Value Preferences Predicting Narcissistic Personality Traits in Young Adults[*]

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Abstract

This study aimed at showing how the value preferences of young adults could predict the narcissistic characte-ristics of young adults according to structural equation modeling. 133 female (59.6%) and 90 male (40.4%), total 223 young adults participated the study (average age: 25.66, ranging from 20 to 38). Ratio group sampling met-hod was used while choosing the participants. In order to collect data "Narcissistic Personality Inventory" and "Schwartz's Value Scale" were used. The theoretical model was tested in terms of structural equation modeling by using AMOS 16 program. The study revealed that power, success, hedonism, excitation, self-control and universality have positive effects on narcissism, while benevolence, safety have a negative effect on narcissism. Although being quite weak and powerless, narcissistic personalities are always in need of power towards outer world. This enforces them to exist despite "the other". On the other hand the need of benevolence and safety enforce people to take notice of others and exist together with the other.

Key Words
Personality, Narcissistic Personality, Value, Schwartz's Value Scale.

It is not easy to describe narcissism. Narcissism is person's loving and liking himself, and feeling himself important and valuable, also being pleased with himself.

Self-respect, eigenvalue, self- esteem, or self-worth are the feelings which someone feels about his valuableness. Naturally these feelings reveal most when communicating with other people (Özmen, 2006). When etymologically focused on, narcissism comes from the Greek word *narke* which means stolidity or being insensitive towards sensual stimulus

(Geçtan, 2010). When we focus on psychology, the term narcissism is mostly seen in psychoana-lytical texts. The term was used by Nacke in 1899 to define human behavior towards his own body as behaving someone else's body in sexual aspect, in other words looking, loving or patting his own body in order to get satisfied, (Freud, 1914/2007). Freud mentioned about narcissism while talking about object choice in homosexuality in his work *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality.* "*They consider themselves as sexual objects. They start from a narcissist point and they look for a man who would represent themselves and love them as their mothers do*". In 1909 Freud started to think about inserting a intermediate phase between autoerotism and object choice. In this phase there is also a sexual object, yet this object is child's herself or her body. Thus, this phase is called "narcissism" (Eğilmez, 1996). Before the term narcissism was owned by psychoanalysis, it was defining a specific term, a kind of sexual devi-ation. Although this sexual deviation is defined in psychological text, it was first associated with Nark-isos myth by English sexual scientist Ellis (1998 cit-ed in Kızıltan, n.d.). Ellis not only mentioned about the specific deviancy, but also pointed out the con-

nection of the term with behaviors not associated with sexuality in his article published in 1898 for the first time… "*it is mostly seen among women and is defined as concerning about and admiring herself and getting lost in this situation at times.*" (Cooper, 1986 cited in Kızıltan, n.d.).

In Freud's Narcissism, the term is considered in the psychoanalytic theory and associated with libidinal investment. While taking into consideration this issue theoretically, Freud aims at adding narcissistic phenomenon creating issues in terms of instinct theory to his general theory. Meanwhile, Freud tries to disprove the views of Jung and Adler who put forward libido theory.

But the result is complicated and deduction has never reached satisfying results. The main idea of the Narcissism is the existing of a phase during which person chooses her own ego and as the object of libido. The need to improve premier and normal narcissism was emerged as a result of describing schizophrenia considering libido theory. "The libido coming from outer world is directed to ego and this results in narcissism." Freud thinks that the narcissism which is formed when libidinal investments are gathered from outer objects must be considered as a secondary form which is designed over the premiere one. According to Freud, human has two sexual objects at the beginning- herself and the woman taking care of her. Because of this he assumes that every human has a premier narcissism (Freud, 1964 cited in Eğrilmez, 1996).

Freud used the term narcissistic for at least four different meanings: 1) in clinic aspect, person's behaving her own body as a sexual object; as sexual deviation. 2) as a psychological-sexual development stage; as a natural stage a person invests on herself in a libidinal aspect. 3) to describe two different situations in object relations i) rather than the real qualifications of the object, person's choosing an object for her own needs; ii) while communicating with others in order to indicate the lack of object relations. 4) in order to describe different aspects of self-confidence. On the other hand, Freud did not indicate a distinct discrimination if narcissism is normal or is a disorder (Cooper, 1989 cited in Doğaner, 1996).

