THE INFLUENCE OF PATERNALISTIC MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS ON PUBLIC ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

The Influence of Paternalistic Media Representations

of Syrian Immigrants on Public Attitudes

The mass media significantly influences individuals' attitudes and beliefs via representations of outgroup members. The current study examined the impact of different types of immigrant representations (positive, negative, and paternalistic) encountered in the mainstream media on the social perception and helping intentions toward Syrian immigrants among host country citizens. Moreover, dehumanization's mediator role in the relationship between representation condition and helping intentions (support for help, autonomy- and dependency-oriented help) was investigated. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions and read a fictitious news article covering an NGO event about Syrian immigrants in Turkey. The findings demonstrated that Syrian immigrants were attributed significantly less uniquely human emotions and honor values compared to Turkish citizens, suggesting a form of dehumanization. Contrary to expectation, the type of representation of immigrants did not significantly influence outcome variables (perceived threat, positive affect, support for help, and preference for helping orientations). Additionally, the results showed that dehumanization did not serve as a mediator between the type of representation and helping intentions. Limitations of the findings and future implications are discussed.

ÖZET

Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Paternalistik Medya Temsillerinin Kamuoyu Tutumu Üzerindeki Etkisi

Kitle iletişim araçları, dış grup üyelerinin temsilleri aracılığıyla bireylerin tutum ve inançlarını önemli ölçüde etkiler. Bu çalışma, ana akım medyada karşılaşılan farklı göçmen temsillerinin (olumlu, olumsuz ve paternalistic) ev sahibi ülke vatandaşlarının Suriyeli göçmenlere yönelik sosyal algı ve yardım etme niyetleri üzerindeki etkisini inceledi.

Ayrıca, temsil durumu ile yardım etme niyetleri (yardım desteği, özerklik ve bağımlılık odaklı yardım) arasındaki ilişkide insandışılaştırmanın aracı rolü incelendi. Katılımcılar rastgele üç koşuldan birine atandı ve Türkiye'deki Suriyeli göçmenlerle ilgili bir STK etkinliğini kapsayan hayali bir haber makalesini okudu. Bulgular, Suriyeli göçmenlere, Türk vatandaşların kıyasla, önemli ölçüde daha az insani duyguları ve onur değerleri atfedildiğini gösterdi. Beklentinin aksine, göçmenlerin temsil türü, sonuç değişkenlerini (algılanan tehdit, olumlu etki, yardım desteği ve yardım yönelimleri tercihi) önemli ölçüde etkilemedi. Son olarak, sonuçlar insandışılaştırmanın temsil türü ile yardım etme niyetleri arasında bir aracı rol üstlenmediğini gösterdi. Bulguların teorik limitasyonları ve gelecek çalışmalar tartışıldı.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In the last few decades, Turkey has been one of the critical actors in international migration due to its geographical location. The Syrian Civil War, which began in 2011, has significantly impacted Turkey, now home to the largest number of Syrian immigrants in the world (UNHCR, 2022), presenting various social, economic, and political challenges for both immigrants and host country citizens (Erdoğan, 2017; İçduygu, 2015). The increase in migration flows from Syria to Turkey resulted in high attention to immigrants in the mass media.

According to the media analysis studies conducted in Turkey, two main immigrant representations are encountered (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015). The first representation type is negative representation, which portrays immigrants as an economic burden, security threat, and culture violator (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015). Previous studies focused on the negative framing of immigrants in the media found that it is associated with higher levels of immigrant-related perceived threat (Fujioka, 2011), support for punitive immigration policies (Kim et al., 2018), or racial or ethnic tensions in the society (Mastro, 2015). The second representation type is victim representation, which depicts immigrants as incompetent, in need of help, and pitiful (Göker & Keskin, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015). Drawing on the Stereotype Content Model (Cuddy et al., 2009; Fiske et al.,1999), we defined this kind of representation of Syrian immigrants as paternalistic representation, and suggest this representation might reinforce paternalistic stereotypes, even though on the surface, they seem positive and well-intentioned.

Paternalistic stereotypes, as identified by the SCM (Fiske et al. 2002) are characterized by perceptions of high warmth but low competence of out-group members. This dichotomy in social perception dimensions can lead to a complex interplay of beliefs and attitudes toward the out-group (Fiske et al. 2002). These stereotypes can engender feelings of pity and benevolent intentions, yet simultaneously justify the status quo where the stereotyped group is seen as inferior and less capable (Fiske et al., 1999; Fiske et al., 2002). Prior research has demonstrated that holding paternalistic views toward an outgroup – believing they need guidance because they lack agency and competence- leads to treating them as less than fully human (Fiske, 2012; Li et al., 2014; Parker, 2015) and favoring the kind of assistance that keeps them dependent, rather than empowering them (Becker et al., 2018; Wyszynski et al., 2020; Chernyak-Hai et al., 2017).

The current study investigated the impact of different representations of Syrian immigrants (positive, negative, and paternalistic) on the host country citizens' attitudes and beliefs about Syrian immigrants. Specifically, we experimentally manipulated representations of Syrian immigrants in news articles and measured Turkish citizens' perceived threat, positive affect, support for help, and preferred helping orientation toward immigrants. To the best of our knowledge, there is no study that examines paternalistic representation comprehensively and assess their impact on citizens of the host country. Moreover, there are no studies in the Turkish literature that have analyzed the impact of immigrants' media representations on the host country citizens' attitudes and beliefs toward immigrants.

Therefore, this study aimed to address this gap in the literature and contribute to expanding the understanding of the effects of media representation of immigrants on the host country citizens' attitudes toward them.

The subsequent sections of this thesis aim to lay out a theoretical framework and relevant concepts. The first chapter highlights the pivotal role of the media in shaping public opinions and outlines the outcomes of media influence. Following this, the second chapter explores the mass migration from Syria to Turkey since the outbreak of the Civil War, providing findings of prior media analysis regarding the portrayal of Syrian immigrants in the mass media. This chapter also introduces paternalistic representation and the Stereotype Content Model. Subsequently, the discussion shifts to examine the implications of these representations, focusing on the outcomes associated with paternalistic stereotypes such as dehumanization and intergroup helping dynamics. These sections collectively aim to present a comprehensive view of the media's impact on societal attitudes toward outgroup members.

1.1 The media's impact on public opinion

The mass media play a crucial role in shaping individuals' perceptions and beliefs about the world. According to van Dijk (1991, 2000), media discourse is one of the primary sources of the public's knowledge, attitude, and ideologies about social issues. Media discourse not only shapes public opinion but also reflects the dominant viewpoints, essentially serving as a two- way mirror (van Dijk, 1991, 1995a, 1995b). The dominant viewpoints primarily represent the ideas of the majority groups in a community, or more specifically authoritative and elite groups (Happer & Philo, 2013; van Dijk,1988). van Dijk (1995a) highlights that in Western media, the dominant group whose ideas are represented in the mass media is the white, rich, and male group, with portrayals of the non-dominant groups (such as women, PoCs, and poor) being merely reflections of the dominant groups' perceptions. van Dijk (1993)

argues that the media's primary ideological strategy is to present a positive image of dominant members while portraying non-dominant members negatively and notes that these images help dominant groups (in his case white elites) to maintain their power while preserving the status quo.

Previous studies on different social groups' media representations showed that the mainstream media in the US portrays non-White racial groups as having unfavorable and threatening characteristics compared to Whites (Dixon, 2015; Dixon & Linz, 2000; Mastro & Greenberg, 2000). Dixon and Linz's (2000) study revealed that blacks are overrepresented as perpetrators, whereas whites are generally portrayed as victims in local television news. Moreover, Mastro and Greenberg (2000) found that prime time television often cast minority group members in role that are either non-authoritative or culturally stereotypical. These stereotypical representations of non-dominant groups in the media influence intergroup relations (see Kellstedt, 2003; van Dijk, 1993). They can enhance certain biases in readers and their attitudes toward non-dominant group members (van Dijk, 1995a). Prior studies investigating the effects of media representations of outgroup members have found that stereotypical and biased portrayals of outgroup members reinforce feelings of out-group related threat (Boomgarden & de Vreese, 2007; Dixon, 2006; Esses et al., 2013) and anxiety in readers (Atwell Seate et al., 2017) and also support for punitive crime measures towards outgroup members (Gilliam & Iyengar, 2000, Dixon, 2006, Dixon & Azocar, 2007). Boomgarden and de Vreese's (2007) study pointed out that after the assassination of Theo van Gogh by a Muslim extremist, mainstream media tended to pay much attention to security and cultural problems caused by Muslim people. The results displayed that these kinds of hostile sentiments increased readers' feelings of threat and fear (Boomgarden & de Vreese, 2007). Moreover, Dixon

(2006) found that white participants expressed stronger support for the death penalty after exposure to a majority of Black suspects in the news than white or race-unidentified suspects. Despite the increasing interest in the effects of mass-mediated contact, there has been limited investigation of the possible explanatory mechanism (Bagci et al., 2023).

With the increase in the rate of forced and voluntary immigration in recent years all over the world, immigration has become one of the most covered topics in the mass media (Kim et al., 2011). How immigrants are represented in the media influences individuals' attitudes and beliefs about immigrants (Lubbers et al., 2010). Prior media studies indicate that the majority of news articles about immigration contains xenophobic and fear-inducing representations of immigrants (Cisneros, 2008; Klocker & Dunn, 2003). This kind of negative portrayals can be constructed through different components, such as messages (Kim et al., 2018; Seate & Mastro, 2015). Kim, Harwood, and Xiang (2018) investigated the impact of messages given in a news article which portrays immigrants as a threat. The results showed that participants who read threat messages supported anti-immigrant policies more than participants who read non-threat messages (Kim et al., 2018). Labels used to define immigrants are also an essential tool for creating different representations (Goodman et al., 2017; Lee & Fiske, 2006; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Wyszyński et al., 2020). Verkuyten (2006) states that generic immigrants are perceived as "incompetent" and "not warm". However, he noted this perception can be changed with different labels. It has been shown that forced migration labels (like political immigrant, war refugees) evoke greater empathy toward immigrants and greater support for pro-immigrant policies, whereas voluntary migration labels (like economic migrant) elicit more support for anti-immigrant policies (Kotzur et al.,

2017; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018). Moreover, Lee and Fiske (2006) suggested that additional information about immigrants (ethnicity, nationality, SES, etc.) may change the generic perception, and stereotypes about the new label stand out. The results of Lee and Fiske's (2006) study demonstrate that in the US, the low competence/low warmth group includes undocumented, African, or poor immigrants, whereas the low competent/high warmth group consists of Italian and Irish immigrants. Furthermore, the images used in the news (Azevedo et al., 2021; Schmidt, 2021) and editorial tone (Druckman & Parkin, 2005; Boomgaarden & Vliegenthart, 2009) can be helpful in establishing representations and influence the immigrant perceptions of readers. For example, Azevedo et al. (2021) found that depicting immigrants with large groups was seen as more dehumanizing than small group images. Previous studies have shown that negative immigrant representations have various outcomes in public opinion; they tend to increase perceived immigrant-related threats (Fujioka, 2011), dehumanization towards immigrants (Henry & Tator, 2002), support for anti-immigrant policies (Kim et al., 2018), and the racial tension in the society (Mastro, 2015).

1.2 Syrian immigrants in Turkey and their representation in mass media

Following the eruption of the Syrian Civil War in April 2011, millions of people have been displaced, with many fleeing to neighboring countries, including Turkey. According to the most UN statistics (2024), the current number of registered Syrian immigrants residing in Turkey is around 3.3 million, making it the country with the largest number of Syrian immigrants (UNHCR, 2022). In October 2021, the Turkish government started accepting Syrian citizens who migrated within the "open-door policy" framework (Erdoğan, 2017; İçduygu, 2015). This policy has been

complemented by a humanitarian narrative that emphasized religious solidarity, brotherhood, and a shared Ottoman history and depicted immigrants as "guests" (Erdoğan, 2017; Toğral Koca, 2016), a term which does not have any legal validity under national or international law (Toğral Koca, 2016; Özden, 2013). During the enactment of the open-door policy, the Turkish government's expectation was for the civil war to end swiftly, and for the "guests" to return to Syria (İçduygu, 2015). With the prolongation of the civil war and the rise in the Syrian immigrant population in Turkey, it became evident that immigrants were not temporary "guests" (Toğral Koca, 2016). Moreover, due to Turkey's geographical limitations to the 1951 Geneva Convention, Syrian immigrants could not receive "refugee" status either (Erdoğan, 2017). As a result, Syrian immigrants have been taken into the status of "temporary protection" in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Interior as of October 2011 (Kaya, 2015).

Initially intended to reside in refugee camps, Syrian immigrants moved to larger cities due to factors such as economic concerns, education, and healthcare (Hamsici, 2019). İstanbul, in particular, has the largest population of Syrian immigrants, with 547,716 (Hamsici, 2019). This unpredicted increase in the Syrian migration population in cities and integration with the local community has resulted in social, economic, and cultural changes in the society. At the same time, the mass media started covering Syrian immigrants more frequently each passing day (HDV, 2017 and 2019).

Media analysis research conducted in Turkey has shown that the political stance of newspapers and television channels is one of the most important factors determining how they frame Syrian immigrants (Boztepe, 2017; Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015; Toker, 2019). Left-wing and liberal opposition newspapers tend to

criticize the immigration policies of the government and point out the problems caused by these “short-sighted” policies (Erdoğan, 2017; Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015). On the other hand, right-wing, conservative, and pro-government newspapers’ news about immigration mainly glorify the government's immigration policies and criticize opposition parties' attitudes and their lack of attention to immigration issues (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015). There is disturbingly little news on the difficulties and discrimination Syrian immigrants endure (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015). Although they have different political stances and ideologies to reflect, both opposition and pro-government newspapers use similar representations of Syrian immigrants. Previous media studies indicate that there are two commonly encountered representations of Syrian migrants in the media: threat and victim representations (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015).

