

EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL CONFLICT, PERCEIVED PARENTAL
STYLES AND ATTACHMENT STYLES ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP
ATTITUDES AND LIFE SATISFACTION

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY
ÖZLEM OKUR

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

JUNE 2016

Approval of the Graduate School of Social Sciences

Prof. Dr. Meliha Altunışık
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Prof. Dr. Tülin Gençöz
Head of Department

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Prof. Dr. Nuray Karancı
Supervisor

Examining Committee Members

Asisst. Prof. Dr. Emre Selçuk	(METU,PSY)	_____
Prof. Dr. Nuray Karancı	(METU, PSY)	_____
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu Yılmaz	(AU, PSY)	_____

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name : ÖZLEM OKUR

Signature :

ABSTRACT

THE ROLES OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL CONFLICT, PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND ATTACHMENT STYLES ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP ATTITUDES

Özlem Okur

M.S., Department of Psychology

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ayşe Nuray Karancı

June 2016, 117 pages

The current study aimed to examine (1) association between measures of the study including perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting styles, attachment styles, romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life; (2) factors related with perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting styles, attachment styles, romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction; (3) the mediator effect of perceived parenting styles and attachment styles on the association between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes; and (4) to investigate the mediator roles of perceived parenting styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes on the relationship between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. The data was collected from 595 participants between the ages 18-65. The results of the study revealed that perceived parental conflict was associated with perceived parenting styles, attachment styles, romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance and satisfaction with life. Moreover, perceived parental conflict was found to be associated with both anxiety and avoidance. Furthermore, Perception of

parental styles including father's overprotection and emotional warmth were found to be negatively associated with anxiety. Moreover, father's emotional warmth was also negatively associated with avoidance in romantic relationship. Furthermore, secure attachment was found to be negatively, fearful and preoccupied attachment styles were found to be positively associated with anxiety; however, avoidant and fearful attachments were found to be positively, and secure attachment style was found to be negatively associated with avoidance in romantic relationships. The results of the study about satisfaction with life indicated that perceived parental conflict was positively associated with satisfaction with life. Perceived parental styles had some type of relationship with satisfaction with life. While mother's rejection and father's overprotection was found to be negatively associated with life satisfaction, father's emotional warmth was found to be positively associated with life satisfaction. Moreover, secure attachment was found to be positively, anxiety was found to be negatively associated with satisfaction with life. This study displayed that perceived parenting style and attachment style had an important role on the association between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes.

Keywords: Parental Conflict, Perceived Parenting Style, Attachment Style, Romantic Relationship Attitudes

ÖZ

ALGILANAN ANNE-BABA ARASINDAKİ ÇATIŞMA, ALGILANAN ANNE-BABA TUTUMLARI VE BAĞLANMA STİLLERİNİN ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLERDEKİ TUTUMLAR ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Okur, Özlem

Yüksek Lisans, Psikoloji Bölümü

Tez Yöneticisi: Prof. Dr. Ayşe Nuray Karancı

Haziran 2016, 117 Sayfa

Bu çalışma (1) çalışmada yer alan algılanan anne-baba arasındaki çatışma, algılanan anne-baba tutumları, ebeveyn bağlanma stilleri, romantik ilişkideki tutumlar ve yaşam doyum ölçüm araçlarının aralarındaki karşılıklı ilişkiyi; (2) çalışmadaki ölçüm araçlarıyla ilişkili faktörleri; (3) algılanan anne-baba tutumu ve ebeveyn bağlanma stillerinin, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve romantik ilişkilerdeki tutumlar arasındaki ilişkide aracı bir rolünün olup olmadığını; ve algılanan anne-baba tutumları, ebeveyn bağlanma stilleri ve romantik ilişki tutumlarının, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve yaşam doyumunu arasındaki ilişkide aracı rolünün olup olmadığını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın verisi, yaşları 18 ile 65 yaş arasında değişen 595 katılımcıdan toplanmıştır. Sonuçlar algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının algılanan anne-baba tutumları ve alt boyutlarıyla, ebeveyn bağlanma stilleri ve alt boyutlarıyla, romantik ilişki tutumları ve alt boyutlarıyla ve yaşam doyumuyla anlamlı şekilde ilişkili olduğunu göstermiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının romantik ilişki tutumları arasında yer alan kaygı ve kaçınmayla anlamlı bir ilişkisinin olduğu bulunmuştur. Algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının alt boyutlarından biri olan babanın duygusal sıcaklığının kaygı ve kaçınmayla negatif yönde bir ilişkisinin

olduđu ortaya çıkmıřtır. Ayrıca, babanın aşırı koruyucu tutumunun kaygıyla negatif yönde ilişkili olduđu bulunmuřtur. Kaygıyla güvenli bađlanmanın negatif; korkulu ve kayıtsız bađlanmanın pozitif yönde ilişki gösterdiđi ortaya çıkmıřtır. Bunun yanında, kaçınma ve güvenli bađlanma arasında negatif; kaçınmacı ve korkulu bađlanma stilleri arasında pozitif bir ilişkinin olduđu görölmüřtür. Yařam doyumunu ve algılanan anne-baba çatıřması arasında pozitif bir ilişki olduđu bulunmuřtur. Yařam doyumuyla babanın aşırı koruyuculuđu ve annenin reddediciliđi arasında negatif; babanın duygusal sıcaklıđı arasında pozitif yönde ilişki ortaya çıkmıřtır. Yařam doyumunu ve güvenli bađlanma stili arasında pozitif bir ilişki bulunmuřtur. Ayrıca, yařam doyumunu ve romantik ilişki tutumlarından olan kaygı arasında negatif yönde ilişki ortaya çıkmıřtır. Bu çalışmada, algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının ve ebeveyn bađlanma stillerinin algılanan anne-baba çatıřması ve romantik ilişki tutumları arasındaki ilişkide rollerinin olduđu görölmüřtür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algılanan Anne-baba çatıřması, Algılanan Anne-baba Tutumları, Anne-baba Bađlanma Stilleri, Romantik İliřki Tutumları, Yařam Doyumu

To My Dear Family

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

At first, I would like to sincerely thank my supervisor, prof. Dr. A. Nuray Karancı. This study cannot be written without valuable guidance and support of my supervisor. In every step, from very beginning of the thesis process to the thesis presentation, I felt her support even in the very hard times she experienced. I am also grateful to Assist. Prof. Dr. Emre Selçuk and Assoc. Prof. Banu Yılmaz for their valuable and encouraging comments in the Examining committee. I would like to express my thankfulness to my family, especially my mother Hacer, for her unconditional support in every moment of this process. I could not express my gratitude to my mother with words. I would like to thank her always standing by me, for her understanding and listening, and every kind of support she gave to me. I am thankful for being her daughter. I am also thankful to my dear friends, Felek, İrem, Gökçen, Selen, Buket and Cansu for their valuable guidance and support. This thesis cannot be written without their supports, especially analyses and writing, and during the times I feel tired, their social support helped me to gain my motivation again. Moreover, I would like to express my thankfulness to my dear friend, Selva, for her listening and understanding, and unconditional support and positive regard she gave to me. Moreover, I could not express my gratitude to my dear friend, Onur Can Çabuk with words. I would like to thank for his endless patience and supports in every way. I am also thankful for being his friend. I am also grateful to Cemre Öveç my dear friend, for her support in data collection process. At last but not least, I want to thank everyone who helped in data collection and who participated in this study. I also would like to express special thankfulness to METU Disability Support Office for their endless support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAGIARISM	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ.....	vi
DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xiv

CHAPTERS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 Life Satisfaction	3
1.1.2 Romantic Relationship Attitudes	3
1.1.3 Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes.....	5
1.2 Perceived Parental Conflict and Its Effects on Romantic Relationship Attitudes and Life Satisfaction	7
1.2.1 Parental Conflict and Life Satisfaction	9
1.2.2 Parental Conflict and Romantic Relationship.....	9
1.3 Perceived Parental Styles and Its Effects on Romantic Relationship Attitudes and Life Satisfaction	13
1.3.1 Perceived Parental Styles and Life Satisfaction	15
1.3.2 Perceived Parental Styles and Romantic Relationship.....	17
1.4 Attachment Styles and Its Relationship with Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes.....	19
1.4.1 Attachment Style Theory.....	19

1.4.2 Attachment Style and Life Satisfaction.....	21
1.4.3 Attachment Style and Romantic Relationships.....	21
1.5 Aims of the Study	23
2. METHOD.....	25
2.1 Participants	25
2.2 Instruments	27
2.2.1 Children’s Perception of Interparental Conflict (CPIC)	27
2.2.2 Short EMBU	28
2.2.3 Relational Scale Questionnaire (RSQ).....	29
2.2.4 Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R).....	30
2.2.5 Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)	31
2.3 Procedure.....	32
2.4 Statistical Analysis	33
3. RESULTS	34
3.1 Descriptive Analyses for the Measures of the Study	34
3.2 Correlation Coefficients between the Measures of the Study	35
3.3 Regression Analyses.....	39
3.3.1 Factors Associated with Relationship Attitudes.....	39
3.3.1.1 Factors Associated with Anxiety	40
3.3.1.2 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Anxiety	41
3.3.2 Factors Associated with Avoidance	43
3.3.2.1 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Avoidance	45
3.3.3 Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction.....	47
3.3.3.1 Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction	48
3.3.3.2 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Life Satisfaction.....	49
4. DISCUSSION	52
4.1 Findings Related to the Correlations between the Measures of the Study	53
4.2 Findings Related to Regression Analyses	54
4.2.1 Predictors of Romantic Relationship Attitudes: Anxiety and Avoidance.....	54

4.2.2 Possible Mediations of Romantic Relationship Attitudes: Anxiety and Avoidance	58
4.2.3 Predictors of Life Satisfaction	63
4.2.4 Mediation Analysis for Life Satisfaction	64
4.3 Limitations of the Study	67
4.4 Strengths of the Study	68
4.5 Clinical Implications and Future Directions	69
REFERENCES	72
APPENDICES	
A. Children’s Perception of Interparental Conflict (CPIC)	86
B. Short-EMBU (Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran- My Memories of Upbringing)	89
C. Relational Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)	92
D. Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R).....	93
E. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)	95
F. Informed Consent Form	96
G. Demographic Information Form	97
H. Ethical Committee Approval.....	98
I. Turkish Summary / Türkçe Özet.....	99
J. Tez Fotokobisi İzin Formu	117

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

Table 2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample	26
Table 3.1 Descriptive Characteristics of the Measures	34
Table 3.2 Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Measures of the Study	38
Table 3.3.1.1 Factors Associated with Anxiety	41
Table 3.3.2.1 Factors Associated with Avoidance	45
Table 3.3.3.1 Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 3.1 The Indirect Relationship Between Parental Conflict and Satisfaction with Life	43
Figure 3.2 The Indirect Relationship Between Parental Conflict and Avoidance ...	47
Figure 3.3 The Indirect Relationship Between Parental Conflict and Satisfaction with Life	51

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Humans are social beings and in order to satisfy this basic need, people form relationships with others. Relationships are important to meet two of the basic needs during the process of self-realization; being loved and belongingness (Cui, Fincham, & Pasley, 2008). When compared to unhappy people, happy and cheerful people seem to be significantly social and have stronger romantic relationships (Deiner & Seligman, 2002). From the relationship between the mother and the father, to siblings, to peers, to romantic partners and even to the relationship with their own selves, relationships exist in all domains. Looking from the perspective of dynamic psychology, the importance of relationships can be seen clearly. Carnavale draws attention to relationships by stating that “All the problems that come to therapy are relationship problems” (Carnavale, 2002: 50). Carnavale also emphasized that, during the therapy sessions, whatever topic the patient starts to talk about, at the end the issue comes to the relationships with other people. According to the psychoanalytic approach, four areas which can be listed as love and trust, belonging to personal and social growth, dealing with negative thinking, and positively accepting sexuality, grounds from the first six years of life. Looking at Adler’s approach, there are three universal life missions which needs a successful reconciliation; creating friendships (social mission), being able to create close relationships (the missions related to love and marriage), and being able to contribute to the society (vocational missions) (Corey, 2005, P. 265). When the developmental period of adolescence is considered, romantic relationships among the close

relationships take up an important part in the person's life. Romantic relationships can be defined as the relationship which contains a mixture of the passion component of love and closeness (Sternberg, 1986: 124). Unless there is a break up or abandonment situation, the family is the first place where a person forms relationship. That's why, individuals acquire the first experience of living with other people within the family. Family's effect on the person has been the topic of many research: the relationship between parental approaches and behaviors and the person's self-confidence (Şirvanlı-Özen, 2004), academic achievements (Kaya, Bozaslan & Genç, 2012; Sümer, Gündoğdu-Aktürk & Helvacı, 2010), violent attitudes (Avcı, 2011), life satisfaction and subjective feelings of goodness (Gohm, Oishi, Darlington & Diene, 1998), emotional problems (Kapçı & Hamamcı, 2010; O'Donnell, Moreau, & CardemilvePollastri, 2010), social success (Güngören, 2011), interpersonal skills (Young & Ehrenberg, 2007), friendships (Johnson, LaVoie & Mahoney, 2000), sibling relationships (Boyd, 2012; Caban, 2004; Özyavru, 2008), the relationship with the partner in a romantic relationship (Cui & Fincham, 2010; Cui et al. 2008; Fite, Bates, Holtzworth-Munroe, Dodge, Nay & Pettit, 2008; Simon & Furman, 2010; Yu, 2007), and even with their approaches in the marital relationships (Cunningham & Thornton, 2006) have all been studied. The conclusion of the research was that the relationship between parents affects the person's adulthood. However, research on the mechanism of this effect (i.e., how it operates) and effective intervention strategies to lessen the impact of these elements are relatively rare, which means that we need more research to guide us in delineating these mechanisms.

The overall purpose of the current study was to examine the roles of parental variables and attachment styles in the formation of romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction. More specifically, in the study it was aimed to investigate the roles of perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting and, attachment styles in explaining romantic relationship attitudes and finally how all these variables explain

the life satisfaction. The effect of age and gender were controlled before these effects were examined.

In the following sections of the introduction, the interrelationships between romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction, parental conflict, perceived parenting style and attachment styles were explored.

1.1.1. Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction, the intellectual part of subjective prosperity (Diener, 1984), has been characterized as a psychological judgment of the nature of one's life (Diener et al., 1999). Life satisfaction measures are derived from three reasonable structures that have unidimensional features which were worldwide and general life satisfaction, and multidimensional characteristics (Huebner, 2004). Huebner (1991) considered life satisfaction to be a multidimensional idea comprising of the satisfaction which can be obtained from the family, the close relationships, the school, the environment and finally the self.

In the next sections of the introduction, romantic relationship attitudes were highlighted. Moreover, the association between life satisfaction and romantic relationship attitudes will be discussed, respectively.

1.1.2. Romantic Relationship Attitudes

Throughout adulthood, attachment is considered to be functional, which means, romantic or peer relationship is based on the attachment style of the individual. Ainsworth, (1989) stated that similar to the attachment process in infancy, individuals continue to look for security and support in romantic relationships. It is considered that features of attachment relations are also seen in marital and

committed non-marital relationships (Weiss, 1982, 1986, 1991 as cited in Feeney, 1999). The person resists separation and tries to maintain proximity to the partner, protests the unavailability of the partner, uses partner as a source of security and comfort, explores the environment as long as the person experiences a secure relation, and turns back to partner for relief in case of stress (Weiss, 1982, 1986, 1991 as cited in Feeney, 1999). Hazan & Shaver (1987) conceptualized that romantic love is associated with an attachment process. Results of their study pointed out that the frequencies of attachment styles among adults were similar to the ones experienced in infancy. 56% of the adult respondents were classified as secure, 25% were classified as avoidant and 19% were classified as anxious. The research conducted by Hazan & Shaver (1987) indicated that secure, avoidant, and anxious/ambivalent participants reported distinct kind of love relationship experiences. Love experiences of secure individuals were characterized by trust, support, positive emotions, and friendship. While the experiences of lovers with avoidant attachment style were characterized by fear of intimacy, the experiences of anxious/ambivalent respondents were characterized by obsessions, preoccupation with the partner with a desire for reciprocation. It was interpreted that, among two insecure groups, avoidant individuals try to hide their feelings of insecurity by detachment from others while, anxious/ambivalent group did not repress the feelings of insecurity, but rather, they displayed unfulfilled attachment needs by preoccupation with the partner. Moreover, the study showed that the three groups were distinct in terms of internal working models. Secure respondents gave credit to the trustworthiness of others and found them likeable. Avoidant individuals reported doubt in terms of existence of a real love and they rejected the necessity of romantic love to be happy and they believed that it is hard to find a person whom they can love. Anxious/ambivalent respondents reported experiencing difficulty in finding true love. However, they fell in love frequently.

After discussing the conceptual basis of romantic relationship attitudes, information about the association between Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes was provided.

1.1.3. Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes

Individuals build up distinctive social associations with parents, siblings, romantic relationships, etc. In the literature, social relationships are delineated as important determinants of life satisfaction; specifically, close relationships are seen as the primary source of happiness, relief from trouble and well-being (Argyle & Martin, 1991). In addition, there are numerous studies that examined the role of social relationships in prosperity or happiness of people by concentrating on a scope of close relationships. Particularly, romantic relationships, companionship, associations with family and marriage are the main issues that were studied. It was seen that every single social relationship; however especially romantic relationships have important impacts on life satisfaction or prosperity of people (Argyle, 2001; Collins, 2003; Hinde, 1997; Myers, 2000; Reis et al., 2000). Among close relationships, romantic relationships serve as a formative assignment for teenagers and adolescents and add to their prosperity. A few studies demonstrated that romantic relationships, both participating in and/or nature of romantic relationships are important source of happiness (Argyle, 2001; Berry & Willingham, 1997; Diener, Gohm, Suh, & Oishi, 2000; Khaleque & Rohner, 2004; for a review see Keyes & Waterman, 2003). Nature of relationships, measure of friendship, closeness, acting self-confident, and giving consolation of self-esteem are seen as the real sources of life satisfaction (for an audit see Argyle, 2001). There are limited number of studies that directly analyzes the relationship between romantic relationship satisfaction and subjective prosperity among college students. In addition to the studies that analyzed directly the relationship between romantic relationship satisfaction and subjective prosperity, there are related studies which examined the impact of social relations, kinship, and companionship quality, which were discussed next.

Berkel and Constantine (2005) investigated the relationship among relationship harmony, perceived family conflicts, social self-idea, and life satisfaction of participants. The results of the study demonstrated that social reliant self-understanding and relationship harmony were important indicators of life

satisfaction. The findings showed that the members who did not have romantic relationships characterized themselves as different from the people with whom they had a close relationship related with their satisfaction level of their life. Moreover, respondents who reported more harmony in their close relationships reported higher satisfaction with their life. Dush and Amato (2005) commented that although romantic relationships range from casual dating to marriage, research intensely focused on marriage and there are few studies which analyzed the markers of prosperity in other forms of romantic relationships, for example, casual dating, steady dating or cohabitation. In their research, they analyzed subjective prosperity among wedded individuals as well as cohabiters, casual daters, and steady daters. In the study, relationship status, relationship happiness and subjective prosperity of the members were examined. As per the outcomes, wedded individuals had higher subjective prosperity, trailed by cohabitents, steady daters, casual daters and individuals who were not dating. This outcome demonstrates that being in a romantic relationship is important for subjective prosperity of people. Additionally, individuals who were upbeat in their relationships have higher life satisfaction than individuals who were despondent in their relationships, indicating that happiness (i.e. satisfaction with) in romantic relationship is advantageous for individuals. They also found that the nature of the romantic relationship has more important impact on increasing adults' happiness than identity characteristics. Paul et al., (1998) investigated the relationship between romantic relationship status and closeness advancement, and closeness advancement between romantic relationship statuses. The second aim of the study was to investigate mental alteration between the first transitions to college students. The relationship status was marked as uninvolved, recently involved in a relationship (subsequent to coming to school), maintainers (having a relationship before coming to school), and dissolvers (involved in a relationship before school, yet separated while at school). As indicated by the results of the study, new undergrads who should attempt keeping up a relationship that was shaped before going to the school and who had not advanced enough in the closeness versus disconnection stages experienced fundamentally more significant mental

trouble toward the end of the first semester than other new undergraduates. Additionally, new undergraduates who were uninvolved romantically and who did not advance enough in intimacy was likewise observed to be psychologically distressed in their first semester in the school compared to the majority of the undergraduates. In a recent study, Demir (2008) analyzed the predictive ability of romantic relationship quality in explaining happiness level. In order to compare participants, their personality traits were examined. Two studies were conducted in order to replicate the findings of the previous study conducted by Paul et al., (1998). The results of the first study showed that sexual orientation was not a significant indicator; however, identity variables, extraversion, pleasantness, and neuroticism were important indicators of satisfaction. Relationship quality was found to increase happiness well beyond the role of identity. The results of the second study showed that sexual orientation was not a noteworthy indicator of satisfaction with life. On the other hand, identity characteristics were critical indicators and the most grounded identity qualities were extraversion and neuroticism. Finally, relationship quality was found to be a critical indicator of happiness.

This section focused on the definition of Life Satisfaction, the concepts of Romantic Relationship Attitudes, and the associations between these variables. In the subsequent sections, variables that have been shown to affect relationship attitudes and life satisfaction were discussed. Namely the role of perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting and attachment styles on romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction were presented.

1.2. Perceived Parental Conflict and Its Effects on Romantic Relationship Attitudes and Life Satisfaction

Family is a vital component of socialization. It is fascinating to watch how children adjust to the family frameworks in which there is parental conflict. Parental relationships are assumed to have a critical role in the formation of the self-esteem of

teenagers. Firm strongly bound families are described by a family environment of support and understanding. Members of the family need to be able to voice their needs and concerns freely (Berg-Cross, Kidd, & Carr, 1990). A conflict exists when two individuals wish to complete acts which are commonly inconsistent. They might both need to do likewise, or they might need to do distinctive things where the diversities are commonly inconsistent. For example, when they both need to stay together however one needs to go to the movies and the other wants to stay at home. A contention is reached when some commonly good arrangement of activities are worked out. The term Interparental conflict can be defined as the violence between adults in the home and in addition partner abuse. Its negative effect is on the children who witness such conflict or abuse between parents. As per the definition given by the World Health Organization (2007), family conflict and intimate partner violence refers to "any conduct inside of an intimate relationship that causes physical, mental or sexual damage to those in the relationship". Struggle may increase diverse structures. Relationship conflicts happen as a result of the presence of solid negative feelings, misperceptions or stereotypes, poor communication or miscommunication, or repetitive negative practices. Parents may have diverse thoughts, assessments, qualities and needs which lead to debates among them which are likely to have an impact on their children. "The way in which parents handle ordinary marital conflicts significantly affects how secure their children feel, and, in turn, fundamentally influences their adulthood passions to change" (Stith et al., 2000; Cumming, 1995). At the point when parents are in conflict, children are greatly influenced. Such conflicts profoundly affect their children, bringing about numerous issues, for example, problems in behavior and academic challenges. Parental attitudes have various effects on family relationships as well as on the attitudes and conduct of children (Khaleque, Uddin, Shirin, Aktar, & Himi, 2015). The cognitive-contextual model of Grych & Fincham (1990) suggests that children's and adolescents' view of interparental conflict impact their behavior and psychological adjustment. This model likewise expresses that the qualities of interparental conflict including recurrence, force, substance, and determination may influence adolescents. These four conflict variables can interact with each other and influence behavioral results for the children and continue to affect them when they become adults. For instance, their life satisfaction level and their romantic relationship attitudes could be directly affected in their adulthood period.

Previous section provided a definition of parental conflict and its likely effects on children. In the next section the effects of parental conflict on Life Satisfaction were discussed.

1.2.1. Parental Conflict and Life Satisfaction

Although there are limited studies about the association of Parental Conflict and Life Satisfaction, there is a significant association between perceived marital or interparental conflict and life satisfaction. Grych et al. (2010) stated that Interparental conflict might be associated with important and negative family outcomes, poor parenting, poor adjustment of children, and may increase the probability of parent-child conflict. Parental conflicts that are intense, unresolved, frequent, physical and/or child related may negatively influence the children's satisfaction with life.

The next section was related to studies about the association between Parental Conflict and Romantic Relationship Attitudes.