There has been no agreement on narcissism after Freud. The disagreement among psychoanalyst has further increased the confusion and ambiguity in the area. The concept of narcissism has widened with the concepts of ego psychology. Other psychological elements were also included in the term narcissism. The concepts like self-hood, *grandiose self, self-representations, object- representations, dyadic*

relations were started to be considered in the term narcissism. 30 years after Hartmann, selfhood psychology and object relations theories are developed and new definitions of narcissism are made based on these elements. According to self-hood psychology (Kohut), while narcissism is a personality disorder, for object relations theory (Kernberg, Volkan) it is personality organization (Odağ, 1996).

Geçtan (2010) emphasizes that in psychiatry practice it is very difficult to discriminate between normal narcissism and pathological narcissism. A person's loving and valuing herself is normal, even a necessary feeling. Yet, it is not possible to define and say at which level these feelings turn into personality disorders.

Masterson (2006) states that the basic clinical features of narcissistic personality disorder are grandiosity, excessive self-dependence, despite running after the other in order to achieve appreciation and approval, the lack of apathy towards others. A person with a narcissistic disorder seeks perfection in all her works, has a limitless motivation to attain richness, power and beauty, and to find others to admire her. Narcissistic people have very bad relations with others they lost the capacity to love others. Such kind of risen ego arises in order to win recognition when person needs self- respect and when there is no love. Therefore, narcissism does not represent a person's loving herself, but being alienated to herself (Gençtan, 2010).

The concept of "value" which comes from the Latin word valera means "being valuable" or "being powerful" and is first emerged by Znaniecki in 1918 (Kahle & Turner, 1983 cited in Bilgin, 1995). According to Rokeach (1973), value is an adverse behavior, or a constant belief in purpose of life. ın other words value is "the beliefs about ideal behaviors or purpose of life". According to Meglino and Ravlin, value is in internalized belief that indicates what an individual has to do. According to another author who associates values with beliefs, value is principles and beliefs which a social group developed in order to maintain unity and functioning of it and which were accepted and supported by the society itself (Özgüven, 1999 cited in Koca, 2009).

On the other hand, Schwartz described value as a social actor which takes part in choosing the actions, evaluating the people and events, and explaining the actions and behaviors. Further values are the desirable purposes which show diversity in terms of importance in an individual's life and guide the individual in her life (cited in Koca, 2009). It is impossible to think of values independ-

ent from each other. Values are the main elements of individual's cognitive construction. A high consistence among the values is one of the prerequisites of the person's adjusting to environment. This is also the cause of people showing consistent behaviors (Özensel, 2003).

Value theorists stated that values are shaped according to the wives of people who evaluate the things in their environment and studied how to measure the value priorities of people (Rokeach, 1973, Schwartz, 1992). People's evaluating the new stimulus in their environment is a cognitive process in which they used the information gained from previous experiences (Bargh et al., 1992). The existing information is used as a comparison principle by reorganizing in giving meanings to the new objects and events. As these comparable principles are related to time and situations, they are called "values". Schwartz and Bilsky (1987) defined values as "cognitive reflections of universal necessities of humans." In this definition the distinctive aspect of values are also emphasized. The differences of importance levels that individuals attach values make individuals, groups and cultures different (cited in Devrani, 2010).

This study is aimed at showing the connection between value preferences and narcissistic characteristics. Also the results are examined considering the age and sex variables.

Method

Participants

The participants are the 233 adults students who are studying at a private adult education center in İstanbul province, Kadıköy district, in the 2010-2012 academic year, at both weekend and weekdays groups. The demographic properties of the participants are that 133 female (59.6 %) and 90 male (40.4%) participants participated for this study (average age: 25.66, ranging from 20 to 38 years).

Data Collection Tools

Narcissistic Personality Inventory-NPI: narcissism, like other behavior features, can be measured with objective instruments. In this respect Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) is the basis for this study. Narcissistic Personality Inventory which was developed by Raskin and Hall in 1979 has become the mostly used inventory for empiric studies. Raskin and Hall considered DSM III behavioral inventories as national framework and specified 220

