The Effect of Prosocial Lying on Propensity toward Infidelity with Relationship Satisfaction as a Mediating Factor

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the role of relationship satisfaction as a mediator in the effect of prosocial lying on the propensity towards infidelity. The research sample consisted of 416 respondents who are currently in marital relationships and are either residing in Surabaya or frequently engaged in activities in Surabaya. Data were collected through self-report questionnaires measuring the levels of prosocial lying, relationship satisfaction, and propensity towards infidelity. The results of the analysis indicate that prosocial lying has a positive influence on the propensity towards infidelity, meaning the higher the level of prosocial lying, the higher the tendency to engage in infidelity. Furthermore, relationship satisfaction is proven to be a significant partial mediator in this research model. Prosocial lying was found to have a negative influence on relationship satisfaction, which ultimately leads to an increase in the propensity towards infidelity.

KEYWORDS: Infidelity, propensity towards infidelity, relationship satisfaction, prosocial lying

I. INTRODUCTION

The romance of love became a profound and colorful theme, creating an intense and unique emotional space. In this era, individuals not only seek mythical romance, but also pursue beauty and perfection in their relationships. Just as romantic couples share loving, caring, and joyful moments together, they are not spared from negative experiences. Within a relationship there are simple ways of determining the level of involvement of a romantic couple. These relationships can be organized along a continuum of commitment, including casual dating, exclusive dating, and engagement/marriage (Jamison & Sanner, 2021) (Gao, 2001).

Casual dating is defined as couples engaging in a romantic relationship that may include sexual contact without clear intentions or expectations of exclusivity or monogamy. Exclusive dating can be defined by an increase in seriousness or commitment as couples have greater emotional and physical closeness and exclusivity, often with the expectation of a long-lasting relationship in the future (Jamison & Sanner, 2021). Engagement or marriage relationships involve the highest level of involvement, including higher levels of romantic and physical closeness, often with shared logistical considerations (e.g., living together, having children, and shared finances). (Gao, 2001).

As couples transition from "casual dating" to "exclusive dating" and from "exclusive dating" to "engagement or marriage", their level of closeness and commitment increases. Marriage is a relationship, a bond established between couples to live together in building a comfortable and peaceful family. With this increased commitment, the view of infidelity as a betrayal of a "closer" relationship will have a major impact on certain individuals (Freyd, 1996). In the context of marriage, marital disruption has always been a serious concern. A bond of love that is supposed to be happy can become worrisome due to frequent conflicts. Conflict is a natural thing that can arise in any form of social relationship.

One of the conflicts that arise in marriage is infidelity. As a massive phenomenon, infidelity is not foreign to the perspective of romantic relationships (Beltrán-Morillas, et al., 2022; Garbinsky, et al., 2020). Infidelity cases themselves in Indonesia are always rampant almost every year, through the circulation of news about relationships between artists or famous figures in Indonesia. On the Google search engine itself, researchers used the keyword "cheating surabaya" and found 107,000 articles published on online news portals with a span of just one year on 10/07/2024 - 10/07/2023. This provides evidence that cases of infidelity that occur in the City and/or Regency that support the City do occur in real life. Infidelity can also occur to anyone and does not look at gender, both men and women have the ability or desire to commit infidelity (Oberle, Dooley, & Nagurney, 2016; Vangelisti & Gerstenberger, 2004).

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When relationships do not meet individuals' expectations or basic needs, conflicts can arise that have the potential to damage each partner's well-being. For example, research (Cano & O'Leary, 2000) found that highly disappointing and humiliating events such as spousal infidelity and marital disintegration had a 6x greater risk of being diagnosed with episodic depression. So conflict in romantic relationships can occur due to many influences in a person's life.Salah satunya adalah komunikasi antar pasangan, kejujuran juga berpengaruh dalam hubungan romantisme.

One example of research from (Levine, Kim, & Hamel, People Lie for a Reason: An Experimental Test of the Principle of Veracity, 2010) which shows data that in romantic relationships in general a person will prefer honesty over lies. Honesty is valued in romantic relationships and people tend to assume that romantic partners are mutually honest (Miller, Mongeau, & Sleight, 1986). Although people tend to be honest with their partners, in the course of the relationship, there are many situations where couples face a dilemma between honesty and privacy or other motives that conflict with honesty (Levine & Knapp, Lying and Deception in Close Relationships, 2006).