1.2.2. Parental Conflict and Romantic Relationships

Interparental conflict is connected to lessened parenting conduct and this prompts maladaptive parenting. As outcomes, maladaptive parenting and interparental conflict leads to negative contributions to the identity of children which can continue to exert its effects into their adulthood. Consequently, this antagonism causes issues in numerous zones, for example, in romantic relationships (Khaleque et al. 2015). Summers, Forhand, & Armistead (1998) examined the relationship between psycho-social change and parental conflict which happened during young adulthood. Participants were divided into two groups as coming from divorced and intact families. Evaluations were conducted during the time of adolescents and 6 years later in early adulthood. Results showed that adults from intact families expressed more secure romantic relationship attitudes as contrasted to adults from divorced families. Besides, both parental conflict and parental divorce more adversely influenced the security of romantic relationships (Summers et al.,

1998). Research on the intergenerational transmission of parental conflict has shown that children who were exposed to interparental conflict have more negative attitudes towards romantic relationships and they are less optimistic about dependable and solid relationships. When they are entering marriage themselves, they likewise have less individual relationship responsibility in their own relations; furthermore they have less certainty about keeping up an upbeat marriage with their life partner. Particularly for women, parental conflict was connected with lower relationship duty and certainty. Therefore, the results of the study demonstrated that women who experienced more parental conflict had lower responsibility and less certainty for their romantic relationships as contrasted with women who have experienced less parental conflict (Whitton, Rhoades, Stanley & Markmen, 2008). Mustonen, Huure, Keviruu, Haukkala, & Ero (2011) conducted a study to examine the relationship between parental conflict experienced in childhood and the nature of intimate relationships in adulthood. Furthermore, the intervening role of parent-child relationship, social backing in adulthood and self-esteem was also analyzed in this study. The results of this 16 year of-follow up longitudinal study showed that the perception of parental conflict negatively influenced both women and men and they were more frequently separated or isolated in their relational unions as contrasted to women and men who did not perceive parental conflict. Quality of relationship with parents is likewise powerful on the relationship between parental conflict in childhood and close relationship in the adulthood. Particularly, women who frequently perceived parental conflict had poorer association with their parents. As an outcome, poorer nature of the relationship with parents was connected with lower self-esteem and satisfaction with social support in adulthood as contrasted to women who did not regularly perceive parental conflict. There was no such relationship for men. Self-esteem, satisfaction with social backing and association with parents mediated the relationship between parental conflict and nature of personal relationship for women. Consequently, the parent-children relationship in childhood seems to be important for later psychosocial functioning and for the nature of close relationships. Besides, parental conflict likewise impacts relationship satisfaction,

less positive thinking, trust and duty in private relationships of adults who have experienced parental conflict in their childhood. Another study showed that adults who have experienced serious interparental conflict needed to get married; on the other hand, they didn't accept to hold on a cheerful or durable marriage in their life (Southworth, Schwarz, 1987). Parent communication during marriage process is a basic determinant of teenager romantic relationship in adulthood. Social learning hypothesis expressed that conduct may be learned through watching others' activities or practices (Finchem, and Cui 2008 as cited in Bandura, 1977). Along these lines, young adults' romantic associations may be shaped by their perceptions of parental collaboration. For example, children can take in an assortment of contention conduct from their parent's argumentation. Most presumably, these sorts of learning may shape their own particular conflict conduct in their adulthood romantic relationships. Furthermore, young adults may create negative disposition towards marriage through witnessing the separation of their parents. Accordingly, they may also find the simple solution of ending their marriage or romantic relationship in their adulthood. More specifically, they may show lower responsibility in their romantic relationship in light of their past parental encounters. For instance, when they have a trouble in their romantic relationship, they may not attempt to overcome the issue and accordingly they may end their relationship. In this way, in light of the social learning hypothesis, young adults' disposition towards marriage or separation may be shaped by their perceptions of parental conflicts, and they may additionally down play their duties in their romantic relationships. Amato (1996) expressed that intergenerational transmission of relationship quality is important for the adulthood relationship nature of young adults and showed that young adults who have parental conflict are more likely to experience romantic relationship troubles. Also, children who have interparental conflict have more critical perspectives about marriage and the continuation of their romantic relationships. Specifically, behavioral issues between parents are important for shaping the romantic relationship of children when they become adults, for example, correspondence issues, determining a contention, and taking care of displeasure. These behavioral issues may also be found in their

romantic relationships. Furthermore, when they experience issues with their romantic partners, they most presumably will have difficulty in handling feedback on their own particular relationships. Young adults who have had parents or caregivers with interpersonal issues demonstrate the same issues all the more regularly, for example, indicating outrage effortlessly and criticize everything promptly. Therefore, these practices may contribute to the danger of ending of a romantic relationship (Cui et al. 2008). Kinsfogel and Grych (2004) found that parental divorce and conflict was specifically connected with young adults' practices with their romantic partners. Particularly, young men exposed to parental divorce and conflict showed higher amounts of verbal animosity and physical brutality towards their romantic partners. Another study showed that young adults from divorced families were all the more inclined to effortlessly end their relationships and consequentially they had frequent relationships. Accordingly, they tended to form non-enduring relationships (Rodrigues, Corridor & Fincham, 2006). Another study demonstrated that parental conflict in itself does not essentially impact children's later romantic relationships. Despite what might be expected, the impact seems to depend on how children see parental conflict. The outcomes demonstrated that young adults who witnessed more interparental conflict had more positive attitudes towards divorce as contrasted to young adults who witnessed less parental conflict. This outcome was additionally connected with assuming lower responsibility in the romantic relationship. Also, it is critical that young adults' impression of parental divorce relies on the nature of their parents' relational unions and conflict between parents before the divorce process. Accordingly, this recognition was basic for the lower assumed duty in the romantic relationship and relationship disintegration (Cui, Fincham & Durtschi, 2010).

Actually, the romantic relationships of young adults are important and basic for three fundamental reasons. Firstly, it is basic and essential stage for the transition from childhood to adulthood. Also, romantic relationship improvement and separation have basic and important results on young adults' behavioral adjustment and mental prosperity. Finally, properties of the romantic relationship in the phase of young

adulthood may be most grounded indicator of their later relational unions (Raley, Criseey & Muller, 2007). Cui et al., (2010) expressed that when young adults who have experienced interparental conflict don't feel fulfilled in their relationship, they tend to investigate more diverse alternatives as opposed to attempting to keep up their romantic relationship. The fundamental driver of their romantic relationship disintegration are the poor correspondence, lower responsibility in the romantic relationship, verbal and physical animosity, and low relationship satisfaction. Shulman, Zlotnik, Shachar-Shapira, Connolly, and Bhor, (2012) stated that 70% of young adults from divorced families at age of 18 have a romantic relationship. The duration of these romantic relationships are around over 12 months. Be that as it may, the greater part of them attempts to make more steady and close relationships in their later adulthood stages.

In this section, parental conflict and its association with life satisfaction and romantic relationship attitudes were discussed. In the next section, perceived parenting style and it's associations with both life satisfaction and romantic relationship attitudes were covered in detail.

1.3. Perceived Parenting Style and its Effects on Romantic Relationship Attitudes and Life Satisfaction

Parenting can be defined as a group of function with the aim of socialization of children in the family (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Parent-child relationship based aspect is labeled as a major tool for socialization (Sümer, Selçuk & Günaydın; 2006) which is an intergenerational transmission process of cultural values of societies (Baumrind, 1980; Darling & Steinberg, 1993). Parenting behaviors towards children takes part in the literature of socialization with several categories such as child rearing attitudes, parenting styles, parenting attitudes (Sümer, 2008). Baumrind (1980) stated three different categories for parenting attitudes called as authoritative, authoritarian and permissive styles. These styles are identified by Baumrind (1980)

based on two dimensions. The first dimension is society's expectations from the children and it is described with the discipline and control towards children. The second dimension is related with what is given to the children from society and it is explained with the warmth, sensitivity and acceptance of children in the family (Baumrind, 1980). In authoritative parenting, parents behave in a sensitive way towards children's individuality, while they control their children with discipline. On the other hand, authoritarian parents have certain control on their children without emotional sensitivity and warmth. Children of authoritarian parents are expected to obey harsh rules of their parents. The other parenting category stated by Baumrind (1980), the permissive style can be defined as acceptance and warmth of parents towards children and with flexible expectations from and control on children. Both Parenting styles and the perception of these styles impact the reactions of children to all important life events. Especially emotional development begins with infant-parent interaction and it continues throughout the life span. During these periods, parents organize the distress of children by managing emotional reactions, engaging in plays, managing daily routines to form appropriate emotional demands, providing support for uncertain circumstances and assisting in emotionally complex situations (Thompson, & Meyer, 2007). Different outcomes on the personalities of children occur with different parenting styles. Especially, two categories of parenting styles including warmth and control were found to be associated with personality development of children. (Grolnick&Gurland 2002 cited in Manzeske&DopkinsStright, 2009). Parental warmth can be defined as the responsiveness to children's emotional and behavioral needs as well as expressing positive regard (Fauber et al., 1990). Parental warmth or responsiveness assists children to self-regulate and assert themselves (Baumrind, 1991). Control is the other category of parenting styles. Two types of control including behavioral and psychological are critical in the development of the children (Barber et al., 1994). Behavioral control is described with two aspects as providing rewards and punishments. Providing rewards consist of giving attention, praising and having good

time nevertheless punishments include removal of privileges. In the literature, positive emotional and behavioral adjustment for children was found to be related with moderate levels of behavioral control (Barber et al., 2005). Psychological control concentrates on the relationship between parent and child. When parents disapprove child's behavior by expressing disappointment, they use parent-child relationship to control child's behaviors (Aunola&Nurmi 2004; Barber, 1996). Children might suffer from emotional dysregulation, when the parents' interaction with the children is resulted in a negative manner, such as verbal aggression or rejection (Teicher, Samson, Polcari, &McGreenery 2006). Similar to rejection and ignorance, overprotection might also yield problems on emotion regulation and overall psychological well-being of the child. Overprotection includes higher levels of perceived parental control and intrusion like being too much concerned with the child's safety or showing intrusive and over involved behaviors (Arrindel et al., 1999). Overprotective parenting styles tend to direct their children's activities, discourage their independence and over-manage situations. Overprotective parenting style was found to be associated with internalizing of problems during childhood and shyness (Rubin & Burgess, 2002). Studies proposed that high levels of psychological control have negative impacts on children, such as low self-esteem, high levels of anxiety, depression and externalizing problems (Barber, 1996; Eccles et al., 1997; Laible & Carlo, 2004).

The previous section was about definition and general information about Perceived Parental Styles. Thus, next sections were related to Perceived Parental styles and its association with Life Satisfaction.

1.3.1. Perceived Parenting Style and Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction in children and teenagers are connected with a substantial number of social and psychosocial components. Family life can be viewed as one of the most prominent among the most vital psychosocial components. As recent studies have

shown, there is a relationship between perceived parenting styles in childhood and adolescent years, and different types of psychopathology in adulthood years. Numerous studies demonstrated that the relationships parents have with their children in various cultures exert important effects on teenagers' life satisfaction. For instance, Dew and Huebner (1994) reported that the quality of parent relations with adolescents related to higher life satisfaction. Additionally, Gilman and Huebner (2005) reported that the adolescents who have higher life satisfaction have more constructive relationships in both parental and parent-child relationships. What's more, Leung and Zhang (2000) and Man (1991) verified that the nature of a mother-father-child relationship predicts a more grounded impact on the teenagers' life satisfaction than does the nature of the peer relationships or school encounters. Shek (1997) reported a negative connection between life satisfaction and the conflicts experienced with parents. Correspondingly, Youthful et al. (1995) reported a positive relationship between parents' intrinsic support and teenagers' life satisfaction. Different studies that investigate life satisfaction and family variables demonstrate that life satisfaction is influenced by parental relationship with their children (Nickerson and Nagle, 2004). Research results have given support for the positive relationship between both parent and companion relationships and adolescent life satisfaction. Greenberg et al. (1983) found that although both parental relationship and romantic relationship produced a change in adolescent's life satisfaction, parental relationship had more impact in teenagers' life satisfaction. Also, Nickerson and Nagle (2004) found that the nature of the parental relationship predicted the level of life satisfaction of students in grades 4 to 8. Besides, the nature of parental relationships with their children likewise explained more change in life satisfaction than the nature of the romantic relationships. Most particularly, parental trust was observed to be the most critical characteristic of the attachment style and life satisfaction association, proposing a possible key psychological mechanism in the early adolescent attachment style and life satisfaction. Furthermore, another study investigated the association between perception of parental style and life satisfaction (Chen, 2014). The results indicated that participants who have warmth and

responsive type of parental style have higher life satisfaction than participants who have strict and control type of parental style. In the next section of introduction, the association between Perceived Parenting style and Romantic Relationship attitudes were discussed.

1.3.2. Perceived Parenting Style and Romantic Relationships

All different parental styles including warmth and control, and perception of these styles impact different areas throughout life. For example, parental responsiveness and warmth was a positive predictor of adjustment variables like self-reliance, psychosocial competence, school necessity and academic achievement in western cultures. However, strict control was revealed to be a negative predictor of the same variables (Kurdek & Fine, 1994; Lamborn, Mounts, Steinberg, & Dornbusch, 1991; Steinberg, Elmen, & Mounts, 1989). All these different parental styles are perceived in different manners and they might affect children in many areas. Perception of parental styles not only influences the childhood and adolescence period, but also it is strongly affected relationships in the adulthood period. Especially, the perception of parental style shape romantic relationships (Steinberg et al., 1989). Linder, Crick, & Colins (2002) studied the effects of perception of peer and parental relational quality on adults' romantic relationship quality. The results displayed several significant correlations between parent- peer relationship quality and adults' romantic relationship quality. The results associated with parental relationship quality indicated that poor relationship with parents impacted the development and the maintenance of victimization and aggressive behaviors in romantic relationship. Moreover, weak peer relationship was also negatively associated with low romantic relationship quality. Especially, males who have poor peer relationship quality had higher informed aggressive behaviors in romantic relationship than women who have poor peer relationship quality. Another study conducted by Cui et al. (2010) revealed that low involvement of parents and lack of trust and low warmth in parent-child relationship was found to be associated with subsequent physical aggression in

romantic relationship in adulthood. Moreover, the same study showed that lack of warmth and high involvement of parent was also related to verbal aggression in romantic relationships (Cui et al., 2010). Sturge-Apple et al., (2006) investigated the association between parental responsiveness, emotional regulation and romantic relationships in adulthood. The results indicated that parents' warmth and responsiveness was found to be positively influential children's emotional regulation strategies. Thus, they may better cope with their negative emotions in childhood. This association also significantly affected their romantic relationships in adulthood period. They might tolerate both their own and their romantic partners' negative emotions. Moreover, they may also behave positively and empathically towards their romantic partners. Furthermore, adults having responsive and warm parents, communicated with their romantic partner in a proper manner without being overwhelmed. However, low parental warmth was found to be significantly related with externalizing and internalizing problems in romantic relationships (Fauber et al., 1990). In addition, it was indicated that maternal warmth was found to be associated with better regulating positive emotions in adulthood. This also contributed better intimate relationship with romantic partners for sons but not for daughters (Macklem, 2008). The study conducted by Rubin & Burgess (2002) depicted that parents who have overprotective parenting style discourage children's independence and tend to take their decision about their activities. This type of parenting style was found to be significantly related with internalizing of problems during romantic relationship in adulthood. On the other hand, high level of psychological control could be negatively related with individuation from the parents in young adulthood (Barber & Buehler, 1996). Moreover, the same study revealed that these individuals might create dependent romantic relationship in their adulthood and also they maintain same patterns with their romantic partners. Thus, they might not provide individuation from their romantic partners (Barber et al., 1996).

This section focused on the association between Perceive Parenting Style, Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes. In the last section of the

introduction, attachment style and its relation to life satisfaction and romantic relationship attitudes were covered in detail.

1.4. Attachment Style And Its Relationship With Life Satisfaction And Romantic Relationship Attitudes

1.4.1. Attachment Style Theory

Before the studies about attachment style and its association with Life Satisfaction and Romantic Relationship Attitudes are introduced, it is necessary to clarify the definition of attachment style and present the central views of the attachment style theory. Attachment style can be defined as an internal working model of individuals' self, individuals' environment, and of others, and it collectively affects the behaviors in interpersonal relationships (Ainsworth, & Bowlby, 1969). Attachment style theory was proposed to clarify the relationship between the newborn children and parental figures. However, this theory likewise incorporates close and intimate relationships over the life compass. Attachment theory clarifies all feelings, practices and perspectives (Crowell, Trebouz & Brockmeyer, 2009). Bowlby (1988) expressed that later adulthood relationships depends on the nature of people's initial enthusiastic bonds with essential parents. Attachment theory expressed that those who experience own parental figures as warm, responsive, dependable and encouraging of autonomy are for the most part develop a secure adult attachment orientation. As an aftereffect of this, they are communicating solace with both closeness and separateness in their private associations with romantic partners. Despite what might be expected, people who experience their parents as cold, neglectful and intrusive mostly exhibit an insecure adult attachment orientation. In this way, these people express a chronic avoidance of closeness, pervasive anxiety related with separation and abandonment. In outline, children may compose their reality; build up their point of view according to these early experiences. Further, they connect with their romantic accomplice in their later lives with the assistance of their past encounters of relationships (Crowell

et al., 2009). Numerous studies investigated the attachment style theory presumptions. Individuals with secure relationship orientations define their initial bonds with parents as positive, warm and strong; while people with insecure relationship orientations recall these early enthusiastic bonds as less warm, condemning, controlling, all the more conflicting and intrusive. Different studies supported these findings, and results showed that people with secure adult relationship orientation build up secure romantic relationship. Moreover, they exhibit low anxious and low avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationship. Those behaviors include more noteworthy relationship trust and satisfaction, more helpful and communication oriented ways to deal with critical thinking, more elevated amounts of relationship duty, less pessimistic feelings, and less symptomatic trouble. For instance, in an investigation of undergrads' social collaboration journals expressed those students with secure adult relationship orientations reported more grounded levels of closeness and pleasure as compared with students with insecure adult attachment style orientation. Moreover, they additionally communicated more steady levels of positive feelings than did students with insecurely attached and anxious ambivalent orientations (Lopez, Melendez, and Rice, 2000). Again the literature showed that relationship also yields predictable backing for the perspective that two noteworthy measurements of interpersonal orientation—avoidance (vs. comfort with interpersonal closeness) and anxiety (vs. comfort with interpersonal separateness) were equipped for distinguishing the first three-group (secure, anxious-ambivalent and avoidant). Also there are more contemporary four-group (secure, preoccupied, fearful, and dismissive) scientific categorizations of adult relationship styles.

In the next section of introduction, the association between Life Satisfaction and Attachment Styles were highlighted.

1.4.2. Attachment Style and Life Satisfaction

Attachment style is also associated with life satisfaction; however, few studies investigated this association. Webster (1998) showed that secure and dismissively attached individuals scored higher on happiness measurement than preoccupied and fearful respondents. Moreover, college students who had higher scores on worry had lower life satisfaction than the participants who reported lower scores on worry (Paolini, Yanez, & Kelly, 2006). In general, research findings suggested that attachment styles are differentially associated with positive outcomes such as life satisfaction. Nickerson and Nagle (2004) investigated the influence of parent and peer attachment on life satisfaction both in middle childhood and early adolescence. The results of the study revealed that both parent and peer attachments predicted life satisfaction. Similarly, among older adolescents and college students, secure attachment to parents is found to be correlated with life satisfaction (Cottarelli, 1992 as cited in Nickerson and Nagle, 2004). In addition, the study conducted by Webster (1998), aiming to investigate the association between happiness and attachment style, partially supported previous findings. The researcher found a significant effect for attachment style on happiness among elderly adults. It was indicated that secure and dismissively attached individuals reported significantly higher scores on well-being measures as compared with fearful and preoccupied individuals. Still, the result is interesting since dismissively attached individuals do not have positive expectations related to attachment figures (Webster, 1998).

In the next section, the association between attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes was discussed.

1.4.3. Attachment Styles and Romantic Relationships

Internalized working models might be defined to be formed in infancy through the interactions with the primary caregiver. This interaction influences the relationships

in later life (Collins & Read, 1990; Rholes & Simpson, 2004). Many studies were conducted to evaluate the impacts of attachment styles on romantic relationships. Some studies indicated inconsistent results related with differences between secure and insecure attachment styles (preoccupied, fearful, and dismissive). Generally secure individuals were depicted to have significant differences from the insecure groups. For example, Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991) revealed that secure and preoccupied individuals displayed intimacy, higher level of romantic involvement, higher self-disclosure, capacity to rely on others, use of others as a secure base than dismissive and fearful attachment styles. Moreover, fearful and dismissive participants were not differing significantly from each other. When the dating couple was asked to express a worry or problem to the partner, avoidant individuals were not to seek affective support (Collins & Feeney, 2000). It was also revealed that avoidant women tended to withdraw from their partners instead of seeking care significantly as compared with secure women. On the other hand, secure women expressed their anxiety significantly as compared to avoidant women (Simpson, Rholes, & Nelligan, 1992; Fraley & Shaver, 1998). Shi (2003) indicated that attachment styles were more influential in shaping conflict resolution styles of couples as compared with gender differences. Avoidant individuals with withdrawal tendencies block all the possible conflict resolution; however, anxious individuals might be more successful to find solution for conflict as a consequence of their tendency to pursue. Further, avoidant individuals use dominance to avoid potential disappointment in their romantic relationships. These relationships might be defined as lack of intimacy. However, anxious individuals use dominance to be sure of availability of other in their relationship. Thus, anxious individuals might have more chance to have intimate relationships as compared with the avoidant individuals. Attachment and intimacy are both connected with relating to others (Årseth, Kroger, Martinussen & Marcia, 2009). The capacity of the individual to relate is the subject of the intimacy nevertheless attachment deals with representations of relationships. Attachment develops from relationships; however, intimacy develops in relationships. Meaning that, intimacy and attachment are important and associated

constructs that should be studied. Cassidy (2001) depicted that secure children have positive representations of others as caring and helpful. So, they might seek care and foster their capacities to form intimate relationships due to their positive expectations in later life. However, although preoccupied individuals need for close relationships, they have difficulties for intimate and deep relationships. Being a secure attachment figure for the other and flexibly accepting many aspects of the partner have been suggested to make intimate relationship. On the other hand, studies indicated that one needs to be securely attached to give support for the partner (Simpson, Rholes&Nelligan, 1992; Collins & Feeney, 2000; Feeney & Collins, 2000; Kobak& Hazan, 1991; Fraley & Shaver, 1998). Securely attached individuals might discover the environment whereas insecure individuals who have been controlled have difficulty in feeling intimacy (Cassidy & Berlin, 1994). To conclude, seeking and giving care related to attachment is important for intimate relationships.

From the discussion and studies in the introduction, it could be said that life satisfaction and romantic relationship attitudes are influenced by the perceptions of parental conflict, perceptions of parental styles and attachment styles. The next section, the aims of the study were outlined.

1.5. Aims of the Study

Findings in the literature pointed out that perceived parental conflict is associated with romantic relationship attitudes in adulthood and perception of parental style and attachment style have a crucial role in this association. In addition, there is an association between romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life. The dual associations of these variables have been widely revealed in the studies. However, there are a limited number of studies that have systematically investigated how perceived parental conflict may relate to romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction in adulthood. Therefore, the primary aim of the current study was to explore the relationship between the impacts of perceived parental conflict and

adults' romantic relationship dispositions and life satisfaction and explore the possible mediating variables (i.e., parental style and attachment styles). Moreover, the second aim of this study was to explore the possible mediator roles of perceived parenting style, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes on the association between perceived parental conflict and life satisfaction. The hypotheses of the study were:

1. There will be a relationship between the person's perception of parents' conflict, perceived parenting style, attachment style and romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance), after controlling for age and gender.

2. There will be association between perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting and attachment styles, romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) and life satisfaction, after controlling for age and gender.

3. Perceived parenting styles and attachment styles will be mediated the relationship between perceived parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance), after controlling for age and gender.

4. Perceived parenting styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) will be mediated the association between perceived parental conflict and life satisfaction, after controlling for age and gender.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

2.1. Participants

The sample of the study consisted of 595 participants. 469 participants (78.8%) were females and 126 participants (21.2%) were males. The ages of the participants ranged from 18 to 60 ($M = 25.55$, $SD = 6.37$). One of them (0.2%) was a graduate of secondary school, 8 of them (1.3%) were graduates of high school, 246 of them (41.3%) were university students, 131 of them (22.0%) were university graduates, 139 of them (23.4%) were graduate students, and 70 of them (11.8%) had master's or doctoral degrees. 463 participants (77.8%) reported that they were single, 40 participants (6.7%) reported that they were cohabiting, 83 participants (13.9%) reported that they were married, 8 participants (1.3%) reported that they were divorced, and 1 participant (0.2%) reported that he or she was widowed. 358 participants (60.2%) had one sibling, 106 participants (17.8%) had two siblings, 31 participants (5.2%) had three siblings, 13 participants (2.2%) had 4 siblings, and 16 participants (2.7%) had 6 or more siblings; while 71 participants (11.9%) did not report their siblings. 260 participants (43.7%) reported that they were the first child in their family, 191 participants (32.1%) reported that they were the second child, 43 participants (7.2%) reported that they were the third child, 17 participants (2.9%) reported that they were the fourth child, and 13 participants (2.2%) reported that they were the fifth or more child in their family. 76 participants (12.8%) reported that they had parental divorce; while 517 participants (86.9%) did not report parental divorce (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1

Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample (N = 595)

	Frequency	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Female	469	78.8			
Male	126	21.2			
Age			18	60	25.5
Secondary School	1	0.2			
High School	8	1.3			
University Student	246	41.3			
Graduated from University	131	22.0			
Graduate Student	139	23.4			
Master's or Doctoral Degree	70	11.8			
Single	463	77.8			
Live Together	40	6.7			
Married	83	13.9			
Cohabitation	8	1.3			
Widowed	1	0.2			
Single Child	68	11.4			
Having Siblings	526	88.4			
2 Siblings	358	60.2			
3 Siblings	106	17.8			
4 Siblings	31	5.2			
5 Siblings	13	2.2			
6 or more Siblings	16	2.7			
1st Child	260	43.7			
2nd. Child	191	32.1			
3. Child	43	7.2			
4. Child	17	2.9			
5. Or more Child	13	2.2			
Parental Divorce	76	12.8			
Non Divorced Parents	517	86.9			

2.2. Instruments

Firstly, the demographic information form was given to collect relevant data including age, gender, parenting information, number of siblings, parental marital status, participants' relationship status, and education level of participants. After the demographic information form, a set of scales were given. The set included Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict, Short-EMBU, relational scale questionnaire (RSQ), experiencing close relationship-revised (ECR-R), and Turkish Version of Satisfaction with Life Scale, which will be described in detail in the following sections.