statements which reflect narcissism. A scale with 54 items was developed by analyzing the internal consistencies of the items. The scale whose reliability is tested after several studies, has been used in a number of studies. Emmons (1984; 1987) implemented factor analysis on NPI in his studies. Emmons' studies emerged Raskin and Terry to study on scale factors. As a result of the item and factor analysis, some statements were removed from the scale and a 40 question- NPI is developed. The scale includes statements about these seven dimensions: superiority, exploitativeness, authority, self-efficacy, self-esteem, entitlement and exhibitionism (Raskin & Terry, 1988 cited in Atay, 2009). NPI-40 had been widely used by the researchers until the 2000's, and redesigned by Ames et. al. In 2006 and it is regarded to 16 question- scale. (cited in Ata, 2009). The first Turkish standardization was done by Kızıltan (2000), and later, was put into practice by Atay in 2006. While Kızıltan used the NPI-40 in his validity and reliability study, Atay used the more widely used version of the NPI which was reduced to 16 questions in 2006. The scale was translated into Turkish by two different academicians and translated back into its original form by another academician and thus it is checked if it is suited the original form. The internal reliability and construct validity was tested on two different samples. The statements which reduced the reliability in the scale were revised after the pilot study on university students. The second samples were the workers of some national and international businesses. According to the results, NPI was proved to be reliable and valid (Atay, 2006).

Schwartz Value Scale: Schwartz Value Survey is considered to be used in this study as it is comprehensive and international. Schwartz considering 56 values, collected data of samples from 54 countries including Turkey, which were mainly teachers and learners and gathered these 56 values under 10 values which he thought to have international features. Conducting the study in 54 countries ensured the study to be internationally valid. Later in 2001 Schwartz divided the value "accepting portion in life" into two as "private life" and "being keen on desires" thus the number of values reached 57 (Perrinjaquet et al., 2005 cited in Karalar & Kiracı, 2010).

Kuşdil and Kağıtçıbaşı used the 56-value Schwartz Value Inventory for their study on Turkish teachers value tendencies. The values in the ınventory were translated into Turkish by three social psychology expert. The participants graded the 60 values in terms of their importance in their lives considering the scales from 1 to 7 (1=contrary to

my principles; 7=has the outmost importance).the results of the study revealed that SVI is suitable for Turkish culture, yet new values could be added to the list. Further some of the newly added values are stated to increase the reliability of the groups they are in. As Schwartz' approach is based on theory, it helps to improve the list considering the cultural values. Thus new values can be added to the list considering the theoretical model and this new list can be used to examine the values system of Turkish people (2000).

Participants are first required to read the all list of values and grade the values which they think controversy to their values as (1), and the ones which direct their lives as (7). Considering the importance of values in their lives, they are required to grade the least important one as (1) and the most important one as (7).

Procedures

Data collection is conducted by the researchers themselves. Data collection procedure is done between 14 and 27 March, 2011. The data collected are analyzed with SPSS 17 program. It is crucial to test the theoretical model in the context of structural equation model through path analysis. With the purpose of doing so, AMOS 16 (Arbuckle, 2007) software was employed and statistical analyses have been performed.

First of all, the features of participants were defined on frequencies and percentages. Than these procedures are followed considering the aims of the study.

7. In order to determine if the sub categories of SVI and Narcissism Inventory differ according to sex, independent group T-test is used.

8. In order to determine if the sub categories of SVI and Narcissism Inventory differ according to socioeconomic level, one way variance analysis (ANOVA) is used.

9. After one way variance analysis (ANOVA), differences in groups are found and in order to find out in which groups the difference occurred, Scheffe multiple comparison test was used.

10. In order to determine if the sub categories of SVI and Narcissism Inventory differ according to marital status, independent group T-test is used.

11. In order to determine if the sub categories of SVI and Narcissism Inventory differ according to education status, independent group T-test is used.

12. To test the theoretical model in the context of structural equation model through path analysis, the model was constructed by using AMOS 16 and tested via path analysis.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

In this part, the findings the researches in the direction of the research questions were presented. The data collected were analyzed through SPSS 17 package software. Descriptive statistics of the scores obtained from the sub-dimensions of Narcissism Scale and Schwartz Values Scale applied to

Table 1.
Descriptive Statistics Regarding the Sub-Dimensional of Schwartz Values Scale and Narcissism Scale