Research conducted by (DePaulo et al, 1996; Guthrie, & Kunkel, 2013) shows that people lie to those closest to them using small lies and even serious lies. According to (Schweitzer, Hershey, & Bradlow, 2006) lying in a relationship is a risky strategy because lies that are discovered can threaten relationship satisfaction. Cantarero, (2021) found that in a romantic relationship individuals will choose to tell honesty rather than a lie. In general, a deception in a romantic relationship will negatively affect relationship satisfaction. One of the deceptions is the lies that occur in a relationship (Gillen & Horan, 2013). Studies prove that in romantic relationships, especially in new couples, they prefer to tell the truth even if it is bitter rather than white lies (Kaplar, 2006).

Good communication is one that can understand the situation of its partner. However, communication with the truth is sometimes a manifestation of securing personal gain, not the gain of others. (Levine & Munguia Gomez, 2020) point out that honesty is often associated with egoistic gains and can cause interpersonal harm. Interestingly, people consider liars who aim to benefit others more ethical than honest, yet self-centered liars (Levine & Schweitzer, 2014).

Based on another study, Guthrie and Kunkel (2013) found that engaging in relationship maintenance and protecting partner's feelings were recurrent motivations for lies told to partners. It seems that the type of motivation behind a lie should play an important role in how prosocial lying takes place in romantic relationships. This kind of prosocial lying is considered less lying than self-centered lying (Cantarero & Szarota, 2017) and is very different from self-oriented lying. Contrary to self-centered lies, prosocial lies foster trust in those around them (Levine & Schweitzer, 2015).

Four out of five interviewees in Manna, Doriza, & Oktaviani's (2021) research who have become widows, mentioned that some of the reasons for their divorce were due to a third person or infidelity. However, not all victims of infidelity will sue their spouses. Some cases of infidelity do not have to lead to divorce because of the forgiveness of the cheated partner. One of the main factors related to forgiveness occurs because the perpetrator of infidelity makes an apology that is felt sincerely by the victims of infidelity, establishing very good communication after that (Steven & Sukmaningrum, 2018; Permata & Sugiariyanti, 2015).

However, the interesting fact is that someone who has a history of infidelity will be 3 times more likely to have another affair than those who have never done so (Knopp, et al., 2017). Moreover, individuals who decide to lie not only for their own sake but also for the benefit of others. They think that it is more useful for that person than just telling the truth. So in a relationship it can also be a means of mediation (Cantarero, Byrka, Kosiarczyk, & Dolinski, 2019).

Based on the background of the above problems, the researcher considers it necessary to conduct research on prosocial lying on the propensity toward infidelity to have an affair with the mediator of relationship satisfaction variables. The hypothesis in this study is :

1) There is a negative influence between the prosocial lying variable and the relationship satisfaction variable. With such a hypothesis proposed, the assumption is that the higher the prosocial lying, the lower the level of relationship satisfaction of the individual, and vice versa.

2) There is a negative influence between the relationship satisfaction variable and the propensity toward infidelity. Based on this hypothesis, the assumption is that the higher the relationship satisfaction will reduce the level of propensity toward infidelity of the individual, and vice versa.

3) There is a positive influence between the prosocial lying variable and the propensity toward infidelity variable. With this hypothesis, there will be an assumption that if a person's level of prosocial lying is high, it will make that person have a high propensity toward infidelity to have an affair as well.

4) There is a positive influence between Prosocial Lying variables on propensity toward infidelity mediated by Relationship Satisfaction variables. The assumption is that an individual's Relationship Satisfaction will have an effect as a mediator determining the high and low behavior of the individual's propensity toward infidelity. For example, with a person's high level of Prosocial Lying and a low level of Relationship Satisfaction, the individual's propensity toward infidelity to have an affair will be higher because of the mediator variable.

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II. METHODS

The population in this study are individuals with the criteria as residents / domiciled / working / often doing activities in Surabaya City. The research sample was 437 respondents obtained using convenience sampling and snowball sampling techniques. The sample data feasibility test resulted in a total of 416 samples that could be used. The research sample was also categorized based on gender with a sample of 133 men and 283 women. Data collection was carried out by distributing the tendency to have an affair scale (PTI-S IDN), prosocial lying scale (PL-S) and relationship satisfaction scale (RSM-S) which had gone through a trial process. Data analysis in this study was carried out using boxplot analysis in the PSS application to see outliers and hypothesis testing was carried out using model analysis with the PLS (Partial Least Squares) path coefficient.

