and 18 (8.5%) of the participants selected other option for ethnicity. In terms of religion, 134 (63%) of the participants defined themselves as Muslim, 74 (34.9%) indicated that they do not belong to any religion, and 4 (1.9%) of the participants selected other option for religion. Demographic information about participants was summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of the participants

Variables		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	125	59.0
	Male	87	41.0
Religious Affiliation	Muslim	134	63.2
	Non-believer	74	34.9
	Other	4	1.9
Ethnicity	Turkish	173	81.6
	Kurdish	18	8.5
	Arab	3	1.4
	Other	18	8.5
Income	1000 TL and below	15	4.1
	1000 - 2000 TL	47	12.8
	2000 - 3000 TL	90	24.6
	3000 - 4000 TL	76	20.8
	4000 - 5000 TL	56	15.3
	5000 TL and above	82	22.4
Place of Lived Longest	Village	2	.9
	Town	5	2.4
	City	25	11.8
	Province	51	24.1
	Metropolis	129	60.8

4.1.2 Materials

Along with demographic questions, similar with Study II, participants were presented with the new HSJS, HEI, ATHRV, and subscales of PVQ. In addition to these explicit measures, computer administered IAT (Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) was applied.

4.1.2.1 Honor System Justification Scale

In measuring participants' system justification tendencies from the perspective of honor, HSJ scale was applied. Factor structure of the scale was tested through PCA and revealed similar results with the first and second study (see Table 4.2). Single factor solution of the scale was obtained. The factor explained 51.03 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .89 (see Appendix B).

Table 4.2 Eigenvalue, Explained Variance, Factor Loadings, Item-total Correlations, and Cronbach's alpha of Honor System Justification Scale.

Item No	Item	Factor Loading	Item-Total Correlations
9	Namus kurallarının kadın ve erkekler için ayrı olması doğaldır.	.81	.73
1	Namus açısından kadın-erkek ilişkileri olması gerektiği gibidir.	.78	.72
2	Namusun kadın davranışlarıyla ilgili olması doğa kanunları gereğidir.	.77	.68
3	Namus düzeni olması gerektiği gibidir.	.77	.70
7	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması doğaldır.	.73	.63
10	Namusun kadın üzerinden erkekle ilişkilendirilmesi doğaldır	.69	.59
26	Namus düzenini değiştirmeye çalışmanın bir anlamı yoktur.	.67	.60
12	Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması adildir.	.65	.54
21	Var olan namus düzenini değiştirmek, topluma yarardan çok zarar getirir.	.63	.56
5	Toplumsal yapı namus düzenine uymayı gerektirir.	.63	.55
Eigenvalue			5.10
Explained Variance			51.04
Cronbach's alpha			.89

4.1.2.2 Honor Endorsement Index

HEI was applied to measure honor endorsement. Factor structure of the scale tested through principle component analysis (PCA) and revealed one factor. In this study, single factor solution of the scale explained 56.29 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .90 (see Appendix E).

4.1.2.3 Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale

ATHRVS was applied to measure participants' attitudes towards honor based violence issues. Test of single factor structure of the scale through PCA in the current study explained 46 % of the variance with Cronbach's alpha score of .88 (see Appendix F).

4.1.2.4 Regulatory Focus Orientation Scale

Similar with Study II, Participants' subscales of PVQ were applied to measure regulatory focus orientation (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001). Results of PCA in the current study revealed two-factor solution. Two-factor solution of the scale explained 38.06 % of the variance. Cronbach's alpha of the first factor measuring prevention focus was .82 and Cronbach's alpha of the first factor measuring promotion focus was .77 (see Appendix H).

4.1.2.5 Implicit Association Test

Computerized Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald et al., 1998) was adapted to the honor concept in order to measure implicit part of the study. Basically, this test includes two groups, target concepts and target attributes. These target concepts and target attributes are paired with each other in various versions and participants' reaction time to these pairings was recorded. In other words, IAT measures the strength of association between target concepts and target attributes. Participants will be instructed to press either a left key or right key to determine the group that word belongs to. According to test, individuals react faster if they have a strong association between target concepts and target attributes in their mind (Devos, 2008). See Appendix I for examples.

In the current thesis, IAT was used as an implicit measure of honor through two different versions. With the first implicit measure (IMPwords), the association between gender and honor related words and neutral words was explored. In other words, through using honor related words and neutral words as target concepts and male and female words as target attributes the strength of association between these targets and attributes was tested. The relative strength with which women vs. men were associated with honor related vs. neutral words was expected to indicate implicit association of honor for one group over the other (See Table 4.3 for target

concepts and target attributes; target concepts were determined according to their stressed frequency in interviews (Bağlı & Özensel, 2011; Kardam, 2005)).

Table 4.3 Sets of Stimuli for Target Concepts and Attributes in IAT Measuring Honor Related Words and Neutral Words

Category Labels	Type of Stimuli	No. of Stimuli	Words Used to Represent the Categories
Target Concepts			
<i>Neutral</i>	Words	7	anahtar, şemsiye, perde, gözlük, vapor, karton, plaka
<i>Honor</i>	Words	7	namuslu, iffetli, ahlaklı, sadık, saf, edepli, utangaç
Target Attributes			
<i>Female</i>	Words	7	anne, abla, teyze, hala, kız, hanım, dişi
<i>Male</i>	Words	7	baba, abi, dayı, amca, oğul, bey, oğlan

A total of seven blocks was created based on the method of Greenwald and his colleagues' method (1998) through employing Inquisit 3.0.6.0 by Millisecond Software (Inquisit, 2012) (see Table 4.4). Blocks 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 were practice blocks and blocks 4 and 7 were test blocks. Participants were not aware that there were practice and test blocks. In the fourth block, honor related words and female words were presented at the one side of the screen and neutral words and male words were presented at the other side of the screen. In the seventh block, honor related words and male words were presented at the one side of the screen and neutral words and female words were presented at the other side of the screen. In order to prevent possible task order effects, blocks 4 and 7 were counterbalanced. In other words, whether participants encountered block 4 after block 3 and encountered block 7 after block 6 was randomly determined. Participants were expected to associate target concept and attributes with each other correctly and as fast as possible. The program gives a warning when participants made a wrong association and requires participants to make it correct to proceed. During data-collection blocks 4 and 7, elapsed time between the presentation of each stimulus word and occurrence of the correct keyboard response was recorded. In accordance with the main assumption of IAT, reaction time was expected to be shorter when participants associate honor

related words with female words. Specifically, automatic association of female words with honor related words would correspond to associating honor with women, whereas automatic association of male words with honor related words would correspond to associating honor with men.

Table 4.4 Sequence of Blocks in IAT

Block	Function	Number of Trials	Items assigned to the left-key response	Items assigned to the right-key response
1	Practice	20	Honor related words	Neutral words
2	Practice	20	Female words	Male words
3	Practice	20	Honor + Female words	Neutral + Male words
4	Test	40	Honor + Female words	Neutral + Male words
5	Practice	20	Neutral words	Honor words
6	Practice	20	Neutral + Female words	Honor + Male words
7	Test	40	Neutral + Female words	Honor + Male words

Similarly, with the second implicit measure (IMPemotions), the association between honor and dishonor and pleasant and unpleasant emotions was explored. In other words, through using honor words and dishonor words as target concepts and pleasant and unpleasant words as target attributes the strength of association between target concepts and attributes was tested. The relative strength with which participants were automatically associated pleasant vs. unpleasant emotions with honor vs. dishonor words would function to denote implicit preference for associating honor and dishonor with different emotions (See Table 4.5 for target concept and attributions; target concepts were determined according to their stressed frequency in interviews (Bağlı & Özensel, 2011; Kardam, 2005)).

Table 4.5 Sets of Stimuli for Target Concepts and Attributes in IAT Measuring Pleasant and Unpleasant Emotions

Category Labels	Type of Stimuli	No. of Stimuli	Words Used to Represent the Categories
Target Concepts			
<i>Dishonor</i>	Words	7	namussuz, iffetsiz, ahlaksız, sadakatsiz, arsız, edepsiz, utanmaz
<i>Honor</i>	Words	7	namuslu, iffetli, ahlaklı, sadık, saf, edepli, utangaç
Target Attributes			
<i>Pleasant</i>	Words	7	neşe, sevgi, huzur, keyif, mutluluk, sevinç, coşku
<i>Unpleasant</i>	Words	7	hüzün, nefret, acı, öfke, korku, keder, sıkıntı

Similar with the first implicit measure, seven blocks were created (see Table 4.6). In the fourth block, honor related words and pleasant emotion words were presented at the one side of the screen and dishonor related words and unpleasant emotion were presented at the other side of the screen. In the seventh block, honor related words and unpleasant emotion words were presented at the one side of the screen and dishonor related words and pleasant emotion words were presented at the other side of the screen. In order to prevent possible task order effects, blocks 4 and 7 were counterbalanced. Participants were expected to associate target concepts and attributes with each other correctly and as fast as possible. The program gives a warning when participants made a wrong association and requires participants to make it correct to proceed.

Table 4.6 Sequence of Blocks in IAT

Block	Function	Number of Trials	Items assigned to the left-key response	Items assigned to the right-key response
1	Practice	20	Honor related words	Dishonor words
2	Practice	20	Pleasant words	Unpleasant words
3	Practice	20	Honor + Pleasant words	Dishonor + Unpleasant words
4	Test	40	Honor + Pleasant words	Dishonor + Unpleasant words
5	Practice	20	Neutral words	Honor words
6	Practice	20	Dishonor + Pleasant words	Honor + Unpleasant words
7	Test	40	Dishonor + Pleasant words	Honor + Unpleasant words

In accordance with the main assumption of IAT, participants were expected to respond categorization task faster when the target concept and target attribute share the same key indicating that these targets and attributes are related strongly. Specifically, for the first implicit test, automatic association of honor words with female words would correspond to associate honor with females, whereas automatic association of honor words with male words would correspond to associate honor with females. Similarly, for IMPemotions, automatic association of honor words with pleasant emotion words would correspond to associate honor with pleasant emotions, whereas automatic association of honor words with unpleasant emotion words would correspond to associate honor with unpleasant emotions.

Greenwald, Nosek, and Banaji's (2003) provided the "improved scoring algorithm" for IAT. Following their algorithm, a D score was computed for each participant. Computation of these D scores was performed through calculating the difference between participants' average response time in practice trials (Blocks 3 and 6) and test trials (Blocks 4 and 7). D scores can range between +2 and -2 and D scores above .15 are considered as slight effect, D scores above .35 are considered as moderate, and D scores above .65 are considered as strong effect.

4.1.2.6 Demographic Information Form

Similar with previous studies, participants requested to fill demographic information form. They were asked to indicate their age, gender, education, religious affiliation and religiosity, ethnicity, birthplace, hometown and income (see Appendix G).

4.1.3 Procedure

The ethic committee approval was taken from the METU UEAM (Human Participants Ethic Committee) (see Appendix K). Research was announced to students through SONA System which is used by METU Psychology department. The purpose of this study was announced as to explore attitudes towards women and gender issues. Students who agreed to participate completed the online questionnaire battery including explicit measures via a software program (Qualtrics, LLC.). Students who completed this session were required to make an appointment for laboratory session to participate implicit measurement part of the study. Laboratory session was held in Observation and Research Laboratory at METU Psychology Department and carried out by female researchers.

Upon their arrival to the laboratory, participants were given informed consent form (see Appendix A) and were informed briefly about the purpose of the study. Then, participants were requested to sit in front of the computer to perform computer administered task (IAT). In addition to IAT, participants also required to complete forward digit span and backward digit span as a distraction task. The order of the task was randomly determined. For every test, researchers firstly explained the task and applied a practice session to make sure that the participant comprehended the task. Later, participants were left alone in the room to complete the task.

Students got extra course credits for their participation. Participants were specifically asked not to write their names to guarantee anonymity and they were assured that their responses will only be used for the research purposes. Questionnaire administration lasted about 30 minutes and laboratory session lasted about 30

minutes. At the end of the laboratory session, participants were given a debriefing form (see Appendix L) and thanked. The data collection process lasted about two months.

4.2 Results

Results are presented in accordance with research questions and hypothesis. Firstly, descriptive information about study variables will be presented. In order to test Research Question-1, gender differences in HSJ, regulatory focus, HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes will be examined. Secondly, in testing Research Question 2 and 3, correlation and regression analyses will be presented examining whether HSJ and promotion focused orientation and prevention focused orientation significantly predict HE and ATHRV and implicit honor outcomes. Then, in testing Research Question 4, mediation model will be presented. Lastly, in exploring the moderator role of gender in the mediation model, moderated mediation analyses will be presented.

4.2.1 Descriptive Information Regarding Study Variables and Gender Differences

Before main analyses, descriptive analyses were conducted to test the descriptive statistics and One-way ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of gender on study variables.

Firstly, it is important to provide the results of implicit measures. Positive values in D score in IMPwords assessing participants' tendency to associate honor either with females or males denotes implicit association of honor with females, negative values in D score in the current study denotes implicit association of honor with males.

Participants' D value in IMPwords was .15. Although it was slight, this result still demonstrates that participants associated honor with women more than men. Positive values in D score in IMPemotions assessing participants' tendency to associate honor either with pleasant and unpleasant emotions denotes implicit association of honor with pleasant emotions, negative values in D score in the current study denotes

implicit association of honor with unpleasant emotions. Participants' D value in IMPemotions was .92. This result still demonstrates that participants associated honor strongly with positive emotions more than negative emotions.

In terms of gender differences, as seen in Table 4.7, supporting the predictions, there were significant differences between male and female participants on HSJ ($F(1, 209) = 10.00, p < .01$), HE ($F(1, 209) = 18.41, p < .001$), and ATHRV ($F(1, 209) = 18.40, p < .001$). Male participants had higher score in HSJ ($M = 2.20, SD = .84$), HE ($M = 3.49, SD = .99$), and ATHRV ($M = 1.49, SD = .67$), compared to female participants ($M = 1.86, SD = .70$; $M = 2.85, SD = 1.12$; $M = 1.49, SD = .67$, respectively). For regulatory focus orientation and implicit measures of honor, male and female participants did not differ significantly.

Table 4.7 Means, Standard Deviations, and Gender Differences

Variables	All Participants		Females		Males		<i>F</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
HSJ	2.00	.78	1.86	.70	2.20	.84	10.00**	.05
PROM	4.84	.63	4.87	.62	4.80	.65	.78	.00
PREV	3.90	.77	3.86	.79	3.96	.74	.95	.01
HE	3.12	1.11	2.85	1.12	3.49	.99	18.41***	.08
ATHRV	1.32	.52	1.20	.32	1.49	.67	18.40***	.08
IMPwords	.15	.35	.18	.35	.10	.36	2.33	.01
IMPemotions	.92	.31	.92	.30	.92	.33	.03	.00

** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

4.2.2 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus Orientation

One-way ANOVA was conducted to test the effect of regulatory focus orientation on study variables. As seen in Table 4.8, supporting the predictions, there were significant differences between participants with promotion focused self-regulation and participants with prevention focused self-regulation and undetermined participants on honor system justification ($F(2, 207) = 21.16, p < .001$), honor endorsement ($F(2, 207) = 15.43, p < .001$), and attitudes towards honor related violence ($F(2, 207) = 7.73, p < .01$). Three groups significantly differed from each other on HSJ; promotion focused participants got the lowest score ($M = 1.63, SD = .67$), followed by undetermined participants ($M = 1.93, SD = .71$), and prevention focused participants got the highest score ($M = 2.50, SD = .74$). For honor endorsement prevention focused participants got the highest score ($M = 3.75, SD = .85$) and significantly differed from undetermined participants ($M = 3.02, SD = 1.14$), and promotion focused participants ($M = 2.67, SD = 1.02$) who did not differ significantly. Similarly, for attitudes towards honor related violence, promotion focused participants got the lowest score ($M = 1.12, SD = .29$) and followed by undetermined participants ($M = 1.31, SD = .51$), and prevention focused participants ($M = 1.51, SD = .62$). Promotion focused participants significantly differed from prevention focused participants but undetermined participants did not differ significantly from the two other groups. There was no difference between groups for implicit measures.

Table 4.8 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus Orientation

	Promotion (<i>n</i> = 54)		Undetermined (<i>n</i> = 102)		Prevention (<i>n</i> = 54)			
Variables	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	<i>F</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
HSJ	1.63 _a	.67	1.93 _b	.71	2.50 _c	.74	21.16 ^{***}	.17
HE	2.67 _a	1.02	3.02 _a	1.14	3.75 _b	.85	15.43 ^{***}	.13
ATHRV	1.12 _a	.29	1.31 _{ab}	.51	1.51 _b	.62	7.73 ^{**}	.07
IMPwords	.17	.35	.14	.34	.13	.39	.21	.00
IMPemotions	.89	.32	.90	.29	.98	.33	1.58	.02

** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

HSJ = Honor System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

4.2.3 Predicting HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

Before testing predictive power of study variables on HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes of honor a series of Pearson's two- tailed correlation analyses were computed to see the pattern and the strength of the associations between study variables. Initially, correlations were tested for the whole sample, and then correlations for females and males were tested separately. Following correlation analyses, a series of hierarchical regression analyses were run separately for regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification to examine the degree of the unique contributions of independent variables in predicting HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes as the dependent variables after controlling for gender in the first step.

4.2.3.1 Inter-item Correlations between Study Variables

As it is seen on the Table 4.9, for the whole sample, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .62, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .60, p < .001$), PROM ($r = -.17, p < .001$), and PREV ($r = .56, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PREV and HE ($r = .61, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .33, p < .001$), between PROM and ATHRV ($r = -.17, p < .001$) and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .41, p < .001$). IMPwords did not significantly correlated with other variables but IMPemotions significantly correlated with HSJ ($r = .17, p < .001$), PREV ($r = .14, p < .01$), and HE ($r = .19, p < .001$).

Table 4.9 Correlations between Study Variables for All Participants

	HSJ	PROM	PREV	HE	ATHRV	IMPwords	IMPemotions
HSJ	1						
PROM	-.17**	1					
PREV	.56**	-.01	1				
HE	.62**	-.02	.61**	1			
ATHRV	.60**	-.17**	.33**	.41**	1		
IMPwords	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.03	-.11	1	
IMPemotions	.17*	.02	.14*	.19**	.02	.05	1

* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

As it is seen on the Table 4.10, when correlations between study variables are examined separately for female and male participants, it is seen that for female participants, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .61, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .58, p < .001$), PROM ($r = -.18, p < .01$), and PREV ($r = .54, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PROM and ATHRV ($r = -.31, p < .001$), between PREV and HE ($r = .66, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .42, p < .001$).

.001), and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .50, p < .001$). For male participants, HSJ significantly correlated with HE ($r = .64, p < .001$), ATHRV ($r = .61, p < .001$), and PREV ($r = .53, p < .001$). Significant correlations were also observed between PREV and HE ($r = .58, p < .001$), between PREV and ATHRV ($r = .31, p < .001$), and between HE and ATHRV ($r = .44, p < .001$).

