

PAPER DETAILS

TITLE: Investigation of military personnels' early maladaptive schemas and violence tendencies against women

AUTHORS: Mustafa DUMAN,Güliz KOLBURAN

PAGES: 49-63

ORIGINAL PDF URL: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1167405>



Research Article

Investigation of military personnels' early maladaptive schemas and violence tendencies against women¹

Mustafa Duman^{2*} and Şahide Güliz Kolburan³

Istanbul Aydin University, Social Science Institutes, Psychology Department Graduate Program, Turkey.

Article Info

Received: 17 April 2020

Revised: 01 July 2020

Accepted: 14 July 2020

Available online: 15 Dec 2020

Keywords:

Early maladaptive schemas

P parental attitudes

Relationship addiction level

Violence tendency towards
women

2717-7602 / © 2020 The Authors.

Published by Young Wise Pub. Ltd.

This is an open access article under

the CC BY-NC-ND license



Abstract

Military profession is a very difficult profession. Psychology is becoming an important field of research. Therefore, the researches related to the description of the psychological conditions of the personnel performing this profession are very important. In this study, it is aimed to describe the early maladaptive schemas of military personnel and the tendencies of violence against women. The research was carried out with the screening method, which is one of the quantitative research techniques. The participants were, in Istanbul, Turkey, Ankara, Ankara, Balıkesir and Hakkari are 417 military personnel over the age of 18 living in the province. Participants are determined according to certain criteria. These criteria are; Between October 2019 - January 2020, to perform military service in these 5 provinces, his job is to become a soldier, to volunteer to participate in the research. Data collection tools; Young Parenting Scale is Spann-Fischer Relationship Addiction Scale and Violence against Women Scale. Percentage, frequency and t-test were used in the analysis of the data. Looking at the findings in general, there is a differentiation in the tendency of military personnel in some perceived parenting styles towards violence against women.

Duman, M. & Kolburan, Ş.G. (2020). Investigation of military personnels' early maladaptive schemas and violence tendencies against women. *Psychology Research on Education and Social Sciences*, 1(2), 49-63.

Introduction

Difficulty in performing the military profession enabled psychology to accelerate their research in this field. However, very few studies in this area have been found in Turkey. Problems in family life of military personnel will also affect the level of psychological support. In this context, violence and relationship addictions towards women should be investigated. Perceived parenting styles are also important in determining early incompatible schemes that are thought to affect these two variables.

Violence against women is a common social problem that negatively affects the physical and mental health of women, restricts their liberty and impedes them from taking part in social life. The emergence of predominantly violence by men based on man domination within the scope of the unequal gender order makes it necessary to understand "masculinity" as a social construct and to work on perpetrators. It is possible to catch the clues of nonviolence by following the traces of violence in the social and personal existence of men who use violence against women. Understanding how social relationships and social relations with which they interact during their lives lead men to establish power and use violence on women contribute to multidimensional efforts to prevent violence (Şahin, 2018).

There are a satisfactory number of studies in the literature on this subject. Indeed, Stith et al. (2004) point out that it is necessary to understand the importance of developmental experiences in predicting violence victimization by stating that the role of ontogenic variables is great in predicting violence victimization. For example, as a result of the study conducted with 306 women in Edirne; Issues such as low education level of spouses, high rate of alcohol and

¹ This study partially was produced from first author' master thesis.

² Master student, Istanbul Aydin University, Social Science Institutes, Psychology Department Graduate Program, Turkey. ORCID No: 0000-0003-2115-6648
e-mail: mustafaduman1@stu.aydin.edu.tr

³ Asist. Prof. Dr., Psychology Department, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey. E-mail: sahidegulizkolburan@aydin.edu.tr ORCID No: 0000-0002-7403-6933

smoking, and a history of violence in their families were identified as common characteristics of women exposed to violence (Şahin, Yetim & Öyeçkin, 2012).

Akan's (2018) research conducted with 52 convicted male participants who have committed violent crime and applied violence to their spouses in order to examine the impact of the Violence Reduction Psychoeducation Program on the aggression, emotion management and relationship self-efficacy levels of men who have a tendency to violence against women. In his study, he used the Relationship Self-Efficacy Scale, the Emotion Management Skills Scale and the Aggression Scale as a data collection tool; It has been determined that the psychoeducation program aimed at reducing violence provides a decrease in aggression levels in men with a tendency to violence against women, and increases emotion management skills and relationship self-efficacy levels (Akan, 2018). In order to determine the effect of gender attitudes of men on physical violence against women, it was conducted with males and 386 male participants working in this hospital for outpatient treatment. As a result of this research, 13.7% of men have applied physical violence to women, men who have applied physical violence to women have less fair attitudes than other men, and also the level of education of the spouses, the working status of the spouse, the number of children and the way of getting married to violence against women. It has been determined that there are effective factors. Based on the results obtained in the relevant research, it was suggested that gender attitude is effective on applying physical violence to women, therefore, men should adopt more fair gender attitudes in order to reduce physical violence against women (Akkuş, 2018). Turkey's Kilis married 150 women Syrians living in the province to investigate the violence by men of their wives and Kilis residents to be married 150 women conducted a total of three hundred woman and "data collection tool" in survey research is used by the researcher; It was found that 34.3% of women were exposed to violence by their spouses, whereas almost all women did not know whether they were exposed to violence, but they were exposed to various types of violence (Vural, 2018).

In the study, which was conducted with 200 young adults who applied to a military hospital serving in Konya province in order to define the tendency to violence levels in young male adults, its relationship with socio-demographic and psychological characteristics, and used the Violence Tendency Scale and Short Symptom Inventory as a data collection tool; 80% of the participants are single, 73.5% are primary and secondary school graduates, 19% have previously experienced a psychological problem, 18.5% have a family history of psychological illness, 27.5% have been exposed to violence. 69.5% used cigarettes, 35% used alcohol and 6.5% used substances; According to the violent tendency model created by Linear Regression Analysis, "number of siblings", "exposure to violence", "psychological disease history", "alcohol use" and "health perception" factors were found to be the strongest factors in explaining the trend of violence (Çetin, 2016).

