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THE MEDIATING ROLE OF TIME PERSPECTIVE BETWEEN LIFE HISTORY STRATEGIES
AND DARK TRIAD TRAITS

MEHMET SUNALP TARAKÇI
115639008

ASSIST. PROF. ÜMİT AKIRMAK

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**The mediating role of Time Perspective
Between Life History Strategies and Dark Triad traits**

**Yaşam Tarihçesi Teorisi ve Karanlık Üçlü Özellikleri
arasında zaman algısının aracı değişken rolü**

Mehmet Sunalp Tarakçı

115639008

Tez Danışmanı : Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ümit
Akırmak

(İmza)

İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi

Jüri Üyeleri: Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ryan Macey
Wise

(İmza)

İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi

Juri Üyesi: Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeliha Babayiğit

(İmza)

İstanbul 29 Mayıs Üniversitesi

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Tables.....	vi
List of Appendices.....	vii
Abstract.....	viii
Özet.....	x
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
1.1. Life History Theory.....	2
1.1.1. Trade-off between current and future reproduction.....	4
1.1.2. Trade-off between quality and quantity of offspring.....	5
1.1.3. Trade-off between parenting exertion and mating.....	6
1.1.4. The Evolution of LH Strategies at Population Level.....	8
1.1.5. The Evolution of LH Strategies at Individual Level.....	11
1.1.6. LHT at fast-slow continuum in human beings.....	13
1.1.7. Mini-K scale as an a LHS assessment.....	15
1.2. Dark Triad Theory.....	16
1.2.1. Narcissism.....	16
1.2.2. Psychopathy.....	19
1.2.3. Machiavellianism.....	20
1.2.4. Dark Triad Traits from the Life History Perspective	21
1.3. Consideration of Future Consequences as Time Perspective	24
1.3.1. Immediate outcomes of behaviour	25
1.3.2. Future outcomes of behaviour	26
1.3.3. Consideration of Future Consequences as a Mediator.....	27
1.4. Current Study.....	28
1.4.1. Purposes.....	29
Chapter 2: Method.....	30
2.1. Participants.....	30
2.2. Measures.....	33
2.3. Procedure.....	35

Chapter 3: Results	37
3.1. Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling.....	37
3.2. Descriptive Analyses.....	41
3.3. Mediation Analyses.....	45
Chapter 4: Discussion.....	52
4.1. Findings of the Study.....	52
4.2. Limitations and Suggestions for Further Studies	57
REFERENCES.....	59
APPENDICES.....	82

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Participants	32
Table 2: Fit information for ESEM Modeling	37
Table 3: Mini-K Factor Loadings	40
Table 4: Mini-K Factor Intercorrelations	41
Table 5: Correlation Analyses Matrix	42
Table 6: Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Mini-K and Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection Features	45
Table 7: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Mini-K Total and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	47
Table 8: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Family Social Contact and Support and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	47
Table 9: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Friend Social Contact and Support and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	48
Table 10: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Mother Father Relationship Quality and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	48
Table 11: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Harm Avoidance and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	49
Table 12: Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Insight Planning Control and Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future.....	49
Table 13: Summary Table for Mediation Analyses.....	51

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Consent Form.....	82
APPENDIX B: Short Demographic Form.....	84
APPENDIX C: Consideration of Future Consequences Scale.....	86
APPENDIX D: Mini-K Scale.....	88
APPENDIX E: Short Dark Triad Traits Scale	89
APPENDIX F: Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection Scale	90
APPENDIX G: ARMSS Factor Loadings.....	92

Abstract

This study was designed to execute two purposes. The first purpose of this study was to examine the mediating role of the time perspective between life strategies utilized in Life History Theory and Dark Triad subscales such as Machiavalism, narcissism and psychopathy. The second purpose of the study was the translation and adaptation of Mini-K scale, which was applied to measure the strategies for supporting the existence of human beings and their survival for generations from the perspective of Evolutionary Psychology. In this context, individuals participated the study regardless of the criteria of being over the age of 18, and the participants completed online surveys, the Mini-K Scale, the Consideration of Future Consequences (CFC), Short Dark Triad (SD3) and Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection (ARMSS) (N = 460). In this context, first the factor loadings of Mini-K and the intercorrelations between these factors were examined and five Mini-K factors were found such as Family Social Contact Support, Friend Social Contact Support, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Harm Avoidance and Insight Planning Control. Of these factors, Friend Social Contact Support and Harm Avoidance were significantly related with all Mini-K factors and Insight Planning Control was correlated significantly only with Harm Avoidance within the context of the Mini-K factor intercorrelations. The highest correlation was found between Friend Social Contact Support and Family Social Contact Support and the lowest correlation was found between Mother Father Relationship Quality and Harm Avoidance. Then, as a result of the mediation analysis performed within the scope of the study, Mini-K was found to be in a weak relationship through the mediating role of the future dimension of CFC with Machiavalism and narcissism. On the other hand, whereas Insight Planning and Control was moderately associated to all subscales of the SD3 through the

mediating role of the immediate dimension of CFC, it was only associated with Machiavellianism via the mediating role of future dimension of CFC. Limitations of the study and recommendations for future for future research were discussed.

ÖZET

Bu çalışma iki amacı gerçekleştirmek için tasarlanmıştır. Çalışmanın iki amacından biri; Yaşam Tarihçesi Teorisi perspektifinde kullanılan yaşam stratejileri ile Karanlık Üçlü Teorisini oluşturan Makyavelizm, narsisizm ve psikopati arasındaki ilişkide zaman perspektifinin aracı rolünü incelemektir. Tezin ikinci amacı ise; Evrimsel Psikoloji perspektifinden, insanın var oluşunu ve soyunun nesiller boyu devamını sağlayan yaşam stratejilerinin ölçülebilmesine yönelik olarak uygulanan Mini-K ölçeğinin Türkçe'ye çevrilmesi ve adaptasyonun sağlanmasıdır. Bu bağlamda çalışmaya, 18 yaşından büyük olma şartı dışında herhangi bir kritere bağlı kalmaksızın bireyler katılmış ve çalışma kapsamında katılımcılar çevrimiçi ortamda düzenlemiş olan, Mini-K ölçeğini, Geleceğe Yönelik Sonuçları Değerlendirme Ölçeğini (GYSDÖ), Kısaltılmış Karanlık Üçlü Ölçeğini (KKÜÖ) ve Romantizm ve Eş Tutum Ölçeğini (REST) doldurmuşlardır (N=460). Bu bağlamda öncelikle Mini-K' in faktör yapısı ve faktör yapıları arası korelasyonlar incelenmiş ve Aile Sosyal İlişki Destek, Arkadaş Sosyal İlişki Destek, Anne Baba İlişki Niteliği, Zarardan Kaçınma ve Kavrama Planlama ve Kontrol olmak üzere beş faktör bulunmuştur. Bu faktörlerden Arkadaş Sosyal İlişki Destek ve Zarardan Kaçınma, tüm Mini-K faktörleriyle anlamlı bir şekilde ilişkilidir. En yüksek korelasyon Arkadaş Sosyal İlişki Destek ve Aile Sosyal İlişki Destek arasında bulunmuşken, en düşük ilişki ise Aile Sosyal İlişki Destek ile Zarardan Kaçınma arasında bulunmuştur. Daha sonra çalışmanın diğer amacı kapsamında yapılan aracı değişken analizi sonucunda, Mini-K'in, GYSDÖ' nün gelecek boyutunun aracı değişken etkisiyle, KKÜÖ'nin bir alt ölçeği olan Makyavelizm ve narsisizm ile zayıf bir ilişkide olduğu bulunmuştur. Diğer taraftan, Mini-K' in, faktör yapısı içerisinde yer alan Kavrama, Planlama ve Kontrol' ün, GYSDÖ' nün anlık boyutunun aracı değişken etkisiyle KKÜÖ' nün

tüm alt ölçekleriyle orta derecede ilişkili olduğu bulunmuşken, Kavrama Planlama ve Kontrol'ün GYSDÖ' nün gelecek boyutunun aracı değişken etkisiyle Makyavelizm ile ilişkili olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın kısıtlılıkları ve gelecek araştırmalar çerçevesinde öneriler de tartışılmıştır.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Humankind has discovered millions of methods and strategies for their survival. While some of these strategies are still vital for humanity and play a crucial role in daily life, some of them become void, redundant and, maybe pathological.

Life History Theory (LHT) originates its roots from the evolutionary theory (Nettle & Frankenhuis, 2019). Besides of its importance as a biological evolutionary approach, LHT has recently discerned application in evolutionary psychology (Buss, 2009). It explains concrete and biological energy sources to be used for physical exertion and effort, in other words, the sources that provide the continuation of the vital functions of individuals and the behaviours focused on reproductive purpose, mate selection, and parenting.

LHT is a medium-level transformative theory which depicts the trade-offs. People make in vitality portion toward various life tasks such as physical development and support, mating exertion, and child-rearing/kinfolk investment (Kaplan & Gangestad, 2005). The specific example of vitality designation relies upon the cruelty and capriciousness of the earth (Ellis, Figueredo, Brumbach, & Schlomer, 2009). Erratic situations causing mortality hazards will, in general, lead to the production of fast LH strategies that make people develop early, generate more offspring, yet put less in every offspring. The given procedure is versatile as it builds the likelihood of delivering probably some enduring offspring. Then again, moderately unsurprising situations causing less fatal hazards are going to create slow LH strategies that people develop and replicate in the coming years, creating less offspring which are contributed intensely. Expanded distribution of vitality to

improvement may, along these lines, be related with a more prominent capacity to acquire assets, status, and long haul mates. In recent years, LHT has demonstrated to be a vigorous but “underappreciated individual difference” (Figueredo et al., 2005). For example, a slow LH strategy is related to secure attachment, constructive communication skills (Olderbak & Figueredo 2009), a general tendency to establish long-term plans (Gladden et al., 2009), and a general tendency to long haul mating exertion. In other words, an human being’s LH strategy appears via large array of mental signals (Figueredo et al., 2005).

In addition to LHT, Dark Triad (DT) will be another theory that will be evaluated on the basis of the present research. Emphasizing the dark aspects of personality, the Dark Triad (DT) has received particular attention from the psychology community. In this context, psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism are the cornerstones of the DT traits. There is no doubt that these abusive features occupy a large part in the history of mankind (McDonald, Donnellan & Navarrete, 2012). Therefore, considering the DT from an evolutionary perspective is thought to have different and mind-opening results.

1.1. LIFE HISTORY THEORY

LHT (Hill, 1993; Kaplan & Gangestad, 2005; Mcnamara & 1996; Roff, 2002) is a field of theoretical evolutionary biology, engaging in with the trade-offs in allotment of sources and time lifelong of a living being. According to LHT, sources and time are limited in nature. For this reason, living beings ought to decide how to optimize the use of sources and time over the life course (Giudice, 2009; Chisholm, 1993).

A living being's LH strategy comprises of ideally dispensing one's energy, time, and material assets between two corresponding segments of fitness. The first one is somatic effort, that is characterized as an exertion coordinated keeping up one's own development and endurance. The second one is reproductive effort, that is characterized as an exertion coordinated towards creating hereditarily related offspring which is going to perform like a tool for one's genes transfer. Two segments are crucial in reproductive exertion. The first one is mating effort, that is characterized as an exertion coordinated towards accomplishing and holding sentimental/sexual mates. The second one is parental/nepotistic effort, that is characterized as an exertion coordinated towards keeping up the endurance of hereditarily related offspring, involving one's biological kids or hereditarily related family members (Figueredo et al., 2006). The proportion of how energy, time, assets are sliced between these parts is formed by ecological conditions and adaptable reactions.

Moreover, living beings evolving in rather unsurprising and predictable (long-term endurance is pretty reliable) conditions ought to display slow LH strategy attributes. Long-term endurance is probably developmentally adaptive for investing intensely in their own endurance. Besides, having fewer offspring hereditarily well-suited for their environment, supplying broad parental and nepotistic care were also adaptive for living beings. Thus, whereas people ought to be high on parental/nepotistic and physical exertion, they ought to be low on mating exertion (Ellis et al., 2009; Figueredo et al., 2006).

There is a changeability in LH strategy attributes both between and inside species (Ellis et al., 2009). Although human beings are characterized by slow LH strategies, they change in the degree to which they display slow LH strategies and

practices and range on a slower to faster LH strategy continuum. People with a slower LH strategy are conjectured to show higher investment in numerous parts of their life, including their romantic connections. These people ought to be exceptionally selective and rigorous in their mate decision, give broad parental investment, make long-term arrangements, and have long haul connections. These people are predominantly inclined to be monogamous, renunciant, chary, loyal, legalistic, helpful individuals and give and get easily social help to and from kinfolk and social enviroment. On the other hand, people with faster LH strategies are conjectured to be polygamous and have numerous sexual mates in their life, give lower parental investment, plan just for the immediate actions or short-term, and have transient connections. These people ought to be promiscuous, destructive, impulsive, indiscriminate, egocentric, reckless, give and get less social help, and participate in increasingly hazard taking incidents. (Figueredo et al., 2005).