Table 4.10 Correlations Conducted Separately for Female and Male Participants

	HSJ	PROM	PREV	HE	ATHRV	IMPwords	IMPemotions
Females	HSJ	1					
	PROM	-.18*	1				
	PREV	.54**	.00	1			
	HE	.61**	-.03	.66**	1		
	ATHRV	.58**	-.31**	.42**	.50**	1	
	IMPwords	-.04	-.03	.07	.08	.04	1
	IMPemotions	.17	-.08	.11	.23*	.13	.06
	HSJ	PROM	PREV	HE	ATHRV		
Males	HSJ	1					
	PROM	-.14	1				
	PREV	.53**	-.02	1			
	HE	.64**	.04	.58**	1		
	ATHRV	.61**	-.07	.31**	.44**	1	
	IMPwords	-.03	-.01	-.14	-.11	-.18	1
	IMPemotions	.17	.14	.18	.15	-.06	.04

* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; PROM = Promotion Focus Orientation; PREV = Prevention Focus Orientation; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

4.2.3.2 Regression Analyses

4.2.3.2.1 The Role of Regulatory Focus Orientation in Predicting HE and ATHRV and Implicit Outcomes

In the regression analyses, gender was entered in the first step, followed by promotion and prevention focus orientation variables in the second step. The results were summarized in Table 4.11. In the first analysis predicting HE, the results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on HE ($\beta = .29, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, only prevention focus significantly and positively predicted HE ($\beta = .60, p < .001$), the effect of promotion focus was insignificant. Increased levels of prevention focus were associated with increased levels of honor endorsement. In the second analysis predicting ATHRV, results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .30, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, while prevention focus significantly and positively predicted ATHRV ($\beta = .21, p < .001$), promotion focus had a significant negative effect ($\beta = -.15, p < .05$). Increased levels of prevention focus was associated with more positive attitudes towards honor related violence while increased promotion focus was associated with less positive attitudes towards honor related violence. In the third analysis predicting IMPwords, no significant results were obtained; gender, promotion focus, and prevention focus did not have an effect on this implicit outcome. Lastly, in the fourth analysis predicting IMPemotions, gender did not have a significant effect in the first step. In the second step, only prevention focus significantly and positively predicted IMPemotions ($\beta = .14, p < .001$), the effect of promotion focus was insignificant. Increased levels of prevention focus were associated with increased tendency to associate honor with women.

Table 4.11 Regression Analyses Testing the Effect of Regulatory Focus Orientation on HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
HE	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.64	.15	.29***
	R ² Change = .08	Adjusted R ² = .08		
	Promotion	.00	.09	.00
	Prevention	.87	.08	.60***
	R ² Change = .36	Adjusted R ² = .44		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
ATHRV	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.30	.07	.29***
	R ² Change = .08	Adjusted R ² = .08		
	Promotion	-.12	.05	-.15*
	Prevention	.21	.04	.31***
	R ² Change = .12	Adjusted R ² = .19		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
IMPwords	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	-.08	.05	-.11
	R ² Change = .01	Adjusted R ² = .01		
	Promotion	-.01	.04	-.02
	Prevention	-.01	.03	-.02
	R ² Change = .00	Adjusted R ² = .00		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
IMPemotions	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.01	.04	.01
	R ² Change = .01	Adjusted R ² = .01		
	Promotion	.01	.03	.02
	Prevention	.06	.03	.14*
	R ² Change = .02	Adjusted R ² = .01		

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

4.2.3.2.2 The Role of Honor System Justification in Predicting HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

In the regression analyses, gender was entered in the first step, followed by honor system justification variable in the second step. The results were summarized in Table 4.12. In the first analysis predicting HE, the results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on HE ($\beta = .29, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, honor system justification had a significant and positive effect on HE ($\beta = .66, p < .001$). Increased levels of honor system justification were associated with increased levels of honor endorsement. In the second analysis predicting ATHRV, results indicated that gender had a main significant effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .29, p < .001$) in the first step. In the second step, honor system justification had a significant and positive effect on ATHRV ($\beta = .59, p < .001$). Increased levels of honor system justification were associated with increased positive attitudes towards honor related violence. In the third analysis predicting IMPwords, no significant results were obtained; gender, promotion focus, and prevention focus did not have an effect on this implicit outcome. Lastly, in the fourth analysis predicting IMPemotions, gender did not have a significant effect in the first step. In the second step, only prevention focus significantly and positively predicted IMPemotions ($\beta = .17, p < .001$), the effect of promotion focus was nonsignificant. Increased levels of prevention focus were associated with increased tendency to associate honor with positive emotions.

Table 4.12 Regression Analyses Testing the Effect of Honor System Justification on HE and ATHRV and Implicit Outcomes

DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
HE	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.64	.15	.29***
	R ² Change = .08	Adjusted R ² = .08		
	HSJ	.94	.07	.66***
	R ² Change = .41	Adjusted R ² = .49		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
ATHRV	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.30	.07	.29***
	R ² Change = .08	Adjusted R ² = .08		
	HSJ	.39	.04	.59***
	R ² Change = .33	Adjusted R ² = .41		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
IMPwords	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	-.08	.05	-.11
	R ² Change = .01	Adjusted R ² = .01		
	HSJ	.01	.03	.01
	R ² Change = .00	Adjusted R ² = .00		
DVs	Predictors	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
IMPemotions	Gender (0 = female; 1 = male)	.01	.04	.01
	R ² Change = .01	Adjusted R ² = .01		
	HSJ	.07	.03	.17
	R ² Change = .03	Adjusted R ² = .02		

*** $p < .001$

HSJ = Honor System Justification; HE = Honor Endorsement; ATHRV = Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence; IMPwords = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Words; IMPemotions = Implicit Association Test Regarding Honor Related Emotions.

4.2.3.3 Mediation Analyses

The Mediating Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes

The hypothesized model examining the mediating effect of HSJ on the relationship between dimensions of regulatory focus and honor related outcomes was tested using path analysis by AMOS version 16. Considering nonsignificant results of correlation and regression analyses, IMPWORDS was not included into the mediation analysis. Root mean square of approximation (RMSEA), χ^2 score, and comparative fit indexes (CFI) were used to evaluate the fit of the model to data. The model was tested with 1,000 bootstrapped samples as recommended by Preacher and Hayes (2004). Test of the proposed model yielded good fit to the data: χ^2 (6, N = 212) = 8.37, *ns*. The ratio of χ^2 and *df* was 1.39, was an acceptable value for good fit (Weston & Gore, 2006). Other fit indexes were observed as indicators of adequate fit: CFI = .99; RMSEA = .04.

Test of the hypothesized mediation model for female participants and standardized path coefficients were graphically depicted in Figure 4.3. In terms of direct effects, the standardized path coefficients of promotion focus on HE, on ATHRV, and on IMPemotions were respectively, $\beta = .06$, *ns*, $\beta = -.22$, $p < .05$, and $\beta = .05$, *ns*. Higher levels of promotion focus were associated with less positive attitudes towards honor related violence. Promotion focus was significantly associated with HSJ ($\beta = -.18$, $p < .05$); higher levels of promotion focus were associated with less justification of honor system. The standardized path coefficients of prevention focus on HE, on ATHRV, and on IMPemotions were respectively, $\beta = .38$, $p < .01$, and $\beta = .14$, $p < .05$, and $\beta = .02$, *ns*. Higher levels of prevention focus were associated with higher endorsement of honor and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. Prevention focus was associated with higher levels of HSJ ($\beta = .59$, $p < .01$). HSJ significantly predicted both HE ($\beta = .47$, $p < .01$) and ATHRV ($\beta = .46$, $p < .01$). Increased justification of honor system associated with increased endorsement of

honor and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. However, HSJ did not significantly predict IMPemotions ($\beta = .15$, *ns*).

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .06 (95% CIs [-.04, .15]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was -.09 (95% CIs [-.16, -.02]). The standardized total effect was listed as -.03 (95% CIs [-.14, .09]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PROM and HE. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .38 (95% CIs [.23, .54]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .28 (95% CIs [.18, .38]). The standardized total effect was listed as .66 (95% CIs [.54, .75]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and HE.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was -.22 (95% CIs [-.36, -.06]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was -.08 (95% CIs [-.15, -.02]). The standardized total effect was listed as -.31 (95% CIs [-.45, -.11]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PROM and ATHRV. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was .14 (95% CIs [.01, .33]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .27 (95% CIs [.16, .40]). The standardized total effect was listed as .42 (95% CIs [.32, .53]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant.

Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and ATHRV.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and IMPemotions, the standardized direct effect in predicting IMPemotions was $-.05$ (95% CIs $[-.21, .11]$), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero, $-.03$ (95% CIs $[-.08, .02]$). The standardized total effect was listed as $-.08$ (95% CIs $[-.23, .09]$). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and IMPemotions, the standardized direct effect in predicting IMPemotions was $.02$ (95% CIs $[-.19, .23]$), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was $.09$ (95% CIs $[-.05, .22]$). The standardized total effect was listed as $.11$ (95% CIs $[-.08, .29]$). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant.

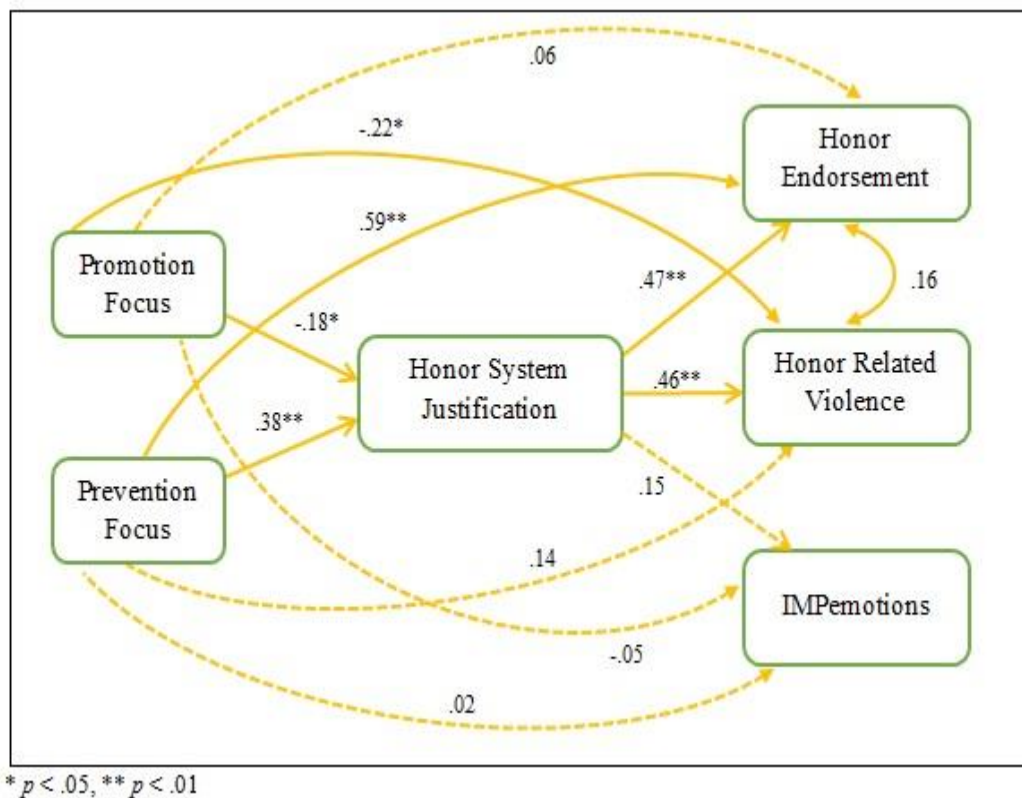


Figure 4.4 Test of the Mediator Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes for Female Participants

Test of the hypothesized mediation model for male participants and standardized path coefficients were graphically depicted in Figure 4.4. In terms of direct effects, the standardized path coefficients of promotion focus on HE, on ATHRV, and on IMPemotions were respectively, $\beta = .11$, ns , $\beta = .02$, $p < .05$, and $\beta = .16$, ns . Promotion focus was not significantly associated with HSJ ($\beta = -.13$, ns). The standardized path coefficients of prevention focus on HE, on ATHRV, and on IMPemotions were respectively, $\beta = .31$, $p < .01$, and $\beta = -.05$, ns , and $\beta = .12$, ns . Higher levels of prevention focus were associated with higher endorsement of honor. Prevention focus was associated with higher levels of HSJ ($\beta = .52$, $p < .01$). HSJ significantly predicted both HE ($\beta = .52$, $p < .01$) and ATHRV ($\beta = .56$, $p < .01$). Increased justification of honor system associated with increased endorsement of honor and more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. However, HSJ did not significantly predict IMPemotions ($\beta = .13$, ns).

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .11 (95% CIs [-.05, .27]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was approximately zero -.07 (95% CIs [-.19, .04]). The standardized total effect was listed as .05 (95% CIs [-.17, .22]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and HE, the standardized direct effect in predicting HE was .31 (95% CIs [.16, .46]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .27 (95% CIs [.17, .38]). The standardized total effect was listed as .58 (95% CIs [.42, .70]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and HE.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was .02 (95% CIs [-.17, .21]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was -.09 (95% CIs [-.24, .06]). The standardized total effect was listed as -.07 (95% CIs [-.30, .14]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and ATHRV, the standardized direct effect in predicting ATHRV was -.05 (95% CIs [-.25, .15]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .35 (95% CIs [.23, .49]). The standardized total effect was listed as .30 (95% CIs [.10, .50]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects does not include zero, hence this path is significant. Supporting the mediated model, HSJ mediated the relationship between PREV and ATHRV.

For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PROM and IMPEMOTIONS, the standardized direct effect in predicting IMPemotions was .16 (95% CIs [-.05, .32]), and the standardized indirect effect of PROM through HSJ was

approximately zero, -.02 (95% CIs [-.07, .05]). The standardized total effect was listed as .14 (95% CIs [-.06, .032]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant. For the hypothesized mediator role of HSJ on the relationship between PREV and IMPemotions, the standardized direct effect in predicting IMPemotions was .12 (95% CIs [-.10, .36]), and the standardized indirect effect of PREV through HSJ was .07 (95% CIs [-.09, .24]). The standardized total effect was listed as .19 (95% CIs [.02, .37]). In terms of mediatory role of HSJ, the lower and upper limits of CIs for standardized indirect effects include zero, hence this path is not significant.

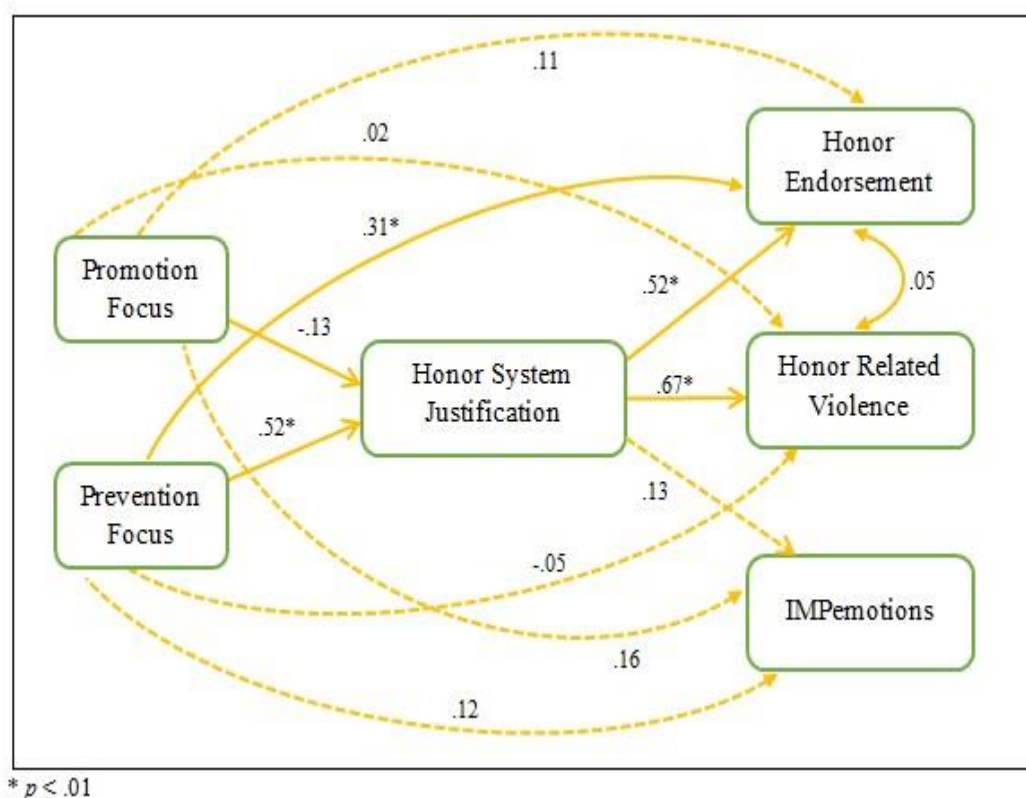


Figure 4.5 Test of the Mediator Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes for Male Participants

4.2.3.3.1 Moderating Role of Gender in the Mediation Model

It is aimed to explore to what extent males and females are similar or different from each other in the mediational model. For this purpose, Multigroup Path Analysis was performed by using AMOS version 16. In testing the invariance in the paths, χ^2 difference ($\Delta \chi^2$) test (Cudeck & Browne, 1983) was applied and the unconstrained model ($\chi^2 (6, N = 212) = 8.37, ns.$) was compared with the model including the constraints on structural weights. Significant $\Delta \chi^2$ findings were expected to indicate differences between males and females. In identifying the invariant paths, constraints were added on the predictors one by one. Results of the comparisons revealed that males and females are variant on the paths from HSJ to ATHRV ($\Delta \chi^2 (10) = 21.93, p < .05$).

4.3 Discussion

The aim of the third study was to replicate the results of Study II with a different sample and show the association between variables at the implicit level. In addition to explicit measures exploring the association between regulatory focus orientation, honor system justification, honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence used in the Study II, current study employed two implicit measures testing participants' implicit associations of honor with either males or females and implicit associations of honor with either pleasant and unpleasant emotions. In testing the research hypotheses, similar with the second study, firstly, descriptive statistics, gender differences, and regulatory focus differences between study variables were established, then predictive power of regulatory focus orientations and honor system justification on honor related explicit and implicit outcomes were tested. Finally, the mediating effect of honor system justification on the relationship between honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit test measuring associations of honor with either pleasant or unpleasant emotions was investigated. Results of the analyses were discussed for each set of the hypotheses in line with the relevant literature.

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics Regarding Implicit Measures

For the first implicit measurement IMPwords, participants were expected to show implicit preference to associate honor with female related words as compared to male related words. For IMPemotions, participants were expected to show implicit preference to associate honor with pleasant emotions as compared to unpleasant emotions. Results supported the predictions. Participants tended to associate honor with women slightly more than with men and attribute pleasant emotions to honor rather than unpleasant emotions. This finding suggests that participants consider honor as a female attribute and obtain pleasant emotions through endorsing honor.

