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PREDICTIVE ROLE OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AND
PERSONALITY TRAITS ON MARITAL SATISFACTION OF MARRIED
INDIVIDUALS

GÜLŞAH ALGAN

20194111002

ADVISOR: PROF. DR.NİLÜFER Ş.ÖZABACI

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**PREDICTIVE ROLES OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AND
PERSONALITY TRAITS ON MARITAL SATISFACTION OF MARRIED
INDIVIDUALS**

by

GÜLŞAH ALGAN

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INDIVIDUALS

APPROVED BY:

Prof. Dr. Nilüfer Şehriban Özabacı

(Tez Danışmanı)

(Yeditepe University)

Doç.Dr. Bahtiyar Eraslan Çapan

(Üye)

(Anadolu University)

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Burcu Aykaç

(Üye)

(Yeditepe University)

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research is to explore the predictive role of family communication patterns and personality traits on the marital satisfaction of individuals. 498 married individuals (305, female, 193 male) participated in the study. Demographic Information Form, Adjective Based Personality Scale (ABPS), Marital Life Scale (MLS), and Family Communication Patterns Scale (FCPS), were used as data collection tools. The relational scanning method is used to study the relationship between study variables and demographic variables. The Pearson Correlational analyses was used to examine the relationship between study variables and demographic variables. Hierarchical Regression analysis, Independent T-Test analysis, and One-Way ANOVA analysis were carried out to answer the research questions. The result of this study is, that the predictive role of family communication patterns and personality traits on marital satisfaction is reached. The significant differences are found between the variables and living location, marriage duration, income level, child presence, number of children, type of marriage (flirting, arranged marriage, etc. of the participants. However, there is no significant difference between gender, age, and education level variables. There is a significant relationship between all sub-dimensions of family communication patterns and all sub-dimensions of personality traits with marital satisfaction. . This relationship is positive for Extraversion(.36), Openness to Experiences(.42) , Agreeableness(.42) , and Conscientiousness (.10) and negative for Neuroticism(-.20) . In addition, Conversation Orientation positively (0,0 8) and Conformity Orientation (0,16) negatively predict marital satisfaction.

Keywords: *Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits, Marital Satisfaction.*

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, aile iletişim kalıplarının ve kişilik özelliklerinin evlilik doyumu üzerindeki yorayıcı gücü araştırmaktır. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubu (305, kadın, 193 erkek) 498 evli kişiden oluşturulmaktadır. Demografik Bilgi Formu, Sıfat Temelli Kişilik Ölçeği (STKÖ), Evlilik Yaşam Ölçeği (EYÖ) ve Aile İletişim Kalıpları Ölçeği (AİKÖ) kullanılmıştır. İlişkisel tarama yöntemi, çalışma değişkenleri ile demografik değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek için kullanılmıştır. Hiyerarşik regresyon analizi, Bağımsız T-Test analizi ve tek yönlü ANOVA analiz yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlara göre, aile iletişim kalıplarının ve kişilik özelliklerinin, evlilik doyumuna ilişkin yordayıcı rolü olduğu bulunmuştur. Değişkenlerle yaşanan konum, evlilik yılı, gelir seviyesi, çocuğun varlığı, çocuk sayısı, evlilik türü (flört, görücü usulü evlilik vb.) arasında anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. Ancak değişkenler ile cinsiyet, yaş ve eğitim düzeyi arasında anlamlı bir fark yoktur. Aile iletişim kalıpları ve kişilik özelliklerinin, evlilik doyumu ile arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Bu ilişkinin, Dışadönülük(.36), Deneyimlere Açıklık (.42), Uyumluluk (.34), Sorumluluk (.10) ile pozitif yönde iken Duygusal Denge (-.20) ile negatif yönde olduğu bulunmuştur. Aile iletişim kalıplarından Diyalog Yönelimi ile evlilik doyumu arasında pozitif bir ilişki var iken, Uyum Yönelimi arasında negative bir ilişki olduğu sonucu elde edilmiştir. İlgili değişkenlerden aile iletişim kalıplarının alt boyutlarından Diyalog Yöneliminin (0,08) ve kişilik özelliklerinin alt boyutlarından Sorumluluk (0,16) alt boyutu evlilik doyumunu pozitif bir şekilde yordadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile İletişim Kalıpları, Kişilik Özellikleri, Evlilik Doyumu

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of society's bedrock is the family. The family as an institution is the most natural setting for the fulfillment of certain needs such as belonging, security, power, unconditional love, meaningfulness, and closeness. When the aforementioned requirements are addressed healthily, it aids in the formation of a person's life and the determination of a life purpose (Nazlı, 2018).

Family is a concept that involves much more than people sharing a specific physical and psychological area. The definition of "family" is a dynamic definition, has various forms in community culture, and represents multiple cultural heritages. The relationship between family members is seen as a micro version of the culture contained in society. This micro-culture is deep, multi-layered, and largely based on a shared history, internalized perceptions and assumptions about the world, and a common sense of purpose. Mutual, strong, psychological distance-resistant bonds connect family members who are part of this system (Goldenberg & Goldenberg 2004).

The family system, which is constantly changing, reshapes itself in the process. It can be challenging for the family to get through every new cycle and event in a healthy way. Numerous events can lead the family to unexpected ways of functioning. As these events take place, family relations, communication, change, and the family as a whole are shaken. It is possible to keep the family alive by constantly interacting with all family members as a whole and communicating mutually. Families that can healthily attribute these changes are those that can maintain internal balance and communicate with open, social systems (Gladding, 2017).

Marriage, as a first step to making a family, still maintains its importance in every society from past to present. The definition of marriage can be different depending on the culture of a person. One of these definitions is that marriage is a universal institution that two people with different desires, needs, and characteristics give each other for various reasons, and they will keep it for a lifetime (Baran & Tiryaki, 2017) Marriage is the end of a couple of relationships but contains stricter and sharper boundaries than the concept of family. With marriage, the couples are officially connected and begin to fulfill the requirements, competence, and purposes of being a family (Özgüven, 2020b).

Marriage connects the lives of two different people in numerous ways; it involves learning together, empowers them, allows them to share emotions, combines financial and emotional swarms, and ensures the continuity of the generation. With marriage, couples are connected, and as the commitment, which is one of the functions of the family, deepens, the marriage moves on to other principles (Goldenberg & Goldenberg, 2004). There are challenges for two people to share a life as a family. With people getting to know each other more closely through marriage, the continuity of marriage and the content of the marriage process vary (Satir, 2016).

Spanier and Lewis (1980) defined marital satisfaction as the friendships of couples in marriage and the pleasure of sexual intercourse, while Tezer (1986) described the happiness resulting from one's married life. Marriage satisfaction is satisfaction and happiness regarding marriage (Buunk and Vanperen, 1991; Suitor, 1991). In the present, where a relationship is difficult to maintain, a couple's harmony is important for the continuity of the marriage. It includes various factors such as the harmony of married couples, the communication, and relationship of couples with

each other, meeting expectations, personality traits, and problem-solving ability. High couple adjustment brings marriage satisfaction.