1.1.1. Trade-Off between current and future reproduction

LHT posits that parents ought to abandon a reproductive exertion if the costs of caring this brood exceed the anticipated advantages (Verboven & Tinbergen, 2002). Current versus future reproduction trade-offs are arisen from LHT and refer to the differential costs and advantages related to reproducing at the moment at a cost to future reproduction or reproducing afterward at an opportunity expense to present fertility (Bukowski, 2019).

Anytime, a life form can change over its accessible vitality into an assortment of actions. Some encourage generation now via sexual intercourse and

pregnancy. Others extend the time by creating opportunities for further reproduction, such as recharging one's batteries, growth, avoidance of predators and repairing tissues.

Gadgil and Bossert (1970) developed the primal modern LHT skeleton for this trade-off. Living things catch vitality sources from the earth. Their income or catch rate designates their energy-spending budget. Spending income can occur in three different ways in the course of life. The first one is via development, living things can expand their energy capture rates later on, which creates an opportunity for expanding their future prolificacy. The second one is via maintenance, living things fix somatic cells and allocate power for the immune system, attend in further vitality production, etc. The third one is via reproduction, living things replicate genes. LH shapes the energetic trade-off which is solved by living beings. Living things characteristically have a juvenile stage. In juvenile stage, prolificacy is zero. Afterward, development stops when allocation to proliferation builds fitness more than development. Since maintenance and development influence fitness via the effects on upcoming reproductive activities, the three-layered trade-off falls into a trade-off among present and future reproduction (Bell & Koufopanou, 1986; Hill, 1993; Kaplan, 1996; Lessells, 1991; Stearns, 1992). The cost of reproduction occurs due to deprivation of future endurance, energy capture, and generation (Williams, 1966).

1.1.2. Trade-Off between quality and quantity of offspring

Lack (1954,1968) was the first person who discussed another trade-off. This latter trade-off emphasizes the difference among the sources shared to present

reproduction. This allocation is for expanding the quality of offspring versus allocation for reducing the quantity of offspring. The reason for the emergence of this trade-off is limited resources possessed by parents and limited resources for reproductive investment. Extra offspring must lessen the investment for each offspring in the way of parental nurture, an arrangement of assets. The amount of quality trade-off, for the most part, make functional quality as offspring endurance (Fischer, Taborsky, & Kokko, 2011; Harpending, Draper, & Pennington, 1990; Kaplan, 1996; Smith & Fretwell, 1974). The adult fertility of offspring which diversifies due to skills, body size and status accrue as a consequence of parental investment like offspring survival. (Kaplan, 1996).

The major tenet concerning the quality–quantity trade-off is the versatile structure to augment investment in the quality of actual offspring till the fitness rate equates to the return of a commensurable allotment of resources to prolificacy. This ideal degree of the investment is commonly less than the level that would guarantee the most extreme quality of offspring (Harpending et al., 1990; Kaplan, 1996 Pennington & Harpending, 1988).

The quantity-quality trade-off relies fundamentally upon the state of the capacities that make an interpretation of parental investment into offspring quality. Those capacities also show consistent losses (the advantage to offspring levels off as an investment expands) or expanding returns (investment expands, offspring advantage more lopsidedly) (Kaplan, 1996).

1.1.3. Trade-Off Between Parenting Exertion and Mating

It is understood that psychological and physiological mechanisms, which have the ability to act in a consolidated manner, help the ultimate goal-oriented behaviours for a successful chance of reproduction. These behaviours are mate selection, nurturing, and protective parenting (Kenrick, Griskevicius, Neuberg, & Schaller, 2010).

As indicated by the coherent percepts of LHT, if evolutionary weights identified with the mating/parenting trade-off have existed in people for ages, it would have molded the advancement of finely tuned persuasive frameworks for the differential help of these regenerative objectives. Reproduction appends another level of unpredictability to LH distributions. For reproduction, people need to discover potential spouses and secure populace. Every one of these activities requires energy and may include important energy expenses such as costly showcases, contest with rivals, like exposure to peril. People who have offspring additionally can contribute energy and time to build their endurance and quality. While parental investment and mating exertion go after time and assets, a trade-off emerges with the goal that the chance of increasing extra mating must be weighed against a decrease in the wellness of existing offspring (Trivers, 1972). The mating–parenting trade-off precisely covers the quality–quantity trade-off for a lot of sexual organisms. The offspring amount might be managed by egg creation, unconstrained fetus removal, or even child murder. Mating frequency is not a factor for designing the number of offspring.

The mating–child-rearing trade-off is an important factor in the advancement of sex contrasts in examples of mating rivalry and parental nurture (Kokko & Jennions, 2008). While mating and child-rearing clash, the sex that encounters more intense sexual selecting and higher mortality ought to put more in

mating rivalry, the other sex ought to give the increasingly parental nurture and become precise. Furthermore, the vulnerability of paternity is relied upon to choose against male nurture (Kokko & Jennions, 2008). While the estimation of biparental nurture is important, females somewhat choose males for their ability to put resources into child-rearing. This encourages fewer sex contrasts in allocation among mating, child-rearing, and preferring the development of shared mate decisions (Edward & Chapman, 2011). For strong females, the reason for preferring caring guys might be wish to defeat the impact of paternity vulnerability. Important levels of male care are provided when a low likelihood of paternity occurs (Alonzo, 2012).

In spite of the fact that trade-offs among mating and child-rearing are common, they are not totally unavoidable. Even the qualification among mating and child-rearing is not a generally a sharp one (Stiver & Alonzo, 2009).

When females base mating choices on males' capacity to nurture the offspring and make an investment into offspring, similar male conduct such as securing offspring may add to both mating and child-rearing exertion at the same time. In contrast, when allocations to mating exertion seriously influence one's capacity to make investment into child-rearing (e.g., on account of physical interests in qualities that guide rivalry), elective reproductive procedures among the genders (males mostly) may develop. Some people invest intensely in parental exertion while others are skilled in mating strategies including close to nothing if any parental investment (Stiver & Alonzo, 2009)

1.1.4. The Evolution of LH Strategies at Population Level

Diversity in environmental components such as food supply and also mortality perils refer to distinctive ideal sharing techniques. These techniques prompt among the species variety in LH. Numerical models can be created for a prediction about the development of LH systems. The standard methodology is to display LH results as an element old enough to explicit paces of outward mortality—the danger of death because of hard-to-maintain a strategic distance from causes, for example, disasters, predation, mishaps, scourges, etc. (Charlesworth, 1994; Del Giudice, 2012; Roff, 2002). The more extensive idea of extraneous morbidity-mortality (Kaplan, 1996; Ellis, Figueredo, Brumbach, & Schlomer, 2009) incorporates unavoidable reasons for impairment and become mutilated (e.g., the long drawn-out outcomes of nonlethal wounds and infections) that limit a life form's reproductive potential. Another important factor is the level of erratic variety in natural conditions such as eccentric death rates. Eventually, the accessibility of resources sets the pattern for a wide range of allocation issues.

Generally, substantial levels of extraneous grown-up mortality are chosen so as to achieve early development and breeding, early elderliness, and grouping of breeding exertion at short notice. High mortality among the adolescents additionally favours of early development but supports LH strategies that transmit reproductive exertion in a long period (Charlesworth, 1994; Kirkwood & Rose, 1991, Roff, 2002). The impacts of changeable and transient diversity are complicated. Similar to high mortality, conditions in grown-up mortality are closely associated with focused reproductive exertion (Murphy, 1968). As a rule, the effect of unpredictable condition for reproductive exertion ought to be little when contrasted with the impacts of normal outward mortality (Roff, 2002).

Bed-hedging is another adaptive answer for the unusual variety in adolescent endurance (Roff, 2002; Ellis et al., 2009). Bed-hedging diminishes the normal singular wellness of offspring quickly. On the other hand, it upgrades the drawn-out conceptive accomplishment of the hereditary ancestry by diminishing wellness fluctuation across ages (Starrfelt & Kokko, 2012).

Within the context of the quality–quantity trade-off, high extraneous mortality in both adolescents and grown-ups favors less investment for the somatic capital (Harpending et al., 1990; Roff, 2002; Kaplan, 1996). In addition, ideal fertility stemmed from an accessible investment plan isolated by ideal investment for each offspring (Kaplan, 1996; Smith & Fretwell, 1974). Whereas higher resources accessibility increases ideal fertility, lower mortality inclines to decrease it.

Both genders often encounter various trade-offs because of their sexual choice. This trade-off prompts the development of explicitly separated LH strategies. For instance, Roff (2012) stated that in the case male-male competitions decide male access for reaching the mates, males are inclined to gather strength for competitions later than females (McDonald, 1993; Kaplan, 1996 Promislow, 1990). Another example of LH strategies among the population level can be given from species. Rabbits are acknowledged with rapid sexual progress, high fertility percentage, high offspring generating, and high infant mortality rate because of relatively less parental investment; on the contrary, elephants grow ripe sexually at a slower percentage, generate fewer offspring, invest intensely in those offspring, and acquire longer life spans. LH theory pays regard to these points to reach out within a continuum of LH strategy, where two basic constituents of fitness, singular

survival, and reproduction, stayed athwart of a single dimension (Wenner et al., 2013).

1.1.5. The Evolution of LH Strategies at Individual Level

Singular contrasts in LH strategies are routinely seen inside species and populaces. Singular strategies mirror the blend of genotypic impacts, pliancy because of natural sources inputs. Genotypic fluctuation in LH can be kept up by different procedures regarding “mutation-selection balance” (Roff, 2002), “frequency-dependent selection” (e.g., the fitness of a child-rearing focused system may rely upon the recurrence of mating-focused planners in the populace), and moving specific optima because of ecological variety across time (Del Giudice, 2012; Sinervo, Clobert, Miles, McAdam, & Lancaster, 2008).

Plasticity in LH characteristics because of ecological states and singular terms is prevalent. Plastic living beings have reaction norms,. These reaction norms mirror unpredictable phenotypic representation. For the adaptation of reaction norms, the signals utilized to foresee the future condition of the earth must have adequate dependability, and the advantages of coordinating the phenotype to earth have to surpass the plasticity expenses (e.g., keeping up the applicable physiological apparatus, vitality expenses). The development of reaction norms in LH characteristics and allocations are demonstrated saliently (Berrigan & Koella, 1994; Fischer et al., 2011). For instance, Berrigan and Koella (1994) demonstrated this in a straightforward formative model. According to this model, the ideal strategy because of high adolescent mortality is early development and, in light of vivacious shortage, delayed development. To put a finer point on it, developmental

reactions to repetitive alterations within environmental qualities might be frequently expected to resemble transformative reactions to similar attributes. Subsequently, the rationale of populace level models can enlighten forecasts about formative plasticity in LH characteristics (Ellis et al., 2009; West & Eberhard, 2003).

Singular response standards can be influenced by genotypic variables. Two people may display the same degree of plasticity, however extraordinary unlike degrees of the trait. Then again, one person might be more plastic than other person, their phenotypes progressively receptive to ecological variety. The reaction norms within both genders are not same. That's why, both genders react distinctively to the equivalent ecological signals. For instance, when females invest in offspring predominantly, they are more probable than males to postpone reproduction (e.g., by suppressing fertility) in answer to signals of transient energy shortage (Beehner & Lu, 2013; Wasser & Barash, 1983).

Chance influences LH development in several manners. The probabilistic idea of LH occasions unavoidably creates huge stochastic varieties of indirect fitness characteristics. These variations can be longevity and lifetime prolificacy (Steiner & Tuljapurkar, 2012). Meanwhile, bed-hedging tactics in answer of erratic possibility occasions might adaptively expand the diversity of offspring. Remarkably, sexual living beings can expand the diversity of their offspring by just having a greater amount of them, and by mating with within polygamy. Increased number of offspring amount and promiscuous relations might establish versatile bed-hedging in an answer to abrupt variation in juvenile endurance (Fox & Rauter, 2003; Ellis et al., 2009).

Within the fast-slow continuum, LH traits do not progress freely from each other; both inside and across species, various attributes covary in groups. At the broadest degree of investigation, the LH strategies of various species can be arranged on a continuum from "fast" (early development and proliferation, quick development, little body size, high fertility rate, short lifetime, and making a low investment in offspring quality) to "slow" (late development and proliferation, slow development, huge body size, low fertility rate, long life expectancy, and making a high investment in offspring) (Promislow & Harvey, 1990; Sæther, 1987). Within species variety frequently falls along a similar continuum (Réale et al., 2010).