Supporting the literature about implicit measures (Greenwald et al., 1998), descriptive results of the implicit findings are in line with the results of explicit measures. As being the first study employing IAT to the honor context, current study showed implicit support for the finding that as members of an honor culture, participants endorse honor. At the explicit level, showing support for honor and honor related violence, expecting women to be sexually pure and men to control women may be quite natural for system justifiers. Participants' implicit preferences for honor display the strength of the honor representations in their mind. These parallel results highlight the importance of investigating honor and attempts to reduce implicit and explicit support for honor. In addition, implicit findings signify that implicit measurements can be applied to honor research in further exploring antecedents of honor endorsement.

4.3.2 Gender Differences

Male participants were expected to justify honor system more, endorse honor more, hold more positive attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicitly associate honor with female related words rather than male related words and implicitly associate honor with positive emotions rather than negative emotions as compared to female participants. For regulation focus orientation, even though Study II revealed a gender difference on promotion focus, considering the past literature (e.g., Higgins et

al., 2001; Shah et al., 1998, 2004) about regulatory focus theory, gender differences in promotion and prevention focused self-regulation were not expected.

Results partly supported the predictions; similar to results of Study I and Study II, ANOVA yielded significant gender differences on HSJ, HE, and ATHRV. Results showed that men are more likely than women to justify honor system, endorse honor beliefs, and hold positive attitudes towards honor based violence against women. These findings suggest that men are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards honor and justify system more. As it was discussed in Study II, parallel with the past studies (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008), maintenance of the system benefits men while it has negative implications for women. In an attempt to protect their advantaged position (Jost et al., 2001), men justified system more and support honor more (Baker et al., 1999; Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). Investigation of the mean scores indicated that even though participants got relatively higher scores in honor endorsement and honor system justification, mean scores of attitudes towards honor related violence were very low for both male and female participants. Lower scores on ATHRV may have stemmed from explicitly asking participants' attitudes. However, similar with the past studies using experimental methods to assess attitudes towards violence (e.g., Ceylan, 2016) gender difference is still evident; males hold more positive attitudes towards violence.

Different from Study II, male and female participants did not differ on promotion and prevention focused self-regulation. The invariance between males and females is consistent with the past research about RFT (e.g., Higgins et al., 2001; Shah et al., 1998, 2004). Differences between Study II and III may be due to different sample characteristics. Additional studies are needed to test whether there exist gender differences in promotion and prevention focused regulation. In testing the difference, further studies can also compare honor and non-honor cultures in terms of self-regulation. Establishment of how males and females regulate themselves in honor and non-honor cultures may enrich both honor research and RFT.

Test of gender differences for implicit outcomes failed to show gender difference; contrary to expectations, males and females did not differ in their reaction time of associating honor with male/female words and positive/negative emotions. Male and female participants did not differ on both promotion and prevention focused self-regulation (see page 110 for a detailed discussion about the inconsistency between explicit and implicit measures).

4.3.3 Differences in Study Variables as a Function of Regulatory Focus

Orientation

As in Study II, participants were divided into three groups as promotion focused, prevention focused, and undetermined group in testing regulatory focus orientation. Investigation of the differences in study variables as a function of regulatory focus orientation partly supported the expectations; explicit scores of participants change as a function of their regulatory focus orientation, whereas their implicit scores did not differ (see page 110 for a detailed discussion about the inconsistency between explicit and implicit measures).

Supporting past research showing the association between prevention focus and honor (Shafa, 2015) and the results of Study II, participants having promotion focused self-regulation got the lowest score in honor system justification, honor endorsement, and attitudes towards honor related violence while participants having prevention focused self-regulation got the highest score. Once again, it was demonstrated that prevention focus has a negative role considering honor. Both Study II and III, underline the importance of prevention focus in honor research and finding ways of stimulating promotion focused self-regulation. Promotion focused self-regulation may be a useful way to cope with the preoccupation with social image, women's sexuality, and men's capability of controlling women.

4.3.4 Predicting HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

One of the major concerns of this study was to explore the predictive role of regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification on honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor, and implicit tendency to associate honor with females and associate honor with positive emotions. For HE and ATHRV, findings of this study were in line with the literature and predictions to a large extent. However, for implicit outcomes, results did not support the hypotheses. Results signified type of regulatory focus individuals have in their self-regulation and their tendency to justify honor system affect the likelihood that individuals will endorse honor and hold positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

4.3.4.1 Inter-item Correlations between Study Variables

When correlations between study variables were investigated, it is seen that, similar to Study I and II and past research (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008), for both males and females honor system justification is positively and significantly associated with honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor related violence. As participants legitimize and maintain the honor system, they tend to endorse honor more and hold more positive attitudes towards honor related violence.

Similarly, as it was expected, prevention focused self-regulation was positively associated with honor variables; increases in prevention focus was associated with higher justification of the honor system, more endorsement of honor, and more positive attitudes towards honor. Similar to Study II, the correlation between prevention focus and attitudes towards honor was stronger among female participants as compared to male participants. Females' prevention focused self-regulation make them to hold stronger positive attitudes towards honor related violence against themselves. Promotion focused self-regulation was negatively and significantly associated with honor system justification; increases in promotion focus were associated with decreases in honor system justification. However, no significant relation between promotion focus and honor endorsement was observed. But

considering the finding that promotion focused individuals had the lowest honor scores, it can be still argued that promotion focus can be an attenuating factor for honor. Moreover, a negative association was established between promotion focus and ATHRV for only female participants. This association was observed for only male participants in Study II suggesting that promotion focus acts a barrier against honor based violence even for system justifiers. The absence of significant association for Study III indicates the need for re-testing these variables with a different sample. Results of both of Study II and III suggest that promotion focus can reduce positive attitudes towards honor.

Correlations between implicit outcomes and explicit variables partially supported the predictions. IMPwords measuring associations of honor with either male related or female related words did not correlate with any other variables including IMPemotions. IMPemotions, however, positively and significantly correlated with honor system justification, honor endorsement, and prevention focus suggesting that increases in system justifying tendencies, honor endorsement, and prevention focus is associated with increases in tendencies to associate honor with pleasant emotions. When correlations were investigated separately, the significant associations between IMPemotions and other variables were lost indicating that higher sample size is needed to further establish the association. Only the tendency to associate honor with pleasant emotions was significantly and positively correlated with honor endorsement for female participants. As females endorse honor, they feel pleasant emotions. Maybe they feel the pressure of living in an honor culture and feel relieved when they endorse honor and be honorable.

In sum, results of the correlational analyses of the Study III demonstrated that prevention focus self-regulation rather than promotion focus self-regulation appears to play a crucial role in individuals' tendency to support, rationalize, endorse honor and honor related violence against women (Shafa et al., 2015). Once again, the deteriorating role of prevention focus was established. It had positive associations with all honor related variables while promotion focused self-regulation had either negative or no association. It seems that regulating oneself according to rules and

responsibilities rather than wishes and aspirations (Crowe & Higgins, 1997; Higgins, 1997) is associated with honor. Prevention focused individuals' concern about responsibilities, safety, and protection (Crowe & Higgins, 1997) appear to drive them to put great emphasis on honor. In addition, similar with Study I and II, participants' tendency to legitimize the honor system was associated with their support of honor. Justifying honor system eases both women and men to support gender inequality and unfair treatment against women (Glick and Fiske, 1996; Jost et al., 2004; Jost & Hunyady, 2002). Implicit measures, especially IMPwords, failed to show significant correlations with other variables. This is an interesting finding which should be taken into account in implicit research. A detailed discussion about the findings was provided in the general discussion part.

4.3.4.2 Regression Analyses

In predicting honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit outcomes, gender was entered in the first step and expected to have an effect on honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor related violence, and implicit outcomes. Except implicit outcomes, same with the results of Study II and the past research (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008), male participants' stronger honor endorsement and support of honor related violence against women were observed in all regression analyses. As compared to females, males are the stronger supporters of honor which is associated with female purity, chastity, loyalty and male strength, power, and courage (Glick et al., 2015; Sakallı & Akbaş, 2013).

4.3.4.2.1 The Role of Regulatory Focus Orientation in Predicting HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

Results of the regression analyses testing the effect of promotion and prevention focus self-regulation on HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes were in line with the results of correlation analyses. As it was expected, prevention focus significantly and positively predicted both HE and ATHRV while promotion focus significantly and negatively predicted only ATHRV. Contrary to expectations both promotion and

prevention failed to predict IMPwords. However, for IMPemotions, prevention focus had a significant positive effect.

In line with the expectations, having a prevention focused self-regulation is a risk factor in having higher honor endorsement, supporting honor related violence to some extent, and associate honor with pleasant emotions. Conversely, having a promotion focused self-regulation seems to be beneficial in coping with honor and honor related outcomes. Having a prevention focus paves the way for finding excuses for the existing honor system which rationalizes preoccupation with women's sexuality and men's responsibility to take care of them and men's enforcement of violence against women (Shafa et al., 2015). With a risk aversive orientation, prevention focus individuals vigilantly attend negative outcomes (Crowe & Higgins, 1997). Therefore, they stick to norms and regulations (Keller et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2011) and immediately give reactions to honor spoiling acts. Their reputation is much more important than gender inequality or women's welfare. On the other hand, although the results are complicated, promotion focus has a role in reducing honor endorsement.

4.3.4.2.2 The Role of Honor System Justification in Predicting HE and ATHRV

Results of the regression analyses testing the effect of HSJ on HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes were in line with the results of correlation analyses. As it was hypothesized, HSJ significantly and positively predicted HE, ATHRV, and IMPemotions. Consistent with the correlations, IMPwords was not predicted by HSJ. Participants' tendency to see existing honor system as just, legitimate, and to support its maintenance leads to accept male strength and female chastity, males' right to apply honor codes through punishing women violating so called honor rules, and acquire pleasant emotions. Since the current situation is perceived as just, individuals adopt cognitions to maintain it (Jost et al., 2004). Even though people see inequalities and differential treatment to men and women, through system justification, they believe that these differences stem from inherent differences

between men and women and required for the welfare of the whole society (Işık, 2008; Jost & Banaji, 1994; Jost & Thompson, 2000).

4.3.4.3 Mediation Analyses

The Mediator Effect of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes

In terms of main mediation hypothesis, different from Study II, for female participants, the mediating effect of HSJ on the relationship between promotion focus and HE and between promotion focus and ATHRV was found; the indirect effect of promotion focus on honor related outcomes through HSJ was significant. The pattern of the mediation effect was same for both HE and ATHRV; participants with higher level of promotion focus are less likely to justify honor system which in turn related to less endorsement of honor and less favorite attitudes towards honor related violence. For male participants, this mediation effect was not observed. Results demonstrated that HSJ has a role on the relationship between promotion focus and HE and ATHRV for females.

These findings unveil the importance of promotion focused self-regulation in predicting honor related outcomes. It seems that for females, promotion focused self-regulation constitutes a resistance to accept that current situation between men and women is quite natural and just, therefore needs to be continued. Females regulating themselves according to their aspirations may have higher cognitive complexity and openness to experience which are negatively related with endorsement of system justification (Jost & Hunyady, 2005). Higher levels of cognitive complexity and openness to experience may also explain why the mediation effect is significant for only female participants. As members of disadvantaged group, females having higher levels of promotion focused self-regulation are more likely to interpret gender inequalities as discrimination rather than as law of nature. Therefore, it can be suggested that females' attempts to reduce gender discrimination including honor ideologies should constitute how to adopt promotion focused self-regulation.

The relation between prevention focus and HE and the relation between prevention focus and ATHRV was mediated by HSJ for both male and female participants. In other words, HSJ acts as a mediator to the relationship between prevention focus and honor related outcomes. In the model, the pattern of the relationship between variables was same for both male and female participants; higher levels of prevention focus drive individuals to believe that the honor system is just and required which in turn related to more endorsement of honor and more favorable attitudes towards honor related violence. Prevention focuses eases individuals to justify system more. Individuals regulating themselves according to responsibilities may have vulnerability to be less open to experiences (Jost & Hunyady, 2005) which in turn predict higher system justification and endorsement of honor and honor related violence. Prevention focused self-regulation may explain why women justify system and in turn get higher scores on HE and ATHRV at the expense of their own rights. With the motivation to minimize negative outcomes (rather than maximizing positive ones such as having equal rights with men) (Crowe & Higgins, 1997; Higgins, 2002), they justify system and in turn support honor.

IMPwords was not entered to the model since this measure had no association with other variables. The mediating effect of HSJ on the relation between promotion and promotion focus and IMPemotions was not found. It seems that, even though participants show implicit preference for associating honor with women and pleasant emotions, these implicit measures' association with explicit measures are complicated. Future studies should replicate the use of IAT in honor research to be sure about whether the absence of any significant effect stems from the nature of measurement or sample.

Overall, these findings underline the importance of regulatory focus orientation and honor system justification in predicting honor related outcomes. Having a promotion focus can act as an attenuating factor in honor beliefs while having a prevention focus paves the way for finding excuses for the existing honor system which rationalizes gender inequality and disadvantages women.

4.3.4.3.1 Moderating Role of Gender in the Mediation Model

Lastly, model comparisons were performed for testing the moderating role of gender in the mediation model. Results revealed that females and males differ on the path from HSJ to ATHRV (stronger path coefficient for females). It seems that, when they justify the system as members of disadvantaged group, women become more fanatic than men in terms of honor. This may stem from their need to stay safe from harsh reactions given to honor spoiling acts and to feel accepted in the society which puts great emphasis on honor.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL DISCUSSION

In three studies I examined the relationship between regulatory focus, system justification, and honor. Honor system justification scale was established as a valid and reliable instrument in honor research (Study I). Across three studies, results supported the notion that endorsement of honor and positive attitudes towards honor related violence were associated with honor system justification (Study I, II, and III) and with prevention focus (Study II and III). I have demonstrated that participants high in prevention focus, compared to promotion focus, showed higher levels of honor endorsement and more positive attitudes towards honor. Moreover, I have found that honor system justification plays a significant role in increases in endorsement of honor and positive attitudes towards honor related violence against women either directly or mediating the relationship between regulatory focus and these honor related outcomes. In Study III, I further found some implicit support for the relationship between RFT, SJT, and honor. Findings of three studies will be discussed considering hypotheses and existing literature.

5.1 General Evaluation of Research Findings

Findings of the three studies will be discussed considering the newly developed Honor System Justification Scale, gender differences in research findings, the role of regulatory focus orientation on honor related outcomes, the role of system justification on honor related outcomes, and the mediating effect of system justification on the relationship between regulatory focus and honor related outcomes. Lastly, findings specific to implicit measurements will be discussed.

5.1.1 Honor System Justification Scale

The primary aim of the Study I was to establish a scale measuring individuals' tendency to support, rationalize, and maintain the honor system which stresses that female sexuality is closely associated with family honor (Sever & Yurdakul, 2001) and men's responsibility is to be strong and to control women (Nisbett & Cohen, 1996; Rodriguez-Mosquera et al., 2002). For this purpose, an honor system justification scale was developed in Study I and its validity, reliability, and predictive power of honor related outcomes were demonstrated in Study I, II and III. Although test-retest reliability of the scale was not tested in Study I, repeated tests of the scale in Study II and Study III provided results for test-retest reliability.

The scale includes items which accept gender differences in honor concept and consider these differences as law of nature. Items also indicate attempt to change this honor system is useless and will do more harm than good. Therefore, the society requires people to follow honor rules. So far, issues related to gender inequalities were investigated through economic system justification (e.g., Işık, 2008), gender system justification (e.g., Doğulu, 2012), and other system justification ideologies such as ambivalent sexism (Glick et al., 2015) and belief in a just world (e.g., Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2007). However, for the current thesis it was thought that investigation of the honor from the perspective of honor system justification would provide clearer information about honor endorsement and its associated outcomes such as violence.

The concept of so-called honor provides a justification for honor related violence and reinforces men to use violence to restore family honor and to be perceived as men again (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). Individuals tend to approve violence against women if violence is grounded on honor related reasons although they react to violence for other reasons (Ceylan, 2016; Rodriguez-Mosquera et al., 2002). Since HSJS measures justifications specific to honor system, it was considered as a more useful tool as compared to ESJS and GSJS honor research.

5.1.2 Gender Differences

Past studies revealed that men generally stress honor more with the focus on how they are perceived by others, they put greater emphasis on their image and reputation compared to women (e.g., Cihangir 2013). Following past research, across three studies, male participants were expected to have higher scores on honor related variables. In all studies, supporting the expectations and literature (Glick et al., 2015; Işık, 2008), results revealed that, male participants are more likely to support traditional view of honor compared to female participants. The results are consistent with the past honor research in Turkey in which males endorsed honor more (e.g., Glick et al., 2015), hold more positive attitudes towards honor (Işık, 2008) as compared to women. Results also congruent with past findings indicating that Turkish men, relative to women, endorsed more negative attitudes toward rape victims (Sakallı-Uğurlu et al., 2007), and women who engage in premarital sex (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Glick, 2003), and men's more willingness to marry a virgin than a non-virgin (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Glick, 2003). Although both females and males endorsed honor to some extent, males' higher support for honor may stem from their privileged status in society. Honor system provides great responsibility and freedom for men while it oppresses women (Baker et al., 1999; Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). Men can use the advantage of having power and control over women. Sexual regulations which restrict women do not restrict men's sexual freedom. Therefore, men's endorsement of honor can be evaluated as their motivation to enjoy superiority.

Females also endorse honor to some extent consistent with the literature indicating that even though females suffer from honor culture, they still believe that a woman should be sexually pure while men's sexuality is inapplicable to honor issue (Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). In a recent research conducted in Turkey, Elgin (2016) revealed that women endorse honor more than men do. This shows that although women try to resist honor culture, they still justify the system to some extent. In cultures where gender inequality is high, women tend to endorse sexist beliefs (Glick & Fiske, 2001) to get rewarded and stay away from punishment. Since these women

are members of an honor culture in which there is a high emphasis on sexual purity, they may be trying to stay away from negative consequences of violating honor rules. Moreover, as SJT (Jost & Banaji, 1994) posits, challenging the system is more difficult than peacefully living with it; as being part of the system and endorsing honor, women stay away from conflict.

Attitudes towards honor related violence were observed as very low across all studies for both females and males. However, consistent with past research (Işık, 2008; Işık, & Sakallı-Uğurlu, 2009) gender difference in ATHRV was still obvious as males holding more favorable attitudes. These findings are line with the literature about violence against women. Past research reveals that gender is a significant factor in predicting attitudes towards violence against women in any forms such as domestic violence (e.g., Sakallı, 2001), sexual harassment (Foulis & McCabe, 1997), and verbal abuse (e.g., Sakallı-Uğurlu & Ulu, 2003). Men generally approve violence against women more than women (see Flood & Pease, 2009). Also they are more likely to find justifications for violence such as victim blaming, minimizing the harm stemmed from violence, and consider violent behaviors as normal behaviors. Similarly, research about attitudes towards domestic violence in Turkey demonstrates gender differences as males approving violence against women and holding women responsible for the violence more than females (Sakallı, 2001). Overall, these findings suggest that men support violence against women as a tool to maintain unjust male dominance and patriarchal gender roles.