One of the prerequisites of marriage with high marital satisfaction is healthy communication. Communication, which is the behavior of spouses opening up to each other, being together, and exchanging thoughts, determines the quality of married life. It is difficult to maintain a harmonious marriage without solving communication problems between spouses (Solmuş, 2011). Healthy communication helps the family members' bonds become stronger. The existence of this healthy communication also positively affects the relationships of the members with the outside world. Family members who have healthy family communication at home feel less individualistic, selfish, pessimistic, lonely, and angry. Thus, they have more understanding, tolerance, and social skills in a family environment.(Tezel, 2004)

The family member learns their attitudes and behaviors in the family, how communication within the family is formed, and how to make sense of them through the family communication patterns. To understand how family members exchange feelings and thoughts with each other and to make sense of the power balance and hierarchical relationship in the family, it is necessary to address two dimensions of family communication patterns, namely, conversation orientation and conformity orientation (Koerner & Schrod, 2014). Marriage is one of the important steps in being a family, but it is a concept that will continue to be explored in the future. There are numerous decisive factors in shaping the marital relationship. As described above, marital satisfaction has been studied with various variables and continues to be

studied. The predictive role of personal traits and family communication patterns of married people on marital satisfaction was studied in this research.

1. 1 Purpose of Study

The primary purpose of this study was to examine the predictive role of family communication patterns and the personality traits predict the marriage satisfaction levels of couples. The research questions of the study:

1. Is there a significant difference between individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits, marriage satisfaction in terms of?
 (a) Age, (b) gender, (c) level of education, (d) living location, (e) income level
 (f) presence of children, (g) number of children, (h) chronic illness, (i) type of marriage, (j) marriage duration?
2. Is there a significant relationship between sub-dimensions of family communication patterns scales and sub-dimensions of personality traits scales of individuals and marital satisfaction levels of couples?
3. Do personality traits and family communication patterns predict the marriage satisfaction levels of couples in a meaningful way?

1.2 Importance of Study

A family is a kind of concept that can cover numerous different areas. Although there are some differences from the past to the present and from society to society, the family has always maintained its place in human life. Family can be the most trusting, social, and loving environment, but it can also be the most insecure and uncomfortable. It can occur naturally or not. It is based on family types and how families occur. A family is an institution that has some requirements, responsibilities, needs, etc., and the parents of a family or caregivers must meet these. A healthy family environment can contribute to numerous aspects of a person's life.

A family is an institution consisting of mothers, fathers, and children, who reflect the culture, traditions, and customs of the value judgments of the society in which the family is located, as well as having a special order in itself, communicating with the environment. Family members, which are the smallest structure in society, have important functions such as meeting the physical and mental needs of children and fostering the development and education of children. (Körük, 2020) Family communication has a positive or negative impact on the satisfaction of couples in their marriages. Families with low-level communication, weak emotions, and thought sharing are mentioned to have little depth of relationships with each other. Lack of sharing is manifested by not doing activities together and making decisions together. Low or high-level family communication is used to explain the direction of communication, quality, and family type. Therefore, the form of communication also affects the harmony between the pairs and the satisfaction of the marriage. (Erdoğan & Anık, 2018)

Various studies have been conducted in the literature about marriage satisfaction. In light of studies, different definitions and marriage satisfaction factors have been achieved. Marital satisfaction can be defined as the person's perception of the degree to which they meet the requirements of the marital relationship. The happiness of couples individually, from the marital relationship, can be expressed by the level of marital satisfaction.(Tezer, 1996)

The purpose of this study is to understand the predictive power of family communication models and personality traits of married groups on marital satisfaction. This kind of awareness is aimed at making married couples in society both better recognize, interpret, and make more accurate decisions, as well as contribute to their self-definition and therefore increase the marital satisfaction of married couples. This work is also unique in that it can form the basis of future studies, and at the end of the study, it can be a resource for future projects such as the creation of educational programs for married couples.

There have been numerous studies conducted on marriage satisfaction in literature. When the field writing examined, it is possible to reach many other variable that studied with marital satisfaction. However, the family communication patterns variable is not common in the field. That is why, this study is also important there is a need to do much more research in Turkey on the marriage of married couples and their family communication patterns. The results of the research are important in terms of contributing to education studies related to marriage and providing data that will contribute to studies of psychological counselors,

psychologists, and marriage therapists. The research, which takes a gander at the relationship between married people's personality traits and their families and marital satisfaction, aims to provide different perspectives for studies in marriage-family psychological consulting as well as data for future studies, making a positive contribution to the literature.

Related literature in Turkey shows that the variables of family communication patterns, personality traits, and marriage satisfaction are generally studied in married individuals and studied separately. In some studies, personality traits and marriage satisfaction are studied together. However, there has not been a study that looks at both characteristics at the same time. This is the reason for the selection of these variables. The purpose of this study is to close this gap on the ground. In addition to the benefits, it will provide to marriage and family therapists, school psychological advisors, and parents, the results of this study can also be used as a resource for education in the field of psychological counseling.

1.2. Assumptions

1. It is assumed that people are participating in the research answer the questions sincerely and impartially.
2. It is assumed that the selected sample for the research is sufficient to represent the universe meaningfully.
3. The scales used in the study, the Marital Life Scale, "Family Communication Patterns Scale" and the " Adjective Based Personality Scale", are valid and reliable.

4. Data sampling collated via Google Forms online platforms.

1.3 Limitations

1. This research is limited to married individuals.
2. This research is limited to the qualities measured by the “Marital Life Scale”, “Family Communication Patterns Scale” and “Adjective Based Personality Personality Scale”
3. This Research is limited to qualities by Google Forms

1.4 Abbreviations

ABPT : Adjective Based Personality Scale

MLF: Marital Life Scale

FCEI: Family Communication Environment Instrument

RFCP: Revised Family Communication Patterns

FFPM: Five –Factor Personality Model

SES: Social Economic Status

TLI: Turkish Language Institute

SCT: Social Cognitive Theory

1.5 Definitions

Family Communication Patterns: Family communication patterns are recurrent forms of communication between family members. (Dokur & Profeta, 2006)

Personality Traits: A relatively stable, consistent, and enduring internal characteristic that is inferred from a pattern of behaviors, attitudes, feelings, and habits in the individual. (APA,2020)

Marital Satisfaction: Marital satisfaction is a general perception of the degree to which the individual meets the requirements of the marital relationship, as well as the friendship and sexual satisfaction in his marriage. (Spanier & Lewis, 1980)

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the theoretical framework of the study is explained, and studies in the literature have been examined. Firstly, family communication patterns, marital satisfaction and personality traits will be presented and described.

2.1 The Concept of Family

Humankind starts with the part of social life with his birth. The first interaction begins with a family member. The interaction that family members have is strengthened by the continuous, orderly patterns created by the family structure. (Goldenberg & Goldenberg, 2004)

Family is a kind of concept, which can cover numerous different areas. Family, can be the most trustful, social, loved environment but also most insecure, uncomfortable at the same time. It can be occurring naturally or not, it based on family types, how family occur. Family is institutions that have some requirements, responsibilities, needs and parents of family or caregivers, must meet these. Healthy family environment can contributed numerous sides of personal life.