The fast-slow continuum catches the example at first depicted by models of r-K choice (MacArthur & Wilson, 1967; Pianka, 1970). Those models expected that LH advancement was driven by thickness reliance, with "K-determination" (slow development, late reproduction, and low fertility) happening in stable and thickly populated ecologies and "r-choice" (quick development, early proliferation, high ripeness) coming about because of fluctuating, scantily populated ecologies. These cases have since been generally dismissed or updated, as variables, for example, exorbitant to-maintain a strategic distance from mortality dangers and their unusualness are viewed as progressively important drivers of LH variety (Jeschke, Gabriel, & Kokko, 2008).

1.1.6. LHT at Fast-Slow Continuum in Human Beings

Large brains are major features of species that display slow LH strategies. Large brains, such as human brains, need a high amount of energy to build and pursue such as the need for nutrients and need time for maturation and development

(Morgan & Gibson, 2010). It could be said that energy is vital in human life. Energy is needed for maturation and development. The allotment of these energy resources is also crucial in the LH continuum (Wenner et al., 2013).

LH traits do not advance freely from each other in terms of fast versus slow continuum. Within and across the species, various attributes show an alteration in groups. LH strategies of various species can be regulated on a continuum from "fast" strategies including early development, and also proliferation, quick development, short lifespan, small body structure, and also making less investment to quality of offspring to "slow" strategies including slow-going development and also proliferation, long life expectancy, huge body structure, and also making a high investment to offspring (Promislow & Harvey, 1990; Réale et al., 2010; Sæther, 1987). Within-species variety frequently falls along a similar continuum.

Owing to the general idea of the fast-slow continuum's need of adjustment to the specific nature of every specie, the human LH writing has been dedicated a lot of thoughtfulness regarding the planning of sexual development (Belsky et al., 1991; Belsky, 2012; James & Ellis, 2013). Development timing is hypothetically important as a mediator of the trade-off among the future and current proliferation. In this context, there are phenotypic and hereditary connections between's puberty, time of sexual introduction, time of first birth, and fertility of the female (Barban et al., 2016; Briley et al., 2017; Dunbar et al., 2008; Lawn et al., 2018; Tropf et al., 2015b; Udry & Cliquet, 1982). However, the impact of adolescence schedule on fertility is restricted. Likewise, the connection between development and the beginning of propagation can be debilitated by different social components (Borgerhoff Mulder, 1989; Udry & Cliquet, 1982). Maturation is likewise firmly

influenced by nourishment, with the outcome that allocations to current versus future proliferation. (Kyweluk et al., 2018).

Another important advancement in our species is the development of double status in the system of hierarchy based on prestige and dominance (Henrich & Gil-White, 2001). The remarkable point is that status and impact can be obtained not only with physical force but also with knowledge, virtue and valued skills. This especially expands the pathways to mating achievement for men who profit by wealth and status (Nettle & Pollet, 2008; Pérusse, 1993; von Rueden & Jaeggi, 2016; Winegard, Winegard, & Geary, 2018). On the other hand, the material advantages of high status can be moved to one's family and offspring. Under these circumstances this becomes an indirect child-rearing exertion. The last angle to consider is the idea of courtship and mate selection which is a reciprocal component. (Stewart, Williams & Thomas, 2013). In this sense, males and females court mutually by showing their alluring characteristics, consisting of creativeness and intelligence (Conroy-Beam et al., 2019; Gabora and Kaufman, 2010; Winegard et al., 2018).

1.1.7. Mini-K scale as an LHS assessment

Mini-K is an assessment scale of social and behavioural pointers of LH strategy which was sorted and also adapted from different distinctive sources. Mini-K evaluates singular contrasts which are specified by K-Factor via psychometric pointers of self-report. The score displays slow LH strategy on the continuum. Spanish and English versions of the Mini-K scale are available to utilize (Figueredo, 2007; Figueredo & Gaxiola, 2007). However, during the study conducted within

six countries (Jonason et al., 2017), the scale was also adapted to Portuguese, Hungarian, and Russian because of the necessity within the scope of the mentioned study. Moreover, the Japanese version of Mini-K was also translated and validated (Kawamoto, 2015). Mini-K also were translated and adapted to Croatian and Swedish (Woodley of Mennie et al., 2017; Krupić, Banai & Corr, 2018).

1.2. Dark Triad Theory

The Dark Triad Theory depicts the cynical character attributes such as narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism which are assumed to be the Bermuda Triangle of human being's character (Paulhus & Williams 2002).

Despite the fact that these characteristics - psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism -had unmistakable starting points, there are covering components, as each of the three incorporates a dim character with socially unwanted nature with conduct manners. These conduct manners are manipulation, grandiosity, affectedness, and tendency to aggressiveness (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). For measuring the Dark Triad character qualities two instruments which can be utilized are Dirty Dozen (Jonason & Webster, 2010), and the SD3 (Jones & Paulhus, 2014). The consequences of these two scales are commonly comparative, notwithstanding, 27 items of SD3 improves its legitimacy contrasting with 12 items of Dirty Dozen (Maples, Lamkin, & Miller, 2014). Likewise, the intercorrelations among these three subscales are lower in SD3. In this context, SD3 was seen as having increasingly prescient force, contrasting with Dirty Dozen (Jones & Paulhus, 2014; Lee et al., 2013).

1.2.1. Narcissism

The story of narcissism originates from an antiquated Greek myth about Narcissus, a child of a God, who experienced passionate feelings for his own appearance in the water. Constrained by his affection for himself, he went through a long stretch of time gazing at the reflection until he pined away transforming into a bloom. In spite of the fact that individuals do not transform into blossoms any longer, the sort of self-love which Narcissus underwent is as yet winning in our period.

Narcissism, as a subject that has been discussed and explained quite a lot in the psychology literature, has undoubtedly entered the thinking and analysis area of many psychologists. Concordantly, Freud distinguished the narcissism into two categories. The first one is primary and the second one is secondary narcissism. While the first one is the type of narcissism which is the libidinal supplement to the egoism of the intuition of self-preservation or more simply, the desire and energy that drives one's instinct to endure, the second one is narcissism happens in time the libido pulls back objects outside oneself, overall the mother, creating to connection to a social reality that incorporates the capacity for megalomania (Freud, 1957).

From the psychoanalytic perspective, Otto Kernberg delineates that there are three sorts of narcissism: normal infantile, normal adult, and as a third one pathological narcissism. Pathological type, characterized as the libidinal interest in a pathological form of oneself, is additionally partitioned into three sorts such as regression in the regulation of the infantile confidence, the narcissistic decision of object and narcissistic personality as a disorder with a narcissistic personality disorder which is the most serious of all these forms. All things considered, narcissism has been an

incredible wellspring of difference between Otto Kernberg's and Heinz Kohut's explanations (Kernberg, 1975). As indicated by Kohut's self-psychology approach, narcissistic psychopathology is a consequence of the parental absence of empathy during childhood. Subsequently, a person does not grow the full ability to self-esteem.

As a personality disorder Narcissism is a condition characterized in DSM-IV. On the other hand, a proposition has been made to expel it from the following release, DSM-5, rather lowering it as a feature of the hostility character type area. According to the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), Narcissistic Personality Disorder is characterized as including a pervasive example of grandiosity which can be either in fantasy or conduct, a consistent requirement for profound admiration and an absence of empathy, starting by early years of adulthood and present in various context. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

Narcissism is normally connected with grandiosity, arrogance, pomposity, and an ability to misuse others to reinforce oneself (Rhodewalt & Peterson, 2009). Numerous characteristics could be depicted as socially alluring. For example, administration abilities, social impact, and such properties could be portrayed as socially alluring while they are also harmful. These components will in general show differential examples of relationship with basis factors. For instance, the leadership or authority aspect is related to higher confidence, and lower neuroticism, depression, and a tendency to anxiety. Conversely, the entitlement or exploitative aspect is related to lower welfare and relational challenges (Ackerman et al., 2011; Hill & Roberts, 2011). The given instances indicate that few parts of narcissism might be outlined as a fast LHS such as entitlement or exploitation, while

the remained parts might be increasingly likened to a slow life strategy such as authority or leadership.

1.2.2. Psychopathy

Psychopathy is the most disreputable character attribute of the Dark Triad (Jonason et al., 2015) and is described by an absence of sympathy, low blame, insensitivity, and flightiness (Hare, 1999). Psychopathy is associated with useless impulsivity (Jonason et al., 2010) and restricted discretion (Webster, Gesselman, Crysel, Brunell, Jonason, Hadden, et al. 2016). The idea of psychopathy was first presented in the nineteenth century with the idea of "Mania sans delire (Madness without delirium)" by French Psychiatrist Philippe Pinel. With this idea, Pinel characterized the absence of virtues and uncontrolled conduct in people who did not have any insane indications and whose scholarly limits were ordinary. In the twentieth century, psychopathy started to be known after the book of Hervey Cleckley's.

Psychopaths or in other words, anti-socials are characterized as people who are narrow-minded, manipulative, untrustworthy, incautious, intrepid, shallow, nonemphatic and, egocentric (Weber, Habel, Amunts, & Schneider, 2008). Psychopathy is also characterized as the violation infringement of social norms, rules, and laws which are theft, lying, burglary, cheating, conflicting business conduct, traffic violations, and tendency to sex crimes. Psychopaths are alluring individuals who are better than expected insight in the same cases and mostly leave a constructive impact on others. Besides, psychopaths seem to have an intellectual figure. They might involve in dreary and shallow discussions when given ear, with

no mental distress. On the other hand, they might be sometimes assumed as talkative and joyful profiles by others (Tengström et al., 2004). Key characteristics for psychopathy are the tendency to self-centredness, passionate hardship, impulsive behaviours, powerless family ties, lack of empathy, poor insight, lack of conscience, animosity, aggressive attitudes, and no regrets after mistakes which made. (Hare, 1996)

1.2.3. Machiavellianism

As an idea, Machiavellianism begins with the name Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527). His idea became through the span of time indivisibly connected with the origination of a "dark personality" and "the dark side of love" (Ali & Chamorro-Premuzic, 2010; Hatfield, 1984; Shaver & Hazan, 1988). A Machiavellian person might be portrayed by such attributes as beguiling, dissimulative, bogus hearted, manipulative, greedy, exploitative, utilitarian, critical, detached, remote, corrupt, competitiv, and selfish.

Moreover, Christie and Geis (1970) imply the difference between more and less Machiavellian people. The difference between low and high Machs comes from the proportion of feelings that put resources into relational connections. The genuinely segregated relational direction is a fundamental factor of Machiavellianism to the degree that Christie and Geis (1970) depicted high Machs by the expression "cool syndrome" instead of low Machs portrayed by the expression "soft touch". This separation is bolstered by the consequences of Wastell and Booth (2003) suggesting that Machiavellians are described by alexithymia, that is, their inward encounters are poor, they live in a sincerely empty world and have

no association with their own feelings. Owing to the unawareness of their own personal affairs, they are unavailable to attune compassionately with other people (Andrew, Cooke, & Muncer, 2008; Barnett & Thompson, 1985; Jakobwitz & Egan, 2006; Paál & Bereczkei, 2007) and to offer social help. A low degree of intelligence was discovered by Austin and colleagues (2007) due to troubles in social-enthusiastic perception which Machiavellians undergo. Additionally, people who represent dominantly Machiavellian characteristics are resistant to be influenced by their social environment, goal-oriented, distant, and inclined to prompt actions which have *arrière-pensée* (McHoskey, 1999; Wastell & Booth, 2003)

1.2.4. DT traits from the LH perspective

LHT (Wilson, 1975) was initially utilized to depict contrasts among species. These contrasts are about the allocation of limited sources in living beings' lifespan and metabolic vitality towards the two major Darwinian bases of physical endurance and reproductive activities such as mating behaviour. Owing to the necessity of choosing one of the tasks to be done, living things should choose to complete one of the two tasks. Living things might not have time to do both tasks together.

A living being investing a lot of energy doing one may discover deficient time to do the other. Giant Panda is an example. It is also called *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*. They invest so much energy (≈ 14 h/day) for feeding themselves with bamboo. This eating habit consists of 99% of Giant Panda's diet and is a fairly difficult process for them as a carnivore. Because they have difficulties with digesting plants, they spend most of their time with digesting instead of mating.

The mating trade-off is performed by living beings for the struggle to survive. These living beings are entitled K-selected or in other words, slow LH strategists. These living beings have longevity, long period of time for growth, very well cognitive functions and tendency to own less offspring in the course of their life such as *Pan troglodytes* (common chimpanzee) or *Loxodonta africana* (African elephant). On the other side, living beings that trade-off endurance for mating is entitled fast, in other words, r-selected LH strategies and have generally short lives, develop rapidly, are not cognitively well-equipped, and have countless offspring in the course of their life. *Oryctolagus cuniculus* which is also called European rabbit or *Rattus*/ Black rat can be given as an example,. On the other hand, when the topic comes to individuals, the theory was utilized to explain either personality structure or species contrasts (Chisholm, 1999; Figueredo et al., 2009).