In his research, he conducted the interview form and the Gender Perception Scale that he conducted with 124 men who were convicted on the grounds of violent violence against his wife to determine the characteristics and gender perceptions of the convicted men who used violence against his wife and developed as a data collection tool. "Patriarchal order that shapes the perception of gender and the main reason behind the problem is that convicted men who use violence against their spouses cannot be categorized within the framework of certain characteristics (low education level, unemployed, without social security, alcohol-drug addiction, psychological disorders, loveless, etc.). It has been determined that they have corporate practices" (Çelik, 2015).

12 men who are detained and / or convicted of applying violence to their wives in order to understand the occurrence of masculinity fiction of men who apply violence to Öztürk's (2014) axis in the context of life, power and power and violence in this context, and 1 man who received a probation of probation and anonymous He conducted a qualitative research with 5 males (18 male participants in total) from the alcoholics group. Masculinity is defined in connection with hegemonic masculinity and is considered to be anti-femininity; Being a man is defined by qualities such as being strong, providing a livelihood for the family, having power over women, being free, having responsibility, having sexual intercourse, using violence, military service and having a gun; As a result of the fact that women started to get stronger in social life with various social developments, there was a crisis of masculinity, especially as a result of the development of opportunities to resist the power established by marriage; the debilitating life experiences lead to a more pronounced experience of the masculinity crisis; Factors such as family ties, educational system, poverty, environment, role models, sexual abuse and prison experience, violent masculine sports that are effective in the construction of masculinity in childhood are important in constructing masculinity with power and violence; the normalization and internalization of unequal gender links and violence against women continue their effects in adulthood; As a result of the authority to establish power over women, it was determined that masculinity was tried to be repaired by applying violence against women in cases where his power was shaken (Öztürk, 2014).

As a result of the semi-structured interviews conducted with 21 men in order to examine the threat to masculinity and its relationship with violence against women, he used the Perceived Threat to Masculinity Scale developed as a data collection tool and conducted a survey by applying a questionnaire to 307 male participants. Men who perceive much threat and especially internalize the norm of avoiding femininity more positively because they feel lower than women and the responsibility of the family head in the patriarchal society is damaged; In addition to seeing these men as excused and functional about violence against women, they deem the negative consequences of violence as insignificant, and also apply physical and psychological violence to their spouses or lovers more frequently depending on their attitudes towards violence against women ". Based on the results obtained in the relevant study, it was concluded that "the threat to masculinity may come from different sources reflecting the gender-related patriarchal power relations and in this context violence can be normal and functional for men" (Türkoğlu, 2013).

In the study, which was conducted with 129 male participants in order to determine the presence of violence, types and factors affecting their spouses in married men aged 25-49, questioning the existence of psychological violence, economic violence, physical violence and sexual violence with the help of a data collection form structured as a data collection tool; 69% of males experienced domestic violence in childhood, 50.4% witnessed domestic violence, 93% psychological violence against spouse, 37.5% physical violence, 34.4% economic violence and 3.9% were found to be using sexual violence. In the related research, the physical violence of the male's primary school and under school, being unemployed or working in irregular jobs, using alcohol, having a good and medium perception of communication with his wife, violence against women in his immediate environment, being in the 25-34 age group of women and the presence of unwanted pregnancy in the woman were significant. It was determined that it was one of the increasing variables (Dönmez, 2008).

Although there are many factors that affect personality development, it is a known fact that parental attitudes have an important effect on personality development. Although there are some differences, Bowlby's (1973) schema conceptualization based on Attachment Theory for relationships; schema and attachment figures are defined as interaction representations (Safran, 1990; Young & Lindemann, 1992; Soyul, Karaosmanoglu & Cakir, 2009). Therefore, attachment figures and relationship dependence seem to have a direct relationship with the concept of schema. The Schema Model developed by Jeffrey E. Young in 1990 for the purpose of working with personality disorders where cognitive behavioral therapy techniques are not sufficient; He argues that there are a number of major themes developed by individuals, which are the basis for psychological disorders and are called early incompatible schemes. These charts are a result of the interaction between early experiences and the child's temperament. In particular, experiences that prevent the child from meeting emotional needs play a central role in the development of schemas. It is argued that early incompatible schemes, which started in early childhood, are a permanent pattern throughout the person's life and create behavioral problems that affect one's emotions, cognitions, thoughts, body perceptions and relationships (Young et al. 2003).

Schemes, which are the determinants of the person's relationship concepts, continue to be processed in childhood and adolescence and gradually acquire more detailed models that can be quite dysfunctional for human life. The schemes have dimensional processes that differ according to the intensity and frequency of schema activation, a power that can be quite destructive and also include the possibility of harming others. There is evidence that early mismatch schemes are associated with some negative childhood experiences, including emotional abuse, physical abuse and neglect, and sexual abuse (Tarçalır-Erol, 2015).

In Young's theory, most early and central schemes take shape in the nuclear family, because as time goes on, other factors such as peers, school life, social groups, and culture have become more important and contribute to the schema process. At the source of the schemes are traumatic or at least destructive life events, which are repeated many times with the childhood of the person. These repeated experiences overlap and form the schemes. The most harmful schemes; childhood abandonment is due to abuse and neglect (Dobson, 2010). According to Young, the most important and effective source of schema in childhood are unmet emotional needs (Young et al., 2003).

Can be reached at men who are the perpetrators of the position of the violence against women in Turkey in literature early There are no studies investigating the scope of incompatible schemes formation for negative parental attitudes and relationships addictive levels with victims of relationship between violence against women trend in a position diagram therapy model. The aim of this study is to investigate whether men with a tendency to violence against women have higher parental attitudes and relationship addiction levels compared to men without violence. It is considered that analyzing the relationships between negative parental attitudes towards male incompatible schema formation and

the level of relationship dependency and tendency to violence against women within the framework of schema therapy model and parenting styles will contribute to scientific accumulation.

Problem of Study

The problem of this research is;

- What are the early maladaptive schemes of military personnel, perceived parental attitude levels and violence tendency levels towards women?

The sub-problems of this research are;

- What are the parental attitude levels that my military personnel perceive?
- What is the level of violence of military personnel against women?
- Do my military personnel differ in their perception of parental attitudes towards violence towards women?
- Is there a difference between the groups with and without violence towards women according to their father attitude levels?
- What is the relationship dependency level of military personnel?
- Do military personnel differ according to their level of addiction among groups with and without violence towards women?

