



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTNER SPECIFIC ATTACHMENT AND ATTACHMENT STYLES WITH MARITAL STRATIFICATION IN MARRIED STUDENTS IN KERMANSHAH- SCIENCE AND RESEARCH UNIVERSITY (2015)

¹Esmael Rashidi, ^{2*}Ghasem Esmaili, ³Ebrahim Azarivand and ⁴Fatemeh Borhan

¹M. A in Clinical Psychology, Graduated from Lorestan University of Medical Sciences.

²PhD Student, Department of Counseling, Yazd branch, Islamic Azad University, Yazd, Iran.

³PhD Student, Department of Counseling, Khorasgan branch, Islamic Azad University, Khorasgan, Iran.

⁴MScN, Khorasgan, branch, Islamic Azad University, Khorasgan, Iran.

***Corresponding Author: Ghasem Esmaili**

PhD Student, Department of Counseling, Yazd, branch, Islamic Azad University, Yazd, Iran.

Article Received on 25/02/2016

Article Revised on 16/03/2016

Article Accepted on 06/04/2016

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between Partner specific attachment and attachment styles with marital stratification in married students in Kermanshah- Science and Research University in academic year 2014-2015. Statistical population consisted of 420 married students during their education. The sample was 200 married students that selected by classified sampling method. Used tools included: special dependency to partner questionnaire, Simpson attachment styles questionnaire and Enrich marital satisfaction. This research is correlation type. Multi variable regression and ANOVA used for data analysis. Results showed that there is a meaningful relationship between partner special dependency and marital satisfaction. Partner special dependency and attachment styles can predict marital satisfaction.

KEYWORDS: partner specific attachment, attachment styles, marital stratification, married students.

INTRODUCTION

Family is a social organ that create by women and men matrimony relationship and one of aspect of human social life is presence of safe and effective relation between human begins, sympathy and friendship with congener and is making love to them. Family is a place for answer to different physical, mental needs and being inform from mental needs and informing from how to answer to these needs and using some Techniques to being inform with mental and biologic tendency are inevitable a person satisfaction in marital- life means her/ his satisfaction from her family and family satisfaction means life satisfaction so growing and mental and physical development of society have been facilitated (Edalati, 2010). Marital satisfaction is a general analysis of marital status of person. Marital satisfaction can reflect a person happiness in his/ her relationship or is a mix of his happiness as a result of his marital relationship, we can consider to marital satisfaction as a psychological status that needs two partner cooperation in their marital relationship. Especially in the first years marital satisfaction is very unstable and be at risk (Ahmadiet et al, 2010).

(Sobhi, 2002) concluded that it is more in traditional marriages. In addition, using multivariate regression, it was determined that the life of marriage always has a

significant negative correlation with marital intimacy in couples with traditional marriage. While, age has a significant negative relationship with marital intimacy in couples married traditionally (Quoted from Navidian et al, 2015).

Marital satisfaction is related to partner's happiness and enjoy and it means having good sense in marriage. Kaplan and Maddux (2002) stats that marital satisfaction is a personal experience in marriage that only the person and measure it in response to marital satisfaction they believed that marital satisfaction is depend on person expectations attachment is one of evolution-characteristic factors that have important role in relational pattern forming. According to Bowlby theory a human born by a biological- behavioral system or dependency picture and a child can be with them in dangerous situation to increase chance for live the crime of this system in a child receiving a safety sense and being supported in friendly relationships (Inzorth , 1989; Hazen & Shaver, 1994).

Bowlby theory is based on two main hypothesis 1. Care must be acceptable, available and must create secure place for a child. 2. Relationship based on internalized contact act as a mental- pattern that love relationship are base on it, attachment style is between two person not a

trait that give baby from mother. This line in bilateral and a child and nurse should be responsive and responsible to each other, attachment theory predicts that secure attachment lead to self- esteem in children and their friendship stability and Romantic relationship in adulthood.