III. RESULTS

A. Descriptive Analysis and Variable Categorization

The results of the descriptive statistical analysis of prosocial lying, relationship satisfaction in the context of marriage, and the tendency to have an affair stated that the prosocial lying variable had an average subject score of 14.54 with the lowest score of 6 and the highest score of 30. In the partner relationship satisfaction variable, the average subject score was 30.48 with the lowest score of 13 and the highest score of 35. Finally, the propensity toward infidelity variable had an average subject score of 18.48 with the lowest score of 13 and the highest score of 62. While the standard deviation of the prosocial lying variable is 5.753, the Relationship satisfaction variable is 4.687 and the propensity toward infidelity variable is 7.711. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis test of the research variables can be seen in table 1.

The study also categorized each variable into five categories, namely very low, low, moderate, high and very high. The categorization of the prosocial lying variable states that 148 research subjects have moderate prosocial lying with a percentage of 36.6%, followed by 137 research subjects having low prosocial lying with a percentage of 32.9%, while 100 research subjects have high prosocial lying with a percentage of 24%, 31 research subjects have very high prosocial lying with a percentage of 7.5%, finally 0 research subjects have very low prosocial lying with a percentage of 0%. So it can be concluded that the subjects in this study have moderate prosocial lying. The results of the categorization of prosocial lying variables can be seen in table 2.

The categorization results on the relationship satisfaction variable stated that 188 research subjects had relationship satisfaction with their partners in the high category with a percentage of 45.2%, followed by 119 research subjects having moderate relationship satisfaction with a percentage of 28.6%, while 71 research subjects had low relationship satisfaction with a percentage of 17.1%, 38 research subjects had relationship satisfaction with a percentage of 9.1%, finally 0 research subjects had very high relationship satisfaction with a percentage of 0%. So it can be concluded that the subjects in this study have high relationship satisfaction with their partners. The results of the categorization of relationship satisfaction variables can be seen in table 3.

The categorization results on the propensity toward infidelity variable stated that 188 research subjects had a low tendency to cheat on their spouses with a percentage of 45.2%, followed by 133 research subjects having a tendency to cheat with a percentage of 32%, while 64 research subjects had a high tendency to cheat with a percentage of 15.4%, 31 research subjects had a very high tendency to cheat with a percentage of 7.5%, finally 0 research subjects had a very low tendency to cheat with a percentage of 0%. So it can be concluded that the subjects in this study have a low tendency to cheat on their partners. The results of the categorization of the propensity toward infidelity variable can be seen in table 4.

Table 1. Results of Statistical Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	STD.
Prosocial lying	416	6	30	14,54	5,753
Relationship Satisfaction	416	13	35	30,48	4,687
Propensity toward infidelity	416	13	62	18,48	7,711

Table 2. Results of Categorization of Prosocial Lying Variable

Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X ≤ 5,91	Very Low	0	0%
5,91 < X ≤ 11,66	Low	137	32,9%
11,66 < X ≤ 17,42	Moderate	148	36,6%
17,42 < X ≤ 23,17	High	100	24%
X ≥ 23,17	Very Hight	31	7,5%
Total		**416**	**100%**

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Table 3. Relationship Satisfaction Variable Categorization Results

Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X ≤ 23,45	Very Low	38	9,1%
23,45 < X ≤ 28,14	Low	71	17,1%
28,14 < X ≤ 32,82	Moderate	119	28,6%
32,82 < X ≤ 37,51	High	188	45,2%
X ≥ 37,51	Very Hight	0	0%
Total		**416**	**100%**

Table 4. Results of Categorization of Propensity toward infidelity Variable

Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X ≤ 6,91	Very Low	0	0%
6,91 < X ≤ 14,63	Low	188	45,2%
14,63 < X ≤ 22,34	Moderate	133	32%
22,34 < X ≤ 30,05	High	64	15,4%
X ≥ 37,51	Very Hight	31	7,5%
Total		**416**	**100%**

B. Outer Model Evaluation

Based on the results of the large sample data test on the WarpPLS program in the first round, it is known that the loading factor value on the Prosocial Lying and Propensity toward infidelity items number PL-S6, PTI-S4, and PTI-S14 <0.6 so that the Prosocial Lying and Propensity toward infidelity items number PL-S6, PTI-S4 and PTI-S14 must be dropped because the AVE value <0.5. The results of the large sample data test in the second round of the WarpPLS program (can be seen in Appendix 7), it is known that the loading factor value on the Propensity toward infidelity item number PTI-S4 (or previously the Propensity toward infidelity item number PTI-S5 in the first round) and the Propensity toward infidelity item number PTI-S13 (or previously the Propensity toward infidelity item number PTI-S15 in the first round) have a loading factor value < 0.6. However, because the second round AVE value on the Propensity toward infidelity variable (PTI-S) > 0.5, which is 0.507, the aitem can still be maintained.