Threat representations

Media analysis studies revealed that the majority of news covering Syrian immigrants contains fear-inducing and xenophobic discourses and portrays Syrian immigrants as a threat to the country and its citizens (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016; Göker & Keskin, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015). One of the most common threat representations of immigrants in the news is a security threat. The news uses labels like “illegal” and “undocumented” for Syrian immigrants and associates them with ISIS, social indignance, and the increase in crime rates (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016; Kolukırık, 2009; Pandır et al., 2015). Another representation frequently used in the news is being an economic threat. Some news articles state that Syrian immigrants are “cheap workers” who took Turkish citizens’ jobs (Artar, 2019; Efe, 2015). There are also discourses that define the aid given to Syrian immigrants as a “burden”, suggesting that this aid should be given to Turkish citizens in need instead

(Pandır et al., 2015). In both these themes, immigrants are shown as responsible for the security problems and economic difficulties in Turkey (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016). For example, some of the mainstream media and politicians portrayed earthquake victim immigrants as "looters" after the February 6 Turkey-Syria earthquake (see TİHV, 2023). By placing responsibilities on a vulnerable group, such as Syrian immigrants, the media turn them into targets of displaced anger and criticism (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016; Göker & Keskin, 2015).

Victim representations

Another common representation of Syrian immigrants in the media is helpless victims. Regardless of the political stance of the newspapers, it is possible to encounter news that depicts Syrian immigrants as "incapable", "in need of help", and "victims" (Göker & Keskin, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015; Sunata & Yıldız, 2018). This representation often relies on a religious reference, portraying Syrian immigrants as "brothers/sisters in religion" and emphasizing the idea that a true Muslim should help their brother/sister in need (Sunata & Yıldız, 2018, Toğral Koca, 2016). Generally, passive voice is used in these news articles, such as "Syrian immigrants are placed in temporary accommodation centers" (Efe, 2015), rather than language that assigns agency to the immigrants. These news stories are often accompanied by discourses glorifying Turkey's philanthropy and humanitarian migration policies, as well as criticism of European countries, which are claimed not to help immigrants as much as Turkey (Artar, 2019; HDV, 2017). In other words, Syrian immigrants are used to build a positive in-group image in the news (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016; Onay-Coker, 2019). Taking Fiske and her colleagues' Stereotype Content Model (1999) it was decided to label such representations where Syrian immigrants are portrayed as

"incompetent" and "victim", and the in-group takes the position of a capable and glorified "helper", as paternalistic representation.

1.3 The Stereotype Content Model and paternalistic stereotype

Stereotypes are widely shared beliefs about the attributes of social groups, which affect intergroup dynamics as well as individuals' perceptions about specific groups (Tajfel, 1982). The Stereotype Content Model (SCM) outlines two fundamental dimensions of stereotypes: perceived warmth and competence (Fiske et al., 1999; Fiske et al., 2002). The SCM holds that social groups are evaluated along these two dimensions, and the combination of both dimensions influences people's emotions and behavioral intentions toward outgroup members (Fiske et al., 2002). The model proposes that when individuals encounter an "other" they primarily try to assess the intention (harm or help) on the warmth dimension (Fiske et al., 2002; Kervyn et al., 2015). As the primary dimension of social perception, warmth perception about others significantly shapes intergroup relations. Previous studies have indicated that negative warmth ratings about outgroup members are associated with perceptions of threat (Awale et al., 2018; Kervyn et al., 2015; Froehlich & Schulte, 2019). Froechlich and Schulte (2019), for example, examined stereotypes about immigrants groups in Germany and found that immigrant groups were rated lower in warmth as their perceived cultural or religious distance increase, suggesting perceived differences can be seen as threats. Subsequently, individuals assess the competence, indicating whether the other is capable of enacting their intentions (Fiske et al., 2002). Competence is related to how capable and independent the other is perceived to be and it is positively associated with social status (Cuddy et al., 2009; Fiske et al.,

2002). Fiske and colleagues (2002) pointed out that groups perceived as high status are also seen as more competent.

According to the SCM model, social groups are evaluated based on these two dimensions (warmth and competence), each with varying levels of intensity (Fiske et al., 2002). The contradiction between the dimensions is described by ambivalent stereotypes (Fiske et al., 2002). For instance, people who are perceived as high in warmth but low in competence evoke paternalistic stereotypes and feelings of pity; whereas those perceived as high in competence but low in warmth elicit envious stereotypes (Fiske et al., 2002).Paternalistic stereotypes are particularly relevant for the purposes of the current study. Paternalistic stereotypes reflect the belief that a group is in need of protection and assistance from others and is perceived as more competent (Fiske et al., 1999; Fiske et al., 2002). It depicts the group as disrespected yet pitied, with connotations of compassion (Fiske et al., 2002).

Paternalistic stereotypes apply to a wide range of social groups, including women, older people, and people with disabilities (Fiske, 2012; Fiske et al., 2002). According to Fiske et al. (2002), these beliefs support the current status quo and the maintenance of social inequalities. Therefore, the system justification function of paternalistic beliefs makes them difficult to change. One good example of an ideology that serves paternalistic power relations is benevolent sexism, which can be characterized as seemingly positive attitudes towards women that ultimately reinforce gender inequality and limit women's agency (Glick & Fiske, 1996). This type of sexism supports the paternalistic and traditional depiction of women as pure and sensitive, which implies that they are weak and in need of male protection (Connelly & Heesacker, 2012; Cuddy et al., 2015; Haddock & Zanna, 1994; Vandenbossche et al., 2017). For instance, traditional women, such as homemakers,

as opposed to feminists, are perceived as warm but incompetent, feeding into paternalistic power dynamics (Haddock & Zanna, 1994).

Having paternalistic beliefs about a particular social group affects an individual's attitudes and behaviors towards that group (Baker, 2015; Glick & Fiske, 2001; Whitton, 1997). Whitton (1997) highlighted that paternalistic beliefs toward senior adults deepen prejudice toward them and prompt actions that allocate less agency and encourage dependency through assistance. Baker's (2015) study found a parallel outcome; white Americans tended to support aid when prompted to think about impoverished people of African descent compared to those of East European descent. Baker (2015) noted that although supporting aid may be perceived as a generous gesture, the aid preferences of white Americans are driven by paternalistic beliefs that view black people as lacking agency and capability to improve their community. In addition, confronting paternalistic beliefs about a particular group also influences the cognitive abilities and attitudes of members of that group toward themselves and their group (Dardenne et al., 2007; Dumont & Dardenne, 2010). Dumont and Dardenne's (2010) study demonstrated that women exposed to benevolent sexism reported greater intrusive thoughts and anxiety about their performance. Exposure to paternalistic beliefs leads individuals to feel incompetent (Dumont & Dardenne, 2010), which results in their internalization of these beliefs and reduced motivation to engage in activism to change this situation (Becker & Wright, 2011; Jost & Kay, 2005).

1.4 Dehumanization

Dehumanization can be defined as the cognitive and affective processes by which individuals are perceived or treated as devoid of full human characteristics or features (Haslam & Bain, 2007). According to Haslam and Loughnan (2014), this phenomenon extends across diverse societal groups, where individuals might be deprived of their inherent humanity and instead likened to attributes resembling those of animals or machinery. The outcomes of dehumanization go beyond just being an idea, impacting social dynamics and causing intergroup harm, including discrimination (Haslam, 2006; Moradi, 2013), violence (Kelman, 1973), and marginalization (Moradi, 2013). Moreover, recent studies highlighted the relationship between dehumanization and perceptions of assistance or support for help within intergroup contexts (Andrighetto et al., 2014; Cuddy et al., 2007; Terskova & Agadullina, 2019), emphasizing the multifaceted impact of dehumanizing attitudes on intergroup relations.

Underlining the significance of knowing what it means to be human and the essence of human emphasizes the importance of comprehending dehumanization (Haslam, 2006). Infrahumanization theory, one of the earliest conceptualizations proposed in the field of dehumanization, emphasizes the importance of emotions in the essence of humans (Leyens et al., 2000, 2001). Even in situations where there is no explicit conflict between groups, infrahumanization theory suggests that subtle forms of dehumanization can emerge, perceiving the other as lacking specific emotions considered uniquely human (Leyens al., 2000, 2001). Uniquely human emotions (UH) emotions are believed to consist of feelings that are exclusive to humans (Demoulin et al. 2004). UH emotions are acquired in later stages of life, exhibit cultural variations, and necessitate cognitive abilities (Demoulin et al. 2004).

Examples of these emotions include guilt, pride, and melancholy. Conversely, non-uniquely human emotions (non-UH) are feelings experienced by both humans and animals, primarily serving survival purposes and being learned early in life without cultural distinctions (Demoulin et al. 2004). Examples of non-UH emotions include anger, fear, and surprise. Infrahumanization theory suggests that outgroup members are attributed fewer UH emotions compared to ingroup members (Leyens al., 2000, 2001). Even though sometimes UH emotions entail negative valences (like resentment or disappointment), and non-UH emotions entail positive valences (like caring and courage); infrahumanization theory asserts that the attribution of emotions to outgroup members is not influenced by the valence of the emotions (Leyens al., 2000, 2001).

Uniquely human emotions, as previously noted, are heavily influenced by the culture of society (Demoulin et al. 2004). Emotion categories as UH emotion in prior studies conducted in Western countries might not hold the same value in other cultural contexts. Therefore, when attempting to measure dehumanization, it is crucial to pay attention to how the target group defines the essence of humanity. The current study took place in Turkey, which is considered an honor culture (Kardam, 2005; Uskul & Cross, 2019). In honor cultures, an individual's honor is not solely based on their own inner principles and the alignment of their actions with these principles, but also on the opinions of other members of the ingroup towards that individual (Leung & Cohen, 2011). Therefore, in societies where honor culture prevails, the attribution of honor-based values to outgroup members can be a manifestation of dehumanization. Several emotions and values related to honor (e.g. morality) have been employed in dehumanization studies, revealing that those emotions are attributed less to outgroup members (Bastian et al., 2013; Haslam,

2006; Prati et al. 2018). Yakın's study (2022) examined Turkish citizens' honor attribution to Syrian immigrants in the context of dehumanization. The findings of this study indicated that Turkish citizens significantly attribute fewer honor emotions to Syrian immigrants compared to their ingroup counterparts (Yakın, 2022).

The perception of a social group as lacking uniquely human qualities can impact intergroup relations (see Haslam & Stratemeyer, 2016). Moreover, dehumanization also plays a mediating role among various factors and their consequences (see Haslam & Stratemeyer, 2016). Previous studies have shown that dehumanization mediates the relationship between individuals' perception of threat or disgust toward outgroup members and their preference for punitive measures (Hodson & Costello, 2007; Stevenson et al., 2014). Understanding the mediating role of dehumanization is essential for comprehending the complexities of intergroup dynamics and behavioral outcomes associated with dehumanization. Prior studies demonstrated that dehumanization mediates the relationship between paternalistic beliefs about disadvantaged groups and attitudes toward that groups (Parker, 2015; Sainz et al., 2019). As previously mentioned, paternalistic beliefs perceive others as lacking agency and capability to make appropriate decisions for themselves (Fiske et al., 2002), leading to the dehumanization of others. Prior research examining attitudes toward the elderly and mentally disabled individuals has shown that dehumanization mediates the relationship between paternalistic beliefs and prejudice (Parker, 2015; Cassidy & Ojeda, 2024) and preferred assistance type for others (Baker, 2015). For instance, Parker's study (2015) found that paternalistic views about individuals with developmental disorders such as autism and down syndrome predicts increased prejudice and decreased support for social policies via dehumanization. In the current study, we will focus on mediating the role of

dehumanization between representation condition types and helping intentions toward Syrian immigrants.

1.5 Intergroup helping

Intergroup helping has been an important issue of considerable academic interest, seeking to understand the underpinnings of altruistic behavior. Research in this field has demonstrated that decisions to help are influenced by a range of factors including empathy (Batson et al., 1981; Batson & Shaw, 1991), egoistic motives (Cialdini & Kenrick, 1976), perceived cost or risk associated with the act of helping (Dovidio et al., 1991), and helper's socioeconomic status (Piff et al. 2010). For example, Dovidio and colleagues' helping model (1991), arousal- cost-reward model, demonstrated that the likelihood of providing help is associated with the costs and rewards involved. This model stated that individuals tend to opt for indirect helping when the cost associated with help is high. Conversely, when the cost of not helping is high but the cost of helping is low, direct helping becomes more likely (Dovidio et al., 1991). Piff and colleagues (2010), on the other hand, showed that individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds tend to be more generous in their helping behaviors toward others compared to those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. Considering these studies and models of helping behavior, it can be stated that a combination of personality traits and situational variables ultimately explains the helping behavior (Nadler, 2012). Additionally, it is crucial not only to consider whether individuals offer help or not, but also what kind of help they offer to others. Nadler's (2002) Intergroup Helping as Status Relations (IHSR) model

examines the motivations behind different helping behaviors by taking Tajfel and Turner's (1979) Social Identity Theory into account.

According to the IHRS model, the acts of giving or receiving help can act to maintain or refute the prevailing power dynamics between social groups (Halabi & Nadler, 2017). A fundamental assumption of the model is that the dynamics of intergroup helping relations are influenced by the legitimacy and stability of status relations (Halabi & Nadler, 2017). Nadler (2012) stated that in situations where there is low perceived legitimacy and stability in the status relations between groups, high-status groups often seek to maintain the existing power dynamic, leading them to prefer providing dependency-oriented help to low-status group. Dependency-oriented help typically involves high-status group directly solving problems for low-status groups, which increases the low-status groups' dependence on the high-status group (Nadler, 2015). On the other hand, in low legitimacy and stability scenarios, low-status groups perceive that the power dynamics can be challenged and become unwilling to accept dependency-oriented help from high-status groups. Low-status groups might either refrain from seeking help from high-status group or only accept autonomy-oriented help (Nadler, 2002; 2012). Autonomy-oriented help includes providing information and resources to the low-status group so that they can empower and develop by being able to solve their own issues (Nadler 2002; 2012). Conversely, the IHRS model states that in scenarios where there is high perceived legitimacy and stability in the status relations, high-status groups are motivated, though less intensely compared to low legitimacy and stability scenarios, to maintain power dynamics and tend to offer dependency-oriented help to low-status groups (Nadler, 2002; 2012). Low-status groups that have internalized the status difference may not perceive dependency on higher-status group as threatening and thus are

more willing to accept dependency-oriented help from high-status group (Nadler, 2002; 2012).