Method

Research Model

The research was carried out using the quantitative research method, which is the research method in which observations and measurement methods can be repeated and carried out through numerical research. In the research, the scanning method, which is one of the quantitative research techniques, was used (Büyükoztürk et al. 2010).

Participants

In the research, men over the age of 18 living in Istanbul, Ankara, Malatya, Balıkesir and Hakkâri provinces. The sample of the research is; Between October 2019 - January 2020, it is 417 people, who are members of the military in the 5 provinces, who are volunteers in their families. Attention was paid to the careful distribution of the variables such as education level and age of these 417 people with care. In the research, a questionnaire with various demographic participants was applied.

Data Collection Tools

In the research, Demographic Information Form, Young Parenting Scale (YPS), Spann-Fischer Relationship Addiction Scale (SFIB) and Violence Attitude Scale towards Women (VASW) were used. Detailed information on data collection tools is given below.

Demographic Information Form: Demographic information form was used to evaluate the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants such as age, income level, education level, and where they live.

Turkish Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form-3: The original form of the scale consists of 17 sub-dimensions that correspond to the parenting styles that are thought to form the basis of 17 early discordant schemes. In this study, the scale was analyzed under 10 sub-dimensions based on the work of Soygut, Çakır and Karaosmanoğlu (2009). These dimensions relate to schemes / patternist, condescending / flawing, emotionally depriving, exploiting, exploiting / exploiting, limitless, pessimistic / worried, punitive, closed to change / suppressing emotions. It consists of 72 items and includes various behaviors of parents that are thought to be the basis of early incompatible schemes. The participant was asked to rank between 1 (completely wrong) and 6 (which fits him completely) as he describes his parents best in describing both his mother and father during his childhood. Since the low scores from the first five items representing the Emotional Deprivation scheme represent the parenting styles for the formation of the scheme, these 5 items were scored in reverse. Highly rated items point to the negative parenting attitudes of the parent towards the formation of early mismatched schemes (Soygut, Çakır & Karaosmanoğlu, 2009).

Spann-Fischer Codependency Scale (SFCDS): The Turkish version of the scale developed by Fischer, Spann and Crawford (1991) was carried out by Tanhan and Mukba (2014). The scale consists of 16 questions and contains expressions that will reveal how codependency people are in their relationships. SFCDS was developed by assuming that the definitions in the literature provide the characteristic features appropriately. In the scale, the characteristic features frequently included in the literature such as focusing on the n outside / extreme babysitter; find it difficult to express feelings and relationships with others to focus on a goal are included. The items in the scale are in 6-point Likert style. This scale can score between 16 and 96 points. The high score obtained from the scale indicates the high

level of addiction. According to the average scores obtained from this scale, 52.6 points are accepted as the middle score, 67.2 points as the high score and 37.3 points as the lower score (Tanhan & Mukba, 2014).

Violence Attitude Scale towards Women (VASW): VASW developed by Kanbay et al. (2017) consists of 30 questions. The scale includes expressions for the investigation of individuals' attitudes towards violence against women. The statements in the scale are of the 5-point Likert type. VASW consists of two sub-dimensions: "attitudes towards the body" and "attitudes towards identity". The total score of the scale is obtained by adding the scores obtained from two factors in the scale. High score indicates that the violence attitude towards women is high, and the low score indicates that the violence attitude towards women is low. The lowest score that can be obtained from the attitudes towards the body sub-dimension is 16, and the highest score is 80. The lowest score that can be obtained from the attitudes towards identity sub-dimension is 14, and the highest score is 70. The lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 30, and the highest score is 150 (Kanbay et al. 2017).

Data Analysis

In the questionnaire form, 8 questions about demographic data were reached about the participants. Participants were asked about their ages, educational status, relationship status, professions (whether they work actively), income levels, and whether they have children (if yes, the number of parents). Later, YPS, VASW and SFCDS scales were applied to the participants. Then, the data obtained from the research were transferred to SPSS 22 program and analyzed. Here, frequency distributions for the results obtained from the questions are calculated in each section. Frequency tables show the distributions and percentages of the answers given to the questions. Afterwards, independent group t-test was applied.

In order to determine the reliability of the scales, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient, which is most suitable for Likert scales, was calculated with the SPSS program. In this analysis, if $0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.8$, the questionnaire is acceptable, $0.8 < \alpha < 0.9$ is considered good, and $0.9 \leq \alpha$ is considered excellent. Within the scope of the study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated as 0.850 in the reliability analysis related to Likert type questions, and this result shows that the survey questions and research data are reliable.

Results

In this section, findings related to the research pertaining to parental attitudes perceived by military personnel, relationship addictions and violent inclinations towards women are included.

Findings regarding parental attitudes perceived by military personnel.

Table 1.

The Test Averages according to the Dimension of Young Parenting for Mother

Dimensions	N	\bar{X}	S.D.
Pessimistic / Anxious	417	3,293	0,891
Overly Permissive / Unlimited	417	2,757	0,582
Rule/Molder	417	2,683	0,504
Exploiting / Abusing	417	2,648	0,513
Overprotective / Neurotic	417	2,618	0,591
Conditional / Achievement Oriented	417	2,615	0,638
Condescending / Flaw Finder	417	2,613	0,569
Punisher	417	2,606	0,680
Closed to Change / Suppressing Feelings	417	2,560	0,737
Emotionally Withdrawal Maker	417	2,118	0,385
Total	417	100	

When Table 1 is examined, the highest average in the dimension of Pessimistic/Anxious (3,293) of the size that are seen. In fact, the average size emotionally deprived highest lactic acid (3,882) and calculated the average scores in this dimension seems to be low negative.

Table 2.**The Test Averages according to the Dimension of Young Parenting for Father**

Dimensions	N	X	S.D.
Exploiting/Abusing	417	3,557	0,524
Punisher	417	3,051	0,712
Pessimistic / Anxious	417	3,001	0,828
Conditional / Achievement Oriented	417	2,943	0,625
Closed to Change Off / Repressed	417	2,917	0,852
Condescending / Flaw Finder	417	2,712	0,417
Rule/Molder	417	2,667	0,406
Overly Permissive / Unlimited	417	2,590	0,504
Overprotective / Neurotic	417	2,545	0,509
Emotional Deprivation	417	2,263	0,408
Total	417		

According to Table 2, unlike the mothers, the highest average dimension in the parenting test is the Exploiting/Abusing. The lowest mean dimension is the Emotional Deprivation dimension, as it is calculated negative as in the mother's test.