Discriminant validity also needs to be done to find out how precisely the scale items perform their measurement functions. Good discriminant validity is indicated from the square root of AVE for each construct greater than the correlation between constructs in the model (Ghozali & Latan, 2012). The test results show that the constructs of the Prosocial Lying (PL-S), Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S), and Propensity toward infidelity (PTI-S) variables are valid because they have a construct value greater than the correlation between constructs in the model. The table of sample discriminant validity test results can be seen in table 5. It is known that in the next test the Prosocial Lying (PL-S), Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S), and Propensity toward infidelity (PTI-S) variables have a p-value <0.001 so that it can be said overall that the outer model in this study has met the criteria for convergent validity, discriminant validity and proven significant.

Reliability tests also need to be carried out to prove the accuracy, consistency and accuracy of the instrument in measuring constructs after proving that the existing items are valid. Based on table 6, the large sample reliability test of 416 respondents shows that the Composite Reliability value of each variable has a value of more than 0.7 with details, namely the Prosocial Lying (PL-S) variable has a value of 0.863, Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) has a value of 0.901, and Propensity toward infidelity (PTI-S) has a value of 0.930. So it can be concluded that all statement items on the questionnaire can be said to be reliable through the Reliability test.

Tabel 5. Discriminant Validity Test Results Sample

Latent Variable Correlations			
	PL-S	**RSM-S**	**PTI-S**
PL-S	0.715	-0.252	0.343
RSM-S	-0.252	0.752	-0.376
PTI-S	0.343	-0.376	0.712

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	PL-S	**RSM-S**	**PTI-S**
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RSM-S	-0.252	0.752	-0.376
PTI-S	0.343	-0.376	0.712

Tabel 6. Reliability Test Result

Variables	Composite Reliability	Description
PL-S	0,863	Reliable
RSM-S	0,901	Reliable
PTI-S	0,930	Reliable

C. Inner model evaluation

Before interpreting the results of hypothesis testing, the model should have good Goodness of Fit. Data analysis shows that the structural equation model of this study has met the Goodness of Fit criteria. There is a significant influence between Prosocial Lying variables on Cheating Tendencies mediated by Relationship Satisfaction. This model explains 14.4% of the variation in Propensity toward infidelity, with the remaining 85.6% influenced by other factors. There was no multicollinearity between variables, and the model had a moderate level of precision and feasibility (GoF = 0.276). In addition, the model is free from Simpson's Paradox problems (SPR = 1). The full results can be seen in table 7.

The results also show that the Prosocial Lying (PL-S) variable affects Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) by 7.5%, while Prosocial Lying (PL-S) and Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) together affect the Tendency to Have an Affair (PTI-S) by 21.3%. The rest is influenced by variables outside the research model. Good Q-Squared values on both constructs (RSM-S: 0.076 and PTI-S: 0.217) indicate that the model has relevant predictive ability. The full results can be seen in table 8

Table 7. Evaluation of Goodness of Fit in Structural Equation Models

Parameter	Koefisien
APC (*Average Path Coefficient*)	=0.285, P<0.001
ARS (*Average R-Squared*)	=0.144, P<0.001
AFVIF (*Average Full Collinearity VIF*)	1.202, acceptable if <= 5, ideally <= 3.3
GoF (Tenenhaus GoF)	0.276, small >= 0.1, medium >= 0.25, large >= 0.36
SPR (*Sympson's Paradox Ratio*)	=1.000, acceptable if >= 0.7, ideally = 1