The social status affiliation of help-seekers whose group affiliation is unknown plays a critical role in an individual's preference for helping orientation (Halabi & Nadler, 2017). Nadler and Chernyak-Hai's (2014) study highlighted that if individuals perceive help-seekers as high-status, competent, and highly motivated; they are more inclined to give autonomy- oriented help. On the other hand, perceiving help-seekers as incompetent and less motivated results in dependency-oriented help (Nadler & Chernyak-Hai, 2014). Individuals' paternalistic beliefs toward out-group members also influence the type of help they prefer to offer (Halabi & Nadler, 2017). Paternalistic beliefs, which perceive the out-group members as incompetent and lacking the capability to make appropriate decisions for themselves (Fiske et al. 2002), lead individuals to offer dependency-oriented help to outgroup members (Becker et al., 2018; Wyszynski et al., 2020; Chernyak-Hai et al., 2017). Becker and colleagues (2018) found that German participants with low paternalistic beliefs tend to support autonomy- oriented help because they perceive help-seekers (in this study, displaced people) as competent. However, participants who hold high paternalistic beliefs prefer dependency- oriented help because of their perception of help-seekers as incompetent (Becker et al., 2018). Chernyak-Hai and colleagues' (2017) study demonstrated that having paternalistic beliefs about their ingroup affects individuals' expectations about the type of help they will receive from other groups. Specifically, they found that when women underperform in areas typically dominated by men, they are likely to expect dependency-oriented help from others and view their skills and traits negatively (Chernyak-Hai et al., 2017).

1.6 The present research

In light of existing literature, the present research aimed to explore the impact of different media representations (positive, negative, and paternalistic) on Turkish citizens' attitudes toward Syrian immigrants, utilizing an experimental design. In particular, it examined whether different representations used in fictitious news articles affect the perceived immigrant-related threat, positive affect, dehumanization, support for help, and helping orientations toward Syrian immigrants. Furthermore, it tested whether the relationship between representation condition and intergroup helping preferences (support for help and helping orientation) is mediated by the dehumanization of Syrian immigrants.

For measuring the dehumanization of Syrian immigrants, this study employed two different measures: the Emotion Attribution Scale (adapted from Leyens et al. 2001) and the Honor Attribution Scale (Yakın, 2022). Participants were asked to attribute emotions and honor values to both Syrian immigrants and Turkish citizens. It was hypothesized that Syrian immigrants would be dehumanized (H1). Drawing from previous studies which suggest that dehumanization manifests through the withholding of uniquely human emotions from outgroup members (Leyens al., 2000, 2001), it was hypothesized that Syrian immigrants would receive lower ratings on UH emotion attributions compared to Turkish citizens (H1a). We did not expect a difference in non-UH emotion attributions for Syrian immigrants and Turkish citizens. It is also hypothesized that there will be a significant difference in honor attribution ratings, with Syrian immigrants receiving lower honor ratings than Turkish citizens (H1b).

Overall, we hypothesized that the representation condition -– positive, negative, and paternalistic representation– would significantly affect outcome

variables (H2). It was hypothesized that the type of condition would significantly affect perceived threat, with the participants in the negative representation condition giving the highest threat ratings (H2a). The difference between ratings in positive and paternalistic representation condition was left exploratory due to a limited body of research on this aspect. In terms of positive affect toward Syrian immigrants, it was predicted that the participants in the negative representation condition would report colder feelings toward Syrian immigrants compared to participants in the positive and paternalistic representation condition (H2b). In terms of dehumanization, it was posited that the participants in the negative representation condition would show higher levels of dehumanization (both in UH emotion and honor attributions) than those in the positive and paternalistic conditions (H2c). Furthermore, dehumanization ratings were expected to be higher in the paternalistic condition than in the positive condition (H2d). We further hypothesized that the negative representation condition would yield lower ratings for support for help compared to positive and paternalistic representation condition, with an exploratory approach to the difference between positive and paternalistic conditions (H2e). It was hypothesized that paternalistic representation conditions would engender more support for dependency-oriented help relative to the positive and negative conditions; whereas positive representation condition would elicit high ratings for autonomy-oriented help (H2f). Conversely, lower help ratings, irrespective of the type, were expected in the negative condition (H2g).

Lastly, drawing on findings from previous studies (see Haslam & Stratemeyer, 2016), it was hypothesized that dehumanization would mediate the relationship between the representation condition and intergroup helping tendencies;

support for help (H3a), autonomy-oriented help (H3b), and dependency-oriented help (H3c).

CHAPTER 2

PILOT STUDIES

The main study aimed to investigate the impact of different representations of Syrian immigrants (positive, negative, and paternalistic representation) on the attitudes of host country citizens towards Syrian immigrants. To assess this impact, three different fictitious news articles were designed. The news articles were crafted with the aim of evoking specific emotions in the participants. Two pilot studies were conducted to assess whether these news articles elicit intended emotions in the reader. It was predicted that the positive representation condition would elicit feelings of empathy and closeness, while the negative representation condition was expected to trigger feelings of hatred and anger. Lastly, it was predicted that the paternalistic representation condition would prompt feelings of compassion and pity. The ethical permission for the pilot studies was taken from Ethics Committee for Masters and PhD Thesis in Social Sciences at Boğaziçi University (Appendix A).

2.1 Pilot study 1

2.1.1 Method

2.1.1.1 Participants

Participation in the pilot study was entirely voluntary and the study link was distributed through on researcher's social media platforms and Facebook "neighborhood" groups, which are established by local residents to exchange recommendations, neighborhood information, and engage in commerce.

Additionally, undergraduate students working at Boğaziçi University Social Psychology Lab distributed the study link within their friends and family.

In total, there were 43 responses. Only 35 participants completed the questionnaires, and the data from these participants were used in the analysis. No inclusion nor exclusion criteria were used for the data of the pilot study. Participants were not asked to provide demographic information since it would not be used in the analysis.

2.1.1.2 Procedure

The pilot study was created using Qualtrics software. The pilot study included three conditions and participants were randomly assigned to these three conditions; positive ($n_{positive}$ = 11), negative ($n_{negative}$ = 14), or paternalistic ($n_{paternalistic}$ = 10) representation conditions. Before starting the study, participants were presented with an informed consent form that underlined the voluntary, anonymous, and confidential nature of the study.

Participants were told that they would read newspaper articles and asked to express their thoughts about it. The news articles in each condition covered the same story; İŞKUR's (Turkey's government-operated employment agency) efforts to foster public sector employment for Syrian immigrants. The editorial tone, labels, and quotations within the news articles were varied according to the experimental condition to reflect either a positive, negative, or paternalistic representation of Syrian immigrants (Appendix B)

After reading the article, they were presented with an affection scale that aimed to measure participants' emotions toward Syrian immigrants after reading the news article. They were also asked to indicate their feelings and thoughts regarding

the quotations used in the article with open-ended questions (Appendix B). Later, they were asked one suspicion check question. At the end of the study, participants were informed about the true nature of the study with a debriefing form.

2.1.1.3 Experimental manipulation

For the experimental manipulation in pilot study 1, three news articles were designed. The fictitious news articles in each condition were designed using insights from research on Syrian immigrants' media representations in Turkey (Boztepe, 2017; Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016; Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015; Pandır et al., 2015), with efforts made to ensure they appeared to be taken from an authentic online news website.

Each article was crafted to address the İŞKUR's employment project titled "Employment Support for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens". The first paragraph of each article introduced the event, mentioning that İŞKUR's Gaziantep provincial director, Abidin Ocak, made the opening speech. The second paragraph provided detailed information about the project, including a quotation from the opening speech. Lastly, the third paragraph featured responses from a local citizen whose opinion was asked about the project.

The articles in each condition varied in terms of the tone used in the quotations and labels used to define Syrian immigrants. In the negative representation condition, the representation of Syrian immigrants emphasized security and economic threats. Hostile tones were employed in quotations such as "By keeping them off the streets, we also keep them under control" (Abidin Ocak's quotation) or "While our own people are unemployed, we cannot accept these people finding jobs easily" (local citizen's quotation). Conversely, the positive

representation condition article adopted a more positive tone, attributing agency to Syrian immigrants by using an active voice and focusing on the contributions of the employment project to the community in the quotations like “This way, they not only earn their livelihood but also contribute to the economy of Gaziantep ” or “Projects like these facilitate the cultural adaptation of Syrian immigrants”. Lastly, the paternalistic representation condition emphasized the humanitarian aspect, glorifying Turkey’s role in helping Syrian immigrants. Quotes such as “This way, we save our brothers/sisters from misfortune and provide them jobs.” and “Generosity is in our blood” were chosen to portray Syrian immigrants as dependent on Turkey's guidance and glorify Turkish citizens’ humanitarian values .

Furthermore, different labels were used for Syrian immigrants in each condition. The prior studies have indicated the impact of labels used for immigrants on the attitudes of host citizens (Goodman et al., 2017; Lee & Fiske, 2006; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Wyszyński et al., 2020). The choices for labels were inspired by prior media analyses conducted in Turkey which examined the most commonly used labels for Syrian immigrants in the mass media (Doğanay & Çoban Keneş, 2016). The label “Syrian immigrants” was used in the positive representation condition, “Syrians” in the negative representation condition, and “Syrian refugees” in the paternalistic representation condition.

2.1.1.4 Measures

2.1.1.4.1 Affection scale

To assess whether the fictitious news articles elicited the intended emotions, participants were asked “How much you felt the following emotions towards Syrian

refugees after reading the news article?" and rated six emotions (hate, empathy, compassion, pity, anger, and closeness) on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from "do not feel" (1) to "strongly feel" (7).

2.1.1.4.2 Comments

After the affection scale, participants were asked an open-ended question, "What are your general thoughts about this news article?", which aimed to assess both whether the article elicited the intended emotions and whether participants suspected anything about the news article. Afterward, participants were presented with the two quotations (from İŞKUR's Gaziantep provincial director and the citizen) used in their assigned condition and asked to summarize their thoughts on these quotations.

2.1.1.4.3 Suspicion check

To see whether participants suspected the authenticity of the news article, they were asked a single-item question: "Did any part of this news article catch your attention?".

2.1.2 Results

The analyses were conducted through IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 29).

2.1.2.1 Affection scale

A one-way ANOVA was run to examine the impact of different representation conditions on participants' ratings on affection scale. Contrary to the expectations, the results showed no significant effect of representation conditions on the emotions used in affection scale; hate [$F(2, 28) = 1.722$, $p = .197$, $\eta^2 = .110$], empathy [$F(2,$

32) = .450, p = .179, η^2 = .061], compassion [$F(2, 32)$ = .450, p = .642, η^2 = .034], pity [$F(2, 28)$ = .044, p = .957, η^2 = .003], anger [$F(2, 28)$ = 2.477, p = .102, η^2 = .151], or closeness [$F(2, 32)$ = 2.745, p = .079, η^2 = .150]. Tukey's HSD tests were performed to compare mean differences between each condition for each dependent variable, though none of these comparisons yielded statistically significant results.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics For Emotions Across Different Representation Conditions

Emotion	Condition	*n*	*M*	*SD*
Hate	Negative	13	1.38	0.87
	Positive	10	1.00	0.00
	Paternalistic	8	1.00	0.00
Empathy	Negative	14	4.71	1.38
	Positive	11	4.64	1.75
	Paternalistic	10	3.60	1.43
Compassion	Negative	14	4.43	1.99
	Positive	11	4.09	2.02
	Paternalistic	10	3.70	1.42
Pity	Negative	14	3.07	1.59
	Positive	11	3.18	1.99
	Paternalistic	10	3.30	2.11
Anger	Negative	12	1.42	0.67
	Positive	9	1.00	0.00
	Paternalistic	10	1.90	1.37
Closeness	Negative	14	2.64	1.55
	Positive	11	4.09	2.17
	Paternalistic	10	2.50	1.58

2.1.2.2 Comments

In the positive representation condition, some participants focused on the relationship between cultural adaptation and the project in their comments about a quote from a local citizen. One participant said, "I am not sure about the relationship of this project with cultural adaptation" while another participant noted, "There is optimism in the quote. Of course, I agree with the project, but I think we need to focus on very different areas concerning cultural adaptation"

In the negative representation condition, most participants expressed that the tone of the news article was “toxic”, “hostile”, and “dehumanizing”, which differed from their ratings for anger and hate on the affection scale. One participant stated, “Expressions like these are disturbing. Blaming Syrian immigrants for the lack of resources increases more resentment among the people.”

Lastly, in the paternalistic representation condition, some participants expressed discomfort with the tone of the news article. One participant stated, “The reason for them having jobs and income should not be out of pity,” and another said, “Earning a living by working is not charity; it is a right, and the language of the news is very disturbing.”

2.1.2.3 Suspicion check

For the suspicion check question, there were two comments expressing doubt regarding the authenticity of the news. A participant in the positive representation condition stated, “It seemed somewhat unusual that a citizen from Gaziantep would use the term ‘cultural adaptation’.” Meanwhile, a participant in the negative representation condition expressed skepticism about the authenticity of the news article, stating, “Such hate-filled rhetoric does not seem realistic.”

2.1.3 Discussion

Pilot study 1 aimed to investigate whether the fictitious news articles crafted for the main study elicit the intended emotions in the participants. Despite the intentional crafting of the news articles, different representation conditions did not significantly affect the emotions of the participants. This outcome suggested the need for

modification in both the fictitious news article and the affection scale for a subsequent pilot study.

About the news articles, the first noteworthy observation from the comments of participants was the perceived obviousness of the tone in each condition (the negative representation condition was found “too hostile” or the paternalistic representation condition was “too superior”). This feedback suggested that the tone of the news articles might have been too obtrusive, potentially leading to empathic resistance in the participants. Therefore, it was decided to utilize a more subtle tone in the subsequent pilot study.

The content of the article was also decided to change due to participants’ comments expressing economic anxieties, even in positive representation condition. Even though in the first paragraph of each news article it was stated that Turkish citizens would benefit from the project, participants voiced their concerns about the impact on local unemployment (such as "What will happen to the unemployed people in our country?"). These comments suggested that perceived economic threats might overshadow the intended effects of the representation conditions. In response, it was decided to focus on less economically or security-threatening topics in the news article crafted for pilot study 2.

Moreover, the use of different labels for Syrian immigrants in each article condition was reconsidered. While previous studies suggest that different labels can shape public perception about immigrants (Goodman et al., 2017; Lee & Fiske, 2006; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Wyszyński et al., 2020), the specific impact of these labels with the Turkish context remains unclear. Given the uncertainty and the potential for labels to influence results unpredictably, it was

decided to standardize the use of a single label across all conditions in the following pilot study.