Family is one of the most important concepts that has played a historical role in the life of all countries and nations in the world. Although the concept of family, which dates back to prehistoric period, has undergone numerous changes today, it still retains some basic work. The family performs functions such as the continuity of the generation, economic power, the roles that spouses and children have, the need to protect and love each other. (Strong and DeVault, 2016)

According to White and Klein (2002), the family is the only social group which differ from other social groups; (such as friends and colleagues), although more privileged, it is a social group that has its own decisive characteristics, respects these characteristics, and can be conceptualized according to the need of the group. The family is a permanent supporter who is with the person from birth to death, who protects and protects him every moment he needs, who gives the individual a sense of belonging and identity, and facilitates the process of struggling with problems and sorrows.(Floyd & Morman, 2014)

2.2 The Structure of Family

Family structure reflects relationships at the juncture of biological relatedness, marital and partnership status, and living conditions. Different data sources may be used to learn more about family structure. For a long time, scholars have been fascinated by the family as an integrated and functional unit of society. Although the family is a subject in and of itself, its position as a component that influences and affects an individual's upbringing, behavior, and well-being is equally essential for research. In many social science fields, such as sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, social psychiatry, and social work, a family is a basic unit of study.

The definition of family in censuses has varied from country to country, as well as from census to census within a country. The term "household" has frequently been substituted for "family." Using the definition of "all persons living in one household" may be incorrect, as it may include people who are not related to each

other, while also excluding temporarily absent kin members. Over years additional information has been added that allows the differentiation between family structures, and this has resulted in key definitions that are commonly accepted across data sources and are reflected in the reporting of family structure.(Pasley & Petren, 2015; Sharma, 2013)

The answers to questions such as what the family is or how it should differ from culture to culture. For some cultures, the family consists only of the nuclear family, while for others it refers to the large family in which it is located in its immediate vicinity. For some people, being a family requires blood, for some people, long-term friends can be defined as family. It is not enough to say that there is a uniform definition for the concept of family, except for legal and theoretical definitions. To give a description for the family; Family is a union of people with biological or psychological ties who have historical, emotional and economic associations between them, who feel and accept them as members of the same house. (Dallos & Draper, 2016)

Family types are much diverse,

These are;

- *Nuclear Family* : It is the type of family consisting of parents and children that constitutes the traditional family structure.
- *Single-parent Family*: A family type with a parent who is solely responsible for biological or adopted children or children.
- *Multigenerational (Extended) Family* : Families with grandparents as well as nuclear families.

- *Child –Free Family*: Families who do not want to have children and strive regularly for this or cannot have children due to natural reasons
- *Aging Family*; Spouses are families aged 65 or over. These families are as a result of long-term marriages, these families have the ability to take care of their adult children and grandchildren and guide them. (Gladding, 2017)

2.3 Family Communication

Receiving and transmitting verbal and nonverbal communications amongst family members is referred to as communication. The exchange of information within the family system is provided by communication. (Brock & Barnard, 1999) The main factor of family interaction is family communication. The communication patterns used by the family interaction and provide information about the structure of the family. Family communication patterns consist with behaviors of family members and family beliefs about how family members should communicate with each other. (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002)

Family communication continues its daily flow, sometimes through verbal and sometimes non-verbal means. In the family system, which is the smallest system in society, has a different source of communication. Sometimes, these sources are husband and wife, sometimes parents and sometimes children. The entire existence of individuals in the family, constitutes the communication itself and takes the name of domestic communication. Because the family, creates a structure in itself and relations make sense according to this structure. If the communication that established

in the family is sharing, conciliatory and egalitarian, it can be mentioned that domestic relations are democratic. (Szkody & McKinney, 2021)

In a family system consider with the different personalities of family members, their communication and interactions in community, systemic interactions between the events they experience affect family dynamics External factors affecting the family structure and a number of difficulties in family relationships are reflected in family communication.

In a healthy family communication, members support each other, care about each other, and do not get into any race with each other. It is noticed that families with healthy communication have the following characteristics: adapting to change, being open in domestic communication, being able to put the right limit, taking conscientiousness, raising a child and optimistic in their relationships with their children. Families who have healthy communication can notice even each other's secret messages as well as their open messages and read their messages correctly. In these families, there is understanding, respect, empathy. In addition, healthy families have some common characteristics. These families have successful, happy, strong and balanced family structures. There are neither cognitive nor overly emotional family processes. They are very realistic about the problems encountered and are inclined to solve the problem as a family unit (Gladding, 2017).

Family patterns teach family members a number of behaviors about when, where and how family members should behave. These rules are carried by the culture, pass to every new generation, and control the functionality by the family. Family

members develop behaviors and attitudes in accordance with these patterns under the guidance of these family patterns from the past. Family patterns have become the principles of family members over time (Goldenberg & Goldenberg, 2004).

In other words, variables that describe family communication are included in the family system as well as within each individual. Therefore, "the complete removal of family communication should take into account both inter-subjectivity and interactivity (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002, p.73). Inter-subjectivity refers to the similarity of meaning that family members assign to their communicative behavior and is best understood in terms of relational cognition. In contrast, interaction refers to the degree to which the creation, use and interpretation of symbols of family members are interconnected and is best understood at the level of interpersonal behavior. As a result, a comprehensive family communication theory should take into account both relational cognition and interpersonal behavior and explain how these two are connected, sometimes parents, sometimes children. The entire existence of individuals in the family constitutes the communication itself and takes the name of domestic communication. Because the family, which is a social organization, creates a structure in itself and relations make sense according to this structure. If the communication we have established is sharing, conciliatory and egalitarian, it is mentioned that domestic relations are democratic (Braithwaite, Suter & Floyd, 2017).

2.3.1 Family Communication Theories

Theoretical framework represents numerous family communications in literature. The most frequently identified theories were, Relational Dialectics Theory

the Typological Theory of Family Communication Patterns, The Theory Of Marital Types, Narrative Performance Theory, Relational Dialectics Theory, Communication Privacy Management Theory, Communication Accommodation Theory Critical Feminist Theory, Social Learning Theory, Social Exchange-Based Theory, Attachment Theory, Social Constructionist Theory, Confirmation Theory, Systems Theory. With the exception of the first two of these theories, most of the theories originated from scholars outside the communication discipline and have been imported productively into family communication research (Baxter & Braithwaite, 2006).

Scholars of family communication apply a wide range of theories created in communication studies and related fields. This study focuses on five of the most recent family communication theories, including communication accommodation theory, communication privacy management theory, relational dialectics theory, narrative performance theories, and family communication patterns theory. The primary variable of the study, family communication patterns, will be discussed in further depth.