Findings Regarding Military Personnel's the Levels of Violence against Women

According to Table 3, the average of the answers given to this test is 51,775. Here, the average of Attitudes towards Body dimension is 27,607, while the average of Attitudes towards Identity dimension is 24,168.

Table 3.*VASW Test Averages*

	N	\bar{X}	S.D.
Attitudes towards the Body	417	27,607	12,949
Attitudes towards Identity	417	24,168	11,333
VASW Total	417	51,775	24,142

All participants in our research over 90 points and above with a tendency to violence against women participants were evaluated. This assessment, according to respondents, violence against women has a tendency to 7.7 percent (Table 4).

Table 4.*Averages of Violence Tendency towards Women According to the VASW Test*

	f	%
Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	7,7
Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	92,3
Total	417	100,0

In our research in order to examine to test the research problems is that the woman is violent and non-participants between the Independent Group t-test was applied. Independent Group t-test are used to measure whether there is a significant difference between the two groups. The first young mother to a parenting attitude were applied to this test and each test investigated whether there is a significant difference.

Findings Regarding the Differentiation Status of Parents' Attitudes Perceived by Military Personnel According to Their Violence Tendency towards Women

Table 5.

Independent Group t-Test Results Applied according to Maternal Attitude Levels Between Groups with and Without Violence Tendency Against Women

		N	Mean	SS	t	p
Rule/Molder	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,470	0,639	-13,487	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,635	0,967		
Pessimistic/Anxious	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,503	0,568	-1,274	0,245
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,836	0,728		
Overly Permissive/Unlimited	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	3,278	0,897	-9,397	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,469	0,807		
Overprotective/Neurotic	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,668	0,475	-10,527	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,828	0,685		
Exploiting/Abusing	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,524	0,479	-4,039	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,750	0,644		
Condescending/Flaw Finder	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,625	0,515	-16,777	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,929	0,399		
Emotional Deprivation	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,504	0,424	2,589	0,014
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,917	0,460		
Conditional/Achievement Oriented	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,134	0,373	-11,096	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	1,914	0,469		
Closed to Change/Repressed	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,510	0,507	-6,699	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,888	0,687		
Punisher	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,591	0,380	-10,097	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,794	0,493		

As seen in Table 5; There is a significant difference between men who have a tendency to violence against women and men who are not, and according to the Rules of Rational / Molding mother attitudes towards early incompatible schema formation. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -13,487$) In men who have a tendency to violence against women, the levels of Rational / Molding mother attitudes towards “early incompatible schema formation” are high.

There is a significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the Condescending / Defective Finder maternal attitudes towards the formation of early discordant schemes. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -16,777$) Condescending / Defective Maternal Attitude Levels are high in men with a tendency towards violence against women.

There is a significant difference between the emotional deprivation maternal attitude levels of “early incompatible schema formation” between men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women. ($p = 0.014$

<0.05 , $t = 2.589$) However, Emotional Deprivation maternal attitude levels are low for early discordant schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is a significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the Exploiting / Exploiting mother attitude levels towards the formation of an incompatible schema. ($p = 0,000 < 0.05$, $t = -4.039$) Exploiting / Exploiting mother attitude levels are high in early mismatched schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is a significant difference between men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women according to the levels of Overprotective / Evhaved mother attitudes towards the formation of an incompatible schema. ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -10.527$) Overprotective / Evhaved mother attitude levels are high in early mismatched schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is a significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the conditional / achievement-oriented mother attitude levels towards "early incompatible schema formation". ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -11.096$) Conditional / Success Focused maternal attitude levels are high for early discordant schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is a significant difference between men who have a tendency to violence against women and men who do not have an "incompatible schema formation" in terms of excessive permissive / unlimited focused mother attitude levels. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -9,397$) Excessive Permissive / Unlimited Focused maternity attitudes are high in early mismatched schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is no significant difference between the pessimistic / worried mother attitudes towards "early incompatible schema formation" between men with and without men with a tendency to violence against women. ($p = 0,245 > 0,05$, $t = -1,274$) It was observed that there was no significant difference between the pessimistic / worried mother attitudes towards early discordant schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is a significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not have an "incompatible scheme formation" according to the punitive mother attitude levels. ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -10.097$) Punitive mothers attitude levels towards early discordant schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women are high.

There is a significant difference between men who do not have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not have an "incompatible schema formation" according to the attitude levels that are Closed to Change / Suppressing Feelings. ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -6.699$) In the men with a tendency to violence against women, the attitude levels of the women who are closed to change / suppress their emotions are high for the formation of early discordant schema.

Differentiation Status According to Father Attitude Levels Between Groups with and Without Violence Tendency Against Women

Table 6.

Independent Group t-Test Results Applied According to Father Attitude Levels Between Groups with and without Violence Tendency Against Women

		N	Mean	SS	t	p
Rule/Molder	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,628	0,385	-7,571	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,135	0,363		
Pessimistic / Anxious	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	3,003	0,824	0,214	0,832
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,969	0,885		
Overly Permissive / Unlimited	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,550	0,479	-5,109	0,000
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,068	0,557		
Overprotective / Neurotic	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,508	0,491	-5,175	0,000

	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,996	0,514		
Exploiting / Abusing	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	3,567	0,526	1,392	0,165
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	3,433	0,485		
Condescending / Flaw Finder	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,700	0,405	-2,109	0,036
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,861	0,531		
Emotional Deprivation	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,272	0,410	1,592	0,120
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,160	0,379		
Conditional/ Achievement Oriented	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,940	0,636	-0,445	0,659
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,981	0,488		
Closed To Change/ Repressed	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	2,938	0,851	1,772	0,085
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,667	0,830		
Punisher	Not Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	385	3,065	0,717	1,536	0,133
	Having a Violence Tendency towards Women	32	2,883	0,638		

Independent group t-test was also applied to fathers attitude levels among participants with and without violence. The results are as follows (Table 6):

There is a significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the Rules of Rational / Molding Father attitude towards the formation of early mismatched schema. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -7,571$) For men who have a tendency to violence against women, the level of Rational / Molding father attitudes towards early incompatible schema formation is high.