For instance, males, more than females, (Jonason, Li, & Czarna, 2013) who were high on the DT traits may have had increasingly reproductive achievement (Carter, Lyons, and Brewer, 2018). On the other hand, women who are high on the attributes have had progressively reproductive medical issues (Jonason & Lavertu, 2017). Other proof suggests the DT traits are related to restricted existential qualities (Turner, 2018), a propensity to organize immediate results, and also impulsivity (Jonason et al., 2010; Jones and Paulhus, 2011).

LHT might manifest in personality traits such as DT traits (Jonason et al. 2009), future limiting, and future-limiting related practices. According to the study for understanding DT from the LHT perspective, McDonald, Donnellan and Navarrete (2011) remarked that various elements of DT represented LH strategies. The results indicated two different strategies. One of these strategies was a fast life strategy that contained impulsivity from psychopathy, exploitativeness from

narcissism, unlimited sociosexuality from Machiavellianism. The other strategy was slow life strategy which contained fearless dominance from psychopathy, the tendency to leadership and desire to grandiosity from narcissism.

Another study which displayed the relations between LHT and DT was organized in six countries (America, Australia, Brazil, Japan, Hungary, and Russia) (Jonason et al., 2017) . The study contributed cross-cultural data and outcomes to understand the DT traits from the LHT perspective. The results of the stated study were found generally consistent with psychopathy and to a lesser degree, Machiavellianism was related to fast LH strategies. However, narcissism was found to be related to the slow life LH strategy. From the components of narcissism, authority and headmanship aspects are related to a higher level of self-esteem and low level of neuroticism, concern, depression whereas abusive aspect is related to a low level of well-being and interpersonal conflicts. These stated relations indicated that a number of components of narcissism might point out a fast LH strategy whereas others more connected to slow LH strategy (Ackerman, 2011; Hill & Roberts, 2011)

As another core of the DT traits, Machiavellianism has been regarded as a fast LH strategy (Figueredo et al., 2005). Machiavellianism objectified a fast LH strategy which was identified by short-term purposes and intolerance to delay of gratification (Chen, 2018; Figueredo et al., 2005; Jonason, Koenig, & Tost, 2010; Jonason et al., 2009). Individuals with high Machiavellianism inclined to utilize several social tactics such as hardball and temptation (Jonason & Webster, 2012). Moreover, Machiavellian features like selfishness and abuse were determined as ingredients of fast LH strategy (Jonason, Koenig, et al., 2010; McDonald, Donnellan, & Navarrete, 2012; Reynolds & McCrea, 2015).

Psychopathy which is the most notorious feature of Dark Triad (Zhao, Wei, Chen, & Xia, 2018) have been identified with fast strategies (Krupp et al. 2012). This sparked off the reconnaissance of psychopathy from an evolutionary point of view (Book & Quinsey 2004; Mealey 1995). Mededovic et al. (2017) indicated that psychopathy enhanced reproductive triumph, as a vital component of biological well-being. Moreover, Jonason et al. (2010) also stated that psychopathy was associated with pointers of a fast LH strategy (Jonason et al. 2010)

1.3. Consideration of Future Consequences as time perspective

Human beings experience decisions that have results which frequently struggle in the close and far future in numerous parts of everyday living. For instance, an individual may figure following a diet with the awareness of healthy eating will not be easy and logical, however over the long haul, eating well could help stay away from health problems later on such as heart disease, obesity, high cholesterol (Adams, 2012; Dassen, Houben, & Jansen, 2015) or an adolescent might be enticed to relax in the present time and place and just later understand that he/she would have earned higher exam marks in the event that they had concentrated longer (Peters, Joireman, & Ridgway, 2005). One individual contrast variable that predicts inclinations, aims, and practices in these decision settings is the consideration of future results (Strathman, Gleicher, Boninger, & Edwards, 1994). To assess the outcomes of both immediate and future circumstances, CFC was designed by Strathman et al. (1994) as a consistent singular differentness build on the scope which individuals reckon among the future versus immediate outcomes of their conduct.

If CFC Future plays a fundamental role, this displays a buffering hypothesis. In buffering hypothesis, individuals act by taking consideration of future consequences for protecting themselves against risky conditions such as compulsive buying tendencies. On the other hand, if CFC Immediate plays a fundamental role, this shows susceptibility hypothesis. In susceptibility hypothesis, individuals focus on immediate outcomes of a behaviour. Three explanations can be mentioned in this context. First, it is likely that individuals who go in for with immediate results have tendency to involve in impulsive conducts. Second, it is conceivably that individuals who go in for with future results are far less likely to involve in impulsive conducts. Third, it is likely that impulsive conducts might be a combination of an action with both immediate and future outcomes (Joireman et al., 2008)

1.3.1 Immediate Outcomes of Behaviour

Some people accept certain practices are beneficial in view of future advantages, regardless of whether prompt results are generally unfortunate, or regardless of whether there are quick expenses. Whereas some people eager to forfeit prompt advantages like delight or accommodation to accomplish increasingly alluring future states, some people are not keen on thinking about conceivable future results. These people are increasingly worried about amplifying prompt advantages to the detriment of expenses or advantages that are not going to happen for quite a while, and they do place a high need for such immediate advantages. CFC is related to singular contrasts how much people focus on more future versus the current outcomes of potential conduct (Strathman, 1994). People

who display low CFC are relied upon to stress their prompt needs and concerns and may act to fulfill these immediate needs.

1.3.2 Future Outcomes of Behaviour

High CFC-F people are associated with the future consequences of their behaviours (Pozolotina & Olsen, 2019). CFC has cordial relations with specific tasks including fiscal responsibility, medical issues, environmentalism, aggression, and academic achievement. For students, CFC scale scores were seen as decidedly related to grades and furthermore anticipated achievement and objective fulfillment (Joireman, 1999). People with high in CFC have better grades in university (Nigro, Cosenza, Ciccarelli, & Joireman, 2016).

Differing levels of CFC have been seen as identified with smoking and alcohol consumption, where people with higher CFC scores report lower frequencies of each behaviour (Beenstock, Adams, & White, 2011; Strathman, Gleicher, Boninger, & Edwards, 1994). Health concerns are another factor related to CFC. For example, high CFC individuals tend to get information about the sexual history of their partners, try to reduce the risk of HIV, and protect themselves (Dorr, Krueckeberg, Strathman, & Wood (1999).

People high in CFC also attach importance to their sleep schedules as they consider their future health conditions (Peters, Joireman, & Ridgeway, 2005). Considering the health issues, it could be mentioned that low CFC individuals are related to a higher Body Mass Index.

CFC is also important in the context of the difference between cautious and risky behaviours such as forceful driving (Moore & Dahlen, 2008) and it is also related to monetary responsibility issues (Joireman, Spratt, Spangenberg, 2005).

1.3.3. Consideration of Future Consequences as a Mediator

Mediation models are actualized to distinguish pathways that clarify how a predictor variable is related to a result variable (Baron & Kenny, 1986; Frazier, Tix, & Barron, 2004). Mental research utilizing mediation modeling is especially beneficial because of the capacity to give understanding into complex results by recognizing complex social examples among factors. That's why the identification of mediator factors is exceptionally important. Mediator variables give researchers a genuine point of convergence for an association between two issues.

Individuals' time perspectives may be an important portrayal of LH trade-offs and human beings act in a way with a strategy in LHT. In this context, the future direction is an example of conduct overwhelmed by making progress toward to future goals and prizes. For instance, a slow LH strategy is in relation with a secure attachment, strong communication patterns (Olderbank & Figueredo, 2009), and general long haul mating exertion (Figueredo et al., 2005) considering to distant outcomes whereas the fast life strategy is associated the opposite tendencies and conducts.

When Consideration of Future Consequences is a mediator, it means that LHT applies its influence on DT traits through a specific subscale of Consideration of Future Consequences. Timing is a key factor in LHT (Jonason, Li, Schmitt, Webster, & Crysel, 2012). Owing to the effect of expectation for achieving the

immediate gratification, rewards, or goals individuals tend to act without considering future outcomes which are represented by fast LHT and have close ties with DT traits or individuals perform a risk assessment and evaluate the potential outcomes of their actions. Either way, it can be said that time perspective establishes a causal effect when individuals try to determine their own behaviours under the pressure of LH. Individuals act in a fast LH strategy which is associated with an undesirable DT trait in today's world or in a slow LH strategy for a better social adaptation (Figueredo et al., 2005, 2006; Jonason & Tost, 2010; Troisi, 2005).

1.4. CURRENT STUDY

The primary aim of this study was to look at the mediating role of time perspective between LH strategies with DT traits (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism). In spite of the fact that there are studies that emphasize on the connection between LHT and DT traits (McDonald, Donnellan & Navarrete 2011; Jonason et al., 2012; Jonason et al., 2017; Kiire, 2019) no study investigated the mediating role of time perspective between these two constructs.

LH strategy is measured with the Mini-K Scale (Figueredo et al., 2006). So as to fulfill the essential point of this exploration, an adjustment of the Mini-K Scale was required but there was no Turkish adaptation of Mini-K. The adaptation of Mini-K into Turkish was the next step within the scope of the current study. Besides, the structural validity of the Mini-K scale was analyzed just as its convergent validity through its relationship with participants' associations on mate selection via Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection scale. ARMSS was selected and utilized as a scale due to support the Mini-K because of the close relationship between LH strategies and mate selection (Del Giudice & Gangestad & Kaplan,

2016). The reliability of Mini-K in Turkish was evaluated with Cronbach's Alpha. It should be mentioned that, comparing to Japanese version of Mini-K , whereas Mini-K Turkish has an acceptable internal reliability, Mini-K Japanese has a good internal reliability (Kawamoto, 2015).

1.4.1 Purpose

One of the purposes of this study was to adapt the Mini-K scale to Turkish. Therefore, the original Mini-K was first translated to Turkish and then factor analyses were examined. For the evaluation of the convergent validity of Mini-K Turkish, correlational analyses were executed with the dimensions of LH strategy pointers (e.g., CFC-14, SD3, and ARMSS). The other purpose of the study was to investigate the mediating role of time perspective between LHT and SD3. For assessing the mediating role of time perspective, mediation analyses were carried out between Mini-K domains (Family Social Contact/Support, Friend Social Contact/Support, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Harm Avoidance, Insight Planning Control) and SD3 traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy) with a mediator as CFC Immediate and CFC Future.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

2.1 Participants

In this study, the age range of the participants started from the age of 18 to 57 ($M = 31.10$, $SD = 15.984$). Besides that, neither inclusion nor exclusion criteria was utilized in line with the scope of this study. Participants were selected via convenience and also personal networks/connections. Snowball sampling method was also utilized for collecting participants. Snowball sampling is a technique which participants summon other individuals for the research attendance. Participants were either native Turkish speakers or fluently speaking Turkish as a second language.

Although 537 participants entered the survey, 460 participants have completed. That's why analyses were arranged with 460 participants.

Of the participants, 31,52% were students 68,26% were non students. 0,22% of participants were skipped and did not answer the question which was related to the studentship question.

Of the participants 9,13% participants were either students in or graduated from Bilgi University, 7,17% participants were either students or graduated from 29 Mayıs University, 79,35% participants were either students in or graduated from different universities in Turkey, in Europe or in USA. 4,35% participants skipped the question related to university background.

Of the participants 14,35% were either studying in or graduated from psychology department. 82,61% were either studying in or graduated from different

departments in universities. Besides that, 3,04% participants skipped and did not answered the question related to department.

Table 1*Demographic Characteristics of Participants (N = 460)*

Age Range (%)	M	31.10
	SD	15.984
Gender (%)	Female	65.65
	Male	33.48
	Other	0.87
Marital Status (%)	Single	63.91
	Married	31.52
	Divorced	4.57
	There is	70.00
Income (%)	There is not	29.57
	Not Answered	0.43
University (%)	İstanbul Bilgi University	9.13
	İstanbul 29 Mayıs University	7.17
	Other	79.35
	Not Answered	4.35
Department (%)	Psychology	14.35
	Other	82.61
	Not Answered	3.04
Currently Student (%)	Student	31.52
	Not a Student	68.26
	Not Answered	0.22

2.2. Measures

Short Demographic Form (Appendix B). The short demographic form contained questions about age, gender (Male, Female, Other), university background (İstanbul Bilgi University, İstanbul 29 Mayıs University, other universities), department (psychology or other departments), income (Yes, No), marital status (single, married, divorced), current educational status (whether they are students or not).

