

Develop a mother – child relationship model, based on "Attachment style, communication skills, personality traits, sexual satisfaction," and spouses' communication

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is investigation the effective communication relationship between spouses and also between mother-child based on mediating role, attachment style, personality characteristics, communication skills and sexual satisfaction among spouses. Accordingly, 260 patients (mother and child) were selected by random sampling method based on contributions. Subjects were tested by model questionnaires related to spouses' relationship, adult attachment styles, communication skills, five personality factors, sexual satisfaction and relationship of the mother-child. With the implementation of structural equation model to test the relationship among spouses and also relationship of mother-children through intermediary variables were identified that the proposed model enjoys a good fit to the data and the relationship between mothers - child is predicted and explained by effective relationship of spouses and mediator variables.

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1. Introduction

Relationship between parents and children, representing the world of communication for children is important. Feelings of love and intimacy and security are directly rooted in their relationships (Karnz-Holt, 2012). On the other hand, an unsatisfactory marriage, the family built a rock solid underlying performance suggests that, directly or indirectly, the son of Peruvian facilitate effective relationships with parents and children together to improve and develop competence in children's ability to adapt (Eleri and Wider, 2005).

The quality of parent-child relationships as their relations to transport mechanisms have been proposed: a) Benchmarking: The mechanism derived from social learning theory, children imitate their parents are stressed. Belski (1990) argues that, while differences in aggressive behavior and hostile parents, maladaptive patterns of problem solving and conflict resolution provides for children. b) the stress of marital problems: In this mechanism, the spouse as a stressor, has been considered. Couples who are facing difficulties in their relationships under stress conditions and not able to respond appropriately and

with sensitivity to the needs and wishes of the child would be considered. Thus, marital discord, parent-child relationships can cause problems (Earl and Berman, 1995).

Patterns within patterns have become known as their relationships with each couple to marital relations with her. In this study, the purpose of communication patterns, which are patterns and Christensen (1984) has proposed the ROM contains a pattern of constructive interaction (effective communication pattern), the pattern of mutual avoidance and pattern of demand withdraw (ineffective communication pattern) is the spouse. Husbands are trying to communicate to them about the problem and the question arises, discuss, express their feelings towards each other and find a solution to their problems (Sanford, 2010). Pattern of mutual avoidance model in which spouses, the discussions are avoided (Heavy et al, 1996). Pattern of demand / withdraw patterns in which one of the spouses, to diversify and to change or discuss the issue, try interacting with the other spouse refuses (Garman, 2008).

Examine interactions between spouses and marital quality is not possible unless the components

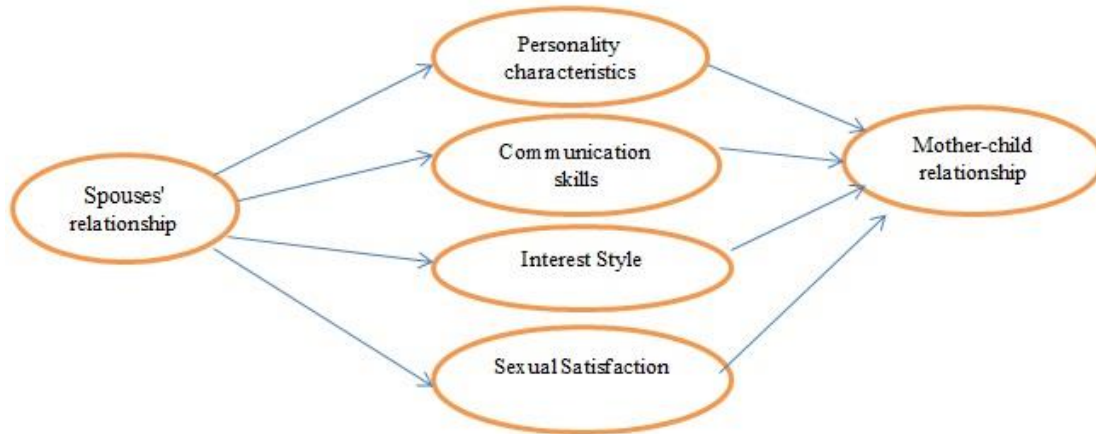
of the marital relationship, the factors that affect and are affected it's nice to know. In this study, among so many factors that affect how they interact with their wives, attachment style, personality, communication skills and sexual partners, as an intervening variable between the parent-child relationships of spouses examined. Attachment theory, one of the most influential theories in the study of interpersonal relationships that Between 1969 and 1991, to explain individual differences in cognition, emotion and behavior of adults and children were in the context of close relationships. Hazan and Shaver and Brads (1988) in their research, and to consider the feelings of love, ongoing process of attachment in adolescence and emerging modes of communication, acknowledged trilogy secure, avoidant (insecure) and ambivalent (unsure) with three types of attachment equality childhood, review has shown that individuals with visceral pattern safe, avoiding low in couple relationships are more associated (Houlist and Miller, 2005). Their parents are warm and responsive, and become even more involved (Ward and Carlson, 1995 and Finney, 2002).