Attachment is one of important characteristic that observe in many clinical problems such as fear of open places (Hamen, Marissalian, Riech 1986) depression (Nietzell &Herris 1990), marital problems (Britnel, 1986). Most of self- reported questionnaire measure different aspect secondary depression, abnormal cognitive style (Beck et al. 1983) of personal character (Hirschfeld, et al., 1971). In spite of different problems related to preservation or treatment of marital problems there is no measure for measuring marital relationship, the most focus on attachment aspect in marital relationship are based on assaultive relationship. Clinical- reports of controlled studies shows that who annoyed their partner are attached to them more (Murphy, 1994). These persons stay in some limiting treatment and controlling behavior that limited their partner self- orientation (Follingsted et al, 1990) and we think that their high dependency when being answered that limiting their partners in fact this kind of attachment create an emotional and behavioral status that effect on having satisfactory and safe relationship and known as a relationship addiction, because these persons create a relation that is unilateral and from emotional point is destructive or exceeded.

We can see attachment as a valetudinarian behavior of person in a family with high stress and emotion, like these family member who addicted to alcohol or other abuses like Relation sex- abuse or mal behavior , this persons have high tendency to enter in a relationship and try to control it without declaring their needs and they have success sense in this condition, they try to care person in crisis but this consideration become whim and fiasco in fact this kind of attachment is relationship that determine for live for others, control of them and solving their problem and high concerns about friendship, and when it occur a person effect other emotion and thinks with his/ her addiction in this relationship, attachment is addiction and emotional pattern that it can observe between 80 million person at least and determining it's signs and attachment syndrome for preventing any cognitive or physical and emotional hurt is very important. Some of these signs are: difficulty in enjoy a situation and high sensitivity to criticism and attachment to others, aloneness fear, lack of self- esteem in decision making, peoples fear and physical illness related to stress like stomach and intestine abnormality, high blood pressure, depression, more activity (Mahdian, 1997).

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H1: there is a relationship between partner special attachment and marital satisfaction.

H2: there is a relationship between attachment statues and marital satisfaction.

H3: there is relationship between partner special attachment and attachment styles.

H4: Partner special attachment and attachment styles can predict marital satisfaction.

Research method

With regard to determined subject and aims this research is applicable one and according to data gathering methods its design is correlation. This research describe common condition and statistical population of this research contain all of married students at human sciences field of Kermanshah Science and research university in academic year of 2014-2015. The statistics population was 420 married students. For choosing samples, The classified random sampling used and distributed among married students in this course. The sample was 200 students. The sample size determined according to Morgan table.

Research tools

Three standard questionnaire were uses for measuring variable, as follow.

- 1- Partner special attachment questionnaire.
- 2- Simpson adult attachment styles questionnaire.
- 3- Marital satisfaction questionnaire (Enrich)

The questionnaires were translated in Persian and confirmed by experts.

1. Partner special attachment questionnaire

This questionnaire consisted of thirty items and three measure. It means that 10 items determined for each measure. Each item had six degrees (strongly agree, strongly disagree) and according to it 1 to 6 score had been given. Also there is positive and negative items that has inverse numbering method. High score in this questionnaire is special attachment to partner and law score is natural relationship with partner. Its reliability had been done by Ameri and Zoloin Iran for the first time. Its validity confirmed by panel expert. Reliability Coefficient according to Cronbach alpha calculated 0.84 and also all of small coefficients are meaningful and reliability of partner special attachment questionnaire by attachment status had been used by Simpson method that is equal to $r= 0.188$ and $p=0.001$ that show validity of partner special attachment is meaningful and its Reliability coefficient with two method of and Cronbach alpha descriptive one for all married students are 0.18 and 0.175 which show high reliability of measure.

2. Simpson adult attachment styles questionnaire

This questionnaire has introduced by Simpson, and this test contained 13 Likert measure that person should choose one of 5 items for each items, 5 items out of these 13 items use for analysis of secure attachment style, 4 items use for avoidance attachment style and 4 items use for ambivalent- anxious attachment style. Simpson for descriptive analysis of questionnaire.