Mini-K (Appendix D). Mini-K Scale was translated by four people who were proficient in English and Turkish with following back and forward translation process. Two people were given the English version of Mini-K and requested the Mini-K to be translated to Turkish. The other two people translated the Turkish version back to English without knowing the original version. The original version of Mini-K and the translated English version of the scale were compared by the researcher. When the researcher made sure that there was no discrepancy or any lost element in translation, the translated Turkish version of Mini-K was utilized in the survey.

Mini-K is the short form of Arizona Life History Battery (Figueredo et al., 2005) which fills in as a device for estimating the K-factor associated to individual's LH. The Mini-K Short form includes 20 items and 7 domains such as "family social contact support, friend social contact support, altruism, mother/father relationship quality, insight planning control, intentions toward infidelity and religiosity". In Mini-K, participants were asked to remark how much they agree (1 = not at all; 5 = very much) with a series of such statements such as "I can often tell how things will turn out" and "I avoid taking risks." The participant's final score was calculated as a sum of the answers provided. Whereas low scores indicated a fast LH strategy, high scores indicated a slow LH strategy. In this scope of the study, the third and

fifth Likert-type points such as “disagree” and “agree slightly” were removed from the Mini-K to embody it within a broader survey that utilized 5-point scales and machine scoring. This was adequate in light of the fact that the psychometric properties of 5-and 6-or 7-point Likert-type scales do not vary considerably and can be effectively rescaled for equating. (Dawes, 2008; Leung, 2011).

Short Dark Triad (Appendix E). Short Dark Triad was a 27 item-self report (Jones & Paulhus, 2014), used to measure Machiavellianism (e.g., “I like to use clever manipulation to get my way.”), narcissism (e.g., “I insist on getting the respect I deserve.”), and psychopathy (e.g., “People who mess with me always regret it.”). Participants showed their consent to every item on a 5-point scale (1 = strongly disagree; 5 = strongly agree) . Özsoy, Rauthman, Jonason, and Ardiç, (2017) adapted the Short Dark Triad (SD3) to Turkish. The Cronbach-Alpha score for narcissism scale was 0.79, for Machiavellianism was 0.70 and for psychopathy was 0,79. Short Dark Triad Inventory has been found to be valid and reliable in the Turkish adult sample (Özsoy et al., 2017)

Consideration of Future Consequences (Appendix C). Time perspective was measured by the Consideration of Future Consequences Scale (Strathman et al., 1994) which was composed of 14 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale(1 = extremely uncharacteristic; 5 = extremely characteristic). The scale included statements like “I consider how things might be in the future, and try to influence those things with my day to day behavior” and “Often I engage in a particular behavior in order to achieve outcomes that may not result for many years.” Consideration Future Consequences (CFC) Scale is currently being adapted to Turkish by Akırmak.

Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection (Appendix F). The 32-item Attitudes About Romance and Mate Selection Scale (ARMSS) (Larson & Watson, 2003) was created to gauge obliging convictions about mate selection. Güngör et al., (2011) adapted the ARMSS to Turkish. Utilizing factor analysis, seven factors were recognized generally comparing to Larson's (1992) obliging convictions about mate choice. The last instrument comprised of four distractor items to help mask the idea of the instrument in addition to 28 items on seven subscales. Within the context of the study, factor analyses were executed and of the seven subscales, five subscales such as Cohabitation, Opposites Complement, Complete Assurance, Love is Enough and Ease of Effort were utilized (see Appendix G). The Cronbach Alpha coefficient of the absolute scale score was 0.74. and for the subscales extended from 0.58 to 0.95.

2.3. Procedure

Ethics committee approval was obtained prior to data collection. The data were gathered by means of an online survey instrument (SurveyMonkey). The link was shared through messages, a variety of channels such as personal networks/connections. To reach the maximum numbers of participants who are from different locations, occupations and backgrounds snowball sampling method was also utilized in conjunction with social media posts on several online contexts, e-mails, convenience.

An informed consent form informing the subjects of the procedure and purpose of the study was delivered. The form also stated that the participants are free to withdraw from the study or they can ask question to researcher if they have any (Appendix A).

Once the participants consented to participate in the study, the demographic form, the Consideration of Future Consequences Inventory (CFC-14), Life History Battery (Mini-K), Short Dark Triad Traits Scale (SD3), Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection Scale (ARMSS) were delivered. The survey took 20 to 25 minutes to finish and submit.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

Means, standard deviations, intercorrelations within the variables and, reliability degrees were calculated. Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling scale was displayed in Table 2, Mini-K factor loadings scale was displayed in Table 3, Mini-K factor intercorrelations scale was displayed in Table 4 and the descriptive statistics scale was displayed in Table 5.

3.1. Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling

Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) was utilized to examine and test the variables and factors of Mini-K. ESEM is particularly helpful for exploratory factor analysis (EFA). It provides fit statistics which can be utilized to evaluate model correspondence to data. Delta parameterization and oblique rotations were utilized (Geomin) for our ESEM analyses. We started by indicating a single-factor model and afterward compared it with models with expanding quantities of factors, easing when the model fit was seen as great (utilizing the model fit measurements delineated previously).

Table 2
Fit Information for ESEM Models

# of Factors	χ^2	df	p	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
One	591.59	170	.000	0.54	0.48	0.12	0.11
Two	807.65	189	.000	0.65	0.65	0.1	0.1
Three	597.45	187	.000	0.77	0.76	0.08	0.09
Four	427.41	184	.000	0.86	0.86	0.06	0.08
Five	290.74	180	.000	0.94	0.94	0.04	0.07
Five modified	140.82	95	.002	0.97	0.97	0.04	0.07

Note. ESEM = exploratory structural equation modeling; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; RMSEA = root means square error of approximation; SRMR = standardized Root Mean Square Residual

Modified: Items 3, 6, 9, 10, 20 removed due to low loading (β 's lower than .30)

For assessing Model Fit, chi-square statistic (χ^2), root mean square error of approximation (*RMSEA*), comparative fit index (*CFI*), Tucker-Lewis Index (*TLI*), and standardized root mean square residual (*SRMR*) were utilized. The consensus about criterion of χ^2 is having a *p* value greater than 0.05, albeit it is sensitive for sample size (Gerbing & Anderson, 1985). According to estimation of *RMSEA*, values less than 0.05 display good fit and values between 0.05 and 0.08 display adequate fit. Besides, values between 0.08 and 0.10 provide mediocre fit and values above the 0.10 are poor fit (Browne & Cudeck, 1993). *RMSEA* comprise %90 confidence intervals. Lower boundary ought to comprise 0 for the exact fit or it must be below 0.05 for a close fit (MacCallum, Browne, & Sugawara, 1996). Browne and Cudeck (1993) also indicate that *RMSEA* is not influenced by small sample size. Besides, Hu & Bentler (1999) consider that values that are equal or more than 0.90 are accepted as good fit. Finally, *SRMR* value that is below 0.80 is regarded as good fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). It is crucial to state that *SRMR* is less sensitive to both skewed distributions and sample size (Gerbing & Anderson, 1985).

ESEM was utilized to execute single-factor model. It was understood that the data fitted poorly, $\chi^2 (170) = 591.59, p = 000$; *CFI* = .54; *TLI* = .48; *RMSEA* = .12; *SRMR* = .11. Two- and three-factors were also tested and these factors fit the data poorly too. The models of five-factors fit the data and *CFI* counterbalanced its generally acknowledged thresholds in favor of good fit. We observed that 5 items (3= "I can often find a bright side to a bad situation", 6= "I avoid taking risks", 9= "I have a close and warm relationship with my sexual partner", and 10 = "I have a

close and warm relationship with my own children”, 20 = “I am closely connected to and involved in my religion”) did not load considerably on any factors (β 's lower than .30). These 5 items had no link with different items or with Mini-K factors. Hence, these 5 items were removed and the perfect fit was obtained in the final model, $\chi^2(95) = 140.82$, $p = .00$; $CFI = 0.97$; $TLI = 0.97$; $RMSEA = .04$; $SRMR = .07$. The hypothesis which this model fit the data precisely was not rejected within the context of the nonsignificant χ^2 . This hypothesis was accepted because it reproduced the best relationship within the items. Moreover, factor loadings and intercorrelations were also interpreted. Table 3 displayed the items with their contents, and also their loadings that were $\beta > .30$. In this context, Altruism, intentions toward infidelity and religiosity factors were not found.

Table 3

Mini-K Factor Loadings

Factor	Item #	β	Item Content	Item Content
1. Family Social Contact/ Support	13	.726	"I am often in social contact with my blood relatives"	Akrabalarım ile genellikle iletişim içerisindeyimdir.
	14	.834	"I often get emotional support and practical help from my blood relatives"	Akrabalarım dan sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım alırım
	15	.834	"I often give emotional support and practical help to my blood relatives"	Akrabalarım a sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım veririm
2. Friend social contact/ support	16	.673	"I am often in social contact with my friends"	Arkadaşlarım ile genellikle iletişim içerisindeyimdir.
	17	.768	"I often get emotional support and practical help from my friends"	Arkadaşlarım dan sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım alırım
	18	.903	"I often give emotional support and practical help to my friends"	Arkadaşlarım a sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım veririm
	19	.417	"I am closely connected to and involved in my community"	İçinde bulunduğum topluluğ a yakından bağlantılı ve onunla ilgili aktivitelerde yer alırım.
3. Mother Father Relationship Quality	7	.872	"While growing up, I had a close and warm relationship with my biological mother"	Büyürken, biyolojik (öz) annem ile yakın ve sıcak bir ilişkim vardı.
	8	.464	"While growing up, I had a close and warm relationship with my biological father"	Büyürken, biyolojik (öz) babam ile yakın ve sıcak bir ilişkim vardı.
4. Harm Avoidance	11	.853	"I would rather have one than several sexual relationships at a Time"	Aynı zamanda birden fazla kişiyle cinsel ilişki yaşamaktansa tek ilişki yaşamayı tercih ederim.
	12	.592	"I have to be closely attached to someone before I am comfortable having sex with them"	Biriyle rahatlıkla cinsel ilişkiyi girebilmem için ona yakınlık hissediyor olmam lazım.
5. Insight Planning Control	1	.674	"I can often tell how things will turn out"	Genellikle bir şeylerin sonucunun ne olacağını önceden bilebilirim.
	2	.457	"I try to understand how I got into a situation to figure out how to handle it"	Bir durumla nasıl başa çıkacağımı görmek için o duruma nasıl girdiğimi anlamaya çalışırım
	4	.588	"I don't give up until I solve my problems"	Sorunlarımı çözene kadar asla vazgeçmem.
	5	.335	I often make plans in advance	Sık sık önceden plan yaparım.

Table 4

Mini-K Factor Intercorrelations

Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1. Family social contact/support	1				
2. Friend social contact/support	.36***	1			
3. Mother/father relationship Quality	.30***	.17*	1		
4. Harm avoidance	.19***	.21**	.12*	1	
5. Insight, planning, control	.09	.20*	.07	.21**	1

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

***p < .001.

Subsequently, the factor intercorrelations were displayed (see Table 4). It was found that the intercorrelations among the variables did not recommend a high level basic factor which comprised them. Mini-K factor 1 was significantly identified with all Mini-K factors except Mini-K factor 5. On the other hand, Mini-K factor 5 was only significantly related with Mini-K factor 4. The highest correlation was found between Mini-K factor 1 and Mini-K factor 2 and the lowest correlation was found between Mini-K factor 4 and Mini-K factor 2.

3.2 Descriptive Analyses

The means, standard deviations, cronbach's alpha of items in Mini-K, ARMSS, SD3 and CFC were analyzed. The results of the descriptive statistics are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Correlational Matrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Family	—																
Social Contact		—															
Support																	
Friend																	
Social Contact	.37***	—															
Support																	
Mother/Father																	
Relationship	.31***	.23***	—														
Quality																	
Harm Avoidance	.16**	.21***	.13**	—													
Insight																	
Planning	.12*	.17***	.12*	.17***	—												
Control																	
Mini-K																	
Total	.72***	.71***	.56***	.48***	.50***	—											
Cohabitation	-.15**	-.10*	.01	-.17**	.07	-.12*	—										
Opposites																	
Complement	.03	-.01	.08	.09	.13**	.07	.05	—									
Complete																	
Assurance	-.12*	-.02	.13**	.07	.13*	.04	.19***	.27***	—								
Love is																	
Enough	-.01	-.07	.21**	.12*	.10*	.09	.31***	.09	.21***	—							
Ease of																	
Effort	.06	-.01	.11*	.06	-.06	.05	-.03	.08	.13**	.06	—						
ARMSS																	
Total	-.09	-.09	.17**	.04	.13**	.03	.60***	.5***	.66***	.64***	.33***	—					
Machiavellianism	-.04	-.10*	.03	-.13**	.22***	-.01	.03	.17***	.24***	.14**	.15**	.25***	—				
Narcissism	.21***	.20***	.10*	-.08	.26***	.25***	.12*	.18***	.07	.06	.10*	.18***	.31***	—			
Psychopathy	-.07	-.05	-.04	-.09	.06	-.06	.01	.11*	.06	.07	.11*	.12*	.44***	.29***	—		
CFC / Immediate	-.01	-.01	.003	-.09	-.23***	-.10*	.01	.05	-.06	.05	.19***	.07	.13**	.10*	.16**	—	
CFC / Future	.04	.01	.06	.03	.40***	.17***	.12*	.18***	.29***	.16**	.003	.27***	.19***	.12*	-.09	-.19***	—
Mean	3.08	3.85	3.74	4.19	3.69	3.68	3.40	3.42	3.68	2.93	3.41	3.36	3.02	2.94	2.26	3.12	5.09
(SD)	1.03	0.729	1.02	0.933	0.586	0.501	1.09	0.830	0.769	0.807	0.887	0.490	0.689	0.564	0.568	1.26	1.04
Alpha	0.862	0.769	0.695	0.698	0.552	0.772	0.95	0.842	0.754	0.722	0.58	0.741	0.759	0.684	0.632	0.748	0.742

The Correlation Matrix in Table 5 displayed the correlations between the variables. The given information about Mini-K and its factors were mentioned below.