Table 8. Nilai R-Square dan Q-Square Predictive

	PL-S	RSM-S	PTI-S
R-Squared		0,075	0,213
Q-Squared		0,076	0,217

D. Direct Effect and Hypothesis Model Testing

The following is a structural equation model that has been analyzed using the WarpPLS program. The model has been tested with various assumptions and requirements beforehand while illustrating the proof of the entire hypothesis model proposed in this study. The path coefficient can be clearly illustrated in the following figure :
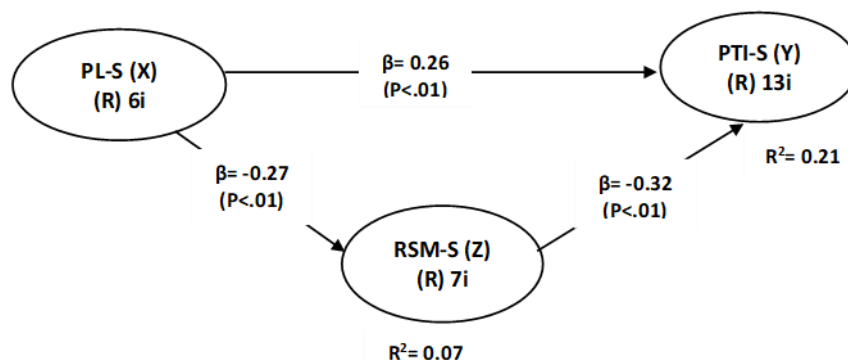

Figure 1. Model Estimation Results

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Table 9. Results of Direct Influence between Variables

Path analysis results	Path coefficient	P *Value*	Description
PL-S → RSM-S	-0,27	P < 0,01	Significant
RSM-S → PTI-S	-0,32	P < 0,01	Significant
PL-S → PTI-S	0,26	P < 0,01	Significant

Based on the table above, the path analysis is explained along with the statement of acceptance of the research hypothesis as follows:

a. Prosocial Lying (PL-S) has a negative effect on Relationship Satisfaction RSM-S because the path coefficient value is -0.27 with a p-value <0.001, which is less than 0.05 so that the Prosocial Lying (PL-S) variable has a significant effect on Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S). So that the research hypothesis which reads There is a negative influence between the Prosocial Lying variable on the Relationship Satisfaction variable is accepted. With the proposed hypothesis accepted, it is proven that the higher the Prosocial Lying, the lower the individual's Relationship Satisfaction level, and vice versa.

b. Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) has a negative effect on Propensity toward infidelity (PTI-S) because the path coefficient value is -0.32. And with a p-value <0.001, it means less than 0.05 so that the Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) variable has a significant effect on Cheating Tendencies (PTI-S). So with these results it can be concluded that the research hypothesis which states that there is a negative influence between the Relationship Satisfaction variable and the propensity toward infidelity variable is accepted. Based on the accepted hypothesis, it is proven that the higher the Relationship Satisfaction can reduce the level of propensity toward infidelity of the individual, and vice versa.

c. Prosocial Lying (PL-S) has a positive effect on Propensity toward infidelity (PTI-S) because the path coefficient value is 0.26. And with a p-value <0.001, it means less than 0.05 so that the Prosocial Lying (PL-S) variable has a significant influence on the Propensity toward infidelity variable (PTI-S). With the test results, it can be stated that the hypothesis that there is a positive influence between the Prosocial Lying variable and the propensity toward infidelity variable is accepted. With the acceptance of this hypothesis, it is proven that if a person's level of Prosocial Lying is high, it will make that person have a high level of Propensity toward infidelity as well.

E. Indirect Effect (Mediation) and Hypothesis Testing

The results of the calculation show that Relationship Satisfaction (RSM-S) has a partial mediating role on the effect of Prosocial Lying (PL-S) on Cheating Tendencies (PTI-S) because the VAF value = 25% (20% - 80%). So that with the results listed, the research hypothesis which states that there is a positive influence between Prosocial Lying and Cheating Tendencies mediated by Relationship Satisfaction variables can be accepted. The VAF value calculation table can be seen in table 10.

Tabel 10. Formula for calculating the VAF value

$$VAF = \frac{Pengaruh\ Tidak\ langsung}{Pengaruh\ Tidak\ Lagsung + Pengaruh\ langsung}$$

$$VAF = \frac{Pengaruh\ Tidak\ langsung}{Pengaruh\ Tidak\ Langsung + Pengaruh\ langsung}$$

$$VAF = \frac{-0,27 \cdot -0,32}{-0,27 \cdot -0,32 + 0,26} \quad VAF = \frac{0,086}{0,346} \quad VAF = 0,25\ (25\%)$$

IV. DISCUSSION

The results showed that the Prosocial lying variable has an influence on Relationship Satisfaction. However, in this study, the type of influence found is negative significant, which means that the higher someone does Prosocial lying, the lower the value of marriage Relationship satisfaction, and vice versa.