Lastly, a discrepancy was noted between the ratings for affection scale and the comments provided by participants. For example, comments in the negative representation condition highlighted perceptions of hostility and hatred, yet these did not translate into significantly higher scores for anger and hate on the affective scale. This inconsistency might be attributed to the third-person effect, a phenomenon in media studies which states individuals tend to believe that others are more affected by media than them (Perloff, 1993; Salwen & Dupagne, 1999). This effect suggests that participants may perceive the media messages as highly influential or harmful to others while feeling less affected personally (Perloff, 1993), which could explain the lack of significant differences in their self-reported emotional reactions. To address this issue, subsequent pilot study was decided to include a question asking participants to rate how a typical reader might feel after reading the news articles, aiming to capture a more direct measure of representations' influence.

2.1 Pilot study 1

2.1.1 Method

2.1.1.1 Participants

The distribution process of the survey used in Pilot Study 2 proceeded in the same way as in pilot study 1. Participation was entirely voluntary. Study link was distributed through on researcher's and Boğaziçi University Social Psychology Lab undergraduate volunteers' social media platforms and Facebook groups.

In total, there were 81 responses. Only 35 participants completed the questionnaires, and the data from these participants were used in the analysis. No inclusion or exclusion criteria were used for the data of the pilot study.

2.1.1.2 Procedure

The pilot study was created using Qualtrics software. The pilot study included three conditions and participants were randomly assigned to these three conditions; positive ($n_{positive} = 12$), negative ($n_{negative} = 11$), or paternalistic ($n_{paternalistic} = 12$) representation conditions.

Before starting the study, participants were presented with an informed consent form that addressed the voluntary, anonymous, and confidential nature of the study. Participants were told that they would read newspaper articles and asked to express their thoughts about it. The news articles in each condition covered the same story; an event organized by NGOs and the Ministry of Family and Social Services related to Syrian immigrants. However, the articles changed in their editorial tone, labels, and quotations used regarding their condition (Appendix C). After reading the article, they were presented with an affection scale which aimed to measure participants' perceptions of which emotions the news articles would evoke in readers. They were also asked to indicate their feelings and thoughts regarding the quotations used in the article with open-ended questions. Later, they were asked one suspicion check question (Appendix C). At the end of the study, participants were informed about the true nature of the study with a debriefing form.

2.2.1.3 Experimental manipulation

The fictitious news articles in each condition covered a story of an event organized by NGOs and the Ministry of Family and Social Services concerning Syrian immigrants. The first two paragraphs of the article contained general information about the event (date, location, topic, etc.) and they were identical in all three conditions. The third paragraph addressed the opening speech delivered by an NGO representative, and the final paragraph included a quotation from a citizen who was asked about their opinion on this event and NGO initiatives directed towards Syrian immigrants.

The prior studies have indicated the impact of labels used for immigrants on the attitudes of host citizens (Goodman et al., 2017; Lee & Fiske, 2006; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Wyszyński et al., 2020). However, there exists a discrepancy in Turkey regarding the adjectives used for Syrian immigrants in media or political discourse. As mentioned in the introduction part, Syrian immigrants in Turkey do not fall under the "refugee" status due to the Geneva Convention (Erdoğan, 2017). Legally, they are granted "temporary protection". Nevertheless, in the media, political and daily discourse, the term "refugee" predominates, while the accurate term "under temporary protection" is rarely utilized (HDV, 2019). Consequently, in pilot study 2, the same adjective was used across all three conditions, "refugee", due to the consideration that participants encountering less frequently used adjectives in the fictitious newspaper article might lead them to question the authenticity of the article.

The articles in each condition varied in terms of the tone used in the quotations. While there is a statement about the thoughts of Syrian immigrants in positive representation condition (e.g. "Syrian refugees show a significant interest in

our activities"), there are only quotes about the majority group's perspective about Syrian immigrants in paternalistic and negative representation (e.g. "They [Syrian immigrants] have more harm than benefit to society" in negative condition). Furthermore, in the negative representation condition, derogatory terms such as "vagrant" were preferred; whereas in the paternalistic representation condition, wordings evoking victimhood like "taking Syrian immigrants under our wing" were chosen. On the other hand, in the positive representation condition, only "Syrian refugees" was used while discussing Syrian immigrants, without using any alternative adjective. Prior media analyses indicated that positive adjectives regarding immigrants are quite rare (HDV, 2017 & 2019; Göker & Keskin, 2015) therefore, we believed that the use of such adjectives would lead the participant to question the authenticity of the news article.

In each condition, the quotations also varied in the message they gave. The quotations featured in the positive representation condition underscored the benefits of NGO activities on Turkish-Syrian community relations. Conversely, in the negative representation condition, it was argued that Syrian immigrants contribute to societal problems and these kinds of NGO events are useless. Lastly, in paternalistic representation condition, the quotes emphasized that Syrian immigrants have sought refuge in Turkey and focused on the necessity of extending a helping hand to these "brothers/sisters".

2.2.1.4 Measures

Exact same measures used in Pilot Study 1 also utilized in the Pilot Study 2 (Comments and Suspicion Check), except Affection scale.

2.2.1.4.1 Affection scale

To assess whether the fictitious news articles elicited the intended emotions, participants were asked "How much a Turkish citizen reading this article would feel the following emotions towards Syrian refugees?" and expected to rate six emotions (hatred, empathy, compassion, pity, anger, and closeness) on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from "never feels" (1) to "strongly feels" (7).

Participants were not asked about their own emotions because previous studies indicated that individuals believe they are less influenced by mass media than others (Perloff, 1993; Salwen & Dupange, 1999), suggesting that they might not accurately report their own feelings.

2.2.2 Results

The analyses were conducted through IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 29).

2.2.2.1 Affection scale

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to investigate the impact of different representation conditions on participants' ratings on affection scale. Contrary to the expectations, the results revelated that the conditions did not significantly affect the used in affection scale; hate [$F(2, 23) = 2.38$, $p = .108$, $\eta^2 = .172$], empathy [$F(2, 32) = 2.55$, $p = .094$, $\eta^2 = .145$], pity [$F(2, 32) = .036$, $p = .699$, $\eta^2 = .002$], anger [$F(2, 33) = 1.48$, $p = .241$, $\eta^2 = .095$], or closeness [$F(2, 33) = 2.95$, $p = .066$, $\eta^2 = .152$]. A significant effect of representation condition was only found on compassion, $F(2, 33) = 3.49$, $p = .042$, $\eta^2 = .175$. The post hoc comparisons using the Tukey's HSD test indicated that the mean score for compassion was significantly higher in the paternalistic representation condition ($M = 3.67$, $SD = 2.06$) compared to the

negative representation condition (M = 2.00, SD = 1.00), but not from positive representation condition (M = 2.62, SD = 1.35).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for Emotions Across Different Representation Conditions

Emotion	Condition	*n*	*M*	*SD*
Hate	Negative	11	4.64	1.63
	Positive	13	3.31	2.02
	Paternalistic	2	2.92	2.19
Empathy	Negative	11	2.09	1.14
	Positive	12	2.83	1.40
	Paternalistic	12	3.50	1.83
Compassion	Negative	11	2.00	1.00
	Positive	13	2.62	1.33
	Paternalistic	12	3.67	2.06
Pity	Negative	11	2.82	1.60
	Positive	12	3.08	1.68
	Paternalistic	12	3.42	1.78
Anger	Negative	11	4.64	1.36
	Positive	13	3.31	2.21
	Paternalistic	12	3.50	2.24
Closeness	Negative	11	1.36	0.51
	Positive	13	2.38	1.50
	Paternalistic	12	2.58	1.51

2.2.2.2 Comments

In the positive representation condition, some participants noted that the article is being written with “good intentions”. One participant said, “The involvement of NGOs in this kind of situations might be beneficial for societal solidarity”. In the negative representation condition, two participants addressed the dehumanizing tone of the article. One participant remarked “It is like they are talking about an animal”, another expressed concern saying “This kind of narrative leads to hatred and further marginalization”. Lastly, in paternalistic condition, a few criticisms were made about the tone of the article. One participant stated, “Syrians are seen as a lower class that needs saving, which is patronizing”.

2.2.2.3 Suspicion check

There was one comment questioning the authenticity of the news article. One participant from a paternalistic representation condition stated “There are things written in English on the board”, referring to the image used in articles.

2.2.3 Discussion

Pilot study 2 aimed to examine whether the fictitious news articles elicit the intended emotions in the readers. The results demonstrated there was no significant impact of the significant effect of representation condition on the emotions, except compassion. When compared the results of pilot study 1, participants in pilot study 2 gave higher ratings to the emotions that were expected to be elicited by their representation condition (see Table 1). Moreover, in the open-ended questions, we encountered fewer comments that questioned the authenticity of the news article or felt discomfort by the tone of the news article. This comparison might suggest an improvement in the subtlety and authenticity of the tone used in the news articles used in pilot study 2. Furthermore, unlike in pilot study 1, there were no comments from participants expressing an unexpected perception of threat about Syrian immigrants.

The decision to proceed to the main study was primarily influenced by the observations made when comparing the results of pilot study 1 and pilot study 2. Notable, significant results from Tukey’s HSD test revealed that compassion was significantly higher in the paternalistic condition. As Fiske and colleagues (2002) mentioned, compassion is one of the most critical emotion associated with paternalistic stereotypes, suggesting that the paternalistic representation condition was aligned with the experimental intentions.

Subsequently, practical considerations, such as time pressure within the academic timeline, contributed to decision to proceed. Only modification about the fictitious news articles was to change the image used, based on a comment noted in the suspicion check. It was decided that an image containing no text in any language other than Turkish would be used in the news article for the main study.

CHAPTER 3

MAIN STUDY

3.1 Method

3.1.1 Participants

An a priori power analysis was performed using G*Power version (Faul et al., 2007) to establish the minimum sample size required to test the study hypothesis. The analysis determined that a sample size of N = 395 was needed to achieve 80% power for detecting a medium effect size with an alpha level of .05. Due to time constraints, it was decided to collect data from as many participants as possible within the given timeframe and to perform the analysis with the available sample. Efforts to reach the remaining participants will continue during the summer period.

The data were gathered online via Qualtrics software, primarily utilizing social media platforms. Study advertisements were shared on Facebook neighborhood groups. Given the goal of the study, having a Turkish nationality and not being an immigrant in Turkey was defined as inclusion criteria.

An incentive of 100 TL worth of supermarket gift cards will be provided to three participants who completed the entirety of the study. These participants will be determined through a random draw.

A total of 332 individuals clicked on the survey link. After excluding participants who did not provide consent and those who completed less than fifty percent of the survey, the remaining number of participants is 206. No participants were excluded from the analysis.

The age of the sample ranged between 18 and 74, with a mean of 37.1 (*SD* = 13.5). Among the participants, 157 identified themselves as ethnically Turkish; while 5 participants identified themselves as an ethnic minority or having minority descent. The remaining participants either did not respond to the open-ended ethnicity question or provided ethnicity- unrelated responses (such as "being a citizen of the World"). The mean strength of nation identification for self-identified Turkish participants was 4.93 (*SD* = 1.91).

The sample displayed a left-leaning tendency (*M* = 3.30, *SD* = 1.41) and the majority of the sample (66.3%) had graduated from either undergraduate or graduate education. In terms of socio-economic class, the sample can be classified relatively as upper-middle class. 52.8% of the participants placed themselves on the 7th and 8th steps of the SES ladder.

The sample had moderate contact with Syrian immigrants in public spaces (*M* = 3.41, *SD* = 1.47) but had fewer encounters in private settings (*M* = 2.14, *SD* = 1.36). The quality of the contact with Syrian immigrants in public spaces tended to be perceived negatively by participants (*M* = 1.195, *SD* = 1.18). Moreover, participants noted encountering positive portrayals of Syrian refugees less often in the media, while reporting more frequent encountering negative portrayals. Sample characteristics for Study 1 can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. The Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Participants in the Main Study

Characteristic	*n*	%	*M (SD)*
Age	182	88.3	37.1 (13.5)
Gender			
Female	124	60.2	
Male	59	28.6	
Other	1	0.4	
Missing	22	10.7	
Education Level			
Primary or Secondary School Graduate	2	1.0	
High School Graduate	37	18.0	
Associate Degree	23	11.2	
Bachelor's Degree	80	38.8	
Master's Degree or PhD	39	18.9	
Do not want to specify	3	1.4	
Missing	22	10.7	
Ethnicity			
Turkish	157	76.2	
Non-Turkish	5	2.4	
Missing	44	21.4	
SES (1 = bottom of the ladder, 10 = top of the ladder)	184	89.3	6.92 (1.59)
Political Orientation (1 = left, 7 = right)	181	87.9	3.30 (1.41)

3.1.2 Procedure

The study received ethics approval from Boğaziçi University Ethics Committee for Master and PhD Theses in Social Sciences and Humanities (Appendix A). The study included three groups (positive, negative, and paternalistic representation) mixed design. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups; positive ($n_{positive}$ = 65), negative ($n_{negative}$ = 70), or paternalistic ($np_{aternalistic}$ = 69) representation condition.

At the start of the study, all participants were shown an informed consent form that outlined the voluntary, anonymous, and confidential nature of the study.

The purpose of the study was concealed from participants until the end of the study to prevent any influence on participants' responses. Participants were told that the study focused on examining the effect of different news articles on public opinion with a cover story. Participants in each condition read a news article about an event organized by NGOs and the Ministry of Family and Social Services related to Syrian immigrants. However, the articles changed in their editorial tone and quotations used regarding their condition (Appendix D). Then, they were given the questionnaire package including dependent variables (perceived immigrant-related threat, positive affect toward immigrants, support for help towards immigrants, and helping orientation scale), mediator variables (emotion and honor attribution scale) and control variable (intergroup contact). The order of the questionnaire was counter-balanced and items within each scale were randomized. Participants were asked to fill in the demographic information after the questionnaire. Finally, participants were asked to indicate their e-mail address to participate in the lottery and were fully debriefed about the true nature of the study.