2.3.1.1 Communication Accommodation Theory

In a classic study, Bourhis and Giles (1976) examined responses to a public address announcement in a Cardiff theater that was made in Welsh, Welsh-accented English or RP English (the high-status national variety) Communication accommodation theory began as a theory of how language increases or decreases social distances between people, but it has now evolved into an interpersonal communication theory that has been used in a variety of settings, including families

The theory is concerned with how people accommodate or communicatively adapt to others, with a focus on intergroup communication and how and why people adjust or accommodate their speech behavior based on their perceptions of self and other(s) group membership.

The communication accommodation theory has been used to explore the benefits of accommodating communication for both grandchildren and grandparents, stepchildren and their nonresidential parent's family, and multiracial and multiethnic homes (Soliz, Thorson, & Rittenour, 2009). Studying communication and accommodation in families is a crucial task as scholars seek to comprehend shared family identity, particularly in out-group circumstances, and the use of CAT will began to advance.

2.3.1.2 Communication Privacy Management Theory

To clarify how relationship parties make decisions about disclosing and concealing information, Petronio (2002) developed the communication privacy management theory. Some of the limits of self-disclosure investigations to explain and forecast the complexities of how relational partners and family members manage private information frustrated Petronio.

The included to a boundary metaphor to explain complex ideas such as ownership (understanding private information as owned; one opens and closes boundaries, granting co-ownership to others); privacy rules (controlling access to

privacy boundaries by developing and enacting privacy rules, using criteria of motivations, gender, culture, contexts, and risk-benefit ratio that aid in decision-making about granting access to information); shared boundaries (controlling access to privacy boundaries by developing and enacting privacy rules, using criteria of motivation (maintaining the dyadic, family, group, organizational, and cultural boundaries).

2.3.1.3 Relational Dialectics Theory

Leslie Baxter and Barbara Montgomery (1996) produced relational dialectics theory, which was extended by Baxter (2011), who linked the theory's roots to Russian cultural and literary theorist Mikhail Bakhtin's work in dialogism. In Baxter and Braithwaite's (2006) analysis of the literature from 1990 to 2003, RDT was the most often used theory among family communication researchers. (Toller & Braithwaite, 2009).

Relational dialectics theory (RDT) is concerned with how people generate meaning in their personal and family relationships as a result of the interaction of conflicting discourses (Baxter, 2011). Discourses are the meaning-making systems that make interaction and relational life understandable to those inside and outside the connection, whether at the level of a larger culture or locally in a given relationship or family. Because numerous systems of meaning are evoked and the discourses are frequently in competition or rivalry, these discourses interact anytime participants engage.

2.3.1.4 Narrative Performance Theories

Narrative performance theories primarily emphasize the empirical and eidetic diversity of storytelling . The family communication perspective is based on the work of Merleau- Ponty (1964) and Foucault (1980), and is described in further depth elsewhere (Langellier & Peterson, 2004). In a nutshell, narrative performance theory examines the family as the nexus of experience and discourse, the existential and institutional, lived and inscribed bodies .Growing study on family stories, interaction and collaborative behavior in which stories are recounted, and the meanings and identities established in family storytelling exemplifies the focus on performance. The empirical and eidetic variety of family communication practices can be understood using narrative performance theory. Variations in what stories are told, how they are told, and what identities they form are found in empirical descriptions of family storytelling. In other words, families tell stories. They find new and familiar and innovative ways of working to tell stories, something to tell or understand how to tell them. Storytelling serves as a display of family identity. Many family communication researchers focus on adoption narratives (Harrigan, 2010); others address topics such as ethnicity, health, or entertainment. Communication scholars address narrative performance because “storytelling is one way of doing family” (Langellier & Peterson, 2006, p. 100)

2.3.1.5 Family Communication Patterns Theory

Family Communication Patterns Theory takes a view of communication, which is both cognitive and interpersonal. The theory grows from mass media

research built on previous studies of cognitive psychology. As mass media researchers, McLeod and Chaffee (1972, 1973) developed the original model of family communication patterns to describe the tendency of families to develop highly stable and predictable ways of communicating with each other. On the contrary, they wanted to explain how families create and share social reality. In particular, they were interested in explaining how parents socialize their children to process information originating from outside the family. As a result of their work, they revealed patterns of family communication. (Braithwaite, Suter& Floyd, 2017)

Studies of family communication patterns were first highly influenced by the A-B-X model developed by Newcomb (1953) as an arm of Heider's (1976) work. The A-B-X model explains how interpersonal interaction occurs. According to this model, two people (A and B) who affect each other positively or negatively are assumed to be connected to a communication object (X) According to the model, "in the simplest possible communicative action, a person (A) sends information about something(X) to another person (B) ". When model apply in the family, (A) mother or father, (B) child, X is considered as the subject. The components in the A-B-X model represent a system, and all components of the system affect each other and are affected by each other. (Newcomb, 1953, p.393) After Newcomb's work, numerous studies were carried out on family communication patterns. (Baxter & Braithwaite, 2006)

The research progressed in four phases as a result of the improvements implemented. McLeod and Chaffee (1972) developed the first wave of family communication patterns study, which focused on the information processing results of children's socialization. McLeod and Chaffee were interested in how families arrive at

shared social realities in general, and in particular, how parents train their children to process mass media messages and information from outside the home.(Atkinson, 2019)

McLeod and Chaffee (1972), who developed Newcomb's model, added a different perspective to the structure of family communication patterns and the typology of patterns. McLeod and Chaffee (1972) say that unlike Newcomb, the way one family interacts should be different from another family's pattern of family work and interaction: (a) orientation towards the other person (A-B) and (b) orientation towards discussion topics (A-X or B-X). Accordingly, communication behavior towards the person is called social orientation, based on issues that take place outside the family, and communication focusing on the discussions of ideas about the relationship with the outside world is called concept-oriented orientation. (Erdoğan, 2018)

As a second wave, Ritchie and Fitzpatrick (1990) developed a scale based on the work of McLeod and Chaffee (1972) to determine how family members communicate with each other. Afterwards, they made a maintenance change in the concepts of social orientation and concept orientation that they developed. One of these changes is the name changing concept-orientation dimension to “conversation orientation, and changing the name of the “socio-orientation” dimension to “conformity orientation,” due to its emphasis on conformity to parental authority. These two dimensions are used to more reliably distinguish the behaviors that family members use for communication. These two dimensions, which are re-conceptualized, can be generally expressed as follows: conversation orientation is associated with compatibility in

social relations, while conformity orientation is associated with the opposite. (Ritchie, 1991)

Third wave of family communication patterns began with Koerner and Fitzpatrick in 2002, furthered their work by adding schematic concepts to the development of family communication patterns. (Atkinson, 2019)

According to Koerner and Fitzpatrick (2002) ; relational schemes have a significant impact on interpersonal communication. Relational schemes of family members affect relationships, behaviors and attitudes within the family, family communication and interaction. Relational schemes are certain schemes developed by each family member acquired because of different social relations, obtained from different and unique experiences within different systems. General social studies, which are differentiating with certain types of social relations and experiences that recur over time, create relationship schemes. Within the family, both the schemes that spouses bring in their families of origin and the relational schemes in their nuclear families show itself in the patterns of parental communication and parent-child communication. They develop a new instrument which is Family Communication Environment Instrument (FCEI), to measure the relation between relational schemes and family communication patterns.

