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**MODEL OF SIGNIFICANT OTHER IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH
DIFFERENT ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT STYLE**

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Abstract

The basic notions of attachment theory, originally devoted to the bond between child and primary caregiver, were conceptualized in romantic attachment. Albeit the classical attachment styles were described in adulthood (Hazan & Shaver, 1987), the two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment was presented (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991).

In contemporary Russian psychology attachment studies are still focused on the mother – child dyad, while attachment to romantic partner almost remains terra incognita of social and emotional development.

The obtained data (N=101) confirms the assumption of succession in attachment across the lifespan. The model of self and the model of other differ significantly in young adults with different romantic attachment style, this allowed us to substantiate and fill theoretical representations about attachment in adulthood using the psychosemantic method in Russian sample. The present work confirmed general cross-cultural patterns in romantic attachment and filled theoretical representations about the model of self and significant other in Russian sample.

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Keywords: Romantic attachment, significant other, internal working model, two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment.

1. Introduction

The ideas of the model of self development within the relationship with significant other date back to the psychoanalysis and the object relations theory. The consideration of primary caregiver as a guarantee of a harmonic emotional development who responds to the child's basic needs, in J. Bowlby's attachment theory, was expanded with the concept of internal working model as mental representation of self and others (Bowlby, 1969, 1979). These cognitive schemes derive from the interaction with the attachment figure where the self-awareness is realized, and this interaction further influences on the interpersonal relationship development. Several studies of romantic attachment (Hazan & Shaver, 1987; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991) employed the model of self and the model of other(s) as components of internal working model: the self-perception as the one who deserves to be loved and accepted, and the perception of other as available and supporting.

The interrelation between behavioral patterns of attachment and internal working models is mutually directed (Andersen et al., 2002; López, 1993; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2012): individuals who show less insecure attachment patterns tend to demonstrate more caregiving behaviors (Carnelley et al., 1996; Feeney & Collins, 2001). Furthermore, albeit numerous studies on influence of one's attachment patterns on relationship quality were conducted (e.g., Butzer & Campbell, 2008; Towler & Stuhlmacher, 2013), exists the dyadic perspective which reflects classic ideas of internal working models origin: the dimensions of avoidance and anxiety (basic parameters for two-dimensional model of individual differences of romantic attachment) in oneself and his/ her romantic partner are interrelated. The attachment insecurity indicators and its' perception in couples members are related with relationship satisfaction (Molero et al., 2016).

The identification mechanism contributes to the model of self constitution through the significant other: arising in mother-infant interaction, intimate relationships with peers, romantic partners and own children are constituted, these attachment figures significance differs across the lifespan. In the present study we focused on the model of significant other as a component of internal working model of attachment, the model of other (i.e., romantic partner) was described on conscious and subconscious levels.

2. Problem Statement

Numerous studies of mother – infant attachment were realized in Russian sample, but the romantic attachment and its' qualitative aspects have not been considered.

3. Research Questions

Do the specific patterns described in two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment reply in Russian sample?

Which are the main characteristics of the model of significant other in young adults with different romantic attachment styles?

4. Purpose of the Study

The aim of present study was to identify patterns specific for the model of other in different romantic attachment styles both on conscious and subconscious levels.

5. Research Methods

5.1. Sample

101 individuals participated in the present study. Their age ranged from 21 to 39 years ($M = 27.62$, $SD = 5.39$). 37 men and 64 women, 72.3% in civil marriage, and the rest were living together. 65.3% of the participants completed higher education program, 25.7% were undergraduate students, 4% and 5% completed secondary school and specialized professional training school respectively. The majority of them studied humanities (52%), 20% studied technology, 10% - science, and 18% were psychologists.

5.2. Method and procedure

- The M.V. Yaremchuk's questionnaire in G.V. Burmenskaya and O.V. Almazova modification (Yaremchuk, 2006; Almazova, 2015) was used to assess the attachment to mother. It consists of 11 items, each of them has 3 options for multiple choice corresponding to 3 classical attachment styles (secure, anxious-avoidant and anxious-ambivalent). The participants were asked to choose the most appropriate option in each question, then the attachment style was defined by the result calculated;
- The Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) Questionnaire (Fraley, Waller, Brennan & 2000) assesses the romantic attachment using the two-dimensional model of individual differences of romantic attachment. It contains 36 items related to "anxiety" or "avoidance" scales. The participants answered using a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 7 (completely agree);
- The semantic differential consisted of 10 pairs of adjectives to evaluate oneself and his/ her spouse or romantic partner using a scale ranging from -3 to 3:

Light	-	Dark
Flowing	-	Impetuous
Warm	-	Cold
Tight	-	Plastic
Quiet	-	Loud
Reliable	-	Unpredictable
Soft	-	Solid
Steady	-	Volatile
Thick	-	Liquid
Calm	-	Unquiet
- The 5-factor Inventory of Individual Differences (Davey, Eaker & Walters, 2003), It contains 108 personal characteristics to be evaluated with 7-point scale.