3.1.2.1 Experimental manipulation

The news article covered a story of an event organized by NGOs and the Ministry of Family and Social Services concerning Syrian immigrants. The first two paragraphs contained information about the event and were consistent across all conditions. The third and fourth paragraphs included quotations from NGO representative and a citizen about their opinions on the event.

The articles in each condition varied in terms of the tone used in the quotations (see Pilot Study 2). The participants were given at least 45 seconds to read

the news article; they were prevented from moving to questionnaires before 45 seconds had elapsed.

3.1.3 Materials

The study materials were provided in Turkish. Questionnaires that had not been translated into Turkish beforehand were translated by the researcher.

3.1.3.1 Media usage

The participants were asked to indicate how often they follow news in different media channels (newspaper, TV, magazines, and social media) on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (never) to 5 (every day). Furthermore, they were requested to report the amount of time they dedicate to following news per week. This measure was not used in the analysis. It was employed as a filler item to ensure participants did not suspect the purpose of the study.

3.1.3.2 Perceived immigrant-related threat

In line with Callens, Meuleman, and Marie's (2018) study, we modified their items to evaluate the level of perceived threat related to Syrian immigrants. The questionnaire included four items presented on a 7-point scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (7), and it addressed two types of threat: realistic threat (e.g. "Syrian immigrants cause Turkey to experience economic difficulties") and symbolic threat (e.g. "The high population of Syrian immigrants in Turkey may disrupt Turkish culture"). A higher score indicates a greater perception of immigrants as a threat (Appendix F).

3.1.3.3 Positive affect toward immigrants

To assess the attitudes toward Syrian immigrants, a feeling thermometer was utilized. The participants were asked to rate their level of warmth or coldness toward Syrian immigrants on a sliding scale that ranges from 0, indicating a cold feeling, to 100, indicating a warm feeling (Appendix F).

3.1.3.4 Emotion attributions

To measure emotion attributions, an adapted version of Leyens et al.'s (2001) methodology was used. The participants were asked to rate the degree to which they believe Turkish citizens and Syrian immigrants experience 11 emotions, consisting of six non-uniquely human emotions (three positive: caring, pleasure, courage and three negative: fear, anger, sadness) and five uniquely human emotions (two positive: nostalgia, hope and three negative: melancholy, resentment, disappointment). The emotions were presented twice, once in reference to Turkish citizens and once in reference to Syrian immigrants. A 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (does not feel at all) to 7 (feels completely) was used (Appendix E).

3.1.3.5 Honor attributions

In line with Yakın's (2022) study, honor attributions were assessed by asking participants to indicate their perceptions regarding the importance of honor-related values for Turkish citizens and Syrian immigrants. Nine honor-related values (honor, morality, respectability, honesty, reliability, justice, virtue, dignity) were presented twice, once for Turkish citizens and once for Syrian immigrants. Responses were made on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (does not feel at all) to 7 (feels completely) (Appendix E).

3.1.3.6 Support for help

Participants were presented with a statement ("Public institutions, NGOs, foundations, and individuals should help Syrian immigrants") and asked whether they agree with this statement on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (7), to measure their support for assistance toward Syrian immigrants (Appendix F).

3.1.3.7 Helping orientations scale

The preference for helping orientations was measured with items adapted from Wyszynski, Guerra, and Bierwiaczonek's study (2018). Two items measured support for autonomy- oriented help (e.g. "The purpose of aid provided to Syrian refugees should be to enable them to improve themselves through various educational programs") and two measured dependency-oriented help (e.g. "The purpose of aid provided to Syrian refugees should be to address the problems they face on their behalf"). Responses will be made on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (7) (Appendix F).

3.1.3.8 News trust

News trust was measured with adapted items from Kohring & Matthes's (2007) study. Four items aimed to measure the opinions of participants about the news article they read (e.g. "I believe that the source of the article is reliable", "The news article covers all the important aspects related to the subject") on a 7-point Likert scale. This measure was not used in the analysis. It was employed as a filler item.

3.1.3.9 Intergroup contact

Intergroup contact was employed as a control variable. It was measured with five items. One item measured contact in public spaces ("How often do you encounter Syrian refugees whom you do not know in your daily life?"), one item measured the quality of this public contact ("How often do you have positive interactions with Syrian refugees whom you do not know in your daily life?"). One item measured contact in private space ("How many Syrian refugees do you know or have as friends in your surroundings (work, school, neighborhood, etc.)?"). The last two items measured the exposure of media content about Syrian immigrants ("How often do you come across positive content regarding Syrian refugees in the media?" "How often do you come across negative content regarding Syrian refugees in the media?"). Responses were made on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (never) to 5 (always). These items were used individually in the analysis (Appendix G).

3.1.3.10 Demographics

Previous studies demonstrated that socio-demographic traits are linked to attitudes toward immigrants. These traits include age (Wilson, 1996; McKneever et al., 2014), education (Citrin et al., 1997), monthly income (Becchetti et al. 2010), political stand (Verkuyten et al., 2022), and strength of national identification (Verkuyten et al. 2022). Participants were asked to indicate their gender, age, education level, and their perceived position on the SES ladder. Political stands were measured with a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (radical left) to 7 (radical right). National identification was assessed with one item, asking whether participants identify themselves as Turkish. Participants who do not identify themselves were asked an open-ended question about which ethnic/national identity they feel they belong to.

Strength of national identification was assessed with one item, which asked participants to rate their identification with Turkish national identity on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (don't identify at all) to 7 (strongly identify) (Appendix G).

3.2 Results

Outlier checks were performed by calculating Z scores for each participant. Participants with Z scores exceeding an absolute value of 3.29 are considered outliers (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013) and subsequently removed from the analyses. The normality assumption was tested through descriptive statistics and visual exploration. The data analyses were conducted on Jamovi and IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 29).

3.2.1 Correlations

The relationship between DVs (immigrant-related perceived threat, positive affect, and helping orientation), mediators (emotion attribution, honor attribution), control variable (intergroup contact) and demographic measures was explored via correlation matrix. Correlations between variables can be found in Table 4.

The results demonstrated that there is a significant negative correlation between perceived immigrant-related threat and positive affect towards immigrants ($r(166) = -.678$, $p < .001$), as expected. Participants who perceived Syrian immigrants as a realistic and symbolic threat are inclined to display a colder attitude toward them. Ratings for uniquely human emotion attributions for Syrian immigrants were significantly correlated with perceived threat ($r(190) = -.522$, $p < .001$) and positive affect ($r(162) = .517$, $p < .001$). Moreover, ratings for non-UH emotions for

Syrian immigrants were also significantly correlated with perceived threat ($r(189) = -.207$, $p = .004$) and positive affect ($r(162) = .186$, $p = .017$). Participants who perceived immigrants as a threat and exhibited colder attitudes tended to attribute fewer uniquely human and non-uniquely human emotions to Syrian immigrants. On the other hand, a similar situation is not applicable to UN and non-UH emotion attributions for Turkish citizens. Furthermore, while honor attributions for Syrian immigrants are significantly correlated with perceived threat, this is not the case for honor attributions for Turkish citizens. Lastly, support for help was negatively correlated with perceived threat and positively correlated with positive affect for both groups. Regarding the type of help (autonomy- and dependency-oriented help), both items negatively correlated with perceived threat and positively correlated with positive affect. In other words, participants exhibiting more negative attitudes toward Syrian immigrants were inclined to show less support for help regardless of the type of help.

Honor attributions were significantly correlated with both UH and non-UH attributions for both of the national groups. Higher levels of honor attribution were associated with higher ratings for UH and non-UH emotion attributions. Support for help was related to both emotion and honor attributions for Syrian immigrants. Additionally, regardless of the type, helping orientation was significantly correlated with emotion and honor attributions for Syrian immigrants. Participants who attributed fewer emotion and honor items to Syrian immigrants were inclined to be less supportive of help for immigrants, regardless of the type of help.

Table 4. Correlation Matrix for Study Variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Perceived Immigrant-Related Threat	-																			
2. Positive Affect	-.68*	-																		
3.UH Emotions Syrian Immigrants	-.52*	.52*	-																	
4. UH Emotions Turkish Citizens	-.03	.08	.31*	-																
5. Non-UH Emotions Syrian Immigrants	-.21*	.19*	.60*	.45*	-															
6. Non-UH Emotions Turkish Citizens	.04	.06	.28*	.76*	.49*	-														
7. Honor Attributions Syrian Immigrants	-.70*	.67*	.68*	.12	.39*	.03	-													
8. Honor Attributions Turkish Citizens	.05	.11	.03	.32*	.14	.47*	.11	-												
9. Support for Help	-.79*	.68*	.58*	.05	.29*	-.01	.76*	-.03	-											
10. Helping Orientation - AO Help	-.50*	.46*	.46*	.16†	.27*	.05	.56*	-.02	.64*	-										
11. Helping Orientation - DO Help	-.50*	.47*	.42*	.24*	.24*	.17†	.45*	-.05	57*	.44*	-									
12. Contact in Public Space	.25*	-.17	-.24†	.05	-.16†	.03	-.35*	.11	-.29*	-.07	-.09	-								
13. Contact in Public Space - Quality	-.39*	.46*	.20*	.16†	.19†	.06	.34*	.08	.31*	.22†	.34*	.13	-							
14. Contact in Private Spaces	-.12	.15	-.11	.10	.06	.01	.04	.17†	.04	.20*	.08	.39*	.36*	-						
15. Positive Contact in Media	-.08	.14	.04	.03	-.05	.03	.11	.16†	.11	.02	.07	.01	.16†	.10	-					
16. Negative Contact in Media	.00	.08	-.14	.03	-.09	.07	-.13	-.02	-.08	.01	.07	.18†	.09	.16†	-.14	-				
17. Age	.25*	-.11	-.17†	-.16†	-.14	-.12	-.12	.04	-.17†	-.07	-.09	-.09	-.09	-.10	-.03	-.02	-			
18. Position in SES Ladder	.06	.02	-.03	-.06	-.06	.01	.01	.01	-.01	-.07	.05	-.01	-.01	-.16†	.01	.02	.34*	-		
19. Political Stance	.03	-.05	-.12	.05	-.23*	.08	-.08	.14	-.07	-.10	.01	.04	.09	.12	.07	-.03	.10	-.09	-	
20. Strength of National Identification	.32*	-.16	-.36*	.03	-.16†	.14	-30*	.27*	-.30*	-.16†	-.08	.30*	-.01	.16†	.08	.14	.13	.01	.39*	-

*$p < .01$. †$p < .05$.

3.2.2 Dehumanization of Syrian immigrants

To investigate whether Syrian immigrants are subjected to dehumanization by Turkish participants (H1), a repeated measures ANOVA was performed for emotion and honor attributions.

3.2.2.1 Emotion attribution

According to dehumanization theorists, individuals tend to attribute uniquely human emotions to their ingroup compared to the outgroup (Leyens et al., 2001). On the other hand, non- uniquely human emotions tend to be attributed similarly across ingroup and outgroup (Leyens et al., 2001). To investigate this phenomenon, a repeated measures ANOVA with a 2 (emotion type: non-uniquely vs. uniquely human) x 2(group: Turkish people vs. Syrian immigrants) design was conducted.

Seven outliers were identified during the assumption check, while the normality assumption was confirmed via visual exploration and descriptive statistics. A significant main effect of emotion type was observed, $F(1, 163) = 3.99$, $p = 0.047$, $\eta^2 = .024$, indicating that participants attributed non-uniquely human emotions ($M = 4.55$, $SD = 0.82$) to both groups slightly more frequently compared to uniquely human emotions ($M = 4.46$, $SD = 1.01$).Additionally, there was a significant main effect of group, $F(1, 163) = 33.34$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .170$, with participants attributing more emotions to Turkish people ($M = 4.77$, $SD = 0.97$) than to Syrian immigrants ($M = 4.21$, $SD = 1.07$).

The analysis, as expected (H1a), yielded a significant interaction between emotion type and group, $F(1, 163) = 7.47$ $p = 0.007$, $\eta^2 = .044$. Post hoc analysis with a Bonferroni adjustment revealed that attribution of uniquely human emotions

to Syrian immigrants ($M = 4.08$, $SD = 1.43$) was significantly lower than Turkish people ($M = 4.78$, $SD = 1.12$). (Figure 5).

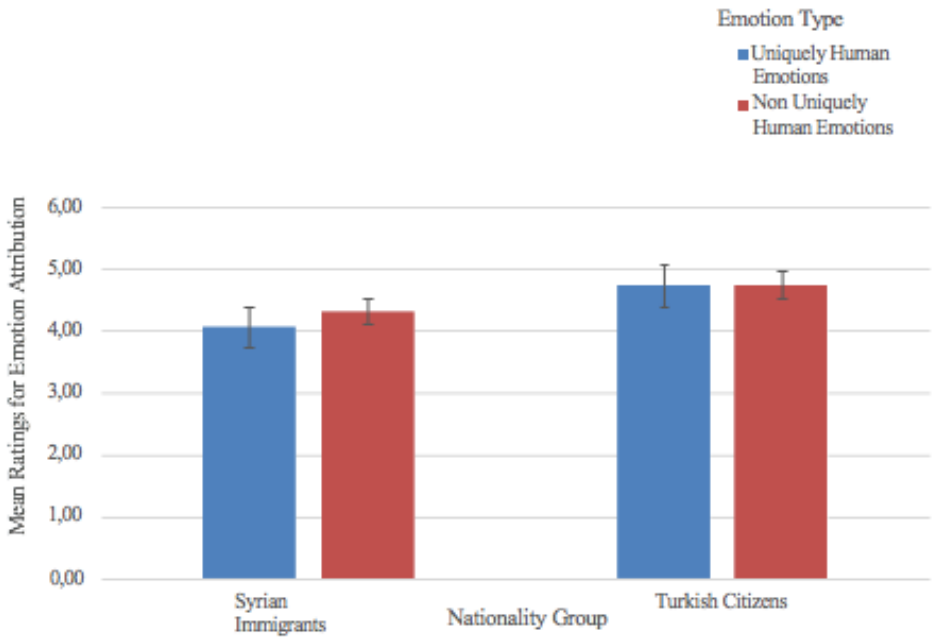

Figure 1. Emotion attribution to Syrian immigrants and Turkish citizens

3.2.2.2 Honor attributions

A repeated measures ANOVA was performed comparing honor attributions to Turkish people and Syrian immigrants. Normality assumption was met and there were no outliers detected within the data.