In the fourth wave studies focused on conversation orientation and based on developing the conformity orientation were carried out. Hesse, Rauscher, Goodman, and Couvrette (2017) have both carried out efforts to expand and operationalize the existing conformity orientation. In previous studies in previous waves, they have

worked to realize this concept, which is used to explain the adaptation orientation, the cold and negative communication of parents, and the changes necessary to express a warmer and more positive family communication. Furthermore, they intended to see the impact of operationalizing conformity on conformity orientation in empirical study, as well as determine the limitations of present conformity orientation research.(Hesse et al., 2017)

Family communication has a positive or negative impact on the satisfaction of couples in marriages. Families with less communication, less emotion and thought sharing are mentioned to have little depth of relationships with each other, lack of sharing is not doing activities together, less decision making together. Fitzpatrick and Ritchie have conceptualized their family communication patterns divided two basic dimensions. These are, conversation orientation and conformity orientation. Conversation orientation is a family environment where communication within the family is conducted freely, supporting each other, without restrictions, together with all family members. Conformity orientation refers to a family climate within the family, which focuses on the homogeneous alignment of all values and judgments, beliefs and attitudes across the whole family. The low or high use of these dimensions within family communication is used to explain the direction of communication, quality, family type. Therefore, the form of communication also affects the harmony of the pairs and the saturation of the marriage.(Erdoğan & Anık, 2018)

Family communication patterns associated with the norms that families have .The patterns of family communication based on two dimensions. These are conformity orientation and conversation orientation. The exchange of information

between family members provides information about the members' sharing or privacy with each other. Conversation orientation; it is associated with being independent, autonomy, accepting conflicts within the family, confronting them and sharing parents at home. Conformity orientation is associated with traditional value, attitudes and hierarchy within the family and the power of authority. (Ritchie, 1997; Ritchie & Fitzpatrick, 1990)

The first dimension of family communication pattern is conversation orientation. Conversation orientation is conceptualized as the “degree to which families create a climate in which all family members are encouraged to participate in unrestrained interaction about a wide array of topics” (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002,p.85) It refers to a family environment in which all members of the family frequently, voluntarily and willfully interact with each other, and do not hesitate during this interaction. The atmosphere within the family, which is the tempter, family members spontaneously talk to each other about wide range of topics, share feelings and thoughts with each other without any hesitation, engage in each other's individual activities, exchange ideas and agree on the activities they will join as a group

Families with high conversation orientation maintain a satisfactory family life because family members are open and often in interaction. Families believe conversation orientation is necessary for their children both socializing and successful in their education. On the other way around , families low in conversation orientation often communicates, talk about a limited number of topics, plan together and have a non-democratic attitude when making decisions. (Koerner & Schrod, 2014)

The second dimension of family communication pattern is conformity orientation. On the contrary, conformity orientation refers to the “degree to which family communication stresses a climate of homogeneity of attitudes, values, and beliefs”(Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002,p. 85)

Families with high conformity orientation are characterized by interactions that emphasize the importance of traditional values, respect for authority, uniformity of belief and attitudes.(Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 1997) Hierarchy and obedience are evident in communication within the family. The family has an authority figure and decisions are made in line with the figure's ideas. Families of this size are committed to their tradition and their family relationships are more important than their external relationships.(Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002)

Families with a high conformity orientation prefer to obey the hierarchical family structure and avoid family conflicts. Families with low conformity orientations encourage the individual development of family members and notice inconsistencies in family. Members in this kind of family expect that they must share every source in home like, income time, intrapersonal relationship. Families at the lower end of the dimension of conformity orientation are characterized by interactions focused on heterogeneous attitudes and beliefs, as well as the individuality and independence of family members. In contrast, in families with a high size of conformity orientation, they make plans, their individual activities in accordance with the interests of family members. They believe that planning in this way retains the traditional structure of the family.(Erdoğan & Anık, 2018)

In past studies researches focused the on the conformity orientation as a negative familial element, citing definitions that highlight obedience, power hierarchies, and a focus on family values while limiting individual growth . However, recent researchers have re-conceptualized the conformity orientation. Newer conceptualizations focus on the positive side of the conformity orientation. Specifically, adherence and competent application of rules and control may promote well-being and confidence among children and young adults (New measures were created to examine the multidimensional nature of the conformity orientation that examined both the positive and negative qualities. These measures examined facets of conformity that were associated with negative outcomes as well as conformity that was associated with control and rulemaking that promoted warmth and support. (Hesse et al., 2017)

In addition, the conformity orientation means not only the sharing of parents with each other, but also the private conversations and sharing of children with each other and their parents. The conversations and thoughts of family members with a high size conformity orientation more focused on their own family opinion. The perspective on their speech belongs to their nuclear families. Families are low size conformity orientation; family member's opinions more individualized and include different perspectives. In children of families with high conversation orientation, behaviors such as giving more notifications, offering suggestions, commenting and consenting to thoughts were observed in family meetings.(Koerner & Cvancara, 2002)

2.3.1.5.1 Family Types in Family Communication Patterns Theory

During the second wave of family communication patterns, a number of innovations were carried out. As mentioned above, Ritchie and Fitzpatrick (1990) revised family communication patterns and changed their name. They have improved the scale of family communication patterns already in use and have formed a new scale. This scale consists of 26 items and is associated with the questions in its original form, including the behavioral aspects of the process. (Atkinson, 2019)

There are some common statements of studies on family communication patterns. One of them is the effect of family communication patterns on the family type. From this point of view, it is stated that families, have several basic, identifiable species. The approaches based on this viewer categorize the functions that families have, the characteristics. Categorized functions and the typologies of families are used for a number of foresight, propositions and explanations. It is stated that conversation orientation and conformity orientation are at the heart of family functions and form the basis of family types. (Christensen & Arrington, 1987)