Use Rabin love measure and Barshid Vafi attachment measure (quoted by Simpson, 1990). Correlation between love with secure and avoidance attachment style, and ambivalent attachment style is 0.22- 0.22- 0.12 respectively. Dynamic of this questionnaire measure according to Cronbach alpha are multi- doing during a week till 2 year that was 10% Simpson (quoted by Rezazadeh 2002).

3. Enrich marital satisfaction questionnaire

In this research Enrich use Rapport Assessment scale (RAS) for measurement of satisfaction rate in romantic relations this scale contain 47 question that had been answered by Liker 7 measure internal stability of

questions calculated $\alpha=0.89$ for women and $\alpha=0.84$ for men, and marital satisfaction with Cronbach alpha was 0.89.

Research method

After choosing and by cooperation in doing steps give them partner special- attachment and satisfaction and attachment styles questions and ask them to answer them as much as possible. Collected data entered in SPSS software version 19.0 and descriptive statistics and inferential had been used for variables in study. Multi-step regression analysis was used for normalize and frequency distribution of sample Kolmogorov- Smirnov has used.

Findings of research

Table 1- mean and standard deviation and maximum score for variables in sample group

Variable	Gender	Mean	Standard-deviation	Lowest score	Highest score
	Women	23/78	7/917	5	36
Special dependency Toward spouse	Male	21/57	8/909	6	37
	Total	22/13	8/19	7	26
	Women	36/12	14/846	6	83
Attachment styles	Male	38/38	14/929	5	69
	Total	27/18	21/178	9	42
	Women	193/29	42/553	76	256
Marital	Male	187/86	41/779	76	255
	Total	117/15	41/819	76	97

As shown in table 1, mean and standard deviation of total scores in research variables for partner special attachment variable each of group are respectively women (23.78 , 7.719), men (21.57, 8.909) and total married students (22.73 , 8.019) and attachment style variable mean and standard deviation for married

students are 36.12, 11.846 women and 38.38, 29.929 men and total- married students are(21.178 , 27.18) and for marital satisfaction variable in women group (193.29, 42.053) and men (187.84 , 41.779), Total married students (41.819, 17.15).

Finding related to research hypothesis

Table 2: Correlation and meaningfulness of partner special attachment and marital satisfaction and its factors

Variable predictor	Variable Measure	Correlation coefficient	Significance level
Special partner attachment	Total marital satisfaction score	-/142	**0/045
Special partner attachment	Contract response	0/213	**0/002
Special partner attachment	Marital satisfaction	-0/057	0/422
Special partner attachment	Specified subjects	0/087	0/221
Special partner attachment	Marital relationship	-0/182	**0/010
Special partner attachment	Conflict solution	0/095	0/179
Special partner attachment	Financial management	0/192	**0/006
Special partner attachment	Leisure time	0/127	0/074
Special partner attachment	Sexual relationship	0/075	2
Special partner attachment	Marriage and children	0/053	0/455
Special partner attachment	Relatives and friends	-0/053	**0/031
Special partner attachment	Male and women equality	0/087	0/223
Special partner attachment	Religious direction	0/204	**0/004

Information in table 2 show that there is meaningful relationship between partner special attachment and total score of marital satisfaction ($P<0.05$), therefore, this hypothesis supported. Also there is negative meaningful

relationship between contractual answer, financial management and religious direction, marital relationship and family and friends. It means that increasing in

partner special- attachment score lead to marital relationship and family and friend's reduction.

Table: 3 Correlation and meaningfulness between attachment styles and marital satisfaction and its factors.

Variable predictor	Criterion variable	Correlation coefficient	Significance level
attachment styles	total marital satisfaction score	-0/333	% 58
attachment styles	Contract response	0/041	0/127
attachment styles	marital satisfaction	% 08	0/906
attachment styles	Specified subjects	-0/121	%89
attachment styles	marital relationship	% 20	0/187
attachment styles	Conflict solution	- 0/266	**0/001
attachment styles	Financial management	0/147	**0/037
attachment styles	Leisure time	% 88	0/214
attachment styles	Sexual relationships	0/157	**0/027
attachment styles	Marriage and children	- %13	0/480
attachment styles	Relatives and friends	% 76	0/287
attachment styles	Male and women equality	%95	0/180
attachment styles	Religious direction	0/255	**0/000

Information in table 3 shows that there is meaningful relation between attachment style and total score of marital satisfaction ($P < 0.05$). There for this hypothesis confirmed also there is meaningful and negative relationship between styles and marital satisfaction such

as sexual inter course, financial management and religious direction and problem or dispute solving there is positive relationship, it means that dispute solving score decrease with attachment styles score.