When honor is under question in determining attitudes towards violence against women, the situation seems to be either similar or worse. For instance, in a recent research (Ceylan, 2016); it was found that men are more likely to approve violence against women if the reason of conflict was honor related. The reason of men's tendency to approve honor related violence more than women may stem from manhood perceptions (Vandello & Cohen, 2003). In honor cultures, manhood is a matter of how much men protect their family honor and punish women in the family when required. Men's violence against women is perceived as associated with strength, power, and courage (Ceylan et al., in press). Supporting these propositions,

Elgin (2016) revealed that men put higher emphasis on manhood and man-to-man response to insult as compared to women. Therefore, violence is a desirable behavior when honor is in concern. On the other hand, women's attitudes towards honor related violence were more negative than men's presumably because they are the receivers of honor related acts and ideas. They may desire to protect themselves through objecting honor issues.

SJT posits although both advantaged and disadvantaged group have differing motivations to justify the system, members of disadvantaged group are more likely to justify existing inequalities (Jost et al., 2001; 2004). Results revealed that for system justification variables, male participants justified honor system more than women through all studies. Besides, in Study I, they tended to justify gender system more than women. Although results contradict with SJT's assumption (Jost et al., 2001; 2004), these findings were consistent with the results of previous theses conducted in Turkey; advantaged group tend to justify system more (e.g., Doğulu, 2012; Ercan, 2009). As it was stated earlier, in honor system men has the power, control, and sexual freedom; the maintenance of the current system is advantageous for them, unless they are not required to clean their so-called family honor. Through justifying the system, men gain control over women. Moreover, as SJT posits, since their superiority over women is not fair, men feel psychological discomfort even though they still have the desire to enjoy their superiority (Wakslak et al., 2007). In order to reduce their negative affect, men engage in system justification and do not strive towards changing the system.

Research has well documented that women are more likely to reject hostile sexist attitudes (e.g., believing that women are inferior than men) while they are more likely to accept benevolently sexist attitudes (e.g., believing that women are weaker than men therefore they need protection) (see Glick & Fiske, 1996, 2001). For instance, Glick and his colleagues (2015) revealed that women endorse benevolent sexism as a system justifying ideology. In this regard, women may tend to resist honor culture since honor includes hostile attitudes in its nature, through justifying gender inequality and violence against women. Women may object honor culture

more in an attempt to protect themselves from negative consequences associated with honor such as violence.

In short, gender differences in the current thesis clearly demonstrate that in general men are the primary supporters of the honor. They believe that honor is associated with women's sexual purity and men are responsible for protecting honor. As being the privileged group which enjoys the superiority over women, men are also more likely to desire honor system to continue and find rationalizations to maintain honor system. Women on the other hand hold less positive attitudes towards honor as compared to men and as being the disadvantaged group who suffer most from honor system, they justify system less than men.

5.1.3 The Role of Regulatory Focus Orientation on HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

One of the main aims of this thesis was to establish the role of regulatory focus orientation on honor endorsement, attitudes towards honor based violence, and implicit preferences for honor. In Study II and III, the effect of regulatory focus orientation was investigated through two different ways. The first one was through assigning participants into three groups according to their score on promotion and prevention scales, as promotion focused individuals, prevention focused individuals, and undetermined group. Then, I tested whether three groups differ in study variables. Supporting my expectations, promotion focused group had the lowest score in HSJ, HE, and ATHRV while prevention focused group had the highest score in both Study II and III. There was no difference in implicit measures according to regulatory focus orientation in Study III.

The effect of regulatory focus was also tested through testing the predictive effect of promotion and prevention focus scores of participants on HE, ATHRV, and implicit outcomes. Similarly, results supported the predictions and prevention focus significantly and positively predicted HE and ATHRV (Study II & III) and IMPemotions (Study III). Promotion focus did not have an effect on HE while it

significantly and negatively predicted ATHRV. These results are in line with my propositions and literature. A recent study (Shafa et al., 2015) proved that prevention focus, but not promotion focus, was associated with honor. Characteristics pertaining to prevention focused individuals, that is their elevated concern about presence or absence of negative outcomes (Baker et al., 1999; Higgins, 1997), tendency to be risk averse (Crowe & Higgins, 1997), desire to adhere existing norms and regulations and giving aggressive reactions to norm violations (Keller et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2011), and lastly higher concern for reputation in the society (Pfattheicher, 2015) give rise to higher honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards honor related violence against women. Results suggested that, prevention focused individuals may put greater emphasis on honor and act in a vigilant way to protect their family honor clean. In line with the existing literature (Keller et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2011), it is seen that as individuals regulate themselves according to their oughts and responsibilities they end up with supporting existing traditions.

Promotion focus regulation was expected to have negative relation with honor. Findings demonstrated that promotion focus had no direct relation with HE while it had a negative association with ATHRV. Shafa and his colleagues (2015) revealed that promotion focus is unrelated to honor. However, the results of the current thesis showed that promotion focus can act as an important factor against honor either directly reducing positive attitudes towards honor related violence or indirectly affecting honor endorsement. Characteristics pertaining to promotion focused individuals, which are resistance to normative influences and use of ideas and wishes as a behavioral guidance (Zhang et al., 2011), being relatively indifferent to norm violations (Keller et al., 2008) and reputation in the society (Pfattheicher, 2015) can underlie their resistance to honor and honor related outcomes.

Overall, results about promotion and prevention focus demonstrated that regulatory focus orientation is an important variable in honor research. Test of regulatory focus orientation in honor related studies can provide detailed information why individuals prefer to support honor system. Besides, considering the association between IMPemotions and prevention focus, regulatory focus in relation to honor can be

investigated through emotions. Emotions given an insult or threat to honor may differ for prevention and promotion focused individuals and can establish the association between honor and regulatory focus orientation more clearly.

5.1.4 The Role of Honor System Justification HE, ATHRV, and Implicit Outcomes

Establishing the role of honor system justification on honor endorsement and attitudes towards honor violence was one of the main purposes of this study. In accordance with the predictions, results revealed strong associations between system justification and honor related outcomes; honor system justification positively and significantly associated with both HE and ATHRV through three studies and in Study III, HSJ significantly associated with participants' implicit tendency to attribute pleasant emotions to honor (IMPemotions).

In both Study II and III, males justified the honor system more than females. However, both men's and women's HSJ were predictive of HE and HSJ. In addition, in Study III, HSJ predicted participants' tendency to associate being honorable and pleasant emotions. This suggests that, for both men and women, the more they think that association of women's behavior with honor is a requirement of law of nature and conceptualization of honor through women is fair, the more likely they are to believe that women should be sexually pure and men should be strong to punish women violating honor codes. These findings imply that women need to be sexually modest and be submissive to men's power.

These results are in line with the SJT's main assumptions and past studies. SJT posits (Jost & Hunyady, 2002) that individuals justify existing system to adopt unfair relations between groups. System justification has palliative role for both advantaged and disadvantaged group. Through justification of the system advantaged groups relieve psychological discomfort of having an unfair superiority, they believe the system gives them what they deserve while disadvantaged group find a way to cope with unfair treatment and inequality (Jost & Hunyady, 2002; Wakslak et al., 2007).

From this point of view, the findings of the current thesis imply that participants' tendency to rationalize and maintain the honor system make them endorse honor and hold more positive attitudes towards honor related violence. Justification of the honor system makes them feel better and obtain implicitly pleasant emotions in supporting honor related outcomes.

The pattern of relationship observed among HSJ and honor related outcomes is important for several reasons. Through justification of the honor system, men as the dominant group and women as the submissive group can increase gender inequality and prevalence of violence against women. Through justifying the system women react less to honor based enforcements and accept their disadvantaged position while men use aggressive means to legitimize their position. Tolerance for this gender inequality and violence against women can be held by governors, judges, law officers, and police officers. Individuals engaging in honor related violence-such as murdering the women, can receive lower convictions, which in turn motivate individuals to justify the system more and engage in honor related violence again.

Overall, these findings suggest that consistent with the previous studies (Glick et al., 2015) system justification has a significant role in honor endorsement and approving violence against women for honor related reasons (Işık, 2008). Investigating honor from the perspective of honor system justification may provide valuable information in understanding honor.

5.1.5 The Mediating Effects of HSJ on the Relationship between Regulatory Focus and Honor Related Outcomes

Current study lastly tested whether HSJ mediates the relationship between regulatory focus orientation and honor related outcomes. For this purpose, Study II tested this proposed mediation effect on HE and ATHRV. In addition to HE and ATHRV, Study III employed one additional implicit measure testing implicit associations of honor with either pleasant and unpleasant emotions.

Results revealed that HSJ mediated the relation between prevention focus and HE and ATHRV in both Study II and III among male and female participants. These results suggest that although individuals' motivations to endorse honor was directly motivated by their prevention focus, it is not prevention focus per se which determines honor endorsement. Prevention focus indirectly affects HE through increasing HSJ tendencies of individuals. Besides, in the model, although direct effect of prevention focus on ATHRV failed to reach significance, the indirect effect of prevention focus on ATHRV through HSJ was significant. For both males and females, striving towards oughts and responsibilities, that is being motivated by prevention focused goals made individuals to justify honor system more which in turn increased their tendency to endorse honor and approve violence. These findings are in line with the literature which indicates that prevention focus contributes to justification of the system (Jost et al., 2003). Since individuals in prevention state are less likely to open to changes and more likely to follow existing traditions, they justify the system more which in turn predicts their honor endorsement and approval of violence. The pattern of the relationship was same among male and female participants in both two studies. That is to say, even though women justified honor system less than men, their tendency to justify system still is linked to HE and ATHRV either directly or through acting as a mediator between HSJ and HE and ATHRV.

Results revealed that HSJ mediated the relation between promotion focus and HE and ATHRV in Study III among female participants. In the model, although direct effect of promotion focus on HE failed to reach significance, the indirect effect of promotion focus on HE through HSJ was significant. Promotion focus indirectly affects HE through decreasing HSJ tendencies of individuals. This finding implies that having a promotion focus acts against HE through decreasing system justification tendencies of individuals. In the model, promotion focus significantly predicted ATHRV both directly and indirectly through HSJ. Results revealed that HSJ mediated the relation between promotion focus and ATHRV in both Study II and III among male and female participants. Again, it is seen that although individuals' motivations to approve violence was directly decreased by their

promotion focus, it is not promotion focus per se which determines individuals' tendency to approve violence. Contrary to prevention focus increasing justification tendencies, promotion focus decreased participants' system justifying tendencies and associated with less honor endorsement and less positive attitudes towards violence. Promotion focus may drive individuals to be less conservative and to be open to changes (Jost et al., 2003) which in turn determine their system justifying tendencies and honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards violence.

Overall, as the first study investigating the honor, system justification, and regulatory focus, results of the mediation model supported the main propositions of the RFT (Higgins, 1997) and SJT (Jost & Banaji, 1994). Having a prevention focus, but not promotion focus, appears to be a strong factor in increasing system justification tendency of individuals which in turn related to higher honor endorsement and more positive attitudes towards honor based violence against women.

Consistent with the literature and expectations, results of the correlation analyses, regression, and the mediation model demonstrated that prevention focus is strongly linked to honor related variables; prevention focused self-regulation appears to drive individuals to endorse honor (to believe that women must be sexually pure and men should protect his family honor), hold positive attitudes towards violence against women if they are thought to spoil their honor, and justify honor system which posits that differences between men and women in the honor concept is fair and based on law of nature. Promotion focus on the other hand, has either no association between honor related variables or associated with decreases in these variables. In fighting against honor and honor related violence, researchers should focus on how to drive individuals to make promotion focused self-regulations and avoid from prevention focused self-regulation. Similarly, system justification is associated with honor related outcomes. Both male and female participants' system justification is associated with increased honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards violence against women. Through justifying inequalities between men and women, individuals support the idea that men and women have differing responsibilities in the honor context and women should obey the honor codes if they do not want to

face men's violence. In attempts to reduce honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards violence, researchers should try to reduce individuals' system justification tendencies.

5.1.6 Implicit Findings

One of the aims of the Study III was to test participants' honor endorsement through implicit measures to find out whether participants show implicit tendency to associate honor with female related words and pleasant emotions rather than with male related words and unpleasant emotions. In line with the predictions, results of the implicit tests were parallel to results of explicit measure of honor (HEI).

Participants tended to associate honor with women slightly more than with men and attribute pleasant emotions to honor rather than unpleasant emotions. In IMPwords, participants' implicit representations indicate that honor construct is associated with females; with their mother, sister, or aunt rather than males; that is their father, brother, or uncle. In IMPemotions, participants' implicit representations indicate that being honorable, that is being pure, loyal, and shy, was associated with pleasant emotions such as joy, love, happiness, and peace. Overall, considering the results of two implicit measurements, it is plausible to assert that honor is perceived as a female attribute and if females behave in honorable ways, both men and women can feel pleasant emotions.

Results revealed that IMPwords has no relationship with either other implicit measure or explicit measures. The absence of association between IMPwords and explicit assessments might have resulted from the nature of assessing a relatively sensitive topic. Researchers have suggested that the correlation between explicit and implicit measures can be low for sensitive topics (Hoffman et al., 2005). Or, it may have stemmed from the absence of the inconsistency between participants' understanding of explicit and implicit measures (Devos, 2008). Hoffman and his colleagues (2005) also suggested that implicit measures record automatic responses of participants while in responding to explicit measures participants can engage in deliberate processing and give differing responses from implicit ones. In addition, the

authors also suggested that methodological issues can confound correlations between implicit and explicit measures, (i.e., randomization of the implicit measure may cancel out individual differences). As being the first study employing IAT in honor research, there is no study to compare these findings. Replications of the study can find out the underlying reasons of lack of association.

On the other hand, supporting hypotheses and literature (Greenwald et al., 1998), IMPemotions showed significant correlations with explicit measure of honor (HEI), HSJ, and prevention focus and in the regression analyses it was significantly predicted by prevention focus and HSJ. IMPemotions also did not significantly associate with any of the variables in the mediation model. Future studies should test IAT in honor context to clarify inconsistencies in the findings.

In sum, although there are inconsistencies between two implicit measures employed in this study, results of IMPemotions were in line with the literature. In addition to explicit measures, this implicit measure demonstrated that participants' implicit tendency to support "being honorable" and the role of prevention focus and HSJ in predicting IMPemotions.

5.2 Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for the Future

There are some limitations of this study that should be considered in interpreting the findings and in setting directions for future research. First and foremost, the sample of the study was not representative enough. In Study I, as mentioned before the invitation for the study was announced through some web-sites; those who want to participate took part in the study. Even though the sample is large enough and included participants from different age groups and different demographic characters, sample selection may have been biased. Moreover, in Study II and Study III, sample is composed of student participants with a limited age and education level. In Study II, although students were from various universities of Turkey, they mostly live in big cities and having similar socio-economic status. In Study III, all of the participants were students in METU; they may be sharing a common understanding

honor which can reduce variability in the scores. In addition, considering the education level differences on study variables obtained in Study I, highly educated sample in Study II and III reduces the generalizability of the findings. Therefore, these findings should be replicated in more representative sample including participants from different age groups (e.g., community sample, elderly), education groups (e.g., people holding primary school degree), and socio-economic status (e.g., low status), from different cities (e.g., in cities where gender inequality and negative attitudes towards women are more prevalent and more easily stressed). To further increase the generalizability of findings to other honor cultures in the world, whether findings can be replicated in other honor cultures either sharing similar characteristic with Turkey (e.g., predominantly Muslim, settled in Middle East) or honor cultures having different characteristics (e.g., predominantly Christian, settled in Europe, having implications dedicated to gender equality).

As it is already known, Turkey is an honor culture. Therefore, results regarding the effect of regulatory focus orientation may have been confounded by characteristics pertaining to honor culture. In order to establish its predictive power of regulatory focus in relation to honor should be tested in face and dignity cultures in which people do not stress women's sexuality in defining honor (see Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2012 for comparison of honor, face, and dignity cultures) and findings should be compared.

Another shortcoming of the thesis is its reliance on explicit measures in measuring attitudes towards honor related violence. Across three studies, participants' mean scores in ATHRVS were below 2.00 points over 6-point grade scale. Social desirability of the explicit measures may have affected participants in reporting their attitudes. Utilization of experimental methods and implicit measures especially testing attitudes towards honor and honor related violence will be more helpful in uncovering the actual attitudes of participants.

5.3 Contributions and Implications of the Study

Although there are certain limitations of this thesis, there are several contributions of this thesis that makes it valuable in social psychological research of honor. First of all, despite the prevalence of honor endorsement and honor related violence against women all around the world, social psychological researchers' interest in honor related issues is relatively new. Therefore, honor issues need to be understood from the perspective of social psychology in search for the resolution of the conflict arising from high importance attributed to honor issues. Given the scarcity of honor research, this thesis has an important role in extending our understanding of honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards violence for honor related rationalizations.

In identifying precursors of honor this thesis employed RFT and SJT. Previous research investigating honor from the perspective of SJT employed either economic system justification (Işık, 2008) or other constructs justifying gender inequality (Glick et al., 2015). As it was previously stated, since past research revealed individuals' tendency to accept violence against violence when it comes to honor, investigating honor directly from the perspective of honor system justification appears to be better. For this purpose, a new reliable and valid scale measuring system justification in honor context was developed. Relative to other measures used in honor research, this scale enables to make more certain conclusions and gain insights about the role of system justification on honor. Findings of the studies provide clarifications for why honor continues to have an important meaning in individuals' life and why they approve violence against women if it is based on honor related reasons.

RFT heretofore was not been associated with honor, there is only one study investigating RFT in relation to honor (Shafa et al., 2015). Through exploring the association between regulatory focus and honor, current thesis enlightens how prevention focus and honor is associated. It was validated that prevention focus may prompt honor concerns. The current findings constitute first steps in understanding

honor from the perspective of RFT. Considering the prevalence of prevention focused thoughts and behaviors in our society, this study draws attention to the importance of taking action to drive individuals to strive towards promotion focused goal. RFT can be a starting point to change existing schemas of individuals. As Cihangir (2012) stated effective educational programs should be used in order to prevent honor based violence against women and to build a social change. Prevention focused self regulation can be one characteristics of these educations. Orientating individuals to regulating their self through their ideals but not through their oughts may help individuals not to endorse and identify with gender specific honor codes.

As being the first study exploring the joint effect of Regulatory Focus Theory and System Justification Theory, this thesis points out to factors increasing honor endorsement. The mediating effect of system justification between regulatory focus and honor revealed that both theories should be scrutinized together in understanding honor.

Current thesis has also some methodological contributions. Through three studies, this thesis employed a wide range of participants were tested. In study I, responses of both student participants from various universities and nonstudent participants from differing cities of Turkey were obtained. Employment of the community sample in research bears great importance since it enables us to establish age, education, and social economic related differences in understanding honor. Results of the Study I conducted with community sample draws attention to the testing nonstudent participants with varying demographic characteristics will provide more detailed information about honor. Students from different universities and from different cities of Turkey participated to Study II. Having participants from differing backgrounds increased the variability in the responses.