As anticipated (H1b), the analysis revealed that participants attributed greater honor to Turkish people (M = 4.35, SD = 1.44), compared to Syrian immigrants (M = 2.99, SD = 1.54), $F(1, 169) = 77.58$, $p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = .315$ (Figure 6).

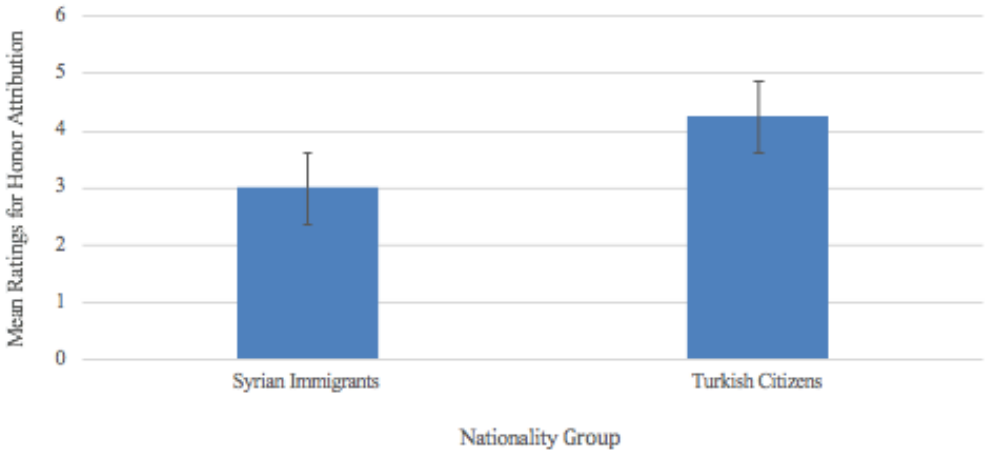

Figure 2. Honor attributions to Syrian immigrants and Turkish citizens

3.3 The direct effect of manipulation on study variables

To investigate whether the type of immigrant representation in the news article had an impact on Turkish participants' attitudes toward Syrian immigrants (H2), a MANCOVA was performed, with intergroup contact items being controlled. The analysis revealed a nonsignificant overall effect of the representation type on the study variables, after controlling for intergroup contact, $F(10, 278) = 0.458$, $p = .916$. Contrary to the relevant hypotheses (H2a & H2b), univariate tests further demonstrated that there was no significant effect for representation type on the perceived immigrant-related threat ($F(2, 143) = 0.129$, $p = .879$, $\eta^2 = 0.002$) or positive affect ($F(2, 143) = 0.087$, $p = .917$, $\eta^2 = 0.001$). The type of representation condition did not have any significant impact on emotion attribution ($F(2, 167) = 0.536$, $p = .586$, $\eta^2 = 0.004$) and honor attribution rating ($F(2, 169) = 0.586$, $p = .558$, $\eta^2 = 0.001$), which contradicts with the hypotheses (H2c & H2d) Furthermore, according to univariate tests, representation type did not have any significant effect on support for help ($F(2, 143) = 0.501$, $p = .607$, $\eta^2 = 0.007$) or helping orientation, autonomy ($F(2, 143) = 0.664$, $p = .516$, $\eta^2 = 0.009$) or dependency oriented help

($F(2, 143) = .481$, $p = .619$, $\eta^2 = 0.007$). These results also contradict the hypotheses (H2e, H2f, H2g).

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables Across Different Representation Condition

Outcome Variable	Representation Condition	N	*M*	*SD*
Perceived Immigrant-Related Threat	Positive	63	6.59	3.12
	Negative	68	6.71	3.43
	Paternalistic	67	6.91	3.31
Positive Affect	Positive	53	38.6	24.8
	Negative	61	38.8	30.9
	Paternalistic	56	34.3	31.0
UH Emotion Attribution for Syrian Immigrants	Positive	61	4.25	0.87
	Negative	66	4.28	1.24
	Paternalistic	66	4.42	1.01
Non-UH Emotion Attribution for Syrian Immigrants	Positive	61	4.14	1.33
	Negative	65	4.08	1.58
	Paternalistic	68	3.94	1.46
Honor Attribution for Syrian Immigrants	Positive	57	3.04	1.34
	Negative	60	3.09	1.74
	Paternalistic	66	2.88	1.53
Support for Help	Positive	57	3.86	2.12
	Negative	65	4.05	2.23
	Paternalistic	66	3.45	2.32
Autonomy-Oriented Help	Positive	55	5.12	1.64
	Negative	64	4.97	1.93
	Paternalistic	63	4.93	2.13
Dependency-Oriented Help	Positive	55	3.65	1.60
	Negative	63	4.03	1.74
	Paternalistic	64	3.97	1.91

3.4 Indirect effect of manipulation on outcome variables via dehumanization measures

The results of MANCOVA showed that there was no significant effect of the representation condition on dehumanization or helping preference variables, indicating that conducting a mediation analysis was not necessary. However, to illustrate the relationships among the variables, it was decided to conduct and present the results of the mediation analysis.

Four parallel mediation models with 5000 bootstrap samples for percentile bootstrap confidence intervals were performed, utilizing the SPSS PROCESS macro

(Hayes, 2018). These analyses were conducted to test the indirect effects of the representation conditions on intergroup helping preferences (support for help and helping orientation). In each model, the representation condition acted as the predictor, represented through dummy coding (X1 positive representation = 0 vs. negative representation = 1 vs. paternalistic representation = 0; X2 positive representation = 0 vs. negative representation = 0 vs. paternalistic representation = 1). The mediators in each model were UH emotions attributions and honor attributions for Syrian immigrants, with intergroup contact items included as a covariate.

3.4.1 Support for help

Contrary to the hypothesized (H3a), the indirect effect of the type of representation on support for help toward Syrian immigrants through dehumanization was not significant. The indirect effects analysis showed that neither UH emotion attribution (X1: *B* = -.0074, *SE* = .0577, 95% CI [-.1170, .1246]; X2: *B* = -.0354, *SE* = .0554, 95% CI [-.1699, .0502]) nor honor attribution (X1: *B* = .1794, *SE* = .2502, 95% CI [-.3107, .6662]; X2: *B* = -.2111, *SE* = .2304, 95% CI [- .6710, .2347]) mediated the relationship significantly. The total indirect effects were not significant (X1: *B* = .1720, *SE* = .2886, 95% CI [-.3939, .7357]; X2: *B* = -.2464, *SE* = .2589, 95% CI [-.7475, .2631]). Additionally, the total effects indicated no significant direct impact of the experimental condition on support for help (X1: *B* = .3194, *SE* = .2373, *p* = .180; X2: *B* = -.1652, *SE* = .2325, *p* = .478).

3.4.2 Autonomy-oriented help

The mediation models revealed that the representation condition did not significantly predict autonomy-oriented help through UH emotions and honor attributions to Syrian immigrants, contrary to hypothesis (H3b). The indirect effects of representation condition on autonomy- oriented help through UH emotion attribution to Syrian immigrants were non-significant in both variables (X1: *B* = -.0108, *SE* = .0563, 95% CI [-.1212, .1172]; X2: *B* = -.0281, *SE* = .0577, 95% CI [-.1735, .0662]). Similarly, the indirect effects through honor attribution were not significant (X1: *B* = .0833, *SE* = .1460, 95% CI [-.2061, .3811]; X2: *B* = -.0802, *SE* = .1334, 95% CI [-.3554, .1685]). The total indirect effects for both conditions (X1: *B* = .0725, *SE* = .1825, 95% CI [-.2857, .4390]; X2: *B* = -.1084, *SE* = .1673, 95% CI [-.4463, .1996]) and total effects (X1: *B* = -.1530, *SE* = .2587, *p* = .555; X2: *B* = .0496, *SE* = .2543, *p* = .846) were also not significant, indicating a lack of mediation by dehumanization in predicting autonomy-oriented help.

3.4.3 Dependency-oriented help

Similarly, for dependency-oriented help, the mediation models demonstrated no significant indirect effect of representation condition through dehumanization, inconsistent with H3c. The indirect effects through UH emotion attributions were not significant (X1: *B* = .0023, *SE* = .0670, 95% CI [-.1377, .1441]; X2: *B* = -.0515, *SE* = .0701, 95% CI [-.2120, .0774]). The indirect effects through honor attributions similarly showed no significant mediation (X1: *B* = .0703, *SE* = .0954, 95% CI [-.1066, .2818]; X2: *B* = -.0680, *SE* = .0918, 95% CI [-.2648, .1023]). The total indirect effects (X1: *B* = .0726, *SE* = .1428, 95% CI [-.2086, .3615]; X2: *B* = -.1195,

SE = .1367, 95% CI [-.3915, .1528]) and the total effects (X1: *B* = .0157, *SE* = .2544, *p* = .951; X2: *B* = .3442, *SE* = .2467, *p* = .165) were also non-significant.

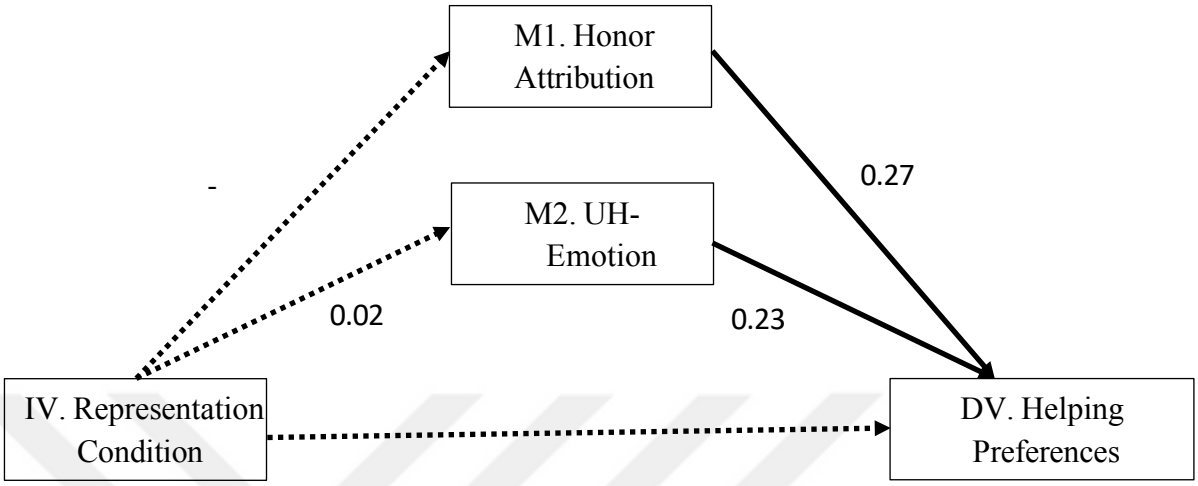

Figure 3. Indirect effects of the representation condition on helping preferences

Note. The dotted lines are not-significant paths

*$p < .001$.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The media is one of the primary shapers of public opinion (van Dijk, 1993). Prior research has demonstrated that the media representations of disadvantaged or outgroup members significantly impact the attitudes of advantaged groups toward them (Atwell Seate et al., 2017; Boomgarden & de Vreese, 2007; Dixon, 2006; Esses et al., 2013). Following the onset of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, Turkey has witnessed a substantial influx of immigrants from Syria, becoming the host to the largest number of Syrian immigrants globally (UNHCR, 2022). This demographic shift in Turkey has been frequently covered in the mainstream media, with different editorial tones and representations of Syrian immigrants (HDV, 2017, 2019). Given this context, it is crucial to explore how different representations of Syrian immigrants influence Turkish citizens' beliefs and attitudes toward them. Building upon the previous studies regarding the Stereotype Content Model (Fiske et al., 2002), dehumanization (Leyens et al., 2000, 2001), and intergroup helping dynamics (Halabi & Nadler, 2017; Nadler, 2002), this study aimed to explore the impact of different representations, specifically paternalistic representation, on social perceptions and helping intentions toward Syrian immigrants. Focusing on social perception, this study examined perceived immigrant-related threats, positive affect and dehumanization. On the other hand, regarding intergroup helping intentions, the study investigated support for help and helping orientation (autonomy- and dependency-oriented help) toward Syrian immigrants. To empirically test the claims of the study, an experimental study was conducted, manipulating the type of Syrian immigrant representation to assess its effects on these variables.

The study examined the attribution of uniquely human emotions and honor values to Syrian immigrants as potential indicators of dehumanization. Infrahumanization (Leyens et al., 2000, 2001) and value-based dehumanization (Schwartz & Struch, 1989) theories propose that perceiving outgroup members as lacking certain emotions and values may hint dehumanization. Taking these theories into account, it was measured to what extent Turkish participants perceived both their ingroup and outgroup (Syrian immigrants) as possessing specific emotions and honor values. Consistent with the hypothesis (H1), the results revealed that participants attributed significantly fewer UH emotions and honor values to Syrian immigrants compared to Turkish citizens. This result aligns with the prior studies (Leyens al., 2000, 2001) and contributes to the literature on intergroup relations in the context of dehumanization. Moreover, the significant difference in honor value attributions suggests that attributing emotions and values highly regarded by a culture to outgroup members may also manifest dehumanization. Future studies on dehumanization should consider the emotions and values that are culturally important to the societies they are examining. Contrary to hypotheses (H2), the type of representation condition did not significantly affect the study variables (perceived threat, positive affect, dehumanization, and helping intentions). One potential reason for the lack of a significant effect of the representation type is the inadequacy of the positive representation condition. Creating a convincing positive representation was challenging due to the rarity of positive portrayals in the media (Göktuna Yaylacı & Karakuş, 2015). As a result, the positive representation may have been perceived as more neutral, lacking the distinct features necessary to create a clear differentiation from other representation types. Consequently, the expected differences between the positive representation and other conditions were not observed. Furthermore, the

paternalistic representation included both positive and negative themes, which may have caused an overlap in the effects of the representations. This overlap could have diluted the impact of the paternalistic representation, making it harder to distinguish its effects from those of the positive and negative representations. Therefore, the mixed nature of the paternalistic representation might have contributed to the absence of significant differences among the representation conditions.

Another explanation is that perceived immigrant related threat level was already high among participants regardless of the condition they were assigned. This pre-existing bias could have made participants more insensitive to the content of the news articles they read, thereby diminishing the observable effects of the different representation types. As a result, the high baseline levels of perceived threat and low baselines levels of positive affect might have masked any potential impact of the representation conditions on participants' responses.