Firstly, Family Social Contact/Support was positively correlated with all factors of Mini-K including total score of Mini-K. On the other hand, it was negatively correlated with Cohabitation and Complete Assurance.

Secondly, Friend Social Contact/Support was also positively correlated with other factors of Mini-K including total score of Mini-K. However, it was negatively correlated with Cohabitation.

Thirdly, Mother/Father Relationship was positively correlated with other factors of Mini-K including total score of Mini-K. Besides, it was also positively correlated with Complete Assurance, Love Is Enough, Ease of Effort and total score of ARMSS.

Fourthly, the correlation analysis also displayed that Harm Avoidance was positively correlated with other factors of Mini-K and total score of Mini-K. While Harm Avoidance was also positively correlated with Love Is Enough, it was negatively correlated with Cohabitation.

Fifthly, Insight Planning Control was also positively correlated with all factors of Mini-K including total score of Mini-K. It was also positively correlated with Opposites Complement, Complete Assurance, Love is Enough and ARMSS total score.

The given information about SD3 traits were also given below.

Machiavellianism was positively correlated with Insight Planning Control, Opposites Complement, Complete Assurance, Love is Enough, Ease of Effort and

ARMSS total score but it was negatively correlated with Friend Social Contact Support and Harm Avoidance.

The Table 5 also showed that Family Social Contact/Support, Friend Social Contact/Support, Mother/Father Relationship and Insight Planning Control were positively correlated with Narcissism. On the other hand, Harm Avoidance was negatively correlated with Machiavellianism whereas Insight Planning Control was positively correlated with Machiavellianism.

According to the correlation table, whereas total score of Mini-K and Insight Planning Control were positively correlated with CFC Future, they were negatively correlated with CFC Immediate.

For ARMSS and its subscales, it can be seen in the correlation table, Cohabitation was positively correlated with Complete Assurance, Love Is Enough, total score of ARMSS, Narcissism, and CFC Future. Opposites Complement was positively correlated with Complete Assurance, total score of ARMSS, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, Psychopathy, and CFC Future. Complete Assurance was positively correlated with Love Is Enough, Ease of Effort, total score of ARMSS, Machiavellianism, and CFC Future. Love Is Enough was positively correlated with total score of ARMSS, Machiavellianism, and CFC Future and Ease of Effort was positively correlated with the total score of ARMSS, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, Psychopathy, and CFC Immediate. The correlation table also displayed that total score of ARMSS was positively correlated with Machiavellianism, Narcissism, Psychopathy, CFC Future. The correlation table also depicted that Machiavellianism and narcissism were positively correlated with CFC Immediate and CFC Future whereas psychopathy was only positively correlated with CFC Immediate.

Table 6:

Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Mini-K and Attitudes of Romance and Mate Selection Features

	Mini-K Total	Family Social Contact Support	Friends Social Contact Support	Mother/Father Relationship Quality	Harm Avoidance	Insight Planning Control
ARMSS Total	0.03	-0.09	-0.09	0.17**	0.04	0.13**
Cohabitation	-0.12*	-0.15**	-0.10*	0.01	-0.17**	0.07
Opposites Complement	0.07	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.09	0.13**
Complete Assurance	0.04	-0.12*	-0.02	0.13**	0.07	0.13*
Love is Enough	0.09	-0.01	-0.07	0.21**	0.12*	0.10*
Ease of Effort	0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.11*	0.06	-0.06

Note: * p < .05;
** p < .01

As it was shown in Table 6, two scales had weak correlation between each other. Mini-K total score was negatively correlated with Cohabitation. Family Social Contact Support, Friend Social Contact Support, and Harm Avoidance was negatively correlated with Cohabitation. Besides, Insight Planning Control was positively correlated with ARMSS total, Opposites Complement, Complete Assurance and Love is Enough. Mother Father Relationship Quality was positively correlated with ARMSS total, Complete Assurance, Love is Enough and Ease of Effort. Once for all, Harm Avoidance was negatively correlated with Cohabitation whereas it was positively correlated with Ease of Effort.

3.3. Mediation Analyses

In order to assess the mediating role of time perspective between LH strategies and SD3 traits, a mediation analysis utilizing the PROCESS macro

(Hayes, 2013) was executed in the present study. Bias-corrected %95 intervals of direct effects, total effects and indirect effects were ensured utilizing bootstrap estimation with 5000 samples. Estimation method provided for reliable results in spite of the non-normal distribution and entity of outliers (Hayes, 2013). In this way, if bootstrapped confidence intervals do not include “0” between lower and upper boundaries, the effect is reckoned among to be significant.

In the present study, Mini-K Total, Family Social Contact Support, Friend Social Contact Support, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Harm Avoidance, and Insight Planning Control were the independent (predictor) variables, CFC Future and CFC Immeadite were utilized as mediator variables and dependent (criterion) variables were Machiavellianism, narcissism and, psychopathy. In this context, 18 different mediation analyses were carried out.

LH strategies and within this context, its assessment scale Mini-K and subscales led to an impact on SD3 traits. In the present study, CFC was also utilized as a mediator and its impact on the relationship between predictor and criterion variables was carried out.

Table 7

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Mini-K Total on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Dependent variable	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Mini-K Total										
Machiavellianism	-.015	.069	-.151 to .121	-.051	.068	-.185 to .083	CFC-Future	.057	.023	.018 to .108
							CFC-Immediate	-.021	.015	-.053 to .004
Narcissism	.281	.055	.173 to .389	.272	.055	.163 to .380	CFC-Future	.023	.013	.002 to .052
							CFC-Immediate	-.014	.010	-.036 to .004
Psychopathy	-.074	.057	-.187 to .038	-.052	.058	-.165 to .061	CFC-Future	-.008	.012	-.035 to .015
							CFC-Immediate	-.014	.012	-.041 to .004

Table 8

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Family Social Contact and Support on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Dependent variable	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Family Social Contact Support										
Machiavellianism	-.028	.034	-.095 to .038	-.034	.033	-.099 to .031	CFC-Future	.006	.009	-.010 to .025
							CFC-Immediate	-.001	.006	-.014 to .010
Narcissism	.114	.027	.061 to .167	.112	.027	.059 to .164	CFC-Future	.003	.005	-.005 to .013
							CFC-Immediate	-.001	.004	.010 to .007
Psychopathy	-.038	.028	-.093 to .017	-.036	.028	-.090 to .019	CFC-Future	-.001	.003	-.008 to .003
							CFC-Immediate	-.001	.005	-.012 to .007

Table 9

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Friend Social Contact and Support on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Dependent variable	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Friend Social Contact Support							CFC-Future	.003	.013	-.022 to .032
							CFC-Immediate	.001	.010	-.018 to .021
Machiavellianism	-.089	.048	-.182 to .005	-.093	.046	-.183 to -.002	CFC-Future	.002	.007	-.012 to .018
							CFC-Immediate	.000	.006	-.011 to .014
Narcissism	.153	.038	.077 to .229	.151	.038	.076 to .225	CFC-Future	-.001	.003	-.010 to .004
							CFC-Immediate	.000	.007	-.013 to .016
Psychopathy	-.044	.40	-.122 to .035	-.043	.039	-.120 to .034	CFC-Future			
							CFC-Immediate			

Table 10

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Mother/Father Relationship Quality on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Dependent variable	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Mother/Father Relationship Quality							CFC-Future	.010	.008	-.004 to .028
							CFC-Immediate	.001	.006	-.011 to .015
Machiavellianism	.019	.034	-.048 to .086	.008	.033	-.057 to .072	CFC-Future	.006	.005	-.002 to .017
							CFC-Immediate	.001	.005	-.007 to .012
Narcissism	.054	.028	-.001 to .109	.047	.028	-.008 to .101	CFC-Future	-.002	.003	-.008 to .003
							CFC-Immediate	.002	.005	-.008 to .013
Psychopathy	-.025	.028	-.080 to .030	-.025	.028	-.080 to .030	CFC-Future			
							CFC-Immediate			

Table 11

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Harm Avoidance on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Dependent variable	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Harm Avoidance										
Machiavellianism	-.105	.037	-.179 to -.032	-.100	.036	-.171 to -.029	CFC-Future	.005	.010	-.015 to .025
							CFC-Immediate	-.010	.008	-.029 to .002
Narcissism	-.053	.031	-.113 to .008	-.049	.030	-.108 to .011	CFC-Future	.003	.006	-.009 to .015
							CFC-Immediate	-.007	.006	-.020 to .002
Psychopathy	-.056	.031	-.117 to .005	-.047	.031	-.108 to .014	CFC-Future	-.001	.003	-.009 to .003
							CFC-Immediate	-.008	.006	-.024 to .002

Table 12

Results of the Mediation Analyses for the Insight Planning Control on Dark Triad Subscales through CFC Immediate and CFC Future

Insight Planning Control	Total			Direct			Indirect			
	B	SE	95% CI	B	SE	95% CI	Mediator	B	SE	95% CI
Dependent variable										
Machiavellianism	.255	.058	.140 to .370	.237	.063	.113 to .361	CFC-Future	.074	.029	.021 to .136
							CFC-Immediate	-.056	.020	-.098 to -.022
Narcissism	.266	.048	.171 to .360	.287	.053	.182 to .391	CFC-Future	.017	.023	-.027 to .065
							CFC-Immediate	-.039	.014	-.068 to -.015
Psychopathy	.056	.051	-.043 to .156	.135	.055	.026 to .244	CFC-Future	-.042	.026	-.095 to .009
							CFC-Immediate	-.037	.015	-.068 to -.011

According to mediation analyses, the indirect effects of Mini-K total on Machiavellianism and Narcissism via CFC Future was significant. The indirect effects of Insight Planning Control on Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy via CFC Immediate was also significant, implying that the association between Insight Planning Control on Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy was mediated by CFC Immediate. In addition to this, the indirect effects of Insight Planning Control on Machiavellianism via CFC Future was also significant.

On the other hand, neither CFC Immediate nor CFC Future mediated the relationship between Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy and four factors of Mini-K. These four factors were Family Social Contact Support, Friend Social Contact Support, Mother Father Relationship Quality, and Harm Avoidance. From the given results, it was understood that time perspective did not have a causal effect between these mutual relations.

Table 13

Summary Table for Mediation Analyses

Mini-K Total	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Not Significant	Significant
Narcissism	Not Significant	Significant
Psychopathy	Not Significant	Not Significant
Family Social Contact Support	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Narcissism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Psychopathy	Not Significant	Not Significant
Friend Social Contact Support	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Narcissism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Psychopathy	Not Significant	Not Significant
Mother Father Relationship Quality	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Narcissism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Psychopathy	Not Significant	Not Significant
Harm Avoidance	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Narcissism	Not Significant	Not Significant
Psychopathy	Not Significant	Not Significant
Insight Planning Control	CFC Immediate	CFC Future
Machiavellianism	Significant	Significant
Narcissism	Significant	Not Significant
Psychopathy	Significant	Not Significant

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

The current study aimed to evaluate how the SD3 characteristics such as psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism identify with two proportions of individual contrasts in LH strategies (Jonason, Koenig, & Tost, 2010). Birkás, Pátkai, & Csathó (2020) indicated that receiving a developmental point of view have highlighted the SD3 as a destructive and exploitative behavioural pattern of a fast LH strategy. We assumed that basic components of SD3 which are the bermuda triangle of the human characteristics might be identified via LH strategies.