Lastly, Study III adapted computerized Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald et al., 1998) was adapted to the honor concept. To best of my knowledge, this is the first study employing IAT to honor concept. Through adapting the test and testing its usage for the first time, this study provides a baseline for further studies intending to

explore honor implicitly. Furthermore, rather than relying only on explicit measures in exploring a highly sensitive topic, with the inclusion of an implicit measure to the study in addition to explicit measures; this thesis reduces social desirability effects. Besides, use of both explicit and implicit measures together facilitates making comparisons between two different measurement methods.

5.4 Conclusions

This thesis has tried to find possible answers to the question “why both men and women support and tolerate honor and honor related violence at the expense of their own peace?” In spite of the fact that high concern for honor results in the murder of women for the sake of cleaning so-called honor, factors associated with honor endorsement and support for honor related violence have not been explored to large extent from the perspective of social psychology. In searching for the possible antecedents of honor, current thesis employed RFT (Higgins, 1997) and SJT (Jost & Banaji, 1994) through three studies in a culture with a high emphasis on honor.

RFT’s explanations about prevention focused individuals’ elevated motivation to adhere to cultural sanctions, to be more risk averse, to be more likely to react aggressively to norm violations, less likely to be open to changes, to be concerned with their reputation, and mostly care about negative events constituted starting point of the research. It was thought that prevention focus may be strongly and positively associated with honor endorsement while promotion focus can be negatively associated with honor. In addition to RFT, SJT’s main suggestions about people’s motivation to maintain the existing system and find excuses to rationalize the system can be useful in understanding individuals’ indifference to the honor murders and their support of honor. Regulatory focus orientation and system justification tendencies of participants were expected to be related with honor. Honor was investigated in terms of honor endorsement and positive attitudes towards honor related violence against women (Study I & Study II) and implicit tendency to associate honor related words with females rather than males (IMPwords) and

implicit tendency to associate honorable words with pleasant emotions (IMPemotions).

Existing scales of system justification (economic system justification and gender system justification scales) are not comprehensive about so the primary aim of the Study I was to establish an “honor system justification scale” which specifically assesses individuals’ tendency to support existing honor culture and find legitimizations for women’s disadvantaged position in honor system. Study I developed HSJS and demonstrated its reliability and validity. This study also provided preliminary evidence for gender differences in honor (as males having more tendencies to justify the system, to endorse honor, and to hold positive attitudes towards honor) and the newly developed scale’s correlation with HE and ATHRV.

Through employing HSJ, Study II aimed to investigate the role of regulatory focus and HSJ on HE and ATHRV, the mediating role of HSJ on the relationship between regulatory focus and honor related outcomes together with the gender differences on these variables. Results revealed that prevention focus and HSJ are positively associated with HE and ATHRV while promotion focus had a reverse relation. Moreover, HSJ mediated the relationship between prevention focus and HE and ATHRV for both male and female participants.

Study III aimed to replicate the findings of Study II with taking it one step further through inclusion of the two implicit measures as outcome variables. Explicit findings of Study III resembled findings of Study II. Different from Study II, HSJ mediated the relationship between females’ promotion focus and their HE and ATHRV. Results regarding implicit measures revealed that findings in relation to IMPemotions are consistent with explicit while IMPwords had no association with either explicit or implicit measures. Test of the mediation with implicit measures revealed that HSJ did not have a mediation role for implicit measures. Overall, through explicit and implicit measures, this thesis revealed that honor is strongly associated with prevention focus and system justification tendency.

Findings of this study bear great importance in Turkey where gender inequality is high and there is a high emphasis on honor and can be used in reducing people's adherence to honor codes which is based on women's sexuality and men's power over women. Attempts to reduce honor endorsement and violence against women with prevention measures are not effective enough. For instance, interviews conducted with perpetrators of honor killings (Bağlı & Özensel, 2011) revealed that increasing punishments and length of sentence do not help to reduce honor's representations in society. People find alternative ways to avoid from imprisonment and punishment such as forcing women to commit suicide (Bağlı & Özensel, 2011; Sakallı-Uğurlu & Akbaş, 2013). Therefore, in fight against honor culture prevention and intervention programs should be carried out in addition to increasing punishments. Intervention programs aiming to reduce endorsement of honor and violence against women should address self-regulatory focus of individuals. Encouraging people to use promotion focused self-regulation may be a starting point. Focusing on prevention focus at the first hand, individuals' tendency to follow oughts and responsibilities and taking preventions for an undesired outcome rather than exerting effort to promote desired outcomes can be helpful. It can be helpful through directly affecting individuals' attitudes towards gender issues and through indirectly affecting other psychological variables. Results clearly indicated that honor system justification differs from other forms of system justification and it has a strong effect on honor related outcomes. In this respect considering the effect of having a prevention focus on system justifying tendency, striving towards reducing prevention focus can have significant effect on reducing honor endorsement.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Informed Consent

Sayın katılımcı, Bu araştırma Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Psikoloji Bölümü'nde, Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı-Uğurlu danışmanlığında, Gülçin Akbaş tarafından yürütülen tez çalışmasının bir parçasıdır. Bu çalışmada her soruya vereceğiniz yanıt son derece önemlidir. Lütfen anketin başındaki bütün açıklamaları dikkatlice okuyarak size en uygun gelen cevabı işaretleyiniz. Ankette yer alan soruların doğru veya yanlış bir cevabı yoktur, önemli olan sizin ne düşündüğünüz ve ne hissettiğinizdir. Vereceğiniz bilgiler tamamıyla gizli tutularak, yalnızca araştırmacılar tarafından, grup düzeyinde değerlendirilecektir. Çalışmadan elde edilecek sonuçlar sadece bilimsel amaçlı olarak kullanılacaktır. Ankete katılım tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Çalışmada sizi rahatsız eden herhangi bir soruyla karşılaşırsanız ya da ankete devam etmek istemezseniz anketi yarıda bırakabilirsiniz. Veri toplama ve analiz sürecinin sonunda elde edilen bulgularla ilgili tüm sorularınız cevaplandırılacaktır. Yardımlarınız ve katılımınız için teşekkür ederiz.

Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için;

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Bu çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü olarak katılıyorum ve istediğim zaman yarıda kesip çıkabileceğimi biliyorum. Verdiğim bilgilerin bilimsel amaçlı yayımlarda kullanılmasını kabul ediyorum.

- ☐ Evet
- ☐ Hayır

Appendix B Honor System Justification Scale

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok ifade yer almaktadır. Bu ifadelerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1.Namus açısından kadın-erkek ilişkileri olması gerektiği gibidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.Namusun kadın davranışlarıyla ilgili olması doğa kanunları gereğidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.Namus düzeni olması gerektiği gibidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.Toplumsal yapı, namus düzenine uymayı gerektirir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması doğaldır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.Namus kurallarının kadın ve erkekler için ayrı olması doğaldır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.Namusun kadın üzerinden erkeklerle ilişkilendirilmesi doğaldır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8.Namusun kadın üzerinden tanımlanması adildir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9.Var olan namus düzenini değiştirmek, topluma yarardan çok zarar getirir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.Namus düzenini değiştirmeye çalışmanın bir anlamı yoktur.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix C Economic System Justification Scale

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok ifade yer almaktadır. Bu ifadelerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Eğer insanlar çok çalışırlarsa neredeyse her istediklerini elde ederler.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Ekonomik farklılıkların yaygın olarak var olması, onların kaçınılmaz olduğu anlamına gelmez.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Toplumdaki zenginlik farklarından doğa kanunları sorumludur.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Ekonomik sistemin adil olmadığını düşünmek için birçok neden vardır. *	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Yoksulluğu ortadan kaldırmak nerdeyse imkansızdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Yoksul insanlar temelde zengin insanlardan farklı değillerdir.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Toplumumuzda yükselemeyen birçok insan sistemi değil kendini suçlamalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Kaynakların eşit dağılımı toplumumuz için mümkündür.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Sosyal sınıf farklılıkları doğal düzendeki farklılıkları yansıtır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Toplumdaki ekonomik farklılıklar kaynakların adaletsiz dağılımını yansıtır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Her zaman yoksul insanlar olacaktır, çünkü hiçbir zaman herkese yetecek iş imkanı olmayacaktır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Ekonomik pozisyonlar insanların başarılarının adil yansımalarıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Eğer insanlar eşitliği sağlamak için ekonomik sistemi değiştirmek isteselerdi bunu yapabilirlerdi.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Kaynakların eşit dağılımı doğaya aykırıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Aşırı zenginliği ve aşırı yoksulluğu aynı anda üreten bir ekonomik sisteme sahip olmak adil değildir.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Gelirleri daha eşit dağıtmaya çalışmanın anlamı yoktur.	1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Zenginle fakir arasında doğuştan gelen farklılıklar yoktur; bu durum sadece içinde doğduğunuz koşullardan kaynaklanır. *	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix D Gender System Justification Scale

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok ifade yer almaktadır. Bu ifadelerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Genellikle kadınlarla erkekler arasındaki ilişkiler adildir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Ailelerdeki iş bölümü genellikle olması gerektiği gibidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Geleneksel kadın-erkek rollerinin tümüyle yeniden yapılandırılması gerekir.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Türkiye, kadınlar için dünyada yaşanabilecek en iyi ülkelerdendir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Cinsiyet ve cinsiyete dayalı iş bölümüyle ilişkili politikalar toplumun gelişmesine yardımcı olur.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Kadın veya erkek herkes zenginlik ve mutluluk için adil bir fırsata sahiptir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Toplumdaki cinsiyetçilik her yıl daha da kötüye gidiyor.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Toplum, kadın ve erkeklerin hak ettiklerini genellikle elde ettikleri şekilde düzenlenmiştir.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix E Honor Endorsement Index

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok ifade yer almaktadır. Bu ifadelerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Bir kadın ailesinin şerefini korumalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Bir kadının namusundan çok daha önemli şeyler var.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bir kadının namusu ailedeki erkekler tarafından korunmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Bir kadın saf ve dürüst olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Bir erkek ne olursa olsun namusunu korumalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Bir erkek ne olursa olsun ailesinin namusunu korumalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Gerçek bir erkek bir aşağılama karşısında kendini savunacak kapasiteye sahip olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Bir erkeğin namusundan çok daha önemli şeyler var.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Bir erkek sert olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix F Attitudes towards Honor Related Violence Scale

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok ifade yer almaktadır. Bu ifadelerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı işaretleyerek belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Başına ne gelmiş olursa olsun namusunu koruyamamış olan kadınların kınanması gerektiğini düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Namusun temizlenmesi için kadının öldürülmesine karşı değilim.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Akrabaların/ailenin kadın namusuyla ilgili cezalar vermelerine kızıyorum.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. “Namus” uğruna kadınların öldürülmesine karşıyım.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Namusun korunması için gerekirse kadına sözel şiddet uygulanabilir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Erkek akrabaların “namus” adına kadına şiddet uygulaması beni rahatsız eder.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Ne yapmış olursa olsun namus adına bir kadının şiddete maruz kalmaması gerektiğini düşünüyorum.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Toplumsal düzenin korunması için toplumsal kurallara uymayan kadınların cezalandırılması gerektiğine inanıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Namusu neden göstererek kadınlara zarar verenleri kınıyorum.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Namusu kirlenmiş bir kadın ailenin şerefının korunması adına öldürülmelidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Namus cinayetlerinin toplumsal bir terbiye aracı olarak işlevsel olabileceğini düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Toplumsal kurallara aykırı davranan kadınların toplum veya ailesi tarafından cezalandırılmasını haklı buluyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. “Namus” adı altında kadınlara şiddet uygulanmasına karşıyım.*	1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Namus adına işlenmiş cinayetlerde haklılık payı olduğuna inanıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Appendix G Demographic Information Form

Yaşınız: _____

Cinsiyetiniz: ___Kadın ___Erkek

En son mezun olduğunuz okul:

- ☐ Okula hiç gitmedim
- ☐ İlkokul
- ☐ Ortaokul
- ☐ Lise
- ☐ Üniversite
- ☐ Yüksek Lisans
- ☐ Doktora

Öğrenciyken üniversitenizin adı: _____

En uzun süre yaşadığınız yer: _____

- ☐ Köy
- ☐ Kasaba / Belde
- ☐ İlçe
- ☐ İl
- ☐ Büyükşehir

Evinize giren ortalama aylık gelir miktarını belirtiniz.

- ☐ 1000 TL ve altı
- ☐ 1000 - 2000 TL
- ☐ 2000 - 3000 TL
- ☐ 3000 - 4000 TL
- ☐ 4000 - 5000 TL
- ☐ 5000 TL ve üzeri

Aşağıdaki seçeneklerden hangisi sizin etnik kökeninizi en iyi şekilde tanımlar?

- ☐ Türk
- ☐ Kürt
- ☐ Arap
- ☐ Diğer (Lütfen belirtiniz) _____

Aşağıdaki seçeneklerden hangisi sizin dini inancınızı en iyi şekilde tanımlar?

- ☐ Müslüman
- ☐ Hristiyan
- ☐ Musevi
- ☐ Herhangi bir dine mensup değilim
- ☐ Diğer (Lütfen belirtiniz) _____

Appendix H Portrait Values Questionnaire

Aşağıda bazı kişiler kısaca tanımlanmaktadır. Lütfen her tanımı okuyun ve bu kişilerin size ne derece benzediğini ya da benzemediğini düşünün. Tanımda verilen kişinin size ne kadar benzediğini göstermek için sağdaki kutucuklardan uygun olan birini ☒ koyarak işaretleyin.

		BU KİŞİ SİZE NE KADAR BENZİYOR?					
		Bana çok benziyor	Bana benziyor	Bana az benziyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana benzemiyor	Bana hiç benzemiyor
Self-Direction	Yeni fikirler bulmak ve yaratıcı olmak onun için önemlidir. İşleri kendine özgü yollarla yapmaktan hoşlanır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yaptığı işler hakkında kendi başına karar vermek onun için önemlidir. Faaliyetlerini seçip planlarken özgür olmaktan hoşlanır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Her şeyle ilgili olmanın önemli olduğunu düşünür. Meraklı olmaktan ve her türlü şeyi anlamaya çalışmaktan hoşlanır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bağımsız olmak onun için önemlidir. Kendi ayakları üzerinde durmak ister.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stimulation	Hayatta pek çok farklı şey yapmanın önemli olduğunu düşünür. Her zaman deneyecek yeni şeyler arar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Risk almaktan hoşlanır. Her zaman macera peşinde koşar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sürprizlerden hoşlanır. Heyecan verici bir yaşamının olması onun için önemlidir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	Onun için güvenli bir çevrede yaşamak önemlidir. Güvenliğini tehlikeye sokabilecek her şeyden kaçınır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ülkesinin güvende olması onun için çok önemlidir. Devletin içeriden ve dışarıdan gelebilecek tehditlere karşı uyanık olması gerektiğini düşünür.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		BU KİŞİ SİZE NE KADAR BENZİYOR?					
		Bana çok benziyor	Bana benziyor	Bana az benziyor	Bana çok az benziyor	Bana benzemiyor	Bana hiç benzemiyor
Security	Eşyaların düzenli ve temiz olması onun için önemlidir. Her şeyin pislik içinde olmasından hiç hoşlanmaz.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hastalanmaktan kaçınmak için çok çaba gösterir. Sağlıklı kalmak onun için çok önemlidir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	İstikrarlı bir hükümetin olması onun için önemlidir. Sosyal düzenin korunması konusunda endişelenir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conformity-Traditionalism	İnsanların kendilerine söylenenleri yapmaları gerektiğine inanır. İnsanların her zaman, hatta başkaları izlemiyorken bile, kurallara uymaları gerektiğini düşünür.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sahip olduğundan daha fazlasını istememenin önemli olduğunu düşünür.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	İnsanların sahip olduklarıyla tatmin olmaları gerektiğine inanır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Her zaman uygun şekilde davranmak onun için önemlidir. İnsanların yanlış diyeceği şeyleri yapmaktan kaçınmak ister.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dini inanç onun için önemlidir. Dininin gereklerini yerine getirmek için çok çaba harcar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	İşleri geleneksel yollarla yapmanın en iyisi olduğunu düşünür. Öğrendiği gelenek ve göreneklerin devam ettirmek onun için önemlidir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ana-babasına ve yaşlı insanlara her zaman saygı göstermesi gerektiğine inanır. Onun için itaatkar olmak önemlidir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Başkalarına karşı her zaman kibar olmak onun için önemlidir. Başkalarını hiçbir zaman rahatsız veya huzursuz etmemeye çalışır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Alçakgönüllü ve kibirsiz olmak onun için önemlidir. Dikkatleri üzerine çekmemeye çalışır.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix I Implicit Association Test

Yönerge:

Bu bölümde kelimeleri gruplara ayıracaksınız. Bu bölümde öğeleri olabildiğince hızlı ama hatasız şekilde sınıflandırmanız gerekmektedir.

Çok hızlı gitmeniz ya da çok fazla hata yapmanız skorunuzun yorumlanamamasına yol açar. Bu bölüm yaklaşık 5 dakikanızı alacak. Aşağıda kategori başlıkları ve bu kategorilere ait öğeler listelenmiştir.

Kategori	Öğeler
Nötr	anahtar, şemsiye, perde, gözlük, vapor, karton, plaka
Namus	namuslu, iffetli, ahlaklı, sadık, saf, edepi, utangaç
Kadın	anne, abla, teyze, hala, kız, hanım, dişi
Erkek	baba, abi, dayı, amca, oğul, bey, oğlan

Unutmayın!

- Hızlı cevap verebilmek için işaret parmaklarınızı 'E' ve 'T' tuşlarının üzerinde tutun.
- Üstteki iki başlık hangi kelime için hangi tuşlara basmanız gerektiğini söyleyecek.
- Her kelimenin bir tek doğru sınıflaması var. Doğru kategoriye çoğu zaman kolaylıkla bulacaksınız.
- Eğer yavaş giderseniz test sonuç vermez -- Lütfen olabildiğince hızlı gitmeye çalışın.
- Hızlı giderken birkaç hata yapmanız doğaldır, hataları sorun etmeyin.
- İdeal sonuçlar için dikkatinizi dağıtacak şeylerden kaçının ve konsantre olun.