Although no statistically significant differences between representation conditions were found, a closer investigation of the mean ratings of study variables revealed interesting results (see Table 7). Notably, participants in the paternalistic condition exhibited higher levels of perceived Syrian immigrant-related threat, along with lower ratings for positive affect, UH emotion attributions and honor attributions for Syrian immigrants, and support for helping. Moreover, the mean ratings for autonomy-oriented help were highest under the positive representation condition, while dependency-oriented help were highest for the negative representation condition. These findings, though not statistically significant, might underscore a critical observation: the nuances in the manipulations might not have been strong enough to elicit predicted differences in the ratings of participants. However, these findings also underscore that even subtle manipulations in the representation could

potentially influence the public attitudes in meaningful ways. Future research should focus on enhancing the manipulation conditions within fictitious news articles. Improving these manipulative elements could provide more definitive insights on how different representations influence attitudes toward immigrants.

Furthermore, this study aimed to investigate whether the dehumanization of Syrian immigrants mediates the relationship between representation conditions and helping intentions. Prior research has suggested that being exposed to incompetent portrayals of outgroup members leads individuals to offer dependency-oriented help whereas competent portrayals lead to autonomy-oriented help (Becker et al., 2018; Wyszynski et al., 2020; Chernyak-Hai et al., 2017). The results of this study revealed there was no significant indirect effect of representation conditions on helping intentions (support for help, autonomy- and dependency-oriented help) via dehumanization, contradicting the hypotheses (H3). The absence of significant results could be attributed to several factors. One possibility is that the measures used to assess dehumanization might not have aligned closely with the specific cues of representation of Syrian immigrants created in the fictitious news articles. In the paternalistic representation condition, for instance, Syrian immigrants were depicted as incompetent and in need of assistance. These portrayals might suggest a different form of dehumanization, potentially involving perceived helplessness and reduced agency rather than lacking UH emotions and honor values. Therefore, future studies might aim to employ dehumanization measures that more directly correlate with the cues of representation conditions. Moreover, the lack of significant findings in mediation analysis might suggest that future studies should consider exploring other possible mediating factors. Possible directors for further investigation might include examining the mediating effect of individual differences, like empathy or social

dominance orientation (Brown, 2011; Maki et al., 2017) on the relationship between different representations and helping intentions. For example, Brown's study (2011) explored that how social dominance orientation influences altruistic behavior, finding that individuals with high levels of social dominance orientation are less likely to engage in helping behaviors in situations which do not reinforce their status in a hierarchical structure.

4.1 Limitations and future implications

The results of this study should be interpreted cautiously, due to their limited generalizability. The sample of the study was not representative of the general Turkish population. Efforts were made to reach a more representative sample by accessing neighborhood Facebook groups, in major Turkish cities yet the participants are more left-wing and educated than the average. Therefore, to enhance the generalizability of the findings, future research should aspire to find a more representative sample.

Another limitation relates of the reliance on self-report measures in the study. The support for help and helping orientation measures included questions about the government's assistance toward Syrian immigrants. These questions may have induced perceptions of economic threat, influencing participants to show less support for help, regardless of the representation condition they assigned. To overcome this issue, future studies could ask questions more directly related to personal helping preferences or could measure actual helping behaviors. Furthermore, the use of self-report measures might cause a social desirability bias, especially in societal issues where participants may respond in ways they perceive as socially acceptable.

Future research could also investigate how the labels used to describe Syrian immigrants affect Turkish citizens' attitudes toward them. Previous studies have underscored the significance of labeling on social perception (Goodman et al., 2017; Lee & Fiske, 2006; Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Wyszyński et al., 2020). However, due to a lack of existing research focusing on the effects of labels in the Turkish context, the present study did not examine this aspect. Labels, compared to other manipulations used in this study (such as editorial tone or adjectives) might have a stronger impact on readers. It would be beneficial for future studies to focus on how different labels used in the media affect public opinion and attitudes toward immigrants.

4.2 Conclusion

This study contributes to the expanding research on how media representation affects public opinion, particularly in the context of Syrian immigrants in Turkey. By exploring how different media representations affect beliefs and attitudes toward outgroup members, this research enriches our understanding of the complex dynamics between media influence and intergroup relationships. This study emphasizes the necessity of adopting more inclusive narrative in the mainstream media about immigrants. Addressing these issues is crucial for reducing societal biases and encouraging intergroup contact.

In conclusion, this study not only enhances the theoretical and empirical understanding of the media's role in shaping public opinion but also highlights the mainstream media's ethical responsibility to be more cautious regarding the representations it uses. Moreover, it is essential for future research to focus on

examining the outcomes of different media representations of outgroups on both ingroup and outgroup members.

APPENDIX A

ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL

Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 19.01.2023-108720

T.C.
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL VE BEŞERİ BİLİMLER YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİ ETİK İNCELEME KOMİSYONU
TOPLANTI KARAR TUTANAĞI

Toplantı Sayısı	:	39
Toplantı Tarihi	:	18.01.2023
Toplantı Saati	:	16:00
Toplantı Yeri	:	Zoom Sanal Toplantı
Bulunanlar	:	Prof. Dr. Feyza Çorapçı, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşegül Metindoğan, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin Sohtorik İlkmen
Bulunmayanlar	:	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Harun Muratoğulları, Doç. Dr. Arhan S. Ertan, Doç. Dr. Senem Yıldız

Zeynep Karababa
Psikoloji

Sayın Araştırmacı,

"The influence of paternalistic media representations of Syrian immigrants on public attitudes" başlıklı projeniz ile ilgili olarak yaptığınız SBB-EAK 2022/89 sayılı başvuru komisyonumuz tarafından 18 Ocak 2023 tarihli toplantıda incelenmiş ve uygun bulunmuştur.

Bu karar üyelerin toplantıya çevrimiçi olarak katılımı ve oy birliği ile alınmıştır. Onay mektubu üye ve raportör olarak Yasemin Sohtorik İlkmen tarafından toplantıya katılan bütün üyeler adına e-imzalanmıştır.

Saygılarımızla, bilgilerinizi rica ederiz.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin
SOHTORİK İLKMEN
Öğretim Üyesi

e-imzalıdır
Dr. Öğr. ÜyesiYasemin Sohtorik
İlkmen
Öğretim Üyesi
Raportör

SOBETİK 39 18.01.2023

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

APPENDIX B

EXPERIMENTAL NEWS ARTICLES AND MEASURES IN PILOT STUDY 1

Positive Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

İŞKUR AÇIKLADI: SURİYELİ GÖÇMENLER KAMUDA İSTİHDAM EDİLECEK

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve İŞKUR tarafından yeni hazırlanan bir proje ile geçici koruma kapsamındaki Suriyeli göçmenler farklı müdürlüklerde istihdam bulabilecek. Bu istihdam desteğinden aynı zamanda bölgedeki Türk vatandaşları da yararlanabilecek.

"Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyeliler ve Türk Vatandaşları İçin İstihdam Desteği" adındaki projenin açılış toplantısı Gaziantep'te gerçekleştirildi. Belirli bir süre devam edecek bu projeye dair detayları İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Abidin Ocak aktardı.

SURİYELİ GÖÇMENLER İSTİHDAM BULABİLECEK

İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Ocak yapmış olduğu konuşmada söz konusu proje için tüm hazırlıkların tamamlandığını duyurdu. Kentsel dönüşüm ve temizlik işleri müdürlüklerindeki eleman açığına değinen Ocak Suriyeli göçmenlerin iş sahibi olmasıyla bu açığın kapatılabileceğini ifade etti. Ocak, "Suriyeli göçmenler uygulamalı eğitim programlarını hızla tamamlıyor ve mesleki becerilerini geliştiriyorlar. Bu sayede hem evlerine ekmek götürüyorlar hem de Gaziantep ekonomisine katkıda bulunuyorlar" şeklinde konuştu.

PROJE BÜYÜK İLGİ GÖRDÜ

Gaziantep halkına proje hakkındaki görüşlerini sorduk. Mikrofon uzatılan Yavuz Önder bu proje sayesinde toplumsal ilişkilerin gelişeceğini düşündüğünü ifade etti. Aynı zamanda Önder "Bu gibi projeler sayesinde Suriyeli göçmenlerin kültürel adaptasyonu da daha kolay olacaktır." diye belirtti.

Negative Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

İŞKUR AÇIKLADI: SURİYELİLER KAMUDA İSTİHDAM EDİLECEK

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve İŞKUR tarafından yeni hazırlanan bir proje ile Türkiye'deki varlıkları tartışılmaya devam eden Suriyelilere farklı müdürlüklerde istihdam sağlanacak. Bu istihdam desteğinden aynı zamanda bölgedeki Türk vatandaşları da yararlanabilecek.

"Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyeliler ve Türk Vatandaşları İçin İstihdam Desteği" adındaki projenin açılış toplantısı Gaziantep'te gerçekleştirildi. Belirli bir süre devam edecek bu projeye dair detayları İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Abidin Ocak aktardı.

SURİYELİLERE İSTİHDAM SAĞLANACAK

İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Ocak yapmış olduğu konuşmada söz konusu proje için tüm hazırlıkların tamamlandığını duyurdu. Kentsel dönüşüm ve temizlik işleri müdürlüklerindeki eleman açığına değinen Ocak bu sorunun Türkiye'deki Suriyelilerle kapatılabileceğini ifade etti. Ocak, "Bunları kısa sürede eğitip iş açığını kapatmakta kullanacağız. Hem sokaklarda başıboş gezmelerini engelleyip hem de denetim altında olmalarını sağlarız." şeklinde konuştu.

PROJE HALKTAN TEPKİ GÖRDÜ

Gaziantep halkına proje hakkındaki görüşlerini sorduk. Mikrofon uzatılan Yavuz Önder bu projeden sadece Türk halkının yararlanması gerektiğini ifade etti. Ayrıca Önder "Misafir dedik, kapılarımızı açtık ama bu misafirlik fazla uzadı. Kendi halkımız işsizken bunların kolayca iş bulmasını kabul edemeyiz" diye belirtti.

Paternalistic Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

İŞKUR AÇIKLADI: SURİYELİ SIĞINMACILAR KAMUDA İSTİHDAM EDİLECEK

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve İŞKUR tarafından yeni hazırlanan bir proje ile savaştan kaçıp Türkiye'ye sığınan Suriyeli sığınmacılara farklı müdürlüklerde istihdam sağlanacak. Bu istihdam desteğinden aynı zamanda bölgedeki Türk vatandaşları da yararlanabilecek.

"Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyeliler ve Türk Vatandaşları İçin İstihdam Desteği" adındaki projenin açılış toplantısı Gaziantep'te gerçekleştirildi. Belirli bir süre devam edecek bu projeye dair detayları İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Abidin Ocak aktardı.

SURİYELİ SIĞINMACILARA İSTİHDAM SAĞLANACAK

İŞKUR Gaziantep İl Müdürü Ocak yapmış olduğu konuşmada söz konusu proje için tüm hazırlıkların tamamlandığını duyurdu. Kentsel dönüşüm ve temizlik işleri müdürlüklerindeki eleman açığına değinen Ocak bu sorunun Suriyeli sığınmacılarla kapatılabileceğini ifade etti. Ocak, "Suriyeli kardeşlerimizi kısa sürede eğitip belirli işleri yapabilecek düzeye getireceğiz. Bu sayede kardeşlerimizi sürünmekten kurtarıp ellerine ekmek vermiş oluruz" şeklinde konuştu.

PROJE HALKTAN DESTEK GÖRDÜ

Gaziantep halkına proje hakkındaki görüşlerini sorduk. Mikrofon uzatılan Yavuz Önder bu projenin milletimizin konukseverliğine ve insanlık anlayışına uyduğunu dile getirdi. Aynı zamanda Önder, "Bize el açan garibanlara yardım ediyoruz. Yardımseverlik bizim milletimizin kanında var." diye belirtti.

Affection Scale

Size verilen haberi okuduktan sonra Suriyeli göçmenlere karşı aşağıdaki duyguların birini hissedip hissetmediğinizi 1 (Hiç hissetmiyorum) ile 7 (Son derece hissediyorum) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz.

Nefret

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Empati

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Merhamet

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Acıma

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Öfke

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Yakınlık

Hiç hissetmiyorum Son derece hissediyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Comments (open-ended)

Lütfen haberden alınan cümlelerin size ne düşündürdüğünü 1-2 cümle ile özetleyiniz.

Positive 1- "Bu gibi projeler sayesinde Suriyeli göçmenlerin kültürel adaptasyonu da daha kolay olacaktır."

Positive 2 – "Hem evlerine ekmek götürüyorlar hem de Gaziantep ekonomisine katkıda bulunuyorlar."

Negative 1 – "Misafir dedik, kapılarımızı açtık ama bu misafirlik fazla uzadı. Kendi halkımız işsizken bunların kolayca iş bulmasını kabul edemeyiz."

Negative 2 – "Hem sokaklarda başıboş gezmelerini engelleyip hem de denetim altında olmalarını sağlarız."

Paternalistic 1 - "Bize el açan gariban kardeşlerimize yardım etmek insanlık borcumuz. Yardımseverlik bizim milletimizin kanında var."

Paternalistic 2 - "Bu sayede kardeşlerimizi sürünmekten kurtarıp ellerine ekmek vermis oluruz."

Suspicion check (open-ended)

Haberde özellikle dikkatinizi çeken herhangi bir nokta oldu mu?

APPENDIX C

EXPERIMENTAL NEWS ARTICLES AND MEASURES IN PILOT STUDY 2

Positive Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve belirli STK'lar tarafından organize edilen "Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adlı konferansta hem göçün onuncu yılında Türkiye-Suriye ilişkilerine değinildi hem de göç alanında çalışan sivil toplum örgütlerinin kapasitelerini artırmaya yönelik atölyeler düzenlendi.

"Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adındaki konferansın açılış toplantısı Ankara'da Cemil Meriç Kültür ve Kongre Merkezinde gerçekleştirildi. Dört gün sürecek bu konferansa Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığının yanı sıra 15 farklı sivil toplum kuruluşu katıldı.