4.1 Findings of the study

Since it was first utilized before 10 years (Figueredo et al., 2006), the Mini-K has been a profoundly successful 20-item short construction for the psychometric estimation of LH strategy. It was deemed successful in meta-analyses (Figueredo et al., 2014) with its comparing detailed version, the 199-item Arizona Life History Battery. Therefore, Mini-K was utilized to assess LHS in the current study.

Within the context of the study, it was found that the best fit for data was the five-factor solution of the Mini-K structure and ESEM was utilized for the examination. The factors which were found were Insight, Planning, Control; Mother/Father Relationship Quality; Friend Social Contact/Support; Family Social Contact/Support; Harm Avoidance. Similarly, in Japanese version of Mini-K, five factors were utilized. However, while Harm Avoidance was utilized in the current study, in Japanese version of Mini-K, Harm Avoidance was dismissed and Pair-bonding was utilized as the fifth factor (Kiire, 2020). Besides, in another study which conducted to assess the psychometrics of Mini-K among college individuals, six

factors were utilized differ from our study. In that study, Community Involvement was utilized for the sixth factor (Richardson et al., 2017). Moreover, in the study related with the fertility in USA and Sweden (Woodley of Mennie et al., 2017) Mini-K Swedish was utilized and Insight Planning Control, Romantic Partner Attachment, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Family Social Contact Support, Friends Social Contact Support, General Altruism and Religiosity were executed as the factors of Mini-K. However, Romantic Partner Attachment, General Social Altruism or Religiosity were not included within the context of the current study. In Croatian version of Mini-K, six factors which were Insight Planning Control, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Family Social Contact Support, Friend Social Contact were utilized as they were used in the present study. However, in Croatian version of Mini-K, Experience in Close Relationship and Engagement in Community were utilized differ from Mini-K Turkish version (Del Giudice, Gangestad, & Kaplan, 2016; Figueredo et al., 2006; Olderbak et al., 2014; Richardson, Dariotis, & Lai, 2016; Richardson, Sanning, et al., 2016).

It was also found that Mini-K has an acceptable reliability. Concerning the Mini-K in Turkish reliability, past investigations of the Mini-K have just determined that the internal consistency was acceptable. (Figueredo et al., 2006). In this way, the Mini-K in Turkish's reliability, like the Japanese version of Mini-K, is slightly better comparing to original Mini-K (Kawamoto, 2015).

Meanwhile, according to factor loadings results, 5 factors were emerged and 15 items were included into study due to factor loadings ($\beta > .30$). There factors such as Family Social Contact/Support, Friend Social Contact/Support, Mother Father Relationship Quality, Harm Avoidance and Insight Planning Control were as distinct from the factor results which were recruited as a part of the study in Midwestern University (Richardson et al., 2017). The Community Involvement did not appear in

our study because no items substantially load as part of Community Involvement factor and neither altruism, intentions toward infidelity, nor religiousness factors were found. Likewise, item 12 reflected only Harm Avoidance in our study whereas this item loaded in 2 factors, both in Harm Avoidance and Community Involvement in different studies (Richardson et al., 2017). It can be also mentioned that, no double loading existed in our study divergently from several studies (Richardson et al., 2017).

Intercorrelations were also examined depending on the result of five factor loadings. Only Insight Planning Control was correlated significantly with a unique factor (Harm Avoidance). On the other hand, Friend Social Contact Support and Harm Avoidance were significantly related with all Mini-K factors. The highest correlation was between Friend Social Contact Support and Family Social Contact Support and the lowest correlation was between Mother Father Relationship Quality and Harm Avoidance.

The convergent validity of the Mini-K- was shown by some correlations with LH within this scope of the current study. Assuming SD3 traits as a fast strategy can be deducible (Jonason et al., 2017) because SD3 was marked as fast trait (Mealey, 1995). The evolutionary perspective also counted in a difference between selection for short-term mating (part of a fast LH strategy) versus selection for long-term mating (part of a slow LH strategy). Consistently with Holtzman and Strube's (2011) evolutionary account, narcissism was assumed to be associated with many traits that theoretically would have been selected in short-term mating. While narcissism was expected to utilize fast strategy, the association between Mini-K and narcissism displayed the opposite. High Mini-K scores indicated slow LH strategy (McDonald et al., 2012). This slow bias might be because narcissism was literally slow or might only be fast in sexual relations (Jonason et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2012) or

narcissistic individuals possess long-term utility (Jonason et al., 2017). Differently from the study conducted in six countries (Jonason et al., 2017) Machiavellianism and psychopathy had also no significant association with Mini-K total score within the context of the current study.

Of the Mini-K factors, Insight Planning Control was also positively associated with both Machiavellianism and narcissism. This was fairly understandable because Individuals with high levels of Machiavellism had an evolutionary function as a means of acquiring social dominance (Hawley, 2003) and were prone to utilize social tactics and manipulative techniques to achieve their own goals (Jonason & Webster, 2012). For achieving their own goals, individuals who are high on Machiavellianism pursue reasonable tactics increasing self-interest more than individuals who are low on Machiavellianism. High scores prioritize rivalry and prevailing at all costs while putting low value on the social environment and family (Ryckman, Thonton, & Butler, 1994; McHoskey, 199). Under these circumstances, planning and controlling were crucial for succeeding their own purposes.

CFC Future was also associated with Mini-K. Considering distant outcomes represented high Mini-K score (Jonason et al., 2017). CFC was related to future time perspective which might directly convert to future-oriented people being more capable of organization, planning and cautious (Milfont & Miriam, 2014).

CFC Immediate was positively associated with all SD3 subscales and CFC Future was positively associated with SD3 subscales apart from Psychopathy,. It is understandable because CFC Future adversely predicted proactive animosity, aggressiveness, egocentrism, lack of empathy (Zhao, Wei, Chen & Xia, 2018; Gao & Chan, 2015; Joireman et al., 2003). On the other hand, CFC Immediate positively anticipated proactive animosity, aggressiveness, egocentrism, lack of empathy (Zajenkowska et al., 2014; Joireman et al., 2003; Moore & Dahlen, 2008). If an

individual considers the future outcomes or avoid the prompt results of one's activities, individual might respond wisely, staying away from unnecessary hostility notwithstanding high scores in psychopathy. In line with the associations, CFC Immediate was associated with psychopathy.

According to the study which conducted in six countries as a part of investigating the SD3 traits from a LH perspective, CFC was utilized as a LH strategy measurement conjunction with Mini-K (Jonason et al., 2017) and the results were consistent when both Mini-K and CFC were utilized as LH measurement. Within the context of the current study, CFC Future was positively associated with Mini-K total score whereas it was negatively associated with CFC Immediate. Mini-K and CFC were also positively associated with narcissism in the mentioned study which conducted in six countries (Jonason et al., 2017). However, in the current study, even if an association was found between Mini-K and CFC, this obtained association was weak. Therefore, CFC and Mini-K are not interchangeable scales.

The second main goal within this framework was to add the CFC into the equation between SD3 traits and LH strategies. The present study contributed a perspective via utilizing CFC as a mediator between slow and fast LHS and SD3 traits. Of the CFC domains, CFC Immediate was synchronized with current consequences immediately afterward conduct and CFC Future bargained for the distant results of a human being action.

The present study displayed that total score of Mini-K was associated with two SD3 subscales (Machiavellianism and narcissism) through the mediating role of CFC Future whereas no associations existed with CFC Immediate. It could be also mentioned that CFC Future might have a buffer effect in the relationship between Mini-K Total score and two SD3 subscales (Machiavellianism and narcissism). Moreover, high psychopathy scored individuals with low CFC Immediate scores or

high CFC Future scores have less verbal or physical aggressive attitudes. Thus, it could be implied that CFC serves as a buffer effect in aggressive attitudes triggered by psychopathy. Besides, Insight Planning Control was negatively associated with Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy through CFC Immediate as a mediator whereas CFC Future mediated the association between Insight Planning Control and Machiavellianism. It is understandable because Machiavellianism is related to long-term planning (Jones & Paulhus, 2009). Owing to the individual's desire to establish long-term plans and struggle with uncertain conditions, Insight Planning Control, despite of its poor internal consistency, was associated with Machiavellianism through the mediating role of CFC Future.

4.2 Limitations and Suggestions for Further Studies

The data obtained within the context of the current study was gathered through snowball sampling in an urban sample. Owing to the online surveys and correspondingly the necessity of internet usage habit, the sample mainly stands for urban population. In the future studies, the sample could count in more rural sample for assessing the association of rural life in terms of DT traits, strategies in fast-slow continuum, and focusing distant and current outcomes. These can be considered as limitations that can be assumed within the scope of the sample.

It might be another possibility that LH strategies diversify as the population ages. Considering different evaluations between present and future, individuals are prone to make more careful decision as they age (Orbell, Perugini, & Rakow, 2004). Under these circumstances, it might important to examine Mini-K's structure by utilizing participants from the elderly population.

Growth, maintenance and reproduction are the key components of LH trade-offs and there is no doubt that each of them compete with the other to obtain a bigger piece from the limited sources. While Mini-K evaluates growth and reproduction, it does not evaluate the maintenance. That's why, it can be examined into maintenance in the further studies.

It can be said that these results can also be guiding in the context of clinical experiences. Since the factors that make up Dark Triad traits include cases encountered in clinical psychology, Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy might be evaluated on the basis of time perspective of an individual or LH strategies utilized by patients. By making patients aware of how individuals' position on CFC Immediate can effect their inclination on their narcissistic, psychopathic or Machiavelist, negative results of conducts might be reduced due to this awareness.

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Appendix A
Consent Form
Gönüllü Katılım Formu

Değerli katılımcı,

Bu bilimsel araştırma İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Mehmet Sunalp Tarakçı tarafından Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Ümit Akırmak danışmanlığında yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, bireylerin kişilik özellikleri, yaşam stratejileri ve zaman perspektifleri arasındaki ilişkiye bakılmaktadır. Ayrıca Yaşam Tarihçesi Teorisi kapsamında bireylerin kullandığı yaşam stratejilerin anlaşılması amacıyla uygulanan “Mini-K” ölçeğinin Türkçe’ye adaptasyonu da hedeflenmektedir. Bu araştırmaya 18-40 yaş arası, bekar ve anadili Türkçe olan veya çok iyi Türkçe bilen herkes katılabilir. Bu araştırmada sizden istediğimiz ekranda gösterilecek anket sorularını okuyup tutumlarınızı belirtmektir. Anket maddelerinin doğru veya yanlış cevabı yoktur, dürüst bir şekilde kendi tutumunuzu belirtmeniz önemlidir. Tüm soruları cevaplamak yaklaşık 25-30 dakika sürmektedir.

Çalışmaya katılım gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır ve çalışma kapsamında vereceğiniz tüm bilgiler gizli tutulup sadece araştırmacılar tarafından bilimsel amaçlar doğrultusunda değerlendirilecektir. Elde edilecek veriler bilimsel yayımlarda kullanılabilir. Çalışmanın objektif ve güvenilir olması bakımından sorulara içtenlikle ve duygu ve düşüncelerinizi yansıtacak şekilde yanıt vermeniz önemlidir. Anket ve ölçeklerdeki sorular genel olarak kişisel rahatsızlık yaratacak içeriğe sahip değildir. Ancak uygulama sırasında herhangi bir nedenden ötürü rahatsızlık hissederseniz cevaplamayı istediğiniz anda bırakabilirsiniz.

Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak isterseniz veya bir sorun yaşarsanız (sunalptarakci@yahoo.com) ile (umit.akirmak@bilgi.edu.tr) iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Anket sorularını cevaplamayı seçerseniz, istediğiniz zaman bırakabileceğinizi bildiğiniz, çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü katıldığınız ve elde edilen verilerin bilimsel amaçlı yayımlarda kullanılmasını kabul ettiğiniz varsayılacaktır.

Appendix B
Short Demographic Form
Kısa Demografik Form

Lütfen size uygun olan seçeneği işaretleyip boş alanları doldurunuz.

Yaşınız:

Cinsiyetiniz:

Kadın

Erkek

Diğer _____

Öğrenci misiniz?

Evet

Hayır

Okulunuz:

İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi

İstanbul 29 Mayıs Üniversitesi

Diğer _____

Bölümünüz:

Psikoloji

Diğer (veya varsa çift anadal):

Medeni durumunuz:

Evli

Bekar

Boşanmış

Maddi geliri olan bir işte çalışıyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

Yaptığınız iş:

Appendix C

Consideration of Future Consequences Scale Gelecekteki Sonuların Deęerlendirilmesi leęi

Gsterilen her bir ifade iin ltfen ifadenin sizin iin geerli olup olmadıęını belirtin. Eęer ifade sizin iin son derece geersizse (size hi benzemiyorsa) "**Bana Kesinlikle Benzemiyor**"u, eęer ifade sizin iin tamamen geerliyse (size olduka benziyorsa) "**Bana Tamamen Benziyor**"u sein. Elbette, u noktaların arasına dşyorsanız da aradaki ifadeleri kullanın.