In contrast, individuals with insecure attachment styles, destructive patterns of conflict negotiation in talks show lack of (Finney, Noular and Kalan, 1994). Anxiety responses to stress their children are contradictory and invalid (Shaver, 2003) and avoidant attachment, consistent but negative responses to their child (cold, distant, and from the wrath). Maternal avoidant attachment style is associated with a low sensitivity (Selkouk et al, 2010).

Communication skills, special abilities that help individuals to deliver messages that are symbolic to the other person, qualified to act as positive emotions and enjoyment, on the opposite side to create (Carney and Bradbourni, 2000). Ajsy Vangcouse (2011) on the relevance of communication skills in wives' satisfaction, were considered important. Experimental evidence suggests that many couples are troubled at the expression of thoughts and feelings, listening and problem-solving skills and negative patterns of communication are ineffective and most tend to avoid each other until it is resolved through negotiation they (Labour, 2001; Epstein Bakoum, 2002 and Walsh, 1998). Also Rankn et al (2012) on the interaction between parent-child relationship quality in the development of communication skills demonstrated and emphasis, parent-child interaction, parents who received high marks in variables, such as communication skills are more preferred they speak with their children without preaching, conversations annoying not say, what the child says, listen carefully, and expression of emotions and feelings, encouraging children to talk to them. The relationship between

husbands and sought to link the two characters, and parental relationships are formed. Among the most important and influential models of personality traits, the Five Factor Model was considered. The five factors include temperamental characteristics (neuroticism), extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience and responsibility (conscientiousness) (Parvin and John, 2002, translated by Kadivar and Javadi). The trait neuroticism, and Kaglin and Houston (2000) Thirteen-year study, concluded that the persons, wives expressed more negative emotions and in this way the formation of negative interaction patterns in marriage help. Studies show that communication patterns and avoiding patterns withdraw / demand, seen in OCD is vital (Kaglin et al, 2000; Dounlan et al, 2004).

More targeted efforts to maintain stability in relationships (Jarvis, 2006), failed to show violent behavior, and inhibit impulses in spousal relationships (Kourdak, 1993), the people responsible have been identified. Studies of mutual constructive communication pattern with characteristic conscientiousness have shown (Dounlan et al, 2004; Angle, Olson and Patrik, 2002). Research shows that, interaction with experienced pattern maker is taking the relationship (Buss, 1991; Dounlan, Kangrobrent, 2004). The pattern of interaction with Agreeableness (Grazinou et al, 1996; Dounlan Kangrobrent, 2004), Extraversion (Tarben, Hendrik and Hendrik, 1998 Watson, Hubbard & Weiss, 2000) has shown. In general studies show correlation of agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, extraversion and openness to relationship satisfaction in spouses. Also Rouhner (2007) argues, the mechanisms that influence the character of parents toward their children affect the receptivity. Parents with greater levels of agreeableness and lower levels of neuroticism show, parenting warmer and more structured is considered. The parents are responsible enough more positive interactions (Smith et al, 2007) and are more authoritarian control practices (Huron et al, 2009). Sexual satisfaction is another important indicator of a successful marriage, family, health, survival is considered. Effective communication is important for sex. Communication can promote sexual stimulation is required to initiate or refuse sex (Aspercher and Mac Kinney, 1993). On the other hand, for men and for women, sex satisfaction was significantly associated with the level of family functioning (Griffey and Malherb, 2001). Based on the foregoing, this study intends to model on the role of attachment style, communication skills, personality traits, sexual intimacy in the relationship between mother-child relationship and the relationship has provided.