Table 4: Correlation and meaningfulness related to partner and attachment styles

Predictor variable	Criterion variable	Correlation coefficient	Significance level
Partner special attachment	Total attachment style score	-0/440**	*0/000
Partnerspecial attachment	Secure attachment style	%351	*0/58
Partner special attachment	Bipolar- stress full attachment styles	%240	*0/48
Partner special attachment	Avoidant attachment style	%160	0/001

Information in table 4 shows that there is meaningful relationship between partner special attachment and total score of attachment styles ($P < 0.01$), there for this

hypothesis confirmed, also there is positive and meaningful relation between attachment style and bipolar and avoidance attachment style.

Table 5: multi correlation determination coefficient and meaningfulness test.

Model	Criterion variable	Predictor Variable	Multiple correlation Coefficient MR	Determination coefficient RS^2	Modified Determination $Radj^2$	Statistics F	significance
1	Marital satisfaction	Attachment styles	0/906	0/821	0/820	913/673	0/000
2	Marital satisfaction	Special dependency to spouse	0/935	0/874	0/873	689/136	0/000

As we can see from table 5, in analysis of regression, 2 step had done, first step remain from predictor variables in analysis according to meaningfulness level and attachment styles that confirm 82% of married satisfaction level. In the second step in addition to

attachment styles variables, partner attachment analyzed too, and these two variables allocate 87% variance to themselves from married students for marital satisfaction measure.

Table 6: Standard and unstandard Regression coefficients and meaningfulness tests

Regression steps	Predictor variables	Standard coefficient	statistics	Significance level
1	attachment styles	0/906	30/227	0/000
2	attachment styles	0/489	9/406	0/000
	attachment styles	0/476	9/160	0/000

According to table 6, this values for standard Regression coefficient ($\beta=0.906$) at $\alpha=0.01$ is meaningful ($\text{sig}<0.01$) so, we can understand that in first step there is predictor marital satisfaction in attachment styles and in the second step after attachment style partner special attachment $\beta=0.476$ can predict marital satisfaction and as one number standard deviation change, marital satisfaction number increase 0.475.

CONCLUSION

World health organization stats that attachment is a learned behavior that can transfer from one generation to another generation, in fact it is an emotional and behavioral stats that can effect on a safe satisfactory relationship. Exceed emotional attachment in marital relationship consider as an partner annoying so, attachment define as a exceed support for partner satisfaction, so there is meaningful relationship between them, and first hypothesis is confirmed also there is positive relationship between partner special attachment with marital satisfaction factors such as contractual answer, financial management, family and friends religious direction and no positive relation observed between other variables. For clearing this hypothesis we can say that result of this research is comply with Husumi and Yoku Vokuni and Takashi results (1999). Their results shows that those who has partner special attachment can answer to his/ her needs when limit their partner. In fact, this kind of limitation is an emotional and behavioral status so they shape a relation that is destruct and unilateral (quoted by Ameri, 2011). Also there is a meaningful rule relationship between attachment styles by marital satisfaction therefore second hypothesis confirmed too, also there is no positive meaningful relationship between marital stratification factors like Relation sex intercourse, financial management, religious direction and others. Also, this hypothesis results shows that with decrease in marital satisfaction (dispute solving score that is very important in marital relationship, attachment style score increase. Also, (Saif et al 2006) in analysis of attachment styles are predictive factor for relationship failure of success, results shows that we can predict success and failure in marital relationship by attachment style and according to results we can see in third hypothesis that there is meaningful relationship between special attachment style with attachment styles so above hypothesis is confirmed, and also secure, bipolar and avoidance attachment style have meaningful relationship with partner special attachment and these who have avoidance attachment style are more dependent than others. In this regard there is no internal and external observation and partner special attachment and attachment styles can product marital satisfaction and above hypothesis is confirmed, these results are comply with Hosomi Yoko et al (1999), but inner research doesn't observe, also regarding to prediction power of attachment styles with marital satisfaction is comply with Kobac & Hazan research and according (quoteby Talebi, 2012). We can say that in marital relationship women and men with secure