	Bana Kesinlikle Benzemiyor	2	3	4	5	6	Bana Tamamen Benziyor
İřlerin gelecekte nasıl olabileceęini dikkate alırım ve gnlk davranıřlarımla bunları etkilemeye alıřırım.							
Uzun yıllar netice vermeyebilecek sonulara ulařmak iin sıklıkla belirli bir davranıřta bulunurum.							
Geleceęin kendi bařının aresine bakacaęını dřnerek yalnızca anlık endiřeleri gidermek iin eyleme geerim.							
Davranıřım yalnızca eylemlerimin anlık (rneęin, birkaç gnlk ya da haftalık) sonularından etkilenir.							
Benim rahatlıęım, verdięim kararlarda ya da aldıęım eylemlerde byk bir faktrdr.							
Gelecekteki sonulara ulařmak iin anlık mutluluęumu ya da esenlięimi feda etmeye istekliyimdir.							

Olumsuz sonuç uzun yıllar ortaya çıkmayacak olsa da olumsuz sonuçlarla ilgili uyarıları ciddiye almanın önemli olduğunu düşünürüm.							
Daha sonra sonuç alınan önemli bir davranış sergilemenin anlık sonuç alınan daha az önemli bir davranış sergilemekten daha önemli olduğunu düşünürüm.							
Gelecekteki sorunlar hakkındaki uyarıları genellikle görmezden gelirim çünkü sorunlar kriz düzeyine ulaşmadan önce çözüleceklerini düşünürüm.							
Gelecekteki sonuçlarla daha ilerideki bir zamanda uğraşılabilmesi için şimdi fedakarlık yapmanın gereksiz olduğunu düşünürüm.							
Gelecekteki sorunlarla daha ilerideki bir vakitte ilgileneceğimi düşünerek sadece anlık kaygılarımı gidermek için eyleme geçerim.							
Günden güne çalışmamın belirli sonuçları olduğundan bu, benim için uzak sonuçları olan davranıştan daha önemlidir.							
Bir karar verirken bunun beni gelecekte nasıl etkileyebileceği hakkında düşünürüm.							
Davranışım genellikle gelecekteki sonuçlardan etkilenir.							

Appendix D
Mini-K Scale
Yaşam Tarihçesi Ölçeği

Lütfen aşağıdaki maddelere katılıp katılmadığınızı verilen ölçeği kullanarak belirtiniz.

	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Ne Katılıyorum Ne Katılmıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Genellikle bir şeylerin sonucunun ne olacağını önceden bilebilirim.					
Bir durumla nasıl başa çıkacağımı görmek için o duruma nasıl girdiğimi anlamaya çalışırım					
Kötü bir durumun sık sık olumlu tarafını bulurum.					
Sorunlarımı çözene kadar asla vazgeçmem.					
Sık sık önceden plan yaparım.					
Risk almaktan kaçınırım.					
Büyürken, biyolojik (öz) annemle yakın ve sıcak bir ilişkim vardı.					
Büyürken, biyolojik babamla (öz) yakın ve sıcak bir ilişkim vardı.					
Çocuklarımla yakın ve sıcak ilişkilerim vardır.					
Cinsel partnerimle yakın ve sıcaklarım ilişkilerim vardır.					
Aynı zamanda birden fazla kişiyle cinsel ilişki yaşamaktansa tek ilişki yaşamayı tercih ederim.					
Biriyle rahatlıkla cinsel ilişkiye girebilmem için ona yakınlık hissediyor olmam lazım.					
Akrabalarımınla genellikle iletişim içerisindeyimdir.					
Akrabalarımınla sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım alırım					
Akrabalarımınla sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım veririm					
Arkadaşlarımla genellikle iletişim içerisindeyimdir.					
Arkadaşlarımdan sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım alırım					
Arkadaşlarımla sıkça duygusal destek ve yardım veririm					
İçinde bulunduğum topluluğa yakından bağlantılı ve onunla ilgili aktivitelerde yer alırım.					
Dahil olduğum din ile yakından bağlantılıyım ve onunla ilgili aktivitelerde yer alırım.					

Appendix E
Short Dark Triad Traits Scale
Kısa Karanlık Üçlü Ölçeği

Lütfen her madde için sizi en iyi tanımladığını düşündüğünüz seçeneği işaretleyiniz

- 1 = Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
2 = Katılmıyorum
3 = Kararsızım
4 = Katılıyorum
5 = Kesinlikle katılıyorum

	Madde	1	2	3	4	5
1	Sırlarınızı anlatmak akıllıca değildir.					
2	İstedığimi elde etmek için akıllıca manipülasyon (kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda birilerini ya da bir şeyleri yönlendirme) yapmaktan hoşlanırım					
3	Her ne pahasına olursa olsun önemli kişileri kendi tarafına çekmelisiniz					
4	Başkalarıyla doğrudan çatışma yaşamaktan kaçınm çünkü bu kişiler ileride işinize yarayabilir					
5	Daha sonra insanlara karşı kullanabileceğiniz bilgileri bir kenarda tutmak akıllıcadır					
6	İnsanlardan intikam almak için doğru zamanı beklemelisiniz					
7	İnsanların bilmesi gerekmeyen şeyleri onlardan saklamalısınız					
8	Planlarınızın başkalarına değil, kendinize fayda sağlayacağından emin olun					
9	Birçok insan manipüle edilebilir					
10	İnsanlar beni doğal bir lider olarak görür					
11	İlgi odağı olmaktan nefret ederim					
12	Birçok grup aktivitesi bensiz sıkıcı olur					
13	Özel biri olduğumu biliyorum çünkü herkes bana sürekli böyle söylüyor					
14	Önemli kişilerle tanışmaktan hoşlanırım					
15	Biri bana iltifat ederse mahcup olurum					
16	Ünlü kişilerle mukayese edilmişliğim vardır					
17	Ortalama bir kişiyim					
18	Hak ettiğim saygıyı görmekte ısrar ederim					
19	Yetkililerden intikam almak hoşuma gider					
20	Tehlikeli durumlardan kaçınırım					
21	İntikam hızlı ve çirkin (bedeli ağır bir şekilde) olmalıdır					
22	İnsanlar sıklıkla kontrolden çıktığımı söyler					
23	Başkalarına karşı kaba olabildiğim doğrudur					
24	Benimle uğraşan insanlar daima pişman olur					
25	Yasadışı işlere bulaşmaktan dolayı hiç sorun yaşamadım					
26	Kaybedenlere sataşmaktan hoşlanırım					
27	İstedığimi almak için her şeyi söylerim					

Appendix F
Attitudes About Romance and Mate Selection Scale
Romantizm ve Eş Seçim Ölçeği

Açıklama: Aşağıdaki ifadelerden her birini okuduktan sonra, bu ifadeye ne ölçüde katıldığınızı gösteren sütuna ait olan kutucuğun içini (X)şeklinde işaretleyiniz.

	Hiç katılmıyorum (1)	Katılmıyorum (2)	Kararsızım (3)	Katılıyorum (4)	Tamamen katılıyorum (5)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

- benzer özelliklere sahip
olmak benim için önemlidir.
Dünyanın bir yerinde benim
için uygun olan evlenmem
17 gereken bir eş vardır, ben de
başkaları için öyleyimdir.
Birbirimizi sevdiğimiz
18 sürece, evliliğe giden yolda
hiçbir engel tanımamalıyız.
İlişkimizi sınamanın bir yolu
olarak, evlenmeden önce
19 birlikte yaşamak bizim için
iyi bir fikirdir.
Gelecekteki eşim ve ben
evlenmeden önce çok iyi bir
20 arkadaş olmalıyız.
Zamanın güçlü sevgimizi
aşındırmayacağına inanana
21 kadar evlenmemeliyiz.
Evleneceğim kişi bir eşte
aradığım tüm niteliklere
22 sahip olmalıdır.
Evlenecek uygun kişiyi
bulmak, benim kontrol
23 edebileceğim bir şey değildir.
Birçok yönden bana
benzeyen biriyle
evlendiğimde ilişkimiz daha
24 güçlü olacaktır.
Dünyada evlenebileceğim
'sadece bir tek' uygun kişi
25 vardır.
Ancak bir aptal, çok sevdiği
26 biriyle evlenmekten kaçır.
Evlenmeden önce birlikte
yaşamak, evliliğimizin nasıl
gideceğini sınamanın iyi bir
27 yoludur.
Evlenmeden önce evliliğe
tamamen hazır olana kadar
28 beklemeliyim.
Benim ihtiyaçlarımın
hepsine cevap
vereceğinden emin
olmasam bile yine de
29 sevgilimle evlenirdim.
Bazıları benim evlilik
beklentilerime uygun
30 değildir.
Evlenmek için fazla çaba
harcamasam da bir gün
31 evleneceğim.
Benim kişilik
özelliklerimin tam tersi
özelliklere sahip birisiyle
32 evlenmeliyim.

Appendix G

ARMSS Factor Loadings

ARMSS Factor Loadings table

Factor	Item #	b	Item Content
1. Cohabitation	19	.933	“It is a good idea for us to live together before getting as a way of “trying out” our relationship.”
	12	.922	“We will likely be happier in our marriage if we live together first.”
	27	.898	“Living together first is a good way of testing how workable our marriage would be.”
	4	.894	“Living together before marriage will improve our chances of remaining happily married.”
	16	.934	“Being similar to my partner is an important consideration for me when deciding to get married.”
2. Opposites Complement	17	.803	“Somewhere I have a “soul mate” I should marry, a special partner who is uniquely suited to me and vice versa.”
	24	.650	“Our relationship will be stronger if I marry someone who is very much like me in many ways.”
	28	.731	“I should wait until I feel completely prepared for marriage before I get married”
	13	.669	“Before I get married, I must be thoroughly convinced that I will be a good spouse.”
3. Complete Assurance			“I should wait to marry my sweetheart until we have proven our relationship is strong enough to stand the test of time.”
	5	.607	“I need to feel entirely sure that our marriage will work before I would consider marrying my sweetheart.”
	3	.869	“Our feelings of love for each other should be sufficient reason to get married.”
4. Love is Enough	11	.722	“In the end, our feelings of love for each other should be enough to sustain a happy marriage”
	2	.486	“There is only one true love out there who is right for me to marry.”
5. Ease of Effort	7	.711	“Finding the right person to marry is more about luck than effort.”
	22	.584	“The person I marry needs to have all of the qualities I am looking for in a mate.”

Since LHT and mate selection are among the most related topics in the literature, ARMSS was utilized for mate selection measurement in our study. When the factor structure was analyzed, it was understood that statistical results were not suitable within the framework of the population applied. Based on this result, a new analysis was made for ARMSS based on our own data. Within this analysis, the factor structure was specified in the table shown above. In accordance with the items which belonged to ARMSS Turkish and its subscales, items 19-12-4-27 constituted the Cohabitation subscale, items 28-21-13-5 constituted the Complete Assurance subscale, and items 11-3-2 constituted the Love is enough subscale. However, items 16- 17 - 4 and items 7- 22 represented items of different scales within the scope of ARMSS Turkish. In other words, two items from these three items which were 16- 17 and 24 belonged to Opposites Complement and one item belonged to Love is Enough subscale. A similar situation was also valid for items 7 and 22. It was understood that whereas item 7 belonged to Ease of Effort, the item 22 belonged to Idealization. In this context, the names of the two subscales have been determined as Opposites Complement and Ease of Effort in accordance with the questions regarding the items in the content.

**ETİK KURUL DEĞERLENDİRME SONUCU/RESULT OF EVALUATION BY
THE ETHICS COMMITTEE**

(Bu bölüm İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurul tarafından doldurulacaktır /This section to be completed by the Committee on Ethics in research on Humans)


Başvuru Sahibi / Applicant: Mehmet Sunalp Tarakçı

Proje Başlığı / Project Title: The Mediating role of Time Perspective between Life History Strategies and Dark Triad Traits


Proje No. / Project Number: 2020- 20024-44

1.	<u>Herhangi bir değişikliğe gerek yoktur / There is no need for revision</u>	XX
2.	Ret/ Application Rejected Reddin gerekçesi / Reason for Rejection	


Değerlendirme Tarihi / Date of Evaluation: 20 Şubat 2020


Kurul Başkanı / Committee Chair

Doç. Dr. Itr Erhart


Üye / Committee Member

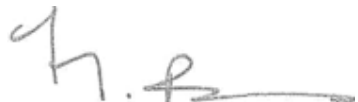
Prof. Dr. Turgut Tarhanlı


Üye / Committee Member

Prof. Dr. Koray Akay

Üye / Committee Member

Prof. Dr. Aslı Tunç (izinli)


Üye / Committee Member

Prof. Dr. Hale Bolak Boratav