2.2.1. Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict (CPIC)

Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict Scale (CPIC) (Grych & Fincham, 1993) assesses the marital conflict as perceived by the adolescent. Grych et al. (1993) factor analyzed 48 items for a group for 9 to 12 years old children and found three dimensions. Specifically, 17 of the items assessed Conflict properties (e.g., "When my parents have an argument they yell a lot."), 10 of the items assessed Threat (e.g., "When my parents argue I worry about what will happen to me."), and 16 of the items assessed Self-Blame (e.g., "My parents usually argue or disagree because of things that I do."). Children rated items about their parents' conflict and their own reactions to it on 3-point Likert-type scales (1 = true, 3 = false). The authors reported that the internal consistencies of these factors ranged between .78 to .90 and the test-retest reliability varied between .68 and .76 over two weeks.

The scale was adapted into Turkish for 9-12 years old children (Ulu & Fıfılođlu, 2004). Moreover, Kunt (2004) adapted the young adulthood version of Children's perception of Parental Conflict into Turkish. There are 3 different subscales in the Turkish Version of CPIC. These are properties of conflict, self-blame, and threat and these subscales are same with the original form of the scale. The children version of

the scale consists of 35 items and the young adulthood form consists of 48 items. Children's Perception of Parental Conflict might be used for children and young adults from both divorced and non-divorced families. The internal consistencies of subscales were found to be .84 for properties of conflict, .78 for threat, and .77 for self-blame in the Turkish form of the scale. Moreover, Test-Retest reliability varied between .88 for Conflict properties, .77 for Self-Blame, and .77 for Threat over 2 weeks (Kunt, 2004). A 4-point Likert scale in which responses range from definitely not true to definitely true is used for the young adulthood version of the scale (Kunt, 2004). For the current study, the young adulthood version was used and subscales of the instrument were not used. For the present sample the reliability coefficient for the scale was found to be .79 (see appendix A).

2.2.2. Short-EMBU (Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran- My Memories of Upbringing)

Short- EMBU (Arrindell et al., 1999) included 23 items and it was improved from the original 81-item version (Perris, Jacobson, Lindstrom, von Knorring, & Perris, 1980). The purpose of the scale is to measure participants' perceptions of their parents' child rearing behaviors. A 4-point Likert scale in which responses range from 1 (Never) to 4 (most of the time) is used for Short-EMBU. The items in the scale are rated for both perceived mother's and Father's behaviors. The scale included three factors, which are Rejection, Emotional Warmth, and Overprotection. 6 subscale scores are calculated for the scale (3 for mothers and 3 for fathers). The alpha Coefficients for mothers' rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .68, .71, and .65 the alpha coefficients for the father's Rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .50, .72, and .73. Among these subscales, for males emotional warmth correlated consistently negatively with trait-neuroticism whereas for females fathers' emotional warmth correlated positively with extraversion. Additionally, emotional warmth correlated consistently positively with both masculinity and femininity in males and for both males and females, emotional

warmth correlated positively with high self-esteem. For females, higher levels of overprotection were found to be correlated with high neuroticism. Thus, the three subscales of short 23-item EMBU were found to be reliable and valid and the corresponding factors invariant across national samples (Arrindell et al., 1999). The Turkish adaptation of the scale was started by Karanci et al. (2006) as part of a cross-cultural study. After that, Dirik, Yorulmaz & Karanci (2015) carried out a further Turkish Adaptation of the Short-EMBU. The factor structure of the scale was found to indicate the same factor structure as the original scale. The Turkish adaptation of the scale has the same factor structure with the original. Principle Component analysis with Varimax rotation was conducted, and the results indicated that the 3 subscales explained 39.91% variance for fathers, and 38.71% of the variance for mothers. Results revealed that, the alpha Coefficients for mothers' rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .75, .72, and .64. For the fathers', the alpha coefficients for Rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .79, .73, and .71 (Dirik, Yorulmaz, & Karanci, 2015). For the present sample, the alpha Coefficients for mothers' rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .80, .83, and .81. The alpha coefficients for father's Rejection, emotional warmth and overprotection subscales were .79, .83, and .85. (see Appendix B).

2.2.3. Relational Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)

The Relational Scale Questionnaire was developed by (Griffin & Bartholomew 1994). The scale included 18 short statements drawn from Hazan & Shaver's (1987) attachment measure, Bartholomew & Horowitz's (1991) Relationship Questionnaire, and Collins & Read's (1990) Adult Attachment Scale. On a 7-point Likert scale, participants rate the extent to which each statement best describes their characteristic style in close relationships. Five statements contribute to the secure attachment style, 5 statements to the avoidant attachment style, four statements contribute to the fearful, and 4 statements for the preoccupied attachment styles. Taking the mean of

the four or five items representing each attachment prototype derives scores for each attachment style pattern (Collins & Read, 1990). The RSQ can be worded in terms of general orientations to close relationships, orientations to romantic relationships, or orientations to a specific adult and peer relationship.

The RSQ was adapted into Turkish by Sümer & Güngör (1999A). The reliability and validity studies of the scale were carried out with a Turkish sample of 123 students. The Turkish version of the scale includes 17 short statements. The result of the construct validity study indicated that the instrument had two identifiable dimensions with Eigen values over 1. The first factor explained 42%, the second factor accounted for 27 % and both factors explained the 69% of the total variance. The secure and fearful attachment style items were loaded in the first factor with factor loadings between .76 and .87. In the second factor, preoccupied and Avoidant attachment style items were loaded with factor loadings between .89 and .56 (Sümer & Güngör, 1999a). In their study, Sümer and Güngör (1999a) carried out a reliability analysis and found that the test-retest correlation coefficients ranged between .54 and .78. A cross-cultural Comparison with a U.S. sample was also conducted by Sümer and Güngör (1999a). The findings of these studies also revealed that RSQ had a satisfactory level of reliability, stability and convergent validity (Sümer & Güngör, 1999a). for the present study, relational scale questionnaire was used to measure the relationship between people and their relations with important figure of their life, such as their parents. For the present sample, the Cronbach alfa coefficients for secure, fearful, avoidant, and preoccupied subscales were .47, .72, .60, and .37. (see Appendix C).

2.2.4. Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R)

Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) scale were developed by Fraley, Waller, and Brennan (2000). The aim of the scale was to measure adult

attachment dimensions which were attachment-related avoidance and attachment-related anxiety.

The scale was adapted into Turkish by Selçuk, Günaydın, Sümer and Uysal (2005). The scale consists of 36 statements. 18 of which belong to the avoidance subscale and the other 18 items belong to the anxiety scale. A seven point Likert-type scale is used to rate each item: one meaning “strongly disagree”, seven meaning strongly agree. Cronbach alpha for avoidance dimension is .90 and for anxiety dimension is .86. Test-retest reliability for

Avoidance is .81 and for anxiety is .82. Anxiety and avoidance dimensions were found to be negatively related with self-esteem and relationship satisfaction; however, anxiety was positively related to separation anxiety and fear of not being approved. Avoidance dimension was positively related to fear of not being approved. In the current study, experiences in close relationship scale was used to measure the romantic attachment style. For the current study, the alpha coefficients for anxiety and avoidance subscales were .91, and .89 (see Appendix D).

2.2.5. Turkish Version of the Satisfaction with Life Scale

Diener et al. (1985) developed the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), which aims to assess global life satisfaction. It consists of five statements related with quality of life and asks participants to rate their level of agreement with the statements on 7-point Likert scales. In the SWLS, total scores can range from 5 to 35 and higher scores indicate higher levels of satisfaction. Internal consistency was found to be .87, test-retest correlation was found to be .82, and one-factor structure, which explained 66% of the variance, was found (Diener et al. 1985, as cited in Durak, Senol-Durak, and Gençöz, 2010).

The scale was adapted into Turkish by Durak, Senol-Durak, and Gençöz (2010). After a careful translation process, the scale was given to three different samples that were university students, elderly, and correctional officers. They found high internal consistency coefficients for the three groups: .81 in the university student's sample, .82 in the correctional officer's sample, and .89 in the elderly sample. In terms of validity, Durak et al. (2010) compared the scores of the participants in the first group (university students) on the SWLS with conceptually related constructs, which are self-esteem, positive affect, negative affect, perceived social support from different sources, depression scores and monthly income. They found that scores on SWLS were positively correlated with self-esteem, positive affect, perceived social support (from family, friends, and significant others), and monthly income. On the other hand, they found negative correlations between scores on SWLS and negative affect and depression. These results indicated that the scale has concurrent validity. According to the results of the current study, alpha coefficient for satisfaction with life scale was .85 (see Appendix E).

2.3. Procedure

First of all, ethical approval was taken from Middle East Technical University Human Subjects Ethics Committee. After ethical approval was received, the instruments were uploaded to the Qualtrics, which is online survey software. Participants first received the informed consent (see Appendix F) and demographic information (see Appendix G) forms. Afterwards, the questionnaires were presented in the same order. The set included Parental Conflict Scale, Short-EMBU, Relational Scale Questionnaire, Experiencing Close Relationship, and Satisfaction with Life Scale. Completion of the questionnaires took approximately 15 minutes. The link of the survey was shared via the help of social media, such as facebook. In facebook groups, the aim of the study was explained and their participation was requested.

2.4. Statistical Analyses

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 23 for Windows, was used for statistical analyses. Firstly, data checking and cleaning was performed. Then, Correlations between the measures listed above was examined through zero-order correlations. Moreover, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to determine associated factors of parental conflict, perceived parenting style, attachment style, romantic relationship approaches and attitudes, and life satisfaction. Afterwards, mediation analysis was conducted in order to examine the mediator roles of perceived parenting style, romantic relationship attitudes, and life satisfaction. Indirect Macro (Hayes & Preacher, 2008) was utilized to determine the indirect effect in the model.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

3.1.Descriptive Analyses for the Measures of the Study

In order to evaluate the descriptive features of the measures, means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum scores, and internal consistency coefficients (Cronbach's alpha) were calculated for Children's Perception of Parental Conflict Scale (CPIC), for Short-EMBU (Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran- My Memories of Upbringing) and its' subscales (i.e., Mother-Emotional Warmth, Father-Emotional Warmth, Mother-Over Protection , Father -Over Protection , Mother -Rejection, and Father- Rejection), for Relational Scale Questionnaire (RSQ) and its' subscales (i.e., Secure Attachment, Fearful Attachment, Preoccupied Attachment, and Avoidant Attachment), for Experiences in Close Relationships- Revised (ECR-R) and its' subscales (i.e., Avoidance, and Anxiety), and for Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). The number of participants, mean and standard deviation values, maximum and minimum values, and Cronbach's alpha coefficients of each measure are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Descriptive Characteristics of the Measures ($N = 595$)

Measures	Mean	SD	Min-Max	Cronbach's Alph a
Secure attachment	14.93	3.48	5-25	.47
Fearful attachment	12.03	3.38	4-20	.72
Avoidant attachment	16.55	3.22	5-25	.60
Preoccupied attachment	12.70	2.74	4-20	.37
Anxiety	53.51	13.11	18-90	.91
Avoidant	44.18	11.15	18-90	.89

Table 3.1 (Continued)

Satisfaction with Life	15.07	4.27	5-25	.85
Parental Conflict	96.49	13.70	48-192	.79
Mother's Rejection	10.71	3.87	7-28	.80
Mother's Emotional Warmth	21.82	6.14	9-36	.83
Mother's Overprotection	21.01	4.48	7-28	.81
Father's Rejection	10.49	3.84	7-28	.79
Father's Emotional Warmth	19.78	6.08	9-36	.83
Father's Overprotection	19.07	5.11	7-28	.85

3.2. Correlation Coefficients between the Measures of the Study

Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated in order to examine the inter correlations between the measures of the study and their subscales. All correlation coefficients are given in Table 3.2.

Relationship anxiety and age was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.14, p < .01$), which means that younger participants reported more anxiety behavior in their romantic relationships. Anxiety and parental conflict was positively correlated with each other ($r = .28, p < .01$). In other words, participants who reported more anxiety in their romantic relationships were more likely to experience parental conflict in their family. Anxiety and mother's rejection was positively correlated with each other ($r = .20, p < .01$). Moreover, anxiety and father's rejection was also positively associated with each other ($r = .25, p < .01$). The results indicated that when participants perceive their both mother's and Father's as rejecting, they were also feel anxiety in their romantic relationships. On the contrary, Anxiety and mother's overprotection was positively correlated with each other ($r = .17, p < .01$), and also Anxiety and father's overprotection was positively associated with each other ($r = .18, p < .01$). When participant reported their parents overprotective, they behaved anxious in their romantic relationships. Anxiety and mother's emotional warmth was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.15, p < .01$). Furthermore, anxiety and

father's emotional warmth was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.24, p < .01$). The results indicated that participants who reported more anxious behavior in their romantic relationships were less likely to perceive their parents emotionally warmth. Anxiety and secure attachment was negatively associated ($r = -.39, p < .01$). In other words, there was a strong negative association between anxiety and secure attachment style. However, anxiety and fearful attachment was positively correlated with each other ($r = .34, p < .01$), which means, there was strong positive association between anxiety and fearful attachment style. Moreover, anxiety and preoccupied attachment was positively associated with each other ($r = .44, p < .01$). In other words, there was strong association between these two variables. Thus, participants who had preoccupied attachment style were more likely to behave anxious in their romantic relationships. Lastly, anxiety and avoidant attachment was positively associated ($r = .09, p < .05$).

Relationship avoidance was negatively correlated with both age and gender ($r = -.14, p < .01$ $r = -.09, p < .05$). Which means, both gender and age was negatively associated with avoidant. However, avoidant and parental conflict was positively associated ($r = .11, p < .05$). In other words, participants who reported avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships were more likely to experience parental conflict in their family. Avoidant was positively correlated with both mother's and father's rejection ($r = .11, p < .01$ $r = .09, p < .05$). That is to say, participants who reported avoidant behavior in their romantic relationships were more likely to perceive both their parents behaviors as rejecting. Avoidant and mother's overprotection was positively associated with each other ($r = .08, p < .05$); however, avoidant and mother's emotional warmth was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.17, p < .01$). Avoidant and father's emotional warmth was also negatively associated with each other ($r = -.18, p < .01$). Avoidant and secure attachment was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.47, p < .01$), which means that there was a strong negative correlation between avoidant and secure attachment. Therefore, participants who reported more avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships

were less likely to securely attach with their parents. On the other hand, Avoidant and fearful attachment was positively associated with each other ($r = .60, p < .01$), which means, there was a strong positive association between avoidant and fearful attachment. Thus, participants who more reported avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships were more likely to fearfully attach with their parents. Moreover, Avoidant and avoidant attachment was positively correlated with each other ($r = .42, p < .01$). In other words, participants who more reported avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships were more likely to report avoidant attachment style with their parents. Lastly, avoidant and anxiety was positively associated ($r = .45, p < .01$). That is to say, there was a strong correlation between avoidant and anxiety.

Satisfaction with life and gender was negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.11, p < .01$). Satisfaction with life and parental conflict was negatively associated with each other ($r = -.18, p < .01$), which means that participants who reported more parental conflict were less likely to satisfy with their life. Moreover, Satisfaction with life and mother's rejection was negatively associated with each other ($r = -.21, p < .01$). Satisfaction with life and father's rejection was also negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.21, p < .01$). The results indicated that participants who reported more father's and mother's rejection were less likely to feel satisfaction with their life. Satisfaction with life and mother's overprotection was negatively associated with each other ($r = -.13, p < .01$). Moreover, satisfaction with life and father's overprotection was negatively associated with each other ($r = -.12, p < .01$), which means, participants who reported overprotection related with parents were less likely to feel satisfaction with their life. However, satisfaction with life and mother's emotional warmth was positively associated ($r = .24, p < .01$), and satisfaction with life and father's emotional warmth was positively correlated with each other ($r = .28, p < .01$). Thus, emotionally warmth parents increase the satisfaction with life. Satisfaction with life and secure attachment was positively correlated with each other ($r = .24, p < .01$). On the other hand, satisfaction with life was negatively correlated

with fearful ($r = -.16, p < .01$) and preoccupied ($r = -.15, p < .01$) attachment styles respectively. Lastly, Satisfaction with life and anxiety was negatively associated ($r = -.34, p < .01$), and Satisfaction with life and avoidant was also negatively correlated with each other ($r = -.24, p < .01$). That is to say, participants who reported avoidant and anxious behaviors in their romantic relationships were less likely to feel satisfaction with their life. Moreover, as it can be seen from table about correlation that perceived parental conflict had some type of associations with parental conflict. Moreover, attachment styles including secure, fearful, preoccupied and avoidant were associated with parental conflict.

Table 3.2. Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Measures of the Study

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1- Age	1								
2- Gender	.02	1							
3- Parental Conflict	.07	-.04	1						
4- Mother's Rejection	.17**	-.12**	.40**	1					
5- Fathers's Rejection	.09*	-.04	.50**	.49**	1				
6- Mother's Overprotection	.03	-.01	.21**	.43**	.25**	1			
7- Fathers's Overprotection	.07	-.11**	.20**	.20**	.38**	.62**	1		
8- Mother's Emotional Warmth	-.16**	.04	-.22**	-.53**	-.25**	-.16**	-.09*	1	
9- Father's Emotional Warmth	-.08	-.07	-.32**	-.27**	-.48**	-.05	-.01	.54**	
10- Secure Attachment	.22**	.10*	-.13**	-.09*	-.12**	-.09*	-.08	.13*	
11- Fearful Attachment	-.16**	-.12**	.10*	.12**	.11*	.15**	.11**	-.10*	
12- Preoccupied Attachment	-.09*	.03	.17**	.07	.15**	.06	.05	-.02	
13- Avoidant Attachment	-.07	-.01	.07	.09*	.09*	.11**	.08	-.07	
14- Anxiety	-.14**	-.05	.28**	.20**	.25**	.17**	.18**	-	
15- Avoidant	-.15**	-.14**	-.09*	.11*	.11**	.09*	.08*	.08	-
16- Satisfaction with Life	.17**	.04	-.11**	-.18**	-.21**	-.21**	-.13**	-.12**	.24**

Note. ** = $p < .01$, * = $p < .05$

Table 3.2 (continued)

Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Measures of the Study

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9- Father's Emotional Warmth	1							
10- Secure Attachment	.15**	1						
11- Fearful Attachment	-.10*	-.55**	1					
12- Preoccupied Attachment	-.16**	-.18**	-.03	1				
13- Avoidant Attachment	-.02	-.21**	.56**	-.32**	1			
14- Anxiety	-.24**	-.39**	.34**	.44**	.09*	1		
15- Avoidant	-.18**	-.47**	.60**	-.05	.42**	.45**	1	
16- Satisfaction with Life	.28**	.24**	-.16**	-.15**	-.05	-.34**	-.24**	1

Note. ** = $p < 0.01$, * = $p < 0.05$

3.3. Regression Analyses

3.3.1 Factors Associated with Relationship Attitudes (i.e. anxiety and avoidance)

For both the anxiety and avoidance components of the romantic relationship attitudes, the same set of variables was used. In the first step of the regression equation Gender and Age were entered. In the second step, Parental conflict was entered in to the equation. In the third step, EMBU factors, which were Mother's Rejection, Father's Rejection, Mother's Overprotection, Father's Overprotection, Mother's Emotional Warmth, and Father's Emotional Warmth, were entered into the model. At the fourth step, attachment styles which were Secure, Fearful, Preoccupied, and Avoidant were entered into the regression equation. Only the first block used the enter method, whereas the others used the stepwise method.

3.3.1.1 Factors Associated with Anxiety

According to the results of the regression analysis that was conducted to identify factors associated with Anxiety, Gender and Age initially entered into the model and accounted for 2% of the variance ($R^2 = .02$, $F[2, 521] = 5.80$, $p < .01$). Only Age ($\beta = -.13$, $t[521] = -2.96$, $p < .01$) was significantly associated with Anxiety. More specifically, younger participants showed more anxious attitudes in their romantic relationships.

After controlling demographics, Parental conflict was entered into the model and accounted for 8% of the variance ($R^2 = .08$, $F[2,521] = 46.54$, $p < .001$). Thus, participants who reported experiencing parental conflict had anxious attitudes in their romantic relationships. At the third step, when EMBU factors entered into the model, they accounted for 4% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .04$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 21.97$, $p < .001$). Results of the analysis indicated that Father's Overprotection ($\beta = .13$, $t[521] = -3.05$, $p < .01$) and Father's Emotional Warmth ($\beta = -.20$, $t[521] = -4.69$, $p < .001$) were significantly associated with Anxiety. More specifically, participants who reported more Father's Emotional warmth and overprotection had less anxious attitudes in their relationships.

At the fourth step, Attachment Style was entered into the equation and accounted for 2% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .02$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 9.28$, $p < .01$). More specifically, Secure ($\beta = -.15$, $t[521] = -3.50$, $p < .01$), Fearful ($\beta = .32$, $t[521] = 9.01$, $p < .001$) and Preoccupied ($\beta = .38$, $t[521] = 10.02$, $p < .001$) attachment styles were significantly associated with Anxiety. All the measures in this analysis explained 16% of the total variance. Results indicated that, participants who had secure attachment showed less anxious attitudes in their romantic relationships. On the other hand, participants who reported Fearful and Preoccupied attachment showed more anxious Attitudes in their relationships (see Table 3.3.1.1)

Table 3.3.1.1

Factors Associated with Anxiety

	<i>F</i> _{change}	<i>df</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>pr</i>	ΔR^2
A. Anxiety						
I. Control Variables	5.80**	2, 521				.02
Gender		521	-.07	-1.70	-.07	
Age		521	-.13	-2.96**	-.13	
II. Parental conflict	46.54***	1, 520	.28	6.82		.08
III. EMBU	21.97***	6, 514				.04
Father's Overprotection		514	.13	3.05**		
Father's Emotional Warmth		514	-.20	-4.69***		
IV. Attachment Style	9.28**	4, 510				.02
Secure Attachment		510	-.15	-3.50**		
Fearful Attachment		510	.32	9.01***		
Preoccupied Attachment		510	.38	10.02***		

* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$, *** = $p < 0.001$ **3.3.1.2 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Anxiety**

In order to test whether there is a mediating roles of subscales of perceived parental styles (i.e., Father's Overprotection and Father's Emotional Warmth), and subscales of Attachment Styles (i.e., Secure Attachment, Fearful Attachment and Preoccupied Attachment) in the relationship between parental conflict and anxiety, bootstrapping test from the SPSS macro of Preacher and Hayes (2008) with 5000 bootstrap re-samples was conducted for parental conflict and anxiety.

After the method suggested by Preacher and Hayes (2008) was followed, the relationship between parental conflict and anxiety via perceived parental styles and attachment styles were investigated. Parental conflict indicated a direct positive effect on Father's Overprotection ($B = .45$, $SE = .10$, $p < .001$), Fearful Attachment ($B = .32$, $SE = .13$, $p = .01$), Preoccupied Attachment ($B = .42$, $SE = .10$, $p < .001$). On the other hand, parental conflict showed a direct negative effect on Father's

Emotional Warmth ($B = -.84, SE = .11, p < .001$), and Secure Attachment ($B = -.32, SE = .10, p = .002$) (a path). Father's Overprotection ($B = .12, SE = .06, p = .032$), Fearful Attachment ($B = .18, SE = .04, p < .001$), and Preoccupied Attachment ($B = .44, SE = .04, p < .001$) showed a direct positive effect on anxiety while Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.13, SE = .05, p = .013$), and Secure Attachment ($B = -.17, SE = .05, p < .001$) indicated a direct negative effect on anxiety (b path). The total effect of parental conflict on anxiety was significant ($B = .74, SE = .11, p < .001$). Also, parental conflict showed a direct effect on anxiety ($B = .27, SE = .11, p = .010$). Parental conflict, subscales of perceived Parental Styles and subscales of Attachment Styles together explained 41% of the variance in anxiety ($F [8,515] = 26.89, p < .001$). According to the bootstrapping results, there was a significant total indirect effect ($B = .46, SE = .08, 95\% CI [.31, .64]$). Moreover, Father's Overprotection ($B = .05, SE = .03, 95\% CI [.00, .12]$), Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = .11, SE = .05, 95\% CI [.02, .21]$), Secure attachment style ($B = .05, SE = .02, 95\% CI [.01, .11]$), Fearful ($B = .06, SE = .03, 95\% CI [.01, .12]$), and Preoccupied ($B = .19, SE = .05, 95\% CI [.10, .29]$) attachment styles uniquely mediated the relationship between parental conflict and anxiety (see Figure 3.1). Thus, perceiving parental conflict seems to decrease perceptions of father's emotional warmth, which attenuates the probability of showing anxious attitudes in romantic relationships. On the other hand, parental conflict seems to decrease the perception of father's overprotection, which heightens anxious attitudes. Moreover, individuals experiencing parental conflict seem to have lower secure attachment and higher fearful and preoccupied attachment styles, which serves as mediators to anxiety in romantic relationships, which means, parental conflict seems to decrease the secure attachment styles, which heightens the probability of showing anxious attitudes. However, parental conflict seems to increase the preoccupied and fearful attachment styles, which heightens the probability of showing anxious attitudes.