6. Findings

The assumption of succession in attachment across the lifespan was confirmed in the present study: the Pearson Chi-Square criterion ($\chi^2=12.830$; $p=0.005$) suggests that two groups with secure and insecure attachment to mother (38,4 and 61,6% respectively) differ significantly in romantic attachment styles distribution. The secure attachment to spouse or romantic partner was evenly distributed in two groups with secure and insecure attachment to mother, while insecure romantic attachment styles were significantly more presented in the group with insecure attachment to mother.

In order to find out the differences in scale values for ECR-R questionnaire in individuals with secure and insecure attachment to mother we used Mann-Whitney nonparametric test. Different scale values were discovered for individuals with secure and insecure attachment to mother ($U=1809$, $p \leq 0.001$ for “Anxiety” scale): secure-attached young adults report significantly less anxiety in relationship with spouse or romantic partner than persons with insecure attachment to mother. Furthermore, secure- and insecure-attached to mother individuals differ in avoidance level ($U=2137$, $p \leq 0.047$ for “Avoidance” scale): persons with secure attachment to mother show significantly less avoidance in relationship with spouse or romantic partner than insecure-attached ones. As we verified coherence and consistency of the constructs mentioned above, the main part of the study was realized. It contained conceptual filling of K. Bartholomew & L.M. Horowitz’s two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment in Russian sample, and specification of the model of significant other at conscious and subconscious levels.

The ECR-R questionnaire results were used to divide the participants in 3 groups by the romantic attachment style (we introduced such variable as the sum of scale values of ECR-R questionnaire in order to define total level of insecure attachment patterns manifestation): individuals were referred to groups with secure, conventionally secure and insecure romantic attachment. Approximate 33% and 66% points in scale values distribution (4.28 for 32.7% and 5.89 for 67.3% respectively) were employed to assign a group number to each participant. The extreme groups comparison method was used to test our hypotheses.

To define a baseline we offered the participants to evaluate themselves using the semantic differential (Figure 1). In the context of two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment (the dimensions are the model of self and the model of other), this study supposed the existence of differences for groups designed before. Significant differences were found (Mann-Whitney test) for “volatile – steady” ($U=354$; $p=0.01$) scale, and also a tendency for “thick – liquid” ($U=443,5$; $p=0.09$) scale. Insecure attachment was characterized with more inconstant image of self, which corresponds to basic notions of attachment theory about holistic and harmonious self-esteem in secure-attached individuals and its’ dysfunction in insecure-attached ones respectively. The “thick – liquid” scale, close to the previous one in its’ psychological content, describes more self-consistency for secure attachment, apparently more self-integration, and more ordered self-awareness. Thus, secure romantic attachment is characterized by stability and predictability of integrated and holistic model of self.

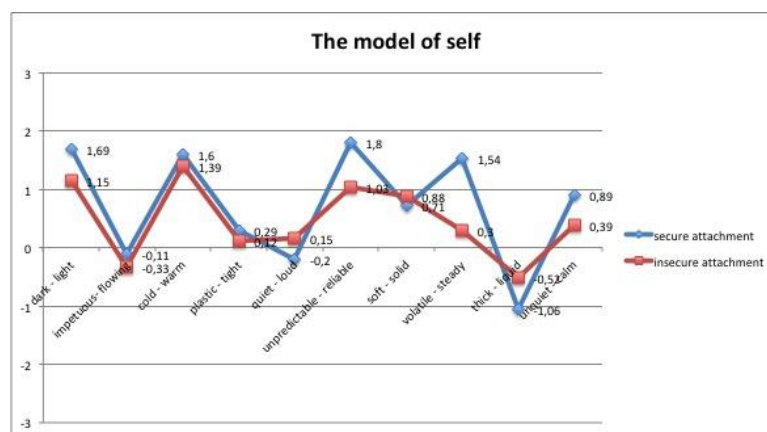


Figure 01. Averaged semantic profiles of the model of self for secure- and insecure-attached to spouse or romantic partner individuals.