Proposed model of the relationships among variables

Method:

Development of a methodology based on objective and practical. In the present study the analysis of covariance matrix (analysis, structural equation modeling) was used. The population consisted of all students in the sixth grade boys and girls schools in the city of Karaj, along with their father. The sampling method in this study was randomly based on the share.

Assessment Tool

1- Scale model of the relationship between spouses (CPQ): by Christensen (1991) produced three patterns of mutual constructive communication, mutual avoidance patterns and pattern of demand / withdraw the relationship between spouses' raises. In Iran, Ebadatpour (2000), make the questionnaire, the correlation between the questionnaires measures of marital satisfaction questionnaire showed that all scales of the questionnaire correlated with marital satisfaction. Correlation coefficients for the three subscales of mutual constructive communication, interaction and communication to avoid communication demand / withdraw were as follows 0.58 and 0.58 to the 0.35 which are all significant at the alpha level 0.01. Ebadatpour (2000), The reliability of the questionnaire subscales with Cronbach's alpha for the scale of mutual constructive communication, mutual avoidance and associated demand female / male withdraw, linking demand male / female relationship resign resignation / demand, 0.70, 0.71, 0.51, 0.52 and 0.66 is estimated. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient method, this study used a questionnaire relationship between spouses 0.85, respectively.

2- Sexual satisfaction (ISS): by Larson et al (1998) is provided. In the study, Larson (1998), the scientific validity of the test-retest confidence by Harrison, was approved. Reliability coefficient using Cronbach's

alpha, in this study, 0.75, respectively.

3-Five Factor Inventory NEO-FFI: the scale of the short form of the Revised NEO-RI-R questionnaire that is designed for rapid assessment of the five factors of personality. The questionnaire consists of 60 articles which are five dimensions of normal personality neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness measure it. The reliability based on Cronbach's alpha, between 0.74 to 0.89 with a mean of 0.81 variables, respectively (McCrae, 1992) was same questionnaire personality Minnesota questionnaire, the revised California, been reported. Reliability coefficient using Cronbach's alpha, in this study, 0.82, respectively.

4- Adult Attachment Styles Questionnaire (ECR-R): To measure adult attachment personal experiences in intimate relationships revised it to Brennan (2000), which have been developed with the help of 36 items on a scale of 7-point Likert three attachment styles, safety, anxiety and avoidance can measures. The reliability test using Cronbach's alpha, by Brennan and Waller (2000, quoted by Peyvastehgar, 2005) for 183 samples of students, to scale secure attachment 0.85, avoidant, 0.82 and anxiety 0.89 is reported that the high reliability demonstrated the. Peyvastehgar (2005) in order to test the validity of factor analysis used it.

5-question parent-child relationships: The original version of the questionnaire Fine and Schauble was produced in 1983. This scale has subscales positive affect, as communication or dialogue is identical. Alpha reliability of the 0.61 to 0.94 of the total alpha 96/0 enjoys a good internal consistency (Sanaei, 2000) and to test the predictive validity of the children of divorce and integrated Mndast advantage of the distinct (Sanaei, 2000). Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of the questionnaire method, this research was 0.80.

6-Scale Communication skills: by Attar and Karami in 2010, based on the model of interpersonal

communication Marshall (1986) and Dixon et al (1993) was produced. This test is managed by three factors of emotion, perception and expression specifies the communication skills. Attar and Karami studied normal troubleshooting exam with a study of 510 high school students in Yazd conducted in academic year 85-84. Test-retest reliability of the subtests comprehension subtest 0.79-0.88 emotion management and assertiveness 0.70 overall test-retest reliability has been reported 0.90. The alpha coefficient 92/0 test that showed good reliability for this test. Criterion validity, which includes the correlation between the criterion and predictor of

coping questionnaire scores of students who have been the norm in Iran were used. The correlation coefficient between the criterion and predictor 43/0 which is significant at the one-thousandth was considered. Reliability coefficient using Cronbach's alpha, obtained in this study was 0.75.