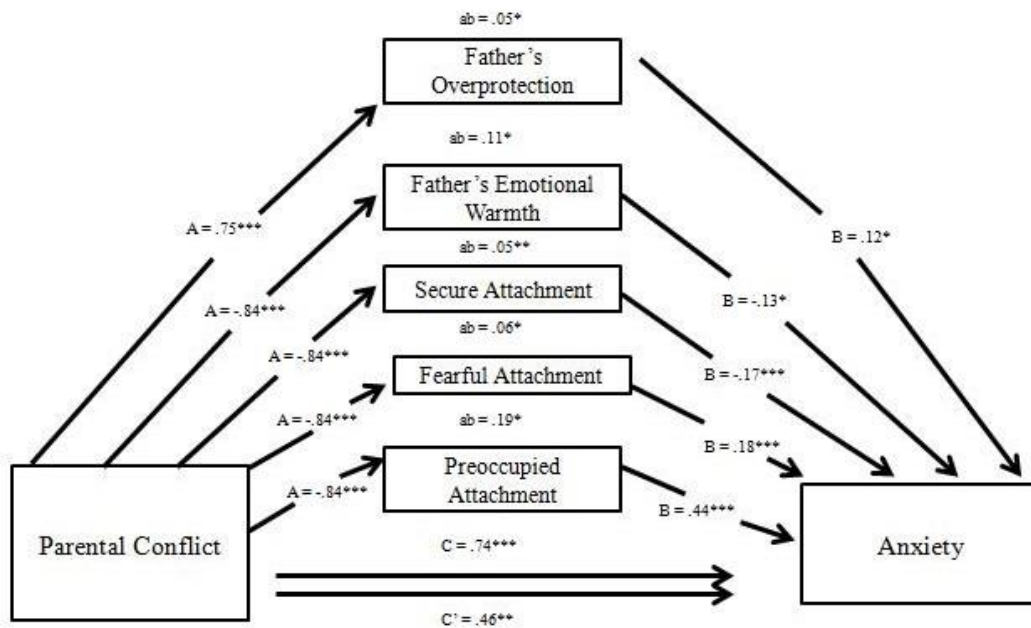


Figure 3.1. The Indirect Relationship between Parental Conflict and Anxiety
 Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

3.3.2 Factors Associated with Avoidance

In regression analysis, the same set of variables was used for anxiety. In the first step of the regression equation involved Gender and Age. At the second step, perception of parental conflict was entered in to the equation. At the third step, EMBU factors, which were Mother's Rejection, Father's Rejection, Mother's Overprotection, Father's Overprotection, Mother's Emotional Warmth, and Father's Emotional Warmth, were entered into the model. At the fourth step, attachment styles which were Secure, Fearful, Preoccupied, and Avoidant were entered into the regression equation. Only the first block used the enter method, whereas the others used the stepwise method.

At the first step, Gender and Age accounted for 3% of the variance ($R^2 = .03$, $F[2,521] = 8.26$, $p < .001$). Both Gender ($\beta = -.09$, $t[521] = -2.17$, $p < .05$) and Age ($\beta = -.15$, $t[521] = -3.44$, $p < .01$) were found to be negatively associated with Avoidance. More specifically, male and younger participants were more likely to show avoidant attitudes as compared with female and older participants. At the second step, Parental Conflict was entered into the equation and accounted for 1% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .01$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 7.02$, $p < .01$). Thus, participants who reported more parental conflict were more likely to show higher avoidant attitudes in their romantic relationships. At the third step, factors of the EMBU were entered into the model and accounted for 5% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .05$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 4.85$, $p < .001$). Mother's ($\beta = -.20$, $t[521] = -4.51$, $p < .001$) and Father's ($\beta = -.11$, $t[521] = -2.11$, $p < .05$) Emotional Warmth were negatively and significantly associated with Avoidance. Individuals perceiving more Mother's and Father's Emotional warmth, tended to show less avoidant attitudes in their relationships. At the fourth step, Attachment styles were entered into the model and accounted for 34% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .34$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 78.32$, $p < .001$). Results revealed that secure attachment style ($\beta = -.20$, $t[521] = -4.88$, $p < .001$) was negatively associated with Avoidance; however, Fearful ($\beta = .57$, $t[521] = 15.94$, $p < .001$) and Avoidant ($\beta = .15$, $t[521] = 3.69$, $p < .001$) attachment style were positively associated with Avoidance. All the measurements in the analysis explained 43% of the total variance. More specifically, participants who reported more secure attachment exhibited less avoidant attitudes in their relationships. On the other hand, participants who reported more Fearful and Avoidant attachment showed more avoidant attitudes (see Table 3.3.2.1)

Table 3.3.2.1 Factors Associated with Avoidance

	<i>F</i> _{change}	<i>df</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>pr</i>	ΔR^2
Avoidance						
I. Control Variables	8.26***	2, 521				.03
Gender		521	-.09	-2.17*	-.10	
Age		521	-.15	-3.44**	-.15	
II. Parental conflict	7.02**	2, 521	.11	2.65		.01
III. EMBU	4.85***	2, 521				.05
Mother's Emotional Warmth		514	-.20	-4.51***		
Father's Emotional Warmth		514	-.11	-2.11*		
IV. Attachment Style	78.32***	2, 521				.34
Secure Attachment		514	-.20	-4.88**	*	
Fearful Attachment		514	.57	15.94***		
Avoidant Attachment		514	.15	3.69***		

* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$, *** = $p < 0.001$

3.3.2.1 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Avoidance

In order to test whether there is a mediating role of perceived parental styles (i.e., Mother's Emotional Warmth and Father's Emotional Warmth), and Attachment Styles (i.e., Secure Attachment, Fearful Attachment and Avoidant Attachment) in the relationship between parental conflict and avoidance, bootstrapping test from the SPSS macro of Preacher and Hayes (2008) with 5000 bootstrap re-samples was conducted for parental conflict and avoidance.

After the method suggested by Preacher and Hayes (2008) was followed, the relationship between parental conflict and avoidance via perceived parental styles and attachment styles were investigated. Parental conflict indicated a direct positive effect on Fearful Attachment ($B = .32$, $SE = .13$, $p = .01$), and Avoidant Attachment

($B = .42, SE = .10, p < .001$). On the other hand, parental conflict showed a direct negative effect on Mother's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.48, SE = .10, p < .001$), Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.84, SE = .11, p < .001$), and Secure Attachment ($B = -.32, SE = .10, p = .002$) (a path). Mother's emotional warmth ($B = -.13, SE = .06, p = .002$), Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.13, SE = .04, p = .003$), and Secure Attachment ($B = -.22, SE = .04, p < .001$), showed a direct negative effect on avoidance while Fearful Attachment ($B = .28, SE = .04, p < .001$), and Avoidant Attachment ($B = .13, SE = .04, p = .002$) indicated a direct positive effect on avoidance (b path). The total effect of parental conflict on avoidance was significant ($B = .25, SE = .10, p = .008$). However, parental conflict did not show a direct effect on avoidance ($B = .06, SE = .09, p = .51$). Parental conflict, perceived Parental Styles and Attachment Styles together explained 44% of the variance in avoidance ($F [8,515] = 30.74, p < .001$). According to the bootstrapping results, there was a significant total indirect effect ($B = .19, SE = .08, 95\% CI [.05, .36]$). Moreover, Mother's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.13, SE = .06, 95\% CI [-.26, -.02]$), Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = .11, SE = .04, 95\% CI [.04, .20]$), Secure ($B = .07, SE = .03, 95\% CI [.03, .13]$), Fearful ($B = .09, SE = .03, 95\% CI [.03, .16]$), and Avoidant ($B = .02, SE = .02, 95\% CI [.00, .06]$) attachment styles uniquely mediated the relationship between parental conflict and avoidance (see Figure 3.2). Which means, parental conflict seems to decrease both mother and father emotional warmth, which heightens the probability of showing avoidant attitudes in romantic relationships. Moreover, parental conflict seems to decline the secure attachment style, which heightens the probability of showing avoidant attitudes in romantic relationships. On the other hand, parental conflict seems to increase the fearful and avoidant attachment styles, which heightens the probability of showing avoidant attitudes in romantic relationships.

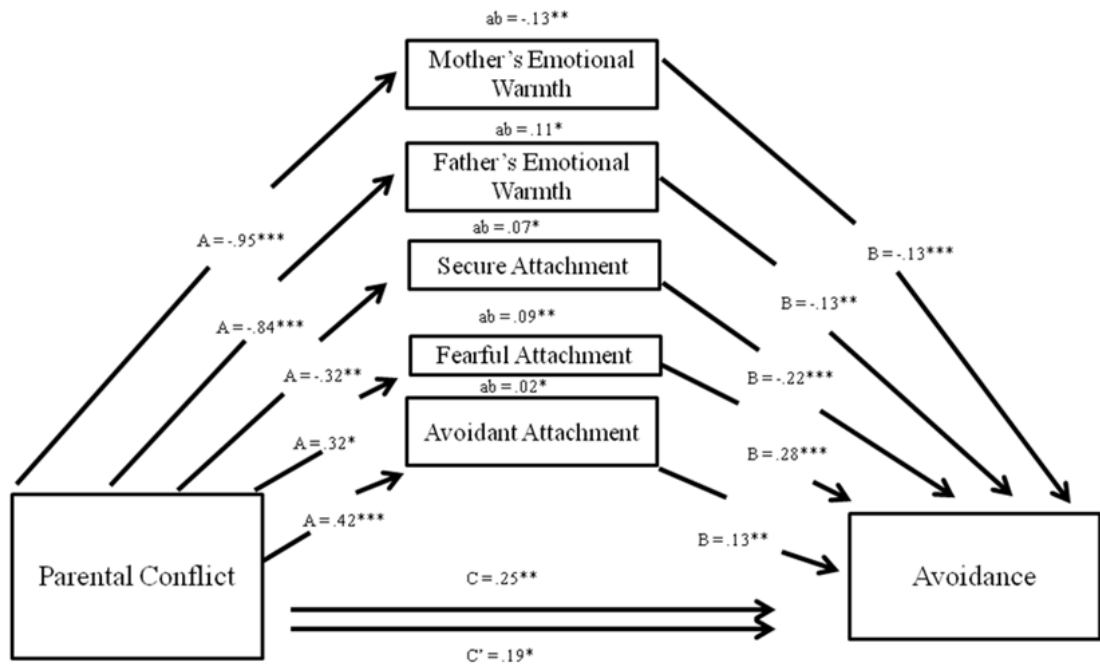


Figure 3.2. The Indirect Relationship between Parental Conflict and Avoidance
 Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

3.3.3 Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction

For the regression analysis, one hierarchical multiple regression was conducted to investigate factors associated with Life Satisfaction. At the first step of analysis, Demographics which were Gender and Age were entered to equation. At the second step of analysis, Parental Conflict was entered into the model. At the third step of regression, EMBU which were mother's Rejection, Father's Rejection, Mother's Overprotection, Father's Overprotection, Mother's Emotional Warmth and Father's Emotional Warmth were entered into the equation. At the fourth step, Attachment styles which were Secure, Fearful, Preoccupied and Avoidant were entered into the model. And at the last step, Romantic Relationship Attitudes which were Anxiety and Avoidance were entered into the equation. Life Satisfaction was entered into the equation as a dependent variable. Enter and stepwise was used in different blocks.

3.3.3.1 Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction

According to the results of the regression analysis that was conducted to identify factors associated with Life Satisfaction, Gender and Age initially entered into the equation and accounted for 2% ($R^2 = .02$, $F[2,521] = 3.87$, $p < .05$). Only Gender ($\beta = -.10$, $t[521] = -2.36$, $p < .05$) was negatively and significantly associated with Life Satisfaction. More specifically, males had more Life Satisfaction. After controlling demographics, Parental Conflict was entered into the model and accounted for 4% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .4$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 20.37$, $p < .001$). Results suggested that, perceived parental conflict had significant association with life satisfaction. In the third step, the factors of EMBU were entered into the model and accounted for 9% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .09$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 9.06$, $p < .001$). While both Mother's Rejection ($\beta = -.10$, $t[521] = -2.19$, $p < .05$) and Father's Overprotection ($\beta = -.13$, $t[521] = -3.611$, $p < .01$) were negatively and significantly associated with Life Satisfaction, Father's Emotional Warmth ($\beta = .27$, $t[521] = 6.08$, $p < .001$) was positively and significantly associated with Life Satisfaction. Thus, participants who reported lower Mother's Rejection and Father's Overprotection and higher father's Emotional warmth had more life satisfaction. In the fourth step, Attachment styles were entered into the model and explained a further 4% of the variance ($\Delta R^2 = .04$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 5.90$, $p < .001$). Only Secure attachment ($\beta = .18$, $t[521] = 4.36$, $p < .001$) was positively associated with Life Satisfaction. All measurements in the analysis explained 23% of the total variance. More specifically, securely attached participants had more life satisfaction. At the last step, Romantic Relationship Attitudes which were Anxiety and Avoidance were entered into the model and accounted for 4% ($\Delta R^2 = .04$, $F_{change}[2,521] = 13.11$, $p < .001$). Only Anxiety ($\beta = -.23$, $t[521] = -5.036$, $p < .001$) was negatively and significantly associated with Life Satisfaction. Specifically, participants who reported less anxious attitudes in their romantic relationships were more satisfied with their lives (see Table 3.3.3.2).

Table 3.3.3.1Factors Associated with Life Satisfaction (4th Set of Regression Analyses)

	<i>F</i> _{change}	<i>df</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>pr</i>	ΔR^2
<i>Life Satisfaction</i>						
I. Control Variables	3.87*	2, 521				.02
Gender		521	-.10	-2.36*	-.10	
Age		521	-.06	1.46	.06	
II. Parental conflict	20.37***	2, 521	-.19	-4.51		.04
III. EMBU	9.06***	2, 521				.09
Father's Rejection		514	-.10	-2.19*		
Father's Overprotection		514	-.13	-3.11**		
Father's Emotional Warmth		514	.27	6.08***		
IV. Attachment Style	5.90***	2, 521				.04
Secure Attachment		510	.18	4.36***		
V. Romantic Relationship Attitude¹	3.11***	2, 521				.04
Anxiety		508	-.23	-5.03***		

* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$, *** = $p < 0.001$

3.3.3.2 Mediation Analysis for Parental Conflict and Life Satisfaction

In order to test whether there is a mediating roles of perceived parental styles (i.e., Mother's Rejection, Father's Overprotection, and Father's Emotional Warmth), Attachment Styles (i.e., Secure Attachment) and romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) in the relationship between parental conflict and Satisfaction with Life, bootstrapping test from the SPSS macro of Preacher and Hayes (2008) with 5000 bootstrap re-samples was conducted for parental conflict and Satisfaction with Life.

After the method suggested by Preacher and Hayes (2008) was followed, the relationship between parental conflict and Satisfaction via perceived parental styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes were investigated. Parental

conflict indicated a direct positive effect on Mother's Rejection ($B = .75, SE = .08, p < .001$), Father's Overprotection ($B = .45, SE = .10, p < .001$), anxiety ($B = .74, SE = .11, p < .001$), and avoidance ($B = .25, SE = .10, p = .008$). On the other hand, parental conflict showed a direct negative effect on Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.84, SE = .11, p < .001$), and Secure Attachment ($B = -.32, SE = .10, p = .002$) (a path). Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = .21, SE = .07, p = .02$), and Secure Attachment ($B = .18, SE = .06, p = .004$) showed a direct positive effect on Satisfaction with Life while Father's Overprotection ($B = -.17, SE = .07, p = .02$), Anxiety ($B = -.31, SE = .05, p < .001$), and Avoidance ($B = -.18, SE = .06, p = .003$) indicated a direct negative effect on Satisfaction with Life (b path). The total effect of parental conflict on Satisfaction with Life was significant ($B = -.58, SE = .13, p < .001$). However, parental conflict did not show a direct effect on Satisfaction with Life ($B = -.58, SE = .14, p = .48$). Parental conflict, perceived Parental Styles, romantic relationship attitudes and Attachment Styles together explained 34% of the variance in Satisfaction with Life ($F [9,516] = 8.64, p < .001$). According to the bootstrapping results, there was a significant total indirect effect ($B = -.75, SE = .16, 95\% CI [-.68, -.30]$). Moreover, Father's Overprotection ($B = -.08, SE = .04, 95\% CI [-.18, -.01]$), Father's Emotional Warmth ($B = -.18, SE = .07, 95\% CI [-.32, -.06]$), Secure attachment style ($B = -.06, SE = .03, 95\% CI [-.14, -.014]$) Anxiety ($B = -.23, SE = .06, 95\% CI [-.35, -.13]$), and Avoidance ($B = -.05, SE = .02, 95\% CI [-.11, -.01]$) uniquely mediated the relationship between parental conflict and Satisfaction with Life (see Figure 3.3). Individuals perceiving parental conflict might perceive their father as having less emotional warmth and being over protective, which in turn affected their level of life satisfaction. Moreover, parental conflict seems to prevent the development of secure attachment, which in turn, lessened the satisfaction with life.

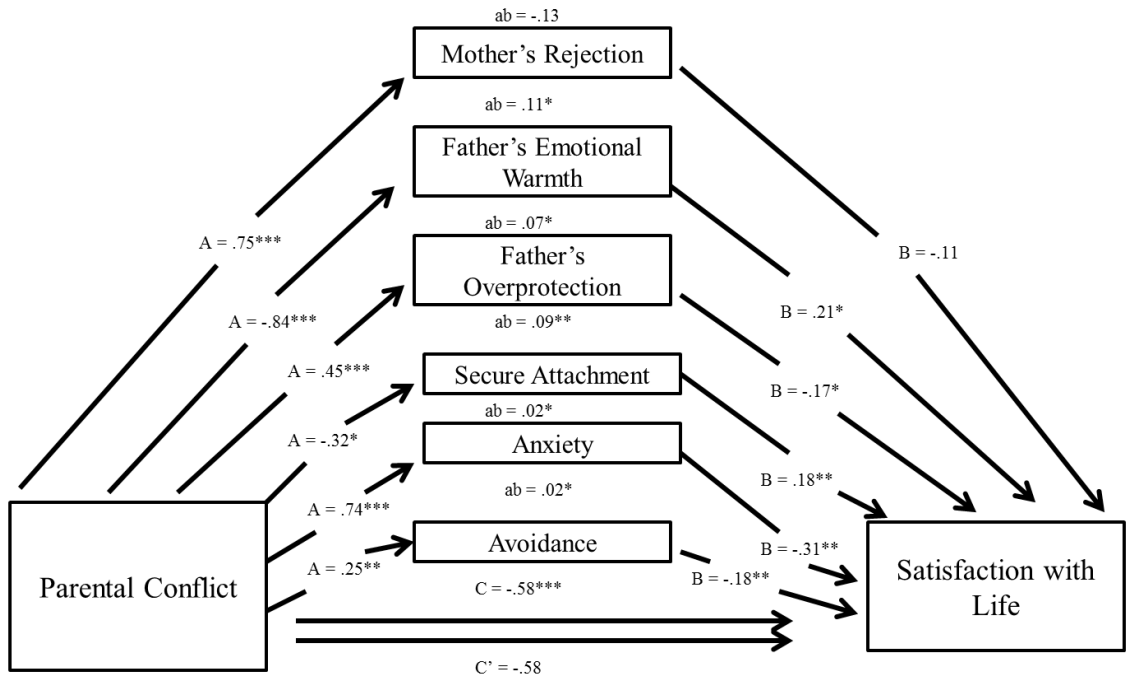


Figure 3.3. The Indirect Relationship between Parental Conflict and Satisfaction with Life

Note: $*p < .05$, $** p < .01$, $***p < .001$

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the relationship between perceived parental conflict romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life, and the roles of perceived parental styles and attachment styles as mediators of these relationships. The study also aimed to investigate the roles of perceived parenting styles and attachment styles as mediators of these relationships. First of all, inter-correlations between the measures of the study were examined. Then, in line with the main aim of the study, the association of perceived parental conflict, parental style and attachment styles with romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life were examined through two sets of regression analyses. Furthermore, in order to evaluate the mediating roles of perceived parental styles, attachment styles between parental attitudes and relationship attitudes, mediation analysis was conducted. Similarly, another mediation analysis was conducted to examine the mediating roles of perceived parental styles, attachment styles and relationship attitudes between parental conflict and life satisfaction.

In this section, the results of the analyses of the study in regards to the hypotheses will be highlighted and discussed within the light of the findings of the current literature. Afterwards, the study's strengths and limitations will be discussed. Finally, clinical implications of the study and the suggestions for future research will be presented.

4.1. Findings Related to the Correlations between Measures of the Study

The study firstly hypothesized that perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting style, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., avoidance and anxiety) will be associated with each other (Hypothesis 1).

Analysis regarding the relationships between the domains of romantic relationship attitudes (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) and other variables of the study showed that participants who reported parental conflict, higher rejection from both mothers and fathers, and more mother's and father's overprotection were more likely to behave anxiously in their romantic relationship. On the contrary, participants who reported higher emotional warmth from both mothers and fathers were less likely to show anxious behavior or attitudes in their romantic relationships. Lastly, negative correlation was found between secure attachment and anxiety, positive association was found between anxiety and all three attachment styles including fearful, preoccupied, and avoidant.

Another domain of romantic relationship attitudes was avoidance and it was found to be some correlations with other variables of the study. Avoidance and demographics including gender and age was found to be associated with each other. However, participant's who had been experienced parental conflict reported avoidant behavior or attitudes in their romantic relationships frequently. Moreover, avoidance was found to be positively associated with three domains of perceived parenting style including mother's rejection, father's rejection, and mother's overprotection. On the other hand, participants who lower reported emotional warmth behaviors from both mothers and fathers were more likely to show avoidance behaviors or attitudes in their romantic relationships. Furthermore, avoidance was negatively correlated by secure attachment, and positively correlated by fearful and avoidant attachment styles. Lastly, the positive association was found among domains of romantic

relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance. Thus, first hypothesis that was indicated above related with romantic relationship attitudes was supported.

The study firstly hypothesized that perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting style, attachment style and romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance will be associated with life satisfaction, after controlling for age and gender (Hypothesis2).

Correlations analysis between satisfaction with life and other measures of the study revealed that participants experienced parental conflict, reported rejection and overprotection from both their parents were less satisfied with their life; however, participants reported their both parents as emotionally warmth were more satisfied with their life. Moreover, satisfaction with life was found to be negatively correlated with fearful and preoccupied and positively correlated with secure attachment styles. Lastly, satisfaction with life was found to be negatively related with both anxiety and avoidance. Thus, participants who have anxious and avoidant attitudes in their romantic relationships were less satisfied with their life. So, all the hypotheses indicated before were supported.

4.2. Findings Related to Romantic Relationship Attitudes

Two different sets of regression analyses were conducted in order to determine the associated factors of perceived parental style, attachment style, romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life. Romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction entered into the equation as dependent variables.

4.2.1 Predictors of Romantic Relationship Attitudes: Anxiety and Avoidance

Variables associated with romantic relationships (i.e., anxiety and avoidance), were examined through two regression analyses, presenting the variables in four

consecutive steps including demographic variables, parental conflict, perceived parental styles, and attachment styles. The current study firstly hypothesized that perception of parental conflict, perception of parental styles and attachment styles will be associated with romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance, after controlling for age and gender (hypothesis1).

The results of the regression analysis showed that age was negatively associated with both anxiety and avoidance. Meaning that, younger participants tend to show more anxious and avoidant attitudes in romantic relationships. The literature supported the current finding. Study conducted by Leurent, Kim, & Capaldi (2008) indicated that relationship attitudes had negative association with age, meaning that, young adults more exhibited anxious and avoidant attitudes in their romantic relationships. This finding might be associated with modeling. Meaning that, individuals might learn not to show anxious and avoidant attitudes from other people in their later ages.

Moreover, male participants reported avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships as compared with females. This result of the current study was partially in line with the literature. Del Giudice (2010) reported that male participants showed more avoidant attachment in romantic relationships than females in a western cultural context. However, Harma & Sümer (2015) indicated that there were no significant gender differences in avoidance attachment in the Turkish culture. This might be associated with gender roles in the cultural context. Meaning that, males might take more dominant roles in romantic relationships due to their learning from culture.

Parental conflict appeared as a significant predictor, relating positively both anxiety and avoidance supporting the first hypothesis of the current study. Current study hypothesized that perception of parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes will be positively associated with each other. The hypothesis was supported by findings of the study. Thus, perception of parental conflict seems to deleterious for anxiety and avoidance in romantic relationships. Because of the fact that they might

have same type of experience related with conflict and due to its negative consequences, they might show avoidant and anxious attitudes in romantic relationships. Feenney & Monin (2008) stated that individuals who experienced parental conflict in childhood developed anxious and avoidant attitudes in romantic relationships as compared with individuals who did not experience parental conflict. Selçuk et al (2010) found that romantic attachment style is significantly associated with maternal caregiving. That means, maternal caregiving is directly connected with the development of attachment style that developed in childhood. Insensitive caregiving related anxiety included insufficient response to children's needs, discomfort with contact, inaccessibility, and distracted interaction. Moreover, experiencing discomfort with intimacy and expression of emotions were referred to insensitive caregiving behaviors related with avoidance. Overall, insensitive caregiving was found to be negatively associated with both anxiety and avoidance in romantic relationships.

In regards to perception of parental styles, father's overprotection and emotional warmth were found to be negatively associated with anxiety. Results indicated that lack of emotional warmth from the father and the perception of overprotectiveness from the father seem to lead to anxiety in romantic relationships. Participants experiencing parental conflict might show more anxious attitudes in their romantic relationships because of the fact that parents, especially fathers could behave more overprotective towards their children in order to alleviate the effects of conflict. Or they may be tern to their children in a conflictual relationships that were experienced with their spouses. On the other hand, participants having parental conflict perceive less emotional warmth behavior from their fathers. Parents experiencing conflict might not be successful to give support to their children due to their emmersion in the conflict. Thus, lack of emotional warmth from father may hinder the satisfaction of the needs of the child and have negative effects on developmental period of the child. All these negative perceptions might be modelled and participants experiencing negative consequences of conflict might be more anxious in their

romantic relationships. Perception of parental styles including both mother and fathers' emotional warmth were also negatively associated with avoidance in romantic relationship. The same explanation was possible for avoidance and it might be interpreted that participants who reported low emotional warmth from both parents might have tendency to show avoidant behaviors in romantic relationship. Lack of emotional warmth have negative effects on developmental period of the children. Moreover, children might have difficulties to regulate their emotions. Thus, this may leads to depression in their later life. Literature has consistent results with the current study. The result indicated that perception of parental styles were directly associated with attachment orientation in romantic relationships. Which means, individuals who experienced emotional warmth behaviors from parents developed less anxious and avoidant attitudes; however, individuals who experienced rejected, neglectful and intrusive behaviors from parents mostly exhibited more anxious and avoidant attitudes in their romantic relationships (Crowell et al., 2009).