There is a significant difference between the men with a violent tendency towards women and those who do not, according to their Condescending / Defective Father attitude levels towards the formation of early discordant schemes. ($p = 0.036 < 0.05$, $t = -2.109$) Condescending / Defective Father attitude levels are high in early mismatched schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is no significant difference between emotional deprivation paternal attitudes towards early incompatible schema formation between men with and without violence towards women ($p = 0.120 > 0.05$, $t = 1.592$).

There is no significant difference between the men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women according to the Exploiting / Exploiting father attitude levels towards the formation of early discordant schemes ($p = 0.165 > 0.05$, $t = 1.392$).

There is a significant difference between the men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women according to the levels of Overprotective / Evhaved father attitudes towards early incompatible schema formation. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -5,175$) Overprotective / Evhaved father attitude levels are high in early mismatched schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is no significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the Conditional / Success Focused father attitude levels towards the formation of early mismatched schema. ($p = 0.659 > 0.05$, $t = -0.445$) Although men with a tendency to violence against women have high levels of Conditional / Success Focused father attitudes towards early discordant schema formation, there was no significant difference between them.

There is a significant difference between the men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women according to the levels of excessive permissive / unlimited focused father attitudes towards the formation of early discordant schema. ($p = 0,000 < 0,05$, $t = -5,109$) Overly Permissive / Unlimited Focused father attitude levels are high for early discordant schema formation in men with a tendency to violence against women.

There is no significant difference between pessimistic / anxious father attitude levels towards the formation of early discordant schema between men with and without men who have a tendency to violence against women ($p = 0.214 > 0.05$, $t = 0.832$).

There is no significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not, according to the Punitive Father Attitude Levels towards the formation of early discordant schemes ($p = 0.13 > 0.05$, $t = 1.536$).

There is no significant difference between the men who have a tendency to violence against women and those who do not have a difference in terms of early incompatible schema formation according to Father Attitude Levels Closed / Suppressing Change ($p = 0.085 > 0.05$, $t = 1.772$).

Findings on Military Personnels' the Relationship Addiction Levels

Table 7.

Distribution of Spann-Fischer Scale Total Scores of Military Personnels

Relationship Addiction Scores	f	%
Scoring between 16-40	24	5,8
Scoring between 41-60	377	90,4
Scoring between 61-96	16	3,8
Total	417	100,0

As can be seen in Table 7, the average of the scores obtained from this scale is 48,945 and is close to the middle score. 90.4% of the total scores are between 40 and 61 (Table 7).

Differentiation of military personnel between groups with and without violence against women according to their level of dependency

Table 8.

Independent Group t-Test Results Applied According to Addiction Levels Between Groups with and without Violence Tendency

		N	Mean	SS	t	p
Span-Fischer scores	Non-violent towards women	385	48,794	5,884	-1,798	0,073
	Violent towards women	32	50,750	6,242		

In our study, independent group t-test was applied to test whether there is a difference between the groups with and without violence towards women. According to the results of the test, although men with a tendency to violence against women have high levels of relationship dependency, there is no significant difference between them. ($p = 0,073 > 0,05$, $t = -1,798$) According to this result, our H21 hypothesis is not confirmed (Table 8).

Conclusion and Discussion

In our study, it is seen that both mothers and fathers' attitudes of men with a tendency to violence against women are overprotective. Excessively protective parental attitude affects "the child being an autonomous individual and social functionality" (Boykin & Allen, 2001), and can cause a "dependent person in their relationship" (Yavuzer, 2011). In addition, according to the scheme theory, men who are raised with overprotective or neglecting parents may have a "damaged autonomy scheme" characterized by an underdeveloped self, ability to act independently and experience difficulties in separation from their parents. It is understood that the characteristics of the mentioned scheme field are similar to the signs of men with a tendency to violence. In this respect, "perceived overprotective mother and father parenting style" may cause some psychological problems (Shah & Waller, 2000; Yoshida et al. 2005); it was concluded that one of these manifests as a tendency to violence against women.

Another finding of our study is that the perceived exploitative/exploiting mother sub-dimension positively predicted the signs of violence tendency of men towards women. However, in our findings, it is seen that the exploiting / exploiting father parenting style does not have a predictive power on the tendency of men to violence against

women. It is considered that this is due to the fact that the relations established with the mother are different from the relationship dynamics established with the father. In this respect, it was concluded that the prediction of the tendency towards violence against women, rather than the perceived exploitative / abusive father, may be related to the different parental roles attributed to the mother in relation to gender roles (Silverstein et al. 2002). As a result, “exploitative and abusive parenting” is known to be a risk cause for many psychopathologies, and in this respect, the findings of our study seem to be compatible with the literature (Chaffin et al. 2004).

One of the findings of our study is that the unlimited / excessively permissive mother and father subscale perceived from the parenting styles predicted the signs of violence tendency towards men against women. Considering culturally, this finding may be related to “perception of limitless / over-permissive maternal parenting style as “negligence or indifference”. In this context, when the literature was scanned, there were many studies showing that psychological symptoms were related to the perception of unrelated and unrelated to parenting styles (Avagianou & Zafropoulou, 2008; Başbuğ, 2013; Ergin & Dağ, 2013). In addition, it is considered that unlimited / over-permissive parenting style and negative self-perception (McClun & Merrell, 1998) and damaged limits scheme (Young et al. 2003) may be related. In this respect, the person may experience some boundary problems, seek more expectations and interest from others in their relationships, and may experience difficulties in individualization in this respect (Yavuzer, 2003). It is considered that these symptoms may be related to the tendency of men to violence against women, and in this context, “perceived excessive permissive / unlimited parenting” may be a risk factor for symptoms of violence against women.

Another finding of our study is that the “normative / moldy attitude” for both mother and father is a positive predictor of the tendency to violence against women. When the literature is examined, it is seen that this finding is confirmed (Gürlek Yüksel, 2006; Özbaran, 2004). Depending on the interventions and dominance of the normative and moldy father, the young man wants to be a decision maker and anger and conflict arise when there is no chance of choice” (Soylog & Cakir, 2009). This situation reveals that the normative / molding father attitude positively predicts the tendency of violence against men towards women.