Results

In the original model Lisrel Output for hypotheses offered.

Figure 1 describes the model and the model with regard to the reliability of the path coefficients and coefficients of meaningfulness (T statistics) to investigate the research hypotheses payment.

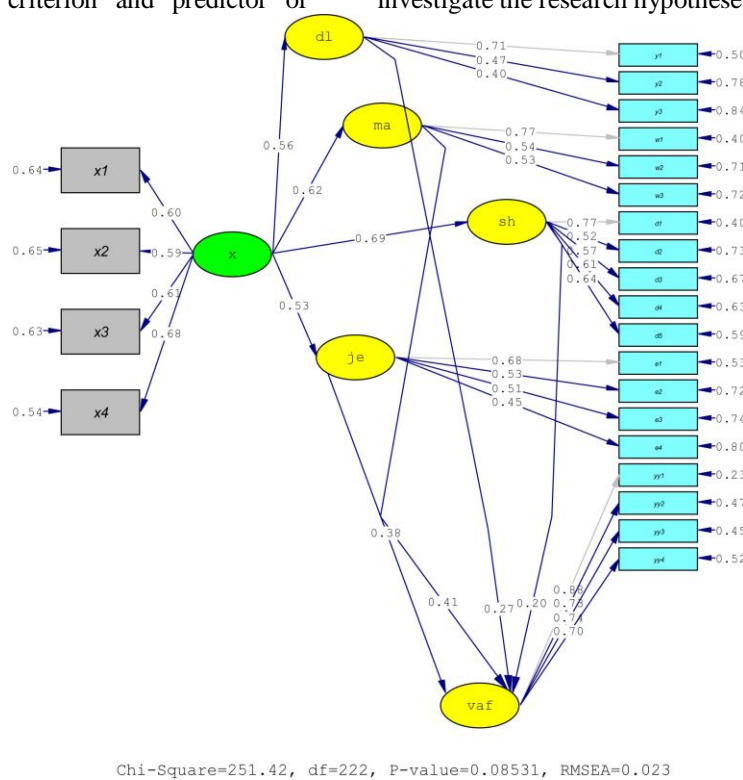


Figure 1. Standardized coefficients of the model hypotheses

Table 1: Indicators of Lisrel model hypotheses (the standard indicator: Ping, 2004)

Conclusion	Values of the model	Value of index	نام شاخص
Fitness of model is adequate	251.42	-	χ^2
Fitness of model is adequate	1.133	1-3	χ^2/df
Fitness of model is adequate	0.0853	> 0.05	p-value
Fitness of model is adequate	0.92	> 0.09	G.F.I
Fitness of model is adequate	0.90	> 0.09	A.G.F.I
Fitness of model is adequate	0.94	> 0.09	N.F.I
Fitness of model is adequate	0.99	> 0.09	C.F.I
Fitness of model is adequate	0.99	> 0.09	I.F.I
Fitness of model is adequate	0.040	0	R.M.R
Fitness of model is adequate	0.023	<0.1	RMSEA

According to the model, and the model parameters have significant coefficients in the model based on the T Index examined. LISREL output results are shown in the following figure.

With regard to the results presented in Table 1 are therefore suitable model according to Figure 1, all hypotheses are confirmed. All tables summarizes the hypotheses and the shows its results.

Table 2. Summary of Assumptions

Hypothesis result	T Value	Effect ratio	Relationship name	Hypothesis No.
Confirmed	8.86	0.69	Spouses - personality characteristics relationships	1
Confirmed	7.63	0.62	Spouses - Communication Skills relationships	2
Confirmed	6.16	0.56	spouses - type of attachment relationships	3
Confirmed	5.95	0.53	spouses - sexual satisfaction relationships	4
Confirmed	3.12	0.20	Personality - relationship of mother and child	5
Confirmed	5.35	0.41	Communication skills - relationship of mother and child	6
Confirmed	3.48	0.27	Attachment style- relationship of mother and child	7
Confirmed	5.17	0.38	sexual satisfaction- relationship of mother and child	8
Confirmed	2.22	0.14	relationships between spouses - personality - mother and child	9
Confirmed	3.97	0.25	Couples Communication - Communication skills - relationship of mother and child	10
Confirmed	2.38	0.15	Relationships between spouses - attachment - the relationship between mother and child	11
Confirmed	3.17	0.20	Communication of partners - sexual satisfaction - relationship of mother and child	12