The current study hypothesized that attachment styles will be associated with romantic relationship attitudes. Secure attachment was found to be negatively related to both anxiety and avoidance. On the other hand, fearful and preoccupied attachment styles were found to be positively associated with anxiety and, avoidant, and fearful attachments were found to be positively related with avoidance. The third hypothesis about attachment styles was supported with the findings of the study. Meaning that, attachment style is important indicator of romantic attachment. So, the type of attachment style was directly connected to the romantic relationship attitudes. The results showed that, participants who reported insecure type of attachment including fearful, preoccupied and avoidant attachment styles expressed more anxious and avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships. These results are largely in agreement with the literature. The study conducted by Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991) reported that secure individuals reported higher self-disclosure, intimacy, level of romantic involvement, capacity to rely on others, use of others as a secure base than avoidant and fearful individuals who did not differ from each other.

As a consequence, both avoidance and anxiety had significant associations with parental conflict and the other variables of the study. Thus, early childhood environment, parental relationship, parental and attachment styles shape adult's romantic relationship attitudes. In the next section, the mediator roles of parental and attachment styles on the relationship between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes will be discussed.

4.2.2 Possible mediations of Romantic Relationship Attitudes: Anxiety and Avoidance

In order to understand how Perceived parental conflict was associated with romantic relationship attitudes, the mediator roles of perceive parenting style and attachment style were investigated through the indirect macro suggested by Preacher & Hayes (2008). The current study hypothesized that perceived parenting styles and attachment styles will be mediated the association between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance, after controlling for age and gender (Hypothesis3). The results of the mediation analysis supported the hypotheses for both the anxiety and the avoidance domains of the relationship attitudes.

The indirect effect of parental conflict on anxiety via perceived parental styles where the subtypes of father's overprotection and father's emotional warmth, and attachment styles including the domains of secure, fearful and preoccupied attachment styles were investigated. Results of the mediation analysis revealed that there was significant total effect of perceived parental conflict on anxiety. Moreover, there was also direct effect of perceived parental conflict on anxiety. After controlling these mediators, there was no association between perceived parental conflict and anxiety. That means, the mediators partially explained this relationship. Furthermore, it was found that father's overprotection, father's emotional warmth, secure attachment, fearful attachment, and preoccupied attachment styles uniquely

contributed to indirect association between perceived parental conflict and anxiety. Individuals perceiving parental conflict tend to perceive their fathers as overprotective, which in turn, increases the anxious attitudes in a romantic relationship. Overprotective behaviors from fathers might be a compensation they use in conflictual spousal relationships. Which means, fathers may try hard not to reflect the negative effects of conflict on their children or they may overturn their attention to their children and use too much overprotection. With this modeling, participants having parental conflict and perceiving overprotective behaviors from their fathers might show anxiety and over sensitivity to their partner in romantic relationships. For example, their overprotective approaches to their partner may heighten their anxious attitudes in romantic relationships. On the other hand, individuals experiencing parental conflict experienced less emotional warmth behaviors from their father which increased the probability of showing anxious behaviors and attitudes in a romantic relationship. Thus, when individuals could not get emotional support from their fathers, they might feel insufficiency themselves. Thus, they might show anxious attitudes in romantic relationships. Moreover, secure attachment style mediated the relationship between parental conflict and anxiety. This finding showed that individuals who experience parental conflict may not develop secure attachment which in turn increases their anxiety in relationships. Furthermore, perceptions of conflict led to preoccupied and fearful attachment styles, which in turn increases anxiety. That means, individuals experiencing parental conflict may have heightened the anxiety level in romantic relationship via the mediator roles of fearful and preoccupied attachment styles. These results are supported by literature. Chen (2014) revealed that individuals who reported Interparental conflict perceived threat and self-blame because of the unresolved conflict. Hence, the quality of relationship with their parents might be lessened and they perceived their parents as being less emotionally warmth. This might be due to the fact that children, who had experienced parental conflict in their childhood, had weaker relationships with their parents due to the effects of parental conflict. Meaning that, they had lack of emotional warmth from their parents. Moreover,

Faber & Wittenborn (2010) expressed that the impact of Interparental conflict on attachment style may be differentiated due to the inconsistent behaviors before and after conflict. Meaning that, participants who reported inconsistent behaviors from parents because of the effects of Interparental conflict had insecure attachment styles. (Whitton, Rhoades, Stanley & Markmen, 2008) stated that participants who were exposed to Interparental conflict have more negative attitudes towards romantic relationships and they are less optimistic about dependable and solid relationships. When they are entering marriage themselves, they likewise have less individual relationship responsibility in their own relations; furthermore they have less certainty about keeping up an upbeat marriage with their life partner. Especially female participants who experienced more parental conflict had lower responsibility and less certainty for their romantic relationships as compared with males. In the empirical studies in this area, the association between parental conflict and anxiety and the roles of perceived parental styles and attachment styles in this relationship have generally been examined in separate studies, with only a few studies examining the mediator roles of perceived parental styles and attachment styles on the association between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes. Steinberg, Davila, & Fincham (2006) stated that adolescent's negative perception of parental conflict was associated with insecure attachment style with parents, which was in turn heightened the probability of negative experiences in romantic relationship, which means, individuals negatively experiencing and perceiving Interparental conflict in their childhood had insecure attachment style due to inconsistent behaviors before and after conflict. As a consequence, they modeled this inconsistency and they had difficulties to regulate their emotions in romantic relationship. Since adolescents had difficulty to find secure, healthy, emotionally warmth and emotional availability family environment, they could not promote healthy and emotional intimacy during romantic relationships.

The mediator roles of perceived parental styles and attachment styles were examined in order to understand the association between perceived parental conflict and

avoidance. The results of the mediation analysis showed that total effect of parental conflict on avoidance was significant; however, it did not have direct effect on avoidance. After controlling mediators, there was no association between parental conflicts on avoidance. That means, the mediators completely explained this association. Moreover, it was found that mother's emotional warmth, father's emotional warmth, secure attachment, fearful attachment, and avoidant attachment styles uniquely contributed to this indirect association between parental conflict and avoidance. Individuals experiencing parental conflict perceive their mother's less emotional warmth which in turn, increased the level of avoidance in a romantic relationship. Moreover, when individuals experiencing parental conflict perceive less emotionally warmth behaviors from their father, their avoidant behaviors and attitudes are heightened in a romantic relationship. That means, emotional warmth behaviors from both parents are important indicator for development of healthy emotional stability. When individuals could not get emotional support from their parents with the effects of parental conflict, they develop avoidant type of romantic relationships. They could not share their emotions with their partners and thus, they could not get emotional support which they want in reality. So, they could develop superficial relationships with their partner. Moreover, individuals experiencing parental conflict had secure attachment style which in turn, attenuated their avoidance attitudes in romantic relationship. On the other hand, when individuals having parental conflict had fearful and avoidant attachment styles with their parents, they might show more avoidance in their romantic relationships, which means, secure or insecure type of parental attachment is an important indicator for romantic relationships. Individuals having parental conflict feel less secure in their home, which in turn, heightened the probability of showing avoidance in their romantic relationships. They may have fear about experiencing the same type of conflicts in their romantic relationships and may be led to use avoidant attitudes and behaviors in their romantic relationships. Current findings are supported by literature. The study was conducted by Linder, Crick, & Collins (2002) revealed that poor relationship with parents, including rejection, overprotection and less emotional warmth, led to

the development of avoidant and anxious behaviors in romantic relationships. Moreover, Amado (1996) stated that, individuals who had parental conflict experienced troubles in their romantic relationships. For instance, when they may have a trouble in their relationship, they may not attempt to overcome the issue; instead, they showed avoidant behaviors in romantic relationship. Cassidy (2001) stated that secure young adult try to establish intimate relationship so that they could not show anxious and avoidant behaviors due to their positive expectations in later life. On the other hand, insecure individuals have negative experiences related with close relationships despite the fact that they want to develop intimate relationships. Study conducted by Cui & Fincham (2010) revealed that participants who reported lack of trust and low emotional warmth in their relationship with parents had more tendencies to show avoidant behavior in their romantic relationships. Moreover, participants who reported high rejected and overprotective relationship with parents had more tendencies to behave avoidance in their romantic relationships. There are limited studies about the mediator roles of perceived parental and attachment style on the association between parental conflict and avoidance in romantic relationships. Grych & Kinsfogel (2010) emphasized the mediator role of attachment style on the association between parental and romantic relationship conflict. Results of the study revealed that participants experiencing family conflict and aggression had insecurely attached with their parents, which was associated with higher level of avoidant behaviors in their romantic relationships. Moreover, they also showed aggressive behaviors in their romantic relationships, which was modeled in their family. Study also revealed that these individuals had difficulty to regulate their emotions in their relationships due to the inconsistent attitudes of their parents. Thus the findings showed that for both the domains of anxiety and avoidance in romantic relationship attitudes, perceived parenting and attachment styles appeared as mediators on the relationship between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes.

4.2.3 Predictors of Life Satisfaction

Factors associated with life satisfaction was investigated through one regression analysis with five consecutive steps including demographic variables which were gender and age, perceived parental conflict, perceived parental styles which were mother's rejection, father's rejection, mother's overprotection, father's overprotection, mother's emotional warmth, and father's emotional warmth, attachment styles which were secure, fearful, preoccupied, and avoidant, and romantic relationship attitudes which were anxiety and avoidance. The current study hypothesized that perceived parental conflict, perceived parenting styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance will be associated with life satisfaction, after controlling for age and gender (hypothesis2).

Regression analysis regarding life satisfaction revealed that gender was found to be negatively associated with life satisfaction. Meaning that, male participants reported more feeling of satisfaction with their life. On the other hand, parental conflict was found to be negatively associated with life satisfaction. This is an expected finding showing that children separated from parental conflict or children living with parents with a smooth relationship have higher life satisfaction as adults. Thus, it seems important for parents to not to reflect conflict. Positive relationship between parents and children also might play an important role not perceiving parental conflict as negative. So, participants might be satisfied with their life despite parental conflict.

In terms of perceived parental styles, while mother's rejection and father's overprotection was found to be negatively associated with life satisfaction, father's emotional warmth was found to be positively associated with life satisfaction. These results supported the hypothesis related with perceived parenting styles. Findings in current study indicated that rejection and overprotective behaviors from parents might be affected negatively participants to feel happy and satisfied with their life; however, emotional warmth might be affected positively participants to feel satisfied

with their life. Moreover, current study presented interesting findings in literature. The analysis regarding perception of parental style and its association with the other variables of study was mainly focused on perception of father's behaviors. It might be fact that the majority of participants were female and thus, father was an important figure for female participants (Cui and Fincham, 2010). Secure attachment was found to be positively associated with life satisfaction. The study supported with hypothesis about attachment styles. Meaning that, participants who have strong and secure relationship with parents were more satisfied with their life. The literature supported current finding. Nickerson & Nagle (2004) reported that secure type of attachment was found to be associated with satisfaction of life in middle and older adolescents periods. Anxiety was found to be negatively associated with life satisfaction and it was an expected result. It might be fact that when participants showed more anxious behaviors in their romantic relationships, their happiness level might be decreased so that they may less satisfied with their life. Current findings are supported by literature. Demir (2008) stated that quality of romantic relationship was the critical indicator of satisfaction with life. Anxiety in romantic relationship was referred to using dominance to measure whether romantic partner is available or not. Hence, individuals who behaved anxious in romantic relationship had low happiness level and less satisfied with their romantic relationship and their life. As a conclusion, early childhood environment, parental and attachment styles and relational attitudes in romantic relationships affect satisfaction level of adults.

4.2.4 Mediation Analysis for Life Satisfaction

In order to understand how Perceived parental conflict was associated with life satisfaction, the mediator roles of perceive parenting styles including father's overprotection and Father's emotional warmth, attachment styles including secure attachment and romantic relationship attitudes where the subtypes of anxiety and avoidance were investigated through the indirect macro suggested by Preacher & Hayes (2008). The presented study hypothesized that perceived parenting styles,

attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes including anxiety and avoidance will be mediated the association between parental conflict and life satisfaction (hypothesis4).

The mediator roles of perceived parenting styles and attachment styles were considered in order to see the relationship between perceived parental conflict and life satisfaction. The results of mediation analysis displayed that the total effect of parental conflict on life satisfaction was significant; however, it did not show direct effect on satisfaction with life. After controlling mediators, there was no association between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. As a result, the roles of perceived parenting styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes might be completely mediated the association between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. Specifically, father's overprotection, father's emotional warmth, secure attachment style, anxiety and avoidance had unique contribution for indirect association between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. Individuals experiencing parental conflict in their childhood period had less secure type of attachment style and less perceived emotional warmth behaviors from their father's which attenuated the level of their satisfaction with life, which means, This result shows that parental conflict paves the way to insecure attachment which decreases level of satisfaction with life. Moreover, due to the fact that parental conflict might create unresolved problem in the family environment, parents might reflect these problem to their children. As a consequence, emotional warmth behaviors or emotional support might be lessened and thus, lack of emotional warmth behavior from parents, especially fathers might be attenuated the level of life satisfaction. Moreover, individuals experiencing parental conflict perceived higher level of overprotection from their father which attenuated the level of satisfaction with life. This might be interpreted with low level individuality and high dependency in individual's routine. This may hinder the development of autonomy and self esteem. In other words, overprotective behaviors from parents, especially fathers might bring high dependency. This may lessen the autonomy and self esteem of individuals and

thus, it is likely that they feel less satisfied with their lives. Current study had consistent results with the literature. Grych et al. (2010) stated that exposure to parental conflict that are unresolved, intense, frequent, physical and child related negatively affected children's satisfaction with life. Furthermore, participants who perceived their parents as warmth and responsive had higher life satisfaction than participants who perceived their parents as rejecting and controlling (Chen, 2014). Webster (1991) indicated that participants who had secure type of attachment reported higher happiness level than participants who had preoccupied and fearful attachment styles. Lastly, Argyle & Martin (1991) indicated that participants who reported less close romantic relationships, defining as anxious and avoidant had reported higher life satisfaction. Grych & Fincham (2008) stated that participants who had witnessed parental conflict might be associated with parent and child conflict. Hence, this association may be lessened the satisfaction with life in children. Moreover, Cui et al. (2010) showed that participants who experienced parental conflict in their childhood were poorly adjusted and they had low satisfaction with life. Furthermore, Individuals experiencing parental conflict had anxious and avoidant types of attitudes in romantic relationship which lessened the level of satisfaction with life. Which means, anxiety and avoidance in romantic relationships were mediated the association between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. Findings in literature are consistently supported current study about romantic relationship attitudes and satisfaction with life. Gilman and Huebner (2005) reported that the adults who have higher life satisfaction have more constructive relationships both parental and romantic relationships, meaning that, positively perceived parenting styles and healthy romantic relationships for example, high emotional warmth, were positively contributed to life satisfaction. There are limited studies related to the mediator role of romantic relationship attitudes on the association between parental conflict and satisfaction with life. Cui & Fincham (2008) displayed that young adults who experienced Interparental conflict in their childhood had severe problems in their romantic relationships, such as difficulty regulating emotions, lower responsibility, aggressive behaviors and difficulty with

intimate relationships. These negative indicators might be caused the lower level of satisfaction with life, meaning that, participants experiencing parental conflict had lower satisfaction with life through the mediator role of romantic relationship problems.

So, these findings indicate that attachment styles, parental styles and romantic relationship attitudes mediate the relationship between parental conflict and satisfaction with life.

4.3 Limitations of the Study

Although the present study yielded important findings relating to romantic relationship attitudes and life satisfaction, it has some limitations which need to be considered. First of all, the study has a cross-sectional design, which puts serious limitations to drawing possible cause and effect relationships. Furthermore, data was collected through the internet, limiting the data collection to participants with an internet access. This may create problems in the generalization of results to normal population. Relatedly, the educational level of the participants was quite high, only around two per cent having high school or lower levels of education. This may create problems in the generalization of results to normal population. Quantitative method was utilized to collect data. Most of the scales used tapped childhood memories and are thus subject to memory biases. Hence, they might suffer from reported self-biases which could create problems about the reliability and the validity of the current data. The gender distribution of participants was not equal, females having a much larger representation, which may have created some problems in the relative importance of some variables of the study.

In the current study, the reliability of the relational scale questionnaire was another limitation. Especially, some subscales of the scale measurement including avoidant and preoccupied attachment styles had low reliability, although the measurement was

explained high variance in relation with other measurements. This type of issue might cause contamination related to results of the current study.

4.4 Strengths of the Study

Although the relationship between experiencing parental conflict in childhood and romantic relationship attitudes in adulthood is well established, there are few studies investigating the association between parental conflict and attitudes in romantic relationships, such as anxiety and avoidance specifically. In other words, how the perception of parental conflict may lead to relationship attitudes (i.e., mediators) is not well studied. The main strength of the study was that perceived parental styles were examined when the association between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes were investigated. Moreover, the role of attachment styles were examined between parental conflict and romantic relationship attitudes. Another main strength of the current study was the evaluation of the variables related to satisfaction with life by examining the roles of parental conflict, perceived parental styles, attachment styles and romantic relationship attitudes. Another strength of the study was large sample size. Study was conducted with 595 participants and this leads to heightened reliability of the study. Moreover, it could be heightened the generalizability of the study. Furthermore, it might be increased the representativeness and power of the study.

Studies related to the effects of parental conflict mainly focused on the adults who have parental divorce caused by romantic relationship problems. In the current study, participants were not restricted to one type of population; especially non divorced adults were not ignored. In most of the studies in this area, romantic relationship problems or attitudes were covered under one general category, whereas in the current study, these attitudes were specified into two domains, enabling a more fine-tuned analysis of the predictors.

4.5 Clinical Implications and Future Directions

Many people experience parental conflict in their childhood and experiencing parental conflict negatively affect their views related with their parents (Chen, 2014). Hence, parental conflict could be creating detrimental effect on perception of parental style and attachment style. It is a well-established fact that parent's behaviors and quality of relationship with them are related to romantic relationship attitudes in adulthood (Cui & Fincham, 2010). Moreover, satisfaction with life is also associated with perceptions of parental conflict, parental styles, attachment, and relationship attitudes. In the current study, especially the crucial roles of Interparental conflict on romantic relationship attitudes were revealed. Moreover, the role of perception of parental style and attachment style on relationship attitudes was found. In addition, the effect of all these variables on life satisfaction was shown. In the literature, the majority of studies concentrated on the effects of parental divorce and its effects on the deterioration of romantic relationships in adulthood. Therefore, the current study was valuable in showing the detrimental impact of parental conflict and the perception of some kinds of parental style, which were relatively ignored in the literature, and also the role of attachment styles in this relationship. In addition, the influences of all these factors on life satisfaction were also revealed in this study. Thus, the importance of educating parents about the effects of Interparental conflict on their child's wellbeing was underlined. This education is important for both preventing romantic relationship problems in adulthood and for increasing life satisfaction.

Theories that are influential in psychotherapy (i.e., dynamic, psychoanalytic, cognitive-behavior, schema) focused on the importance of parent-child relationship. However, there were relatively small clinical studies related with the impacts of attachment style on romantic relationship problems. Hence, attachment based psychotherapies could be improved by to reveal the relationship pattern in childhood. Moreover, the findings of the current study could be helpful for clinicians in their

therapy with individuals with recent romantic relationship problems. Attachment based therapy also could help examine how individuals transfer their attachment styles into their recent relationships. Hence, clients might be differentiated between their relational patterns with their parents and partners. Moreover, therapist also is an important figure to model secure based attachment in therapy sessions. Hence, clients could be helped to develop secure type attachment and healthy romantic relationships.

In order to examine the relational interaction and pattern between partners, couple therapies should be improved. In this study, fathers and their roles were important factor for the individuals' attitudes of romantic relationships. For example, lack of emotional warmth might create anxiety and avoidance attitudes in romantic relationships. In turkey, lack of emotional warmth or support from fathers might be explained with stereotype behaviors about males. Therapist should take into consideration this cultural issue and the importance of emotional support might be explained by therapist. In this type of therapies, therapist should take clients attachment styles into consideration. In the therapy, relational coping strategies or skills and problem solving techniques should be improved for healthy romantic relationships. Hence, deteriorated relationship patterns between couples might be changed. In the therapy sessions, implicit techniques should be utilized to take correct memories related to client's relationship with their parents in childhood.

Considering the present study some suggestions for future research can be offered. Firstly, longitudinal designs will be more suitable to evaluate the effects of parental conflict on romantic relationship attitudes in adulthood. Secondly, different data collecting methods such as semi-structured interviews, qualitative methods and implicit techniques can be utilized in order to reach detailed and idiosyncratic information related to the effects of parental conflict and attitudes in childhood on romantic relationships in adulthood. Thirdly, replication studies might be suggested

with different types of measures for the quantitative studies. Especially, different measures can be utilized for the attachment style due to low reliability of the measurement that was used in the current study.

REFERENCES

- Allen, L. B., & Barlow, D. H. (2009). Relationship of exposure to clinically irrelevant emotion cues and obsessive-compulsive symptoms. *Behavior Modification*, 33(6), 743-762.
- Argyle, M. (2001). Social relations and work and unemployment. In M. Argyle (Ed.), *The Psychology of Happiness* (pp. 14-31, 32-63). New York: Methuen & Co. Company.
- Argyle, M. (2003). Causes and correlates of happiness. In D. Kahneman, E. Diener, & N. Schwarz (Eds.), *Well-being: The foundations of hedonic psychology* (pp. 353-373). New York: The Russell Sage Foundation.
- Arrindell, W. A., Sanavio, E., Aguilar, G., Sica, C., Hatzichristou, C., Eisemann, M., & Ende, J. (1999). The development of a short form of the embu: its appraisal with students in Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, and Italy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 27, 613-628.
- Avcı, R. (2011). Ebeveynler arası çatışma, akran ve medya etkileri ile ergenlerdeki şiddet davranışı arasındaki ilişkiler: Şiddet yönelik tutumların aracılığı. Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Çukurova Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Adana.
- Barber, B. K. (1996). Parental Psychological Control: Revisiting a Neglected Construct. *Child Development*, 67, 3296-3319.
- Barber, B. K., & Buehler, C. (1996). Family Cohesion and Enmeshment: Different Constructs, Different Effects. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 58, 433-441.

- Barber, B. K., Olsen, J. A., & Shagle, S. C. (1994). Associations between Parental Psychological and Behavioral Control and Youth Internalized and Externalized Behaviors. *Child Development, 65*, 1120–1136.
- Barber, B. K., Stolz, H. E., & Olsen, J. A. (2005). Parental Support, Psychological Control, and Behavioral control: Assessing Relevance Across Time, Culture, and Method. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 70*, 1–137.
- Bartholomew, K. & Horowitz, L., M. (1991). Attachment styles among young adults: A test of a fourcategory model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 61*(2), 226-244.
- Baumrind, D. (1980). New directions in socialization research. *American Psychologist, 35*, 639-652.
- Baumrind, D. (1991). The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use. *Journal of Early Adolescence, 11* (1), 56-95.
- Berkel, L. A. & Constantine, M. G. (2005). Relational variables and life satisfaction in African American and Asian American collegewoman. *Journal of College Counseling, 8*, 5-14.
- Boyd, T. W. (2012). Parental marital conflict and youth maladjustment. unpublished master's thesis, The University of North Carolina, Greensboro. United States.
- Burgess, K. B., Wojslawowicz, J. C., Rubin, K. H., Rose-Krasnor, L., & Booth-LaForce, C. (2006). Social information processing and coping strategies of shy/withdrawn and aggressive children: does friendship matter? *Child Development, 77*(2), 371 – 383.

- Caban, A. M. (2004). The Effect of marital conflict on sibling relationships.unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
- Cassidy, J., (2008). *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research, and Clinical Applications*, 2nd Edn. New York: Guilford Press.
- Carnevale, J. P. (2002). Danışmanlıkİncileri(D. Albayrak-Kaymak, Çev.) İstanbul: AnahtarKitaplarYayınevi. S. 50
- Cenkseven-Önder, F., (2012). Parenting styles and life satisfaction of Turkish adolescents. *EducationalResearch and Reviews*, 7(26), 577-584. doi: 10.5897/ERR12.145.
- Chen, W. W., (2014). TheRelationship Between PerceivedParenting Style, FilialPiety, and Life Satisfaction in Hong Kong. *Journal of FamilyPsychology*, 28 (3), 308-314. Doi: 10.1037/a0036819.
- Collins, N.L.,& Read, S.J. (1990). Adult attachment, working models, and relationship quality in dating couples. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 58, 644-663.
- Collins, W. A. (2003). More thanmyth: The developmental significance of romantic relationships during adolescence. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 13, 1-24.
- Corey, G. (2005). PsikolojikDanışma, PsikoterapiKuramveUygulamaları. Ankara: Mentis Yayıncılık
- Cui, M., & Fincham, F. D. (2010). The differential effects of parental divorce and marital conflict on young adult romantic relationships.*Personal Relationships*, 17(3),, 331-343.