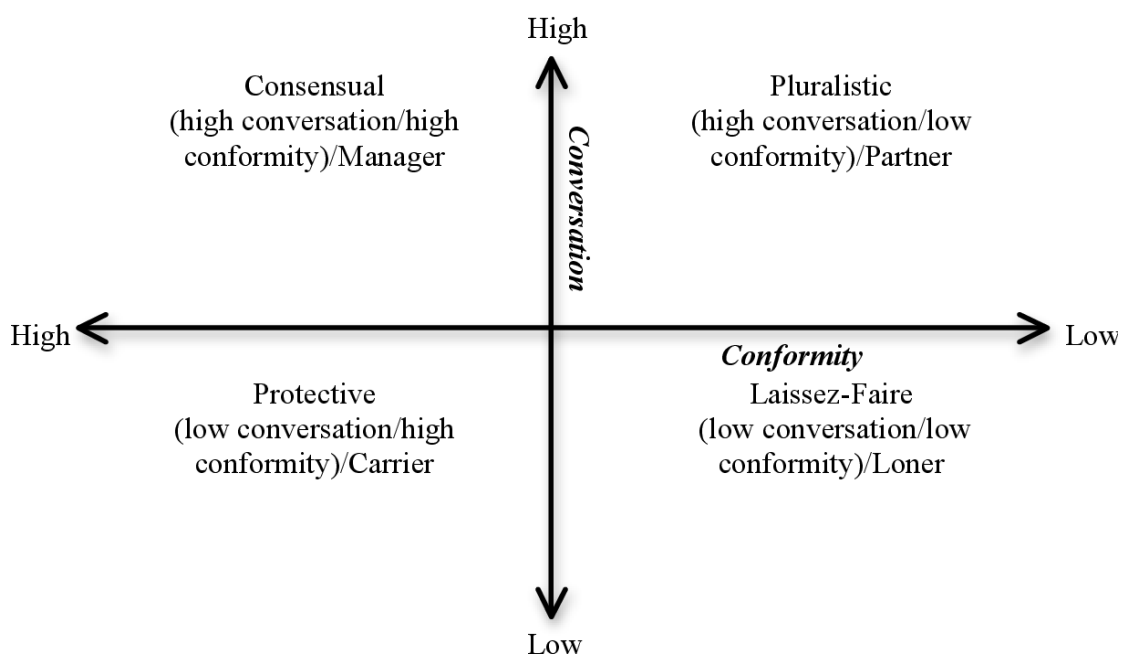
Since these two dimensions, which have effects on family communication, interact with each other, it is not enough to determine which type of family has the effect of which orientation on family communication. For example, to estimate the type of family, it is not enough to know that this family is high in the conformity orientation , since the effect of this on family communication depends on the conversation orientation of that family and on the contrary. Four different family types have been created based on the interaction between these two dimensions.

Koerner and Fitzpatrick (1997) recognized that because family communication always contains a degree of both conversation orientation and conformity orientation, family communication could be delineated into one of four types based on these two orientations. The theory of family communication patterns suggests that families can be categorized into one of four categories based on their levels of conversation orientation and conformity orientation. (Karaman, 2013)

In recent Family communication patterns theory (FCPT) research investigating the intergenerational transmission of family communication, it appears that conversation orientation strengthens the transmission of conformity- oriented family interactions. Indeed, FCPT identifies four family types as a function of the two orientations, namely consensual, pluralistic, protective and laissez-faire) families. Four types of families were created, with differences in resources from how families used these two dimensions in their communication with each other. (Jiao, 2021)

FIGURE 1

Types of Family



Note. The types of family according to the Family Communication Patterns Theory
McLeod and Chaffee (1972)

The first type of the four types of families classified because of studies by McLeod and Chaffee (1972) and Fitzpatrick and Ritchie (1994) is named *Consensual Families*. These families, with high conformity and conversation orientation, are characterized by tensions between open communication and discovering new ideas, while there is a pressure to accept and maintain the existing hierarchy. To explain, parents who adopt this form of communication are both interested in their children's opinions within the family and believe that they should make the right decisions for their families and children.

Any quarrel in Consensual Families is viewed as a potentially harmful and damaging threat. Conflicts over key problems are avoided before they occur. Parents listen to their children to ease tensions and invest time and energy explaining their decisions to them. In this situation, children want to comprehend their parents' opinions, values, and reasons. Children in these homes frequently learn to embrace their parents' values and ideas by assessing family sessions, and they are most convinced by opinions and values that are similar to and congruent with their families' perspectives. They are more likely to reject a message or offer that is diametrically opposed to this situation..(Jiao, 2021)

Pluralistic families, the second type of family are rated low conformity orientation and highly rated for conversation orientation. The way of communication

in pluralistic families is characterized by open and limitless discussions with all family members. Parents in this family, who focus on low supervision and meeting the child's interests, desires and needs, do not try to make a name for them with the child. Family members are open with each other when addressing conflicts within the family. Because there is no obedience or pressure within the family, they solve problems with positive problem solving strategies. The family supports the thoughts of children, the support given is not hollow, but is given by discussing and evaluating the thoughts presented. The opinions of children in families who adopt this form of communication are accepted and they are equally involved with the parents in a decision-making process within the family. Since these children are involved in the decision-making process, they can make evaluations, they are able to use their own communication style where necessary, so they are not obliged to adopt the thoughts and beliefs and values of the families and can be independent of their families. (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 1997; Koerner & Fitzparick, 2002)

The third type, families who score lower than the size of the conversation orientation, but higher than the size of the conformity orientation, are called *Protective Families*. In these families, parents see only the authority to make decisions for family and children, and have little willingness to explain the decisions taken. Because of this situation, children in these families think that their opinions and given importance of opinions and their decision-making skills are not improving and they are rapidly affected by the influences of the outside world, they have difficulty being independent. A conflict between family members who have accepted this style of communication is not expected and they do not treat each other or deal with family norms. Family members who have not developed because their communication skills

are not sufficiently repeated and considered valuable are not successful in solving the conflict.. (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002; Koerner & Cvancara 2002)

Finally, Laissez-Faire Families have low size of both conformity orientation and conversation orientation. Communication in this family is characterized by very often unwilling contacts among family members on a limited range of issues. Parents in Laissez-Faire families do not supervise their children's behavior even though they believe that family members should make their own decisions. However, unlike parents in Pluralistic Families, they are uninterested in their children's decisions and do not value communication with them. Insinuated in all respects, is that families are emotionally divorced from their children. Since there is a lot of disconnection within the family, conflict within the family is very rare because they are not interested in each other, and family members avoid conflict so as not to interfere with each other's individuality. Children, who are not supported both emotionally and emotionally from their families, question their own skills and learn to make their own decisions. (Jiao, 2021)

One of the reasons for the differences in family communication is the personalities that family members have. Some personality traits are known to increase marital satisfaction while others reduce the level of marital satisfaction

2.4 Personality Traits

2.4.1 Personality

The roots of the concept of personality come from the Latin word "persona". Originally, in dramas in Ancient Greece, it derived from masks that actors easily adapt to their roles. The concept of personality, whose roots go back a long way, has taken different definitions with researches over time. (Feist & Feist, 2009)

The debate among personality psychologists about the definition of personality is still ongoing today. There are also multiple definitions in the literature, as personality theories have different perspectives to describe personality. For some theorists, it is associated with sub-conscious mechanisms, while others think it is related to learning stories and another to the editing of thoughts. Personality is a "consistent patterns of behavior and personal processes arising from the individual himself." Consistent behaviors, which are part of personality, must be observable and maintain their validity for all situations. Another part is the in-personality processes; it includes all emotional, motivational and cognitive processes that affect the emotions, thoughts and behaviors of the individual and develop within the individual. How these sections are used in life, individual differences in the process play an active role in determining personality.(Burger, 2016)

According to Aiken, personality is “a sum of the mental, physical, emotional and social characteristics of the individual”. When personality term is examined more specifically, it refers to a integrity consisting of a combination of individual differences in mental abilities, attitudes, temperament and temperament,

emotions, thoughts and behaviors that come with one's life and gain with experiences in life.(Aiken, 1989)

2.4.2 Related Concepts with Personality

Although it is not a single and general definition, personality; it can be defined as the unique behavior of the individual in the face of events and situations, which he shows continuously and consistently, with his own characteristics.(Feist & Feist, 2009)

When defining personality, several concepts related to personality are mentioned, which are often used in the place of personality in everyday life.