Discussion and conclusions

In this study, the overall goodness of fit indices indicated that the overall model, the model fit the data and apply the theoretical model with real data. Analyses of structural relationships indicate that the relationship of father-child relationship of the spouses affects the mediator variable (attachment style, communication skills, and sexual satisfaction and personality traits spouses). Furthermore, all path coefficients, was significant. According to the correlation coefficients obtained the personality traits of the highest correlation with the relationship of the spouses. In general studies correlation of agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, extraversion experience greater relationship satisfaction shows in spouses. Another result of this study showed that the relationship between effective communication skills mothers had significant positive relationships. In explaining this result can be stated that communication skills can couples establish a relationship between the effective and efficient mutual growth and prosperity and the establishment or continuation of the destructive and negative feelings during your relationship. Another result showed that the effect of maternal attachment on the relationship between direct and meaningful relationships. This means that women with more secure attachment relationship with your partner and have the opposite effect relationship of women with insecure attachment styles (avoidance, anxiety) with his wife, was

significantly lower in women is safe. In explaining this result can be stated that the variation in adult attachment orientations, the different patterns of psychological pressure in romantic relationships, satisfaction and harmony and romantic period romantic relationship is linked. In general, less conflict, more satisfying and more stable and long term romantic relationship with a secure attachment to people, the more insecure individuals experience (Schmidt, 2003). Another result showed that sexual satisfaction in women with significant positive relationship relationships effectively. In explaining this result can be stated that if the relationship between the partners is not effective (eg, relation with anger), romantic opportunities and seek sexual satisfaction from it were not (Christopher and Asprchr, 2000). The results of research on the relationship between mother and child, the mother of his relationship with his child communication skills showed more solidarity. Ranken et al (2011) suggest that parents who have high communication skills, greater interaction with their children. After communication skills, sexual intimacy in his relationship with his child's mother shows a significant positive correlation. In explaining this result can be stated, in the absence of parental consent to have sex, better conditions for their relationship with their child. Another result was that a significant positive correlation between maternal attachment and its relationship with the child. Research shows that the quality of parent-child attachment relationship (Carroll,

1989).

Another result was that the relationship between maternal personality traits showed significant positive relationship between mother and child. Bleski (1984) states that the characters interact with environmental stressors and sources of support and capacity of parents to care and improving the child growth are vital. Effective communication of research findings in relation to the parent-child relationship with their wives and mediating variables showed mothers' communication skills, the highest correlation with the mother-child relationship and the relationship of the spouses indicated. Lovar (2005) states that, if the couple's troubled relationship skills as not, these styles are inefficiently transmitted to their offspring. Another result was that the sexual satisfaction of mothers, wives and significant positive correlation with the relationship of mother-child relationship is revealed. Research the relationship between sexual satisfaction and satisfaction with marital interactions have proved. On the other hand, parental consent for a sexual relationship, a better relationship with the child's parents passed. Another result was that maternal attachment, a significant positive correlation with the relationship of husbands and mother-child relationship is revealed. Ajsey and Gankouz (2011) have suggested that insecure attachment styles secure attachment to the wives, the husband's relationship is effective and safe hand, with warm and clear responses to their child, if people are insecure, and the answers are inconsistent, cold and dismissive to her child. Another result was that the personality characteristic of mothers, wives and significant positive correlation with the relationship of mother-child relationship is revealed. Fuller, Gamez and Krab (2014) on the importance of integrating the perceptions of your character and partner satisfaction with the relationship with his wife insist and the other parents who have greater levels of agreeableness and extraversion and lower levels of neuroticism, show the triple warmer and more structured, more positive interactions, they are sufficiently responsive environment in which to educate their children, more structured and more stable (Smith, 2007). Based on research findings to improve the mother-child relationship, it is proposed that couples therapists and family therapists, the optimal relationship pay attention between the partners and their role in relation to the parent – child.

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