Örnek Slayt



Appendix J The Ethics Committee Approval


UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER

ODTÜ TEKNIK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Sayı: 28620816/ 127 -345

10.03.2015

Gönderilen : Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu
Psikoloji


Gönderen : Prof. Dr. Canan Sümer 
IAK Başkan Vekili

İlgi : Etik Onayı

Danışmanlığını yapmış olduğunuz Psikoloji Bölümü öğrencisi Gülçin Akbaş'ın "Namus ve Namus Temelli Şiddette Sistemi Meşrulaştırma ve Benlik Düzenleme Odağının Etkisi" isimli araştırması "İnsan Araştırmaları Komitesi" tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Etik Komite Onayı
Uygundur
10/03/2015


Prof.Dr. Canan Sümer
Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi
(UEAM) Başkan Vekili
ODTÜ 06531 ANKARA

17.05.2015 09

Appendix K The Ethics Committee Approval

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER



ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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03 KASIM 2015

Gönderilen: Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu

Psikoloji Bölümü

Gönderen: Prof. Dr. Canan SÜMER

İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu Başkanı

İlgi: Etik Onayı

Danışmanlığını yapmış olduğunuz Doktora Öğrencisi Gülçin AKNAŞ "Namus ve Namus Temelli Şiddette Sistemi Meşrulaştırma ve Benlik Düzenleme Odağının Etkisi" isimli araştırması İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay 09.11.2015-08.01.2016 tarihleri arasında geçerli olmak üzere verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Prof. Dr. Canan SÜMER

Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi
İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu Başkanı

Appendix L Debriefing Form

Öncelikle arařtırmamıza katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz. Arařtırmamızın amacı, daha önce katıldığınız anket çalışmasına verdiğiniz cevaplar ve bilgisayar ortamında verdiğiniz bilgileri eşleřtirilerek kadınlara yönelik çeřitli tutumları arařtırmak ve bu tutumları açık ve örtük ölçüm karşılařtırması yaparak incelemektir.

Sizden herhangi bir kimlik bilgisi alınmadığını ve sağladığınız bilgilerin tamamen gizli tutulacağını hatırlatırız. Yine de arařtırmamızda sağladığınız bilgilerin hiçbir şekilde kullanılmasını istemiyorsanız bunu arařtırmacıya belirtebilirsiniz. Bu durumda sağladığınız bilgiler kullanılmayacaktır. Eğer arařtırmayla ilgili sorularınız varsa arařtırma asistanına sorabilir veya ařağıdaki arařtırmacılara ulaşabilirsiniz:

Gülçin Akbař: gulcinakbas@yahoo.com

Appendix M Turkish Summary / Türkçe Özet

GİRİŞ

Hilal Özcan'ın ölü bedeni 20 ay süren bir inceleme sonucunda bulundu ve Hilal'in namus yüzünden öldürüldüğü öğrenildi. Polis, Hilal'in abisi tarafından av tüfeğiyle vurulduğunu ve ölü bedeninin abisi ve babası tarafından ormanlık alanda yakıldığını ortaya çıkardı. Polis Hilal'in anne-babasını ve abisini tutukladı (Habertürk, Mart, 2016).

Bu örnek, kadınların namuslarını kirlettikleri düşünüldüğünde, bunun bedelini canlarıyla ödeyebileceklerini göstermektedir. Namus takıntısı önemli bir soruya neden olmaktadır: İnsanlar neden kendi rahatları pahasına namusu destekler?

Bu bağlamda, bu tezin amacı namusla ilişkili sosyal psikolojik etkenleri araştırmaktır. Namus kültürünü açıklamak amacıyla SMK ve DOK incelenmiştir. DOK'un insanların olumsuz çıktılar, görev ve sorumluluklar, normatif etkiye yatkınlık, norm ihlallerine öfkeli tepkiler hakkındaki kaygıları hakkındaki açıklamaları ve SMK'nın insanların var olan sistemi ve toplumdaki eşitsizlikleri meşrulaştırma eğilimleri hakkındaki açıklamaları namusun onaylanmasını ve kadınların namusu temizleme adına öldürülmesini anlamada faydalı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Bu amaçla üç farklı çalışma yürütülmüştür. Aşağıda, öncelikli olarak namus ve namus temelli şiddet hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra DOK ve SMK hakkında kısa bir literatür sunulacaktır. Son olarak çalışmaların amacı ve araştırma amaçları belirtilecektir.

1.1 Namusun Kavramsallaştırması

Türkiye gibi bazı ülkelerde namus kadının cinselliği, saflığı, temizliği ve ailesine bağlılığıyla ilişkilendirilir. Namuslu erkek ise ailenin reisi ve gücün sahibidir (Sever ve Yurdakul, 2001). Erkeklerin ayrıca ailelerindeki kadınları korumaları, kontrol etmeleri ve gerektiğinde sınırlamaları beklenmektedir (Pitt-Rivers, 1977; Rodriguez-Mosquera, Manstead ve Fischer, 2002). Bu beklentilerin karşılanmaması erkeklerin benlik değerini (Bosson, Vandello, Burnaford, Weaver ve Wasti, 2009) ve toplum içindeki imajını (Nisbett ve Cohen, 1996) zedeler. Öte yandan, kadınlarinsa cinsel olarak saf ve sadık olmaları beklenir. Bu beklentilerin karşılanmaması kadınların hem kendi benlik değerinin ve hem de ailelerinin imajının zedelenmesine neden olur (Vandello ve Cohen, 2003). Bu bağlamda, erkeklerin ve ailelerin namusu, o ailedeki kadınların cinsel davranışlarıyla belirlenir (Arın, 2001; Baker ve ark., 1999). Ancak erkeklerin cinselliğinin namus kavramıyla herhangi bir ilişkisi yoktur (Cihangir, 2013).

1.1.1 Kadına Yönelik Namus Temelli Şiddet

Namus kültürlerinde kadına yönelik şiddet oldukça yaygındır. Ne yazık ki, namus denilen olgu, namus temelli şiddeti, hatta cinayeti makul kılmaktadır (Sakallı-Uğurlu ve Akbaş, 2013). Birleşmiş Milletler Nüfus Fonu dünyada bir yılda namus temelli nedenlerle öldürülen kadınların sayısının 5000'den fazla olduğunu rapor etmektedir (Kardam, 2007). Araştırmalar, namusa ve namusun temizlenmesi amacıyla namus temelli cinayetin uygulanmasına yönelik olumlu tutumların Türkiye gibi birçok toplumda yaygın olduğunu göstermektedir (Işık, 2008; Sever ve Yurdakul, 2001).

Bu araştırmanın amacı namusla ilişkisi olabilecek olası mekanizmalara dikkat çekmektir. Namus ve namus temelli şiddet SMK ve DOK açısından açıklanacaktır. SMK'nın hem kadınların hem erkeklerin kendilerini dezavantajlı konuma sokan bu sistemi neden meşrulaştırdıklarını anlamada yardımcı olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Sistemin meşrulaştırması eğiliminin NO ve NTKYŞ'yi arttırması beklenmektedir.

Ayrıca, yüksek seviyedeki önleyici odağın kadınların cinsel olarak temiz olması gerektiği takıntısıyla ilişkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir (Zhang, Higgins ve Chen, 2011). Ek olarak, benlik düzenleme odağının, bireylerin sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerinin arttırılmasında veya azaltılmasında rol oynayarak, NO'yu ve NTKYŞ'yi dolaylı olarak etkileyeceği beklenmektedir. Kuramlar, NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki olası ilişkiyi açıklamadan önce, SMK ve DOK hakkında ilgili literatür sunulacaktır. Namus, bu iki kuram çerçevesinde tartışılacaktır.

1.2 Sistemi Meşrulaştırma Kuramı

SMK insanların, kendi çıkar ve faydaları pahasına karşın (Jost ve Banaji, 1994; Jost ve Thompson, 2000) sistemi kabul eden sürdüren ideolojileri benimseyerek, sistemi meşrulaştırmaya ve makul kılmaya nasıl yönlendiklerini açıklamaktadır (Jost, Banaji ve Nosek, 2004; Jost ve Hunyady, 2002). Var olan sistemlerin meşrulaştırılması gerektiğinden, bireyler kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve hem kendilerinin hem de diğerlerinin davranışlarını açıklamak amacıyla, kendi çıkar ve faydaları pahasına (Jost ve Banaji, 1994; Jost ve Thompson, 2000) sistemi meşrulaştırmayı öğrenir (Jost ve ark., 2004). Meşrulaştırma yoluyla sistemin geliştirilme ve değiştirilme olasılığı da azalmış olur (Jost ve Hunyady, 2002).

Toplumda yer alan ve meşru olamayan eşitsizlikler, bu eşitsizliklerin kendilerini avantajlı veya dezavantajlı konuma sokmasından bağımsız olarak, birçok insanı rahatsız eder (Boll, Ferring ve Filipp, 2005). Avantajlı grup üyeleri için, hak edilmeyen avantajlı bir sistem içerisinde yaşamak olumsuz duygulara ve utanca yol açabilir (Wakslak ve ark., 2007). Dezavantajlı grup üyeleri ise öfke ve gerginlik hissedebilir (Jost, Pietrzak, Liviatan, Mandisodza ve Napier, 2008). Mevcut durumdan kaynaklanan psikolojik rahatsızlığı azaltmak amacıyla, bireyler bu sistemi adil olarak algılar. Ayrıca bireyler, sistem değişikliğinin öngörülmez, yabancı, anlaşılmaz çıktılarla sonuçlanacağını düşünerek, sosyal değişime karşı çıkarak, tanıdıkları, aşina oldukları sistem içerisinde yaşamaya devam etmek isterler (Jost ve Hunyady, 2005).

1.2.1 SMK ve Namus Arasındaki İlişki

Adil dünya inancı (örn., Kleinke ve Meyer, 1990; Sakallı-Uğurlu ve ark., 2007), çelişik duygulu cinsiyetçilik (örn., Glick et al., 2015) ve sosyal baskınlık yönelimi (Russell ve Trigg, 2004) gibi sistemi meşrulaştıran ideolojiler cinsiyet bağlamında çalışılsa da SMK ve namus ilişkisi hakkındaki araştırmalar yazında oldukça yenidir. Örneğin, Glick ve arkadaşları (2015) bir sistemi meşrulaştırma ideolojisi olan korumacı cinsiyetçiliğin namusun onaylanmasında etkili olduğunu bulmuştur. Işık (2008) ise ekonomik sistemi meşrulaştırmanın namusa yönelik olguları anlamlı bir şekilde yordadığını göstermiştir. Sistemi meşrulaştırarak, insanlar kadınların hak ettikleri şeyleri elde ettiklerine inanırlar. Bu nedenle, sistemi meşrulaştırmanın namus ve namus temelli şiddetle ilişkili olabileceğini öne sürmek mümkündür.

Sistemi meşrulaştıran ideolojilerle ilgili yürütülen araştırmalar, mevcut sistemin meşrulaştırılmasının kadınlar için dezavantajlı olduğunu ortaya koymuştur (örn., Chapleau ve Oswald, 2014; Işık, 2008; Jost ve Kay, 2005). Sistemin meşrulaştırılmasıyla, insanlar kadınların hak ettiklerini (erkeklerle göre daha düşük statüde olma, fırsat eşitsizliği ve tecavüze uğrama gibi) elde ettiklerine inanırlar. Dolayısıyla, sistemi meşrulaştırmanın namus ve namus temelli şiddetle ilişkili olabileceği öne sürülebilir. Diğer sistemi meşrulaştıran ideolojilere benzer şekilde, kadınlar da sistemi meşrulaştırabilir ve kadınların namuslarını korumak amacıyla cinsel olarak saf olmaları gerektiği fikrini benimseyebilir.

1.3 Düzenleme Odağı Kuramı

DOK, algı ve karar verme süreçlerini açıklayan bir kuramdır (Higgins, 1997). DOK iki farklı benlik düzenleme odağının olduğunu iddia eder (Scholer ve Higgins, 2008). *Yaklaşmacı odak* gelişim, ilerleme ve başarı ile ilişkilirken, *önleyici odak* sorumluluklar, güvenlik ve korunma ile ilişkilidir (Crowe ve Higgins, 1997). DOK'a göre, baskın bir yaklaşmacı odak, insanların ideallerini, başarılarını ve umutlarını elde etmesini sağlayacak olumlu olayları ve kendini gerçekleştirmeyi arttırmakla bağlantılıdır. Öte yandan, baskın bir önleyici odak insanların sorumluluklarını ve

zorunluluklarını elde etmesini sağlayacak olumsuz olayları ve güvensizliği azaltmakla bağlantılıdır.

DOK, yaklaşmacı veya önleyici odağa sahip olmanın bireylerin davranış ve düşüncelerinde farklı etkileri olacağını iddia eder (Higgins ve Spiegel, 2004). Higgins (1997), duyguların, eylemlerin ve karar verme süreçlerinin benlik düzenleme odağına göre değiştiğini belirtir. Örneğin, önleyici odağa sahip bireylerin risk alma konusunda daha temkinli davrandıkları görülürken, yaklaşmacı odağa sahip bireylerin riske grime pahasına çeşitli olasılıkları denedikleri çok sayıda araştırmada ortaya konmuştur (örn., Crowe ve Higgins, 1997; Hamstra, Bolderdijk ve Veldstra, 2011). Önleyici odağa sahip bireyler daha tedbirlidir; birçok seçeneğe ulaşabileceklerini bilmelerine rağmen ellerindekini kaybetmemek amacıyla daha dikkatli hareket ederler (Crowe ve Higgins, 1997).

Sassenberg ve Woltin (2008) farklı düzenleme odaklarının farklı duygularla ilişkili olduğunu belirtmiştir. Örneğin, bireylerin başarı ve başarısızlık durumunda hissettiği duygular benlik düzenleme odağına göre farklılık gösterebilir. Yaklaşmacı bir hedefi kaybetmek/elde etmenin deneyimleri, önleyici bir hedefi kaybetmek/elde etmenin deneyimlerinden farklıdır (Higgins, Grant ve Shah, 1999). Yaklaşmacı odakla hareket edilen bir hedefe ulaşmak mutluluk ve sevinçle ilişkiliyken hedefe ulaşamamak hayal kırıklığı gibi üzüntü duygularıyla ilişkilidir (Higgins, Shah ve Friedman, 1997). Çünkü hedefe ulaşmak bir kazançtır ancak ulaşamamak bir kayıp değildir. Ancak önleyici odakla hareket edilen bir hedefe ulaşmak rahatlamışlık duygularıyla ilişkiliyken hedefe ulaşamamak kaygı ve gerginlik gibi, sıkıntı duygularıyla ilişkilidir (Higgins ve ark., 1997).

1.3.1 Benlik Düzenleme Odağı ve Namus

Benlik düzenleme odağı ve cinsiyet araştırmaları yazında oldukça yenidir. Özellikle önleyici odağın namus kavramına uygulanabilir olduğu görülmektedir. Namus, olumsuz sonuçları engellemek ve aile namusunun kirletilmesini riskini azaltmak amacıyla kadınların kontrol altında tutulmasını gerektirir. Dolayısıyla, aile üyeleri

namuslarını korumak ve toplum içerisindeki itibarlarını zedelememek amacıyla namusla ilgili sosyal kuralları takip etmelidir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, önleyici odak ve yaklaşmacı odak arasında bazı belirgin farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. Bu farklılıklar bireylerin çeşitli sosyal konulara karşı farklı tutumlar içerisinde olmalarına neden olabilmektedir.

Önleyici odağa sahip olan kişilerin olumsuz çıktıların varlığına veya yokluğuna odaklanmaları (Higgins, 1997), riskten kaçınmaları (Crowe ve Higgins, 1997), normlara uyum göstermeleri (Zhang ve ark., 2011), toplumda diğerlerinin gözünde nasıl göründükleri hakkındaki kaygıları (Pfafftheicher, 2015) ve norm ihlallerine saldırgan tepki göstermeleri gibi özelliklerinin namusun doğasına uyduğu görülmektedir. Bu uyum, önleyici odağa sahip kişilerin, namusa ve namus temelli şiddete olumlu tutumlar sergileyebileceğini göstermektedir. Araştırmalar bu varsayımı desteklemektedir (Shafa, Harinck, Ellemers ve Beersma, 2015).

Yukarıda bahsedilen yazının ışığı altında, benlik düzenlemenin ve sistemi meşrulaştırmanın Türkiye’de namusun ve namus temelli şiddetin onaylanmasının açıklanmasında etkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

1.4 Benlik Düzenleme, Sistemi Meşrulaştırma ve Namus

Baskın bir önleyici odağa sahip olmak mevcut sistemin meşrulaştırılması ve sürdürülmesiyle ilişkili olabilir. Önleyici odağa sahip olan bireyler sistemdeki değişikliklere karşı daha muhafazakar tutumlar içerisinde olmaya yatkınlık gösterebilir ve namusu kadının cinsel olarak kontrol edilmesi ve erkek üstünlüğü olarak görmeyi sürdürebilir. Politik muhafazakarlığı açıkladıkları makalelerinde, Jost ve arkadaşları (2003), benlik düzenleme odağının sistemi meşrulaştırma üzerinde etkili olabilecek bir değişken olduğunu iddia etmiştir. DOK hakkında yürütülmüş araştırmaları (örn., Crowe ve Higgins, 1997; Liberman ve ark., 1999) göz önünde bulundurarak, Jost ve arkadaşları (2003), önleyici odağın bireylerin daha muhafazakar ve değişime daha kapalı olmaları üzerinde rol oynayabileceğini belirtmiştir.

Işık'ın (2008) bulguları da benlik düzenleme odağı bağlamında değerlendirilebilir. Namusu kadının baskılanması ve erkeğin üstünlüğü olarak algılayan bireylerin sosyal değişimi daha az destekleyeceği; aksine cinsiyetçi ve ayrımcı sistemi sürdüreceği iddia edilmiştir. Kadınlara yönelik bazı tutumlar sert bir şekilde eleştirilse de (Baker ve ark., 1999), bu tutumlar değişime karşı oldukça dirençlidir. Bu nedenle, benlik düzenleme odağının sistemi meşrulaştırmayı artıran bir faktör olduğu iddia edilebilir; önleyici bir odağa sahip olmak mevcut sistemin desteklenmesine neden olabilir.

1.5 Araştırmalara Genel Bakış

Sistemi meşrulaştırma, benlik düzenleme ve namusa yönelik tutumlar arasındaki ilişki, namusa önem verilen bir kültürde incelenmiştir.

Birinci çalışma “namus sistemini meşrulaştırma” ölçeği geliştirmeyi hedeflemiştir. İkinci çalışmanın amacı, öncelikle namus sistemini meşrulaştırma, benlik düzenleme odağı, NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiyi ve bu değişkenlerdeki cinsiyet farklılıklarını araştırmaktır. Sonrasındaki amaç, sistemi meşrulaştırmanın benlik düzenleme ve namus değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık edip etmediğini araştırmaktır. Üçüncü çalışmada, ikinci çalışmada kullanılan açık ölçüm araçlarına ek olarak, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler örtük ölçüm araçlarıyla da test edilmiştir.

Yukarıda belirtilen amaçları test etmek amacıyla şu araştırma soruları oluşturulmuştur:

1. Namusu onaylama, namus temelli şiddete yönelik tutumlar ve örtük sonuçlar benlik düzenleme odağına (yaklaşmacı ve önleyici odak) ve namus sistemini meşrulaştırmaya göre değişmekte midir?
2. NSM, benlik düzenleme odağı ve namusla ilişkili değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık etmekte midir?
3. NSM'nin aracılık etkisi kadın ve erkek katılımcılarda farklılık göstermekte midir?

2 ÇALIŞMA I

Bu çalışmanın amacı öncelikli olarak Namus Sitemini Meşrulaştırma Ölçeği (NSMÖ) geliştirmek ve ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenirliğini test etmektir. Ek olarak, cinsiyet ve eğitim düzeyi farklılıklarının incelenmesi de hedeflenmiştir.