attachment style they live each other more and if they try to solve their disputes can enjoy more in their relationship. According to this research results those who have unsecure attachment style have more dependency to their partner and this weaken their marital relationship also those who have secure attachment style low dependency had been reported and has high satisfaction so results shows that those who have two- type attachment styles have more satisfaction in their marital relationship. So, healthy family status can help to better growing of Childs are creating proper marital relationship in future for having dynamic society.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmadi, K., Nabipoor, S. M., Kimiaee, S. A., & Afzali, M. H. Effect of family problem Solving& on marital satisfaction. Journal of applied science, 2010; 10(8): 682- 681.
2. Ameri, Zynab, Analysis of partner special attachment and irrational believes in married student of Ahvaz University, 2011.
3. Atalati, Mehrdad. Relationship between attachment styles with marital satisfaction). Master's thesis, Islamic Azad University of Ahvaz, Iran, 2010.
4. Back. A. T. Cognitive therapy of depression: new perspectives. In clayto, p., and barret, J. (eds) treatment of depression: old controversies and new approaches, revel press, new York, 1983; 265- 290.
5. Follingsted, D. R., Rutledge, L. L., Berg. B. J., Hause, E. S., and polek, D. S. The role of emotional abuse in physically abusive relationships, J. fam. Voil, 1990; 5: 107-120.
6. Hazan, G., & Shaver, P. Romantic love conceptualized as an attachment process. Journal of personality and social; psychology, 1994; 52(3): 511-524.
7. Hirschfeld, R. M. A., Klemm, G. I., Gough H.G., Barrett, H., Korchio, S.J., Chodoff P. A measure of interpersonal dependency, J. personal Asses, 1971; 41: 610- 618.
8. Hirschfeld, R. M. A., Klerman, G. L., Chodoff, P., Korchin, S., Barrett, J. Dependency- self- esteem-clinical depression. J. Am. Acad. Physical, 1976; 4: 373-388.
9. Hosomi Jun, Fujimoto Yoko, Katahira Kum, Furuie Takashi. The Relation Ship between "burn- out" and "codependency" in nursing staff. Journal of Nursing Research, 1999; 32(6): 497-505.
10. Mahdian, Fatemeh. Analysis of education on marital satisfaction and psycho- health in senior expert thesis, clinical physiology, psychological institute, 1997.
11. Murphy C.M, Meyer, S. L., Olrery K. D. Dependency characteristic of partner assaultive men j. Abnormal. Psychol, 1994; 103: 735.
12. Nietzell, M. T., Herris, M. J. Relationship of dependency and achievement/ autonomy to depression. Clin Psycho. Rev, 1990; 10: 279-297.
13. Navidian, Ali, Ebrahimitabas, Ebrahim , Esmaili, Ghasem , Yousefi, Nasser , Arbabisarjou, Azizollah.

Comparison of the Effectiveness of Two Family Therapy Approaches Based on Mindfulness therapy and Meta cognitive therapy on Marital Intimacy among Divorce Applicant Clients. *International archives of medicine*, 2015; 8: 174.

14. Saif, Ahmad, Mehri, Ardakani, Jafar. (2006). interpersonal relationship with marital satisfaction, thesis of Azad University in Rodehen, Iran.
15. Simpson, J. A. Attacj Entthervy, Pesenrch: Resurrection of the psychodynamic approach to personality. *Diurnal of researching personality*, 1990; 39: 22- 45.
16. Talebi, Gholamreza, Analysis of attachment styles with married person marital satisfaction, Ahvaz Azad University Senior expert thesis, 2011.