The study of significant other's representations at subconscious level with semantic differential discovered significant differences (Mann-Whitney test) for "warm – cold" ($U=408$; $p=0.03$) scale and a tendency for "soft – solid" ($U=427,5$; $p=0.06$) scale (Figure 2). A spouse (or romantic partner) was represented significantly more cold and solid in insecure-attached young adults than in secure-attached ones. Feeling of romantic partner's detachment and emotional coldness was explained by hypersensitivity and emotional lability of insecure attachment, while excessive preoccupation about one's own relationship naturally falls into dissonance with his/ her spouse's needs and emotional background. Feeling of emotional availability, romantic partner's gentleness and compliance, which characterize secure attachment, contribute to confidence, acceptance and security in intimate relationship.

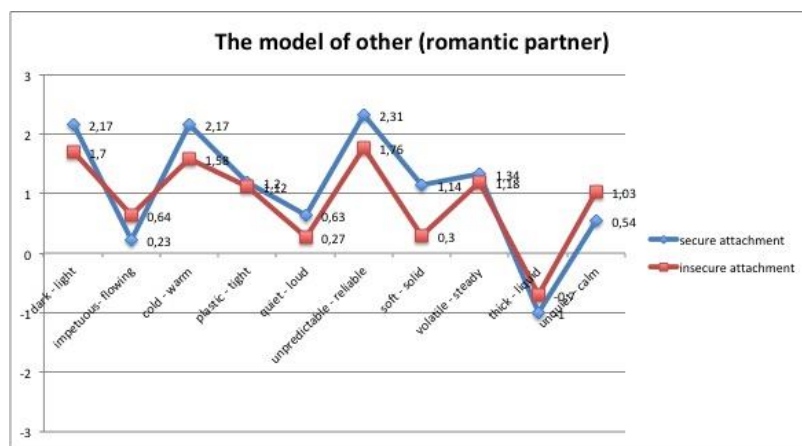


Figure 02. Averaged semantic profiles of the model of other (spouse or romantic partner) for secure- and insecure-attached individuals.

The conscious level of the model of other was assessed by 5-factor Inventory of individual differences. Significant differences (Mann-Whitney test) were found for "positive emotions" ($U=170$; $p=0.00$), "activity level" ($U=392,5$; $p=0.02$), "antagonism" ($U=352,5$; $p=0.01$), "conscientiousness" ($U=241,5$; $p=0.00$), "compliance" ($U=324,5$; $p=0.002$), "achievement orientation" ($U=338,5$; $p=0.003$), "distractibility" ($U=398,5$; $p=0.03$), "organization" ($U=359,5$; $p=0.01$), "openness to experience" ($U=359$; $p=0.01$), "intellect" ($U=343,5$; $p=0.004$) scales (Figure 3). In total, the model of other for insecure-attached individuals was characterized with negative affect, tendency to confrontation, less sensitivity to others, less diligence and curiosity, in comparison to secure-attached participants. At the same time, the model of other for secure-attached persons is a harmonious developed personality with proactive attitude, gentle and sensitive to partner's needs.

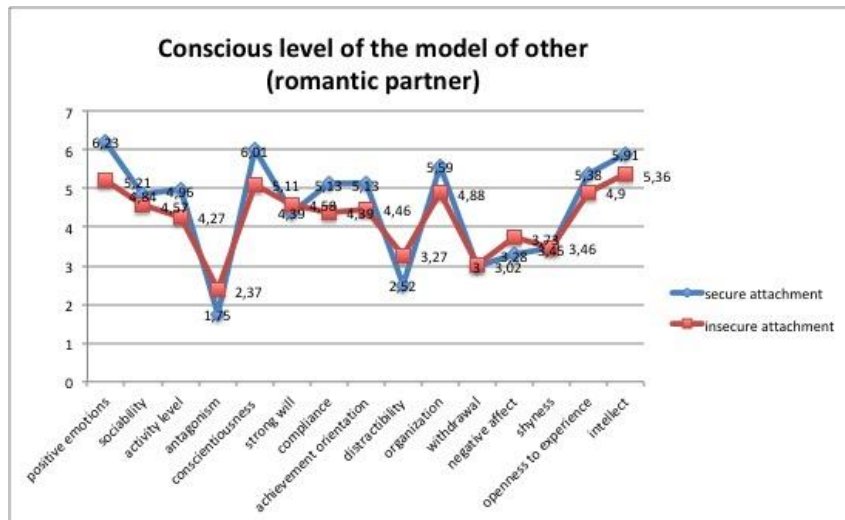


Figure 03. Averaged profiles of the conscious model of other (spouse or romantic partner) for secure- and insecure-attached individuals.