- Cui, M., Fincham, F. D., & Durtschi, J. A. (2011). The effect of parental divorce on young adults' romantic relationship dissolution: What makes a difference? *Personal Relationships, 18*(3), 410-426.
- Cui, M., Fincham, F. D., & Pasley, B. K. (2008). Young adult romantic relationships: The role of parents' marital problems and relationship efficacy. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 34*(9), 1226-1235.
- Cunningham, M., & Thornton, A. (2006). The influence of parents' marital quality on adult children's attitudes toward marriage and its alternatives: Main and moderating effects. *Demography, 43*(4), 659-672.
- Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological Bulletin, 113*, 487-496.
- Davidov, M., & Grusec, J.E. (2006). Multiple Pathways to Compliance: Mothers' Willingness to Cooperate and Knowledge of Their Children's Reactions to Discipline. *Journal of Family Psychology, 20*, 705-708.
- Davies, P. D., Coe, J. L., Martin, M. J., Sturge-Apple, M. L., & Cummings, M. E., (2015). The Developmental Costs and Benefits of Children's Involvement in Interparental Conflict. *Developmental Psychology, 51*(8), 1026-1047. Doi: 0012-1649/15/\$12.00.
- Del Giudice, M., and Belsky, J. (2010). Sex differences in attachment emerge in middle childhood: an evolutionary hypothesis. *Child Dev. Perspect. 4*, 97-105.
- Demir, M. (2008). Sweetheart you really make me happy: Romantic relationship quality and personality as predictors of happiness among emerging adulthood. *Journal of Happiness Studies, 9*, 257-277.
- Diener, E. (1984). Subjective well-being. *Psychological Bulletin, 95*(3), 542-575.

- Diener, E., & Seligman, M. E. (2002). Very happy people. *Psychological Science*, 13(1), 81-84.
- Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J., & Griffin, S. (1985). *The satisfaction with life scale*. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49, 71-75.
- Diener, E., Suh, E., & Oishi, S. (1997). Recent findings on subjective-well-being. *Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 24(1), 25-41.
- Direk, G., Yorulmaz, O., & Karancı, A. N. (2015). Çocukluk Dönemi Ebeveyn Tutumlarının Değerlendirilmesi: Kısaltılmış Algılanan Ebeveyn Tutumları Çocuk Formu. *Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi*, 26(2), 123-30.
- Durak, M., Senol-Durak, E., & Gencoz, T. (2010). Psychometric properties of the Satisfaction with Life Scale among Turkish university students, correctional officers, and elderly adults. *Social Indicators Research*, 99(3), 413-429.
- Dush, C. M. K. & Amato, P. R. (2005). Consequences of relationship status and quality for subjective well-being. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 22, 607-627.
- Eccles, J. S., Early, D., Frasier, K., Belansky, E., & McCarthy, K. (1997). The relation of connection, regulation, and support for autonomy to adolescents' functioning. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 12, 263-286.
- Fauber, R., Forehand, R., Thomas, A. M., & Wierson, M. (1990). A Meditational Model of the Impact of Marital Conflict on Adolescent Adjustment in Intact and Divorced Families: The Role of Disrupted Parenting. *Child Development*, 61, 1112-1123.

- Fite , J. E. Bates , J. E. Holtzworth-Munroe , A. Dodge , K. A. Nay , S. Y., & Pettit , G. S. (2008). Social information processing mediates the intergenerational transmission of aggressiveness in romantic relationships. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 22, 367-376.
- Feeney, B. C., & Monin, J. K. (2008). *An attachment-theoretical perspective on divorce*. In J. Cassidy, & P. R. Shaver (Eds.), *Handbook of attachment: Theory, research, and clinical applications*. 2nd Ed. New York: Guilford Press.
- Fraley, Waller&Brennan (2000). An item response theory analysis of self-report measures of adult attachment. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 78, 350-365.
- Franklin, K. M., Janoff-Bulman, R., & Roberts J. E., (1990). Long-Term Impact of Parental Divorce on Optimism and Trust. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 59 (4), 743-755.
- Gohm, C. L., Oishi, S., Darlington, J. & Diener, E. (1998). Culture, parental conflict, parental marital status, and the subjective well-being of young adults. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 60(2), 319-334.
- Griffin, D., & Bartholomew, K. (1994). The meta physics of measurement: The case of adult attachment. In K. Bartholomew & D. Perlman (Eds.). *Attachment processes in adulthood: Advances in personal relationships*, (Vol. 5 pp. 17-52). London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
- Grych, J. H., & Fincham, F. D. (1993). Children's appraisals of marital conflict: initial investigations of the cognitive-contextual framework. *Child Development*, 64(1), 215-230.
- Güngören, D. (2011). Evlilik çatışmasının okul öncesi eğitim kurumuna devameden 5-6 yaş çocuklarının sosyal uyum ve becerilerine etkisi. Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Maltepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.

- Harma, M. (2008). The impact of parental control and marital conflict on adolescents' self-regulation and adjustment. *Ortadođu Teknik Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü*, Ankara.
- Harma, M., & Sümer, N. (2015). Are avoidant wives and anxious husbands unhappy in a collectivist context: Dyadic associations in established marriages. *Journal of Family Studies*, 21(1), 63-79.
- Hazan, C., & Shaver, P. R. (1994). Attachment as an organizational framework for research on close relationships. *Psychological Inquiry*, 5(1), 1- 22.
- Hinde, R. A. (1997). Relationships: A dialectical perspective. Psychology Press: Taylor & Francis Ltd.
- Horowitz, L. M., Rosenberg, S. E., Baer, B. A., Ureno, G., & Villasenor, V. S. (1988). Inventory of Interpersonal Problems: Psychometric properties and clinical applications. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 56, 885-892.
- Johnson, H. D., LaVoie, J. C. & Mahoney, M. (2000). Young adults' peer conflict tactics: Associations with interparental conflict, family cohesion, and parent-child conflict tactics. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*, 15(4), 459-474.
- Kapçı, E. G., & Hamamcı, Z. (2010). Aile işlevi ile psikolojik belirtiler arasındaki ilişki: Erken dönem uyum bozucu şemaların aracılığı. *Klinik Psikiyatri*, 13, 127-36.
- Karancı, A. N., Abdel-Khalek, A. M. , Glavak, R., Richter, J., Bridges, K. R., Dirik, G., Yorulmaz, O., & Arrindell, W. A. (2006). Extending the cross-national invariance of the parental warmth and rejection dimensions: Evidence from Arab countries, Croatia, and Turkey by applying the Short-EMBU. Oral presentation in 1st International Congress of Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection. Istanbul, Turkey.

- Katherine, N., & Hans, J. D., (2013). Romantic Attachment Among Young Adults: The Effects of Parental Divorce and Residential Instability. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, 54, 95-111. doi: 10.1080/10502556.2012.752684.
- Kaya, A., Bozaslan, H., & Genç, G. (2012). Üniversite öğrencilerinin anne-baba tutumlarının problem çözme becerilerine, sosyal kaygı düzeylerine ve akademik başarılarına etkisi. *Dicle Üniversitesi Ziya Gökalp Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 18, 208-225.
- Khaleque, A., Uddin, Akter, R., & Himi, S. A., (2015). Cognitive and Contextual Factors Mediating the Relation Between Interparental Conflict and Adolescents' Psychological Maladjustment. *Journal of Child Family Study*, 25(2), DOI 10.1007/s10826-015-0247-y.
- Kinsfogel, K. M. & Grych, J. H. (2004). Interparental conflict and adolescent dating relationships: integrating cognitive, emotional and peer influences. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18, 505-515.
- Kirk, A. (2002). The Effects of Divorce on Young Adults' Relationship Competence. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 38 (1-2), 61-89, doi: 10.1300/J087v38n01_04.
- Kunt, K. H. (2004). The impact of parental divorce and interparental conflict in intact families on heterosexual functioning of young Turkish women. Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul, ss. 51-54.
- Kurdek, L. A., & Fine, M. (1994). Family acceptance and family control as predictors of adjustment in young adolescents: Linear, curvilinear, or interactive effects. *Child Development*, 65, 1137-1146.

- Laible, D. J., & Carlo, G. (2004). The Differential Relations of Maternal and Paternal Support and Control to Adolescent Social Competence, Self-Worth, and Sympathy. *Journal of Adolescent Research, 19*, 759–782.
- Lamborn, S. D., Mounts, N. S., Steinberg, L., & Dornbusch, S. M. (1991). Patterns of competence and adjustment among adolescents from authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and neglectful families. *Child Development, 62*, 1049-1065.
- Laurent, H. K., Kim, H. K., and Capaldi D. M., (2008). Men's aggression toward women: A 10-year panel study. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 70*:1169–1187.
- Linder, J. R., Crick, N. R., & Collins, W. A., (2002). Relational Aggression and Victimization in Young Adults' Romantic Relationships, Associations with Perceptions of Parent, Peer, and Romantic Relationship Quality. *Journal of Social Development, 11*(1), 69–86. Doi: 10.1111/1467-9507.00187.
- Lopez, G. F., Melendez, M. C., & Rice, G. K., (2000). Parental Divorce, Parent-Child Bonds, and Adult Attachment Orientations Among College Students: A Comparison of Three Racial/Ethnic Groups. *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 47*(2), 177-186. Doi: 10.1037//0022-0167.47.2.177.
- Maccoby, E., & Martin, J. (1983). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In E.M. Hetherington (Ed.), *Handbook of child psychology: Socialization, personality, and social development* (Vol. 4, pp. 1-101). New York: Wiley.
- Manzeske, D. P., & Dopkins Stright, A. (2009). Parenting Styles and Emotion Regulation: the Role of Behavioral and Psychological Control during Young Adulthood. *Journal of Adult Development, 16*, 223–229.
- Markman, H. J., Rhoades, G. J., Stanley, S. M., & Peterson, C. M., (2013). BRIEF REPORT: A Randomized Clinical Trial of the Effectiveness of

Premarital Intervention: Moderators of Divorce Outcomes. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 27(1), 165–172. doi: 10.1037/a0031134

Mhal, D., (2001). The Influence of Parental Divorce on the Romantic Relationship Beliefs. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, 34, 89-118.

Mustonen, U., Huurre, T., Kiviruusu A., Haukkala, A., & Aro, H., (2011). BRIEF REPORT: Long-Term Impact of Parental Divorce on Intimate Relationship Quality in Adulthood and the Mediating Role of Psychosocial Resources. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 25(4), 615–619. DOI: 10.1037/a0023996.

Myers, D. G. (2000). The funds, friends and faith of happy people. *American Psychologist*, 55, 56-67.

O'Donnell, E. H., Moreau, M., Cardemil, E. V., & Pollastri, A. (2010). Interparental conflict, parenting, and childhood depression in a diverse urban population: The role of general cognitive style. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 39(1), 12-22.

Özyavru, N. C. (2008). İlköğretim valise öğrencilerinin ağabey ve aablalarıyla ilişkide algıladıkları kabul-reddin anne-baba Kabul reddi, psikolojik uyum, aile içi çatışma ve eş kabul-reddi ile ilişkisi. Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Maltepe.

Paul, E. L., Poole, A., & Jakubowyc, N. (1998). Intimacy development and romantic status: Implications for adjustment to the college transition. *Journal of College Student Development*, 39, 75–86.

Perris, C., Jacobson, L., Lindström, H., von Knorring, L., & Perris, H. (1980). Development of a new inventory for assessing memories of parental rearing Behavior. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 61, 265-274.

- Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in multiple mediator models. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40, 879-891.
- R. Gilman, E.S. Huebner. (2005). Characteristics of adolescents who report very high life satisfaction. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 35, pp. 311–319
- Reis, H. T., Collins, W. A., & Berscheid, E. (2000). The relationship context of human behavior and development. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 844–872.
- Rodrigues, L. N., & Kitzmann, K. M., (2007). Coping as a mediator Between interparental conflict and adolescents' romantic attachment. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 24(3), 423-439.
- Rubin, K. H., & Burgess, K. (2002). Parents of Aggressive and Withdrawn Children (2nd ed). In M. Bornstein (Ed.). *Handbook of Parenting*, 1, 383–418. Hillsdale, NJ: Sage.
- Selçuk, E., Günaydın, G. Sümer, N. & Uysal A. (2005). A new measure for adult attachment styles: The psychometric evaluation of Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) on a Turkish sample. *Turkish Psychological Articles*, 8, 1-11.
- Shulman, S., Zlotnik, A., Shachar-Shapira, L., Connolly, J., & Bhor, E., (2012). Adolescent Daughters' Romantic Competence: The Role of Divorce, Quality of Parenting, and Maternal Romantic History, 44, 593–606. Doi: 10.1007/s10964-012-9.
- Şirvanlı-Özen, D. (1998). Eşler arası çatışma ve boşanmanın farklı yaş ve cinsiyetteki çocukların davranış ve uyum problemleri ile algıladıkları sosyal destek üzerindeki rolü. Doktora Tezi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.

- Şirvanlı-Ozen, D. (2004). Effects of marital conflict on adolescent children: a study in Turkey. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, 41(1/2), 137-157.
- South, A. L., & Hights, H., (2013). Perceptions of Romantic Relationships in Adult Children of Divorce. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, 54, 126-141. DOI: 10.1080/10502556.2012.755032.
- Southworth, S., & Schwarz, C. J., (1987). Post-Divorce Contact, Relationship with Father and Heterosexual Trust in Female College Students. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 57 (3), 371-383.
- Sprague, H. E., & Kinney, J. M. (2008). The Effects of Interparental Divorce and Conflict on College Students' Romantic Relationships. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 27 (1-2), 85-104. DOI: 10.1300/J087v27n01_06.4
- Sprecher, S., Kate, R., & Levin, L., (1998). Parental Divorce and Young Adults' Beliefs About Love. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 28(3-4), 107-120. doi: 10.1300/J087v28n03_06.
- Steinberg, J. S., Davilla, J., & Fincham, F. D. (2006). Adolescent marital expectations and romantic experiences: Associations with perceptions about parental conflict and adolescent attachment security. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 35, 333-348.
- Steinberg, L., Elmen, J. D., & Mounts, N. S. (1989). Authoritative parenting, psychosocial maturity, and academic success among adolescents. *Child Development*, 60, 1424-1436.
- Steinberg, L., Lamborn, S. D., Darling, N., Mounts, N. S., & Dornbusch, S. M. (1994). Overtime changes in adjustment and competence among adolescents from authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and neglectful families. *Child Development*, 65, 754-770.

- Sternberg, R. J. (1986). A triangular theory of love. *Psychological Review*, 93, 119–135.
- Sümer, N. (2000). Yapısal eşitlik modelleri: Temel kavramlar ve örnek uygulamalar. *Türk Psikoloji Yazıları*, 3(6), 49-74.
- Sümer, N. (2008). Culture-Specific Parenting Behaviors Predicting Attachment Security among Turkish Children. Sempozyum, the 20th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development (ISSBD), Würzburg, Germany, 13 – 17 July, 2008.
- Sümer, N. (2015). The Interplay between Attachment to Mother and Friendship Quality in Predicting Life Satisfaction among Turkish Children. In M. Demir (Ed.) *Friendship and Happiness: Across the Life-Span and Cultures* (pp.253-274). Springer Publishing, Netherlands. 10.1007/978-94-017-9603-3_15
- Sümer, N., & Cozzarelli, C. (2004). The impact of adult attachment on partner and self-attributions and relationship quality. *Personal Relationships*, 11, 355-371.
- Sümer, N., & Güngör, D. (1999). Çocuk yetistirme stillerinin bağlanma stilleri, benlik deęerlendirmeleri ve yakın ilişkiler üzerindeki etkisi. *Türk Psikoloji Dergisi*, 14 (44), 35-58.
- Sümer, N., Güngör, D. (1999a). Yetişkin bağlanma stilleri ölçeklerinin Türk örneklemleri üzerinde psikometrik deęerlendirmesi ve kültürlerarası bir karşılaştırma. *Türk Psikoloji Dergisi*, 14(43), 71-106.
- Sümer, N., Selçuk, E., & Günaydın, G. (2006). Mediating role of parenting Between marital communication and child problem behaviors. Paper presented at the International Association for Relationship Research Conference. Crete, Greece, 6-10 July, 2006.

- Summers, P., Forehand, R., & Armistead, L., (1998). Parental Divorce During Early Adolescence in Caucasian Families: The Role of Family Process Variables in Predicting the Long-Term Consequences for Early Adult Psychosocial Adjustment. *Journal of Consulting and Clinic*, 66(2), 327-336.
- Teicher, M.H., Samson, J. A., Polcari, A., & McGreenery, C. E. (2006). Sticks, stones, and hurtful words: relative effects of various forms of childhood maltreatment. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 163(6):993-1000.
- Thompson, R. A., & Meyer, S. (2007). Socialization of Emotion Regulation in the Family. In J. J. Gross (Ed.), *Handbook of emotion regulation*, 249–268. New York: Guilford Press.
- Ulu, P., & Fıfılođlu, H. (2002). The relationship between Turkish children's perceptions of marital conflict and their internalizing and externalizing problems. *International Journal of Psychology*, 37(6), 369-378.
- Ulu, P., & Fıfılođlu, H. (2004). Çocukların evlilik çatıfımasını algılaması ölçeđi'nin geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması. *Türk Psikoloji Yazıları*, (14), 61-75.
- Whitton, W. S., Roades, K. G., Stanley, M. S., & Markman, J. H., (2008). Effects of Parental Divorce on Marital Commitment and Confidence. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 22 (5), 789–793.
- Young, L., & Ehrenberg, M. F. (2007). Siblings, parenting, conflict, and divorce: Do young adults' perceptions of past family experiences predict their present adjustment? *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 47(3-4), 67-85.
- Yu, T. (2007). The interplay of parental marital conflict and divorce in young adult children's relationships with parents and romantic partners. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. University of Auburn. Alabama.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict (CPIC)

Aşağıdaki soruları anne ve babanızın sizin çocukluğunuzdaki ilişkisini düşünerek cevaplayınız. Eğer anne ve/veya babanızı kaybetmişseniz ya da anne ve babanız şu anda ayrı yaşıyor/boşanmış ise, soruları onların sizin çocukluğunuzdayken var olan ilişkilerini düşünerek cevaplayınız. Eğer anne babanızın ilişkisini yeterince hatırlamıyorsanız (çok erken boşanma veya ebeveyn kaybı) bu soruları cevaplamayınız.
Seçenekler:

- 1, kesinlikle doğru değil
- 2, biraz doğru
- 3, oldukça doğru
- 4, kesinlikle doğru

1. Annem ve babamı hiçbir zaman tartışırken veya uyuşmazlık içinde görmedim.
2. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman bunu hallederlerdi.
3. Annem ve babam genelde okulda yaptığım şeyler hakkında tartışmaya başlarlardı.
4. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman bir şekilde sonunda ben de tartışmaya katılmak zorunda kalıyordum.
5. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman gerçekten çok sinirlenirlerdi.
6. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman kendimi daha iyi hissetmek için birşeyler yapabiliirdim.
7. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman korkardım.
8. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman kendimi ortada kalmış hissedirdim.
9. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman suçlanacak olan ben değildim.
10. Onlar bildiğimi düşünmeyebilirler fakat annem ve babam çok tartışırlardı veya uyuşmazlık içindelerdi.
11. Annem ve babam tartışmaları bittikten sonra bile birbirlerine hala çok kızgın olurlardı.
12. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman onları durdurmak için birşeyler yapardım.
13. Annem ve babam bir anlaşmazlık olduğu zaman bunu sessizce tartışırlardı.
14. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman ne yapacağımı bilemiyordum.
15. Annem ve babam, etrafta ben olsam da birbirlerine kötü davranırlardı.

16. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman baana ne olacağı hakkında endişelenirdim.
17. Annem ve babam bir anlaşmazlık yaşadığı zaman kendimi taraf tutmak zorunda hissetmezdim.
18. Annem ve babamın tartışması genelde hep benim suçumdu.
19. Sıklıkla annem ve babamı tartışırken görürdüm.
20. Annem ve babam herhangi bir şey hakkında anlaşmazlığa düştükleri zaman, genelde çözüm bulurlardı.
21. Annem ve babamın tartışmaları genelde benimle ilgiliydi.
22. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman birbirlerine kötü şeyler söylerlerdi.
23. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları veya uyuşamadıkları zaman, genelde işlerin iyi gitmesine yardımcı olabilirdim.
24. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman kötü birşey olmasından korkardım.
25. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman annem onun tarafında olmamı isterdi.
26. Her ne kadar bana öyle söylemeseler de, annem ve babamın tartışmasının benim suçum olduğunu biliyordum.
27. Annem ve babam çok nadiren tartışırlardı.
28. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman genelde hemen barışırlardı.
29. Annem ve babam genelde benim yaptığım şeyler için tartışırlardı.
30. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman tartışmalarının içine girmezdim.
31. Annem ve babam tartışırken birbirlerine çok fazla bağırlardı.
32. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman, onları durdurmak için yapabileceğim hiçbirşey yoktu.
33. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman, ikisinden birinin incineceğinden endişe duyardım.
34. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman kendimi taraf tutmak zorunda hissediyordum.
35. Annem ve babam sıklıkla evde birbirlerinin başının etini yiyip dırdır ederler ve birbirlerinden şikâyet ederlerdi.
36. Annem ve babam bir anlaşmazlık olduğu zaman birbirlerine nadir bağırlardı.
37. Yanlış bir şey yaptığım zaman annem ve babam sıklıkla tartışmaya başlarlardı.
38. Annem ve babam tartışma esnasında eşyaları fırlatır kırarlardı.
39. Annem ve babam tartışmayı bitirdikten sonra birbirlerine yakın davranırlardı.
40. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman bana da bağıracaklar diye korkardım.
41. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman beni suçlarlardı.
42. Annem ve babam tartıştıkları zaman, babam onun tarafında olmamı isterdi.

43. Annem ve babam tartıřtıkları zaman birbirlerini itekleyip drterlerdi.
44. Annem ve babam tartıřtıkları zaman kendimi daha iyi hissetmek iin yapabileceđim hibir Őey yoktu.
45. Annem ve babam tartıřtıkları zaman bořanabilirler diye endiře duyardım.
46. Annem ve babam tartıřtıktan sonra birbirlerine hala kt davranırlardı.
47. Annem ve babamın tartıřması genelde benim suum deđildi.
48. Annem ve babam tartıřtıkları zaman benim sylediđim hibir Őeyi dinlemezlerdi.

Appendix B: Short-EMBU (Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran- My Memories of Upbringing)

1. Anne ve babam, nedenini söylemeden bana kızarlardı yada ters davranırlardı (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

2. Anne ve babam, beni överlerdi (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

3. Anne ve babamın yaptıklarım konusunda daha az endişeli olmasını isterdim (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

4. Anne ve babam, bana hak ettiğimden daha çok fiziksel ceza verirlerdi (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

5. Eve geldiğimde, anne ve babama ne yaptığımın hesabını vermek zorundaydım (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

6. Anne ve babam, ergenliğimin uyarıcı, ilginç ve eğitici olması için çalışırlardı (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

7. Anne ve babam, beni başkalarının önünde eleştirirlerdi (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

8. Anne ve babam, bana bir şey olur korkusuyla başka çocukların yapmasına izin verilen şeyleri yapmamı yasaklardı (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

9. Anne ve babam, her şeyde en iyi olmam için beni teşvik ederlerdi (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
--	---------------------	--------------------	---------------	------------------

Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

10. Anne ve babam davranışları ile, örneğin üzgün görünerek, onlara kötü davrandığım için kendimi suçlu hissetmeme neden olurlardı (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

11. Anne ve babamın bana bir şey olacağına ilişkin endişeleri abartılıydı (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

12. Benim için bir şeyler kötü gittiğinde, anne ve babamın beni rahatlatmaya ve yüreklendirmeye çalıştığını hissedirdim (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

13. Bana ailenin 'yüz karası' yada 'günah keçisi' gibi davranılırdı (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

14. Anne ve babam, sözleri ve hareketleriyle beni sevdiklerini gösterirlerdi (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

15. Anne ve babamın, erkek ya da kız kardeşimi(lerimi) beni sevdiklerinden daha çok sevdiklerini hissedirdim (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

16. Anne ve babam, kendimden utanmama neden olurlardı (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

17. Anne ve babam, pek fazla umursamadan, istediğim yere gitmeme izin verirlerdi (AK)*.

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

18. Anne ve babamın, yaptığım her şeye karışıklarını hissedirdim (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

19. Anne ve babamla aramda sıcaklık ve sevecenlik olduğunu hissedirdim (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

20. Anne ve babam, yapabileceklerim ve yapamayacaklarımla ilgili kesin sınırlar koyar ve bunlara titizlikle uyarlardı (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

21. Anne ve babam, küçük kabahatlerim için bile beni cezalandırırlardı (R).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

22. Anne ve babam, nasıl giyinmem ve görünmem gerektiği konusunda karar vermek isterlerdi (AK).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

23. Yaptığım bir şeyde başarılı olduğumda, anne ve babamın benimle gurur duyduklarını hissedirdim (DY).

	Hayır, hiçbir zaman	Evet, arada sırada	Evet, sık sık	Evet, çoğu zaman
Baba	1	2	3	4
Anne	1	2	3	4

Appendix C: Relational Scales Questionnaire (RSQ)

Aşağıda yakın duygusal ilişkilerinizde kendinizi nasıl hissettiğinize ilişkin çeşitli ifadeler yer almaktadır. Yakın duygusal ilişkilerden kastedilen arkadaşlık, dostluk, romantik ilişkiler ve benzerleridir. Lütfen her bir ifadeyi bu tür ilişkilerinizi düşünerek okuyun ve her bir ifadenin sizi ne ölçüde tanımladığını aşağıdaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde değerlendiriniz.