Temperament, character and personality concepts are often confused.

Temperament is all of the continuous, emotional and deviational features that the person has developed by being influenced by the environment in which he lives, in addition to the hereditary characteristics he brings with his birth. Temperament is the tee of our emotional, behavioral and cognitive responses, such as how events are reacted to, how cold- blooded they are, how strong they are. The personalized temperament covers all the thoughts, attitudes and behaviors that the person has. Temperament regarding the level of emotional reactiveness in the areas of temperament, attention, emotion and behavior are also individual differences that make the individual unique. (Prior,Sanson, Oberklaid, 2000)

Temperament refers to the automatic responses of the individual to emotional stimuli, which are shaped by the environment in which he is located, based

on inheritance, which the person will carry with throughout life. These responses are a state of emotional arousal that is specific to the person, resulting from individual differences, containing basic patterns of emotion. Also, it is the “emotional essence of personality”, while expressing the processes of cohesion, attribution and motivation underlying the convergence of emotion-based skills and habits. The temperament, which expresses broader personality tendencies rather than pronounced personality traits, includes how general behavioral tendencies will become more pronounced in one's life and the communication with the environment in which the person grew up in this. (Goldsmith, Buss, Plomin, Rothbart Thomas, Chess, Hinde, McCall, 1987)

The character term can be defined as everything that the person affects from the surroundings and experiences. The character, like temperament, is innate and covers, does not change and maintains behavioral tendencies that one learns morally. They are all attitudes that one learns with environmental influence, such as community culture and social normal moral values, to be part of the society in which one lives. Character is the whole of hereditary traits that form and shape one's mental strength. In short, it can be said that the character is the skeleton of personality. The personal characteristics that the individual continues within a certain period are the appearance of his character. The character, called the "conceptual essence" of personality, corresponds to individual differences in voluntary goals and values based on the individual's concepts about insight gain, other people and their concepts. Some psychologists base temperament on heredity, while its character is explained in connection with the environmental factor. As a result, it is stated that temperament and character affect and form personality together. (Arkar et al., 2005)

2.4.3 Personality Theories

Defining the concept of personality, explaining its characteristics, and the effect on the environment. Since the researchers who carried out these studies had different perspectives on personality, it led to the emergence of different personality theories. Each new approach determines and examines an important dimension of human personality,

Below are some of these theories.

2.4.3.1 Psychoanalytic Theory

In understanding Freud's psychoanalytical approach, which carried out the first studies on persona, it is required to examine the topographical model in which he developed. According to Freud, personality, consciousness, preconscious and unconscious are divided into three. Consciousness includes all the behaviors and thoughts that the person knows and is aware of. Before consciousness, it is named as all information that is not as aware as consciousness, that is collected in the mind by remembering and that can be reached. The unconscious, on the other hand, is the deepest, largest part of personality and is expressed as the part responsible for human behavior. In addition to the topographic model Freud developed, he developed the structural model to understand human personality. Structural model; it is explained as the ego, id and the superego. Sometimes it is thought, "Part of me wants me to do something, and the other part wants me to do something else." Freud explains the relationship of personality with each other with this sentence. This triple interaction is called the psychodynamic of personality." According to psychoanalytic theory, the

development of personality occurs in the first years of the individual. Freud referred to the developmental epochs as psychosexual stages of personality. These stages are, oral period, anal period, phallic period, latent period and genital period. Freud's approach was much criticized by some psychologists, and after Freud, Carl Jung and Alfred Adler developed the theory by adding different perspectives on psychoanalytic theory. Jung and Freud shared ideas and even theoretical concepts. Jung continued to write about the psyche, ego, consciousness, and unconsciousness. Jung included theory analogies to id and “insight.” However, Jung did not share the same perspective with Freud. He believed that the human organism’s physical and psychological functions were more than sexual and aggressive drives. (Burger, 2016)

2.4.3.2 Behavioral Theory

Personality, according to the behaviorist perspective, is nothing more than a collection of acquired responses to stimuli, overt behaviors, or habit systems. Only that which can be objectively viewed and manipulated is referred to as personality. B. F. Skinner's work, which follows the Watsonian tradition, is an example of the behaviorist approach to personality. Conditioning, according to Watson, has enormous power on a person's personality, behavior, attitude, and practically everything else. He believed that enough reinforcement might be used to determine a person's personality. Watson believes that personality is the result of habit systems, which indicates that a person's life may be anticipated based on their past experiences. Every person has had distinct life experiences and has reacted differently to them. That is why mature people have varied personalities from one another. All supposed internal forces or processes were dismissed by Skinner as unimportant. His primary

concern was with outward behavior and the factors that impact it. Skinner used laboratory research with rats and pigeons rather than clinical work with patients to better grasp what we now call "personality." His ideas, on the other hand, have proven to be particularly beneficial in the clinical setting when used in conjunction with behavior modification strategies.(Schultz & Schultz, 2013)

2.4.3.3 Humanistic -Existential Theory

The humanistic theory sees the personality likewise attends to matters of ethics and personal worth. Unlike the other theories, humanistic theory defines the personality, not being deterministic; emphasize the degree to which person's behavior is controlled by unconscious forces or prior experiences. Humanistic approaches emphasize the creative, spontaneous, and active nature of human beings. Humanistic approaches, however, resting on the more complex philosophical foundation of existentialism, are freer to give credit to the human spirit. Abraham Maslow thus called humanistic psychology the "third force" (the first two forces being behaviorism and psychoanalysis. (Friedman & Schustack, 2015)

The humanistic theory believes that the individual is good at the foundation and therefore good at his personality. Humanistic theory focuses on the way individuals perceive themselves. It is stated that the individual's self-perception affects behavior. Abraham Harold Maslow and Carl Ransom Rogers are also pioneers of the humane approach. According to this approach, focusing on the past conflicts instead of focusing on the past is more important for personal development and they say that personality will reach the highest point of development if appropriate environments

are provided. It focuses on concepts such as humane approach, loneliness, self-revealing, self-respect and being single. (Burger, 2016)

According to Roger (1959) ; humanistic psychology is the sub-discipline of psychology that emphasizes one's current experience, the core values it has, promotes its creativity, freedom of choice and naturalness, and feeds people's belief that they can overcome their own psychological problems. He also believes that the person can only be a healthy person if he grows up in a positive atmosphere, loved unconditionally. To Maslow; the free will of the self-fulfilling individual is superior to the will of the average people. It expresses the importance of self-realization with its expression. Maslow emphasizes that such people, love and accept themselves unconditionally as they are aware of their negatively sides and the effort they make to overcome them. (Allen, 2019)