In our study, it was found that condescending / flawing mother and father parenting styles positively predicted the tendency of violence against men towards women. Mothers and fathers with defective parenting styles tend to psychologically control what their children are doing. Parents using psychological control; Conditional love exhibits behaviors such as imposing its own rules on the child, imposing guilt on the child, applying pressure, dominating and interfering (Barber & Harmon, 2002; Pomerantz & Wang, 2009). Dwairy and Achoui (2010) emphasize that the high level of psychological control behaviors of his parents make the person feel helpless and cause various psychological problems including the tendency to violence. In particular, studies stating that the psychological control used by the mother caused more behavioral problems than the psychological control used by the father (Loukas et al. 2005; Nelson & Crick, 2002). In many studies (DiClemente et al. 2001; Pellerone et al. 2016), the findings of the high level of parental psychological control in adolescence and adolescence in which the person tries to establish his own independent identity support the results obtained in our study.

In our study, it was found that the attitude of the mother who was closed to change / suppressing emotions predicted the signs of violence tendency towards men positively, but the father attitude that was closed to the change / emotion was not very effective on the violence of men towards women. Since the behavior of the mother, which is closed to change, will prevent children from discovering the outside world and the development of their self-confidence, it affects extraversion negatively (Tuzgöl Dost et al. 2019). It is believed that this behavior pattern provides a basis for men to grow up as individuals who are self-confident and self-confident, and as a result, tendency to violence against women. It is considered that the father's attitude is less effective than the mother because “the relationship with the mother is different from the relationship dynamics with the father”.

In our study, it was found that the punitive attitude of the mother positively predicted the signs of violence tendency of men towards women. Instead of promoting autonomy, parental attitudes based on punishment, submission and strict discipline cause the addiction to continue by not giving the child the opportunity to decide and be responsible for his own behavior. People who grow up in such families tend to be submissive and passive and feel inadequate (Baumrind, 1966). In this respect, it is considered that men who have passive and submissive behaviors (Arntz, 2012; Beck et al. 2004) may show as a result of punitive parental attitudes of violence against women.

In our study, the conditional / success-oriented mother's attitude, that is, the love and acceptance of the mother, generally depends on the child's performing certain behaviors and successfully fulfilling what is asked of her; otherwise, conditional / success-oriented parental perceptions, where love and acceptance were withdrawn and the child's needs were ignored, positively predicted the signs of violence tendency of men towards women. According to

Bornstein (1992), this type of mothers prioritizes their own needs and social aspects rather than the emotional needs of the child. People of this type can be very aggressive and even aggressive, using active tactics to avoid being abandoned when faced with the threat of ending the relationship (Pincus & Wilson, 2001). In this respect, conditional / success-oriented parental perceptions explain the tendency to violence (Bornstein & Languirand, 2003) that reveals the competitive, angry and aggressive traits that occur when interested people are aware of the desire to gain love, attention and approval, and that interest and appreciation will be withdrawn. It is believed.

The conclusions reached above; Early negative experiences are at the basis of the schema theory and incompatible schemes, and as stated by Young & Klosko (1994: 71), a number of different parenting styles such as Emotional Deprivation, Abuse, Punisher, Excessive Permit cause the development of incompatible schemes. and the schemes reveal that when triggered, a recurrence of experiences with parents in adulthood occurred.

Rafeeli et al. (2011) and Young et al. (2003) stated that 4 types of early life with parents were identified, which accelerated the acquisition of schemes. The first one is "preventing the meeting of the needs in a harmful way". When the child is deprived of needs such as safe attachment, warmth, understanding, stability, or when these needs are poorly met, he develops basic beliefs such as emotional deprivation and abandonment. Another early life that caused the formation of schemes is "traumatizing, abusing or sacrificing" the child. In such experiences, trust, the most basic emotional need of the child, is not met and the child is harmed. As a result, schemes for perception of danger and threat are being developed that other people cannot be trusted. "Meeting the requirements more than necessary" also emerges as another early period life that causes schema acquisition. As a result of attitudes and approaches such as excessive protection, intrusiveness, pampering, excessive tolerance, the child cannot meet the basic needs of creating realistic boundaries, gaining self-control and autonomy. "Selective internalization or establishing selective identification with important others" is another early life that causes early schemas to be created. Children internalize their parents' feelings, behaviors and thoughts through modeling and selectively identify with them. For example, a child who is subjected to violence from his parents may adopt the victim role; It can also internalize the violent parent's characteristics such as anger and aggression (Young et al. 2003: 132). It is considered that these issues are confirmed by the results of the research.

It is known that in the early stages of a person's life, especially his mother and father, after his attachment relationship with the close environment, his perceptions towards others and the world affect his emotions, thoughts and schemes throughout life (Ainsworth & Bowlby, 1991, Beck & Emery, 2006, Young et al. 2003). In this process, it was determined that there were "significant relationships between attachment styles and perceived parental attitudes and the forms of close relationships established" (Milne & Lancaster, 2001). In this study, it was investigated whether the mothers 'and fathers' attitudes towards the incompatible schema formation of men with a tendency to violence against women and their relationship dependency levels were higher than the men without a tendency to violence, and the variables that predicted the violence tendency of men towards women were examined. Findings show that some perceived parenting styles predict the tendency of men to violence against women.

It should also be noted that in the literature, although the perpetrators of violence are men, the underlying causes of violence are examined through women who are victimized. In connection with this, there is no study investigating the relationships between negative parental attitudes towards early incompatible schema formation in men who are the perpetrators of violence against women in our country and the level of relationship addiction and the tendency to violence against women in the victimized position within the framework of schema therapy model. However, the fact that the violence, which is predominantly applied by men, occurs in the context of unequal gender, based on male domination, makes it necessary to understand "masculinity as a social construct" and work on perpetrators. In the emergence of violence against women, it is important to grasp the fictionalization of masculinity in the gender order based on inequality, to prevent violence against women, and to develop services and policies regarding men who use violence. In this way, it is considered that it is possible to catch the clues of nonviolence by following the traces of violence in the social and personal existence of men who use violence against women.