Variables	N	$\overline{X}$	$\overline{X}$SH	Median	Mode	SS	Minimum	Maximum
Power	223	24,14	,33	25,00	25,00	5,01	10,00	35,00
Success	223	29,05	,27	30,00	30,00	4,04	9,00	35,00
Hedonism	223	16,47	,21	17,00	18,00	3,19	3,00	21,00
Stimulation	223	15,67	,22	16,00	15,00	3,37	5,00	21,00
Self-Control	223	37,62	,28	38,00	40,00	4,27	8,00	42,00
Universality	222	56,75	,43	58,00	63,00	6,54	14,00	63,00
Charity	223	55,82	,41	57,00	60,00	6,16	16,00	63,00
Traditionalism	223	32,34	,33	33,00	32,00	4,99	11,00	42,00
Compliance	223	23,43	,22	24,00	23,00	3,29	8,00	28,00
Security	223	43,54	,33	45,00	45,00	4,97	12,00	49,00
Superiority	222	1,07	,06	1,00	1,00	,98	,00	3,00
Exhibitionism	223	1,00	,06	1,00	,00	1,04	,00	3,00
Authority	223	,86	,05	1,00	,00	,82	,00	2,00
Exploitativeness	223	1,16	,05	1,00	1,00	,85	,00	3,00
Entitlement	223	,38	,03	,00	,00	,59	,00	2,00
Self-Efficacy	223	,96	,05	1,00	1,00	,86	,00	3,00

the participants were also represented. The participants in the research demographically consisted of 133 females (59.6%) and 90 males (40.4%). The mean age of them was 25,66, ranging from 20 to 38 ages. 19 (8.5%) of the participants perceived themselves in the low income group, 156 (70%) of them perceived themselves in the upper middle income group and 3 (1.3%) of them saw themselves in the high income group. Besides, 178 (79.8%) of the participants were high school and university graduates and 45 (20.2%) of them were graduates. Whereas 79 (35.4%) of the participants had a job, 144 (64.6%) of them did have no job. In conclusion, 43 (19.3%) of the participants were married and 180 (80.7%) of them were single.

Correlational Findings

As seen in Table 2, there was a significant, yet negative relation between age and traditionalism, compliance (values sub-dimensions) and entitlement (narcissism) (respectively r=-.26, r= -.24, $p<.01$ and r=.16, $p<.05$). Besides, significant correlation co-efficiencies varied from 14 ($p<.05$) to .77 ($p<.01$) in the sub-dimensions appeared in the research.

Independent groups t-test was carried out in order to test whether the sub-dimensions of Schwartz Values Scale and Narcissism Scale differentiated in terms of sex. As a result of the analysis, it was found out that in terms of sex, there was a differentiation

in the sub-dimensions as self-control [t(221)=-2.52, p=.012] and charity [t(221)=-2.14, p=.034] pertaining to Schwartz Values Scale. Moreover, it was seen that the median score of women was higher than that of men ($\overline{X}$öd=36.76, SS=4.75 and $\overline{X}$y=54.76, SS=6.78) with respect to self-control ($\overline{X}$=38.21, SS=3.84) and charity ($\overline{X}$=56.54, SS=5.62)

In order to test whether the sub-dimensions of Schwartz Values Scale and Narcissism Scale differed in terms of perceived socio-economic level, one way ANOVA was employed. In consequence of the analysis, it was seen that there was merely differentiation in the sub-dimension of success regarding Schwartz Values Scale [F(3, 219)=4.79, p=.003].

To test among which groups there was difference, Scheffe multiple comparison test was used. As a result, the median score of upper middle group ($\overline{X}$=27.33, SS=5.40) related to success were significantly lower than that of low income ($\overline{X}$=31.05, SS=2.61) and middle income group ($\overline{X}$=29.33, SS=3.55).

Independent groups t-test was carried out in order to test whether the sub-dimensions of Schwartz Values Scale and Narcissism Scale differentiated in terms of marital status. As a result of the analysis, it was found out that in the sub-dimensions of stimulation [t(221)=-3.84, p=.000] and traditionalism [t(221)=-2.15, p=.032] concerning Schwartz Values Scale there was a differentiation. Besides, the median score of the single participants was higher than that of mar-

Table 2.

The Correlations between the Dimensions of Schwartz Values Scale, Narcissism Scale, and Age