- 1, beni hiç tanımlamıyor
- 2, beni kısmen tanımlamıyor
- 3, beni tanımlamıyor
- 4, beni ne tanımlıyor ne de tanımlamıyor
- 5, beni kısmen tanımlıyor
- 6, beni tanımlıyor
- 7, beni tamamen tanımlıyor

1. Başkalarına kolaylıkla güvenemem.
2. Kendimi bağımsız hissetmem benim için çok önemli.
3. Başkalarıyla kolaylıkla duygusal yakınlık kurarım.
4. Başkalarıyla çok yakınlaşırsam incitileceğimden korkuyorum.
5. Başkalarıyla yakın duygusal ilişkilerim olmadığı sürece oldukça rahatım.
6. Başkalarıyla tam anlamıyla duygusal yakınlık kurmak istiyorum.
7. Yalnız kalmaktan korkarım.
8. Başkalarına rahatlıkla güvenip bağlanabilirim.
9. Başkalarına tamamıyla güvenmekte zorlanırım.
10. Başkalarının bana dayanıp bel bağlaması konusunda oldukça rahatımdır.
11. Başkalarının bana, benim onlara verdiğim kadar değer vermediğinden kaygılanırım.
12. Kendi kendime yettiğimi hissetmem benim için çok önemli.
13. Başkalarının bana bağlanmamalarını tercih ederim.
14. Başkalarıyla yakın olmak beni rahatsız eder.
15. Başkalarının bana, benim istediğim kadar yakınlaşmakta gönülsüz olduklarını düşünüyorum.
16. Başkalarına bağlanmamayı tercih ederim.
17. Başkaları beni Kabul etmeyecek diye korkarım.

Appendix D: Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R)

Aşağıda romantik ilişkilerinize yönelik bazı ifadeler verilmiştir. Her ifadeyi dikkatlice okuyunuz ve yaşadığınız ilişkinizi düşünerek her bir ifadenin ilişkilerinizdeki duygu ve düşüncelerinizi ne oranda yansıttığını 7 puanlık ölçek üzerinden değerlendiriniz

1 = Hiç katılmıyorum

2 = katılmıyorum

3 = biraz katılmıyorum

4 = ne katılıyorum ne de katılmıyorum

5 = çok az katılıyorum

6 = katılıyorum

7 = Tamamen katılıyorum

1. Yakın olduğum kişinin sevgisini kaybetmekten korkarım.
2. Gerçekte ne hissettiğimi birlikte olduğum kişiye göstermemeyi tercih ederim.
3. Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin artık benimle olmak istemeyeceği korkusuna kapılırım.
4. Özel duygu ve düşüncelerimi birlikte olduğum kişiyle paylaşmak konusunda kendimi rahat hissederim.
5. Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin beni gerçekten sevmediği duygusuna kapılırım.
6. Romantik ilişkilerde olduğum kişilerin beni, benim onları önemsemişim kadar önemsemeyeceklerinden endişe duyarım.
7. Romantik ilişkilerde olduğum kişilere inanıp güvenmek bana zor gelir.
8. Romantik ilişkilerde olduğum kişilere yakın olma konusunda çok rahatımdır.
9. Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin bana duyduğu hislerin benim ona duyduğum hisler kadar güçlü olmasını isterim.
10. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere açılma konusunda kendimi rahat hissetmem.
11. ilişkilerimi kafama çok takarım.
12. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere fazla yakın olmamayı tercih ederim.
13. Benden uzakta olduğunda, birlikte olduğum kişinin başka birine ilgi duyabileceği korkusuna kapılırım.
14. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişi benimle çok yakın olmak istediğinde rahatsızlık duyarım.

15. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere duygularımı gösterdiğimde, onların benim için aynı şeyleri hissetmeyeceğinden korkarım.
16. Birlikte olduğum kişiyle kolayca yakınlaşabilirim.
17. Birlikte olduğum kişinin beni terk edeceğinden pek endişe duymam.
18. Birlikte olduğum kişiyle yakınlaşmak bana zor gelmez.
19. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişi kendime olan güvenimi sarsar.
20. Genellikle birlikte olduğum kişiyle sorunlarımı ve kaygılarımı tartışırım.
21. Terk edilmekten pek korkmam.
22. Zor zamanlarımda, romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiden yardım istemek bana iyi gelir.
23. Birlikte olduğum kişinin, bana istediğim kadar yakın olmadığını düşünürüm.
24. Birlikte olduğum kişiye hemen hemen her şeyi anlatırım.
25. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiler bazen bana olan duygularını sebepsiz yere değiştirirler.
26. Başımdan geçenleri birlikte olduğum kişiyle konuşurum.
27. Çok yakın olma arzumu bazen insanları korkutup uzaklaştırır.
28. Birlikte olduğum kişiler benimle çok yakınlaştığında gergin hissederim.
29. Romantik ilişkide olduğum bir kişi beni yakından tanıdıkça, benden hoşlanmayacağından korkarım.
30. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere güvenip inanma konusunda rahatımdır.
31. Birlikte olduğum kişiden ihtiyaç duyduğum şefkat ve desteği görmemek beni öfkelenendirir.
32. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiye güvenip inanmak benim için kolaydır.
33. Başka insanlara denk olamamaktan endişe duyarım.
34. Birlikte olduğum kişiye şefkat göstermek benim için kolaydır.
35. Birlikte olduğum kişi beni sadece kızgın olduğumda fark eder.
36. Birlikte olduğum kişi benim ihtiyaçlarımı gerçekten anlar.

Appendix E: Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS)

Aşağıdaki ifadelere katılıp katılmadığınızı görüşünüzü yansıtan rakamı maddenin başındaki boşluğa yazarak belirtiniz. Doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur. Sizin durumunuzu yansıttığını düşündüğünüz rakam bizim için en doğru yanıttır. Lütfen, açık ve dürüst şekilde yanıtlayınız.

- 7 = Kesinlikle katılıyorum
- 6 = Katılıyorum
- 5 = Çok az katılıyorum
- 4 = Ne katılıyorum ne de katılmıyorum
- 3 = Biraz katılmıyorum
- 2 = Katılmıyorum
- 1 = Kesinlikle katılmıyorum

- _____ Pek çok açıdan ideallerime yakın bir yaşamım var
- _____ Yaşam koşullarım mükemmeldir
- _____ Yaşamım beni tatmin ediyor
- _____ Şimdiye kadar, yaşamda istediğim önemli şeyleri elde ettim
- _____ Hayatımı bir daha yaşama şansım olsaydı, hemen hemen hiçbir şeyi değiştirmezdim

Appendix F: Informed Consent Form

Gönüllü Katılım Formu

Bu çalışma, Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümü, Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Özlem Okur tarafından, Psikoloji Bölümü öğretim üyelerinden Prof. Dr. Ayşe Nuray Karancı danışmanlığında, tez çalışması kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, anne baba arasında yaşanan ve kişinin algıladığı çatışma ile kişinin romantik ilişkisindeki tutumu arasındaki ilişkiyi anlamak ve bu ilişkide, kişinin anne-baba algısının ve bağlanma stiline rolünü incelemektir.

Çalışmaya katılım tamamen gönüllülük temelindedir. Ankette, sizden kimlik belirleyici hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Cevaplarınız tamamen gizli tutulacak ve sadece araştırmacı tarafından değerlendirilecektir; elde edilecek bilgiler bilimsel yayımlarda kullanılacaktır.

Sizden, verilen anketleri içten ve dürüst bir şekilde doldurmanız beklenmektedir. Anketleri doldurmak, toplamda yaklaşık 15 dakika almaktadır. Anketler, genel olarak kişisel rahatsızlık verecek soruları içermemektedir; ancak, katılım sırasında sorulardan ya da herhangi başka bir nedenden ötürü kendinizi rahatsız hissederseniz, cevaplamayı yarıda bırakabilirsiniz. Böyle bir durumda anketi uygulayan kişiye, anketi tamamlamadığınızı söylemek yeterli olacaktır. Anket sonunda, bu çalışmayla ilgili sorularınız olursa cevaplanacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz. Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için Psikoloji Bölümü öğrencisi ve çalışmanın yürütücüsü Özlem Okur (Telefon: 536 817 1492; E-posta: e165199@metu.edu.tr) ile iletişim kurabilirsiniz.

Bu çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü olarak katılıyorum ve istediğim zaman yarıda kesip çıkabileceğimi biliyorum. Verdiğim bilgilerin bilimsel amaçlı yayımlarda kullanılmasını kabul ediyorum. (Formu doldurup imzaladıktan sonra uygulayıcıya geri veriniz).

Katılımcının Adı-Soyadı:

Tarih:

İmza:

----/----/----

Appendix G: Demographic Information Form

1. Cinsiyetiniz:
 - Kadın
 - Erkek
2. Yaşınız:.....
3. Eğitim Düzeyiniz:
 - Okur-Yazar
 - İlkokul Mezunu
 - Ortaokul Mezunu
 - Lise Mezunu
 - Üniversite (Mezunu/Öğrencisi)
 - Yüksek Lisans/Doktora (Mezunu/Öğrencisi)
4. Şu an kiminle birlikte yaşıyorsunuz?
 - Yalnız
 - Eşimle/partnerimle
 - Ailemle birlikte
 - Arkadaşlarımla
 - Diğer (Belirtiniz):
5. Medeni durumunuz:
 - Bekar
 - Birlikte Yaşıyor
 - Evli
 - Boşanmış
 - Dul
6. Mesleğiniz:
- 7: Anneniz hayatta mı?
 - Evet
 - Hayır
 - a. Hayattaysa, şu an kaç yaşında?
- 8: Babanız hayatta mı?
 - Evet
 - Hayır
 - a. Hayattaysa, şu an kaç yaşında?
- 9: Kardeşiniz var mı?
 - Evet
 - Hayır
 - b. Varsa kaç kardeşiniz var?
 - c. Kaçınıcı Çocuksunuz?
- 10: Anne-babanız halen beraberler mi?
 - Evet
 - Hayır
 - A: Hayır ise, kaç yıl önce boşandılar/ayrıldılar?.....
- 11: Anne-babanız boşandıktan/ayrıldıktan sonra siz en uzun kiminle yaşadınız?
 - Annemle
 - Babamla

Appendix H: Ethics Committee Approval

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER



ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

DUMLUPINAR BULVARI 06800
ÇANKAYA ANKARA/TURKEY
T: +90 312 210 22 91
F: +90 312 210 79 59
ueam@metu.edu.tr
www.ueam.metu.edu.tr
Sayı: 28620816 / 376

20 EKİM 2015

Gönderilen: Prof. Dr. A. Nuray KARANCI

Psikoloji Bölümü

Gönderen: Prof. Dr. Canan SÜMER

İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu Başkanı

İlgi: Etik Onayı

Danışmanlığını yapmış olduğunuz Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Özlem OKUR " Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının kişilerin romantik ilişkilerindeki tutumlarına ve genel yaşam doyumlarına etkisi: anne-baba boşanmasının düzenleyici, anne-baba algısı ve bağlanma stillerinin aracı rolü" isimli araştırması İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay 15.10.2015-30.04.2016 tarihleri arasında geçerli olmak üzere verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Prof. Dr. Canan SÜMER

Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi
İnsan Araştırmaları Komisyonu Başkanı

Appendix I: Turkish Summary / Türkçe Özet

2. GİRİŞ

2.1. Çalışmanın Arka Planı

İnsanlar sosyal varlıklardır ve var oluşlarını sürdürebilmek için başka insanlarla ilişki kurmaya ihtiyaç duyarlar. İlişkiler iki farklı temel ihtiyacı karşılamak için insan hayatında önemli rol oynarlar. İlk temel ihtiyaç sosyal olarak insanın kendisini gerçekleştirilmesi; ikinci temel ihtiyaç ise birini sevebilme ve aidiyet hissidir (Cui, Fincham, ve Pasley, 2008). Mutlu ve mutsuz insanların karşılaştırıldığı bir çalışmada, kendilerini mutlu olarak tanımlayan insanların güçlü sosyal ilişkilere sahip oldukları ve kendilerini iyi hissettikleri bir romantik ilişkilerinin olduğu görülmektedir (Deiner ve Seligman, 2002). İnsanın Hayatının bütün evrelerinde ve insan hayatındaki bütün önemli figürlerle, ilişkilerin var olduğu görülmektedir. Psikoterapilerde, insan hangi problemle terapiye gelirse gelsin, bu problemlerin en son ve en önemli noktasının insanlarla olan ilişkilerden kaynaklandığı görülmektedir. Romantik ilişkiler insanın birisine duyduğu tutku sonucunda o kişiyle kurmuş olduğu aşk ve yakınlık olarak tanımlanabilir (Sternberg, 1986: 124). Kötü tecrübeler, terkedilmeler veya ayrılmalarla sonuçlanan bir ortam olabilmesine rağmen, aile, insanların ilişki kurabilme becerilerini ilk tecrübe ettiği ortam olarak gösterilebilir. özellikle anne-baba tutum ve yaklaşımları, davranış şekilleri kişilerin hayatındaki birçok alanı olumlu veya olumsuz etkilemektedir (Cui ve Fincham, 2010; Cui ve arkadaşları, 2008; Fite, Bates, Holtzworth-Munroe, Dodge, Nay ve Pettit, 2008; Simon ve Furman, 2010; Yu, 2007). Dolayısıyla, ailenin insanlar ve onların kurdukları ilişkiler üzerinde nasıl etkilere sahip oldukları konusunda araştırmaya ihtiyaç olduğu görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının, algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının ve anne-baba bağlanma stillerinin romantik ilişki tutumları ve yaşam

doyumunu üzerine etkisi arařtırmaktır. Ayrıca algılanan anne-baba tutumları ve bağlanma stillerinin, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve romantik ilişki tutumları arasındaki ilişkideki aracı rollerini incelemektir. Son olarak, algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının, bağlanma stillerinin ve romantik ilişki tutumlarının algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve yaşam doyumunu arasındaki ilişkideki aracı rollerinin incelenmesi de bu çalışmanın amaçlarındandır.

2.1.1. Yaşam Doyumu

Yaşam doyumunu kişinin çevresinden, kurmuş olduđu yakın ilişkilerinden, ailesinden, sosyal ilişkilerinden ve en önemlisi de kendisinden aldığı, hissettiđi doyum olarak tanımlanabilir (Huebner, 1991). Yaşam doyumunu aslında insanın psikolojik açıdan değerlendirilip, daha önce sözü geçen konulardaki yaşamında hissetmiş olduđu doyumunu değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır (Diener, 1984).

2.1.2. Romantik İlişkilerdeki Tutumlar

Kişinin hayatı boyunca ailesiyle veya romantik partneriyle kurmuş olduđu ilişkilerde bağlanma stilinin rolü önemlidir. Ebeveynlerle kurulan ilişkilerdeki gibi, bireyler romantik ilişkilerini de oluştururken ilişkilerinde güveni ve desteđi ararlar (Ainsworth, 1989). İnsanlar ilişkilerinde romantik partnerlerinin yakın oluşlarını arzular, onlardan ayrılmamak için direnç gösterir, onların yokluđunu protesto eder, ilişkilerinde romantik partnerlerini güvenilir bir kaynak olarak görür ve romantik partnerlerini genellikle de hayata dair stresleriyle baş edebilecekleri güçlü bir kaynak olarak değerlendirirler (Weiss, 1982, 1986, 1991 as cited in Feeney, 1999). Hazan ve Shaver (1987) tarafından yapılan çalışmada, romantik ilişki süreçlerinin tıpkı bebeklikte ebeveynlerle kurulan bağlanma stillerine benzediđi görülmektedir. Hazan ve Shaver (1987) tarafından yapılan arařtırmada, güvenli, kaçınmacı ve kaygılı bağlanma stiline sahip olan bireylerin farklı şekillerde romantik ilişki geliřtirdikleri görülmektedir. Güvenli bağlanma tipindeki bireylerin genellikle arkadaşça, güvenli, olumlu duygular barındıran bir ilişki biçimi oluşturdukları gözlenirken, kaçınmacı

bağlanma stilindeki bireylerin genellikle yakın ilişki kurmaktan korkan bireyler olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, kaygılı biçimde ebeveyn bağlanması geliştiren bireylerin romantik ilişkilerinde takıntılı ve kaygılı tavırlar sergiledikleri gözlenmiştir.

2.1.3. Romantik İlişki Tutumları ve Yaşam Doymu Arasındaki İlişki

İnsanlar aileleriyle, arkadaşlarıyla ve romantik partnerleriyle farklı ilişkiler kurarlar. Literatürdeki çalışmalarda kişinin yaşam doyumunun fazla olmasının en önemli kaynağı olarak insanlarla kurmuş olduğu güçlü sosyal ilişkiler gösterilmektedir. Özellikle, romantik ilişkilerdeki doyum bunun en önemli basamağını oluşturmaktadır (Argyle ve Martin, 1991). Berkel ve Constantine (2005) romantik ilişkilerdeki yakınlık, algılanan anne-baba çatışması, sosyal kendilik ideali ve mutluluk arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırdığı çalışmasında, insanların kendilerini sosyal ortamlarda güvende hissetmeleri, kendilerini sosyal ortamlarda anlatabilmeleri ve kurdukları yakın romantik ilişkilerin, mutluluk seviyeleri için önemli faktörler olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, yakın romantik ilişkide olanların, romantik ilişkisi olmayan bireylere göre daha yüksek yaşam doyumlarının olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Dush ve Amato (2005) tarafından yapılan çalışmada, sadece romantik ilişkisi olan veya olmayan bireyler arasında yaşam doymu açısından farklılık gözlemlenmemiştir. İlişki statüleri arasında da mutluluk seviyeleri açısından farklılıklar görülmüştür. Örneğin evli olanların en yüksek yaşam doyumuna sahip olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Evli olan bireyleri birlikte yaşayan çiftler, onları da istikrarlı ilişkisi olanlar takip etmektedir. En düşük yaşam doym seviyesine ilişkisi olmayan bireylerin sahip oldukları görülmüştür.

2.2. Algılanan Anne-Baba Çatışması ve Algılanan çatışmanın Kişilerin

Romantik İlişki Tutumları ve Yaşam Doymuları Üzerine Etkisi

Aile kişinin sosyalleşmesi için kritik bir ortamdır. Genelde çocuklar davranışlarının temellerini anne ve babalarının davranışlarını gözlemleyerek oluştururlar. Aile içinde

güçlü bağların oluşturulduğu aileler genellikle destekleyici ve duygusal anlamda olgun aileler olarak gösterilebilir. öte yandan, anne ve babaların anlaşmadan uzak, çatışmanın yoğun olduğu ve kendi ihtiyaçlarını ortaya koyup, ortak noktada buluşamadıkları aile ortamları çatışmalı aile ortamı olarak tanımlanabilir (Berg-Cross, Kidd, ve Carr, 1990). Dünya sağlık örgütü (2007) tarafından yapılan tanıma göre, ebeveyn çatışması ilişki içinde fiziksel, psikolojik veya sexual olarak kişilerin zarar görmesi olarak gösterilmektedir. Aile içindeki çatışma, çatışmaya şahit olan çocuğun hem çocukluk döneminde, hem de yetişkinlik döneminde önemli negative etkenler barındırmaktadır. Grych ve arkadaşları (2010) tarafından yapılan çalışmada aile içindeki çatışma ortamının, kişilerin yaşam doyumunu büyük oranda azalttığı görülmüştür. Özellikle anne-baba arasında yoğun, çözülemeyen ve şiddetli çatışma ortamının çocuklara da yansıdığı aile ortamlarında yetişen bireylerin yaşam doyumlarının çatışmaya sıklıkla şahit olmayan bireylere göre daha düşük olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının negative etkileri az önce de belirtildiği gibi sadece çocukluk döneminde değil, aynı zamanda yetişkinlikte ve bu çağlarda kurulan romantic ilişkilerde de sıklıkla görülmektedir. Çocukluk dönemlerinde ebeveynler arası çatışmaya şahit olmuş olan bireyler, kendi romantic ilişkilerine dair negative tutumlar barındırdıkları görülmektedir. Kendi kurdukları romantic ilişkilerinin güvenli ve uzun süreli olacağına dair inançlarının az olduğu görülmektedir. Bu nedenle, ilişki içerisinde sorumluluk almaktan kaçındıkları ve daha çok bireyselleştikleri görülmektedir. Özellikle ebeveyn çatışmasına şahit olan kadın katılımcıların, şahit olmayanlara göre ilişkilerinin kesinliği ve sağlamlığından daha çok şüphe duydukları gözlemlenmektedir (Whitton, Rhoades, Stanley ve Markmen, 2008).

2.3. Algılanan Anne-Baba Tutumları ve Bu Tutumların Kişinin Yaşam Doyumuna ve Romantik İlişki Tutumlarına Etkisi

Ebeveyn olmanın en temel tanımı çocuğu aile içinde sosyalleştirmek olarak gösterilebilir (Maccoby ve Martin, 1983). Çocuk anneden veya babadan gördüğü kültürel değerleri, davranışları ve tutumları nesilden nesile aktarır (Sümer, Selçuk ve Günaydın, 2006). Anne-babanın davranışları çocuğun hem çocukluk döneminin, hem de yetişkinliğinin şekillenmesinde şüphesiz önemli rol oynamaktadır. Ancak, bu davranışların çocuk tarafından nasıl algılandığı da önemlidir. Anne-baba tutumlarının

negatif veya pozitif algılanmasında iki farklı boyutun olduğu görülmektedir (Baumrind, 1983). Birinci boyut olarak aşırı kontrol ve disiplin, katı kuralların varlığı gösterilebilir. Bu tutumların çocuk üzerinde özgüven düşüklüğü ve duygusal zayıflık gibi negatif etkiler yarattığı gözlemlenmiştir. İkinci boyut olarak ise duygusal sıcaklık ve koşulsuz kabul görülmektedir. Bu tutumlar ise diğerinin aksine duygusal olarak sağlıklı, özgüveni yüksek ve duygularını kolaylıkla düzenleyebilen bireylerin yetişmesinde önemli rol oynadığı görülmektedir (Baumrind, 1980). Bütün bu algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının hem yaşam doyumu, hem de romantik ilişki tutumları üzerinde önemli etkilerinin bulunduğu literatürde yer almaktadır. Gilman ve Huebner (2005) göre, yetişkin bireylerin yaşam doyumlarının yüksek olması hem ebeveynleri arasındaki ilişkideki çatışmanın azlığına, hem de bireyler ve ebeveynler arasındaki ilişkide yer alan duygusal sıcaklığa, birbirlerine karşı sorumluluğa, koşulsuz kabule ve esnek yapıya bağlı olduğu görülmektedir. Romantik ilişki tutumları üzerindeki etkiye bakıldığında, anne ve babalarından duygusal olarak destek alabilen, koşulsuz kabul alabilen, reddedilmeyen, ve aile içinde sorumluluk alabilen bireylerin romantik ilişkilerinde iş birlikçi ve duygusal olarak sağlıklı konumda buldukları görülmüştür. Ayrıca, bu bireylerin hem kendi negatif duygularını, hem de romantik partnerlerinin negatif duygularını tolere edebildikleri görülmüştür (Macklem, 2008).

2.4. Bağlanma Stilleri ve Bağlanma Stillерinin Kişilerin Yaşam Doyumu ve Romantik İlişkileri Üzerine Etkileri

Bağlanma stili, kişinin kendisini, çevresini ve kişinin hayatında yer alan önemli figürleri kapsayan bir yapı olarak tanımlanabilir ve bu yapı kişinin kişilerarası ilişkilerinin oluşmasının en temel taşı olarak gösterilebilir (Ainsworth ve Bowlby, 1969). Bağlanma stilini açıklayan teori, aslında ilk çıkış noktası itibariyle yeni doğmuş olan bebeğin anne ve babasıyla kurmuş olduğu ilişkiden yola çıkmıştır. Ancak, bağlanma stilleri kişinin hayatı boyunca kurmuş olduğu ilişkilerde etkin rol oynamaktadır. Bowlby (1969) tarafından güvenli, korkulu, kaygılı ve kayıtsız olmak üzere 4 farklı bağlanma stili tanımlanmıştır. Her bir bağlanma stilinin yaşam doyumu

ve kişinin yetişkinliğinde kurmuş olduğu romantik ilişkilerinde farklı etkilerinin bulunduğu görülmüştür. Nickerson ve Nagle (2004) tarafından ebeveyn bağlanma stilleri ve akran ilişkilerinin yaşam doyumu üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek amacıyla yapılan çalışmada, erken ve geç yetişkinlik döneminde olup, güvenli bağlanma stilini geliştiren bireylerin güçlü akran ilişkilerine sahip oldukları, bunun da onların yaşam doyum seviyelerini arttırdığı bulunmuştur. Bartholomew ve Horowitz (1991) tarafından farklı bağlanma stillerinin kişilerin romantik ilişki içindeki tutumlarının incelendiği çalışmada, güvenli ve kayıtsız bağlanma stili geliştiren bireylerin, kaygılı ve korkulu bağlanma stillerinden herhangi birini geliştiren bireylere göre romantik partnerlerine daha çok güvendikleri, yakın ilişki kurma olasılıklarının daha fazla olduğu ve kendileri hakkında romantik ilişki içinde partnerleriyle daha çok paylaşım yaptıkları bulunmuştur. Yine güvenli ve kaygılı bağlanma stillerinden birini geliştirmiş olan bireylerin karşılaştırıldığı bir çalışmada, güvenli bağlanan bireylerin romantik partnerlerinden kolayca duygusal destek alabildikleri, çatışmayı kolayca tolere edebildikleri ve problemlere daha çabuk çözüm üretebildikleri gözlemlenmiştir (Fraley ve Shaver, 1998).

2.5. Çalışmanın Amaçları

Literatürdeki bulgular çocuklukta algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının yetişkinlikteki romantik ilişki tutumlarında etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Dahası, bu ilişkide algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının ve bağlanma stillerinin önemli rol oynadığı görülmektedir. Buna ek olarak, romantik ilişki tutumları ve yaşam doyumu arasında da önemli bulgular ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Bütün bu değişkenlerle ilgili ikili çalışmalar, önceki çalışmalarda çalışılmış ve sıklıkla ortaya konulmuştur. Ancak, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının, algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının ve bağlanma stillerinin romantik ilişki tutumlarına ve yaşam doyumuna etkilerinin araştırıldığı çalışmalar literatürde yok denecek kadar azdır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmanın amaçları:

1. çalışmadaki değişkenleri arasındaki corelasyonları incelemek,

2. algılanan anne-baba çatışması, algılanan anne-baba tutumları ve bağlanma stillerinin romantik ilişki tutumlarına ve yaşam doyumuna olan etkilerini incelemektir.