In order to study the identification with spouse or romantic partner we introduced another variable, the sum of squares of subjective distance from the semantic differential scale values for self to its' scale values for significant other. Comparing 2 groups with secure and insecure attachment to romantic partner, we found a tendency ($U=430$; $p=0.07$) to evaluate oneself similarly as his/ her spouse (romantic partner) in secure-attached young adults (Figure 4), which means emotional intimacy and unity with romantic partner.

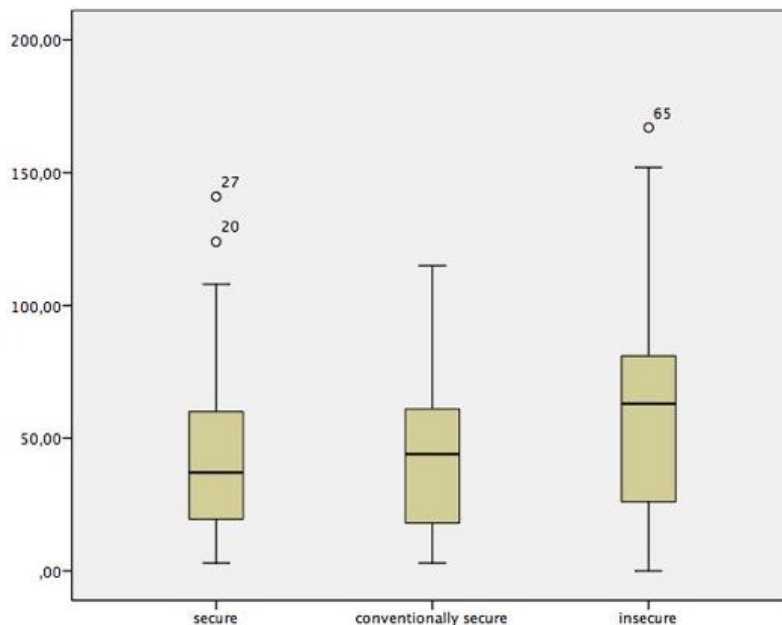


Figure 04. Boxplot for sum of squares of subjective distance from the model of self to the model of significant other in groups with secure, conventionally secure and insecure attachment.

7. Conclusion

Generalizing the obtained data of the study on the model of significant other, we can conclude that the hypothesis about the interrelation between the model of significant other and romantic attachment style is confirmed: our data suggests that the model of spouse or romantic partner differs significantly in 2 groups

with secure and insecure romantic attachment. For insecure-attached individuals, the significant other (i.e. spouse or romantic partner) appears to be ambivalent and carries both positive and negative patterns: albeit the significant other is perceived as insensitive, distant and rigid, almost antagonistic, tidiness, learnability, curiosity and reliability are reported. A tendency we found in identification with spouse or romantic partner explains that secure-attached individuals tend to describe themselves similarly to their spouse or romantic partner, this means feeling of unity and solidarity in couple, shared emotional space; while insecure-attached participants experienced spouse or romantic partner's detachment and emotional distance.

The level of mother-infant attachment security was correlated with the level of romantic attachment security. The attachment to mother (or its' reconsideration in adulthood) continues to make its' impact on the characteristics of relationship with spouse or romantic partner. The present study presents one more illustration of how the infant-mother attachment impacts on the emotional and social development across the lifespan, particularly on the interpersonal relationships. The obtained data on the differences of the model of significant other in young adults with different romantic attachment styles could serve as conceptual filling of K. Bartholomew & L.M. Horowitz's two-dimensional model of individual differences in romantic attachment in Russian sample, it suggests general cross-cultural patterns: the characteristics we found not only correspond this model, but also permit to specify the intimate relationship experience in each case and to define the problem area, which is the most valuable practical effect for family counseling and psychotherapy. The interrelation between constructs mentioned above presumes the existence of more generalized domain connecting them, in particular, we prefer to highlight the internal working models, what reminds of child-parent relationship content. Therefore, the present work confirmed general cross-cultural patterns in romantic attachment and filled theoretical representations about the model of self and significant other in Russian sample.

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