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**COMPARISON OF ATTACHMENT STYLES, EARLY
MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS IN CHILDHOOD AND
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS IN MEN WITH MALE
MONAGAMY OR POLYGAMY**

Aaliye Shafiei Kolah loo¹and Dr.Ladan Hashemi ^{2*}

¹ Department of Psychology, Arsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Iran

² Asistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Branch,
Arsanjan Iran

Abstract:

This study aimed to evaluate and compare the attachment styles, early maladaptive schemas and personality features in monogamous men with Polygamous men. The research method here is causal-comparative. The statistical population included all polygamous men of Fars province. The sample consisted of 65 polygamous men and 64 monogamous men. The sample was matched in terms of age, education and occupation. To collect data, the questionnaires of Hazan and Shiver's attachment styles, Yang's short form of maladaptive schemas and Neo's personality traits were used. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and multivariate variance analysis and chi-square test. The research findings showed there isn't any significant difference between polygamous and monogamous men in attachment styles variables, early maladaptive schemas and personality characteristics. These findings indicated that attachment style, early maladaptive schemas and personality traits cannot predict the behavior of being polygamous and no one can rely on these variables as polygamous factors , instead we should seek answers in other factors such as cultural, social, religious, sexual orientation, and marital adjustment.

Keywords: attachment style, early maladaptive schemas, personality traits, monogamy, polygamy

Corresponding Author:

Dr.Ladan Hashemi,

Asistant Professor, Department of Psychology,
Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Branch,
Arsanjan Iran.

QR code



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INTRODUCTION

If in ancient Rome sexual and free sexuality was permitted, and at various events during the year, men and women were attended and celebrated in a festive occasion without any limitations; in the East and in Iranian civilization, sexual relations An unmarried marriage was counted, but rather polygamy was commonplace, and men, besides marriageable women, were also women of non-worship. The zealots and the captive women were also called Chuckerzn (Hawar, 1987). According to the old concept of Jung, "the inheritance tendency in responding to the world in a certain way, which includes early images (images of eternity) and representations of instinctive energies in the unconsciously collective of humans" (Frager and Fadiman, 1998) "and Through the repetition of the lives of the following generations, they are manifested in man and manifested in his dreams and fantasies, in the form of a willingness to act in a particular way in all human beings (Schultze, 2000), polygamy also means its evolutionary cognition, it can be considered an ancient pattern of penetrating in all nations and civilizations. The reason for the presence of polygamy sexual behaviors, whether in the form of marriages like Iran and Egypt, in the form of group relationships such as Rome and Greece, has been studied by advanced psychologists, but its definitive answer is still more in the study group. In humans, although homogeneous systems follow genetic programming, but due to the evolution of the cortex, this is human learning that ultimately affects its genetic heritage (Cartwright, 2000; Dickak, 2000). An in-depth and more acceptable explanation in this regard is an explanation within the framework of theories of evolutionary psychology that incorporates cultural-cognitive domains with the basis of the behavioral biology of behavior. Shire and Hazen (1988) consider this view to be more convincing and more theoretically more relevant to study (Mazaheri, 2000) compared with other perspectives for examining such behaviors. Many studies have focused on the effect of attachment styles in childhood on the growth of relationships in adulthood. In this study, library and internet methodology and field study and questionnaire were used. The description of each questionnaire is presented below.

Tabl 1 Characteristic findings related to the dimensions of the age variable by the group of men of monogamy and polygamy

standard deviation		Average		At least-Max		Number		variable
Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	
11.90	8.17	50.15	41.59	74-28	61-26	65	64	Age

(Mazaheri, 2000; Lines, Ruth and Carlson, 1996). The results of this research, in addition to identifying the role of attachment patterns on the growth and structure of adult personality, specifically point out that children who have unsafe attachment patterns, whether ambivalent or avoidable, in adulthood in romantic relationships, Friendly relationships and even collective adaptive behavior suffer from problems. Therefore, according to the results of researches carried out in this field, and according to the theories of cardiology, it can be stated that in addition to the fact that sexual behavior, whether it is marriage or non-existent, itself as an adaptive behavior in the field of growth theories It should be considered that its relationship with attachment styles and how these styles influence the type of cohabitation behaviors should be considered. In the meanwhile, there may be fewer researches that have examined the relationship between this behaviors within the framework of psychological theories of growth. Hence, explaining the phenomenon of polygamy and sexual diversification using attachment patterns whose role in adolescent behavioral patterns has been confirmed can clarify the point that whether a polygamy is a phenomenon that is based on cognitive development or unsatisfactory and inappropriate attachment patterns , Will it be?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this study, the causal comparison method has been used. Thus, the two groups of polygamous and monogamous men are compared in three variables. Independent variables are personality traits, initial maladaptive schemas, attachment styles, and polygamy-dependent variables.

Society, Sample and Sampling Method

The statistical population included all male or female polygamous men in Fars province. In this research, snowball sampling method was used. A sample of 65 male or female polygamous men in Fars province and 64 male monogamous men in Fars province, matched according to age, education and occupation with two or more polygamous men.

Information gathering tools

Personality Questionnaire (60 short form)

The NEO-FFI Personality Inventory (NEO-FFI), known as Neo, was designed by Costa and McCrary (1989), and has been re-used in Iran by Hagh Shenas(2004)

2- Hazen and Shaver attachment style questionnaire. It has 15 questions and is presented by Hazen and Shaver (1987). The factor analysis of the Hazen and Sheaver (1987) questionnaire by Collins and Reid led to the extraction of three major factors that were interpreted by researchers as the capacity for joining close and intimate relationships.

3- Short form of Yang's early maladaptive schema (YSQ-SF)

The questionnaire has 75 questions, and it's Yang and Brown (1994, quoted by Brazandeh, 2005).

Research methodology

The methodology was that after obtaining the necessary licenses from the university as well as

satisfying men from two or more polygamy and monogamy, the research tools were distributed among sample individuals and designed in such a way as to provide a relaxed and stress free environment. So that they respond to the questions in a desirable manner. After completing the tools, demographic questions were also asked from each person. After collecting the responsive tools, they were numbered and after entering the scores, analyzed by SPSS-18 software.

Statistical information analysis method

Data and extracted data were used by descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. In the descriptive statistics section, based on central inclination indexes such as mean and dispersion indices such as standard deviation, variance and amplitude of variations, and zero correlation matrixes were described. Inferential statistics were used to analyze the information and data obtained from Chi-square and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Table 2: Descriptive findings related to the dimensions of the character of the personality disaggregated by the group of monogamous men (N = 64) and polygamy (N = 65)

Standard deviation		Average		At least-Max		variable
Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	
6.07	6.17	21.03	20.14	36-8	33-6	Psychotic
5.25	4.92	29.00	28.16	44-16	40-15	Extroversion-Introspection
5.22	4.22	26.61	26.44	41-15	34-16	A passion for fresh experiences
4.83	5.01	29.52	30.44	38-18	43-15	Consensus
7.94	6.98	34.88	34.14	48-14	48-14	Conscientiousness

Table 3: Descriptive findings related to the dimensions of early maladaptive schemas by the group of monogamous men (N = 64) and polygamy (N = 65)

Standard deviation		Average		At least-Max		variable
Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	
6.10	5.88	16.80	13.61	30-5	25-5	Emotional deprivation
5.99	5.28	16.09	13.42	30-5	29-5	Abandonment
5.75	5.20	15.14	13.23	30-5	30-5	Mistrust-mistreatment
5.40	5.11	11.72	10.69	22-5	26-5	Social isolation alienation
5.01	4.11	10.63	9.61	22-5	20-5	Flaw-shame
5.73	4.64	12.66	11.37	26-5	21-5	defeated
6.13	4.16	11.68	10.00	28-5	24-5	Dependence-incompetence
5/93	4/91	11/77	10.23	30-5	24-5	Vulnerability to harmfulness
6.26	4.76	13.45	11.34	29-5	23-5	Caught
5.40	4.27	12.66	10.17	23-5	24-5	Obey
5.31	4.64	18.48	17.50	30-8	27-8	Sacrifice
5.25	4.71	13.55	13.47	25-5	27-5	Emotional restraint
5.04	4.82	19.74	20.77	30-10	29-10	Stubborn criteria
4.51	5.33	17.88	17.62	30-6	26-5	Deserved
5.29	5.24	15.01	14.76	30-5	27-5	Continence
50.08	38.90	216.53	197.81	336-111	285-119	Schema (total score)

Table 4: Descriptive findings related to the attachment styles of the monogamous men (N = 64) and polygamy (N = 65)

Standard deviation		Average		At least-Max		variable
Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	
4.12	3.35	13.78	12.70	23-5	21-6	Avoiding Attachment Style
3.60	3.65	17.95	17.64	25-10	24-8	Safe attachment style
2.92	3.15	12.37	11.83	20-6	19-6	Ambivalent attachment style

Table 5: Effects of Pylaei and Lambda Wilkes

sig	F	Value	Variable
0.32 NS	1.18	0.03	Pillai's Trace
0.32 NS	1.18	0.97	Wilks' Lambda

Table 6: Pylaei and Lambda Wilkes effects

sig	F	Value	Variable
0.23 NS	1.28	0.15	Pillai's Trace
0.23 NS	1.28	0.85	Wilks' Lambda

Table 7 Characteristics of the two groups of monogamy and polygamy in the range of mother education

Percent		Abundance		Variable
Polygamy	Monogamy	Polygamy	Monogamy	
56.9	39.1	37	25	illiterate
30.8	46.9	20	30	Diploma and diploma
1.5	1.6	1	1	Masters

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The results of the present study indicate that polygamy is not a phenomenon to be considered in the framework of studying the problems of growth patterns and other influential factors that can form polygamy behavior, norms and cultural prescriptions, and values related to family, Family and community organization, social factors and beliefs, as well as the level of sexuality or sexual orientation of individuals, should be considered and studied. In the following, it explains the factors that have been mentioned above that may be more effective in multi-dimensional phenomena in men. Considering that the issue of multidimensional issues is strongly dependent on culture and in different societies different social judgments are given to this category, one can mention the following:

What should be addressed in the present study is that the majority of the sample of the statistical society were men who lived in small towns and villages and who were born and raised in traditional, small and nomadic Iranian cultures, and this confirms The point is that traditional beliefs or the so-called culture of gender roles that have rooted in Iranian culture from time to time play a crucial role in polygamy. Despite the development of monogamy culture in large cities, polygamous culture in environments little has not changed to private.

The well-known crisis in the Erikson perspective, according to Table 4-18, indicates that the average age of polygamous men is 50.15 years. This study is confirmed and can be another reason for fraud and lack of loyalty be

The results of many studies that have examined cognitive development approaches with cognitive evolution have shown that women tend to choose men with high socioeconomic status. In this context, it has been pointed out that in conditions where a man is economically capable, he is in some way a strong support base for women, regardless of his marital or divorce, is considered by women (art and Colleagues; quoted from Bass, 1989, 1992; Bass and Barnes, 1986). Despite this evidence, male polygamy behavior can be considered as a combination of behavior that interacts with the social environment and interpersonal relationships and possibly the desire of some women in this field. One should not exclude the effective role of women in such a behavioral approach in men.

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