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Suriyeli mülteciler çalışmalarımıza oldukça ilgi gösteriyor. Toplumsal sorunları çözmek için mültecilerle birlikte çalışmanın büyük fayda sağlayacağına inanıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumsal ilişkileri güçlendireceğini belirtip "Bu tür çalışmalar sayesinde Suriyeli mülteciler ve Türk vatandaşlar arasındaki iletişim daha iyiye gidecektir", diye ekledi.

Negative Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve belirli STK'lar tarafından organize edilen "Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adlı konferansta hem göçün onuncu yılında Türkiye-Suriye ilişkilerine değinildi hem de göç alanında çalışan sivil toplum örgütlerinin kapasitelerini artırmaya yönelik atölyeler düzenlendi.

"Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adındaki konferansın açılış toplantısı Ankara'da Cemil Meriç Kültür ve Kongre Merkezinde gerçekleştirildi. Dört gün sürecek bu konferansa Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığının yanı sıra 15 farklı sivil toplum kuruluşu katıldı.

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Sokaklarda başıboş birçok Suriyeli mülteci var. Bu çalışmalarla mültecilerin neden olduğu toplumsal sorunları çözmek için uğraşıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumsal ilişkilere etki etmeyeceğini belirtip "Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik ne kadar çalışma düzenleseler de boş. Bunların topluma yarardan çok zararı var", diye ekledi.

Paternalistic Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

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"Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adındaki konferansın açılış toplantısı Ankara'da Cemil Meriç Kültür ve Kongre Merkezinde gerçekleştirildi. Dört gün sürecek bu konferansa Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığının yanı sıra 15 farklı sivil toplum kuruluşu katıldı.

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Suriyeli mültecilere kol kanat germeye çalışıyoruz. Toplumsal sorunları çözmek için mültecilerin elinden tutmanın büyük fayda sağlayacağına inanıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumumuzun düşene el uzatma anlayışıyla uyuştuğunu belirtip "Bize sığınan bu insanlar bizim desteğimizle düze çıktıkça toplumsal ilişkiler de iyileşecektir", diye ekledi.

Affection scale

Sizce bu haberi okuyan bir Türk vatandaşı, Suriyeli mültecilere karşı aşağıdaki duyguların hangilerini ne derece hisseder? Cevabınızı 1 (Hiç hissetmez) ile 7 (Son derece hisseder) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz.

Nefret

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Empati

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Merhamet

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Acıma

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Öfke

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Yakınlık

Hiç hissetmez Son derece hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Comments and Suspicion Check were same as in Pilot Study 1

APPENDIX D

FICTITIOUS NEWS ARTICLES USED IN THE MAIN STUDY

Positive Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

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"Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adındaki konferansın açılış toplantısı Ankara'da Cemil Meriç Kültür ve Kongre Merkezinde gerçekleştirildi. Dört gün sürecek bu konferansa Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığının yanı sıra 15 farklı sivil toplum kuruluşu katıldı.

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Suriyeli mülteciler çalışmalarımıza oldukça ilgi gösteriyor. Toplumsal sorunları çözmek için mültecilerle birlikte çalışmanın büyük fayda sağlayacağına inanıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumsal ilişkileri güçlendireceğini belirtip "Bu tür çalışmalar sayesinde Suriyeli mülteciler ve Türk vatandaşlar arasındaki iletişim daha iyiye gidecektir", diye ekledi.

Negative Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

13 Ağustos 2021
Güncelleme Tarihi: 16.08.2021 12:30

Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve belirli STK'lar tarafından organize edilen "Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adlı konferansta hem göçün onuncu yılında Türkiye-Suriye ilişkilerine değinildi hem de göç alanında çalışan sivil toplum örgütlerinin kapasitelerini artırmaya yönelik atölyeler düzenlendi.

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AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Sokaklarda başıboş birçok Suriyeli mülteci var. Bu çalışmalarla mültecilerin neden olduğu toplumsal sorunları çözmek için uğraşıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumsal ilişkilere etki etmeyeceğini belirtip "Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik ne kadar çalışma düzenleseler de boş. Bunların topluma yarardan çok zararı var", diye ekledi.

Paternalistic Representation Condition

Haberler Türkiye Dünya Ekonomi Bilim Spor Kültür

STK'LAR SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLER İÇİN BİR ARAYA GELDİ

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Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı ve belirli STK'lar tarafından organize edilen "Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adlı konferansta hem göçün onuncu yılında Türkiye-Suriye ilişkilerine değinildi hem de göç alanında çalışan sivil toplum örgütlerinin kapasitelerini artırmaya yönelik atölyeler düzenlendi.

"Suriye'den Göçün 10. Yılında Sivil Toplum" adındaki konferansın açılış toplantısı Ankara'da Cemil Meriç Kültür ve Kongre Merkezinde gerçekleştirildi. Dört gün sürecek bu konferansa Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığının yanı sıra 15 farklı sivil toplum kuruluşu katıldı.

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMASI YAPILDI

Konferans açılışında konuşma yapan STK temsilcisi Nurgül Aksoy, göç alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşları için kaynak geliştirme konusunda yeni adımlar attıklarını dile getirdi. Aksoy aynı zamanda, "Suriyeli mültecilere kol kanat germeye çalışıyoruz. Toplumsal sorunları çözmek için mültecilerin elinden tutmanın büyük fayda sağlayacağına inanıyoruz", diye ekledi.

Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik sivil toplum çalışmaları ile ilgili mikrofon uzatılan bir vatandaş, bu çalışmaların toplumumuzun düşene el uzatma anlayışıyla uyuştuğunu belirtip "Bize sığınan bu insanlar bizim desteğimizle düze çıktıkça toplumsal ilişkiler de iyileşecektir", diye ekledi.

APPENDIX E

DEHUMANIZATION MEASURES

Emotion Attribution Measure

(Leyens et al. 2001)

Türkiye'deki Suriyeli mültecilerin / Türklerin genelini düşündüğünüzde, sizce aşağıda sıralanmış duyguları ne derece hisseder?

Şefkat

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Zevk

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Cesaret

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Korku

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Öfke

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Üzüntü

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Onur

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Umut

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Vicdan

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Melankoli

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Hayal kırıklığı

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

İçerlenme

Hiç hissetmez Tamamen hisseder

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Honor Attribution Measure

(Yakın, 2022)

Türkiye'deki Suriyeli mültecilerin / Türklerin genelini düşündüğünüzde, sizce aşağıda sıralanmış değerlere ne kadar önem vermektedirler?

Onur

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Namus

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Ahlak

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Saygınlık

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Dürüstlük

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Güvenilirlik

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Adalet

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Vicdan

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Erdem

Hiç önem vermez Çok önem verir

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

APPENDIX F

OUTCOME VARIABLES

Perceived Immigrant-Related Threat

(Callens, Meuleman & Marie, 2018)

Lütfen Suriyeli mültecilerle ilgili aşağıdaki ifadelerin her birine katılıp katılmadığınız 1 (Kesinlikle katılmıyorum) ile 7 (Kesinlikle katılıyorum) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz.

Suriyeli mülteciler Türkiye'nin ekonomik sıkıntılara girmesine neden olur.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Suriyeli mültecilerin bulunduğu ortamda suç oranları artar.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Türkiye'de yüksek sayıda Suriyeli mülteci olması Türk kültürünü bozabilir.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

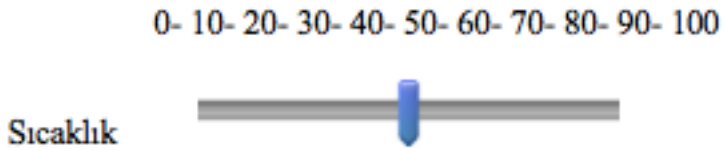
Suriyeli mülteciler Türkiye'nin sosyal yapısı için tehdit oluşturur.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Positive Affect Toward Syrian Immigrants

Suriyeli mültecilere karşı ne kadar sıcak ya da doğuk hissediyorsunuz (0 : Çok soğuk – 100: Çok sıcak)



Support for Help

Lütfen Suriyeli mültecilerle ilgili aşağıdaki ifadeye katılıp katılmadığınızı 1 (Kesinlikle katılmıyorum) ile 7 (Kesinlikle katılıyorum) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz.

Kamu kuruluşları, STK'lar, vakıflar ve bireyler Suriyeli mültecilere yardım etmelidir.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

Helping Orientations

(Wyszynski, Guerra & Bierwiaczonek, 2018)

Lütfen Suriyeli mültecilerle ilgili aşağıdaki ifadelerin her birine katılıp katılmadığınız 1 (Kesinlikle katılmıyorum) ile 7 (Kesinlikle katılıyorum) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz.

Suriyeli mültecilere yapılan yardımın amacı:

çeşitli eğitim programları ile kendilerini geliştirmelerini sağlamak olmalıdır.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

gerekli bilgi ve becerilerle donatarak kendi problemlerini çözmelerine katkı sağlamak olmalıdır.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

barınma, gıda gibi acil ihtiyaçlarını gidermek olmalıdır.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

yaşadıkları sorunları onlar adına çözmek olmalıdır.

Kesinlikle katılmıyorum Kesinlikle katılıyorum

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

APPENDIX G

CONTROL VARIABLES AND DEMOGRAPHICS QUESTIONS

Intergroup Contact Scale

Gündelik hayatınızda tanımadığınız Suriyeli mültecilerle ne sıklıkla karşılaşıyorsunuz?

Hiçbir zaman Çok sık

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5

Gündelik hayatınızda tanımadığınız Suriyeli mültecilerle ne sıklıkla olumlu etkileşim yaşıyorsunuz?

Hiçbir zaman Çok sık

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5

Çevrenizde (iş, okul, mahalle vb.) ne kadar Suriyeli mülteci tanıdığınız veya arkadaşınız var?

Hiç yok Çok var

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5

Medyada Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik olumlu içeriklerle ne sıklıkla karşılaşıyorsunuz?

Hiçbir zaman Çok sık

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5

Medyada Suriyeli mültecilere yönelik olumsuz içeriklerle ne sıklıkla karşılaşıyorsunuz?

Hiçbir zaman Çok sık

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5

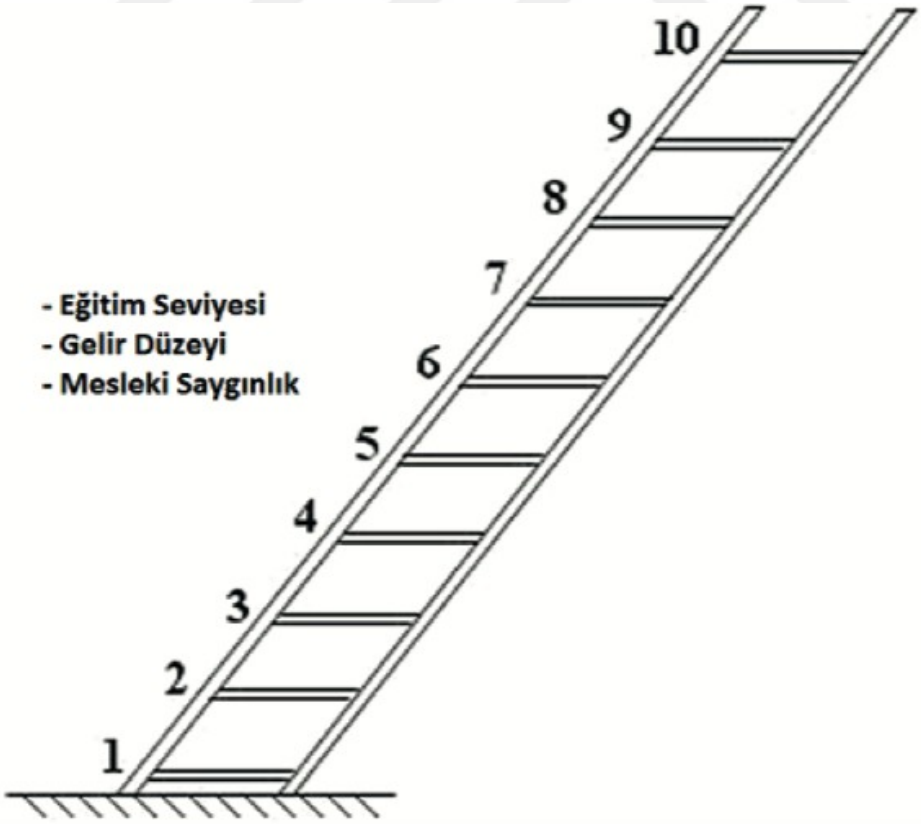
Demographic Question

Age: (open-ended)

SES Ladder

İnsanların eğitim seviyesi, gelir düzeyi ve mesleki saygınlığına göre temsil edildikleri 10 basamaklı bir merdiven düşünün. Bu merdivende birinci basamaktan onuncu basamağa doğru gidildikçe bireylerin eğitim, gelir ve mesleki saygınlığı artmaktadır. En üst basamak olan 10. basamak eğitim, gelir ve mesleki saygınlığı en üst düzeyde olanlar tarafından temsil edilmektedir.

Lütfen eğitim, gelir düzeyi ve mesleki saygınlığınızın bütününü dikkate alarak kendinizi bu merdivende konumlandırma derecenizi belirtiniz.



Political Stand

Siyasi konularda "sol"dan ve "sağ"dan bahsedildiğini sık sık duyuyoruz. Siyasi görüşler çok daha kompleks olsa da, birçoğumuz kendimizi bir sol-sağ cetveli üzerinde konumlandırabiliyoruz. Kendinizi aşağıda gördüğünüz "1" (en sol) ve "10" (en sağ) arasındaki cetvelin neresine konumlandırırsınız?

En sol En sağ

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5…….6…….7…….8…….9…….10

National Identification

Kendinizi Türk olarak tanımlıyor musunuz? (bir kategori seçiniz)

(Evet) (Hayır)

Strenght of National Identification

Lütfen Türk ulusal kimliğiyle ne derece özdeşim kurduğunuzu 1 (Hiç özdeşim kurmam) ve 7 (Son derece özdeşim kurarım) arasında bir rakam seçerek belirtiniz. Bir grupla özdeşim kurmak, bu gruba ne derece ait hissettiğiniz, bu grubun sizin kimliğinizi ne derece tanımladığı ve bu grubun bir üyesi olmanın sizin için ne derece önemli olduğuyla ilgilidir.

Hiç özdeşim kurmam Son derece özdeşim kurarım

1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6……. 7

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