	Age	Power	Success	Hedonism	Stimulation	Self-Control	Universality	Charity	Traditionalism	Compliance	Security	Superiority	Exhibitionism	Authority	Exploitativeness	Entitlement	Self-Efficacy
Age	1	-,064	-,093	-,067	-,065	-,085	-,089	-,056	-,263**	-,238**	-,026	,109	-,034	-,017	,107	-,164*	,034
Power		1	,545**	,338**	,161*	,131	,075	,154*	,404**	,334**	,351**	,125	,221**	,419**	,111	,107	-,023
Success			1	,435**	,206**	,509**	,452**	,506**	,343**	,492**	,539**	,209**	,128	,250**	,128	,059	,144*
Hedonism				1	,231**	,356**	,305**	,334**	,225**	,303**	,361**	,043	,204**	,208**	,116	,035	,022
Stimulation					1	,336**	,264**	,157*	,093	,144*	,076	,108	,182**	,144*	,012	,082	,067
Self-Control						1	,733**	,613**	,186**	,424**	,560**	,226**	,105	,034	,075	-,033	,121
Universality							1	,768**	,302**	,560**	,641**	,096	,018	-,064	,053	-,071	,072
Charity								1	,460**	,618**	,655**	,053	-,010	-,036	-,060	-,058	,022
Traditionalism									1	,520**	,450**	,000	,029	,039	-,062	,023	-,053
Compliance										1	,574**	,060	-,040	,053	-,034	,013	,026
Security											1	,093	,045	-,004	,040	-,045	,042
Superiority												1	,283**	,129	,180**	-,048	,317**
Exhibitionism													1	,299**	,258**	,084	,000
Authority														1	,217**	,060	-,044
Exploitativeness															1	-,029	,075
Entitlement																1	-,121
Self-Efficacy																	1

* $p<.05$; ** $p<.01$

ried participants ($\overline{X}u$=13.95, SS=3.79 and $\overline{X}g$=30.88, SS=5.80) in terms of stimulation ($\overline{X}$=16.09, SS=3.14) and traditionalism ($\overline{X}$=32.69, SS=4.74).

Independent groups t-test was carried out in order to test whether the sub-dimensions of Schwartz Values Scale and Narcissism Scale differentiated in terms of educational status. In consequences of the analysis, it was determined that only in the sub-dimension of traditionalism [t(221)=2.14, p=.034] regarding Schwartz Values Scale, there was a differentiation. Furthermore, the median score of graduates was higher than that of post-graduates ($\overline{X}$=30.93, SS=5.40) in terms of traditionalism ($\overline{X}$=32.70, SS=4.84).

Structural Equation Model and Path Analysis

This research was vital in that it was tested through path analysis in the context of structural equation model which was developed in the light of the literature. To this end, the model in figure 1 below was formed and it was tested through path analysis by using AMOS 16 (Arbuckle, 2007).

As seen in Figure 1, it was thought that values predicting specific sub-dimensions of narcissism were a crucial variable.

In order to determine whether structural equation model was mathematical appropriate, fit indexes were examined. Upon scrutinizing the appropriateness of the model, RMSEA (the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation), IFI (Incremental Fit Index), CFI (Comparative Fit Index) and χ^2/sd were taken into consideration as the critical set of criteria (Brown, 2006; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Weston & Gore, 2006). Browne and Cudeck (1993) stated that in order to accept the model appropriately, RMSEA value was required to be lower than 0.08; according to Hu and Bentler (1999) IFI and CFI values should be 0.90 and over it. Sun (2005) stated that in terms of the acceptability of the model the rate of χ^2/sd being under 2 was enough. As a result of the analysis made it was seen that for the appropriateness of the model RMSEA value was 0.06, IFI and CFI values were 0.96. Besides χ^2/sd value was 1.93. Hence, in the light of the literature it was accepted that the model was correctly designed.

In figure 1, one-way arrows represented the effect of predictive variables (values) on predicted variables (narcissism), and two-way arrows symbolized the correlation between variables. Because of the complicated pattern of the model, regression and correlation co-efficiencies were not clearly seen.
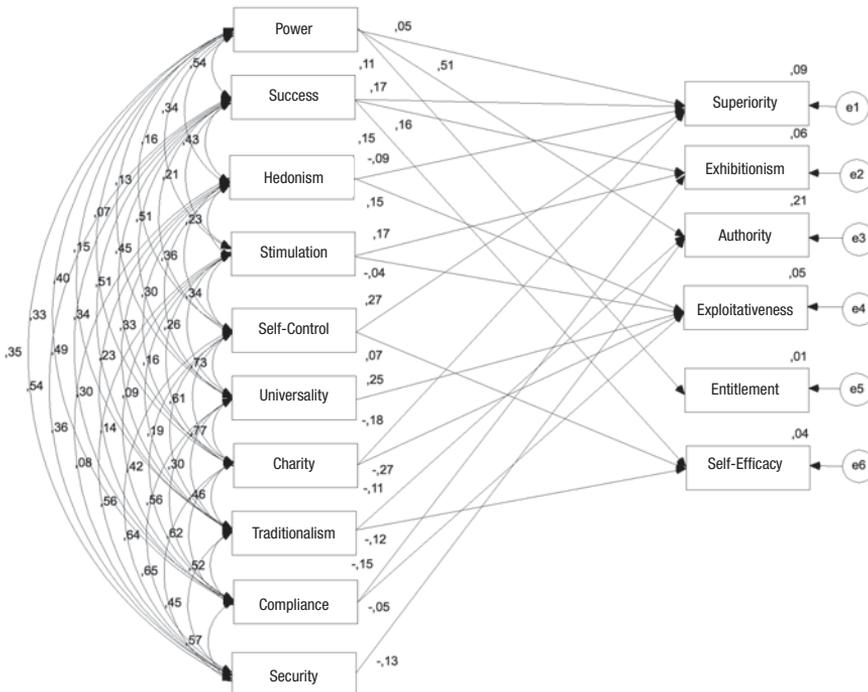

Figure 1.
Structural Equation Model Predicting the Sub-Dimensions of Values Scale and Narcissism

Accordingly, standardized and non-standardized regression values with significance levels were shown in Table 3. Since the correlation co-efficiencies between the sub-dimensions of values were given in Table 2, there was no display of the values again here.

As is seen in Table 3, while power predicted the scores of the authority positively (β=.51,p=.000), security predicted the scores of the authority negatively (β=-.14, *p*=.049). In other words, it was seen that when the scores of power increased 1 standard deviation, the scores of narcissistic authority increased .51 standard deviation; while security scores increased 1 standard deviation, authority scores decreased .14 standard deviation. Besides, success and stimulation values predicted exhibitionism significantly (respectively β=.17, *p*=.030 and β=.17, *p*=.011); hedonism, universality and charity predicted exploitativeness significantly (respectively β=.15, *p*=.031, β=.25, *p*=.019 and β=-.27, *p*=.016) and self-control with charity predicted superiority significantly (respectively β=.27, *p*=.002 and β=-.18, *p*=.036).

In figure 1, values above in the boxes defining narcissism variables were R² values which symbolized explanation variance in total. For instance, power, traditionalism and security accounted for 21% of total variance belonging to authority.

Discussion

There was a significant yet negative correlation between age and traditionalism, compliance (values sub-dimensions) and entitlement; however, between the sub-dimensions obtained in the research the correlation coefficient varied from .14 to .77. When the traditionalism sub-dimension was taken into consideration, accepting life as it is, being moderate, religious, respectful to traditions, privacy and rights are included in it. However, in entitlement sub-dimension related to narcissism, there was a tendency to see perfect himself and that everything including animate and inanimate around him should be perfect. It was anticipated from people to accept themselves and their circles as they were while they were getting older with the growing maturity. The findings of the research were parallel with the expectations that came true. Whether there was a differentiation in terms of sex was examined and it was found out that there was a differentiation only in self-control and charity subdimensions regarding Schwartz values scale. That the median score of women were higher than that of the men in both self-control and charity sub-dimensions was stressed in the current research. The findings of the study carried out by Uncu (2008) were parallel with the current research. That there was a significant difference in self-control and charity sub-dimensions in favor of women was con-

Table 3.
Regression Co-efficiencies Showing Values That Predict Narcissism Scores

			β	SH	B	*p*
Superiority	<---	Power	,053	,016	,010	,506
Authority	<---	**Power**	**,509**	,011	,084	**,000**
Entitlement	<---	Power	,107	,008	,013	,107
Superiority	<---	Success	,171	,023	,041	,071
Exhibitionism	<---	**Success**	**,165**	,020	,042	**,030**
Self-Efficacy	<---	Success	,150	,017	,032	,060
Superiority	<---	Hedonism	-,087	,023	-,027	,238
Exploitativeness	<---	**Hedonism**	**,154**	,019	,041	**,031**
Exhibitionism	<---	**Stimulation**	**,169**	,021	,052	**,011**
Exploitativeness	<---	Stimulation	-,040	,017	-,010	,563
Superiority	<---	**Self-Control**	**,271**	,020	,062	**,002**
Self-Efficacy	<---	Self-Control	,066	,016	,013	,386
Exploitativeness	<---	**Universality**	**,249**	,014	,032	**,019**
Superiority	<---	**Charity**	**-,179**	,014	-,029	**,036**
Exploitativeness	<---	**Charity**	**-,266**	,015	-,037	**,016**
Authority	<---	Traditionalism	-,106	,012	-,018	,128
Self-Efficacy	<---	Traditionalism	-,117	,012	-,020	,095
Exhibitionism	<---	Compliance	-,145	,024	-,046	,053
Exploitativeness	<---	Compliance	-,049	,022	-,013	,562
Authority	<---	**Security**	**-,135**	,011	-,022	**,049**

β: Standardized Regression Coefficient; B: Non-Standardized Regression Coefficient; SEM: Standard Error of the Mean

sidered to be explained with the concept of social identity. In many societies, sex was regarded as a status and people were expected to behave in accordance with this status. As the woman was associated with the identity of mother in our society, it was thought that in self-control and charity sub-dimensions there was a significant difference in favor of women. In a research carried out by Dilmaç, Bozgeyikli, and Çıkılı (2008) it was seen that there was significance between the sexes in terms of universality, self-orientation, and charity. While there was a differentiation in universality and self-orientation sub-dimensions in favor of male students, in power sub-dimension there was a differentiation in favor of female students. In a research done by Mehmedoğlu (2006) it was tested whether there was a significant difference between male and female students in terms of the importance levels they gave to value groups. Another research finding was the study performed by Dilmaç, Deniz and Deniz (2009). This research finding showed that there was a significant difference between sub-dimensions of values in terms of sex variable. Besides, there was a significant difference in the hedonism sub-dimension between male and female students, which was in favor of male students. One of the sub-dimension of value scale, in self-control dimension it was seen that there was a significant difference in the mean scores of the female students, which was in favor of female students. Also, in charity, security and compliance sub-dimensions there was a significant difference in favor of female students. In a research carried out by Yiğit and Dilmaç (2011) it was found out that there was a significant difference between male students and female students in terms of responsibility, friendliness, peaceful, honest and tolerance sub-dimensions belonging to human values scale. As a result of the analysis whether sub-dimensions of Schwartz Value Scale and Narcissism Scale differed in terms of perceived socio-economic level, it was determined that there was a differentiation in only success sub-dimension of Schwartz scale with respect to perceived socio-economic level.

In the definitions of Schwartz value dimensions, success was defined as a personal success performed within social standards. It was expected that the median success scores of the group perceiving themselves in upper middle socio-economic level should be higher than those of the groups perceiving themselves in both low and middle socio-economic levels. According to the model constructed, while power predicted the scores of authority in a positive way, security predicted the scores of authority in a negative way. Be-

sides, success and stimulation values predicted exhibitionism significantly, and hedonism, universality and charity predict exploitativeness significantly and lastly, self-control and charity predicted superiority significantly. In a research showing similarity in terms of age group carried out by Dilmaç et al. (2009) it was found that there was a positive correlation between the students' scores of self-compassion and success, hedonism, self-control, stimulation, universality, charity, compliance and security sub-dimensions of values scale. As it could be understood from the research finding it was clearly stated that there was a positive correlation between the values that the students had and self-compassion defined as finding a logical solution to their problems. The findings of the research aforementioned showed parallelism with the current research indirectly. In a research done by Dilmaç, Hamarta, Yiğit, Yıldız and Büyükyıldırım (2011), the same human values scale was applied to the same age group and in the result of the research it was found that there was a significant correlation between perfectionist attitude sub-dimension of dysfunctional attitude scale and responsibility friendliness, peaceful, and tolerance sub-dimensions of human values scale. Moreover, the highest correlation could be seen in respect sub-dimension. It was also seen that there was a significant correlation between independence attitude sub-dimension of dysfunctional attitude and responsibility and tolerance sub-dimensions of values scale. The highest correlation could be seen in tolerance sub-dimension. Also, it was seen that there was significant correlation between changing attitude sub-dimension of dysfunctional attitude and only tolerance sub-dimension of human value scale. The findings presented here supported indirectly the findings of the current research. In a research done by Aluja and Garcia (2004) the correlation between social and five factor personality model was tested. Afterwards, it was determined that there was a significant correlation between social values and personal traits in favor of both sexes by using Schwartz value scale and Goldberg's Adjective List. It was found that there was a significant correlation between extrovert personality and social power value (.17), between extrovert personality and order value (.12) between conscientiousness personality and order value (.49), there was also correlation between unfriendliness personality sub-dimension and social power value (.20), between unfriendliness personality and order value (-.13), between unfriendliness personality and charity (-29). Furthermore, there was a correlation between intellectual personality sub-dimension and social power value (.23), between intellectual personality sub-dimension and order value (.18). The results of the research within the

context of sex variable showed that there was a correlation between women and men in terms of unfriendliness, intellectuality, neurotic personality sub-dimensions and social power values. It was determined that unfriendliness and intellectual values were higher in favor of men. However, neuroticism showed a higher score in favor of women. Social power value was seen higher in men. According to the finding of the study (Kilit, 2008) on the relation of human values and personal traits with problem solving approaches on bank workers, the most important terminal values moderate psychotic persons gave credence were respectively happiness, comfortable life, and family security. On the other hand, the least important ones were respectively world of beauty, national security, mature love, and peaceful world. The most significant instrumental values moderate psychotic persons gave importance were honest, cheerful, brave and independent values. On the other hand, the least important ones were intellectual, obedient, and clean values. The most important terminal values neurotic persons gave importance were respectively family security, inner peace, happiness values and the least significant ones were mature love, wisdom, exciting life, and hedonism values. The most important instrumental values that neurotic persons gave credence were successively honest, independence, and logical, but the least important ones were successively intellectual, obedient, powerful, strong imagination, broad minded values. The most important terminal values that moderate psychotic persons gave significance were family security, but the least important ones were successively mature love, world of beauty, exciting life, hedonism, and wisdom values. On the other hand, the most important instrumental values that moderate extrovert persons gave credence were honest, responsible, and logical values, but the least important ones were respectively obedient, intellectual, powerful, forgiving and strong imagination values. The most important terminal values that persons whose lie dimension was high were family security, feeling of success and happiness values, but the least important ones were respectively mature love, world of beauty, exciting life, hedonism, and wisdom values. Moreover, the most important instrumental values that persons gave credence were honest, responsible, logical, and independence values, but the least important ones were successively intellectual, powerful, obedient, strong imagination, and forgiving values. Bilsky and Schwartz (1994) stated that persons undergoing depression and having high emotional imbalance scores could get enough score from none of these 10 value types (power, success, stimulation, hedonism, self-orientation, benevolence, universality, security, traditionalism and

compliance), which were the basic values of people. In the results of this research, there was no significant correlation between emotional imbalance personal trait and success, stimulation, hedonism, traditionalism values supported the findings of the current research. In this study carried out by Gençoğlu (2006) and examining the correlation of the students' optimism levels and personal traits, it was determined that there was a significant difference between self-realization level, emotional stability level, neurotic tendency level, psychotic tendency level, family relations level, social relation level, social norm level, antisocial tendency level and optimism levels. In the results of the study by Gençoğlu that there was a significant yet negative correlation between neurotic tendency level and optimism supported this current research with respect to the negative correlation between charity value considered to symbolize optimism and emotional imbalance regarded to represent neurotic tendency. In a study entitled with The Examination of Peer pressure, Self-esteem, and Personality among 9th year Students of Different Type High School (2006), which was carried out by Çiğdemoğlu, whether there was a significant correlation between the students' extrovert personality trait level and self-esteem level was analyzed through Pearson Correlation test. In consequences of the analysis performed, it was found out that there was .288 correlation coefficient between students' extrovert scores and self-esteem levels. This finding showed a low level correlation between the students' extrovert personality trait and self-esteem. In the results of the study of Çiğdemoğlu that there was a significant correlation between extrovert personality trait and self-esteem supported this current research in terms of the significant correlation between self-control and extrovert personality trait. In the research carried out by Johnson and Ostendorf (1993) it was stated that hedonism, stimulation traditionalism, and compliance values predicted extrovert personality trait. In conclusion, power, success, hedonism, stimulation, self-control and universality in the model have a positive effect on charity; however, security has a negative effect on narcissism. Narcissistic personalities are extremely weak and powerless contrary to the appearance. Therefore, they are constantly seeking to find strength towards outer world. They endeavor to conceal their weakness and powerless with their powerful and successful appearance. This pushes them to exist despite the other. The necessity of charity and security obliges a person to take into account the other and exist with the other together. The following suggestions in the light of the findings and general results of the current research could be made for researches who would like to do research.

1. It would be beneficial to re-carry out the research with a wide sampling research in terms of the seeing the consistency of the results.

2. It would be also fruitful to analyze other demographic characteristics not mentioned in this research in the context of values and narcissistic features.

3. It would provide significant knowledge to retest the constructed structural equation model with other sampling in terms of checking the validity of the model.

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