3. YÖNTEM

3.1. Katılımcılar

Çalışmanın katılımcıları, 469'u kadın (%78), 126'ı erkek (%22) toplam 595 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Katılımcıların yaş aralığı 18 ile 60 arasında olup, yaş ortalamaları 25.55'tir. katılımcıların 1'i ilk okul mezunu, 8'i lise mezunu, 246'sı üniversite öğrencisi, 131'i üniversite mezunu, 139'u lisans üstü öğrencisi olup 70'i de lisans üstü mezunu olduğunu belirtmiştir. Katılımcıların 463'ü (% 77.6) bekar olduklarını, 40'ı (% 6.7) romantik partnerleriyle birlikte yaşadıklarını, 83'ü (% 13.9) evli olduklarını, 8'i (% 1.3) boşanmış olduklarını ve 1'i (% 0.2) dul olduğunu belirtmiştir. Diğer demografik bilgiler için tablo 2.1 incelenebilir.

3.2. Ölçüm Araçları

Katılımcılara internet yoluyla ulaştırılan ölçek paketi yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum ve eğitim durumuyla ilgili sorular içeren Demografik Bilgi Formu; Anne-Baba Çatışmasını Algılama Ölçeği; Algılanan Anne-Baba Tutumları Ölçeği; ilişki Ölçekleri Anketi; Yakın İlişkilerde Yaşantılar Ölçeği-Revize; ve Yaşam Doyum Ölçeğinden oluşmaktadır.

3.2.1. Anne-baba Çatışmasını Algılama Ölçeği

Ölçek Grych ve Fincham (1993) tarafından geliştirilmiş olup, çocuklukta algılanan anne-baba çatışmasını ölçmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. 4'lü likert üzerinden

puanlanan ölçek, 48 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Yapılan faktör analizleri ölçeğin kendini suçlama, tehdit algılama ve çatışmanın özellikleri olmak üzere 3 alt boyuttan oluştuğu görülmektedir. Alt ölçekler için Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanları .78 ile .90 arasındadır. Türkçeye Kunt (2004) tarafından uyarlanan ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenilirlik puanları alt ölçekler için .77 ile .84 arasındadır.

3.2.2. Algılanan Anne-baba Tutumları Ölçeği

Arindell ve arkadaşları tarafından (1989) yılında çocukların anne-baba tutumlarını algılama biçimlerini değerlendirmek amacıyla geliştirilen ölçek, 46 maddeden oluşmakta ve 4'lü likert üzerinden puanlanmaktadır. Faktör analizlerine bakıldığında duygusal sıcaklık, reddedicilik ve aşırı koruyuculuk olmak üzere, anne ve baba için 6 ayrı alt boyutunun olduğu görülmektedir. Alt ölçekler için Cronbach alpha .65 ile .71 arasındadır. Türkçeye Karancı, Direk ve Yorulmaz Tarafından (2015) yılında uyarlanmıştır. Alt boyutlar için Cronbach Alpha değerleri .71 ile .79 arasında değişmektedir.

3.2.3. İlişki Ölçekleri Anketi

Ölçek Griffen ve Bartalamew tarafından 1994 yılında anne-baba bağlanma stillerini değerlendirmek amacıyla geliştirilmiştir. 17 maddeden oluşan ölçek, 7'li likert üzerinden puanlanmaktadır. Faktör analizleri incelendiğinde güvenli, korkulu, kaygılı ve kayıtsız olmak üzere 4 alt boyutunun olduğu görülmektedir. Ölçek Türkçeye Sümer ve Güngör (1999a) tarafından uyarlanmıştır. Ölçeğin alt boyutlarına ait Cronbach alpha değerleri .54 ile .78 arasında değişmektedir.

3.2.4. Yakın İlişkilerde Yaşantılar Ölçeği-revize

Ölçek Fraley, Waller, ve Brennan tarafından (2000) yılında yakın ilişkilerdeki yaşantıları ve tecrübeleri değerlendirmek amacıyla geliştirilmiştir. Toplamda 36

maddeden oluşan ölçek, 7’li likert üzerinden puanlanmaktadır. Faktör analizleri incelendiğinde ölçeğin kaygı ve kaçınma olmak üzere 2 alt boyutunun olduğu görülmektedir. alt boyutların Cronbach alpha değerleri .86 ve .90 arasında değişmektedir. Ölçek Türkçeye Selçuk, Günaydın, Sümer ve Uysal tarafından 2005 yılında uyarlanmıştır.

3.2.5. Yaşam Doyum Ölçeği

Diener ve arkadaşları (1985) tarafından geliştirilen bu ölçek, genel yaşam doyumunu değerlendirmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada 5’li Likert üzerinden puanlanan ölçek 5 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçek 1 faktör yapısındadır. Ölçek için Cronbach alpha güvenirlik puanı .87 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Türkçeye Durak, Şenol-Durak ve Gençöz (2010) tarafından uyarlanan ölçeğin Cronbach alpha güvenirlik puanı farklı katılımcı gruplarında .81 ve .89 arasında bulunmuştur.

3.3. Prosedür

Öncelikle, ODTÜ Etik Komitesi’nden gerekli etik izni alınmış ve ardından yukarıda sözü geçen ölçek paketi katılımcılara internet üzerinden ulaştırılmıştır. Katılımcılar, önce bilgilendirme yazısını okumuşlar, ardından ise ölçeklerin bulunduğu soru setini ortalama 15 dakikada tamamlamışlardır.

3.4. Analiz

Öncelikle, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler korelasyon analizleri ile incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, algılanan anne-baba çatışması, anne-baba tutumları, bağlanma stilleri, romantik ilişki tutumları ve yaşam doyumunu ile ilişkili faktörler regresyon analizleri yürütülerek incelenmiştir. Son olarak çalışmadaki olası aracı rolü olan faktörler mediasyon analiziyle incelenmiştir.

4. SONUÇLAR

4.1. Çalışmanın Değişkenlerine Dair Betimleyici Analizler

Değişkenlere dair betimleyici analizler sonucunda ortalama skorlar, standart sapma değerleri, minimum ve maksimum değerler ve Cronbach alpha puanları hesaplanmıştır. İlgili değerler Tablo 3.1’de görülebilir.

4.2. Çalışmanın Değişkenleri Arasındaki Correlasyon Değerleri

Yapılan corelasyon analizleri sonucunda ilk olarak romantik ilişki tutum alt ölçeklerinden kaygı ile yaşın olumsuz, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının olumlu yönde ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, kaygı, anne ve baba reddediciliği arasında pozitif, anne ve baba duygusal yakınlığı arasında negatif bir ilişki olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Buna ek olarak, kaygı ve anne-baba aşırı koruyuculuğu arasında pozitif bir ilişki gözlenmiştir. Kaygı ve güvenli bağlanma stili arasında negatif, korkulu, kaygılı ve kayıtsız bağlanma arasında pozitif ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Özetle, yaşça genç olmanın, ebeveyn çatışmasına marus kalmanın, reddedici ve aşırı koruyucu ebeveyn tutumlarının fazla, duygusal olarak destekleyici tutumların az oluşunun ve güvensiz bağlanmanın romantik ilişkilerde kaygılı tutumlar gösterilmesiyle ilişkili olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Romantik ilişki tutumu alt ölçeklerinden kaçınma ve diğer faktörlerin ilişkilerine bakıldığında, kaçınmanın cinsiyet ve yaşla negatif, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasıyla pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Kaçınmanın anne-baba reddediciliği ve anne aşırı koruyuculuğuyla pozitif, anne ve baba duygusal yakınlığıyla negatif ilişkide olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca, kaçınmanın güvenli bağlanma ile negatif, korkulu ve kaçınmacı bağlanma stilleriyle pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu görülmektedir. Son olarak, kaçınma ve kaygı romantik ilişki tutumları arasında olumlu yönde ilişki bulunmuştur. Yani, genç yaşta olmanın, erkek olmanın, anne-baba çatışmasına şahit olmanın reddedici, aşırı koruyucu ebeveyn tutumlarına marus

kalmanın ve güvensiz bağlanmanın romantik ilişkilerde sergilenen kaçınmacı tutumlarla ilişkili olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Yaşam doyumu ve diğer değişkenlerin corelasyon analizlerine bakıldığında, yaşam doyumunun cinsiyet ve anne-baba çatışmasıyla negatif ilişkide olduğu görülmektedir. Ek olarak, yaşam doyumu ve anne-baba reddediciliği, anne-baba aşırı koruyuculuğu arasında negatif, anne-baba duygusal yakınlığı arasında ise pozitif yönde ilişki bulunmuştur. Yaşam doyumu ve güvenli bağlanma stili arasında pozitif, korkulu ve kayıtsız bağlanma stilleri arasında negatif ilişki gözlemlenmiştir. Son olarak, yaşam doyumu ve kaçınmacı ve kaygılı romantik ilişki tutumları arasında da negatif yönde ilişki bulunmuştur. Özet olarak, erkek olan, ebeveynlerinden duygusal olarak sıcak tavırlara marus kalan, güvenli bağlanan ve romantik ilişkilerinde kaygı ve kaçınmacı davranmayan bireylerin yaşam doyumlarının daha fazla olduğu görülmektedir.

4.3. Regresyon Analizleri

Romantik ilişki tutumları, kaygı ve kaçınma dahil olmak üzere, ve yaşam doyumunu yordayan faktörleri saptamak amacıyla, farklı 3 grupta regresyon analizleri yürütülmüştür.

4.3.1. Kaygıyı Yordayan Faktörler

Analiz sonuçları, genç yaşta olmanın ve anne-baba çatışmasına marus kalmanın romantik ilişkilerde daha çok kaygılı tutum sergilemeyi yordadığını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ayrıca, babanın aşırı koruyucu tutumu, duygusal olarak sıcaklığının azlığı kişinin romantik ilişkilerinde daha fazla kaygılı tutum sergilemesini yordadığı gözlemlenmiştir. Anne ve babaya daha az güvenli bağlanmanın, bununla paralel olarak korkulu ve kayıtsız bağlanma stillerinden herhangi birini geliştirmenin romantik ilişkilerde kaygılı tutum sergilenmesini yordadığı görülmektedir.

4.3.2. Kaçınmayı Yordayan Faktörler

Analiz sonuçları, kişinin romantik ilişkilerindeki kaçınmacı tutumunu genç yaşta ve erkek olmanın negatif yönde, anne-baba çatışmasına marus kalmanın ise pozitif yönde yordadığı saptanmıştır. Algılanan anne-baba tutumlarına bakıldığında, anne ve babadan algılanan duygusal sıcaklığın romantik ilişkilerdeki kaçınmacı tutumu negatif yönde yordadığını göstermiştir. Bağlanma stillerine bakıldığında, güvenli bağlanmanın negatif yönde, korkulu ve kaygılı bağlanmanın pozitif yönde romantik ilişkilerdeki kaçınmacı tutumu yordadığı gözlemlenmiştir.

4.3.3. Yaşam Doyumunu Yordayan Faktörler

Analiz sonuçları, yaşam doyumunu erkek olmanın ve anne-baba çatışmasına marus kalmanın negatif yönde yordadığı saptanmıştır. Algılanan anne-baba tutumlarına bakıldığında, yaşam doyumunu reddedici anne ve aşırı koruyucu baba tutumlarının negatif yönde, baba duygusal sıcaklığının ise pozitif yönde yordadığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Bağlanma stillerine bakıldığında, yaşam doyumunu güvenli bağlanmanın pozitif yönde yordadığı görülmüştür. Son olarak romantik ilişki tutumlarına bakıldığında, yaşam doyumunu ilişkilerdeki kaygılı tutumların negatif yönde yordadığı saptanmıştır.

4.4. Aracı Değişken Analizleri

Algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının ve bağlanma stillerinin algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve romantik ilişki tutumları arasındaki aracı rollerini değerlendirmek amacıyla, Preacher ve Hayes (2008) tarafından öne sürülen Bootstrap yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, algılanan anne-baba tutumlarının, bağlanma stillerinin ve romantik ilişki tutumlarının algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve yaşam doyumları arasındaki aracı rollerini test etmek için, Preacher ve Hayes (2008) tarafından önerilen Bootstrap yönteminden yararlanılmıştır.

4.4.1. Algılanan Anne-baba Çatışması ve Kaygı

Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının romantik ilişkilerde sergilenen kaygı üzerinde aracı değişkenlerle birlikte toplam bir etki gösterdiği görülmektedir. Buna ek olarak, aracı değişkenler kontrol edildiğinde bu etkinin hala var olduğu görülmektedir. Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının aşırı koruyucu baba, duygusal yakın baba, güvenli, korkulu ve kayıtsız bağlanma stilleri üzerinden kaygıyı etkilediği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra, aşırı koruyucu baba, duygusal yakın baba, güvenli, korkulu ve kayıtsız bağlanma stillerinin algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve kaygı arasındaki ilişkide aracı rollerinin olduğu saptanmıştır.

4.4.2. Algılanan Anne-baba Çatışması ve Kaçınma

Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının aracı değişkenlerle birlikte kaçınma üzerinde toplam bir etki gösterdiği, ancak aracı değişkenler kontrol edildiğinde bu etkinin ortadan kaybolduğu görülmüştür. bunun yanı sıra, duygusal yakın anne, duygusal yakın baba, güvenli bağlanma, korkulu bağlanma ve kaçınmacı bağlanmanın algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve kaçınma arasındaki ilişkide aracı rollerinin olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

4.4.3. Algılanan Anne-baba Çatışması ve Yaşam Doyumu

Algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının aracı değişkenlerle birlikte yaşam doyumu üzerinde toplam bir etkisinin olduğu, ancak aracı değişkenler kontrol edildiğinde bu etkinin ortadan kaybolduğu saptanmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra, aşırı koruyucu baba, duygusal yakın baba, güvenli bağlanma, romantik ilişki tutumlarından olan kaygı ve kaçınmanın algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve yaşam doyumu arasındaki ilişkide aracı rollerinin olduğu bulunmuştur.

Romantik ilişkilerde yer alan kaygılı ve kaçınmacı tutumların yaş ile ilişkilerinin olduğu bulunmuştur. Genç yaştaki bireylerin romantik ilişkilerinde daha fazla bu tutumları sergiledikleri gözlemlenmektedir ve bu bulgu literatür tarafından desteklenmektedir. Kültürel farklılıklar görülse de, Leurant, Kim, ve Capaldi (2008) tarafından yapılan çalışmada gençlerin daha fazla kaygılı ve kaçınmacı olduklarını; öte yandan Harma ve Sümer (2015) tarafından yapılan çalışmada yaştan dolayı bir farklılığın olmadığı ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Erkek bireylerin daha çok kaçınmacı tutum içerisinde oldukları bulunmuştur. Bunun kültürel bir meseleden ortaya çıkmış olabileceği, özellikle Türk kültüründe erkeğin ilişkilerde baskın taraf olma arzusundan dolayı kaçınmacı tutumların erkeklerde daha fazla ortaya çıktığı düşünülmektedir. Dahası, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının hem kaygı hem de kaçınmayla olumlu yönde ilişkisi bulunmuştur. Çatışmanın ilişkileri yıpratıcı bir yanı vardır ve sadece çiftler arasında değil, ortamda bulunan herkesi olumsuz yönde etkiler. Bu nedenle, insanların ilişkilerinde olumsuz sonuçlarla karşılaşmamak için kaygılı ve kaçınmacı davranıyor olabilecekleri düşünülmektedir. Babadan algılanan aşırı korumacı tutumun yine ilişkilerdeki kaygı ile ilişkisi bulunmuştur. Çatışmadaki olumsuz durumu çocuklara yansıtmamak amacıyla babanın dikkatini çok fazla çocuklarına veriyor olabileceği, bu yolla çatışmanın etkisini azaltmak istiyor olabileceği, bunun da bireylerin kendi ilişkilerinde güvensizlikle birlikte kaygılı tutumları da beraberinde getiriyor olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Babadan veya anneden algılanan duygusal yakınlığın azlığı, ilişkilerdeki kaygı ve kaçınmacı tutumlarla ilişkili bulunmuştur. Anne-baba çatışmasının getirmiş olduğu duygusal yükün, babaların veya annelerin çocuklarına verebileceği duygusal desteği azaltıyor olabileceği, azalma sonucunda da bireylerin duygusal ihtiyaçlarının tatmin edilmiyor olabileceği ve gelişim süreçlerinde yıpranmalara neden olabileceği, bu tatsız durumların da ileride kuracakları ilişkilerde ortaya çıkabileceği düşünülmektedir. Dahası, güvenli bağlanma stilinin hem kaygı hem de kaçınmayla pozitif, güvensiz bağlanma stillerinin de negatif yönde ilişkileri bulunmuştur. Bu bulgular literatür tarafından desteklenmiştir. Bartholomew ve Horowitz (1991) tarafından yapılan çalışmada, güvenli bağlanan bireylerin yakın ilişkiler kurabildikleri, kendi duygu ve

düşüncelerini rahatça paylaşabildikleri ve duygularını ilişki içinde çok rahat düzenleyip tolere edebildiklerini gözlemlenmiştir.

Anne-baba çatışmasına şahit olan çocukların, babalarını aşırı koruyucu algıladıkları, bunun da ilişkideki kaygılı tutumları arttırdığı bulunmuştur. babanın çatışmanın negatif etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla çocuğuna aşırı koruyucu davranması, kişinin de romantik ilişkilerde babasından modellediği davranışları partnerine sergiliyor olabileceği, aşırı hassas ve kaygılı davranıyor olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Dahası, çatışmanın anne-babadan algılanan duygusal yakınlığı azalttığı, bu durumun da ilişkilerde kaygı ve kaçınmayı arttırdığı gözlemlenmiştir. Duygusal sıcaklık ve destek alamayan bireylerin kendilerini yetersiz hissedebilecekleri, duygusal desteğin nasıl alınıp verileceğini öğrenememelerinin de ilişkilerindeki duygusal paylaşımı azaltabileceği ve bu durumda da yüzeysel ilişkilerin kaçınılmaz olduğu düşünülmektedir. Güvenli veya güvensiz bağlanma stillerinin, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve romantik ilişki tutumları arasındaki ilişkide aracı rollerinin olduğu bulunmuştur. bu bulgu literatür tarafından desteklenmektedir. Chen (2014)e göre, evdeki çözülemeyen ve bir çok problemi de beraberinde getiren çatışma ortamının, kişilerin anne-babalarıyla olan ilişkilerini zayıflatıyor olabileceği ve bunun sonucunda da güvensiz bağlanmayı artırıyor olabileceği ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

Erkeklerin yaşam doyumlarının daha fazla olduğu, bu çalışmanın bulguları arasında yer almıştır. Dahası, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve yaşam doyumu arasında da negatif yönde bir ilişki bulunmuştur. evdeki çatışma ortamının yansıtılmadığı, veya aile ortamında uzlaşmacı bir tutumun hakim olduğu bireylerin yaşam doyumlarının daha yüksek olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Öte yandan, anne-baba ve çocuk arasındaki ilişkideki iyilik halinin de yaşam doyumuna olumlu anlamda katkı yapıyor olabileceği saptanmıştır.

Anneden algılanan reddedici ve babadan algılanan aşırı koruyucu tutumun yaşam doyumuna olumsuz yönde, algılanan duygusal sıcaklığın ise olumlu yönde katkıda bulunduğu görülmüştür. desteklenen, sağlıklı bir şekilde korunan ve birere birey

olarak ailede değer verilen çocukların, hem ileride kuracakları ilişkilerinde, hem de yaşam doyumlarında doyuma ulaşabilecekleri düşünülmektedir. Bununla paralel olarak, güvenli bağlanan çocukların yüksek yaşam doyumuna sahip oldukları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Literatür bu bulguları desteklemektedir. Nickerson ve Nagle (2008)a göre, insanların orta yaş ve yaşlılık dönemlerinde güvenli bağlanmalarını tamamlayabildikleri, bunun sonucunda da yaşam doyum seviyelerinin bu yaşlarda ancak yükselebildiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Yaşam doyumunun romantik ilişkilerdeki kaygı seviyesiyle olumsuz yönde bir ilişkisinin olduğu bulunmuştur. kişinin sürekli bir şekilde partnerinin varlığını test ettiği, ve bununla paralel olarak da kaygılı davranması, ilişkideki doyumunu azaltmakla birlikte mutluluk seviyesini de azaltmakta, aslında bir ilişkinin varlığını zedeliyor olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Literatür bulgularla paralel sonuçlar ortaya çıkarmıştır. Demir (2008), klerin mutluluk seviyelerindeki azalmanın direk olarak ilişki kalitelerini, paralel olarak da yaşam kalitelerini etkiliyor olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anne-baba çatışmasına şahit olan bireylerin, babaları tarafından sergilenen aşırı koruyucu tutumun kişilerin yaşam doyumunu düşürdüğü bulgusu elde edilmiştir. Aşırı koruyucu tutum kişinin bireyselliğini azaltmakta ve bağımlılığını arttırmaktadır ve, kişinin yaşam doyumunun bu tutumun etkisiyle azalabileceği düşünülmektedir. Öte yandan, baba tarafından sergilenen duygusal olarak sıcak ve destekleyici tutumun, beraberinde güvenli bağlanmayı da getirebileceği, bu durumun da kişinin kötü duygularla bile başetmesini kolaylaştırabileceği, duygularını düzenleyip onları rahatlıkla paylaşabileceği sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Bu durumun da yaşam doyumuna önemli bir katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir. Son olarak, şahit olunan aile çatışmasının, romantik ilişki tutumlarının da aracı rolleriyle birleşerek yaşam doyumunu azalttığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu bulgular literatür tarafından desteklenmiş, Gilman ve Huebner (2005) tarafından yapılan çalışmada yüksek yaşam doyumuna sahip bireylerin hem aileleriyle, hem de romantik partnerleriyle güçlü ilişkilere sahip olan bireyler oldukları sonucu elde edilmiştir.

4.5. Çalışmanın Sınırlılıkları ve Güçlü Yönleri

Bu çalışmanın kesitsel bir çalışma olması ve bu nedenle neden-sonuç ilişkisine dair bir yorum yapılamaması, eşit olmayan cinsiyet dağılımı, verinin internetten toplanması ve böylelikle internet erişimi olmayan insanlara ulaşılamaması, ve özellikle çalışmadaki değişkenleri ölçmede kullanılan ölçüm araçlarının katılımcının çocukluğuna dair anıları sorgular nitelikte olmasının bazı net olmayan anıları çalışmaya dahil ediyor olması, eğitim düzeyi olarak eşit temsillerin olmaması, çalışmada kullanılan bağlanma stillerini ölçmede kullanılan ölçüm aracının güvenilirliğinin düşük olması bu çalışmanın sınırlılıkları arasında değerlendirilebilir.

Bu çalışmanın temel güçlü yanı, algılanan anne-baba çatışması ve romantik ilişki tutumları arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirirken, aynı zamanda algılanan anne-baba tutumu ve bağlanma stillerinin de aracı rollerini incelemesidir. Aynı zamanda, çalışmaya yaşam doyumu da dahil edilmiş, yukarıda sözü geçen değişkenlerle ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada anne-baba tutumları, bağlanma stilleri gibi değişkenlerin aracı rolleri de incelenmiş, böylece literatürde nadir bulunan çalışmalara bir yenisi eklenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada romantik ilişki tutumları spesifik olarak incelenmiş ve her birinin etkileşimlerinin nasıl olduğu ayrıca gözlemlenmiştir.

4.6. Çalışmanın Katkıları ve Gelecek Çalışmalar İçin Öneriler

Bu çalışma, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının kişinin romantik ilişkilerinde ve yaşam doyumunda nasıl etkileri olabileceğini göstermesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ayrıca, algılanan anne-baba tutumları ve bağlanma stillerinin aracı rollerini de literatürde önemli bir bilgi olarak yer almasını sağlamıştır. Bütün bunlar göz önüne alındığında, anne-babalara yarattıkları çatışmanın çocuklar üzerindeki negatif sonuçlarıyla ilgili eğitim verilmesi faydalı olacaktır. Dahası, kişilerin bağlanma stillerini incelemek, ebeveyn ve romantik bağlanma stillerini ayırt edebilmek ve geçmişte yaşanan olumsuz yaşantıların bugüne etkisini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla, bağlanma stili temelli terapiler oluşturulmalıdır. Buna ek olarak,

çift (eş vs). terapileri geliştirilmeli ve bu terapilerde yaşanan problemler sonucunda problemlere çözüm odaklı yaklaşmak, problemlerle baş edebilmek gibi tekniklerin eğitimlerinin verilmesinin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Gelecek çalışmalarda, algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının romantik ilişkiler üzerindeki etkileri daha detaylı ve tüm yönleriyle incelenebilir. Dahası, anne-baba çatışmasının romantik ilişki tutumları üzerindeki etkisini ölçmek amacıyla uzamsal çalışma yöntemi kullanılabilir. Ayrıca, çocukluğa dair daha detaylı anılar alabilmek için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerden de faydalanabilir.

Appendix J: Tez Fotokopisi İzin Formu

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü

Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü

Enformatik Enstitüsü

Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü

YAZARIN

Soyadı: OKUR

Adı : ÖZLEM

Bölümü: PSİKOLOJİ

TEZİN ADI (İngilizce): Effects Of Perceived Parental Conflict, Perceived Parenting And Attachment Styles On Romantik Relationship Attitudes Anda Life Satisfaction

TEZİN TÜRÜ: Yüksek Lisans

Doktora

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir.

2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir.

3. Tezimden bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz.

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: