NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
1988 - LEFKOSA

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

Institute of Applied and Social Sciences

Turkish Translation of Personal and Relationship Profile

Zihniye Okray Kocabıyık

Masters Thesis

Department of Psychology

Nicosia- 2005

Zihniye Okray Kocabıyık: Reliability and Validity of Personal and Relationship Profile

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY LIBRARY 1988 - LEFKOŞA

Approval of the Gradute School of Applied and Social Sciences

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF APPLIED AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 1983

Prof. Dr. Fakhraddin Mamedov

We certify this thesis is satisfactory for the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Clinical Psychology.

Examining Commitee in Charge:

Prof. Dr. Refia Palabıyıkoğlu, Supervisor, Lecturer in Psychology Department, Ufuk University.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı, Chairman, Lecturer in Psychology Department, Near East University.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Çakıcı, Supervisor, Chairman of Psychology Department, Near East University.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Tevfika Tunaboylu İkiz, Member, Lecturer in Psychology Department , İstanbul University.

Zihniye Okray Kocabıyık: Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profilin Geçerlilik ve Güvenirliliği

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Onayı

Prof. Dr. Fakhraddin Mamedov

Bu tezin Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans programı için yeterli olduğunu onaylarız.

Juri Üyeleri:

Prof. Dr. Refia Palabıyıkoğlu, Tez Danışmanı, Psikoloji Bölümü Öğretim Görevlisi, Ufuk Üniversitesi.

Doç. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı, Başkan, Psikoloji Bölümü Öğretim Görevlisi, Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi.

Doç. Dr. Ebru Çakıcı, Tez Danışmanı, Psikoloji Bölüm Başkanı, Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi.

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Tevfika Tunaboylu İkiz, Üye, Psikoloji Bölümü Öğretim Görevlisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank to my advisors Prof. Dr. Refia Palabıyıkoğlu and Asoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Tansel Çakıcı for their support and advices.

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a universal problem. Although there are instruments that can measure the characteristics of batterer and victim's personal and relationship characteristics abroad, there is no psychometric instrument that can evaluate the batterer and victim's personal and relationship characteristics in our country. Personal and Relationship Profile is an instrument which can be used as screening tool for domestic violence and also it can be used for clinical and research purposes. The purpose of the research is to translate the Personal and Relationship Profile into Turkish and do the reliability and validity studies.

Before the reliability and validity research the Personal and Relationship Profile was translated into Turkish. The reliability of the scale was measured with internal consistency and split-halves method. For validity research criterion related validity and and factor analyses was done for construct validity. For the external validity of the research the scale was applied to students in different university at the same time.

The reliability sample of the study was 463 Near East University students with the mean age of 19.53± 1.53. Internal consistency coeficients, the corelations between the item total coefficients and Cronbach Alpha was measured. The internal consistency of the sclale was 0.89. Point-biserial correlations was done for item and item-total scores and high and significant correlations was measured. Split-halves methods was also done and the Cronbach Alpha coefficients was between the 0.32 and 0.84.

Criterion related validity was done for the validity study of the research. The 50 volunteer students fill the Personal and Relationship Profile with criterion related scales. The criterion related scales were the scales that have reliability and validities. These scales are the scales which measure the same subjects with the Personal and Relationship Profile. Cronbach Alpha coefficients were found to be significant.

Principal components was evaluated with Oblimin Rotation and 5 factors was found out. These factors was named as Proneness to Criminal Acts, Active Conflict in the Relationship, Passive Conflict in Relationship, Personality Problems and Anger Style And Control.

For external validity of the research 50 volunteer students answered the Personal and Relationship Profile in Instanbul University Psychology Department. There was no significant differences found according to the gender, age and universities.

The results of the study shows that The Personal and Relationship Profile is a valid and reliable instrument which can be used as screening tool for domestic violence and also it can be used as clinical and research purposes.

ÖZET

Aile içi şiddet evrensel bir problemdir. Yabancı ülkelerde aile içi şiddeti ölçebilen psikometrik araçlar mevcutken, ülkemizde direk olarak aile içi şiddeti, kurban ve istismarcıların kişilik ve ilişki özelliklerini ölçen herhangi bir araç mevcut değildir. Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profil aile içi şiddetin klinik taramasında ve araştırmalarda kullanılabilecek, kurban ve istismarcının kişilik ve ilişki özelliklerini ölçebilen bir araçdır. Bu araştırmada Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profil'in Türkçe'ye çevirisi ve geçerlilik- güvenilirlik çalışmasının yapılması hedeflenmiştir.

Ölçeğin geçerlilik ve güvenirlik çalışmasından önce Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profil İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çevrilmiştir. Ölçeğin güvenirlik çalışması için iç tutarlılık katsayısı ve iki yarım test tekniği kullanılmıştır. Geçerlilik çalışması için ölçüt bağıntılı geçerlilik ve yapı geçerliliği için faktör analizi yapılmıştır. Ölçeğin dış geçerliliğinin sınanması için de farklı bir üniversitede eş zamanlı olarak ölçek uygulanmıştır.

Güvenirlik çalışması için yaş ortalamaları 19.53±1.53 olan toplam 463 Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi öğrencisi örneklem olarak kullanılmıştır. İç tutarlılık katsayısı ve madde toplam puanları arası korelasyon ve Cronbach Alpha katsayılarına bakılmıştır. Ölçeğin iç tutarlılık katsayısı 0.89 olarak tesbit edilmiştir. Ölçeğin alt skalaları maddeleri ve toplam puanları arasındaki Point-Bi-Serial Korelasyonlarına ve anlamlılık düzeylerine bakılmıştır. Yapılan istatistiksel işlem sonucunda yüksek korelasyon ve ileri derecede anlamlılık tesbit edilmiştir.Bunların yanısıra iki-yarım-test metodu kullanılmıştır. İki yarım test metodunda Cronbach Alpha katsayıları 0,32 ile 0,84 arasında tesbit edilmiştir.

Geçerlilik çalışması için ölçüt bağıntılı geçerliliğe bakılmıştır. Ölçüt bağıntılı geçerlilik için NEU psikoloji bölümü öğrencilerinden 50 kişilik gönüllü bir grup kullanılmıştır. Ölçüt bağıntılı geçerlilik için kullanılan ölçekler daha önce geçerlilik ve güvenirlik çalışmaları yapılmış olan ve ölçeğin alt skalalarını ölçebilen ölçeklerden oluşmaktadır. Cronbach alpha katsayıları anlamlı düzeydedir.

Oblimin rotasyon ile temel bileşenler incelenmesi yapıldığında ölçek alt skalaları toplam 5 faktör altında toplanmıştır. Bu faktörler sırasıyla Suça Yatkınlık, İlişkide Aktif Çatışma, İlişkide Pasif Çatışma, Kişilik Sorunları ve Öfke Tarz – Kontrol olarak adlandırılmıştır.

Dış geçerliliğinin sınanması için Istanbul Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümü öğrencilerinden 50 kişilik bir gruba eş zamanlı olarak ölçek uygulanmıştır. Deneklerin yaş, cinsiyet ve üniversitelerine göre yapılan karşılaştırmada herhangi bir fark bulunamamıştır.

Yapılan çalışmanın sonucunda Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profil geçerli ve güvenilir olarak tesbit edilmiştir. Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profilin kurban ve istismarcıların kişilik ve ilişki özelliklerini ölçebilen bir araç olarak aile içi şiddetin klinik taraması, ve araştırmalarda kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

ÖZET

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF SCHEMAS

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I. 1. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1.1 Definition of Domestic Violence **1**

1.2 Theories of Domestic Violence 4

1.2.1 Feminist-Political Approach 6

1.2.2 Socio-cultural Approach 7

1.2.3 Psychological Theories 9

1.3 Types of Domestic Violence 11

1.4 Abuser Profile 12

1.5 Victim's Profile 13

1.6 Consequences of Domestic Violence on the Victims 15

2. Issues Related With The Domestic Violence

2.1 Variables at the Personal Dimensions 17

2.2 Variables at Relationship Dimension 27

CHAPTER II. 1. THE STATUS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD, TURKEY AND NORTH CYPRUS 32

1.1 Domestic Violence ın the World 32

1.2 Domestic Violence in Turkey 33

1.3 Domestic Violence in North Cyprus 33

CHAPTER III. 1. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY 35

2. AIM OF THE STUDY 36

3. PROBLEMS 36

CHAPTER IV. 1. METHOD OF THE STUDY 37

1.1 Translation of The Personal And Relationship Profile 37

1.2 Population and Sample 37

1.3 Instruments 42

1.3.1 The Personal and Relationship Profile 42

1.3.2 Criterion Related Validity Instruments 49

1.4 Data Collection 56
1.5 Data Analysis 56
CHAPTER V. 1. RESULTS 57
1.1 Reliability Analysis 57
1.2 Validity Study 82
CHAPTER VI. 1. DISCUSSION 97
2. CONCLUSIONS 100
REFERENCES 102
APPENDICES 108

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. The distribution of the participants according to age 38
Table 2. The distribution according to relationship status, duration of the relationship and the passed time after the relationship finished 40
Table 3. Names, Item Numbers and Distribution of the Personal and Relationship Profile 43
Table 4. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Antisocial Personality Subscale 57
Table 5. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Borderline Personality Subscale 58
Table 6. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Criminal History Subscale 59
Table 7. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Depression Subscale 60
Table 8. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Post Traumatic Stress Subscale 61
Table 9. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Substance Abuse Subscale 62
Table 10. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Stressful Conditions Subscale 63
Table 11. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Sexual Abuse History Subscale 64
Table 12. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Violence Approval Subscale 65
Table 13. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Violent Socialization Subscale 66
Table 14. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Neglect History Subscale 67
Table 15. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Gender Hostility Subscale 68
Table 16. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Social Desirability Subscale 69
Table 17. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score

for Social Integration Subscale 70
Table 18. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Anger Management Subscale 71
Table 19. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Conflict Subscale 72
Table 20. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Communication Problems Subscale 73
Table 21. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Dominance Subscale 74
Table 22. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Jealousy Subscale 75
Table 23. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Negative Attributions Subscale 76
Table 24. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Relationship Commitment Subscale 77
Table 25. The correlations and significance levels between item and item-total score for Relationship Distress Subscale 78
Table 26. The reliability coefficients of the Personal Subsclaes with split halves method 79
Table 27. The reliability coefficients of the Relationship Subsclaes with split halves method 80
Table 28. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients of Personal and Relationship Profile Personal Subscales and criterion related scales 81
Table 28a. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients of Personal and Relationship ProfileRelationship Subscales and criterion related scales 84
Table 29. Factor distribution according to Oblimin Rotation 86
Table 30. Eigenvalues and Variances for 5 Factor 87
Table 31. The mean and standart deviation scores for the Personal Subscales of The participants according to their gender 89
Table 32. The mean and standart deviation scores for the Relationship Subscales of the participants according to their gender 91
Table 33. The mean and standart deviation scores for the Personal Subscales of The participants according to their age 92
Table 34. The mean and standart deviation scores for the Relationship Subscales

of the participants according to their age 93
Table 35. The mean and standard deviations of the Personal Subscales of PRP of the Near East University Psychology Department and Istanbul Univesity Psychology Department 94
Table 36. The mean and standard deviations of the Personal Subscales of PRP of the Near East University Psychology Department and Istanbul Univesity Psychology Department 95

LIST OF SCHEMAS

Schema 1. The Cycle of Violence 3

Schema 2. Factors of Domestic Violence 5

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. Permission to translate PRP into Turkish 107
APPENDIX 2. The Personal and Relationship Profile 108
APPENDIX 3. Kişisel ve İlişkisel Profil 120
APPENDIX 4. Changed items 132
APPENDIX 5. Items that have low significant coefficients 133

CHAPTER 1

1.1 DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Family is the smallest social unit of the society; members of the family are in contact with each other with the reasons of blood relationship, marriage or other legal ways and also they possess each other's psychological, social, sexual and economic support and also they usually live in the same house. Although family violence includes the term family in its definition, with contrary of the description of family it gives physical and psychological harm and pain to their members instead of intimacy, belongingness and protection. Violence is a universal concept and the primary victims of domestic violence are women and children. [2, 51, 81, 82, 83]

Domestic violence is the type of violence between the family members which occurs with in the family and it causes physical and psychological harm, injury and disableness. [1] Domestic violence can be described shortly as abuse between the individuals who are in an intimate relationship. Domestic violence is not restricted with only the use of physical force but also contains other kinds of abuse. Susan Forward describes domestic violence as one of the partner's systematic way of devaluing, scaring, threatening, with using verbal assaults and physical attacks to control and direct the behaviors of the other. [9, 11]

Lystad (1986) describes domestic violence as the prevention of the development of the family members with using physical force to make them to do what the abuser says or wishes. This concept includes homicide, forced sex and beating. [51]

Domestic violence aceording to Golder et al. (1990) is the male dominance projected to women in the family. In this situation this process is a control mechanism which man consciously project his wills and desires toward woman in order to get satisfaction. [39] Violence is a human act which opposes the rules. An individual who uses violence has the intention to attack the societal norms and the law. [65, 81]

Violence and abuse are the terms which are usually used in the same meaning but they have differences. Gelles (1980) in his research found out that violence and abuse differ in their appearance. The definition of violence cover all kinds of physical violence but in the definition of abuse include not only physical violence that causes injuries but also other forms of violence which have no physical attacks but other behaviors that causes harm. [34, 35, 36, 37]

Romkens classifies violence in two types. These are mutual and unilateral violence. In mutual violence woman defends her and shows protection behaviors against her abuser. But in unilateral violence woman neither defends her nor shows protection behaviors against her abuser. Within the relationship the stages without violence can be described with 'the cycle of violence'. All of the researchers that work with domestic violence emphasize the cycle of violence. This cycle of violence was first described by Walker in 1979. (Schema 1) With the understanding of the cycle of violence the questions about the women why they stay and continue the abusive relationship have answers. According to Walker the cycle of violence has 3 phases. [10, 26, 57, 81, 82, 83]

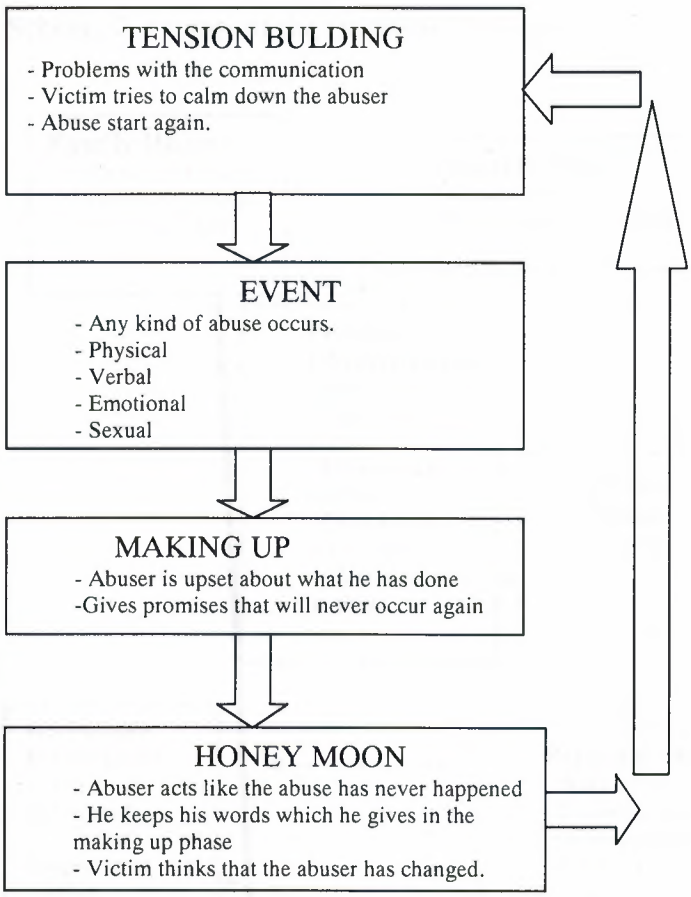
Phase I: This phase is called tension building phase. In this phase the abuser perceives every event negatively and become more prone to violence. In the other side the victim tries to reduce this tension and starts to do every thing to calm down the abuser. In this phase the abuser starts to have fears that the victim will leave him. And this fear is reinforced by the behaviors of the victim who tries to reduce the tension. In this phase the abuser become more cruel, jealous and threatening. Most of the victims describe this phase as 'walking on the egg shells.'

Phase II: In this phase physical attack occurs. This phase generally is the shortest phase and ends up within minutes or several hours. After the acute physical attack, experiencing the first shock and denial, usually the abuser and the victim have the feeling like this event has never happened. Both of the abuser and the victim try to rationalize the attack and the severity of the attack. Most of the victims develop the emotional and physical signs that are like the natural disaster victims. Within the 24-48 hours after the assault the

victim is emotionally exhausted. The symptoms include depression, hopelessness and helplessness.

Phase III: This phase is called 'Honey Moon' phase. In phase II the abuser shows how cruel he can become and in phase III totally opposite of the previous phase he shows how polite, loveable, caring and concerning he can be. In this phase the abuser realizes that he has gone too far and tries to gain her forgiveness. He is upset with the behaviors in phase II and he promises that the violent event will never occur again. Again in this phase the abuser believes that he will never give harm to the woman that he loves and starts to believe that he has changed totally. At the same time he believes that he has taught a good lessen to his partner and this is going to make her not to do the same behaviors that make him violent again. On the other hand the victim believes that the abuser has changed totally and has become the man who she loves. [26, 82, 83]

Schema 1. The Cycle of Violence

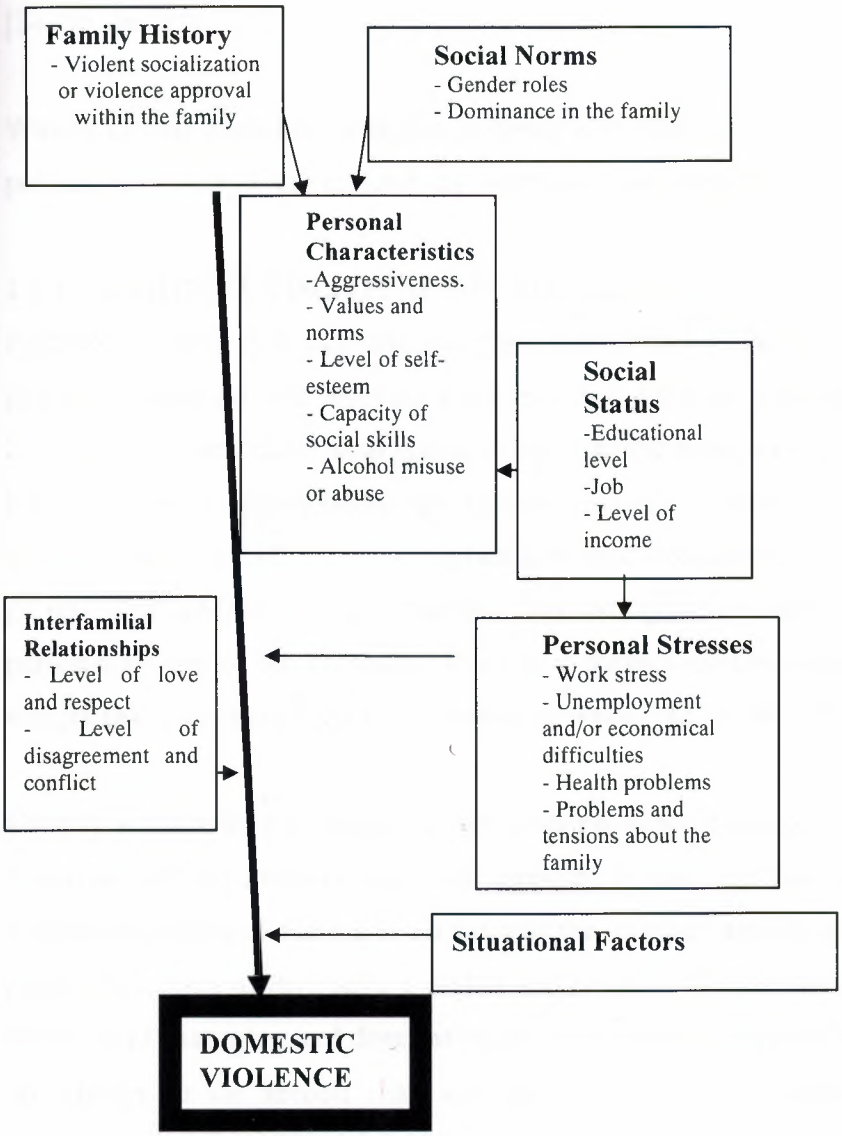


1.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THEORIES

Berkowitz (1993) pays attention to the social factors of the domestic violence. According to Berkowitz in order to understand domestic violence, researchers must pay attention to the family history, interfamilial relationships, and personal characteristics, norms of the society, social status, personal stresses and the properties of the situation. According to this viewpoint understanding or measuring only one factor is going to be insufficient in diagnosis and prevention programs. Berkowitz's descriptions of the factors effecting

domestic violence are given in a schematic way in Schema 2. [9]

Schema 2. Factors of the Domestic Violence



According to Gelles (1980) domestic violence can be explained within 3 categories as psychiatric model, social or psychological model and socio-cultural model in the psychiatric model; the causes of domestic violence are psychopathologies like mental

illnesses and substance and/or alcohol abuse. Social or psychological model tries to explain domestic violence and abuse with learning theories, frustration-aggression theory and attribution theories. And socio-cultural model tries to explain domestic violence and interfamilial relationships with inequalities in the family, cultural attitudes and norms. [34, 35, 36, 37]

Walker (1986) describes domestic violence with three approaches. These are: Feminist-political approach, socio-cultural approach and psychological approach. [81, 82, 83]

1.2.1 FEMINIST-POLITICAL APPROACH:

Feminist-political approach explains domestic violence as the use of male dominance and power in marriage with extreme point especially against women and children. [10,11] Feminist approach rather than giving answers to the questions like 'why a husband beats his wife, which psychopathology causes domestic violence, why relationships with violence does not end' it tries to explain domestic violence in the level of social norms or group. With addition of these factors; feminist approach instead of focusing on the personal factors of the domestic violence, it focuses on the historical framework in the society that gives permission to domestic violence. [42, 81, 82, 83]

Usually when a wife is beaten by her husband, other individuals perceive this event as irrational act but Feminist approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the social environmental factors to understand the violence against women. In the historical perspective, men always have a higher social status than women. Men always have the privilege of managing and dominating the symbolic resources of the society and women are always in the second rank and they are always worthless. Although there are differences between the racial and social class differences among men, they always use the privilege of power and dominance over the women. As a group, men can dominate over their women and violence is the most effective and socially accepted way enabling this dominance. Domestic violence while providing authority and control advantage to men causes women to become more passive and dependent to men. At this point in the social level, the reality of dominance triggers and causes violence against women. In

patriarchal societies men are taught to be dominant over women and not to give permission to the equality with women and this leads men to use violence in order to gain power over women. [36, 74]

Researchers that adopt Feminist approach emphasize violence against women not as a personal case but rather a social fact. At the society the inequality of the distribution of power causes the violence to continue. At the same time violence against women is the response of the man to the woman who tries to declare her autonomy in the intimate relationship. [79]

Within the feminist-political approach according to the socialist-feminist women's joining to the work force has become a source of domestic violence. The reason can be explained as the perception of women's economical freedom as the equality with men. As mentioned before, for a man grown up in a patriarchal society it is impossible to be equal with women or accept this equality. At the same time, woman is responsible for the caring of children, household, good marriage and/or the relationship and while she works she will not be able to interest in these topics sufficiently and this will be another reason for violence against women. [35]

1.2.2 SOCIO-CULTURAL APPROACH

Socio-cultural approach is consisted of perspectives that are cumulated around the idea of culture causes domestic violence. Within familial relationships violence is natural as love. Domestic violence is a behavior that is socially learned and structured. [63] Within this context, violence can be named as social heredity. In other words, our past shapes the present time and at the same way our present is going to shape our future. All information matrices from simple saying of the word father to solution of complex mathematical problems, that passes from past to present and future is the culture. [64, 65]

Some cultures tolerate violence more frequently while others tolerate violence less. And in some cultures violence and abuse can be reinforced. For example in some Muslim countries clitoridectomies in patriarchal system is reinforced by the society to make

women more dignified and chastised. With this example it is clear that culture can affect all aspects of family life. Social norms of how to be and how to behave as parents, children, grand parents and also how marriages must be like are shaped by the culture. [43, 63]

The results of a research made by Straus and Hotaling(1980) showed that opposing to the general belief domestic violence can appear in all demographical categories. With this research, they found out some particular myths couraging domestic violence. These myths are in the given order: [67]

i Some cultural norms legitimate domestic violence as a tool for the wholeness of the family system and because of norms domestic violence shows continuity. These kinds of norms are called by Straus and Gelles (1978) legitimate-instrumental norms.

ii The family system where intimacy and affection is shared, causes violence against spouse at the same time. Spending too much time together, sharing activities and hobbies, predetermined roles, right to interfere each other, the right of privacy of the family, high stress level and having too much knowledge about each other's lives before marriage result not only with feeling of intimacy but at the same time become a reason for domestic violence.

iii The change of family structure to the equity results in the abolishment of gender orientation in the marriage and escalates violence.

iv Suppression of the conflicts rather than diminishing violence also escalates violence. [72]

1.2.3 PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES

The previous theories of domestic violence tried to explain violence against women with in the context of women's masochistic tendencies provocation. The victim theories try to explain the relationship between the victim and the batterer as a way of victim's communication patterns and non-verbal tendencies are described in a masochistic manner and this provokes violence. [81]

Walker (1986) suggested that the women who are the victims of domestic violence are masochists. With the explanation of Gelles the difference between the masochists and domestic violence victims cleared with the description of the pleasure of misery. Women who are victims of domestic violence try to find out the ways of reducing or escaping from the cycle of violence but in the other hand masochists get the pleasure from violence and this is called 'pleasure of misery.' With these explanation Feminist researchers rests themselves in more secure bases. [34, 35, 36, 37, 74, 81]

The psychodynamic approach can not describe domestic violence sufficiently. Miller who based his explanation on Eriksson's autonomy versus shame/doubt suggested that the girls can not develop full separation and instead they live this process in a more complex way of developing a self representation which is going to be in relation with other. Growth and development causes some differences on the internal self representation but not on the separation. And beyond these factors they are going to be identified with their mothers who sacrifice their lives to the wellness and healthiness of a man instead of identification with threatening man figure of the Oedipus complex. From Miller's perspective Freud suggested the adolescence girl projects and opens her sexual instinctual drives to the use of men and future offspring. This means that they generate their psychological balance with being passive, masochistic and submissive to men and sacrifice themselves to their children. At this point unconscious factors attributed by women to relationship are the need to be in relation with others, understanding others and dedicating themselves to others. [33, 81]

The social psychology theories try to explain domestic violence with attribution theory.

Women who are the victims of domestic violence attribute the reasons to external factors. Walker (1986) used Locus of Control Scale in her research and she found high correlation between both internal and external locus of control. And again she found differences between the continuity and discontinuity of the violent relationship. In another research Brewin found that women blame themselves for the cause of domestic violence while they are in a relationship but after the relationship ended the attribution turn towards the batterer and they start to blame their partners. Attributions of a woman who is victim of domestic violence can be categorized in four categories. These categories are blaming her self and blaming her partner, blaming herself because of her behaviors and blaming situational variables that affect their partner's behaviors. There are evidences and highly correlates with blaming herself for physical and sexual abuse in the childhood, lack of social support and high level of depression. [71,81, 82, 83]

Cognitive dissonance theory focuses on why domestic violence victims stay in an abusive relationship. According to this theory domestic violence victims accept to live in their husband's reality instead of theirs. (Stahley, 1978) The social learning theory tries to explain domestic violence as a learned behavior. Children in the violently socialized or violent approved families are grown up to be domestic violence victims or domestic violence batterers in their marriage. [64]

Walker working with domestic violence suggested Seligman's Learned Helplessness Theory to be the best way of describing women who are victims of domestic violence. As in the learned helplessness theory domestic violence victims can not use escape strategies but they use different mechanisms that replace this. And he suggested that if the victims can evolve a healthy escape strategy even once, they are going to turn to their normal life. [9]

1.3 TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence can be categorized into physical, sexual, emotional or psychological abuse. These are:

i-Physical Abuse: Physical abuse can be described in a continuum where the severity and frequency escalates over the time. And usage of physical power to one partner to the other to give physical pain, injure the other and give harm as slapping, punching, burning, hitting, beating, throwing something, pushing and locking up.

ii-Emotional or psychological abuse: Behaviors and words that usually come before the physical abuse or with the physical abuse to devalue, belittle, cause feelings of inferiority and shame one partner by the other. Calling names like ugly, fat, looser are the same kind of abuse. Telling the other that he/she can not do the things right, can not be a good mother/father, he/she does not deserve anything are the types of emotional abuse. Examples can be amplified like not giving permission to use the money that he/she earns, not showing affection and love, giving decisions in the name of him/her, not giving permission to work, blaming him/her for not being honest and devoting, also preventing him/her to see friends and family, forcing him/her to things that she/he do not willing to do, manipulating, giving harm to animals or children or threatening him/her that he/she is going to give harm to animals or children and also threatening the spouse of separating children. Not helping while he/she is hurt or ill and devaluating the spouse's norms, beliefs, race and/or social class and insulting family and friends are the other examples of the emotional or psychological abuse.

iii-Sexual abuse: Sexual abuse is the more complex and hard issue to talk about by the victims. Usually in the sexual abuse the victim is forced for sexual intercourse, victim does not have the right to say no or the victim is not fully conscious or the victim is afraid to prevent the event because of the consequences of the sexual abuse. It covers oral, anal or vaginal forced sex sometimes using objects and during the intercourse the batterer devalues the victim and does things that cause pain to the victim. In addition to these, not letting using condoms against risk of pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, and also

telling devaluing and belittling words about the performance of the partner are examples of sexual abuse.

In the literature economical abuse by not giving permission to use one's money, or earn money and psychological abuse by not showing affection or not answering social and psychological needs are also discussed as other types of abuse. [1, 2, 24]

Within these groups the physical abuse is the primary in order. The woman who is a victim of physical abuse does not attend to the emergency service or the doctor unless she becomes severely hurt. And when she has serious problems and applies to the doctor or the emergency service room she usually does not tell the truth about the bruise and wounds and usually she tries to mask the real reason like hitting the door or falling down the stairs. [18]

1.4 ABUSER PROFILE

The aim of the abuser is to gain control and power over their partner. The abuser is fully dependent on his partner for emotional support. Abuser men usually come from cold and distant family backgrounds, they believe the individuals apart from the family are untruthful and they also believe the family matters must stay within the family. Most of them describe respect and fear as the same emotion. Most of the researchers emphasizes that the abuser men have low self-esteem, lack of social skills and have poor self image. Most of the abuser men are in severe depression. In some researches they found childhood head trauma and about 20% of them have the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder. And one more generalization about the abuser men is the projection of their anger to the ones that they are sure to control. [9, 11]

In 1994 after the research done by the Gelles, he identified 10 criteria's and he suggested that having only 2 of these factors could be the indication of domestic violence. These are:

1- Unemployment of the men

2- Using illegal substances at least once a year.
3- If men and women have different religious systems.
4- Watching his father hitting his mother at the childhood.
5- Unmarried but cohabiting partners.
6- Blue collar job of the men.
7- Not having high school education
8- The men's age is between 18-30 years.
9- One of the partners using severe physical abuse over the children.
10- The income level lower than the poorness limit.

Gelles emphasized that if a men had two of the above criteria's they got two times more risk and if they had seven or more criteria's the domestic violence risk became four times more. [32, 33, 60]

1.5 VICTIM PROFILE

Domestic violence victim women do not share too many properties as the batterers have. Domestic violence victim's lives learned helplessness. Walker (1989) found out five significant childhood and seven adulthood experiences of the victims in their life. [77, 81]

Five childhood experiences:

i Being victims of domestic violence or seeing domestic violence in the family.
ii Child abuse during childhood or in the adolescent years.
iii Alcohol abuse of one of the parents, poorness or moving of the family within the critical stages.
iv Rigid and stereotyped education of sex roles
v Chronic illnesses and health problems.

Seven adulthood experiences:

i Abusive relationship escalates severity during the time and ending with the cycle of violence.
ii Sexual jealousy
iii Other kinds of jealousy, lack of trust, isolation
iv Threats of injury or homicide
v Psychological torture defined by the Amnesty International
vi Violence against children, animals and giving harm to the belongings by the men.
vii Alcohol or substance abuse either by men or women.

Apart from the batterer and the victim profiles the researches found out six factors that increase the probability of the domestic violence. These are:

1 The presence of cycle of violence
2 Low socio-economical level
3 Social and structural stress
4 Social isolation and weak social bounds
5 Low self-esteem
6 Personality problems or psychopathology. [53, 56, 60]

According to Hanks and Rosenbaum the domestic violence victim women's family background and the relationship pattern that established in the childhood are the good indicators of the adulthood men and women relationship and these women have three significant family histories. These are:

i Controlling mother and insufficient father: These kinds of mothers control the ineffective father well. And the girls grown up in this kind of family usually marries men who need survival. In past their father punish them very severely

and now their husbands are going to punish them.

ii Obedient mother and authoritarian father: As their mothers, women who are grown in this kind of family are going to marry men who are prone to violence. These kind of women's life as their mother's is organized with the violent attacks of their husbands.

iii Sick mother and changing father: These kinds of women go into deep, intensive and dependent relationship with men. These women choose ineffective men who can support them economically. Also they want their partner to accept every behavior of her. The relationship is so intense and close that the violent attacks give the spouse some distance for a short time. [73, 81]

1.6 CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE VICTIMS

Domestic violence victims both live short term and long term effects of domestic violence. Victims both live physical injuries and also suffer from different psychological problems like depression, eating disorders, alcohol and substance abuse and the incidence of attempts of suicide and suicides that end with death is more than other people. Domestic violence victim children also live depression and other psychological problems and it is the evidence that these children show more violent behavior than others. [32] Walker (1989) is the first researcher that defines Battered Women Syndrome as a sub part of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. According to Walker in order to diagnose Battered Women Syndrome at least 4 of the criteria must met:

i Presence of the traumatic stressor, like the lost or the illness of the loved one, or after the breaking up the relationship living of the extreme level of the stress and unhappiness. And the domestic violence is that kind of stressor.

ii Nightmares and flashbacks related with the traumatic event and compulsive or repeatedly remembering the traumatic event. When these happens the individual feels like loosing control or feeling inferior.

iii Avoidance of everything that reminds and desensitization of the emotions that

belongs to the abuser. This condition affects all of the relationships of the individual like losing interest to the social activities and other individuals and as a result to become isolated. The victims got a belief like the abuser will see everything that she does or guess every move that she is going to take.

iv The presence of at least two or more symptoms of the avoidance response. These are the generalized anxiety, panic attacks, phobias, sexual problems, over excitation, suspiciousness, sleep problems, impulsivity and irritability. [66, 72, 74]

The important point of the evaluation of the symptoms is noticing them as normal responses of an individual who is frightened with very dangerous event not a mental illness. [9]

Forward (1986) described the battered women as they are living the Stockholm syndrome. The Stockholm syndrome was first defined by the sociologist to describe the positive feelings of hostages to their terrorists. With this explanation the continuity of the violent relationship and the feelings of the battered women to her abuser have more specific answers. [32]

2. ISSUES RELATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In this part the issues covered in the Personal and Relationship Profile and the issues that are known to be in relationships with the domestic violence is going to be described.

2.1 VARIABLES AT PERSONAL DIMENSIONS

2.1.1 ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY

When we look at the literature sociopaths or psychopaths are the names that are frequently used and after the DSM and/or ICD diagnostic manuals it changed to the new name antisocial personality disorder. Personality disorders are different from neurosis and psychosis and they are the adaptation problems of the personality. [50]
According to the DSM-IV personality disorders are the deviant behaviors and internal feeling patterns of the individual's contradiction with the culture that the individual lives. This pattern of life affects the individual's cognitions, affections, intrapersonal functioning and impulse control. At the same time this pattern do not show flexibility, it is in a continuum, unchangeable, stable and it starts at least in young adolescence or in early adulthood. [46]

In DSM-IV Antisocial Personality Disorder described in the Cluster B Personality Disorders. According to this the behavioral pattern since 15 years of age identified with not taking into account and attack the other's rights, grounded the bases for legal arrestment, not obeying the laws and norms of the society, always telling lies, using the nick names or cheating others for his/her own benefit and pleasure, being dishonest, impulsive, not having the future plans, aggressiveness and hostility, lack of responsibility to self and others and addition with all not taking into account the harm that others have because of his/her behavior. These individuals can not communicate with others in an emphatic level and do not have conscience about the behaviors that is done. [33]
Individuals who have the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder usually had child

abuse and neglect in their history. [11, 33]

Individuals who have antisocial personality Disorder diagnosis are more prone to criminal behavior. Addition of alcohol and substance abuse, they are more eagle to homicide, burglary and seizure by violence. [13] Researches done with the batterer men investigate 20% of them diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder. [37, 11]

2.1.2 BORDERLINE PERSONALITY

Borderline Personality Disorder is described in Cluster B Personality Disorders in the DSM-IV. According to DSM-IV Borderline Personality Disorder appears in young adulthood and under different conditions it is a continuous pattern; symptoms like having significant difficulties in intrapersonal relationships, inconsistency in self-preservation, affect and significant impulsivity. These individuals always try to avoid being left whether the threat is real or imaginary, they are irritable and inconsistent. They live ambivalent emotions to others in the extreme ends of devaluating and over evaluating the others. They always live inconsistent self-preservation about themselves. They have high impulsivity level which results in repeatedly committing suicide, threads of committing suicide or related behaviors. They also live affective instability and emptiness feelings. Inconsistent, intense aggression or anger management deficiencies (problems) are present also. When their anxiety or stress level increases they live temporary paranoid ideation or severe dissociative symptoms. [33, 50]

Kernberg tries to explain borderline personality with Margaret Mahler's developmental scheme. According to Kernberg borderline personalities successfully finishes Mahler's symbiotic phase, they successfully separate self and objects but they are fixated in separation- individuation phase. In other words the individual re-experiences the same anxiety in their adulthood life that the child experiences between 16-30 months related with the disappearance of their mother. This fixation occurs because of in the rapprochement phase the mother does not give sufficient emotional support or projection of the aggression toward the child or both of them. These children and later the adults can

not integrate the bad and good as parts of them or their mother. These images are separated as totally good or totally bad and for this reason they can not form internalized images. For adults not having internalized images or having a little means not having object permanency and for this reason they have little or no tolerance to separation or loneliness. [33, 50]

2.1.3. CRIMINAL HISTORY

Crime ruins the present organization of the institutions and groups in the society and also ruins the solidarity bond within the groups and causes problems in the social structure. []
Researches found out that most of the batterers are not committing crimes outside their homes and for this reason they suggests that domestic violence must be classified as a different type of crime. By the time too many researches have found out most of the batterers have crime histories apart from the domestic violence. Straus and Ramirez (2004) made a research with the dating university students in order to find out whether the domestic violence is a special type of crime or the predisposition of the previous crimes causes domestic violence. The results are as the following: The incidence of the domestic violence is higher if there are the presence prior crime history, presence of more than one criminal act or assault and if the onset of crime age is younger. [66, 67, 68, 69, 70]
Since 1974, 17 different researchers conduct different researches in different settings and they found out that individuals who have prior crime history have a range from 6% to 92% of conducting domestic violence. [66, 67, 77]

2.1.4 DEPRESSION

Depression is the common psychiatric problems that both of the batterers and the victims suffer from. Berry (1993) reported that the batterer males suffered from depression. Also it is known from the literature the domestic violence victim women and child also suffer from depression too. (9, 65, 73, 74)

According to DSM-IV-R individuals who have depression diagnosis have at least two

weeks of continuous depressive mood, with the reduce of the general social and other functioning level, loss of interest to other people and activities, loss of weight or gain of weight, hypersomnia or insomnia, psychomotor agitation or irritation, loss of energy, guilt feelings, loss of concentration and lack of ability of focusing of the situation and also reduction of decision making, repetitive death thoughts or attempt ions to suicide. (41, 33, 50)

Depression rates of males are twice common than women. Life long chronic stress is a known risk factor for depression. Childhood sexual abuse is a common chronic risk source for girls than boys. There are too many researches that try to link childhood sexual abuse to adulthood depression. The finding of those researches proves the link between the childhood sexual abuse and adulthood depression. When the researchers search the rates of depression related to the childhood sexual abuse in men and women victims, the depression rates of women victims are higher than men victims of childhood sexual abuse. (84, 85, 53)

Dienenmann and et.al. conducted a research with 82 women who diagnosed with depression and they found out that the domestic violence rate within this population is 61%. In the same study the life long prevalence of the domestic violence is 29.3%. The socio-demographical variables among women who suffer from domestic violence and not, violence victim women show more health problems than others. Headaches, chronic pain, sleep disturbances are more common health problems among domestic violence victim women. There are a significant relationship between the severity of depression and the severity of domestic violence. [25]

Gortner et al. design a research with domestic violence batterer men and their wives and for control group non violent men and their wives. As a result the domestic violence batterer men and their wives live more depression than the control group. In the experimental group men are more likely to have dysthimic disorder and their wives are more likely to have lived more clinical depression. [41]

2.1.5. POST TRAUMATIC STRESS

Post traumatic stress disorder was first classified among stress disorders within the DSM-III. For an event to be classified as trauma, primarily it must be out of range of the daily experiences and also do not fit to certain cognitive schemes. For this reasons the consequences of the physiological stimulation distract the cognitive functioning and the individual can not give any meaning to the lived event. [6]

According to DSM-IV-R in order to diagnose a patient with post traumatic stress disorder the certain criteria must be met like the presence of the traumatic event, the continuous flashbacks of the traumatic event, there must be escape response and the hyper-arousal state. In post traumatic stress disorder the individual faces with death threat or real danger of death, during this threat the individual faces with severe physiological injuries in other words the individuals physical wholeness is under a real threat. The individual who lived the traumatic event faces with fear, incapability or terror feelings. After the traumatic event the thoughts, imaginations or perceptions that remind the event appears as flashbacks. Also the same traumatic event starts to appear in dreams. The internal and external factors that remind the traumatic event cause a dense psychological stress. The escape response to the stimulations that are related with trauma level increases while the general response level starts to decrease. In this situation the individual develops escape responses that causes trauma, the memories that provokes trauma, the effort to take distance with the places and other persons, emotional lability, problems with falling into sleep, irritability or aggression episodes, the problems with focusing on one subject, hypervigilance and extreme startled episodes. [50]

The women and children victims of domestic violence shows post traumatic stress symptoms. [77, 23] Being a victim of domestic violence during childhood increases the post traumatic stress disorder prevalence risk. The percentages of the post traumatic stress disorder prevalence risk of childhood sexual abuse is 37.5%, physical abuse is 32.7% and neglect is 30.6%. [77, 85]

2.1.6 SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Alcohol and drug dependency is an important factor that affects not only domestic violence but also all of the criminal behaviors. Although alcohol is a legal sedative drug dependent persons uses alcohol with other drugs. The results of a research which is done in the USA showed that ¼ of the murder cases was under the intoxication of alcohol. It is obvious that the individual who is intoxicated with alcohol takes more risky behavior and shows more aggressive behavior. Because of this reason the probability of the aggressive behavior appearance of alcohol dependent abuser and/or victim is more frequent. [56, 83]

Women are more likely to have serious health problems related with alcohol and other drugs than men. Although they use less alcohol than men they suffer more from liver diseases and die because of this disease. Basically battered and dependent women have more common characteristics. Both of them suffer from intense guilt, shame, despair, lack of social support, isolation, uncertainty and confusion. With all of this feeling and short comes they give extra power to the batterer to control the dependent women. The threat to take the custody of the children or giving the explanations that her dependency is the main reason for the domestic violence increases the mentioned symptoms. It is found by the researches in the cases of where the men are dependent the dependency is the major trigger factor for domestic violence. [77, 89, 71]

All of the researches conducted with the male subjects as mentioned in Zubretsky (1995) there is a relationship with the domestic violence and substance abuse but the relation is not direct. Although the substance dependency is the major trigger factor of the domestic violence but it is not the only key point. The below listed items are the important factors that play important role of the abuser men who apply domestic violence.

i- comes from a dependent or aggressive family

ii- have low economic or educational level

iii- believes the idea that violence against women is acceptable

iv- having the idea that alcohol or substance usage make the individual aggressive

v- the need of personal power.[90]

The continuing researches show that the batterer men have differences and cause a new idea that each one of them has different typologies. [9]

The theories that tries to explain the relationship between alcohol dependency and domestic violence emphasizes that the distortion of judgment, cognitive inhibition and problems with impulse control due to alcohol use causes domestic violence. With regard to these factors alcohol usage causes also problems and difficulties in relationships and as an end result this situation escalates the domestic violence. [37]

2.1.7 STRESSFUL CONDITIONS

Stress is a part of daily living. Nowadays every body lives varying amounts of stress every day. When the individuals face stress, they try to cope with it. When the individuals develop coping styles they return to the pre-stress situation and the body does not take harm due to stress. If the individual who is living stressful conditions does not take into account the stress, and does not use the coping strategies against it, there is no way to escape from the harm due to stress. There are no clear solutions for some of the stressors. Emotional conflicts and family problems are some of these. Because these kinds of stressors are long-lived, their physiological effects on the body increase by time. Although in a time period the stressful conditions may disappear, it is impossible to turn back to the pre-stress situation for the individual. This situation comes along with continuous anxiety, frustration and sadness. [55]

Domestic violence is a chronic stressful condition. In the nature of chronic stressful conditions they are long-lived. The individuals who live long term stressors are more prone to physical and psychological problems. [3] As soon as the individual faces with the stressor they start to form fight-flight response. The domestic violence researches shows that individuals who are exposed to continuous violence do not show the normal response to stress but they start to show learned helplessness pattern of behavior. [11]

2.1.8 SEXUAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT HISTORY

Child abuse, without considering what kind it is, has three phases of effects on children who have sexual, physical abuse or neglect history in their childhood. These are:

i Primary effect of victimization that goes with cognitive distortions, differences in normal development, post traumatic stress and emotional sufferings.

ii They try to develop adaptive behaviors to abuse. During the victimization trying to develop new coping styles in order to reduce the emotional pain and/or increasing the safety behaviors.

iii Secondary effects and long-term patterns effect the individual's later psychological development and they are projections of the primary effects and the victim's coping strategies with dysphoria.

With all of the phases the adolescent or the adult have seven types of different psychological problems. These are post traumatic stress, cognitive distortions, labile emotionality, dissociation, and distortions in the self references, attachment problems and avoidance. [11]

The individuals who have experienced child abuse often relate the close relationships with harmful transactions. As a final result of this ideation they avoid establishing close relationships, or they accept a certain amount of aggressiveness in the relationship normal and appropriate. Women who are victims of child abuse are more prone to physical and sexual abuse by their husbands and usually they become the victims of domestic violence. Also the researches have shown that the male victims of child abuse also more prone to attack physically to their spouses. Individuals who are the batterers or abusers are usually males and the researchers try to explain this issue as they take the role model of their male caregiver who is also a batterer or an abuser and they have the belief that it is the way to have power and control. [11, 14]

2.1.9 VIOLENCE APPROVAL AND VIOLENT SOCIALIZATION

The reason for domestic violence to show similar patterns in different social structures and different communities can be explained as in the feminist approaches

of the domestic violence stressing that it is an end result of patriarchal family structure. The approval of violence in the socialization process causes the children to internalize violence and then is going to be used when needed. [66]

Although in different cultures it is mentioned differently but the phrases like "the rule of thumb" in America and " husbands can both love and beat" or "if you do not beat your daughter you will beat yourself" in Turkey are the best samples of violence approval. [47]

The general hypothesis about violence approval in childhood emphasize that the severity of child abuse causes violence in adult life to establish social control. Observing and experiencing domestic violence gives a wide range of important learning situation to the individual and this factor makes the individual develop important beliefs about violence approval or violence rejection. There is a high significant correlation between being the victim of child abuse or observing domestic violence in childhood and approving and applying domestic violence in adulthood life. [49]

With the perspective of social learning theory Bandura's experiments prove that the aggressive behaviors are learned by modeling. There are researches that emphasize aggressive behavior are learned in childhood and there is a hereditary factor that transfers the violence through generations. The children that observe and experience domestic violence in their family learn violence and internalize it. It is a known fact that children take their parents as role models and in the families where there is domestic violence they learn the behavior from their families and they have the tendency to apply domestic violence. [38, 67]

Socialization process is the key point of domestic violence. When children act in a way that the parents do not approve them, most probably they are punished and violence is learned within the family setting. The boys and girls that grow in a family where domestic violence takes place choose the gender role with the same sexed

parents as girls are the victims and boys are the batterers. [66]

2.1.10 SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Social integration can be described as a complementary factor of the social structure that binds the social groups of the society and institutions. Social integration was described by Durkheim (1987) for the first time as the individual's acceptance and adaptation to social norms of their society. The social integration theory of Durkheim emphasizes that it is a preventive factor for the individuals of the society from suicide. [41]

The conflicts within the family, neglect or abuse is an important factor of suicide for the children. Also domestic violence is another risk factor that increases the risk of suicide too. [28, 30]

2.1.11 GENDER HOSTILITY

The Ambivalent Sexism Theory developed by Glick et al. describes sexism to women as a prejudice situation which is formed by the severe ambivalence. It carries the meaning in many patriarchal societies like women have less power then men, they are ineffective and they always need protection. Differentiation between the genders can be described as men and women having different social roles and the perception of the men roles being more important than women roles. Glick et al. separate sexism into two basic types as hostile sexism and protective sexism. Hostile sexism contains the meanings of the dominance of patriarchy, making the differentiation between the genders and hostile aspects of the heterosexuality. Dominant patriarchy contains the need of controlling and directing women and also capturing the women. The hostile aspects of heterosexuality include the perception of women as sexual object and the fears of the superiority of women with using their sexuality. [34, 71]

Sexism is an important factor that affects the relationship between men and women. The researchers have found out that hostile sexism of the men causes physical and

verbal abuse to the women in marriage or intimate relationship. [67, 54]

2.2 VARIABLES AT RELATIONSHIP DIMENSION

2.2.1 ANGER MANAGEMENT

The researches have shown that men who adopt themselves the traditional male role of the society are more predisposed to high levels of aggression, substance dependency, verbal and physical abuse toward their wives or spouses. Traditional male role have a stereotypical pattern like more aggressiveness, hostility and pursuing the revenge. Copenhaver's research has shown that men who have traditional male role, have more problems with anger management and they exhibit more abusive behaviors to their wives or spouses. [15]

Anger management programs are the common rehabilitation programs that are offered to the domestic violence batterer men. This brings an important issue with this programs that they must have an evaluative function. As a well known fact individuals who have anger management problems are treated with cognitive behavioral techniques. Within these anger management programs constructed techniques like identification of provocations, relaxation, cognitive reconstruction, assertiveness and relapse prevention are taught. [40]

2.2.2 CONFLICT AND COMUNNICATION PROBLEMS

Conflict can be described as the mental struggle between the internal or external decisions caused by the opposed or contradictory need, instinct, arousal or desire. [69]

Intrapersonal relationships are the communication patterns which the source and the

aim is human beings. The individuals, who are in communication reproduce knowledge, share and interpret this knowledge in order to continue the communication. Tubbs and Moss (1974) stress that communication is taking into account when the participants have a close relationship and a face to face relationship, there is a mutual message transfer and these messages must have verbal and non verbal contents. [26]

Johnson (1996) described the interpersonal conflict as the conflict between the two individuals. The conflicts within the intimate relationships are caused by the unrealistic happiness expectancies, the different gender role expectancies of the spouses, economic problems, insufficient communication, problems with relatives, sexual problems, the raising of the children or the opinion difference about the discipline of the children. [69]

Ziglar (1996) divided the reasons of the conflicts within the marriages or intimate relationships as cheating, separation and battering. Arıkan (1992) conduct a research in order to identify the reasons of the conflicts that cause divorces, and the major reasons are found out as cheating and battering. [3]

Dökmen (1996) describes the communication as the mutual knowledge transfer. Based on the Harary and Battel's (1981) communication conflicts model Dökmen identified and classified eight different conflict types. Active type of conflict occurs when the individuals who are in relationship does not like or angry with each other. In passive type of conflict the individuals can not conduct a communication with each other with a reason. In existential conflict one of the individual in a communication understands the words of the other wrongly or gives a message different from the words of the other. In the whole refusal conflict the individual refuses all of the messages that given to him. In prejudice conflict individual have a prejudice before the communication. Density conflict occurs when the ideas of two individual partially compatible. If individuals have both active and prejudice conflict at the same time this situation is called active-prejudice conflict and if the individuals have both

passive and whole refusal at the same time this conflict is called passive- whole refusal conflict. [69, 25]

The core issues of the Behaviorist Family Therapy are the communication and problem solving skills. These two core issues as mentioned in Social Learning Theory are the basic elements of conflict resolution and communication skills in marriages or intimate relationships which causes satisfaction. Too many researchers stresses that the satisfaction of the marriage is dependent on the successive communication patterns. The successful communication patterns are the basic factor for the satisfaction and stability of the marriage or intimate relationship. The conflict and the insufficient communication skills in the relationship prevent the mutuality and constructiveness of the relationship. The constructiveness of the relationship causes the intimacy between the partners, cooperation of the spouses and support of the spouses in the problem solving and this reduces the stress. [48]
Domestic violence researches conflict and communication problems as the basic factors of violence.

2.2.3 DOMINANCE

Individuals have predispositions of social dominance orientation according to the groups that they belong to. Researches have found out that the individuals who have higher social dominance orientations have higher status in the society. Blacks with whites, men with women and Jews with Palestinian's are all compared with this model and the predisposed groups all have higher status. According to this approach ethnic background is disposed with the culture but gender dispositions are mostly produced and under influence by men and also evaluated too. [30]

There are 3 hierarchical classification of the social dominance theory. These are: Age, gender and arbitrary groups. Arbitrary groups continue their existence in the society because of power and status. Age and gender factors are the hierarchical classifications defined by the culture. [30] Social dominance related with the gender

roles and sexism and they reflect the ideas of the social inequalities of the society. Individuals who have higher social dominant status in the society support the sexism ideologies and gender role stereotypes. Researches stress that the main point of the sexual abuse is this ideology. Men who adopt themselves the traditional gender role stereotype are more prone to sexual abuse toward women. [53]

2.2.4 JEALOUSY

Jealousy is an emotional response to the situations at which there is a perceptual threat to the valued relationship or a position. This emotional response motivates some behaviors in order to eliminate this threat to the valued relationship or the position. Sexual jealousy is the type of jealousy if the valued relationship includes sexuality in the relationship. [20]

The researchers that search the gender differences in jealousy have found out that the sexual jealousy in men is the basic factor of domestic violence and homicide. With these findings the gender differences in jealousy are assumed to have socially hereditary bases. [12]

2.2.5 RELATIONSHIP COMMITMENT AND RELATIONSHIP DISTRESS

Relationships can be described as the properties of the relationship which produced by the interactions of the individual who are in relationship but not the personality characteristics of the individuals. In order to pronounce a relationship there must be at least two individuals in an open interaction with each other. With the perspective of this approach we can talk about that the relationships can be changed, develop or end within a time period. Relationships are not behavioral sequences but they are the sequences of interactions. With an addition to this explanation the relationships are produced by the interactions of the individuals in the relationship but not the personality characteristic of the individuals. [39]

The researches mentioned three important factors that affect the heterosexual

relationships both in the development and ending processes. These are:

i The significant others personality characteristics or the ideas or the decisions about the quality of the relationship.

ii The positive or negative results of the relationship

iii Communication and behavior patterns of the spouses.[39]

A research which is held by Tümer (1998) with married couples stresses that the ideal marriage conceptions of the spouses causes relationship distress. [77]

2.2.6 NEGATIVE ATTRIBUTIONS

The last decades of the psychology mainly occupied with gender schemes and gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes have a wide range of dimensions including physical and psychological properties, attitudes and motivations, social relationships and roles; and they are predisposed personal attributions about physical appearance, behaviors and emotional components of men and women. [5]

Gender schemes on the other hand are dynamic processes which can be changed with the experiences of the individual related with the culture he is living in. In the early periods of the developmental process with the observation it can be learned either directly or indirectly and later periods of time it is reinforced and affected by family, friends, school, work place and media. [5]

Negative attributions include the negative emotions and accusations of one partner toward the other. Traditional gender male role escalates the severity of abuse toward women in the relationship. [53]

CHAPTER II

1. THE STATUS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD, TURKEY AND NORTH CYPRUS

1.1 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD

In USA Murray Straus et at al (1980) in a national survey used 2143 families as a sample and 3.8% of women reported physical abuse within the last year by their husbands and 28% of women reported domestic violence at least once in their marriage life. [62]

According to United States of America Federal Research Bureau 1987 Report one woman is physically attacked in every 18 seconds. 21% of women who attend to emergency services are the victims of husband battering. Again half of the women who attend to emergency services from injuries are the victims of husband battering too. 30% of homicide victim women are killed by their husbands, boy friends or ex- husband. Only 6% of men are victims of homicide by their wives or their daughters. ¼ of white women and ½ of black women reported that they committed suicide because of the physical abuse by their spouses.

Especially Tolman's (1997) research indicates 36-45% of domestic violence in life time prevalence. The proportion of being a victim of physical abuse is between 8-33%. Brush's (1999, 2000) studies in Pennsylvania State Health System applicant 122 women reported 38% are battered or thrown something, 27% reported they are injured seriously with sharp tool and 18% reported they are sexually abused by their husbands. [68]

According to World Health Organization Violence and Health Report 1.6 million of individuals lost their lives from domestic violence. 31.3% of these individuals are killed from homicide, 49.1% from suicide and 18.6% from wars. 91.1% of these deaths are from low and middle income countries and 8.9% from high income countries. The life time prevalence of non-fatal domestic violence toward women by their husbands had

shown different percentages in different countries. These percentages are 10% in Paraguay and Philippines, 22.1% in USA, 29.0% in Canada and 34.4% in Egypt. The percentages of sexual abuse are 15.3% in Canada, 21.7% in Nicaragua, 23.0% in England and 25.9% in Zimbabwe. [77]

1.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TURKEY

In 1995 with the cooperation of the UNESCO and Justice Ministry, Turkish Republic Women Status and Problems Administration's "Domestic Violence toward Women in Family and Women Criminal Acts" named study make inventories to 1071 married women from Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir and from different country jails to 351 sentenced women. The findings of the research stress that the batterer husbands and the victims are from low educational level, having economical problems and they are living with close family members apart from the nucleus family. [44] Domestic violence against women usually occurs at home and the victims are usually have housewife status because of they can not materialize divorce this leads them to commit crime. [44]

1.3 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH CYPRUS

The first domestic violence research in TRNC was the study about child abuse in the year of 1996. The population of the study was 2215, 15 and 16 years old high school students from all over the TRNC. The findings of the study are as follow: half of the adolescents were slapped at least one time in their life, one out of ten adolescent was kicked, punched and one third was abused psychologically. [19]

Violence against women was a quantitative research done by Cakici et al. at the year of 2001. In this research Key Persons selected from the victims of domestic violence and the related professions who are working with domestic violence batterers and victims from the major settlement areas which are Lefkoşa, Magosa, Girne, Güzelyurt, İskele and Karpaz in TRNC. The data was collected from these Key Persons with in depth

interviews. From the information collected from the Key Persons the definition of domestic violence done and the findings are as follow: The domestic violence against women was basically verbal abuse in most of the settlement areas and in Güzelyurt and Karpaz areas physical abuse was of equal frequency. According to Key Persons at the settlement areas apart from Lefkoşa and Magosa the frequency of domestic violence is more frequent but the family relations perceived as private issues and they kept as secrets. Domestic violence in Girne area was escalating and in Karpaz area it was perceived as normal life routine. [18]

Düşünmez (2005) used a sample of total 200 women of which 100 were working and 100 of them were housewives and looked for the relationship between the level of domestic violence level according to their working situations. There are no significant differences between working and non working wives in the areas of psychological, physical and sexual abuse and neglect. But the families and partners uses psychological abuse and neglect more frequently than physical and sexual abuse. In the situations where physical abuse takes place insulting, degrading and thoughts about deserving it are also common. There is no significant difference between the application to hospital or medical doctors because of the domestic violence. The women in both of the groups do not charge their families or partners to the police and keep it as a secret as mentioned before. [27]

CHAPTER III

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Domestic violence is an ancient problem as the human history. But it is still kept as a secret and lived behind the closed doors also condoned by the society. There are significant evidences that the domestic violence condoned and acted as if it did not actually happen in life; in Europe and United States there was no rules and regulations that protect the women and children rights until 18th Century and also there were no published researchers about domestic violence until 1970s. The short and long term sequences and experiences of the victims are subjected in too many researches. As a clearly known fact in the science to find out the reasons of the problem and analyze this is not always leading the way to find the solution and eliminate the problem in the society or for human beings. Although the researches help us to reach out the precious knowledge about the characteristics of batterers and victims, they can not supply us strict rules and knowledge about the prevention programs and elimination of the problem.

The idea of examination of the batterers and victims personal and relationship dimensions can give us clues about the treatment leads this research. This examination can help us as clinicians to establish treatment programs for both batterers and victims, and also can help other professionals who are working with domestic violence and will help our criminal justice system to give proper evaluation, judgment and punishment if needed.

In our country and in Turkey there are many psychometric evaluation tools to examine the family system but there is no any special standardized tool for evaluation of the domestic violence. For this reason the Personal and Relationship Profile is a precious psychometric evaluation tool for screening domestic violence in treatment programs and also in researches about domestic violence. The Personal and Relationship Profile gives us chance to screen domestic violence and leads us in the treatment programs of these individuals.

2. AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is the adaptation and searching for the usability of the Personal and Relationship Profile in our society.

3. PROBLEMS

PROBLEM SENTENCE

Determination of the psychometric properties of Personal and Relationship Profile on the university student sample.

CHAPTER IV

1. METHOD OF THE STUDY

1.1 TRANSLATION OF THE PERSONAL AND RELATIONSHIP PROFILE

Before the adaptation study about the Personal and Relationship started the required permissions are taken from Prof. Dr. Murray Straus who is the author of the scale. (Appendix 1) The scale was translated into Turkish with two independent translators. After this translation process the translated forms back translated into English to evaluate the meaning differences. Within these forward and backward translations processes there is no conflict about the items, the final form of the items checked by the professionals for the last corrections. The original form of the scale and the translated form of the scale are at appendices 2 and 3. From the work of the professionals only two items changed because of the meaning differences after detailed information taken from the author of the scale. These two items are given in appendix 4. After forward, backward translations and the work of the professionals the final form of the scale was formed.

1.2 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

In the study three different samples was used. The information and socio-demographical properties of the samples are as follow.

1.2.1 VALIDITY STUDY SAMPLE

The population of the study was from the students of Near East University. The sample was drawn from the Near East University Language Preparation School and from the Psychological Guidance and Counseling department junior and senior classes. After the required permissions are taken data is collected.

There are two main reasons for taking the mentioned students as sample. The first and major reason is the relationship schemes and the thoughts about the intimate relationship are formed with in these years. The identity and personality formation of the students

accelerate with their entry in the university environment.

The second reason is that in the original study the test author preferred to collect data from the lessons at which students from departments attend to, like 'Introduction to psychology' or 'Introduction to Sociology'. According to the academic structure of the Near East University the students from different faculties and different departments who are going to take education in English language have to take lessons from the English Preparation School at least one semester and students from other departments which have Turkish as education language pass through their related department. The psychological Guidance and Counseling Department have not yet been accredited by YOK, and the students of this department are all Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) citizens and the education language of the department is in Turkish. Because our university is located in TRNC we would like to compare the students from Turkey and students from TRNC and according to this we draw a sample from both citizenships. We do this procedure to test the validity of the scale both in Turkey and TRNC.

The sample size of the study was 463. The sample of the study 59.8% (n=277) was male and 40.2% (n=186) was female. The distribution according to classes 86% (n=398) were students in English Preparation School and 14% (n=65) were students in junior and senior classes. 59.4% the participants (n=275) were Turkish citizens and 40.6% (n=188) were TRNC citizens. Participants reported that 90.7% (n=332) of them were dating with someone, 6.8% (n=25) were engaged, 1.9% (n=9) were married. The 60.3% (n=232) reported to have sexual relationship in their relationship and 42.7% (n= 173) reported not to have sexual relationship in their relationship. The distribution according to age was given in Table 1.

Table 1. The distribution according to age

AGE	18	19	20	21	Older than 22
n (%)	148 (32.0)	89 (19.2)	117 (25.3)	60 (13.0)	49 (10.6)

The age range of the participants in the study was 18 to 31 and the mean age was 19.57±1.53.

The participants reported that 36.6% (n=163) of them were currently in a relationship for less than one month, 41.7% (n=193) had a relationship for at least one month but not at the present time, 20.0% (n=89) never had a relationship that lasted at least one month. According to the duration of the current relationship the participants reported that 12.1% (n=39) had a relationship that lasted less than a month, 14.6% (n=47) about one month, 7.7% (n=25) about two month, 15.5% (n=50) three to five months, 13.6% (n=44) six months to eleven months, 5.0% (n=16) about a year, 7.4% (n=24) more than a year but less than two years, 5.3% (n=17) about two years and 8.7% (n=28) more than two years but less than four years. The participants reported the time passed after the end of the relationship was for 56.2% (n=195) not ended, 11.5% (n=40) less than one month ago, 6.3% (n= 22) about one month ago, 4.3% (n= 15) about two months ago, 5.5% (n=19) three to five months ago, 4.9% (n=17) six to eleven months ago, 4.9% (n=17) about a year ago, 2.9% (n=7) more than a year but less than two years ago, 2.0% (n=7) about two years ago and 1.4% (n=5) more than two years ago. (Table 2.)

Table 2. The distribution according to Relationship Status, Duration of the Relationship and The Passed Time After The Relationship Finished

Relationship Status	**n**	**%**
Currently in a relationship that less than one month	163	36,6
Have been in a relationship that at least one month, but not at the current time	193	41,7
Never have been in a relationship that has lasted at Least one month	89	20,0
Duration of the Relationship	**n**	**%**
Less than a month	39	12,1
About one month	47	14,6
About two month	25	7,7
Three to five months	50	15,5
Six months to eleven months	44	13,6
About a year	16	5,0
More than a year but less than two years	24	7,4
About two years	17	5,3
More than two years but less than four years	28	8,7
About four years	33	10,2
The Passed Time After The Relationship Finished	**n**	**%**
Not ended	195	56,2
Less than one month ago	40	11,5
About one month ago	22	6,3
About two months ago	15	4,3
Three to five months ago	19	5,5
Six to eleven months ago	17	4,9
About a year ago	17	4,9
More than a year but less than two years ago	10	2,9
About two years ago	7	2,0
More than two years ago	5	1,4

1.2.2 CRITERION RELATED VALIDITY STUDY SAMPLE

50 volunteer students from the Near East University Psychology Department were attained for the criterion related validity study and they were given Personal and Relationship Profile with the later mentioned other scales. Two participants did not fill the socio-demographic variable list and the scales properly and they are eliminated from the sample. The gender distribution of the sample for the criterion related validity was 43.8% (n= 21) male and 56.3% (n=27) female. The participants reported that 43.8% (n= 21) were currently in a relationship for less than one month, 39.6% (n=19) have been in a relationship that at least one month but not at the present time, 16.7% (n=8) never have been in a relationship that has lasted at least one month. The distribution according to age is as follows: 4.2% (n=2) were between the age group 18-19, 10.4% (n=5) 20 years old, 8.3% (n= 4) 21 years old, 64.6% (n= 31) are between the age group of 22 to 24 and 12.5% (n= 6) are older than 25 years old of age.

1.2.3 EXTARNAL VALIDITY STUDY SAMPLE

For the testing of the external validity of the Personal and Relationship Profile the researcher contact with the Istanbul University, Arts and Science Faculty, Psychology Department and after the required permissions were taken, under the same standard conditions the Personal and Relationship Profile was given to 50 voluntary students. The gender distribution of this sample was 20% (n= 10) male and 80% (n=40) was female. The researcher does not interfere this distribution because of the reason that generally the psychology department population is basically consisted of female students. The participants were reported that 38% (n= 19) were currently in a relationship for less than one month, 42% (n=21) have been in a relationship for at least one month but not at the present time, 20% (n=10) never have been in a relationship that has lasted at least one month. The distribution according to age is as follow. 4% (n=2) were at the age of 18, 28% (n=14) 19 years old, 48% (n= 24) 20 years old, 12% (n= 6) are at the age 21 and 8% (n= 4) are between the ages of 22 to24.

1.3 INSTRUMENTS

1.3.1 THE PERSONAL AND RELATIONSHIP PROFILE (PRP)

The Personal and Relationships Profile (PRP) is intended for clinical screening and research on family violence. In research it can be used to investigate risk factors for family violence, and may also have application for evaluation of batterer treatment programs. As a clinical screen it can be used to identify etiological factors that might need to be included in a treatment plan. The characteristics measured by the PRP were selected on the basis of a review of research on the correlates of couple violence and theories concerning the etiology of couple violence. Psychological theories about the etiology of couple violence focus on characteristics of the offending partner or victim whereas sociological theories focus on characteristics of the relationship. The PRP was therefore designed to measure both individual-level personal characteristics and relationship-level variables. The scale consisted of 187 items which was developed by Straus et al. (1999) and some items need to be reverse scored. These are indicated with an R following the item. After any necessary reversals, the scale scores are obtained by summing the items in the scale or subscale or by computing the mean of the respondent's reposes to the items in each scale. The items in each scale are given below. (Table 3) The reliability and validity study of the PRP was done by Straus and Mouradain and the Alpha Coefficients are between 0.69 and 0.74. In the original study the factor analysis was done and 22 different factors are estimated.

Table 3. Names, Item Numbers and Distribution of the PRP

Names of the Personal Scales	Item Count	Item numbers
Antisocial Personality	9	6,25,47,70,89,145,148,149,181(R)
Borderline Personality	10	5,8,38,83,116,121,162,165,175
Criminal History	8	21,29,58,102,130,157,172,178
Depression	8	26(R),28(R),33(R),64(R),71(R),127,141,182
Post Traumatic Stress	8	27,61,82,98,131,171,174,187
Substance Abuse	8	19,46,73,75,101,117,122,184
Stressful Conditions	9	15,50,97,106,119,136,164,183
Sexual Abuse History	8	39,57,80,100,123,128,146,159
Violence Approval	10	12,34,51,65,72,77,84,115,125,161
Violent Socialization	8	22,30,37,56,60,63,79,91
Neglect History	8	2,11,44,108,120,155(R),163(R),169
Social Integration	10	13,16(R),48(R),59(R),67(R),68,76(R),85(R),114,139
Gender Hostility	10	14,23,32,40,43(R),45,86,105,112,143
Social Desirability	13	18,36(R),52,62,66(R),88,109,111(R),129(R),140(R),151(R),160(R),173
Names of the Relationship Scales	**Item Count**	**Item Number**
Anger Management	9	9,10,24(R),55,78(R),92,110,124,154(R)
Conflict	9	42,94,99,107,138,153,156,168,185
Communication Problems	8	20, 31,53,95,133(R),135,147,158
Dominance	9	4,7(R),,17(R),,54,93,103,126,152,166
Jealousy	8	69,74,132,137,142,176,177,186
Relationship Commitment	6	1,3,41(R),49,90,170(R)
Relationship Distress	8	81,104(R),113(R),118(R),134,167,179(R),180(R)
Negative Attributions	4	35,87,96,144

1.3.1.1 PERSONAL SCALES

1.3.1.1.a ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY

The Antisocial Personality Subscale was developed by Mouradian, DeVoe, and Straus. Personality features derived from DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association 1994), such as irresponsibility, general hostility, impulsivity, and poor social relationships characterized by a lack of closeness (Flournoy and Wilson 1991; Hamberger and Hastings 1986; Murphy, Meyer, and O'Leary 1993). The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.b BORDERLINE PERSONALITY

Personality features derived from DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association 1994), such as instability, impulsivity, emotional liability, and poor social relationships. (Dutton & Starzomski, 1993; Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart,1994). 2 Subscales: Instability, Self-Harm. The Borderline Personality Subscale was developed by Mouradian, DeVoe, and Straus. The subscale consists of 10 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.c CRIMINAL HISTORY

The subscale developed by Mouradian, DeVoe, and Straus. The extent to which the respondent has committed criminal acts (Buzawa, Hotaling, Klein, & Byrne, 1999; Straus & Ramirez, 1999). The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.d DEPRESSION

The subscale was measures the Disturbances in Mood, Dysphoric Cognitions, and Somatic Disturbances. (Davidovich 1990; Flournoy and Wilson 1991; Julian and McKenry 1993).The subscale was developed by Boney-McCoy, Hamby, Straus, and&

Sugarman. The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.e POST TRAUMATIC STRESS

The subscale was developed by DeVoe, Mouradian, & Straus to measure Experiencing and Re-experiencing Trauma, Avoidance/ Arousal. The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.f SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The subscale was developed by Kaufman-Kantor, Straus, Mouradian, DeVoe and Pooler to measure the excessive use or alcohol or other mind-altering drugs (Barnett and Fagan 1993; Kaufman Kantor and Straus 1989; Sugarman, Aldarondo, and Boney-McCoy 1996). The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.g STRESSFUL CONDITIONS

The subscale was developed by DeVoe, Mouradian, and Straus to measure stresses or hassles experienced in daily living (Margolin, John, and Foo 1998). The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.h SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY

The subscale was developed by Straus, Mouradian, and DeVoe. The subscale was measures the sexual abuse history with Adult, Family-Child, Non-Family-Child. The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.i. VIOLENCE APPROVAL

The subscale was developed by extent to which use of physical force is acceptable in a variety of interpersonal situations. (Barnett, Fagan, and Booker 1991; Cano, Avery-Leaf, Cascardi, and O'Leary 1995; Haj-Yahia and Edleson 1994; Margolin, John, and Foo 1998). The authors of the subscale were Straus, DeVoe, Mouradian and Dixon. The subscale consists of 10 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.j VIOLENT SOCIALIZATION

The extent of experiencing and witnessing violence and receiving pro-violence advice during childhood from family and non-family persons (Hamberger & Hastings, 1991) (Hastings & Hamberger, 1988; Margolin et al., 1998; Murphy et al., 1993; Straus et al.,1980). The authors of the subscale were Straus, Mouradian, and DeVoe. The subscale was consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.k NEGLECT HISTORY

Unfulfilled physical and emotional needs in family-of-origin (Bowlby 1982; Robbins 1966; Spitz 1959; Straus, Kinard, and Williams 1995). The authors of the subscale were Straus, Kinard, and Williams. The subscale was consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.l SOCIAL INTEGRATION

An individual's attachment to society and social norms (Lackey & Williams, 1995; Ross & Straus, 1995; Williams & Hawkins, 1992). The authors of the subscale were Ross and Straus. The subscale was consists of 10 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.m GENDER HOSTILITY

The subscale was developed by Yodanis and Straus to measure the negative beliefs and emotions to the opposite sex. The subscale consists of 10 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.1.n SOCIAL DESIRABILITY

The subscale was the short form of Crowne - Marlowe social desirability scale which was adapted by Reynolds in 1982. The subscale measures the individual's tendencies to act in a socially desirable way. The subscale consists of 13 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2 RELATIONSHIP SCALES

1.3.1.2.a ANGER MANAGEMENT

The subscale developed by Stith and Hamby to measure the Recognizing Signs of Anger, Self-Talk, Behavioral Self-Soothing. The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2.b CONFLICT

The authors of the subscale were Mouradian, DeVoe, and Straus. The subscale was developed to measure areas of disagreement between the partners (Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980). The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2.c COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

The subscale measures the ability to express oneself verbally to ones current partner.

(Babcock, Waltz, Jacobson, and Gottman 1993; Dutton and Strachan 1987; Holtzworth-Munroe and Anglin 1991). The authors of the subscale were Mouradian, DeVoe, and Straus. The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2.d DOMINANCE

Dominance describes relationships that are hierarchical and in which the person with greater advantage uses that advantage to gain status, privilege, or control over his or her partner (Coleman & Straus, 1986; Frieze & McHugh, 1992; Hamby, 1995; Stith, Jester, & Bird, 1992). The author of the subscale was Hamby. The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2.e JEALOUSY

The subscale measures the extreme concern about the possible sexual and social exclusiveness of the current partner (Bookwala, Frieze, Smith, and Ryan 1992) (Luci, Foss, & Galloway, 1993) (Murphy, Meyer, and O'Leary 1994). The authors of the subscale were Boney-McCoy, Sugar man, and Straus. The subscale consists of 9 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2. f RELATIONSHIP COMMITMENT

The subscale was developed to measure the degree to which the respondent wishes and plans to work for the ongoing existence of the relationship (Bauserman and Arias 1992; Mason and Blankenship 1987; Rusbult and Martz 1995). The authors of the subscale were Dietz and Straus. The subscale consists of 6 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2. g RELATIONSHIP DISTRESS

The subscale was developed to measure the areas of dissatisfaction with the current relationship, characterized by high conflict and few positive interactions (Eisikovits, Guttmann, Sela-Amit, and Edleson 1993; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Smutzler, and Vivian 1994; Margolin, John, and Foo 1998; Sugarman, Aldarondo, and Boney-McCoy 1996). The authors of the subscale were DeVoe, Mouradian, and Hamby. The subscale consists of 8 items. [50, 70]

1.3.1.2.h NEGATIVE ATTRIBUTIONS

The subscale was developed to measure blame/negative intentions attributed to partner of respondent. The authors of the subscale were Stith and Hamby. The subscale was consists of 4 items. [50, 70]

1.3.2 CRITERION RELATED VALIDITY INSTRUMENTS

1.3.2.a STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY INVENTORY

The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) was developed by Charles D. Spielberger, Richard L. Gorusch, and Robert E. Lushene (1975). It was conceptualized as a research instrument for the study of anxiety in adults. It is a self-report assessment device which includes separate measures of state and trait anxiety. Scores on the STAI have a direct interpretation: high scores on their respective scales mean more trait or state anxiety and low scores mean less. The scale consists of 44 items of which 22 measure Trait-Anxiety and other 22 measure State-Anxiety. For the Trait-anxiety scale the coefficients ranged from .65 to .86, whereas the range for the State-anxiety scale was .16 to .62. Correlations are presented in the manual between this scale and other measures of trait-anxiety: the

Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, the IPAT Anxiety Scale, and the Multiple Affect Adjective Check List. These correlations are .80, .75, and .52, respectively. The scale translated into Turkish in the year of 1977. The test retests reliability of the scale for Trait-anxiety scale the coefficients ranged from .71 to .86, whereas the range for the State-anxiety scale was .26 to .68. The Alpha coefficients for Trait-anxiety scale the coefficients ranged from .94 to .96, whereas the range for the State-anxiety scale was .83 to .87. [5]

1.3.2.b BECK DEPRESSION INVENTORY (BDI)

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was developed by Aaron T. Beck in 1961 and the inventory is a 21-item test presented in multiple choice format which purports to measure presence and degree of depression in adolescents and adults. Each of the 21-items of the BDI attempts to assess a specific symptom or attitude which appears to be specific to depressed patients, and which are consistent with descriptions of the depression contained in the psychiatric literature. Each of the inventory items corresponds to a specific category of depressive symptom and/or attitude. Each category purports to describe a specific behavioral manifestation of depression and consists of a graded series of four self-evaluative statements. The statements are rank ordered and weighted to reflect the range of severity of the symptom from neutral to maximum severity. Numerical Values of zero, one, two, or three are assigned each statement to indicate degree of severity. The reliability coefficients were above .90. Internal consistency studies demonstrated a correlation coefficient of .86 for the test items, and the Spearman-Brown correlation for the reliability of the BDI yielded a coefficient of .93. The inventory was translated into Turkish by Buket Tegin in 1980 and in 1989 by Nesrin Hisli. The Alpha coefficient of the inventory was found as .80. Split halves reliability Alpha coefficient is .74. The cut off point for Turkish version is 17.[5,55]

1.3.2.c PROBLEM SOLVING INVENTORY

The author of the scale was P. Paul Heppner and the purpose of the scale is to assess an individual's perceptions of his or her own problem-solving behaviors and attitudes. The Problem- Solving Inventory (PSI: Heppner, 1988; Heppner & Peterson, 1982) was

developed to assess respondents' perception of their problem-solving behaviors and attitudes. The PSI is a 35 item, self-report measure rated on a six-point Likert scale. The PSI has three factors or subscales: (a) Problem Solving Confidence, (b) Approach-Avoidance Style, and (c) Personal Control with a score measurement for the three factors (Problem-Solving Total). Lower scores in the PSI indicate greater perceived problem solving abilities. In 1993 the scale was translated into Turkish by Sahin et al., internal consistency coefficienf was found as .88 and split halves reliability coefficients was found as .81. Criterion related validity with Beck Depression Inventory is .33 and with STAI-T is .45.

1.3.2.d THE STATE TRAIT ANGER EXPRESSION INVENTORY

The scale was developed by Spielberger to measure trait anger, state anger, and anger expression. The STAXI-2 is a 57-item scale which uses four-point Likert scales. The first part of the STAXI-2 is the state anger scale. It consists of fifteen items measuring how intensely an individual experiences anger during either the testing period, or a time or situation specified by the test administrator. The Likert scale for the state anger scale ranges from 1 (Not at all) to 4 (Very much so). The state anger scale consists of three subscales: state anger / feeling anger, state anger / feel like expressing anger verbally, and state anger / feel like expressing anger physically . The second part of the STAXI-2 is the trait anger scale. This scale consists of ten items measuring an individual's proneness to experience angry feelings. The Likert scale for this measure ranges from 1 (Almost never) to 4 (Almost always). Two subscales are used to comprise the trait anger scale: Trait anger / angry temperament and trait anger / angry reaction. The final part of this inventory measures the ways in which an individual expresses and controls anger. These scales consist of 32 items using the same Likert scale as the trait anger scale. The following scales make up this final part of the STAXI-2: The anger expression-out scale, the anger expression-in scale, the anger control-out scale, the anger control-in scale, and the anger expression index. In 1994 the scale was adapted into Turkish by Kadir Ozer. The Alpha coefficients for trait anger was.79, anger under control was .78 and repressed anger was .62. [55]

1.3.2.e EXPERIENCE IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS SCALE

The Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory developed by Brennan, Clark, and Shaver in 1998 to measure of adult attachment contains two factors, labeled Avoidance and Anxiety. Anxiety appears to be a fairly straightforward measure of security conceptualized paradigmatically as fear of abandonment. Typical items include: 'I worry about being abandoned'; 'I worry a fair amount about losing my partner'; 'I worry about being alone.' It is thus conceptually linked to attachment as a protection system. Avoidance, on the other hand, measures the extent to which people are attracted to close relationships for their own sake. Typical items are: 'I prefer not to show a partner how I feel deep down'; 'I am very uncomfortable being close to romantic partners'; 'Just when my romantic partner starts to get close to me I find myself pulling away'; 'I try to avoid getting too close to my partner.' Avoidance as measured by the ECR is thus conceptually linked with warmth, nurturance and love (reversed) that I proposed constituted an independent dimension of close relationships. The scale was adapted to Turkish by Sumer in 1999. The scale consists of 36 items and the Likert for this scale ranges from 1 to 7. The Cronbach Alpha coefficient for anxiety subscale was .90 and for avoidance subscale was .90. [65]

1.3.2.f MULTIDIMENSIONAL JEALOUSY SCALE

The Multidimensional Jealousy Scale was developed by Pfeiffer and Wong(1987), including three subscales measuring cognitive, emotional and behavioral dimensions of jealousy. In the original study, reliability of subscales ranged from .80 to .90. The reliability analysis of the scale's Turkish version in the pilot study showed that alpha reliability was .91 for cognitive jealousy, .86 for behavioral jealousy and .86 for emotional jealousy. [45]

1.3.2.g FAMILY ENVIRONMENT SCALE

The Family Environment Scale was developed by Fowler in 1980 is a self-report Likert-type instrument consisting of 30 items that assess family patterns. It assesses the structure within the family on cohesion and organizational control magnitudes. Usluer (1989) reported satisfactory results for language equivalency and reliability of the Turkish version after item analysis, 4 items of the original scale were omitted from the Turkish version of the Family Enviroment Scale. The alpha values of Turkish version of the scale was .82 for cohesion subscale and .74 for organizational control subscale. Test-reetest correlations ranged between .61 and .73 for a period of one to three weeks. Construct validity of the Family Enviroment Scale was assessed with factor analysis, with factor 1 (cohesion) and factor 2 (organizational- control) accounting together for 33.4% of the total family Enviroment Scale score variance. [72]

1.3.2.h AMBIVALENT SEXISM INVENTORY

The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory was developed by Glick and Fiske, in1996 which is a 22-item scale that measures individual differences in ambivalent sexism. The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory consists of two 11-item subscales which are Hostile Sexism and Benevolent Sexism. The inventory is comprised mainly of statements concerning male-female relationships, to which participants have to indicate their level of agreement. Examples of items are "Women seek to gain power by getting control over men" (hostile sexism) and "Women should be cherished and protected by men" (benevolent sexism). The cronbach Alpha coefficients for hostile sexism was .86 and belovelent sexism was .87. [71]

1.3.2.i THE DYADIC ADJUSTMENT SCALE

The author of the scale was Graham Spanier in 1976 and The Dyadic Adjustment Scale is 32 item self-report measure of relationship adjustment. Four factors are reported: Dyadic Satisfaction; Dyadic Consensus; Dyadic Cohesion and Affectional Expression. Normative data is provided for married and recently divorced couples. The scale has good reliability and has been used in many research studies with a wide variety of couples such as married, co-habitating, homosexual, divorced indicating good validity.

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY LIBRARY 1988 - LEFKOŞA

The scale was adapted into Turkish by Fısıloglu and Demir in 2000 and the Cronbach alpha was .92 and spilt halves reliability was .86. [29]

1.3.2.j CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLES INVENTORY

The scale was developed by Hojjat (2000) to detect the conflict management styles in married couples. The scale consists of four subscales which are active positive conflict, passive positive conflict, active negative conflict and passive negative conflict. The management styles of conflict have Cronbach alpha coefficients as .50, .69, .43 and .65 respectively. [71]

1.3.2.k MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TOOL

This is a brief self-report questionnaire designed to detect alcoholism by Selzer in 1971. It is widely used in clinical and research settings. The twenty-four scored items assess symptoms and consequences of alcohol abuse, such as guilt about drinking; blackouts; delirium tremens; loss of control; family, social, employment, and legal problems following drinking bouts; and help-seeking behaviors, such as attending Alcoholics Anonymous meetings or entering a hospital because of drinking. Individuals answer yes or no to each item. The items are weighted on a scale of 1 to 5, with items concerning prior alcohol-related treatment experiences and help-seeking behaviors receiving higher weights. The total Michigan Alcoholism Screening Tool score (range: 0-53) is derived by adding the weighted scores from all items that are endorsed. Studies indicate that the long version of the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Tool possesses good internal-consistency reliability, as indicated by Cronbach alpha coefficients of.83 to .93 (Gibbs, 1983). The scale was adapted into Turkish by Coskunol et al the Cronbach Alpha coefficients were ranged between .99 and .95. [16]

1.3.2.l SCID-II

The SCID-II is a semi-structured clinical interview for making DSM-IV Axis II

Personality Disorder diagnosis. [www.scid4.org] Reliability for categorical constructs, such as the DSM-IV diagnoses being assessed by the SCID, is reported in terms of Kappa, a statistic that corrects for chance agreement. Kappa values above .70 are considered to reflect good agreement; values from .50 to .70, fair agreement and below .50 poor agreement. The translation of SCID-II into Turkish was done by Oya Sorias. [70]

1.3.2.m MINESSOTA MULTHIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY LIE (L) SCALE

The L-scale originally was constructed to detect a deliberate and rather unsophisticated attempt on the part of subjects to present them in a favorable light. The 15 rationally derived L scale items deal with rather minor flaws and weaknesses to which most people are willing to admit. The items deal with the socially desirable behaviors. The average raw score for the MMPI standardization group was 4. [lachar,1977] The L-scales test-retest reliability with 1-2 days intervals was .74 and .78 and one year interval was range between .35 and .61. [22]

1.4 DATA COLLECTION

Before the data collection phase the researcher gives brief description about the scale, the aim of the study, instruction and the types of the questions and probable answer to that question to the NEU Clinical Psychology Masters students. These students help the researcher in the data collection phase. This procedure aims to make the testing conditions standard for each subject.

At the same time the inventory distributed to the student of NEU English Preparation School and other departments students. Approximately after 50 minutes the test was finished and collected by the researcher and the students. For all of the classes the same information and instruction are given and the participants who are not willing to admit the research send from the classes. After started to the inventory and do not finished or omit items did not evaluated.

1.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was studied with SPSS 11.5. Validity was evaluated with internal consistency and split halves method. To identify the internal consistency of the scale the relationship between the scores of each item and the total scores of the subscales was evaluated with Pearson Correlation and Cronbach Alpha's was calculated. With the split halves method every subscale was divided into two parts according to odd and even item numbers the total scores was evaluated with Spearman-Brown correlation coefficients.

The reliability of the scale was evaluated with criterion related scales. For criterion related reliability of the study each subscale was evaluated with the scales which are previously adapted to Turkish. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients were evaluated with PRP and criterion related scales.

CAHPTER V

1. RESULTS

1.1 RELIABILITY STUDY

1.1.1 INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF THE SCALE

Personal and Relationships Profile consists of 187 items and for evaluating the internal consistency of the scale Cronbach Alpha coefficient was calculated. After the statistical analyzes was done the internal consistency of the scale was found as $\alpha = .89$. The scale which consists of 187 items found as reliable scale.

Another procedure was done to evaluate the reliability of the scale which is item analyses. In our research the relationship between each item that forms the subscale and the total score of the subscale was checked with their correlations to each other. The correlations with the item and item total points are going to be given in different tables for personal subscales and relationship subscales.

1.1.1.1 PERSONAL SUBSCALES

TABLE 4. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Antisocial Personality Subscale.

Item	r	t	p
09	0,4780	1,878	0,000*
10	0,594	1,176	0,000*
24	0,363	0,947	0,000*
55	0,331	1,420	0,000*
78	0,473	1,325	0,000*
92	0,454	1,264	0,000*
110	0,458	1,606	0,000*
124	0,573	1,425	0,000*
154	0,466	12,501	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Antisocial Personality subscale was range between .33 and .59. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.69. With these findings the Antisocial Personality subscale was reliable.

TABLE 5. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Borderline Personality Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
5	0,565	2,342	0,000*
8	0,379	1,570	0,000*
38	0,570	2,569	0,000*
83	0,524	2,084	0,000*
116	0,520	2,134	0,000*
121	0,532	2,042	0,000*
162	0,577	2,447	0,000*
165	0,618	2,662	0,000*
175	0,574	2,434	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Borderline Personality subscale was range between .38 and .62. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.72. With these findings the Borderline Personality subscale was reliable.

TABLE 6. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Criminal History Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
21	0,506	1,116	0,000*
29	0,494	2,260	0,000*
58	0,461	1,373	0,000*
102	0,599	2,531	0,000*
130	0,590	2,064	0,000*
157	0,550	1,655	0,000*
172	0,706	2,695	0,000*
178	0,578	1,525	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Criminal History subscale was range between .46 and .71. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.73. With these findings the Criminal History subscale was reliable.

TABLE 7. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Depression Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
26	0,274	1,074	0,000*
28	0,565	1,885	0,000*
33	0,616	1,875	0,000*
64	0,599	1,755	0,000*
71	0,298	0,859	0,000*
127	0,549	2,170	0,000*
141	0,547	2,615	0,000*
182	0,530	1,850	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Depression subscale was range between .27 and .62. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship (p< 0.01) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.69. With these findings the Depression subscale was reliable.

TABLE 8. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Post Traumatic Stress Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
27	0,343	1,181	0,000*
61	0,495	1,754	0,000*
82	0,470	1,624	0,000*
98	0,385	1,251	0,000*
131	0,603	2,173	0,000*
171	0,597	2,052	0,000*
174	0,562	2,022	0,000*
187	0,660	2,567	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Post Traumatic Stress subscale was range between .34 and .66. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.71. With these findings the Post Traumatic Stress subscale was reliable.

TABLE 9. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Substance Abuse Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
19	0,616	2,462	0,000*
46	0,608	2,212	0,000*
73	0,727	3,439	0,000*
75	0,626	2,858	0,000*
101	0,740	3,518	0,000*
117	0,655	2,240	0,000*
122	0,578	1,745	0,000*
184	0,490	1,474	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Substance Abuse subscale was range between .49 and .74. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.76. With these findings the Substance Abuse subscale was reliable.

TABLE 10. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Stressful Conditions Subscale.

Item	r	t	p
15	0,337	1,371	0,000*
50	0,562	2,302	0,000*
97	0,208	0,719	0,000*
106	0,450	2,549	0,000*
119	0,273	1,056	0,000*
136	0,453	1,786	0,000*
150	0,287	1,092	0,000*
164	0,506	4,479	0,000*
183	0,419	1,381	0,000*

*p<0,01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Stressful Conditions subscale was range between .21 and .56. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.63. With these findings the Stressful Conditions subscale was reliable.

TABLE 11. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Sexual Abuse History Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
39	0,515	1,278	0,000*
57	0,664	2,443	0,000*
80	0,679	2,074	0,000*
100	0,680	3,040	0,000*
123	0,752	2,896	0,000*
128	0,762	2,896	0,000*
146	0,672	2,314	0,000*
159	0,716	2,514	0,000*

p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Sexual Abuse History subscale was range between .52 and .76. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.77. With these findings the Sexual Abuse History subscale was reliable.

TABLE 12. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Violence Approval Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
12	0,365	1,861	0,000*
34	0,548	3,123	0,000*
51	0,283	1,344	0,000*
65	0,474	2,554	0,000*
72	0,515	2,586	0,000*
77	0,617	3,593	0,000*
84	0,638	3,418	0,000*
115	0,517	2,672	0,000*
125	0,463	2,257	0,000*
161	0,593	3,006	0,000*

* p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Violence Approval subscale was range between .28 and .64. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.72. With these findings the Violence Approval subscale was reliable.

TABLE 13. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Violent Socialization Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
22	0,519	2,223	0,000*
30	0,562	1,967	0,000*
37	0,590	2,545	0,000*
56	0,571	1,897	0,000*
60	0,592	2,311	0,000*
63	0,401	1,501	0,000*
79	0,609	3,650	0,000*
91	0,565	1,966	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Violent Socialization subscale was range between .40 and .61. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.72. With these findings the Violent Socialization subscale was reliable.

TABLE 14. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Neglect History Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
2	0,048	0,110	0,307
11	0,501	1,382	0,000*
44	0,547	1,762	0,000*
108	0,507	1,282	0,000*
120	0,593	2,190	0,000*
155	0,382	1,106	0,000*
163	0,491	1,395	0,000*
169	-0,076	-0,233	0,101

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Neglect History subscale was range between .38 and .59 for the items 11, 44, 108, 120, 155 and 163. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between these items. The correlations of the items 2 and 169 were not significant. These two items are not evaluating the Neglect History. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.60. With these findings the Neglect History subscale was reliable.

TABLE 15. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Gender Hostility Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
14	0,198	0,788	0,000*
23	0,528	1,781	0,000*
32	0,414	1,360	0,000*
40	0,425	1,306	0,000*
43	0,418	1,134	0,004*
45	0,425	1,446	0,000*
86	0,528	1,826	0,000*
105	0,526	1,602	0,000*
112	0,420	1,392	0,000*
143	0,485	2,903	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Gender Hostility subscale was range between .20 and .53. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.66. With these findings the Gender Hostility subscale was reliable.

TABLE 16. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Social Desirability Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
18	0,445	1,659	0,000*
36	0,513	2,005	0,000*
52	0,396	1,444	0,000*
62	0,388	1,539	0,000*
66	0,339	1,324	0,000*
88	0,017	0,067	0,715
109	0,309	1,179	0,000*
111	0,236	0,880	0,000*
129	0,389	1,553	0,000*
140	0,339	1,312	0,000*
151	0,498	2,956	0,000*
160	0,301	1,200	0,000*
173	0,312	1,427	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Social Desirability subscale was range between .24 and .51. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between items except 88. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.64. With these findings the Social Desirability subscale was reliable.

TABLE 17. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Social Integration Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
13	0,194	0,658	0,000*
16	0,067	0,285	0,150
48	0,160	0,668	0,001*
59	0,167	0,789	0,000*
67	0,212	0,803	0,000*
68	0,219	0,774	0,000*
76	0,296	1,247	0,000*
85	0,322	1,303	0,000*
114	-0,038	-0,177	0,410
139	0,201	0,806	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Social Integration subscale was range between .19 and .32. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between items except the 16 and 114. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.66. With these findings the Social Integration subscale was reliable.

1.1.1.2 RELATIONSHIP SUBSCALES

TABLE 18. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Anger Management Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
9	0,478	1,460	0,000*
10	0,594	1,878	0,000*
24	0,363	1,176	0,000*
55	0,331	0,947	0,000*
78	0,473	1,420	0,000*
92	0,454	1,325	0,000*
110	0,458	1,264	0,000*
124	0,573	1,606	0,000*
154	0,466	1,424	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Anger Management subscale was range between .33 and .59. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.69. With these findings the Anger Management subscale was reliable.

TABLE 19. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Conflict Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
42	0,450	1,685	0,000*
94	0,511	11,896	0,000*
99	0,614	2,173	0,000*
107	0,622	2,409	0,000*
138	0,535	1,944	0,000*
153	0,610	2,183	0,000*
156	0,622	2,230	0,000*
168	0,587	2,240	0,000*
185	0,602	2,284	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Conflict subscale was range between .45 and .62. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.74. With these findings the Conflict subscale was reliable.

TABLE 20. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Communication Problems Subscale.

Item	r	t	p
20	0,497	2,381	0,000*
31	0,469	1,804	0,000*
53	0,441	1,449	0,000*
95	0,502	1,641	0,000*
133	0,303	1,004	0,000*
135	0,748	2,516	0,000*
147	0,485	1,622	0,000*
158	0,496	1,877	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Communication Problems subscale was range between .30 and .75. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.67. With these findings the Communication Problems subscale was reliable.

TABLE 21. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Dominance Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
4	0,309	0,995	0,000*
7	0,230	0,709	0,000*
17	0,213	0,608	0,000*
54	0,489	1,549	0,000*
93	0,627	1,967	0,000*
103	0,604	1,924	0,000*
126	0,479	1,489	0,000*
152	0,646	2,116	0,000*
166	0,549	1,741	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Dominance subscale was range between .21 and .65. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.69. With these findings the Dominance subscale was reliable.

TABLE 22. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Jealousy Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
69	0,478	2,331	0,000*
74	0,535	2,737	0,000*
132	0,654	3,100	0,000*
137	0,713	3,529	0,000*
142	0,631	2,941	0,000*
176	0,748	3,665	0,000*
177	0,740	3,546	0,000*
186	0,463	2,195	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Jealousy subscale was range between .46 and .75. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.75. With these findings the Jealousy subscale was reliable.

TABLE 23. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Negative Attributions Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
35	0,693	1,500	0,000*
87	0,702	1,491	0,000*
96	0,636	1,280	0,000*
144	0,621	1,308	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Negative Attributions subscale was range between .62 and .70. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.76. With these findings the Negative Attributions subscale was reliable.

TABLE 24. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Relationship Commitment Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
1	0,631	1,795	0,000*
3	0,640	1,826	0,000*
41	0,465	1,284	0,000*
49	0,521	1,820	0,000*
90	0,565	1,687	0,000*
170	0,532	1,610	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Relationship Commitment subscale was range between .46 and .64. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p< 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.72. With these findings the Relationship Commitment subscale was reliable.

TABLE 25. The Correlations And Significance Levels Between Item And Item-Total Score For Relationship Distress Subscale.

Item	r	t	P
81	0,438	1,807	0,000*
104	0,562	1,826	0,000*
113	0,594	2,095	0,000*
118	0,566	2,271	0,000*
134	0,471	2,028	0,000*
167	0,493	1,748	0,000*
179	0,707	2,501	0,000*
180	0,714	2,467	0,000*

*p<0, 01

The item and item-item total scores correlation for Relationship Distress subscale was range between .44 and .71. The correlation coefficients between item and item-total score are significant. There is highly significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between all items. The internal consistency of the subscale was found as 0.73. With these findings the Relationship Distress subscale was reliable.

1.1.2 SPLIT HALVES METHOD

The reliability of the scale was also evaluated by split halves method. Correlation coefficients, significant levels and Cronbach Alpha coefficient was given in Table 26.

Table 26. The Reliability Coefficients Of The Personal Subscales With Split Halves Method

Subscale	r	p	α
Antisocial Personality	0,216	0,000*	0,34
Borderline Personality	0,523	0,000*	0,69
Criminal History	0,538	0,000*	0,73
Depression	0,421	0,000*	0,56
Post traumatic Stress	0,458	0,000*	0,64
Substance Abuse	0,691	0,000*	0,82
Stressful Conditions	0,203	0,000*	0,34
Sexual Abuse History	0,728	0,000*	0,84
Violence Approval	0,488	0,000*	0,66
Violent Socialization	0,468	0,000*	0,64
Neglect History	0,162	0,001*	0,32
Gender Hostility Toward Women	0,446	0,000*	0,56
Gender Hostility Toward Men	0,374	0,000*	0,53
Social Desirability	0,346	0,000*	0,48
Social Integration	0,403	0,000*	0,57

* p<0, 01

The Personal And Relationship Profile's Personal subscales correlation coefficient were significant at p<0.01. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients were range between 0.32 and 0.84. the Cronbach Alpha Coefficients for Antisocial Personality subscale was 0.34, for Borderline Personality was 0.69, for Criminal History subscale was 0.73, for Depression subscale was 0.56, for Post Traumatic Stress Subscale was 0.64, for Substance Abuse History Subscale was 0.82, for Stressful Conditions Subscale was 0.34, for Sexual Abuse History subscale was 0.84, for Violence Approval Subscale was 0.66, for Violent Socialization subscale was 0.64, for Neglect history subscale was 0.32, Gender Hostility

Toward Women and Men were 0.56 and 0.53 respectively and for Social Desirability and Social Integration were 0.48 and 0.57 respectively.

Table 27. The Reliability Coefficients Of The Relationship Subscales With Split Halves Method

Subscale	r	p	α
Anger Management	0,216	0,000*	0,34
Conflict	0,566	0,000*	0,72
Communication Problems	0,284	0,000*	0,44
Dominance	0,413	0,000*	0,58
Jealousy	0,660	0,000*	0,79
Negative Attributions	0,515	0,000*	0,68
Relationship Commitment	0,515	0,000*	0,66
Relationship Distress	0,577	0,000*	0,73

* p<0, 01

The Personal And Relationship Profile's Relationship subscales correlation coefficient were significant at p<0.01. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients were range between 0.34 and 0.79. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficients for Anger Management subscale was 0.34, for Conflict was 0.72, for Communication Problems subscale was 0.44, for Dominance subscale was 0.58, for Jealousy Subscale was 0.79, for Negative Attributions Subscale was 0.68, for Relationship Commitment and Relationship Distress Subscales were 0.66 and 0.73 respectively.

1.2 VALIDITY STUDY

1.2.1 CRITERION RELATED VALIDITY

The construct validity of the Personal and Relationship profile was checked with criterion related other scales which the reliability and validity studies are done before and they all adapted into Turkish. Because there is no parallel from available for Personal and Relationship Profile this procedure was done. The validity of Personal and Relationship Profile and criterion related scales were evaluated by Cronbach Alpha coefficients. The Cronbach alpha Coefficients for Personal and Relationship profile subscales and criterion related scales are given below.

Table 28. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficients Of Personal And Relationship Profile Personal Subscales And Criterion Related Scales

Subscale	Criterion Related Scale	α
Antisocial Personality	SCID-II Antisocial Personality	0,23
Borderline Personality	SCID-II Borderline Personality	0,64
Criminal History	SCID-II Antisocial Personality	0,46
Depression	Beck Depression Inventory	0,61
Post traumatic Stress	Beck Depression Inventory	0,59
Substance Abuse	Michigan Alcoholism Screening Tool	0,78
Stressful Conditions	Stait- Trait Anxiety Inventory	0,39
Sexual Abuse History	Family Environment Scale	-0,20
Violence Approval	Stait- Trait Anger Inventory	0,70
Violent Socialization	Stait- Trait Anger Inventory	0,70
Neglect History	Stait- Trait Anger Inventory	0,12
Gender Hostility	Ambivalent Sexism Inventory	0,54
Social Desirability	MMPI Lie (L) Scale	0,29
Social Integration	MMPI Lie (L) Scale	0,51

The Antisocial Personality Subscale was developed to measure personality features

derived from DSM- IV, such as irresponsibility, general hostility, impulsivity, and poor social relationships characterized by a lack of closeness and the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient with SCID-II Antisocial Personality Subscale was 0.23.

The Borderline Personality Subscale was developed to measure the personality features derived from DSM-IV such as instability, impulsivity, emotional liability, and poor social relationships and the SCID-II Borderline Personality Disorder subscale was 0.63.

The Criminal History Subscale was developed to measure the extent to which the respondent has committed criminal acts and the Cronbach Alpha Coefficients wit SCID-II Antisocial Personality Subscale was 0.46.

The Depression subscale was measures the disturbances in mood, dysphoric cognitions, and somatic disturbances and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient with Beck Depression Inventory was 0.61.

The Post Traumatic Stress subscale was developed to measure experiencing and re-experiencing trauma, avoidance and arousal and the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient with Beck Depression Inventory was 0.59.

The Substance Abuse subscale was developing to measure the excessive use or alcohol or other mind-altering drugs and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient with Michigan Alcoholism Screening Tool was 0.78.

The Stressful Conditions subscale was developed to measure stresses or hassles experienced in daily living and the Cronbach Alpha coefficients with Stait and Trait Anxiety Inventory was 0.39.

The Sexual Abuse History subscale was developed to measures the sexual abuse history with Adult, Family-Child, Non-Family-Child and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient with Family Environment Scale was -0.20. The Family Environment Scale was developed to

measure the family organization and cohesion because of the relationship between the two scales was negative and non-significant the Sexual Abuse History was assumed to be a valid measure.

The Violence Approval subscale was developed by extent to which use of physical force is acceptable in a variety of interpersonal situations and the Violent Socialization Subscale was develop to the extent of experiencing and witnessing violence and receiving pro-violence advice during childhood from family and non-family persons the Cronbach Alpha coefficients between Stait Trait Anger Inventory were 0.70 for both of the scales.

The Neglect History Subscale was developed to measure unfulfilled physical and emotional needs in family-of-origin and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient with Family Environment Scale was 0.12. The Family Environment Scale was developed to measure the family organization and cohesion because of the relationship between the two scales was non-significant the Neglect History subscale was assumed to be a valid measure.

The Gender Hostility Subscale was developed to measure the negative beliefs and emotions to the opposite sex the Cronbach Alpha Coefficients with Ambivalent Sexism Inventory was 0.54.

The Social Integration subscale was developed to measure an individual's attachment to society and social norms and the Social Desirability subscale was developed to measure the individual's tendencies to act in a socially desirable way the two scales Cronbach Alpha Coefficients with MMPI Lie (L) scale was 0.29 and 0.51 respectively. As understood from the Alpha coefficients the individuals who accept the social norms and values do not tend to admit themselves in a favorable light way.

Table 28a. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficients Of Personal And Relationship Profile Relationship Subscales And Criterion Related Scales

Subscale	Criterion Related Scale	α
Anger Management	Stait- Trait Anger Inventory	0,42
Conflict	Conflict Management Styles Inventory	0,73
Communication Problems	Conflict Management Styles Inventory	0,71
Dominance	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	0,02
Jealousy	Multi Dimensional Jealousy Scale	0,64
Negative Attributions	Experience In Close Relationships Scale	0,59
Relationship Commitment	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	0,62
Relationship Distress	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	-0,14

The Anger Management subscale was developed to measure the recognizing signs of anger, self-talk, behavioral self-soothing and the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient with Stait-Trait Anger Scale was 0.42.

The Conflict subscale was developed to measure areas of disagreement between the partners and the Communication problems subscale which was developed to measure the ability to express oneself verbally to ones current partner Cronbach Alpha coefficient with the Conflict Management Styles Inventory were 0.73 and 0.71 respectively.

The Dominance subscale was developed to measure relationships that are hierarchical and in which the person with greater advantage uses that advantage to gain status, privilege, or control over his or her partner the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient with Dyadic Adjustment Scale was 0.02. This value showed that the relationships which have dominance characteristics are not well adjusted relationships.

The Jealousy subscale was developed to measures the extreme concern about the possible sexual and social exclusiveness of the current partner the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient

with Multidimensional Jealousy Scale was 0.64.

The Relationship Commitment subscale was developed to measure the degree to which the respondent wishes and plans to work for the ongoing existence of the relationship and the Relationship Distress subscale was developed to measure the areas of dissatisfaction with the current relationship, characterized by high conflict and few positive interactions the Cronbach Alpha coefficients of two scales with Dyadic Adjustment Scale were 0.62and -0.14 respectively. The results showed that if the relationship between partners are based on commitment and care have significant Alpha values but if the relationship based on distress have negative and non-significant values.

The Negative Attributions subscale was developed to measure blame/negative intentions attributed to partner of respondent the Cronbach Alpha coefficients with Experience In Close Relationship scale was 0.59.

1.2.2. CONSTRUCT VALIDITY: FACTOR ANALYSIS

The participants Personal and Relationship Profile subscale total scores correlation matrices was extracted to Principle Components Analyzes with Direct Oblimin Rotation, 5 Factors are found with the Eigenvalues equal or greater than 1.000. The factor loading after Oblimin Rotation is given in Table 29.

Table 29. Factor Distribution According to Oblimin Rotation

Subscale	Factor1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Sexual Abuse History	0,77				
Criminal History	0,77				
Substance Abuse	0,74				
Antisocial Personality	0,73				
Neglect History	0,60				
Social Integration	0,60				
Violent Socialization	0,50				
Social Desirability	0,39				
Stressful Conditions	0,38				
Dominance		**0,85**			
Jealousy		**0,83**			
Violence Approval		**0,56**			
Negative Attributions		**0,52**			
Relationship Commitment			0,85		
Relationship Distress			-0,72		
Communication Problems			-0,41		
Conflict			-0,39		
Post Traumatic Stress				**0,78**	
Depression				**0,73**	
Borderline Personality				**0,66**	
Gender Hostility				**0,56**	
Self Control					-0,68
Anger Management					-0,49

The variances of 5 Factors are respectively for Factor 1 is 34.69%, for Factor 2 is 8.84%, for Factor is 3 6.99%, For Factor 4 is 5.70% and for Factor 5 is 4.72%. The total variance is 60.95%. The Eigenvalues respectively for 5Factors are for Factor 1 is 7.98, for Factor 2 is 2.03, for Factor 3 is 1.60, for Factor 4 is 1.31 and for Factor 5 is 1.08.

Table 30. Eigenvalues and Variances for 5 Factor

Factor	r	Variance (%)	Eigenvalue
Factor 1	1,000	34,69	7,98
Factor 2	0,214	8,84	2,03
Factor 3	-0,310	6,99	1,60
Factor 4	0,380	5,70	1,31
Factor 5	0,002	4,72	1,08

The factor loadings for Factor 1 ranged between 0.77 and 0.38. As shown in Table 29 the Sexual Abuse History, Criminal History, Substance Abuse, Antisocial Personality, Neglect History, Social Integration, Violent Socialization, Social Desirability and Stressful Conditions subscales are in Factor 1. The Social Integration and Social desirability have negative factor loadings. Factor 1 named as Proneness to Criminal Acts.

The factor loadings for Factor 2 ranged between 0.85 and 0.52. As shown in Table 29 the Dominance, Jealousy, Violence Approval and Negative Attributions subscales are in Factor 2. The factor 2 named as Active Conflict in the Relationship.

The factor loadings for Factor 3 ranged between 0.79 and 0.39. As shown in Table 29 the Relationship Commitment, Relationship Distress, Conflict and Communication Problems subscales are in Factor 3. The Relationship Commitment, Relationship Distress, and Communication Problems subscales have positive factor loadings and Conflict subscale have negative loading. The Factor 4 named as Passive Conflict in Relationship.

The factor loadings for Factor 4 ranged between 0.79 and 0.56. As shown in Table 29 the Post Traumatic Stress, Depression, Borderline Personality and Gender Hostility subscales are in Factor 4. The Factor 4 named as Personality Problems.

The factor loadings for Factor 5 ranged between -0.68 and -0.49. As shown in Table 29 the Self Control and Anger Management subscales are in the last factor. The last factor named as Anger Style and Control.

1.3 THE MEAN AND STANDART DEVIATIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND GENDER

TABLE 31. The Mean And Standard Deviation Scores For The Personal Subscales Of The Participants According To Their Gender

Gender	Female (n=186)	Male (n=277)
Antisocial Personality	15,05±3,09	17,99±4,22
Borderline Personality	17,47±4,06	19,59±4,58
Criminal History	10,10±2,79	13,18±4,05
Depression	16,49±3,45	16,97±3,93
Post Traumatic Stress	18,83±3,67	19,28±3,91
Substance Abuse	10,88±2,97	14,38±4,74
Stressful Conditions	16,79±3,46	18,85±4,65
Sexual Abuse History	9,70±2,67	12,51±2,51
Violence Approval	20,37±4,24	24,65±4,97
Violent Socialization	13,11±3,73	15,13±4,38
Neglect History	16,24±2,50	17,80±3,14
Gender Hostility	17,47±3,31	18,38±4,05
Social Desirability	36,79±4,13	34,80±4,24
Social Integration	30,73±3,46	28,46±3,91

In the Table 31. The means and standard deviations of the participants of the research were shown. In the research the sample is consists of 463 subjects (n=183 female and n=277 male). The mean score of Antisocial Personality subscale for female participants is 15, 05±3, 09 and for male participants are 17, 99±4, 22. The Borderline Personality Subscale mean score for female participants is 17, 47±4, 06 and for male participants are 19, 59±4, 58. The mean score of Criminal History subscale for female participants is 17, 47±4, 06 and for male participants are 13, 18±4, 05. The Depression Subscale mean score

for female participants is 16, 49±3, 45 and for male participants are 16, 97±3, 93. The Post Traumatic Stress Subscale mean score for female participants is 18, 83±3, 67 and for male participants are 19, 28±3, 91. The Substance Abuse Subscale means score for female participants is 10; 88±2,97and for male participants is 14, 38±4, 74. The Stressful Conditions Subscale mean score for female participants is 16, 79±3, 46 and for male participants are 18, 85±4, 65. The Sexual Abuse History Subscale mean score for female participants is 9, 70±2, 67 and for male participants are 12, 51±2, 51. The Violence Approval Subscale mean score for female participants is 20, 37±4, 24 and for male participants are 24, 65±4, 97. The Violent Socialization Subscale mean score for female participants is 13, 11±3, 73 and for male participants are 15, 13±4, 38. The Neglect History Subscale mean score for female participants is 16, 24±2, 50 and for male participants are 17, 80±3, 14. The Gender Hostility Subscale means score for female participants is 17; 47±3,31and for male participants is 18, 38±4, 05. The Social Desirability Subscale mean score for female participants is 36, 79±4, 13 and for male participants are 34, 80±4, 24. The Social Integration Subscale mean score for female participants is 30, 73±3, 46 and for male participants are 28, 46±3, 91.

TABLE 32. The Mean And Standard Deviation Scores For The Relationship Subscales Of The Participants According To Their Gender

Gender	Female (n=186)	Male (n=277)
Anger Management	25.79±3.31	25,19±3,66
Conflict	17,16±4,31	18,80±4,31
Communication Problems	17,08±3,77	19,05±4,12
Dominance	21,23±3,29	22,73±3,70
Jealousy	21,25±4,81	22,86±4,86
Negative Attributions	8,66±2,31	9,38±2,35
Relationship Commitment	16,59±3,20	16,28±3,13
Relationship Distress	15,91±4,33	17,09±3,85

In the Table 32 the means and standard deviations of the participants of the research were shown. The Anger Management Subscale mean score for female participants is 25.79±3.31 and for male participants are 25, 19±3, 66. The Conflict Subscale mean score for female participants is 17, 47±4, 06 and for male participants are 18, 80±4, 31. The Communication Problems Subscale mean score for female participants is 17, 08±3, 77 and for male participants are 19, 05±4, 12. The Dominance Subscale mean score for female participants is 21, 23±3, 29 and for male participants are 22, 73±3, 70. The Jealousy Subscale mean score for female participants is 21, 25±4, 81 and for male participants are 21, 25±4, 81. The Negative Attributions Subscale mean score for female participants is 8, 66±2, 31 and for male participants are 9, 38±2, 35. The Relationship Commitment Subscale mean score for female participants is 16, 59±3, 20 and for male participants are 16, 28±3, 13. The Relationship Distress Subscale mean score for female participants is 15, 91±4, 33 and for male participants are 17, 09±3, 85.

TABLE 33. The Mean And Standard Deviation Scores For The Personal Subscales Of The Participants According To Their Age

Age	18 (n=148)	19 (n=89)	20 (n=117)	21 (n=60)	22 and over (n=49)	F	t
Antisocial Personality	17,18±4,31	16,76±4,01	16,88±4,01	16,43±3,86	16,08±3,87	0.839	0.357
Borderline Personality	17,99±3,99	18,98±4,50	19,43±4,52	19,90±4,83	17,63±5,00	3.545	0.007*
Criminal History	11,90±3,81	11,48±3,48	12,22±4,26	12,32±4,17	11,82±3,74	0.612	0.654
Depression	16,11±3,37	16,36±3,39	17,75±4,19	17,30±4,24	16,63±3,27	3.801	0.005*
Post Traumatic Stress	18,78±3,81	19,43±3,68	19,04±3,71	19,92±3,56	18,63±4,56	1.304	0.268
Substance Abuse	13,11±4,61	12,93±4,22	13,26±4,85	12,60±4,26	12,47±3,80	0.422	0.793
Stressful Conditions	17,79±3,85	17,71±4,01	18,31±3,88	19,05±5,96	17,46±4,79	1.386	0.238
Sexual Abuse History	12,24±4,87	11,07±4,08	11,11±4,27	10,60±4,00	10,96±3,84	2.167	0.072
Violence Approval	23,16±4,88	23,46±5,48	22,58±4,64	23,33±5,33	21,67±6,04	1.270	0.281
Violent Socialization	14,11±3,94	14,36±4,33	14,74±4,80	14,35±4,75	13,90±2,76	0.486	0.746
Neglect History	17,41±2,90	16,57±3,09	17,27±2,93	17,13±2,56	17,41±3,70	1.266	0.299
Gender Hostility	17,55±3,64	18,09±3,42	18,44±3,78	18,43±4,39	17,80±4,13	1.138	0.338
Social Desirability	35,71±4,26	35,35±4,34	35,93±4,04	35,27±4,54	35,37±4,77	0.397	0.811
Social Integration	28,99±3,92	29,78±4,05	29,72±3,87	28,70±3,56	29,84±3,94	1.444	0.219

* Significant Level $p<0.05$

The mean and standard deviations of the participants Personal subscale of Personal and Relationship Profile was given in Table 33. The participants in the sample was distributed according to 18 years old (n= 148), 19 years old (n= 89), 20 years old (n=117), 21 years old (n= 60) and 22 years old and older (n= 49). The mean scores of the personal subscales were compared with One Way ANOVA and multiple comparisons to explore a significant interaction with in the age groups were done with Tukey. The significant difference between the groups were found only in Borderline Personality subscale (F=3.545, t= 0.007 and p= 0,043) between 18 and 21 years old participants and Depression subscale (F= 3.801, t= 0.005, p= 0.004) between 18 and 20 years old participants.

TABLE 34. The Mean And Standard Deviation Scores For The Relationship Subscales Of The Participants According To Their Age

Gender	18 (n=148)	19 (n=89)	20 (n=117)	21 (n=60)	22 and over (n=49)	F	t
Anger Management	25,19±3,46	25,33±3,35	25,23±3,28	26,05±3,67	26,04±4,37	1.098	0.357
Conflict	17,99±4,42	18,56±4,43	17,93±4,05	18,93±4,92	17,43±4,26	1.132	0.341
Communication Problems	18,39±4,31	18,46±3,55	18,61±4,21	17,65±4,00	17,47±4,21	1.085	0.363
Dominance	21,64±3,44	22,81±3,71	22,03±3,62	22,60±3,68	22,06±3,81	1.749	0.138
Jealousy	21,32±4,91	23,00±4,85	22,18±4,41	23,08±5,31	22,65±5,32	2.303	0.058
Negative Attributions	8,63±2,15	9,49±2,23	9,29±2,52	9,17±2,56	9,22±2,45	2.359	0.053
Relationship Commitment	16,39±2,93	16,17±3,08	16,83±3,05	15,95±3,86	16,45±3,35	0.962	0.428
Relationship Distress	16,70±4,06	16,46±4,01	16,85±4,26	16,93±4,25	15,78±3,72	0.744	0.562

*Significant Level $p<0.05$

The mean and standard deviations of the participants Relationship subscale of Personal and Relationship Profile was given in Table 34. The participants in the sample was distributed according to 18 years old (n= 148), 19 years old (n= 89), 20 years old (n=117), 21 years old (n= 60) and 22 years old and older (n= 49). The mean scores of the personal subscales were compared with One Way ANOVA and multiple comparisons to explore a significant interaction with in the age groups were done with Tukey. In the statistical analyzes there is no significant relationship between the age groups.

Table 35. The Mean And Standard Deviations Of The Personal Subscales Of Personal And Relationship Profile Of The Near East University Psychology Department And Istanbul University Psychology Department Students

Subscale	Near East University (n=48)	İstanbul University (n=48)
Antisocial Personality	16.12±4.00	16.16±2.83
Borderline Personality	17.79±4.44	16.50±3.70
Criminal History	12.04±4.30	9.95±3.13
Depression	16.72±5.27	19.93±1.92
Post Traumatic Stress	18.44±3.63	18.36±5.45
Substance Abuse	11.39±4.26	10.22±3.62
Stressful Conditions	17.48±4.18	16.12±3.14
Sexual Abuse History	10.75±3.59	9.87±3.21
Violence Approval	19.16±4.68	18.58±4.46
Violent Socialization	14.41±4.80	12.79±4.14
Neglect History	17.87±5.81	19.68±2.03
Gender Hostility	19.33±4.67	18.91±3.34
Social Desirability	36.47±5.17	32.50±3.62
Social Integration	29.83±3.79	22.93±2.38

The students' of Near East University (n=48) and Istanbul University Psychology Department (n=48) student mean and standard deviation scores are given in the Table 35. As shown in the table the mean scores do not vary too much from each other.

Table 36. The Mean And Standard Deviations Of The Relationship Subscales Of Personal And Relationship Profile Of The Near East University Psychology Department And Istanbul University Psychology Department Students

Subscale	Near East University (n=48)	İstanbul University (n=48)
Anger Management	25.37± 2.81	23.60± 2.49
Conflict	18.70± 7.07	18.64± 4.66
Communication Problems	15.16± 3.15	18.08± 3.55
Dominance	20.29± 3.88	23.95± 3.28
Jealousy	21.54± 6.18	20.72± 4.81
Negative Attributions	8.18± 2.07	8.91 ± 2.04
Relationship Commitment	15.95± 3.73	16.16± 2.11
Relationship Distress	17.83± 5.02	21.18± 2.46

The students' of Near East University (n=48) and Istanbul University Psychology Department (n=48) student mean and standard deviation scores are given in the Table 36. As shown in the table the mean scores do not vary too much from each other.

CHAPTER VI

1. DISCUSSION

As mentioned before the aim of the study is to translate the Personal and Relationship Profile into Turkish and evaluate the reliability and validity of the scale which is appropriate for screening domestic violence and establish treatment programs.

The finding about the validity of the scale is significant. The internal consistency coefficient of the scale was found as $\alpha = 0.89$. In the original study reliability and validity study of the scale done by Straus and Mouradian and the alpha coefficients are in the 0.69 and 0.74 range. The literature about the Cronbach Alpha coefficients in social sciences sees the Alpha coefficients significant between the range of 0.70 and 0.80. The Alpha coefficients above 0.60 are significant for adaptation of the scales. [50, 42]

The determination of the internal consistency of the scale evaluated with the correlation coefficients for item and item total scores for each subscale separately and significantly high correlations were found. In the whole scale only 5 items correlation coefficient were not significant. From these 5 items two of them belong to Neglect History subscale (2 and 169), one of them belongs to Social Desirability subscale (88) and two of them belong to Social Integration subscale (16 and 114). After all the needed statistical analyzes were done the conclusion about these above mentioned items done as their psychological meaning loadings include threat and they can not give the proper meaning when translated into Turkish. These 5 items asks about the parent attitudes and religious tendencies. In the translation stage the parent directly translated as "ebeveyn" but instead of this direct translation "anne-baba" may be more suitable for this word. The correlation coefficients may be at not significant level because the participants can not understand the exact meaning of the word "ebeveyn". This word is not in the everyday language vocabulary of the participants. The second translation ambiguity of the items consists of religious tendencies. In the original scale the church, mosque and synagogue words used and they are again translated into Turkish with exact meanings. Because of the national

religion of our country and Turkey is Islam the participants again can not understand the exact meaning of the items. In the items the 3 worship places are given together and the participants confused about choosing one of them. They answer yes to going to mosque but answer no as going to church or synagogue. In the Islam tradition usage of the worship places is not taken about the criteria of religiousness. Different religious systems have different worship places and asking these differences in one item confuse the participants and the language meaning.

Another important proof of the reliability of the Personal and Relationship Profile was the results taken from the split halves reliability. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients for the personal subscales of the scales ranged between 0.32 and 0.84 and the Cronbach Alpha coefficients of the relationship subscales ranged between 0.34 and 0.79. Test-retest reliability can not be done because of two specific reasons. The first reason was the unwillingness of the participants to declare their identity information and the second reason was the testing time and the scale was long which is consisting of 187 items. The participants are unwilling to declare their personal information because the questions consist of private issues.

Criterion related validity and factor analyzes was done to evaluate the validity of the scale. The criterion related scales are related with the subscales of the Personal and Relationship Profile and the reliability and validity studies of these scales was done before. In the subscales when there is no reference, criterion related scale was not inappropriate the scales were chosen that it measures directly opposite of the measuring issue. In these situations the low Alpha coefficients, the negative and low correlation coefficients are taken as a measure of the validity. In the Table 28 the Cronbach Alpha coefficients are given for criterion related validity. The statistical analyzes done between the criterion related scales and the subscales of the Personal and Relationship Profile and the Cronbach Alpha coefficients are ranged between 0.39 and 0.78. Sexual Abuse History, Neglect History, Dominance, Relationship Distress subscales' criterion related scales are the scales that are oppositely measures the issues. For the given reasons the Alpha coefficients are taken low and negative for those mentioned subscales. The Alpha

results are taken from the statistical analyzes are between the range -0.20 and 0.12 with these results the validity of these scales are assumed to be high.

From the subscales the Antisocial Personality and Social Desirability subscales Alpha coefficients were not in sufficient significant levels. The criterion related scales used to measure these to personality disorders was SCID-II which was a semi structural personality inventory. Although the subscales of both SCID-II and Personal And Relationship Profile based on DSM-IV personality disorder criteria the scoring of the two scales was different. In Personal and Relationship Profile the scoring is based on Likert Type questions and in SCID-II based on true false type questions. The second reason that the Alpha coefficients are not in sufficient levels may be because of the SCID-II items are measuring behaviors that are more criminal type and aggressive behaviors but in Personal and Relationship Profile questions measures mostly the proneness of the antisocial acts and behaviors. On the other hand the Social Desirability subscale compared with criterion related scale of Lie (L) from MMPI. The MMPI Lie (L) scale questions are measures more naïve lies that almost everybody done in the society. But in Social Desirability subscale the questions are asking about more open questions that tries to measure behaviors that are not socially desirable. These two scales and their questions must evaluate again.

Another study done to check the validity of the Personal and Relationship Profile was Factor Analyzes. From the principle components analyzes 5 factors have been found. These factors named respectively as Proneness to Criminal Acts, Active Conflict in the Relationship, Passive Conflict in Relationship, Personality Problems and Anger Style-Control. From the findings of the factor analyzes the Personal and Relationship Profile which is consists of 23 different subscales can be divided into 5 factors and these 5 factors can help the clinicians and researchers to have a new perspective about domestic violence and treatment programs.

The 50 voluntary students from the junior and senior classes of Istanbul University Psychology Department answer the scale at the same time. The mean scores between the

Istanbul University students and Near East university psychology Department students show a great similarity. Another significant finding about the scales external validity is the results taken from the comparison of these two Universities with Student's T-Test. There are no significant differences between these two groups. The Near East University is a private University located at a Mediterranean Island and Istanbul University is a government university located in a big metropolitan city. Although the two universities have differences the scores obtain from these universities students do not differ from each other. This particular finding shows us the external validity of the scale was high.

2. CONCLUSIONS

In this study the translation into Turkish, reliability and validity work of the Personal and Relationship Profile was done which is about the clinical screening and research orientated scale about domestic violence. The validity of the scale check by the factor analyzes and criterion related validity. The results taken from the statistical analyzes showed that the scale have construct validity. The results taken from the reliability study showed that the correlation between the subscale total scores and item scores are in significant level. The Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients of the subscales split halves are in adequate levels too. The findings taken from the statistical analyzes prove that the Personal and Relationship Profile is a valid and reliable measure, can be used in clinical screening and researches about domestic violence.

The scale can be used by the professionals in TRNC and Turkey who are working with domestic violence. The scale can be used as information gathering instrument for domestic violence researches and also for diagnosis and treatment for the victims and batterers of the domestic violence. The reliability and validity studies of the Personal and Relationship profile can be done in different population samples. The study was emphasis that the scales have reliability and validity in the university student sample. For the standardization of the Personal and Relationship Profile into Turkish population and definitions of the norms the studies must be done with different socio-demographical variables like different age groups, marital status and ethnical groups. Within the

different populations like the partners before divorce and after divorce, the women living in shelters or the women and men who are sentenced and are in correction facilities can be used for comparative groups and the results taken from these groups may used as a proof of the reliability and validity of the scale. For the factors that are determined from the factor analyzes can be done with different samples and the continuity of the factors can be checked.

Another conclusion from the study is about the Antisocial Personality and Social Desirability Subscales. These two subscales must be evaluated again with the cultural background and cultural differences and also the language properties. These two subscales reliability and validity must be evaluated again.

With using the Personal and Relationship Profile the partners and married couples who are taken marriage therapy or counseling about problems can be understood by the therapist or the counselor and a therapy program for them can be establish for their personal and relationship issues.

In our country almost 1/3 marriages in a year lasted with divorce. The scale can be used as clinical screening instrument before marriage and the personal and relationship issues can be solved before the marriage and this may result the divorce ratio decreases.

REFERENCES

[1]. Aile içi Şiddet, http://www20.uludag.edu.tr./~nazan/ders5.html (2004)

[2]. AKSOY E., ve ark. Aile İçi Şiddet, http://www.ttb.org.tr/adli/6.html(2004)

[3]. ARIKAN Ç., Yoksulluk, evlilikte geçimsizlik ve boşanma, Şafak Maatbaacılık, Ankara, 1992

[4]. AYDEMİR Ö., KÖROĞLU E.,Psikiyatride Kullanılan Klinik Ölçekler, Hekimler Yayın Birliği, Ankara 2000

[5]. BARBERA E., Gender Schemas: Configuration and Activation Process, Canadian Journal of behavioral Science, 35(3), 2003

[6]. BAŞOĞLU M., Psikolojik travma Sonrası Stres Hastalığı- Psikobiyolojik Kuramlar, Tedavide Yeni gelişmeler ve Güncel konular, Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi 3, 1992

[8]. Bennett, L. (1997). Substance abuse and woman abuse by male partners. VAWnet: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (www.vaw.umn.edu/Vawnet/substanc.htm). 2004

[9]. BERKOWITZ L., Aggression: Its Causes, Consequences and Control,McGraw-Hill, 1993

[10]. BERRY, D.B., The Domestic Violence Sourcebook: Everything you need to know. Lowell House, Los Angles1993

[11]. BOGARD M., A Feminist examination of family system models of violence against women in the family, 1986

[12]. BRIERE J., Child abuse trauma,: Theory and treatment of lasting effects, Sage Publications, 1992

[13]. BUSS D., LARSEN R., WESTEN D., SEMMELROTH J., Sex differences in Jealousy: Evolution, Physiology and Psychology, Psychological Sciences, 3(4) 1992

[14]. CARSON RC., BUTCHER, JN, Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, Contains Dsm IV Update, HarperCollins Publishers,1992

[15]. CHAPMAN JB, GATES M., Victimization of Women, Sage Publication, 1978

[16]. COLMAN R.A., WIDOM C.S., Childhood abuse and neglect and adult intimate relationships: a prospective study, Child Abuse and Neglect, 28, 2004

[17]. COPENHAVER M.M., Masculine Gender-Role Stress, Anger, and Male Intimate Abusiveness: Implications for Men's Relationship, Sex Roles, 2000

[18]. COŞKUNOL H., Michigan Alkolizm Tarama Testinin Geçerliliği, Ege Tıp Dergisi, 34(1-2), 1995

[19]. ÇAKICI, M., ÇAKICI E. Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta öocuk İstismarı Yaygınlığı, Kıbrıs Türk Ruh Sağlığı Derneği, Lefkoşa, Devlet Basımevi, 2003

[20]. ÇAKICI, M., ÇAKICI E. VE ark. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Kıbrıs Türk Tıp dergisi (Cyprus Turkish Medical Journal) II, 2, Ağustos, 2001

[21]. ÇAKICI, M., ÇAKICI E., Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta Çocuk İstismarı Yaygınlığı, Kıbrıs Türk Ruh Sağlığı Derneği, Lefkoşa, Devlet Basımevi, 1996

[22]. Daly et al., Male Sexual Jealousy, Ethology and Sociobiology,3, 1982

[23]. T.C. Devlet Bakanlığı Kadın Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü, 'Ailede Kadına Yönelik Şiddet ve Kadın Suçluluğu' 1995

[24]. DHALSTORM et al. An MMPI Handbook, University of Minessota Press,1972

[25]. DIENEMANN J. at al., Intimate partner abuse among women diagnosed with depression, Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 21, 2000

[26]. Domestic Violence, Research 1997, http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/search97cgi

[27]. DÖKMEN Ü., İletişim Çatışmaları ve Empati, 4. Basım, Sistem Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 1996

[28]. DÖKMEN Ü., Sanatta ve Günlük Yaşamda, İletişim Çatışmaları ve Empati, 7. Basım, Sistem Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 1998

[29]. DÖNMEZER, S., http://www.kriminoloji.com (2004)

[30]. ERDEN, G., İntihar ve Şiddet, http://www.psikolog.org.tr/articles_detail.asp?cat=2&id=9

[31]. FIŞILOĞLU.H, DEMİR A. ,Applicability of the dyadic adjustment scale for measurement, of marital quality with Turkish couples, European Journal of Psychological Assestment, 16, 2000

[32]. FOELS R., Learning and unlearning the myths we are taught: gender and social dominance orientation, Sex Roles,2004

[33]. GABBARD G.O., Psychodynamic Psychiatry in clinical Practice, American Psychiatry Press, 1994

[34]. GELLES, R., "Violence Toward Black Women in a Nationally Representative Sample of Black Families. Journal of Comparative Family Studies 25(Spring): 105-119. 1994

[35]. GELLES, R. Intimate Violence in Families, 3rd. Edt., Newbury Park, California, Sage Publications, 1997

[36]. GELLES R., Family Violence, 2nd. Edt, Newbury Park, California, Sage Publication, 1987

[37]. GELLES R.J.Violence in the Family: A Review of Research in The Seventies, Journal of Marriage and The Family, 42, 1980

[38]. GLICK P., The ambivalent sexism inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 70, 1996

[39]. GOLDNER et al., Love and Violence: Gender paradoxes in volatile attachements, Family Process, 29, 1990

[40]. GOODRICH T.J., Feminist Family Therapy: A case Book, 1988

[41]. GORTNER et al.; The Psychiatric Clinics of North America, Anger, Aggression and Violence, 20(2), 1997

[42]. GÜLÇÜR L. A Feminist Critique and Re-Interpretation of Current Theoretical Perspective on Wife Abuse, Yayınlanmamış Çalışma Raporu, New York, 1996

[43].HAMBY, SL. The Dominance Scale, Preliminary Psychometric Properties, Violence and Victims, Vol.11, No.3, 1996

[44]. HORTAÇSU N., İnsan İlişkileri, İmge Kitabevi, Ankara, 2003

[45]. HOWELLS et al., Brief anger management programs with offenders: Outcomes and predictors of change, The journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, 16(2), 2005

[46]. http://www.sosyalhizmetuzmani.org/temelkavram.htm

[47]. İLKKARACAN P., Müslüman Toplumlarda kadın ve Cinsellik, İletişim Yayınları, İstanbul, 2003

[48]. TBMM Kadının Statüsünü Araştırma Komisyonu Raporu, 2003

[49]. KARAKURT G., The impact of adult attachement styles on romantic jealousy, Unpublished Master Thesis, METU, Ankara, 2001

[50]. KÖROĞLU E., DSM-IV-TR, Tanı Ölçütleri , Hekimler Yayın Birliği, 2001

[51]. LYSTAD M., Violence in the Home, New York,1986

[52]. MALKOÇ B., The relationship between communication patterns and marital adjustment, METU, 2001

[53]. OWENS D.J., STRAUS M., The Social Structure of Violence in Childhood and Approval of Violence as an Adult, Aggressive Behavior,1 ,1975

[54]. ÖZKAN, S.T. Effects of spousal abuse on the psychological weel-being of his partner and evaluation of marital satisfaction and adjustment,Yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, METU, Ankara,1995

[55]. ÖZTÜRK O., Ruh Sağlığı ve Bozuklukları, 1994

[56]. PERNANEN K., Alcohol in human Violence, Ny, Guilford, 1991

[57]. Romkens, R. (1997). Prevalence of wife abuse in the Netherlands: Combining quantitative and qualitative methods in survey research. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 12, 99-125.

[58]. RUSSELL B.L., Tolerance of sexual harassment: an examination of gender differences, ambivalent sexism, social dominance and gender roles, Sex Roles, 2004

[59]. SAKALLI N., Belifs about wife beating among Turkish college students: The effects of patriarchy, sexism and sex differences, Sex Roles, 44(9/10), 2001

[60]. SAUNDERS, D.G., A typology of men who batter: Three types derived from cluster analysis. American Jourmnal of Orthopsychiatry, 62, 264-275

[61]. SAVAŞIR I., ŞAHİN N., Bilişsel Davranışçı terapilerde Değerlendirme: Sık Kullanılan Ölçekler, Türk Psikologlar Derneği Yayınları, Ankara, 1997

[62]. SORENSON, SB., Funding Public Helath: The Public's Willingness to Pay for Domestic Violence prevention Programming, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 93, No. 11, 1934-1938, 2003

[63]. SOMMERS, CH., Who Stole Feminism?: How Women Have Betrayed Women, New York, Simon and Schuster, 1994

[64]. STAHLY, G.B: A review of select literature on spousal violence. Victimology International Journal:2:591.607; 1978

[65]. STARK E., Women At Risk: domestic Violence and Women's Health, Sage Publication, 1996

[66]. STRAUS M. , YODANIS C.L., Gender Hostility and violence against dating partners, XII World Meeting of the International Society for Research on Aggression, 1996

[67]. STRAUS M., HOTALING G., The Social Cause of of Husband- Wife Violence, University of Minnessota Press, 1980

[68]. STRAUS M., MOURADIAN V.E., Preliminary psychometric data for the personal and pelationshipd profile: A multi- scale tool for clinical screening and research on partner violence, University of New Hampshire, 1999

[69]. STRAUS M., RAMIREZ I.L., Criminal History and Assault of dating partners: The role of type of prior crime, age of onset and gender, Violence and Victims, 19(4), 2004

[70]. STRAUS M., The Personal and Relationships Profile, University of New Hampshire, 1999

[71]. STRAUS M., Victims and Aggressors in Marital Violence, American Behavioral Scientist, 23, 1980

[72]. STRAUS, M., GELLES, R., Determinants of violence in the family: toward a theoretical integration, Contemporary Theories About the Family. NY: Free Press, 1978

[73]. SÜER H., Şiddet içeren ve iöermeyen su. Davranışı gösteren antisosyal kişilik bozukluğu olgularının, kişilik özellikleri ve geçmiş deneyimleri açısından karşılaştırılması, yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, istanbul Üniversitesi, Adli Tıp Enstitüsü, 1998

[74]. SÜMER N., GÜNGÖR D., Yetişkin bağlanma stilleri ölçeklerinin Türk örneklemi üzerinde değerlendirilmesi ve kültürlerarası bir karşılaştırma, Türk Psikoloji Dergisi, 14(43), 1999

[75]. TAŞ A.K., UYANIK D., KARAKAYA Z. Şiddeti İçselleştiren Kadın Profili: Türkiye için Nicel bir Yaklaşım, 1993, Kadın Çalışmaları Toplantısı yayınlanmamış bildirisi, Adana, 1997

[76]. TOK Y., Cinsiyet Rolleri ile İlgili Kalıp yardılara Sahip Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Saldırganlık Düzeyleri, Yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Ankara, 2001

[77]. TOLMAN R.M., A review of Research on Welfare and Domestic Violence, Journal of Social Issues, 2000

[78]. TÜMER B., Evli çiftlerde gözlenebilen çatışma odakları ve iletişim sorunları, yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, 1998

[79]. UĞURLU O., Evli çiftlerin cinsiyet ayrımına ilişkin tutumlar, çatışma yönetimi biçimleri ve evlilik uyumu arasındaki ilişki, Ankara, A.Ü. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 2003

[80]. USLUER S., The reliability and validity of the Turkish Family Enviroment Questionnarie. Yayınlanmamış uzmanlık tezi. İstanbul, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, 1989

[81]. WALKER L., Psychological causes of family violence, 1986

[82]. WALKER L., Psychology and violence against women, American Psychologist, 44, 1989

[83]. WALKER L., The Battered Women, New York, Harper and Row, 1979

[84]. WEISS E.L at al., Childhood sexual abuse as a risk factor for depression in women: Psychsocial and Neurobiological Correlates, The American Journal of Psychiatry, 156(6), 1999

[85]. WIDOM C.S., Posttraumatic Stress disorder in abused and neglected children grown up, American Journal of Psychiatry, 156(8),1999

[86]. BROWNE, A. When Battered Women Kill. New York: Free Press, 1989

[87]. World Report on Violence and Health, World Health Organization, 2002

[88]. YILDIRIM A, Sıradan Şiddet: Kadına ve Çocuğa Yönelik Şiddetin Toplumsal Kaynakları, İstanbul, Boyut Maatbaacılık, 1998

[89]. YÜCEL M.T., Şiddet ve Saldırganlık, 2002, http://www@kriminoloji.com/siddet%20ve%20saldirganlik.htm (2004)

[90]. ZUBRETSKY T.M., Adult Domestic Violence: The Alcohol Connection, 1995 http://www.serve.com/zone/alcohol/keytone.html 2000)

Appendix 1.

İzin Belgesi

Yahoo! Mail - zokray@yahoo.com Print - Close Window

From:"Murray Straus" <Murray.Straus@unh.edu>

To:"'zihniye okray kocabýyýk'" <zokray@yahoo.com>

Subject:RE: About the PR10

Date:Wed, 10 Nov 2004 20:41:45 -0500

Dear Zihniye okray Kocabýyýk:

I do not think that I received the fax you sent. Just to set your mind
At ease, please take this email as a document permitting you to translate
The PRP into Turkish and to use it for your work.
I was very glad to learn that you have translated and back-translated
This instrument, and that you have also had others review it. If there is
anything I can do to assist you in your work, please let me know and I
will do whatever I can.
If, in the future, I do not answer an email or a fax, the best thing is
To send it again.
I hope your study goes well.

Best wishes,

Murray A. Straus
Professor of Sociology and Co-Director
Family Research Laboratory
University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824
603-862-2594 Fax: 603-862-1122 murray.straus@unh.edu

Appendix 2.

THE PERSONAL AND RELATIONSHIPS PROFILE (PRP)

FORM P3S (Students)

The following statements are about you or the relationship between you and your partner. "Your partner" is the person you are dating, living with, engaged to, or married to. Please read each statement and decide how much you agree with it.

RELATIONSHIP
CHARACTERISTICS STUDY

Thank you for giving us your time.

What we are doing

We are a group of researchers at the University of New Hampshire Family Research Lab. We are trying to develop tests that ask people about their current relationships and about their attitudes towards relationships. We want to find out some new, better ways to identify the strengths and weaknesses in peoples_ relationships. Eventually, we hope this test will be used to help people with relationship problems.

You should know that some of the questions include sexual content, although you do not have to be sexually active in order to participate.

Confidentiality

ALL of your responses will be completely confidential and anonymous. We will NOT ask you for your name, and the answers to these questions will never be associated with you in any way.

PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ANYWHERE.

You can help us most by answering every question on the questionnaire, but you may omit any questions or discontinue at any time.

Your comments

You can write on the questionnaires--in fact, we hope that you will have lots of suggestions and comments on them! But PLEASE do not make any extra marks on the

answer sheets, because otherwise we won't be able to computer score them.

More information about the study

We will give you an information sheet when you are finished with the questionnaire. You can also contact us at the Family Research Lab. The contact person is _____, (provide telephone number), (provide e-mail address).

PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE OR THE ANSWER

SHEETS.

Background Information

1. What is your sex?

1=Male

2=Female

2. What is your year at the university?

1=Freshman

2=Sophomore

3=Junior

4=Senior

3. How old are you?

1=18

2=19

3=20

4=21

5=22-24

6=25-29

7=30-39

8=40-49

9=50 or Older

4. What is your racial or ethnic identity?

1 = Asian

2 = African American (Black)

3 = Caucasian (White)

4 = Native American (American Indian,Samoan, or Hawaiian)

5 = Hispanic (Latino)

6 = Other

5. What is your father's highest level of education?

1 = less than high school

2 = high school graduate

3 = some college

4 = two-year college graduate (for example, community college)

5 = four-year college graduate

6 = some graduate school

7 = graduate degree

6. What is your mother's highest level of education?

1 = less than high school

2 = high school graduate

3 = some college

4 = two-year college graduate (for example, community college)

5 = four-year college graduate

6 = some graduate school

7 = graduate degree

7. What is your family's yearly income? (Make your best estimate)

1 = Under $9,999

2 = $10,000 to $19,999

3 = $20,000 to $29,999

4 = $30,000 to $39,999

5 = $40,000 to $49,999

6 = $50,000 to $59,999

7 = $60,000 to $69,999

8 = $70,000 to $79,999

9 = $80,000 or more

8. What is your parents' current marital status?

1 = married to each other

2 = separated

3 = divorced

4 = never married to each other and not living together

5 = never married to each other and living together

6 = one or both parents have died

9. Indicate which of the following applies to you.

1 = I am currently in a relationship that has lasted at least one month

2 = I have been in a relationship that has lasted at least one month, but am not now

3 = I have never been in a relationship that has lasted at least one month. If you

Answer 3, skip to question #16

The words "partner" and "your partner" refer to the person in the relationship you will describe in the next questions. Answer every question for your current partner or most recent partner (and always answer about the same person).

10. Who are you living with?

1 = With my partner (or was living withhim/her before the relationship ended)

2 = In a room or apartment of my own. No one shares my room.

3 = With a roommate who is not my partner

4 = With my parents

5 = Other

11. What is your relationship with your partner (or what was it while you were together?

1 = Dating

2 = Engaged

3 = Married

12. How long have you been in this relationship (or how long did the most recent relationship last)?

1 = Less than one month

2 = About 1 month

3 = About 2 months

4 = Three to five months

5 = Six months to eleven months

6 = About a year

7 = More than a year, but less than 2 years

8 = About 2 years

9 = More than 2 years, but less than 4 years

10 = Four years or more

13. How long ago did this relationship end?

1 = It has not ended

2 = Less than one month ago

3 = About 1 month ago

4 = About 2 months ago

5 = Three to five months ago

6 = Six months to eleven months ago

7 = About a year ago

8 = More than a year but less than 2 years ago

9 = About 2 years ago

10 =More than 2 years ago

14. What is (was) your partner's gender?

1 = male

2 = female

15. Is (was) sex a part of your relationship?

1 = no

2 = yes

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE OF QUESTIONS.

The following statements are about you or the relationship between you and someone else (such as your partner or members of your family). Please read each statement and decide how much you agree with it. If a question doesn't apply to you or to the relationship described, please mark "1 Disagree_ as your answer.For questions that refer to your partner, please do the following:

If you are currently in a relationship that has lasted one month or more, answer about that relationship.

If you are not now in a relationship, but have been in a relationship that lasted one month or more in the

past, answer about what went on during the most recent relationship of that length.

If you have not been in a relationship that lasted one month or more, answer about your parents_ relationship (with each other).

1 = Strongly Disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Agree

4 = Strongly Agree

1. My relationship with my partner is the most important relationship I have
2. My parents did not care if I did things like shoplifting
3. I would give up almost anything for my partner
4. My partner doesn't have enough sense to make important decisions
5. I often feel empty
6. I often break things that belong to others on purpose
7. People usually like my partner
8. I'd do almost anything to keep people from leaving me
9. I can calm myself down when I am upset with my partner
10. Before I let myself get really mad at my partner, I think about what will happen if I lose my temper
11. My parents did not keep me clean
12. A woman who has been raped probably asked for it
13. I have family members who would help me out if I had a problem
14. Men are more dishonest than women
15. My partner often nags me
16. I rarely have anything to do with religious activities
17. My partner is basically a good person
18. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable
19. Sometimes I can't remember what happened the night before because of drinking
20. I can't bring myself to say nice things to my partner even when I'm thinking them
21. Since age 15, I have stolen or tried to steal something worth more than $50.00
22. When I was a kid, I saw my mother or father kick, punch, or beat up their partner
23. I often feel resentful of women
24. I can feel my blood rising when I start to get mad at my partner
25. I lie to make myself look better
26. I enjoy my day-to-day life
27. I try not to think about terrible things that happened to me
28. I usually wake up feeling pretty good
29. Since age 15, I have stolen money (from anyone, including family)
30. When I was a kid, people (adults or kids) who were not part of my family pushed, shoved, or slapped me, or threw things at me
31. I make excuses when I've said something to my partner I shouldn't have

32. Men treat women badly
33. My life is generally going well
34. A boy who is hit by another boy should hit back
35. My partner does things just to annoy me
36. There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone
37. When I was a kid, people (adults or kids) who were not part of my family told me to hit back if someone hit me or insulted me
38. My relationships have big ups and downs
39. Before I was 18, an adult in my family had sex with me (vaginal, anal, or oral)
40. Men irritate me a lot
41. Sometimes I have doubts that my relationship with my partner will last
42. My partner and I disagree about what types of affection are okay in public
43. Men respect women
44. My parents did not comfort me when I was upset
45. Women treat men badly
46. I worry that I have a drug problem
47. I don't think about how what I do will affect other people
48. I give up easily on difficult projects
49. Marriage is forever
50. I don't like my work or classes
51. Once sex gets past a certain point, a man can't stop himself until he is satisfied
52. No matter who I am talking to I am always a good listener
53. I don't tell my partner when I disagree about important things
54. I have a right to know everything my partner does
55. I can usually tell when I am about to lose my temper at my partner
56. When I was a teenager, I was hit a lot by my mother or father
57. Before I was 18, another kid in my family made me look at or touch their private parts (sex organs), or looked at or touched mine
58. Before age 15, I stole or tried to steal something worth more than $50.00
59. It's all right to break the law as long as you don't get hurt
60. My father or mother told me to hit back if someone hit me or insulted me
61. I avoid doing anything that reminds me of terrible things that happened to me
62. I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own
63. When I was a kid, I often saw kids who were not in my family get into fights and hit

each other

64. I am generally in a good mood

65. I can think of a situation when I would approve of a wife slapping a husband's face

66. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me

67. I spend time with friends who have been in trouble with the law

68. I have goals in life that I try to reach

69. I would feel betrayed if my partner was too busy to spend time with me

70. I often do things that are against the law

71. I think good things will happen to me in the future

72. If a wife refuses to have sex, there are times when it may be okay to make her do it

73. When I am drinking I usually have five or more drinks at a time

74. I would hate it if my partner confided in someone besides me

75. I sometimes drink five or more drinks at a time, but only on weekends

76. I have friends who have committed crimes

77. When a boy is growing up, it's important for him to have a few fist fights

78. There is nothing I can do to control my feelings when my partner hassles me

79. When I was a kid, I saw a member of my family who was not my mother or father, push, shove, slap, or throw something at someone

80. Before I was 18, an adult in my family made me look at or touch their private parts (sex organs), or looked at or touched mine

81. I have thought seriously about ending my relationship with my partner

82. I am constantly looking for signs of danger

83. I go back and forth between thinking my partner is perfect or terrible

84. I can think of a situation when I would approve of a husband slapping a wife's face

85. To get ahead, I have done some things which are not right

86. I am easily frustrated by women

87. My partner likes to make me mad

88. It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged

89. I often do things that other people think are dangerous

90. Caring for my partner means more to me than caring for myself

91. When I was less than 12 years old, I was spanked or hit a lot by my mother or father

92. I recognize when I am beginning to get angry at my partner

93. My partner needs to remember that I am in charge

94. My partner and I disagree about each other's irritating habits

95. When my partner says something mean, I usually say something mean back
96. It is usually my partner's fault when I get mad
97. People often interrupt me when I'm trying to get things done
98. I am easily startled
99. My partner and I disagree about whether it is okay to tell each other we disagree
100. Before I was 18, an adult who was not part of my family had sex with me (vaginal, anal, or oral)
101. I sometimes drink enough to feel really high or drunk
102. Since age 15, I hit or threatened to hit someone who is not a member of my famly
103. I generally have the final say when my partner and I disagree
104. My partner treats me well
105. Women irritate me a lot
106. I don't have enough money for my daily needs
107. My partner and I disagree about his or her friends and family
108. My parents did not help me to do my best
109. I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake
110. I can set up a time out break during an argument with my partner
111. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way
112. Men are rude
113. My relationship with my partner is worth the effort I put into it
114. I attend a church, synagogue, or mosque once a month or more
115. A man should not walk away from a physical fight with another man
116. I have had thoughts of cutting or burning myself
117. In the past, I used coke, crack, or harder drugs (like uppers, heroin, or opiates) more than once or twice
118. My sex life with my partner is good
119. I get hassled because of who I am
120. My parents did not care if I got into trouble in school
121. I often get hurt by things that I do
122. I have overdosed on drugs or had a severe health problem because of taking drugs to get high
123. Before I was 18, another kid who was not part of my family made me look at or touch their private parts (sex organs), or looked at or touched mine
124. When I feel myself getting angry at my partner, I try to tell myself to calm down

125. It's sometimes necessary for parents to slap a teen who talks back or is getting into trouble

126. I have a right to be involved with anything my partner does

127. I am so sad, sometimes I wonder why I bother to go on living

128. Before I was 18, an adult who was not part of my family made me look at or touch their private parts (sex organs), or looked at or touched mine

129. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others

130. Since age 15, I have physically attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them

131. Terrible things happened to me that made me feel helpless and horrified

132. I would hate it if my partner paid a lot of attention to someone besides me

133. When I don't understand what my partner means I ask for more explanation

134. I wish my partner and I got along better than we do

135. When my partner and I have problems, I blame him or her

136. My housing is not satisfactory (e.g., too much noise, heating problems, run-down, problems with neighbors)

137. I would be upset if my partner hugged someone a little too long

138. My partner and I disagree about when to have sex

139. I share my thoughts with a family member

140. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget

141. I feel sad quite often

142. I'd feel jealous if my partner were helpful to someone of the opposite sex

143. Women are rude

144. When my partner is nice to me I wonder what my partner wants

145. I only treat people badly if they deserve it

146. Before I was 18, another kid in my family did things to me that I now think was sexual abuse

147. When my partner wants to talk about our problems, I try to avoid talking about them

148. I have trouble following the rules at work or in school

149. I often lie to get what I want

150. Finding time for meals is hard for me

151. There have been times when I have felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right

152. I insist on knowing where my partner is at all times

153. My partner and I disagree about my friends and family

154. When I'm mad at my partner, I say what I think without thinking about the consequences

155. My parents gave me enough clothes to keep me warm

156. My partner and I disagree about how much money to spend when we go places

157. Before age 15, I hit or threatened to hit my parents

158. I say mean things to my partner, but then tell him or her "I'm only kidding"

159. Before I was 18, another kid who was not part of my family did things to me that I now think was sexual abuse

160. On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I have thought too little of my ability

161. It is sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking

162. My mood is always changing

163. My parents helped me with homework if I needed help

164. My friends pressure me to do things I don't want to do

165. I change suddenly from being one kind of person to another

166. Sometimes I have to remind my partner of who's boss

167. There are more bad things than good things in my relationship with my partner

168. My partner and I disagree about how much time we should spend together

169. My parents helped me when I had problems

170. I have considered leaving my partner

171. Terrible things have happened to me that I remember over and over

172. Before age 15, I physically attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them

173. I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings

174. I've been terrified by things that have happened to me

175. I've told others I will kill myself

176. I would be upset if someone hugged my partner a little too long

177. I would hate it if someone else paid a lot of attention to my partner

178. Before age 15, I stole money (from anyone, including family)

179. My partner and I have a very good relationship

180. I have a good social life with my partner

181. I feel sorry when I hurt someone

182. I have thought about killing myself

183. People at work or school don't get along with me

184. I have been treated for a drug problem

185. My partner and I disagree about telling other people about things that happen between us

186. I would be mad if my partner flirted with someone else

187. I have bad dreams about terrible things that happened to me

Appendix 3.

KİŞİSEL VE İLİŞKİSEL PROFİL

FORM P3S (Öğrenciler)

Aşağıdaki ifedeler süzn ve eşinizle aranızd olan ilişki ile alakalıdır. "Eşiniz" çıkmakta olduğunuz, beraber yaşamakta olduğunuz, nişanlı olduğunuz veya evli olduğunuz kişi anlamına gelmektedir. Lütfen her ifadeyi okuyup ne kadar katıldığınıza karar veriniz.

İLİŞKİ

KARAKTER ARAŞTIRMASI

Bize zaman ayırdığınız için teşekkür ederiz.

Ne yapıyoruz

New Hampshire Üniversitesi Aile Araştırma Labaratuvarıündan bir grup araştırmacıyız. İnsanlara hazlihazırdaki ilişkileri ve ilişkilere karşı davranışları hakkında sorular soran testler geliştirmeye çalışıyoruz. İnsanların ilişkilerindeki güçlü yanları ve zayıflıkları belirlemek için bazı yeni ve daha iyi yollar bulmak istiyoruz. Sonuçta bu testin ilişki sorunu olan insanlara yardımcı olmakta kullanılacağını umuyoruz. Bazı soruların, cevaplamak için cinsel olarak faal olmanız gerekmemesine rağmen, cinsel içerik taşıdığını bilmeniz gerekir.

GİZLİLİK

Bütün cevaplarınız tamamen gizli ve isimsiz olacaktır. İsminizi sormayacağız ve bu soruların cevapları asla hiçbir şekilde sisinle ilişiklendirilmeyecektir.

LÜTFEN HERHANGİ BİR YERE ADINIZI YAZMAYINIZ.

Bize en fazla her soruya cevap vererek yardımcı olabilirsiniz, ama istediğiniz soruyu atlayabilir veya dilediğiniz anda cevaplamaya devam etmeyebilirsiniz.

LÜTFEN ANKET VEYA CEVAP ANAHTARINA ADINIZI YAZMAYINIZ.

Kişinin Geçmişi Hakkında Bilgi (Genel Nüfus)

1. Cinsiyetiniz

1= Erkek

2= Kadın

2. Üniversitede kaçıncı sınıfsınız?

1= Birinci sınıf

2= İkinci sınıf

3= Üçüncü sınıf

4= Dördüncü sınıf

5= Hazırlık

3. Kaç yaşındasınız?

1= 18

2= 19

3= 20

4= 21

5= 22-24

6= 25-29

7= 30-39

8= 40-49

9= 50 veya daha yaşlı

4. Irki ve etnik kimliğiniz nedir?

1= Türk

2= Kürt

3= Çerkez

4= Arap

5= Diğer

5. Babanızın eğtim seviyesi nedir?

1= Liseden düşük

2= Lise mezunu

3= Tamamlanmamış yüksek okul

4= İki yıllık yüksek okul mezunu

5= Dört yıllık yüksek okul mezunu

6= Tamamlanmamış Lisansüstü eğitimi

7= Lisansüstü eğitim mezunu

6. Annenizin eğtim seviyesi nedir?

1= Liseden düşük

2= Lise mezunu

3= Tamamlanmamış yüksek okul

4= İki yıllık yüksek okul mezunu

5= Dört yıllık yüksek okul mezunu

6= Tamamlanmamış Lisansüstü eğitimi

7= Lisansüstü eğitim mezunu

7. Ailenizin yıllık geliri nedir? (En yakın rakamı veriniz)

1= 600 YTL'nin altı

2= 600 YTL- 1500YTL

3= 1500-3000 YTL

4= 3000-5000 YTL

5= 5000-7000 YTL

6= 7000-10000 YTL

7= 10000 YTL'den daha fazla

8. Ebeveynlerinizin şu andaki medeni haliniz nedir?

1= Birbiriyle evli

2= Ayrı yaşıyorlar

3= Boşanmış

4= Birbiriyle hiç evlenmediler ve beraber yaşamıyorlar

5= Birbiriyle hiç evlenmediler ve beraber yaşıyorlar

6= Ebeveynlerin birisi veya ikisi de vefat etti

9. Aşağıdakilerin hangisinin sizin için geçerli olduğunu belirtiniz

1= Şu anda en az bir ay devam etmiş bulunan bir ilişki içerisindeyim

2= En az bir ay devam etmiş bulunan bir ilişkim oldu fakat şu an yok

3= En az bir ay devam eden bir ilişkim hiç olmadı

Eğer çevap 3'ü işaretlediyseniz 16. soruya geçiniz.

"Eş" ve "eşiniz" kelimeleri bir sonraki sorularda tarif edeceğiniz ilişkide bulunduğunuz kişiye işaret etmektedir. Her soruya şu andaki veya en son eşiniz hakkında cevap veriniz (ve her zaman ayni kişi hakkında cevap veriniz).

10. Kiminle yaşıyorsunuz?

1= Eşimle (veya ilişki sona ermeden evvel eşimle yaşıyordum)

2= Bana ait bir odada veya dairede. Odamı kimseyle paylaşmıyorum.

3= Eşim olmayan bir oda arkadaşı ile

4= Ebeveynlerimle

5= Diğer

11. Eşinizle olan ilişkiniz nedir (veya beraberken ne idi)?

1= Çıkıyoruz

2= Nişanlı

3= Evli

12. Bu ilişki kaç zamandır devam ediyor?

1= Bir aydan az

2= Bir ay kadar

3= İki ay kadar

4= Üç ay beş ay arası

5= Altı ay on bir ay arası

6= Bir yıl kadar

7= Bir yıldan fazla, fakat iki yıldan az

8= İki yıl kadar

9= İki yıldan fazla, fakat dört yıldan az

10= Dört yıl veya fazla

13. Bu ilişki ne kadar önce sona erdi?

1= Sona ermedi

2= Bir aydan daha az bir süre önce

3= Yaklaşık bir ay önce

4= Yaklaşık iki ay önce

5= 3-5 ay önce

6= 6-11ay önce

7= Yaklaşık bir yıl önce

8= Bir yıldan fazla fakat iki yıldan daha az bir süre önce

9= Yaklaşık iki yıl önce

10= İki yıldan daha fazla bir süre önce

14. Eşinizin cinsiyeti ne (idi)?

1= Erkek

2= Bayan

15. Cinsellik ilişkinizin bir parçası mı (idi)?

1= Hayır

2= Evet

LÜTFEN ANKETİN BİR SONRAKİ SAYFASINA GİDİNİZ

Aşağıdaki ifadeler sizin hakkınızda veya bir başkası (mesela eşiniz veya aile bireyleriniz) hakkındadır. Lütfen her ifadeyi okuyunuz ve ne kadar katıldığınızı veya katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.Eğer herhangi bir soru sizin için veya tarif edilen ilişki için geçerli değilse lütfen cevap olarak "katılmıyorum"u işaretleyiniz. Eşinizle ilişkiniz hakkındaki sorular için:

Eğer halihazırda bir ay veya daha uzun devam etmiş bulunan bir ilişkiniz var ise o ilşiki hakkında cevap veriniz.

Eğer halihazırda bir ilşki içerisinde değilseniz, fakat geçmişte bir ay veya daha uzun devam etmiş bir ilşkiniz oldu ise bu süreye sahip son ilişkiniz hakkında cevap veriniz.

Eğer bir ay veya daha uzun devam etmiş bir ilişkiniz olmadı ise ebeveynleriniz hakkında cevap veriniz.

1= Kesinlikle katılmıyorum

2= Katılmıyorum

3= Katılıyorum

4= Tamamen katılıyorum

1. Eşimle olan ilişkim sahip olduğum en önemli ilişkidir.	1	2	3	4
2. Ebeveynlerim okula gitmemi mutlaka sağlarlardı.	1	2	3	4
3. Eşim için nerdeyse herşeyi feda ederim	1	2	3	4
4. Eşim önemli kararlar almak için yeterli sağduyuya sahip değil	1	2	3	4
5. Sık sık kendimi boşlukta hissederim	1	2	3	4
6. Sık sık başkalarına ait şeyleri kasten kırarım	1	2	3	4
7. İnsanlar genellikle eşimden hoşlanır	1	2	3	4
8. İnsanların beni terketmesini engellmek için nerdeyse herşeyi yaparım	1	2	3	4
9. Eşim beni üzdüğü zaman kendimi sakinleştirebiliyorum.	1	2	3	4
10. Eşime çok kötü sinirlenmeden önce kontrolümü kaybedersem neler olabileceğini düşünürüm.	1	2	3	4
11. Ebeveynlerim beni temiz tutmadılar	1	2	3	4
12. Tecavüze uğramış bir kadın muhtemelen bunu istemiştir.	1	2	3	4
13. Bir sorunum olduğu zaman bana yardım edecek aile fertlerim var.	1	2	3	4
14. Erkekler kadınlardan daha az dürüstürler	1	2	3	4
15. Eşim sık sık başımın etini yer	1	2	3	4
16. Dini etkinliklerle nadiren ilgilenirim.	1	2	3	4
17. Eşim temel olarak iyi bir insandır.	1	2	3	4
18. Başkalarına karşı hatta huysuz kişilere bile her zaman nazik davranırım.	1	2	3	4
19. Bazen alkol nedeniyle bir gece önce ne olduğunu hatırlayamıyorum.	1	2	3	4
20. Eşimle ilgili düşündüğüm güzel şeyleri ona söylemekte zorluk yaşıyorum.	1	2	3	4
21. 15 yaşından beri $50 veya daha fazla değerdeki çaldım veya çalmaya çalıştım.	1	2	3	4
22. Çocukken anne veya babmın eşine tekme, yumruk attığını veya eşini dövdüğünü gördüm.	1	2	3	4
23. Sık sık kendimi kadınlara karşı kırgın hissediyorum.	1	2	3	4
24. Eşime sinirlendiğim zaman kanımın beynime çıktığını hissediyorum.	1	2	3	4
25. Kendimi daha iyi göstermek için yalan söylerim.	1	2	3	4
26. Günü birlik hayatımdan zevk alıyorum.	1	2	3	4
27. Başıma gelen kötü şeyleri aklıma getirmemeye çalışıyorum.	1	2	3	4
28. Genellikle uyandığımda kendimi iyi hissediyorum	1	2	3	4

29. 15 yaşımdan itibaren para çaldım (aile fertleri dahil herhangi birinden)	1	2	3	4
30. Çocukken ailemden olmayan insanlar (çocuklar veya yetişkinler) beni ittiler, ittekliediler veya bana tokat attılar veya bana bazı şeyler fırlattılar.	1	2	3	4
31.Eşime söylemem gereken birşey söylediğim zaman kendimi affedirecek bahaneler uydururum.	1	2	3	4
32. Erkekler kadınlara kötü davranırlar.	1	2	3	4
33. Yaşamım genellikle iyi gidiyor.	1	2	3	4
34.Bir erkek çocuk başka bir erkek ona vurduğu zaman vurarak karşılık vermelidir.	1	2	3	4
35. Eşim bazı şeyleri sırf beni kızdırmak için yapar.	1	2	3	4
36. Başkalarının zayıflığından yararlandığım zamanlar olmuştur.	1	2	3	4
37. Çocukken ailemden olmayan kişiler (çocuklar veya yetişkinler) birisi bana vurduğu veya hakaret ettiği zaman karşılık olarak vurmamı söylediler.	1	2	3	4
38. İlşkilerimim büyük iniş ve çıkışları var.	1	2	3	4
39. 18 yaşımdan küçükken ailemden bir yetişkin benimle cinsel ilişkide bulundu (vajinal, anal veya oral)	1	2	3	4
40. Erkekler çok sinirime dokunur.	1	2	3	4
41. Bazen eşimle olan ilişkimin sürüp sürmeyeceğinden kuşku duyarım.	1	2	3	4
42. toplum içinde ne tip sevgi gösterilerinin uygun olduğu konusunda eşimle fikir ayrılıklarımız var.	1	2	3	4
43. Erkeler kadınlara saygı duyarlar.	1	2	3	4
44. Uzgün olduğum zamanlarda ebeveylerim beni teselli etmediler.	1	2	3	4
45. Kadınlar erkeklere kötü davranırlar.	1	2	3	4
46. Uyuşturucu sorunum olmasından endişe ediyorum	1	2	3	4
47. Yaptıklarımın öteki insanları nasıl etkileyeceğini düşünmem.	1	2	3	4
48. Zor tasarılardan kolay pes ederim	1	2	3	4
49. Evlilik sonsuza kadardır.	1	2	3	4
50. İşimi veya derslerimi sevmiyorum.	1	2	3	4
51. Cinsellikte belirli bir noktayı geçtiği zaman erkekler tatmin olmadan kendilerini durduramaz.	1	2	3	4
52. Kiminle konuştuğum farketmeksizin iyi bir dinleyiciyimdir.	1	2	3	4
53. Önemli konularda katılmadığımı eşime söylemem.	1	2	3	4
54. Eşimin yaptığı herşeyi bilmeye hakkım var.	1	2	3	4
55. Eşime karşı kontrolümü kaybetmek üzere olduğum zamanları genellikle tahmin edebiliyorum.	1	2	3	4

56. Ergenlik çağında iken annem veya babam bana çok vurdu.	1	2	3	4
57. 18 yaşımdan küçükken ailemden başka bir çocuk cinsel organlarına bakmamı veya dokunmamı sağladı veya o benimkilere baktı veya dokundu.	1	2	3	4
58. 15 yaşımdan küçükken $50 daha pahalı birşey çaldım veya çalmaya çalıştım.	1	2	3	4
59. Zarar görmediğin sürece kanuna uymamakta bir sakınca yoktur.	1	2	3	4
60. Annem veya babam birisi bana vurduğu taktirde veya hakaret ettiğinde vurarak karşılık vermemi söyledi.	1	2	3	4
61. Geçmişte yaşadığım kötü şeyleri bana hatırlatan şeyleri yapmaktan kaçınırım.	1	2	3	4
62. İnsanlar benimkilerden çok farklı fikirler dile getirdiği zaman asla canım sıkılmaz	1	2	3	4
63. Çocukken sık sık ailemden olmayan çocukların kavga ettiklerini ve birbirlerine vurduklarını gördüm	1	2	3	4
64. Genellikle kendimi iyi hissederim.	1	2	3	4
65. Bir kadının kocasının yüzüne tokat atmasını onaylayacağım durumlar olabileceğini düşünebiliyorum	1	2	3	4
66. Bazen insanların benden karşılıksız iyilik istemeleri beni sinirlendirir.	1	2	3	4
67. Kanunla başı baleya girmiş arkadaşlarla vakit geçiririm	1	2	3	4
68. Hayatta ulaşmaya çalıştığım hedeflerim vardır	1	2	3	4
69. Eşim benimle vakit geçiremeyecek kadar meşgulse kendimi ihanete uğramış hissederim.	1	2	3	4
70. Sık sık kanuna aykırı şeyler yaparım	1	2	3	4
71. Gelecekte bana iyi şeyler olacağını düşünürüm	1	2	3	4
72. Eğer kadın eşiyle cinsel ilişkiye girmeyi reddederse bazen onu zorlamanın kabul edilebileceği durumlar olabilir.	1	2	3	4
73. İçtiğim zaman genellikle bir seferde beş veya daha fazla bardak içki içerim	1	2	3	4
74. Eğer eşim benimle beraber başkasıyla da sırlarını paylaşırsa çok kızarım	1	2	3	4
75. Bazen bir seferde beş tane veya daha fazla içki içerim, ama sadece hafta sonları	1	2	3	4
76. Suç işlemiş arkadaşlarım var	1	2	3	4
77. Bir erkek çocuğu büyürken, bir kaç yumruk kavgasına girmesi gerekir	1	2	3	4
78. Eşim benimle tartıştığı zaman duygularıma hakim olabilmek için	1	2	3	4

yapabileceğim hiçbir şey yok				
79. Çocukken annem babam dışında aile bireylerimden birisini, bir başkasını iteklerken, ona tokat atarken veya ona birşey fırlatırken gördüm	1	2	3	4
80. 18 yaşımdan daha küçükken, ailemden bir yetişkin cinsel organlarına dokunmamı veya bakmamı sağladı veya o benimkilere baktı veya dokundu	1	2	3	4
81. Eşimle olan ilişkime son vermeyi ciddi ciddi düşündüm	1	2	3	4
82. Sürekli tehlike işaretleri ararım	1	2	3	4
83. Eşimin mükemmel veya çok kötü olduğu düşünceleri arasında gidip gelirim	1	2	3	4
84. Bir adamın karısının yüzüne tokat atmasını onaylayacağım bir durum düşünebilirim.	1	2	3	4
85. İlerlemek için doğru olmayan bazı şeyler yapmışımdır	1	2	3	4
86. Kadınlar tarafından kolayca hüsrana uğratılırım	1	2	3	4
87. Eşim beni sinirlendirmekten hoşlanır	1	2	3	4
88. Bazen cesaretlendirilmezsem zaman işime devam etmek benim için zordur	1	2	3	4
89. Sık sık diğer insanların tehlikeli olduğunu düşündüğü şeyler yaparım	1	2	3	4
90. Benim için eşimi düşünmek kendimi düşünmekten daha önemlidir	1	2	3	4
91. 12 yaşından küçükken annem veya babam bana çok vurdu	1	2	3	4
92. Eşime sinirlenmeye başladığım zamanı farkederim.	1	2	3	4
93. Eşimin hakimiyetin bende olduğunu hatırlaması gerekir	1	2	3	4
94. Eşim ve ben birbirimizin can sıkıcı alışkanlıkları konusunda anlaşamayız	1	2	3	4
95. Eşim incitici bir şey söylediği zaman genellikle aynı şekilde cevap veririm	1	2	3	4
96. Sinirlenmem genellikle eşimin suçudur	1	2	3	4
97. Genellikle birşey halletmeye çalışırken insanlar beni rahatsız eder	1	2	3	4
98. Kolayca irkilirim	1	2	3	4
99. Fikir ayrılığımız olduğunda bunu birbirimize söylemenin uygun olup olmadığı konusunda eşimle anlaşamıyoruz.	1	2	3	4
100. 18 yaşından küçükken ailemden olmayan bir yetişkin benimle cinsel ilişkiye girdi (vajinal, oral veya anal)	1	2	3	4
101. Bazen uçacak veya sarhoş olacak kadar içerim	1	2	3	4
102. 15 yaşımdan itibaren ailemden olmayan birisine vurdum veya vurmakla tehdit ettim,	1	2	3	4

103. Genellikle eşimle bir anlaşmazlık durumunda son sözü ben söylerim	1	2	3	4
104. Eşim bana iyi davranır	1	2	3	4
105. Kadınlar beni çok sinirlendirir	1	2	3	4
106. Günlük ihityaçlarım için yeterli param yok	1	2	3	4
107. Eşimle ailesi ve arkadaşları konusunda analaşmıyoruz	1	2	3	4
108. Yapabileceğimin en iyisini yapmak konusunda ebeveynlerim bana yardımcı olmadı	1	2	3	4
109. Bir hata işlediğimde her zaman kolay kabul ederim.	1	2	3	4
110. Eşimle tartışırken tartışmaya bir ara verebilirim.	1	2	3	4
111. Bazen işler benim istediğim gibi olmadığı zaman içerlerim	1	2	3	4
112. Erkeler kabadır	1	2	3	4
113. Eşimle ilişkim için harcadığım çabaya değer.	1	2	3	4
114. Ayda bir kez veya daha sık kiliseye, havraya veya camiye giderim.	1	2	3	4
115. Bir adam başka bir adamla fiziksel bir kavgadan kaçınmamalıdır	1	2	3	4
116. Kendimi kesmeyi veya yakmayı düşündüm	1	2	3	4
117. Bir veya iki seferden fazla kokain, crack veya daha güçlü maddeleri (uyarıcı, eroin,opiadlar) geçmişte kullandım.	1	2	3	4
118. Eşimle olan cinsel yaşamım iyidir	1	2	3	4
119. Ben ben olduğum için insanlar benimle uğraşır	1	2	3	4
120. Okulda başımın belaya girmesi ebeveynlerimin umurunda değildi	1	2	3	4
121. Sık sık yaptığım şeyler bana zarar verir	1	2	3	4
122. Aşırı dozda uyuşturcu aldım veya uçmak için aldığım uyuşturucu sebebiyle ciddi sağlık sorunlarım oldu	1	2	3	4
123. 18 yaşından küçükken ailemden olmayan başka bir çocuk cinsel organlarına dokunmamı veya bakmamı sağladı veya o benimkilere baktı veya dokundu	1	2	3	4
124. Eşime sinirlendiğimi hissetmeye başladığım zaman kendi kendime sakinleşmeyi telkin ederim	1	2	3	4
125. Bazen ebeveynlerin karşı cevap veren veya başını belaya sokan bir ergene tokat atması gerekir	1	2	3	4
126. Eşimin yaptığı herhangi birşeye karışmaya hakkım var	1	2	3	4
127. Bazen o kadar üzgün olurum ki, aklımdan 'niye hala yaşama zahmetine katlanıyorum' diye merak ederim.	1	2	3	4
128. 18 yaşından küçükken ailemden olmayan bir yetişkin cinsel organlarına dokunmamı veya bakmamı sağladı veya o benimkilere baktı veya dokundu	1	2	3	4

129. Başkalarının iyi talihini oldukça kıskandığım zamanlar oldu	1	2	3	4
130. 15 yaşından itibaren ciddi bir şekilde zarar vermek fikriyle birisine fiziksel saldırıda bulundum	1	2	3	4
131. Başıma kendimi çaresiz ve korkmuş hissetiren korkunç şeyler geldi.	1	2	3	4
132. Eşimin benden başkasına daha çok ilgi göstermesinden nefret ederdim.	1	2	3	4
133. Eşimin ne demek istediğini anlamadığım zaman daha fazla açıklama isterim	1	2	3	4
134. Keşke eşimle daha iyi anlaşabilsek	1	2	3	4
135. Eşimle sorunlarımız olduğu zaman onu suçlarım.	1	2	3	4
136. Evimin durumu tatmin edici değil. (ör. Çok gürültülü, ısıtma sorunu, köhne, komşularla sorun)	1	2	3	4
137. Eşim bir başkasını biraz uzun kucaklasa moralim bozulurdu	1	2	3	4
138. Eşimle cinsel ilişkiye ne zaman gireceğimiz konusunda anlaşamıyoruz.	1	2	3	4
139. Düşüncelerimi bir aile üyesiyle paylaşırım	1	2	3	4
140. Bazen bağışlamak veya unutmak yerine ödeşmeyi yeğlerim	1	2	3	4
141. Oldukça sık kendimi üzgün hissederim	1	2	3	4
142. Eşim karşı cinsten birisine yardımcı olsa kıskanırdım	1	2	3	4
143. Kadınlar kabadır	1	2	3	4
144. Eşim bana iyi davrandığı zaman ne istediğini merak ederim	1	2	3	4
145. İnsanlar sadece hakkettikleri zman onlara kötü davranırım	1	2	3	4
146. 18 yaşından küçükken ailemden bir çocuk bana şimdi cinsel istismar olduğunu düşündüğüm bazı şeyler yaptı.	1	2	3	4
147. Eşim sorunlarımız hakkında konuşmak istediğinde bundan kaçınmaya çalışırım.	1	2	3	4
148. İşte veya okulda kurallara uymakta zorlanırım	1	2	3	4
149. Sık sık istediğimi elde etmek için yalan söylerim	1	2	3	4
150. Yemek yemeğe zaman bulmakta zorlanırım	1	2	3	4
151. Haklı olduklarını bilmeme rağmen yetkili kişilere isyan etmek istediğimi hissettiğim zamanlar oldu	1	2	3	4
152. Eşimin her zaman nerede olduğunu bilmekte ısrar ederim	1	2	3	4
153. Eşimle arkadaşlarım ve ailem konusunda anlaşamıyoruz	1	2	3	4
154. Eşime çok kızdığım zaman aklıma geleni sonuçlarını düşünmeden söylerim.	1	2	3	4
155. Ebeveynlerim bana beni ısıtmaya yeterli giyecekler verdiler	1	2	3	4

156. Eşimle bir yere gittiğimiz zaman harcayacağımız paranın miktarı konusunda anlaşamıyoruz	1	2	3	4
157. 15 yaşından evvel ebeveynlerime vurdum veya vurmakla tehdit ettim	1	2	3	4
158. Eşime incitici şeyler söylerim fakat sonra bunların sadece şaka olduğunu söylerim	1	2	3	4
159. 18 yaşından küçükken ailemden olmayan bir çocuk bana şimdi cinsel istismar olduğunu düşündüğüm şeyler yaptı	1	2	3	4
160. Bir kaç kez, yeteneğimin yetersiz olduğunu düşünmem nedeniyle yaptığım bir şeyden vazgeçtim	1	2	3	4
161. Bazen bir çocuğu sert iyi bir tokatla disipline etmek gerekir.	1	2	3	4
162. Ruh halim sürekli değişir	1	2	3	4
163. Ebeveynlerim ihityacım olduğu zaman ödevlerimde bana yardımcı oldular	1	2	3	4
164. Arkadaşlarım yapmak istemediğim şeyleri yapmam konusunda bana baskı yaparlar	1	2	3	4
165. Aniden başka bir insan olurum	1	2	3	4
166. Bazen eşime patronun kim olduğunu hatırlatmam gerekir	1	2	3	4
167. Eşimle ilişkimde kötü şeyler iyi şeylerden fazladır	1	2	3	4
168. Eşimle beraber ne kadar zaman geçirmemiz gerektiği konusunda anlaşamıyoruz	1	2	3	4
169. Sorunlarım olduğu zamanlarda ebeveynlerim bana yardımcı oldular	1	2	3	4
170. Eşimi terketmeyi düşündüm	1	2	3	4
171. Tekrar tekrar hatırladığım kötü şeyler başıma geldi.	1	2	3	4
172. 15 yaşından küçükken birisine ciddi bir şekilde zarar verme fikriyle saldırdım	1	2	3	4
173. Asla birisinin duygularını incitecek bir şeyi kasıtlı olarak söylemedim	1	2	3	4
174. Başıma gelen şeylerden çok korktuğum olmuştur.	1	2	3	4
175. Başkalarına kendimi öldüreceğimi söyledim	1	2	3	4
176. Birisi eşimi biraz uzun kucaklasa moralim bozulurdu	1	2	3	4
177. Bir başkası eşime çok fazla ilgi gösterse bundan nefret ederdim.	1	2	3	4
178. 15 yaşından evvel ailem de dahil herhangi birinden para çaldım	1	2	3	4
179. Eşimle çok iyi bir ilişkimiz var	1	2	3	4
180. Eşimle çok iyi bir sosyal yaşamım var	1	2	3	4
181. Birisine zarar verdiğim zaman üzülürüm	1	2	3	4
182. Kendimi öldürmeyi düşündüm	1	2	3	4
183. İşteki veya okuldaki insanlar benimle geçinemez	1	2	3	4

184. Uyuşturucu sorunu nedeniyle tedavi gördüm	1	2	3	4
185. Eşimle aramızda geçen şeyleri başkalarına söyleme konusunda anlaşamıyoruz	1	2	3	4
186. Eşim bir başkası ile flört etse çok kızardım	1	2	3	4
187. Başıma gelen korkunç şeylerle ilgili kötü rüyalar görürüm.	1	2	3	4

Appendix 4.

Uzman grup tarafından değiştirilen sorular

Madde 11. Ebeveynlerim beni temiz tutmadılar (Çeviri)

Ebeveyinlerim üstümü başımı temiz tutmadılar. (Düzeltme)

Madde 12 Tecavüze uğramış bir kadın muhtemelen bunu istemiştir. (Çeviri)

Tecavüze uğramış bir kadın muhtemelen tecavüzü istemiştir. (Düzeltme)

Appendix 5.

Yordama gücü zayıf olan maddeler

Madde 2. Ebeveynlerim okula gitmemi mutlaka sağlarlardı.

Madde 16. Dini etkinliklerle nadiren ilgilenirim.

Madde 88. Bazen cesaretlendirilmezsem zaman işime devam etmek benim için zordur

Madde 114. Ayda bir kez veya daha sık kiliseye, havraya veya camiye giderim.

Madde 169. Sorunlarım olduğu zamanlarda ebeveynlerim bana yardımcı oldular