2.1 Yöntem ve Bulgular

NSMÖ geliştirmek amacıyla 206 kadın, 349 erkek olmak üzere 553 kişiden veri toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların yaşı 18 ile 62 arasındadır ($Ort. = 29.92$, $S = 7.90$). Katılımcılar, ayrıca ESM, CSM, NOÖ ve NTKYŞ ölçeklerini doldurmuştur.

Ölçeğin yapı geçerliğini incelemek amacıyla öncelikle maddeler arası korelasyon analizi yapılmış ve diğer maddelerle çok yüksek ve düşük ilişkisi olan 5 madde analizden çıkarılmıştır. Kalan 23 madde üzerinde yapılan temel bileşenler analizi sonucunda Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) testi verinin faktör analizi için uygun olduğunu göstermiştir, $KMO = .97$, $p < .001$. Tekrar edilen analizler sonucunda, 10 maddeli tek faktörlü yapı elde edilmiştir. Son durumda tek faktör toplam varyasyonun %49.34'ünü açıklamaktadır. Ölçeğin maddeleri, özdeğeri, açıkladığı varyans ve Cronbach Alfa iç tutarlık katsayıları Tablo 2.2'de verilmektedir.

Ölçeğin geçerliğini test etmek amacıyla yapılan analizler, ölçeğin diğer sistemi meşrulaştırma ölçekleri ile ilişkili ancak onlardan farklı olduğunu göstermiştir. Ölçeğin ayrıca NO ve NTKYŞ ile olumlu bir yönde ilişkili olduğu gösterilmiştir (bkz. Tablo 2.3). Cinsiyet ve eğitim farklılıklarını test etmek için yapılan tek yönlü varyans analizlerinde, erkeklerin ve düşük eğitime sahip katılımcıların namusla ilgili değişkenlerde ve sistemi meşrulaştırmada kadınlara ve yüksek eğitilmiş katılımcılara göre daha yüksek puanlar aldığı bulunmuştur (bkz. Tablo 2.5 ve 2.6).

3 ÇALIŞMA II

Bu çalışmanın amacı öncelikli olarak benlik düzenleme odağının boyutları, NSM, cinsiyet, NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmanın diğer amacı, sistemi meşrulaştırmanın, benlik düzenleme odağı ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkide aracı rol oynayıp oynamadığını ve bu modelde cinsiyetin düzenleyici etkisinin olup olmadığını test etmektir. Bu amaçla tek yönlü varyans analizleri, regresyon analizleri ve model testi analizleri yürütülmüştür.

3.1 Yöntem

3.1.1. Katılımcılar

Bu çalışmaya, 216 kadın, 150 erkek olmak üzere Türkiye’de çeşitli üniversitelerde okuyan 366 öğrenci katılmıştır. Katılımcıların yaşı 18 ile 30 arasındadır (*Ort.* = 20.31, *S* = 2.09). Katılımcılar ile ilgili demografik bilgiler Tablo 3.1’de sunulmaktadır.

3.1.2 Veri toplama araçları

Çalışmada, demografik formunun yanı sıra dört ölçek kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar NSMÖ, NOÖ, NTKYŞÖ, ve benlik düzenleme odaklarını ölçmek amacıyla Portre Değerler Anketinin Uyarılım, Özyönelim, Güvenlik ve Uyma ve Geleneksellik altboyutlarını doldurmuşlardır. Çalışmada kullanılan tüm ölçekler 6’lı Likert-tipi maddelerden oluşmaktadır ve artan puanlar ilgili ölçek yapısına artan onayı göstermektedir.

3.1.3 İşlem

Çalışma, öğrencilere ilgili dersin öğretim üyeleri tarafından duyurulmuş ve öğrenciler internet üzerinden ölçekleri doldurmuştur.

3.2 Bulgular

3.2.1 Cinsiyet Farklılıkları

Tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçları erkek katılımcıların NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ’de kadınlara göre daha yüksek puanlar aldığını gösterirken kadınlarınsa erkeklere göre yaklaşmacı odakta daha yüksek puanlar aldığını göstermiştir (bkz. Tablo 3.3).

3.2.2 Benlik Düzenleme Odağı Farklılıkları

Tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçları, önleyici odağa sahip katılımcıların, yaklaşmacı odağa sahip katılımcılara göre, NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ’de daha yüksek puanlar aldığını göstermiştir (bkz. Tablo 3.4)

3.2.3 Regresyon Analizi Bulguları

Benlik düzenleme odağının ve sistemi meşrulaştırmanın NO ve NTKYŞ üzerindeki yordayıcı gücü regresyon analizleri ile test edilmiştir. Tüm analizlerde cinsiyet ilk aşamada analize sokularak etkisi kontrol edilmiştir. Tablo 3.7 ve 3.8’de görüldüğü üzere, önleyici odak ve sistemi meşrulaştırma NO ve NTKYŞ’yi anlamlı ve olumlu yönde yordarken, yaklaşmacı odak NTKYŞ’yi anlamlı ve olumsuz yönde yordamıştır.

3.2.4 Aracı Model Testine Yönelik Bulgular

Bu kısımda NSM’nin, benlik düzenleme odağı ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasında aracı (mediator) rol oynayıp oynamadığı AMOS ile incelenmiştir. Analizler kadın ve erkek katılımcılar için ayrı ayrı test edilmiştir. Uyum indeksleri modelin kabul edilebilir uygunlukta olduğunu göstermiştir: $\chi^2 (2, N = 366) = 2.94, p > .05$, CFI = .99 ve RMSEA = .04.

Bulgular, hem kadın hem de erkek katılımcılarda, NSM’nin önleyici odak ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir. Yaklaşmacı odak ve NO ve

NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişki arasındaki ilişkide ise NSM'nin aracı rolü bulunamamıştır (bkz. Şekil 3.4 ve 3.5).

3.2.5 Cinsiyetin Düzenleyici Rolü

Model cinsiyet açısından karşılaştırıldığında, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkilerde anlamlı cinsiyet farklılıkları bulunamamıştır.

4 ÇALIŞMA III

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ikinci çalışmada test edilen araştırma sorularını başka bir katılımcı grubuyla yeniden test etmektir. Ayrıca, bu çalışmada önceki iki çalışmada kullanılmayan iki farklı örtük ölçüm yöntemi kullanılarak namusa yönelik örtük tutumların test edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Örtük ölçüm araçlarından ilki katılımcıların namusu kadınlarla mı veya erkeklerle mi eşleştirip eşleştirmediğini test ederken, diğer örtük ölçüm aracı namusluluğun veya namussuzluğun hoş veya hoş olmayan duygularla eşleştirip eşleştirmediğini test etmiştir. Bu amaçla, ikinci araştırmaya paralel olarak tek yönlü varyans analizleri, regresyon analizleri ve model testi analizleri yürütülmüştür.

4.1 Yöntem

4.1.1 Katılımcılar

Bu çalışmaya, 125 kadın, 87 erkek olmak üzere 212 ODTÜ öğrencisi katılmıştır. Katılımcıların yaşı 18 ile 32 arasındadır ($Ort. = 21.27$, $S = 3.99$). Katılımcılar ile ilgili demografik bilgiler Tablo 4.1'de sunulmaktadır.

4.1.2 Veri toplama araçları

Çalışmada, ikinci çalışmada kullanılan ölçeklerin aynısı kullanılmıştır. Bu açık ölçüm araçlarına ek olarak iki farklı Örtük Çağrışım Testi namus kavramına

uyarlanarak (ÖÇT; Greenwald ve ark., 1998) uygulanmıştır. Test, hedef kavramlar ve hedef yüklemeler olarak adlandırılan iki grup arasındaki eşleştirmelere gösterilen tepki süresini ölçmektedir. Teste göre, katılımcıların zihninde örtük düzeyde kavramlar ve yüklemeler arasında bir ilişki varsa, katılımcının bu eşleştirmeye hızlı tepki göstermesi beklenmektedir (örnek bir ekran için bkz. Ek I). Bu çalışmada, her iki örtük testte de, Greenwald ve arkadaşlarının (1998) yöntemi temel alınmıştır (ÖÇT Blok Sıralamaları için bkz. Tablo 4.4 ve 4.6). Bu çalışmada, ilk olarak örtük testlerde namusa ilişkin kelimeler ve nötr kelimelerin cinsiyetle eşleştirilmesi incelenerek, hedef kavram olan namusla ilişkili veya nötr kelimelerin, hedef yükleme olan kadın ve erkeklerle ilişkili kelimeler arasındaki ilişkinin gücü test edilmiştir. İkinci testte ise namusa ve namussuzluğa ilişkin kelimelerin olumlu ve olumsuz duygularla eşleştirilmesi incelenerek, hedef kavram olan namusa ve namussuzluğa ilişkin kelimelerin, hedef yükleme olan olumlu ve olumsuz duygular arasındaki ilişkinin gücü test edilmiştir.

4.1.3 İşlem

Çalışma, öğrencilere ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümünde kullanılan SONA Sistemi aracılığıyla duyurulmuştur. Öğrenciler ölçekleri internet üzerinden doldurarak, araştırmanın örtük kısmını tamamlamak amacıyla ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümündeki Gözlem ve Araştırma Laboratuvarına gelmiştir.

4.2 Bulgular

4.2.1 Çalışma Değişkenlerine İlişkin Betimsel Bilgi ve Cinsiyet Farklılıkları

Örtük ölçümlerde pozitif değerler, namusun kadınlarla ve olumlu duygularla ilişkilendirildiği anlamına gelmektedir. Bulgulara göre, ilk örtük ölçüm olan namusa ilişkin kelimeler ve nötr kelimelerin cinsiyetle eşleştirilmesinde katılımcıların puanı .15 iken ikinci örtük ölçüm olan namusa ve namussuzluğa ilişkin kelimelerin olumlu ve olumsuz duygularla eşleştirilmesinde katılımcıların puanı .92'dir. Elde edilen bu pozitif değerler, katılımcıların örtük düzeyde namusu erkeklere oranla daha çok

kadınlarla ilişkilendirdiğini ve namuslu olmanın olumlu duygulara yol açtığını göstermektedir.

Cinsiyet farklılıklarını test eden tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçları kadın ve erkek katılımcıların NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ’de kadınlara göre daha yüksek puanlar aldığını göstermiştir. Benlik düzenleme odağının alt boyutları ve örtük ölçümlerde ise cinsiyet farkı gözlenmemiştir (bkz. Tablo 4.7).

4.2.2. Benlik Düzenleme Odağı Farklılıkları

Tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçları, önleyici odağa sahip katılımcıların, yaklaşmacı odağa sahip katılımcılara göre, NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ’de daha yüksek puanlar aldığını göstermiştir (bkz. Tablo 4.8)

4.2.3 Regresyon Analizi Bulguları

Benlik düzenleme odağının ve sistemi meşrulaştırmanın NO, NTKYŞ ve örtük ölçümler üzerindeki yordayıcı gücü regresyon analizleri ile test edilmiştir. Tüm analizlerde cinsiyet ilk aşamada analize sokularak etkisi kontrol edilmiştir. Tablo 4.11 ve 4.12’de görüldüğü üzere, önleyici odak ve sistemi meşrulaştırma NO, NTKYŞ ve namusa ve namussuzluğa ilişkin kelimelerin olumlu ve olumsuz duygularla eşleştirilmesini ölçen örtük ölçümü anlamlı ve olumlu yönde yordarken, yaklaşmacı odak ATHRV’yi anlamlı ve olumsuz yönde yordamıştır.

4.2.4 Aracı Model Testine Yönelik Bulgular

Bu kısımda namus sistemini meşrulaştırmanın, benlik düzenleme odağı ve NO, NTKYŞ ve örtük ölçümler arasında aracı (mediator) rol oynayıp oynamadığı AMOS ile incelenmiştir. Analizler kadın ve erkek katılımcılar için ayrı ayrı test edilmiştir. Uyum indeksleri modelin kabul edilebilir uygunlukta olduğunu göstermiştir: $\chi^2 (6, N = 212) = 8.37, p > .05$, CFI = .99 ve RMSEA = .04.

Bulgular, hem kadın hem de erkek katılımcılarda, NSM'nin önleyici odak ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir. NSM'nin yaklaşmacı odak ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişki arasındaki ilişkiye ise sadece kadın katılımcılarda aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir (bkz. Şekil 4.4 ve 4.5).

4.2.5 Cinsiyetin Düzenleyici Rolü

Model cinsiyet açısından karşılaştırıldığında, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkilerde NSM'nin NTKYŞ üzerindeki etkisi kadın katılımcılarda, erkek katılımcılara oranla anlamlı olarak daha kuvvetlidir.

5 TARTIŞMA

Bu çalışmada, namus, benlik düzenleme odağı ve sistemi meşrulaştırma arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Öncelikle, namus sistemini meşrulaştırma ölçeğinin namus araştırmalarında geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek olacağı gösterilmiştir (Çalışma I). Üç çalışmada, namusun, namus sistemini meşrulaştırmayla (Çalışma I, II ve III) ve önleyici odak ile ilişkili olduğu ortaya konmuştur (Çalışma II ve III). Bulgular ilgili yazın ve hipotezler temelinde tartışılacaktır.

5.1 Namus Sistemini Meşrulaştırma Ölçeği

Birinci çalışmanın amacı, öncelikli olarak bireylerin aile namusunun kadın cinselliğiyle yakından ilişkili olduğunu (Sever ve Yurdakul, 2001) ifade eden namus anlayışını meşrulaştıran eğilimlerini ölçen bir ölçüm aracı geliştirmektir. Bu amaçla, birinci çalışmada, namus sistemini meşrulaştırma ölçeği geliştirilmiş ve ölçeğin geçerliği, güvenirliği ve namusla ilgili çıktıları yordama gücü üç çalışmada test edilerek gösterilmiştir. Namusun, namus temelli sistemi meşrulaştırma açısından incelenmesinin, namusun onaylanması ve namusun olumsuz çıktıları hakkında daha net bilgiler sunacağı düşünülmüştür. Bireylerin, kadına yönelik şiddet eğer namus temelli nedenlerden kaynaklanıyorsa, diğer nedenlere kıyasla, şiddeti daha fazla onaylama eğiliminde oldukları bilinmektedir (Ceylan, 2016; Rodriguez-Mosquera ve

ark., 2002). Dolayısıyla, NSMÖ namus sistemine özel meşrulaştırmayı test ettiğinden, namus araştırmalarında ESM ve CSM'ye göre daha kullanışlı bir araç olduğu düşünülmektedir.

5.2 Cinsiyet Farklılıkları

Bu tezin üç farklı çalışmada elde edilen bulguları erkeklerin namusun öncül destekçileri olduğunu açıkça göstermektedir. Erkek katılımcılar, namusu kadınların cinsel saflığı ve erkeklerin namusu korumasından sorumlu oldukları fikriyle ilişkilendirmiştir. Kadınlara kıyasla, toplumdaki ayrıcalıklı grup olan erkeklerin, mevcut namus sisteminin sürdürülmesini daha fazla desteklediği ve meşrulaştırdığı görülmüştür. Öte yandan, kadınlar namusa yönelik daha az olumlu tutumlara sahipken, mevcut sistemi de erkeklere göre daha az meşrulaştırmıştır. Bulgular, Türkiye'de yürütülen diğer namus araştırmalarıyla tutarlıdır (örn., Glick ve ark., 2015; Işık, 2008).

Erkek katılımcıların namusu desteklemeleri toplumdaki ayrıcalıklı konumlarından kaynaklanıyor olabilir. Her ne kadar namus kültürüne direnseler de, kadınların namus sistemini yine de belirli bir ölçüde meşrulaştırdıkları görülmektedir. Araştırmalar, kadınların, cinsiyet eşitsizliklerinin yoğun olarak görüldüğü toplumlarda, olası cezalandırılmalardan kaçınmak ve ödüllendirilmek amacıyla cinsiyetçi tutumları desteklediklerini ortaya koymuştur (Glick ve Fiske, 2001). Ayrıca SMK (Jost ve Banaji, 1994) mevcut sistemi kabullenerek onu devam ettirmenin, değiştirmekten daha kolay olduğunu iddia eder. Böylece kadınlar sistemin bir parçası olup namus olgusunu onaylayarak kargaşadan uzakta kalmaktadır.

Namus söz konusu olduğunda sistemin meşrulaştırılmasının ve kadına yönelik şiddetin daha fazla onaylandığı görülmektedir. Örneğin, yakın zamanda yapılan bir araştırma (Ceylan, 2016), özellikle erkek katılımcıların, şiddet nedeni eğer namus ise, şiddeti daha fazla haklı bulduklarını göstermiştir. Erkeklerin namus temelli şiddeti onaylama eğilimleri, erkeklik algılarından kaynaklanıyor olabilir (Vandello

ve Cohen, 2003). Namus kültürlerinde erkeklik, erkeğin aile namusunu ne kadar koruduğu ve ailedeki kadınları gerektiğinde cezalandırıp cezalandıramadığıyla ilişkilidir. Erkeğin kadına yönelik şiddet uygulaması güç, statü ve cesaretle ilişkililiymiş gibi algılanmaktadır (Ceylan ve ark., baskıda). Bu ifadeleri destekler doğrultuda, Elgin (2016) erkeklerin, kadınlara göre erkeklığe ve hakaretlere karşın erkek-erkeğe dövüşmeye daha fazla önem verdiklerini bulmuştur. Bu nedenle, namus söz konusu olduğunda şiddet istenir bir davranıştır. Öte yandan, kadınların namus temelli şiddete yönelik tutumları muhtemelen şiddetin öncelikli hedefi olmaları nedeniyle erkeklere göre daha olumsuzdur.

SMK, her ne kadar avantajlı ve dezavantajlı grupların sistemi meşrulaştırma motivasyonlarının birbirinden farklı olsa da, dezavantajlı grup üyelerinin var olan eşitsizlikleri meşrulaştırma eğiliminin daha yüksek olduğunu ifade etmektedir (Jost ve ark., 2001, 2004). Bu araştırmanın bulguları ise, üç araştırmada da erkek katılımcıların kadınlara göre sistemi daha fazla meşrulaştırdıklarını göstermiştir. Bu bulgular, Türkiye’de daha önce yürütülen sistemi meşrulaştırma araştırmalarının bulgularıyla tutarlıdır (örn., Doğulu, 2012; Ercan, 2009). Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi namus kültürlerinde erkek güce, cinsel özgürlüğe ve kontrole sahiptir; sistemin olduğu şekilde korunması erkekler için avantajlıdır. Ayrıca, SMK’nın iddia ettiği gibi, erkeklerin kadınlar üzerindeki üstünlüğü adil olmadığından, bu üstünlüğü sürdürerek avantajlı konumlarını korumak istemelerine rağmen psikolojik olarak suçluluk hissediyor olabilirler. Bu olumsuz duyguları azaltmak amacıyla erkekler, sistemi meşrulaştırıp, değişim için çaba göstermeyebilirler.