For these reasons, a more comprehensive examination of violence against women by public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations at the academic level is more than negative parental attitudes towards the formation of early discordant schemes in men who are the perpetrators of violence and vandalism, rather than women who are victims of violence. it is recommended to focus on it. It is thought that the studies to be carried out within the scope of early incompatible schemes will provide new data to the field of Schema Therapy and provide the power it needs. Considering that the first education in the current education system until the preschool period is in the family, it is considered that it is necessary to produce social policies to provide young parents with sufficient

awareness about child education, and to provide free education to the couples who want to have children in course centers such as public education centers. Although the construct of masculinity and femininity is a social phenomenon, it can be said that it has been internalized by the general population. From this point of view, it is thought that it would be beneficial for the education system, which has the power to penetrate the society, to reshape and present it with an egalitarian approach rather than the oppressed relationship that crushes masculinity and femininity from the spiral of violence. Thus, from the moment he was born, the way for the individual, who is a member of that society, to exist from a more egalitarian place, rather than the gender he has. Individuals who grow up with this understanding of parents and parents will exist in a dimension that is free from violence and it is considered that the vicious circle of the masculinity and violence spiral can be broken.

Biodata of Authors



Mustafa Duman was born in Edremit in 1979. After completing his primary and secondary education in Edremit, he entered Maltepe Military High School in 1994. He graduated from Maltepe Military High School in 1998 and Turkish Military Academy in 2002 and started to work in the TAF. Duman started his Master's degree in Psychology at Istanbul Aydın University in 2017 and completed Existential Psychotherapy between 2018-2020. He is still working in the staff of the TAF and continues his studies on the Department of Psychology. Affiliation: Turkish Armed Forces, Istanbul, Turkey. **E-mail:** musttti79@gmail.com Phone: +90 505 810 19 79 **ORCID No:** 0000-0003-2115-6648



Assist. Prof. Dr., Şahide Güliz Kolburan, she graduated from Istanbul University Psychology department. After that she completed his master's and doctorate studies at Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa Forensic Medicine and Forensic Sciences Institute. He is still working as a lecturer at Istanbul Aydın University, Department of Psychology, Turkey. **E-mail:** sahidegulizkolburan@aydin.edu.tr **Phone:** +90 532 423 48 91 **ORCID No:** 0000-0002-7403-6933

References

- Ainsworth M.S. and Bowlby J. (1991). An ethological approach to personality development. *Am Psychol*, 46, 333-341.
- Akan, Y. (2018). *Şiddeti azaltma psiko-eğitim programının (ŞAPP) Kadına yönelik şiddet eğilimi olan erkeklerin saldırganlık, duygu yönetimi ve ilişki özyeterlik düzeylerine etkisinin incelenmesi*. Doctoral Thesis. Mersin University, Turkey.
- Akkuş, S. (2018). *Toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında inşa edilen erkekliğin kadına yönelik fiziksel şiddet uygulamasının değerlendirilmesi: Manisa örneği*. Master Thesis. Celal Bayar University, Turkey.
- Arntz, A. (2012). Schema Therapy for Cluster C personality disorders. van Vreeswijk, M., Broersen, J., & Nadort, M. (Ed.), *The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of schema therapy: theory, research, and practice* (pp. 397-414). United Kingdom: John Wiley & Sons.
- Avagianou, P. and Zafiropoulou, M. (2008). Parental bonding and depression: Personality as a mediating factor, *Dev Psychology*, 20, 261-9.
- Barber, B. K., and Harmon, E. L. (2002). *Violating the self: parental psychological control of children and adolescents*. In Barber, B. K. (Eds). *Intrusive parenting: how psychological control affects children and adolescents*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Press.
- Başbuğ, (Andiç) S. (2013). *Ergenlik Döneminde Zihni Mesgul Eden Konularla İlgili Değişkenler: Bağlanma Tarzları, Öz-Şefkat ve Psikolojik Belirtiler*. Master Thesis, Ankara University, Turkey.
- Baumrind, D. (1966). Effects of authoritative parental control on child behavior. *Child Development*, 37(4), 887-907.
- Beck, A. T., Freeman, A., & Davis, D. D. (2004). *Cognitive therapy of personality disorders* (2nd ed). New York: The Guilford Press.
- Beck, A., & Emery, G. (2006). *Anksiyete Bozuklukları ve Fobiler*. (Trans. Veysel Öztürk), Istanbul: Litera Yayıncılık.
- Bornstein, R.F. (1992). The dependent personality: developmental, social, and clinical perspectives. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112, 3-23.
- Bornstein, R.F., & Languirand, M.A. (2003). *Healthy dependency: Leaning on others without losing yourself*. New York: Newmarket.
- Bowlby, J. (1973). *Attachment and loss*, Vol. 2. Separation: Anxiety and anger. New York: Basic Books.
- Boykin McElhaney, K. & Allen, J.P. (2001). Autonomy and adolescent social functioning: The moderating effect of risk. *Child Dev*, 72, 220-235.
- Çelik, G. (2015). *Eşine şiddet uygulayan bükümlü erkeklerin özellikleri ve toplumsal cinsiyet algıları*. Doctoral Thesis. Hacettepe University, Turkey.