In line with previous research conducted by (DePaulo, Kashy, Kirkendol, Wyer, & Epstein, 1998) with the finding that an individual with a closer type of relationship will feel reluctant to lie to the other person. In addition, romantic couples will tend to choose honesty over lies (Levine, Kim, & Hamel, People Lie for a Reason: An Experimental Test of the Principle of Veracity, 2010). When someone tells a "white" lie, they tend to display low relationship satisfaction with their partner (Peterson, 1996). This negative impact will be more evident in young couples who have just entered into a romantic marriage or intimate relationship (Kaplar, 2006).

Although some lies have a good effect, a lie cannot be sustained because some people actually realize that their partner has lied. So if the assumption is believed by the partner, the negative impact will be received by both parties (Cole, 2001). The irony is that before all that happens communicating a lie to one's romantic partner is beneficial (Guthrie & Kunkel, 2013).

Besides the indirect effect on the perpetrator of the lie, another direct effect is the feeling of stress. While lying is not the right thing to do, open communication is also one of the keys to a better relationship. When stress is felt by someone, they hope to talk

openly with their partner. Therefore, dyadic open communication can also be used to increase relationship satisfaction (Martos, Szabó, Koren, & Sallay, 2019).

Then with the results showing the finding of a significant effect of relationship satisfaction variables on the tendency to have an affair reinforces some previous research (Amalia & Ratnasari, 2017; Hackathom & Ashdown, 2020). The effect with negative significance or can be explained that the higher the level of relationship satisfaction of the sample respondents in this study, the lower or inversely proportional the level of propensity toward infidelity.

In the context of marriage, there are many things that can lead to infidelity, including sexual satisfaction, emotional satisfaction, ambivalence, social factors, situational, revenge and several other relationship factors (González-Rivera, Aquino-Serrano, & Pérez-Torres, 2019; Drigotas, Safstrom, & Gentilia, 1999; Knopp, et al., 2017; Leeker & Carlozzi, 2014).

With the decline in relationship satisfaction and existing marital quality, it can be said that it will increase the tendency to commit infidelity (Amalia & Ratnasari, 2017; Haseli, Shariati, Nazari, Keramat, & Emamian, 2019).

Furthermore, from the results of this study it is known that there is indeed an influence of the Prosocial lying variable on the Propensity toward infidelity variable. The type of influence in question is unidirectional or positive. It is further explained from the results of this research that there are two types of influence, namely directly without going through moderating variables and through moderating variables, which in this research are Relationship Satisfaction variables.

In this study, the Relationship satisfaction variable acts as a partial mediator. So that there is a positive influence between the Prosocial lying variable on Cheating Tendencies mediated by the Relationship Satisfaction variable. It is proven that an individual's Relationship satisfaction will affect the mediator of the high and low behavior of the individual's Propensity toward infidelity in question. For example, with a person's high level of Prosocial lying and a low level of Relationship satisfaction, the individual's Propensity toward infidelity will be higher because of the mediator variable.

Actually, when viewed from a behavior, a lie will not have a positive impact (Hackathorn, Mattingly, Clark, & Mattingly, 2011; Cole, 2001; Martos, Szabó, Koren, & Sallay, 2019). However, in everyday life we often tell lies that are social in nature, with the intention of not hurting the recipient of the information (Cantarero, Byrka, Kosiarczyk, & Dolinski, 2019). It is also often done when someone is in a romantic or couple relationship concept (Cantarero, 2021). Lying and deception in a relationship is a risky strategy because lies that are discovered can threaten the course of the romantic relationship that occurs (Cole, 2001; Schweitzer, Hershey, & Bradlow, 2006).

V. RESULT

This study aims to examine the role of relationship satisfaction as a mediator in the effect of prosocial lying on the tendency to have an affair. Prosocial lying, which is the behavior of conveying untrue or inaccurate information with good intentions, namely to provide benefits to the recipient of the information and protect them from consequences that have little or significant impact, was found to have a positive correlation with the tendency to have an affair. This suggests that the more often someone engages in prosocial lying, the higher their likelihood of having an affair.

Relationship satisfaction was found to have a significant role as a partial mediator between prosocial lying and the tendency to have an affair. This means that prosocial lying has an influence on the value of the level of relationship satisfaction, which in turn also has an influence on the tendency to have an affair.

Specifically, prosocial lying done with the intention of maintaining relationship harmony can actually have an influence in reducing relationship satisfaction, which is then known to also have an influence in increasing the level of cheating tendencies..

In addition, it is known that prosocial lying directly also has a significant positive effect on the tendency to have an affair. This means that the higher the level of individuals in this study doing prosocial lying, the individual can also have a high level of propensity toward infidelity as well, and vice versa.

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