Kadınların namus kültürüne direnmesi, namusun doğası gereği düşmanca ve saldırgan tutumları içeriyor olmasından kaynaklanıyor olabilir. Araştırmalar kadınların düşmanca cinsiyetçi tutumları reddederken (örn., kadınların erkeklerden daha aşağı derecede olduğuna inanma), korumacı cinsiyetçi tutumları (örn., kadınların erkeklere göre daha zayıf oldukları, dolayısıyla korunmaları gerektiğine inanma) kabul etme eğilimlerinin olduğunu göstermiştir (bkz. Glick ve Fiske, 1996, 2001). Örneğin Glick ve arkadaşları (2015) kadınların korumacı cinsiyetçiliği sistemi meşrulaştıran bir ideoloji olarak benimsediğini göstermiştir. Bu bağlamda, saldırgan

bir şekilde yaptırımları olan namus olgusunun, kadınlar tarafından daha az desteklenmesi olağan bir durumdur.

5.3 Benlik Düzenleme Odağının NO, NTKYŞ ve Örtük Çıktılar Üzerindeki Rolü

Çalışma II ve III'te benlik düzenleme odağının rolü iki farklı yolla incelenmiştir. İlk olarak katılımcılar yaklaşmacı ve önleyici odak ölçeklerindeki puanlarına göre, yaklaşmacı, önleyici ve ayrıışmayan grup olarak üçe ayrılmıştır. Sonrasında bu üç grubun araştırma değişkenlerinde farklılaşıp farklılaşmadıkları test edilmiştir. Bulgular yaklaşmacı odak grubunda olan katılımcıların NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ'te en yüksek puanları alırken, önleyici odak grubunda olan katılımcıların en düşük puanları aldığını göstermiştir.

Benlik düzenleme odağının yordayıcı rolü ise regresyon analizleriyle test edilmiştir. Bulgular önleyici odağın, HE, NTKYŞ (Çalışma II) ve ikinci örtük ölçüm aracı olan ÖRTduygu (Çalışma III) üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Yaklaşmacı odak ise sadece NTKYŞ'yi anlamlı ve olumsuz bir şekilde yordamıştır. Bulgular, DOK yazını ve hipotezlerle tutarlıdır. Yakın zamanda yürütölen bir araştırmada, önleyici odağın namusla ilişkili olduđu bulunmuştur (Shafa ve ark., 2015). Önleyici odağa ait özelliklerin (Keller ve ark., 2008; Zhang ve ark., 2011) namusun daha fazla desteklenmesinde rol oynadığı görölmektedir.

Bulgular, yaklaşmacı odağın ise sadece NTKYŞ ile doğrudan ilişkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Shafa ve arkadaşları (2015), yaklaşmacı odağın, namus ile ilişkisiz olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Ancak bu tezin bulguları, yaklaşmacı odağın, doğrudan namus temelli şiddete yönelik olumlu tutumları azaltarak ya da dolaylı olarak bireylerin sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerini azaltarak namusu önleyici bir rol oynayabileceğini göstermektedir.

Benlik düzenleme odağının namus çalışmalarında test edilmesi bireylerin namus sistemini neden destekledikleri konusunda detaylı bilgi sunabilir. Ayrıca, önleyici odak ve ÖRTduygu arasındaki ilişki göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, benlik

düzenleme odağı namus bağlamında duygular açısından ele alınabilir. Namusa yönelik tehdit algılanması durumunda önleyici odağa ve yaklaşmacı odağa sahip kişiler farklı duygusal tepkiler gösterebilir ve böylece benlik düzenleme odağı ve namus arasındaki ilişki daha net bir biçimde ortaya konulabilir.

5.4 Namus Sistemini Meşrulaştırmanın NO, NTKYŞ ve Örtük Çıktılar Üzerindeki Rolü

Bulgular, hipotezlerle tutarlı şekilde, namus sistemini meşrulaştırma ve namus çıktıları arasında güçlü bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir. Çalışma II ve III'te erkek katılımcılar kadın katılımcılara göre sistemi daha fazla meşrulaştırmıştır. Ancak, hem kadınlarda hem erkeklerde NSM, NO ve NTKYŞ'yi anlamlı bir şekilde yordamıştır. Ek olarak, üçüncü çalışmada, NSM katılımcıların namusu olumlu duygularla eşleştirmesini yordamıştır. Buna göre, hem kadın hem erkek katılımcılar için, namusun doğanın bir kanunu olarak düşünülerek kadın üzerinden tanımlanmasının adil olarak algılanması, kadınların cinsel olarak saf olması ve erkeklerin kadını gerekli durumlarda cezalandırabilme gücüne sahip olması gerektiği algısını desteklemektedir.

Bu bulgular SMK'nın temel varsayımları ve SMK ile ilgili geçmiş araştırmalarla tutarlıdır. SMK'ya göre (Jost ve Hunyady, 2002) bireyler, gruplar arası adil olmayan ilişkileri kabullenmek amacıyla mevcut sistemi meşrulaştırır. Sistemi meşrulaştırmanın hem avantajlı hem de dezavantajlı grup üyeleri için hafifletici bir rolü vardır (Jost ve Hunyady, 2002; Waksalak ve ark., 2007). Namus sisteminin meşrulaştırılması, bireylerin kendilerini daha iyi hissetmelerini ve namusla ilişkili çıktılar hakkında olumsuz duygularla baş ederek, olumlu duygular deneyimlemelerini sağlayabilir.

Sistemin meşrulaştırmasıyla, avantajlı baskın grup üyesi olan erkekler ve dezavantajlı grup üyesi olan kadınlar, cinsiyet eşitsizliğini ve kadına yönelik şiddeti artırabilir. Kadınlar namus temelli yaptırımlara daha az tepki gösterebilir, sessiz kalabilir ve kendi dezavantajlı konumlarını benimseyerek kabul edebilir, erkeklerse

kendi pozisyonlarını meşrulaştırmak için saldırgan davranışlarda bulunabilir. Cinsiyet eşitsizliğine yönelik bu olumlu tutumlar, kanun koyucular ve uygulayıcılar tarafından da benimsenebilir. Kadına yönelik şiddette bulunan kişiler, örneğin namus cinayeti işleyen kişiler, namusun meşru algılanması nedeniyle daha az ceza alabilir. Bu durum da namus sisteminin ve namus temelli şiddetin sürdürülmesinde etkili olabilir.

5.5 NSM'nin Benlik Düzenleme Odağı ve Namusla İlişkili Değişkenler Arasındaki Aracı Rolü

Hem kadınlarda hem erkeklerde NSM'nin önleyici odak ve namusla ilişkili değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiği görülmüştür. Bu bulgular, önleyici odağın her ne kadar namus üzerinde güçlü bir motivasyonel rolü olsa da, namusla ilgili değişkenleri yordamada yalnız olmadığını göstermiştir. Hem kadın hem erkek katılımcılarda, sorumluluk ve gerekliliklere odaklanmak, başka bir deyişle baskın önleyici odak motivasyonu ile hareket etmek, bireylerin sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerini artırarak namusun ve namus temelli şiddetin onaylanması üzerinde rol oynamaktadır. Bulgular ilgili yazınla tutarlıdır (Jost ve ark., 2003).

Üçüncü çalışma bulguları, kadın katılımcılarda, NSM'nin yaklaşmacı odak ve NO ve NTKYŞ arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir. Bu bulgular, yaklaşmacı odağın, önleyici odağın aksine, bireylerin sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerini azaltarak namusun ve namus temelli şiddetin onaylanmasının azaltılmasında etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Yaklaşmacı odak, bireylerin değişikliklere açık olarak daha az muhafazakar tutumlar sergilemelerini kolaylaştırıyor olabilir (Jost ve ark., 2003).

Namus, sistemi meşrulaştırma ve benlik düzenleme odağı arasındaki ilişkiyi ilk defa inceleyen bir araştırma olarak, aracı model bulguları DOK (Higgins, 1997) ve SMK'nın (Jost ve Banaji, 1994) temel varsayımlarıyla paraleldir. Önleyici benlik düzenleme odağına sahip olmak, bireylerin sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerini güçlü

bir şekilde artıran bir faktör gibi görülmektedir. Sistemi meşrulaştırma ise sonrasında namusun onaylanması ve namus temelli şiddete yönelik olumlu tutumlarla ilişkilidir.

İlgili yazın ve tahminlerle tutarlı bir şekilde, tüm analizlerin bulguları önleyici odağın namusla güçlü bir şekilde ilişkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Öte yandan, yaklaşmacı odak ise bazı namus değişkenleriyle ilişkili değilken, bazılarıyla olumsuz bir şekilde ilişkilidir. Namus ve namus temelli cinayetle mücadelede, yaklaşmacı odağın desteklenmesi ve önleyici odağı azaltıcı yollar bulunması gerekmektedir. Benzer şekilde, sistemi meşrulaştırma, hem kadın hem erkek katılımcılarda namusla ilişkili değişkenlerle güçlü bir şekilde ilişkilidir. Bireyler, kadın ve erkekler arasındaki eşitsizlikleri meşru kılarak, namus bağlamında kadın ve erkeklerin farklı sorumluluklarının olduğu ve kadınların erkek şiddetiyle karşılaşmamak için namus kurallarına uyması gerektiği fikrini desteklemektedir. Sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimi de namus çalışmalarında üzerinde dikkatle durulması gereken konulardan biridir.

5.6 Örtük Ölçümlere İlişkin Bulgular

Örtük ilişkilere ilişkin bulgular, açık ölçüm bulgularıyla kısmen tutarlıdır. Katılımcılar, namusu kadınlarla ilişkilendirme ve namuslu olmayı olumlu duygularla ilişkilendirme eğilimindedir. Bulgular ayrıca ilk ölçüm aracı olan ÖRTkelime'nin diğer örtük ölçümle ve açık ölçüm araçlarıyla ilişkisiz olduğunu göstermiştir. ÖRTkelime ve açık ölçümler arasındaki ilişkisizlik görece hassas bir konunun ölçülüyor olmasından kaynaklanıyor olabilir (Hoffman ve ark., 2005). Ya da katılımcıların açık ve örtük ölçümleri anlayışları arasındaki farklılıkla ilişkili olabilir (Devos, 2008). Örtük ölçümler otomatik tepkileri ölçer ancak açık ölçüm araçlarını cevaplarırken katılımcılar bilinçli bir şekilde düşünürler ve örtük ölçümlere verdiklerinden farklı cevaplar verebilirler (Hoffman ve ark., 2005). Hoffman ve arkadaşlarına (2005) göre, yöntemle ilgili durumlar da örtük ve açık ölçümler arasındaki ilişkiyi etkileyebilir; örneğin örtük ölçümün seçkisizleştirilmesi bireysel farklılıkların etkisini yok edebilir. Bu tez ÖÇT'yi namus alanına uygulayan ilk araştırma olduğundan, yazında elde edilen sonuçlarla karşılaştıracak bulgu bulunmamaktadır. Testlerin tekrarlanması açık ve örtük bulgular arasındaki

ilişkiyi daha net bir şekilde ortaya koyabileceği düşünülmektedir. Öte yandan, yazınla tutarlı bir şekilde (Greenwald ve ark., 1998), ÖRTduygu, açık ölçüm araçlarıyla ilişkilidir ve regresyon analizlerinde önleyici odak ve NSM tarafından anlamlı bir şekilde yordandığı görülmektedir. Ancak, aracı model testinde, ÖRTduygu da diğer değişkenlerle ilişkisizdir. Bulgulardaki bu farklılıkların daha net anlaşılabilmesi için araştırmanın tekrarlanması gerekmektedir.

Özetle, her ne kadar iki örtük ölçüm aracına yönelik bulgularda tutarsızlıklar görülmüşse de, ÖRTduygu'ya yönelik bulgular, ilgili yazınla tutarlıdır. ÖRTduygu'ya ilişkin bulgular, açık ölçümlere ek olarak, katılımcıların “namuslu olmak” konusundaki eğilimlerini ve bu eğilimde önleyici odak ve NSM'nin rolünü ortaya koymuştur.

5.7 Araştırmanın Sınırlılıkları

Bu tezin bulgularını değerlendirirken ve gelecek çalışmalar için öneriler sunarken göz önünde bulundurulması gereken bazı sınırlılıkları vardır. Her ne kadar örneklem sayısı büyük olsa da ve çeşitli yaş gruplarından ve üniversitelerden katılımcıları içerse de katılımcıların temsil ediciliği istenilir düzeyde değildir. Ayrıca ikinci ve üçüncü çalışmada sadece öğrenci örnekleminin kullanılması, bulguların farklı eğitim ve yaş gruplarına genellenebilirliğini düşürmektedir. Katılımcılar uygun örnekleme yöntemi ile seçildiğinden örneklem yanlı olabilir. Araştırmanın ikinci sınırlılığı, hipotezlerin namus kültürü olan tek bir kültürde test edilmesidir. Özellikle benlik düzenleme odağının etkisini ölçmek amacıyla hipotezlerin farklı kültürlerde test edilmesi, namus onur ve şeref ülkelerinin karşılaştırılması gerekmektedir. Son olarak, bu tezde namus ve namus temelli şiddete yönelik tutumları ölçmede açık ölçüm araçlarının kullanılması, sosyal istenirliği yüksek olan namus konusunda katılımcı puanlarının düşük çıkmasıyla ilişkili olabilir. Bulguların deneysel yöntemlerle veya örtük yöntemlerle de test edilmesi daha doğru sonuçlara ulaşılmasına imkan tanıyacaktır.

5.8 Araştırmanın Katkıları

Sınırlılıklarının yanı sıra, bu tezin Sosyal Psikoloji alanına sağladığı önemli katkıları bulunmaktadır. Namus olgusu ve namus temelli cinayet yaygın olmasına rağmen, alanda bu konuyla ilişkili araştırmalar oldukça sınırlıdır. Namusun SMK ve DOK açısından ele alınması namus hakkındaki bilgiyi artırması nedeniyle büyük önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca, sistemi meşrulaştırmanın ekonomik veya cinsiyet temellerinden ziyade, doğrudan namus sistemi üzerinden incelenmesi namusa yönelik tutumların daha detaylı bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlamıştır. Çünkü araştırmalar, kadına yönelik şiddetin, namus söz konusu olduğunda toplum tarafından onaylandığını göstermektedir. DOK'un şimdiye kadar yazında namus ile ilişkilendirilmesi oldukça yenidir. Bu çalışma, önleyici odağın toplumda yoğun olarak görülmesi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, araştırmaların önleyici odağa yoğunlaşmasına dikkat çekmesi nedeniyle oldukça önemlidir.

Bu tez, üç farklı çalışmada farklı katılımcılarda büyük sayıda katılımcıya ulaşmıştır. İlk çalışmada, öğrenci olmayan katılımcıların da örnekleme dahil edilmesi ve ikinci çalışmada çeşitli üniversitelerde okuyan öğrencilerin araştırmaya katılımı, katılımcı profilini genişleterek bulguların genellenebilirliğini arttırmaktadır. Üçüncü çalışmada ise, açık ölçüm araçlarının yanı sıra, örtük ölçüm araçlarının kullanılması sosyal istenirliğin kontrol edilmesine ve açık ve örtük ölçü araçları arasında karşılaştırma yapılabilmesine olanak sağlamıştır.

5.9 Sonuç

Bu çalışmanın bulguları, cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin yaygın olarak görüldüğü ve namus olgusunun sürekli vurgulandığı bir ülke olan Türkiye'de oldukça büyük bir öneme sahiptir ve bireylerin kadının cinselliği ve erkeğin kadın üzerindeki gücü olarak tanımlanan namusa yönelik bağlılığını azaltmada etkili olabilir. Namusun onaylanmasını ve kadına yönelik şiddeti cezalandırmalarla engelleme girişimlerinin yeterince etkili olmadığı görülmektedir. Örneğin, namus cinayeti işlemekten hüküm giymiş katılımcılarla yapılan görüşmelerde (Bağlı ve Özensel, 2011) cezaları

artırmanın namusun toplumdaki temsili üzerinde etkili olmadığı görülmektedir. Bireyler, cezadan kaçınmak için alternatif yollar üretmekte ve namusunu kirlettiğini düşündükleri kadınları intihara zorlayabilmektedir.

Bulgular namusa yönelik olumlu tutumları ve namus temelli şiddeti azaltmak amacıyla yapılan girişimlerin benlik düzenleme odağı üzerine ve sistemi meşrulaştırma eğilimlerinin azaltılması üzerine de yoğunlaşması gerektiğini göstermektedir (Bağlı ve Özensel, 2011; Sakallı-Uğurlu ve Akbaş, 2013). Bu nedenle, namus ve namus cinayetleriyle mücadelede cezaların artırılmasının yanı sıra, önleyici müdahale programlarının da geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Namus ve namus cinayetlerinin azaltılmasını hedefleyen müdahale programlarında benlik düzenleme odağı üzerinde de odaklanılması gerekmektedir. İnsanların yaklaşmacı odak kullanma konusunda teşvik edilmesi başlangıç noktası olabilir. Öncelikli olarak önleyici benlik düzenleme odağı üzerine yoğunlaşmak faydalı olabilir.

Son olarak, bu araştırmanın bulguları namus sistemini meşrulaştırmanın, ESM ve CSM'den farklı olduğunu ve namusla ilgili değişkenler üzerinde güçlü bir rol oynadığını ortaya koymuştur. Bu bağlamda, önleyici odağın da sistemi meşrulaştırma üzerindeki rolü göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, önleyici odak üzerinde çalışmanın namusun onaylanmasını azaltabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Appendix N CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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EDUCATION

Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
MS	METU Social Psychology	2010
BS	METU Psychology	2008
High School	Merzifon Anadolu High School, Amasya	2003

WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
2014- Present	METU Psychology	Research Assistant
2012-2014	Başkent University Psychology	Research Assistant

PUBLICATIONS

1. Glick, P., Sakallı-Uğurlu, N., **Akbaş, G.**, Metin-Orta, İ., & Ceylan, S. (2015). Why do women endorse honor beliefs? Ambivalent sexism and religiosity as predictors. *Sex Roles*.
2. Metin-Orta, I., Helvacı, E., Uysal, A., **Akbaş, G.**, & Bryan, J. L. (2016). The reliability and validity of vicarious embarrassment scale in American sample. *Turkish Psychology Writings*, 19(37), 48-56.
3. Sakallı-Uğurlu, N., & **Akbaş, G.** (2013). “Honor” and “honor violence against women” in honor cultures: Social psychological explanations. *Turkish Psychology Writings*, 16(32), 76-91.
4. Uysal, A., **Akbaş, G.**, Helvacı, E., & Metin-Orta, I. (2014). Validation and correlates of the Vicarious Embarrassment Scale. *Personality & Individual Differences*, 60, 48-53.

Appendix O TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü ☐

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü ☐

Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü ☐

Enformatik Enstitüsü ☐

Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü ☐

YAZARIN

Soyadı : Akbaş Uslu

Adı : Gülçin

Bölümü : Psikoloji

TEZİN ADI (İngilizce) : The Effect of System Justification and Regulatory Focus Orientation in The Endorsement of Honor and Honor Based Violence

TEZİN TÜRÜ : Yüksek Lisans ☐ Doktora ☐

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. ☐
2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. ☐
3. Tezimden bir bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz. ☐

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: