PSIHOLOGIJA

YU ISSN 0048-5705 UDC 159.9 Vol. 58(4) 385–501

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PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 385–405
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UDC: 159.922.1.072-055.1:316.367
159.923.3.072:159.97
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230920015A

How "Dark" is the Dark Triad in Romantic Relationships: A Meta-Analytic Review of the Relationship between the Dark Triad and Infidelity*

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One of the fundamental aspects of romantic relationships is the mutual understanding of fidelity. The occurrence of infidelity in romantic relationships has been demonstrated to have a detrimental impact on the relationship itself and on the partners involved. A substantial body of scientific literature has been devoted to the examination of the correlates and predictors of infidelity. Within this context, the Dark Triad has been supported by several studies as playing an important role in infidelity. Nevertheless, the existing literature on the relationship between dark personality traits and infidelity in romantic relationships presents an inconclusive picture. The current study, therefore, aimed to conduct a meta-analysis of the studies that investigated the relationships between the dark traits and infidelity. This meta-analysis was conducted in accordance with PRISMA guidelines and thus 11 scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals were included. The results of the meta-analysis revealed statistically significant and positive correlations of narcissism (r = .132), Machiavellianism (r = .225), and psychopathy (r = .254) with infidelity behaviour. The possible implications and limitations of the present review were discussed.

***Keywords*:** Dark Triad, infidelity, narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy

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Funding. The authors declare that no funds, grants, or other support were received during the preparation of this manuscript.

Competing interest. The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Author Contributions. All authors contributed to the study conception and design and literature search and data analysis. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Aslıhan Ataman and critically revised by Özden Yalçınkaya Alkar. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

* Please cite as: Ataman, A., & Yalçınkaya Alkar, Ö. (2025). How "Dark" is the Dark Triad in Romantic Relationships: A Meta-Analytic Review of the Relationship between the Dark Triad and Infidelity. *Psihologija*, *58*(4), 385–405. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230920015A

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Highlights:

- A meta-analysis was conducted to investigate the relationship between infidelity and the Dark Triad.
- A meta-analysis of the studies utilizing self-report measures indicated a positive correlation between the Dark Triad and infidelity behaviors.
- Among the Dark Triad, narcissism was found to have the lowest correlation with infidelity.
- The correlations between infidelity and psychopathy and Machiavellianism were found to be similar and of a small-to-medium magnitude.

PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 407–424
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UDC 159.922.1.075:613.880.46(498)
176:613.880.46(498)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI231214009H

Hypersexual Behavior and Self-Perceived Addiction to Pornography: Uncovering the Influence of Frequency of Pornography Use*

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The present study investigated hypersexual behavior and self-perceived addiction to pornography among Romanian individuals. We aimed to test the moderating role of the frequency of pornography use in the relationship between hypersexual behavior and self-perceived addiction to pornography. The research was conducted on a sample of 987 volunteers, aged between 18 and 74 (31.7% males; M = 26.91; SD = 9.42). Participants filled out questionnaires that measured their frequency of pornography use, hypersexual behavior, and self-perceived addiction to pornography. Hypersexual behavior predicted self-perceived addiction to pornography, and the frequency of use moderated the relationship between hypersexual behavior and self-perceived addiction to pornography. Our findings contribute to a better understanding of the interplay among frequency of pornography use, hypersexual behavior, and self-perceived addiction to pornography. We also discuss the theoretical and practical implications of the results.

Keywords: hypersexual behavior, pornography, frequency of pornography use, self-perceived addiction to pornography, Romania

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Ethics statement. This study's protocol was designed in concordance with ethical requirements specific to the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University (Iași, Romania). All participants voluntarily participated in the study and gave written informed consent following the Declaration of Helsinki and the national laws from Romania regarding ethical conduct in scientific research, technological development, and innovation.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare no financial interests/personal relationships, which may be considered as potential competing interests.

Ethical approval. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iași, Romania.

* Please cite as: Huțul, T-D., & Karner-Huțuleac, A. (2025). Hypersexual Behavior and Self-Perceived Addiction to Pornography: Uncovering the Influence of Frequency of Pornography Use. *Psihologija*, *58*(4), 407–424. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI231214009H

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Highlights:

- Hypersexual behavior predicts self-perceived addiction to pornography.
- Frequency of pornography use moderates the relationship between hypersexual behavior and self-perceived addiction to pornography.
- Pornography use could be a coping strategy.

PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 425–444
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UDC 616.89-008.447:159.952.072
159.952.075-056.49
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230606010M

Understanding ADHD Stigma: The Predictive Roles of Beliefs about the Causes of ADHD and Self-Reported ADHD Symptoms*

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The present cross-sectional study explored the link between beliefs about the causes of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), self-reported ADHD symptoms, and the perceived related stigma. The sample was convenient and comprised 231 adults aged 18 to 64 years (M = 27.50, SD = 9.77, (88.3%) females) without an ADHD diagnosis. Participants completed self-reported scales measuring ADHD symptoms, stigma, and an adapted Literacy Scale measuring the beliefs about the causes of ADHD (i.e., beliefs that ADHD is caused by adversity, by biomedical factors, fate, or the environment). The results suggested that self-reported ADHD symptoms and beliefs that the causes of ADHD are biomedical were positively linked to ADHD-related perceived stigma. The multiple hierarchical regression analysis exploring the predictive power of age, self-reported ADHD symptoms, and beliefs about its causes on the perceived ADHD stigma suggested that these variables explained 11.7% of the variance in ADHD-related stigma. The strongest predictor of ADHD stigma was self-reported ADHD symptoms, followed by beliefs that ADHD is caused by biomedical factors.

***Keywords**:* ADHD, stigma, beliefs about the causes of ADHD, biomedical beliefs

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Ethics statement. This study's protocol was designed in concordance with ethical requirements specific to the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, `Alexandru Ioan Cuza` University (Iasi, Romania), before beginning the study and supervised by Alexandra Maftei. All participants voluntarily participated in the study and gave written informed consent following the Declaration of Helsinki and the national laws of Romania regarding ethical conduct in scientific research, technological development, and innovation.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper. The authors declare no financial interests/personal relationships, which may be considered as potential competing interests.

Data availability statement. The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

* Please cite as Maftei, A., Nițu, S., & Imbrea, A. (2025). Understanding ADHD Stigma: The Predictive Roles of Causal Beliefs and Self-Reported Symptoms. *Psihologija*, *58*(4), 425–444. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230606010M

Highlights:

- The study explored the link between beliefs about the causes of ADHD, self-reported ADHD symptoms, and the perceived ADHD-related stigma (ST).
- Self-reported ADHD symptoms and beliefs that ADHD is caused by biomedical factors were positively linked to ADHD-related perceived ST.
- The most significant predictor of ADHD ST was self-reported ADHD symptoms.
- Beliefs that ADHD was caused by biomedical factors predicted ADHD-related perceived ST.

PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 445–462
© 2025 by authors
UDC 159.947.5.072:316.362.4(497.11)
316.628-057.875:159.9.075(497.11)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI231002018M

Advancing the Study of Fitness-Related Motivational Forces: The Links Between Reproductive Motivation and Fundamental Social Motives*

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Fundamental Social Motives are the most prominent taxonomy of human motives developed using an evolutionary framework. While covering several motives related to evolutionary fitness, this taxonomy does not cover an additional motivational force closely associated to fertility – reproductive motivation. In the present research, we explored the relations between Positive and Negative Childbearing Motives, Fundamental Social Motives, and planned number of children and age of first reproduction as the proxies for reproductive fitness. The results showed that reproductive motivation largely falls outside the latent structure of Fundamental Social Motives (the only exception was Affiliation Independence which loaded on Negative Childbearing Motives), hence, they represent distinct motivations. The network model showed that Positive and Negative Childbearing Motives have different but conceptually meaningful associations with Fundamental Social Motives. Positive Childbearing Motives are strongly positively related to Kin Care Family, followed by Mate Retention Breakup Concern, while the Negative Childbearing Motives have the highest associations with Affiliation Independence, Self-Protection, Status seeking, and Affiliation Exclusion. Finally, regression models showed that reproductive motivation has additional predictive abilities in explaining the variation of planned number of children and age of first reproduction compared to Fundamental Social Motives. We believe that the current data suggest the fruitfulness of examining reproductive motivation together with the Fundamental Social Motives. This would enhance the ability of evolutionary social scientists to examine and explain current behavioral evolution.

Keywords: reproductive motivation, Fundamental Social Motives, planned age of first reproduction, planned number of children

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Funding. There was no funding for the present study.

Competing Interests. Author declares no competing interests.

Ethics approval. The study was approved by the ethical committee of the Faculty of media and communication, Singidunum University, Belgrade.

Consent to participate. The online survey used for the data collection had an informed consent on the first page and all participants freely decided to participate in the research.

* Please cite as: Međedović, J. (2025). Advancing The Study Of Fitness-Related Motivational Forces: The Links Between Reproductive Motivation And Fundamental Social Motives. *Psihologija, 58*(4), 445–462.. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI231002018M

Highlights:

- The present study examined associations between Fundamental Social Motives (FSM) and reproductive motivation
- Findings showed that reproductive motivation is not represented in FSM taxonomy
- Links between two groups of motives are examined via network analysis
- Reproductive motivation advances the prediction of reproduction-associated outcomes above and beyond FSM

PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 463–479
© 2025 by authors
UDC 159.942.072(55)
159.953-057.875(55)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230511011R

A Short Form of the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire: Measurement Model and Its Association with Career Adaptability, Epistemic Emotion, Academic Buoyancy, and Academic Satisfaction*

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This study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the achievement emotions questionnaire (AEQ-S) among Persian speakers. In total, 1153 (41.4% men) academic students in the age range of 17-29 participated (M = 21.63, SD = 2.24). Participants also completed the Career Adaptability, Epistemic Emotion, Academic Buoyancy, and Academic Satisfaction Inventory. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to test the factor structure of the questionnaire. The factor structure was similar to the one obtained on the original sample. The questionnaire showed a high level of internal consistency (Cronbach's α = .93 and McDonald's ω = .87). Correlations of AEQ-S with other psychological constructs were calculated as well. The findings indicate that the short form of the questionnaire is a valid and reliable tool for assessing achievement emotions during student activities and

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Acknowledgments. Hereby, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to all students who participated in this study and supported us to conduct the present research. Mohsen Rezaiee was partially supported by a grant from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (No. FUM-14002794075).

Data Availability. The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Participants Consent Statement. In accordance with procedures approved by the Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.

* Please cite as Rezaiee, M., Kareshki, H., & Yazdi, S. A. A. (2025). A Short Form of the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire: Measurement Model and Its Association with Career Adaptability, Epistemic Emotion, Academic Buoyancy, and Academic Satisfaction. *Psihologija*, *58*(4), 463–479. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI230511011R

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outcomes. From a therapeutic and practical point of view, student-related organizations can use this educational tool to screen students.

Keywords: achievement emotion, psychometric, validity, reliability, student

Highlights:

- Achievement Emotions Questionnaire – Short Form (AEQ-S), a brief measure of students' emotions, was developed and validated.
- Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) supported the model of AEQ-S.
- Significant associations of achievement emotions with career adaptability, epistemic emotion, academic buoyancy, and academic satisfaction were found on the data.

PSIHOLOGIJA, 2025, Vol. 58(4), 481–501
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UDC 613.8::004.382.745]:159.947.5.075(560)
159.947.5.072-057.875(560)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI240313001S

Smartphone Addiction as a Barrier to Intrinsic Motivation: The Role of Task Value and Self-Efficacy *

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This study aimed to investigate the relationships between intrinsic motivation, self-efficacy, task value, and smartphone addiction. To examine the relationship between smartphone addiction and intrinsic motivation, a mediation model was developed, in which self-efficacy and task value acted as mediating variables. The Smartphone Addiction Scale and Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire were administered to 534 high school students to collect data. The results revealed statistically significant negative relationships between smartphone addiction and students' intrinsic motivation, self-efficacy, and task values. Additionally, self-efficacy and task value were found to be possible mediators within the model. These findings suggest that smartphone addiction may lead to a decrease in students' intrinsic motivation by reducing their self-efficacy and task value. In conclusion, although smartphone use enhances our daily lives, it may also have negative effects on certain affective variables that play an important role in the learning process, as demonstrated in this study.

Keywords: Smartphone addiction, task value, self-efficacy, intrinsic motivation, high school students.

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Funding. The author did not receive support from any organization for the submitted work.

Conflicts of interest. The author declares that he has no conflict of interest.

Data Availability. The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethical Approval. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with ethical standards and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Consent to participate. All participants in the study were informed about the purpose and significance of the study and their informed consent was obtained that participation is voluntary.

* Please cite as: Şen, Ş. (2025). Smartphone Addiction as a Barrier to Intrinsic Motivation: The Role of Task Value and Self-Efficacy. *Psihologija*, *58*(4), 481–501. https://doi.org/10.2298/PSI240313001S

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Highlights:

- Smartphone addiction is negatively related to intrinsic motivation, self-efficacy, and task value.
- Self-efficacy shows the strongest negative relationship with smartphone addiction.
- Smartphone addiction may be decreasing students' intrinsic motivation by reducing their self-efficacy and task value.