- Çetin, Ö.I. (2016). *Genç erişkin erkeklerde şiddet eğilimi ve psikolojik durum ile ilişkisi*. Master Thesis. İstanbul University, Turkey.
- Chaffin, M., Silovsky, J.F., Funderburk, B. ... (2004). Parent-child interaction therapy with physically abusive parents: efficacy for reducing future abuse reports, *J Consult Clin Psychol*, 72, 500-10.
- DiClemente, R. J., Wingood, G. M., Crosby, R., Sionean, C., Cobb, B. K., Harrington, K., ... Oh. M. K. (2001). Parental monitoring: Association with adolescent risk behaviors. *Pediatrics*, 107, 1363-1368.
- Dobson, K.S. (Ed.). (2010). *Handbook of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies*. New York: Guilford Press.
- Dönmez, G. (2008). Evli erkeklerde eşlerine yönelik şiddet varlığının, türlerinin ve etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi. Doctoral Thesis. Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey.
- Dwairy, M., & Achoui, M. (2009). Parental control: A second cross- cultural research on parenting and psychological adjustment of children. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 19(1), 16-22.
- Ergin, B. E., & Dağ, İ. (2013). Kişilerarası problem çözme davranışları, yetişkinlerdeki bağlanma yönelimleri ve psikolojik belirtiler arasındaki ilişkiler, *Journal of Anatolian Psychiatry*, 36-45.
- Fischer, J. L., Spann L., & Crawford, D. (1991). Measuring codependency. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 8, 87-100.
- Gürlek Yüksel, E. (2006). Üniversite öğrencilerinin ayrılma bireyleşme özellikleri ve etkileyen etmenler, Master Thesis, Celal Bayar University, Turkey.
- Kanbay, Y., Aslan, Ö., Işık, E., & Tektaş, P. (2017). İSKEBE Kadına Yönelik Şiddet Tutum Ölçeği (İSKEBE Tutum Ölçeği) geliştirme çalışması. *Journal of Anatolian Psychiatry*, 18(5), 453-459.
- Loukas, A., Paulos, S. K., & Robinson, S. (2005). Early adolescent social and overt agresión: Examining the roles of social anxiety and maternal psychological control. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 34(4), 335-345.
- McClun, LA and Merrell, KW (1998). Relationship of Perceived Parenting Styles, Locus of Control Orientation, and Self-Concept Among Junior High Age Students, *Psychol Sch* 3, 381-90.
- Milne, L.C. and Lancaster, S. (2001). Predictors of depression in female adolescents. *Adolescence*, 36, 207-223.
- Nelson, D. A., and Crick, N. R. (2002). *Parental psychological control: Implications for childhood physical and relational aggression*. In Barber, B. K. (ed.), *Intrusive parenting: how psychological control affects children and adolescents*. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
- Özbaran, B. (2004). Majör depresif bozukluğu olan ergenlerin ayrılma bireyleşme özelliklerinin ve anne baba tutumlarının değerlendirilmesi. Doctoral Thesis, Ege University, Turkey.
- Öztürk, A.B. (2014). Erkeklik ve kadına yönelik aile içi şiddet: Kadına yönelik şiddet eğilimi olan erkekler. Doctoral Thesis. Hacettepe University, Turkey.
- Pellerone, M., Tolini, G., & Polopoli C. (2016). Parenting, identity development, internalizing symptoms and alcohol use. A cross-sectional study in a group of Italian adolescents. *Neuropsychiatric Disorder Treatment*, 12, 1769-1778.
- Pincus, A. L., and Wilson, K. R. (2001). Interpersonal variability in dependent personality. *Journal of Personality*, 69(2), 224-251.
- Pomerantz, E. M. and Wang, Q. (2009). The role of parental control in children's development in Western and East Asian countries. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 18, 285-289.
- Rafaeli, E., Bernstein, P. D., & Young, E. J (2001). *Schema therapy: Distinctive features*. M. Şaşıoğlu Trans. (2011). Şema Terapi: Ayırıcı Özellikler. İstanbul: Psikonet Yayınları.
- Safran, J. (1990). Towards a refinement of cognitive therapy in light of interpersonal theory: I. theory. *Clin Psychol Rev*, 10, 87-105.
- Shah, R. and Waller, G. (2000). Parental style and vulnerability to depression: The role of core beliefs. *J Nerv Ment Dis*, 188, 19-25.
- Silverstein, LB, Auerbach, CF and Levant, RF (2002). Contemporary fathers reconstructing masculinity: Clinical implications of gender role strain, *Prof Psychol Res Pr*, 33, 361-9.
- Soygüt, G., Çakır Z. (2009). Ebeveynlik Biçimleri ile Psikolojik Belirtiler Arasındaki İlişkilerde Kişilerarası Şemaların Aracı Rolü: Şema Odaklı Bir Bakış, *Turkish Journal of Psychology*, 20(2), 144-152.
- Soygüt, G., Karaosmanoğlu A., Çakır Z. (2009). Assessment of early maladaptive schemas: A psychometric study of the Turkish Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form-3, *Turkish journal of psychiatry* 20(1), 75-84.
- Stith, S. M., Smith, D. B., Penn, C. E., Ward, D. B. and Tritt, D. (2004). Intimate partner physical abuse perpetration and victimization risk factors: a meta-analytic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 10, 65-98.
- Şahin Z. (2018). Aile içi şiddet mağduru olan kadınlarda kendilik algısı, psikopatoloji ve bilişsel duygu düzenleme stratejileri. Master Thesis. Işık University, Turkey.
- Şahin E. M., Yetim D., & Öyeçkin, D. G. (2012). Edirne'de kadına yönelik eş şiddeti yaygınlığı ve kadınların şiddete karşı tutumları. *Cumhuriyet Medicine Journal*, 34, 23-32.
- Tanhan, F. & Mukba, G. (2014). A Psychometric Analysis Concerning the Turkish Version of the Spann-Fischer Codependency Scale. *Pamukkale University Education Faculty Journal*, 36(2), 179-189.
- Tarçalır-Erol, B. (2015). Investigating early maladaptive schemas among secondary school children in regard to peer bullying and victimization. Master Thesis. Bahçeşehir University, Turkey.
- Tuzgöl Dost, M., Aytac, M. & Kıbrıslıoğlu Uysal, N. (2019). Ebeveynlik biçiminin kişilik özellikleri, benlik saygısı ve yaşam doyumunu yordama gücü, *E-Social Sciences Journal*, 18(71), 1146-1165.
- Türkoğlu, B. (2013). *Violence as a way of reconstructing manhood: The role of threatened manhood and masculine ideology on violence against women*. Master Thesis. Middle East University, Turkey.
- Vural, F. (2018). *Suriyeli sığınmacı evli kadınlara ve Türkiye'deki evli kadınlara yönelik erkek şiddeti: Kilis örneği*. Master Thesis. Sakarya University, Turkey.
- Yavuzer, H. (2003) *Çocuğu tanımak ve anlamak*. İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi.
- Yavuzer, H. (2011). *Anne baba ve çocuk*. 22nd ed, İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi.
- Yoshida, T., Taga, C., Matsumoto, Y. ve ark. (2005). Paternal overprotection in obsessive compulsive disorder and depression with obsessive traits. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 59, 533-8.
- Young, J. & Klosko, J. S., (1994). *Reinventing your life*. New York: Plume.

Young, J. E., Klosko, J. S. & Weishaar, M. E. (2003). *Schema therapy: A practitioners guide*. New York: The Guilford Press.

Young, J. ve Lindemann, M. (1992). An integrative schema-focused model for personality disorders. *J Cognit Psychother*, 6, 11-23.