The existential theory looking for some question in personality. How are the people to understand such personalities, such modern day heroes, who represent what is spiritual and noble about human beings? What is the nature of the human spirit? Why are we here? Why are we born, and why must we die? Is it possible measure human success? What is the path to? Any full psychological understanding of what it means to be a person should provide a psychological perspective for addressing individual differences in approaching these age-old questions. These questions are the focus of the work of humanistic and existential approaches to personality. The way the sees the personality concept is different from the other approaches. According to existential approach, people are active, conscious beings, always thinking. “Existential theories suggest that attempts to focus exclusively on self-concepts and

cognitive structures, or exclusively on environmental contingencies, must ultimately fail. Instead, we also must examine people striving to make sense of their worlds by examining human beings in their worlds”. (May, 1991)

2.4.3.4 Social Cognitive Theory

Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) started as the Social Learning Theory (SLT) in the 1960s by Albert Bandura. Theory developed into the SCT in 1986 and posits that learning occurs in an environment with social contact by reciprocal interaction of the person, environment, and behavior. Social Cognitive Theory considers the unique way in which individuals acquire and maintain behavior, while also considering the social environment in which individuals perform the behavior. The theory contains, account a person's past experiences, which factor into whether behavioral action will occur. These past experiences influences reinforcements, expectations, and expectancies, all of which shape whether a person will engage in a specific behavior and the reasons why a person engages in that behavior.(LaMorte, 2019)

Social cognitive theory has a view of personality, meaning that people are capable of exercising control over their own lives. Bandura believes that people are self-regulating, proactive, and self-organizing and that they have the strength to affect their own behaviors to produce desired consequences. (Mischel, Shoa & Ayduk,2008)

2.4.3.5 Trait Factor Theory

Personality identification is probably as old as the emergence of language. Allport, known as the first theorist of the differentiator property theory, examined into some 50 definitions of personality before offering his own Personality, according to Allport (1961), is the dynamic organization inside the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique conduct and cognition. For Allport (1961), trait “is a neuropsychic structure having the capacity to render numerous stimuli functionally equivalent, and to initiate and guide equivalent forms of adaptive and expressive behavior” (p. 347). To Allport, explained the personality traits are the characteristics that guide behavior. Personality Traits can be measured on a continuum and are subject to social, environmental, cultural influences and affect from them Personality consists of the constantly shifting, growing, organized, working together as a unit of both mind and body. According to Allport, all aspects of personality mean thoughts that active or direct certain behaviors. Each person has his own unique, characteristic behavior and thoughts, and has different typical characteristics. For this reason, every person is unique. (Schultz & Schultz, 2013)

2.4.3.6 Five Factor Personality Model(Big Five Model)

After Allport's studies, Cattell and Eysenck conducted a list of features to recognize one's behavior. Cattell (1946) created a new list of 16 key personality traits by applying factor analysis to the list it obtained. These properties are, respectively; warmth, problem solving, vitality, commitment to rules, resistance to stress, urgency, dominance, sensitivity, prudence, abstract thinking, self-questioning, openness to

changes, perfectionism, self-stuffiness, tension, secret retention. Eysenck studied with Cattell, unlike Cattell, Eysenck believed personality can be understood with three traits. These are, E, for Extraversion–Introversion; N for Neuroticism–stability; P for Psychoticism–superego functioning. These traits consist the three-factor model NEO PI-R. (Allen, 2016)

Following Cattell's study, studies were carried out on the 16 substances, which are numerous, and the 5 basic substances and the personality can be explained. Norman (1963) carried out these studies and the five-factor model used today was obtained. Norman (1963) tried to determine personality traits based on adjectives, laying the groundwork for the five-factor model used today. (Somer, 1988)

Until 1985, McCrea and Costa defended the three-factor model NEO PI-R. Goldberg (1981) was the theorist who used the term Five Factor Model for the first time. In the 1980s, his leading four-person researcher, Lewis Goldberg, Naomi Takemoto-Chock, Andrew Comrey and John M. Digman, studied personality tests for the period in question. (Norman, 1963) At the end of these studies, we reached the conclusion that the Five Factor Model is more reliable. With the acceptance of the Five Factor Model, McCrea and Costa were transformed into a five-factor model in 1985 by working on the three-factor model. The scale, which was revised in 1992, has become a highly widely used measuring tool that measures the five basic dimensions of personality. (Feist & Feist, 2009)

This five-factor personality model; it is defined by the dimensions of extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness to

experience. These dimensions also called Big Five or OCEAN in literature.(Burger, 2016) McCrae and Costa (1997) stated that their five-factor personality traits show consistency in studies conducted in more than 50 countries, including the UK, Israel, Korea, Turkey, Denmark and Canada, regardless of culture. Despite this consistency, discerning personality traits differ from values of care, both personally and socially. For example, Australians care more about Extraversion and conscientiousness than other features. In the same way, it is stated that the Japanese attach more importance to the conscientiousness feature than other characteristics. (McCrae et al., 2005)

2.4.3.6.1 Openness to Experiences

The first personality trait of the Big Five Model is openness to experiences. It refers to an individual's openness to new opinions, experiences, the ability to think strongly of the powerful imagination, and mental curiosity. Openness to the experience includes different definitions for numerous theoreticians; it generally includes some adjectives such as intelligent, knowledgeable, cultures, and researchers, open to new experiences, innovative, independent. It is said that individuals who score highly in the dimension of openness have thoughts other than the independent, non-traditionalist view. On the contrary, it is stated that people who score lower than this size are more traditionalist, avoiding new experiences. People who high score on openness to experiences are generally related with being creative, imaginative, curious, and liberal . The dimension of openness expresses the ability of the individual to express him and to communicate his ideas clearly and accurately. This ability allows the person to collaborate with other people. By contrast, those who

score low on openness to experience are typically conventional, conservative, and lacking in curiosity.(Feist & Feist, 2009)

2.4.3.6.2 Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness, which is the final dimension of the five-factor model; it is expressed how much control the person has, how disciplined he is. The characteristics that determine the conscientiousness generally arise in situations such as doing business or succeeding. People with high liability are indicated as reliable and intelligent people. Self-discipline includes the person making efforts other than external factors, acting with a sense of duty and working for success. People who score higher than the dimension of Conscientiousness are called regular, responsible, planned and determined persons. People who score lower than this size are those who are unreliable, unreliable, lacking discipline. (Burger, 2016)

Conscientiousness has been associated with accountable, disciplinary, planned, hardworking, willful, need for success, meticulous, prudent. For those with a low level, they are matched with adjectives such as carelessness, clutter, apathy, etc. Conscientiousness associated with interpersonal communication, being coherent, sympathetic, tolerant, being courteous, generosity and courteous. They are more prone to hostility, grief, rough behavior in people with conscientiousness. Individuals with high scores of conformity are more likely to collaborate and those with lower scores than this size are more competitive. (Yerlikaya & İnanç, 2012b)

2.4.3.6.3 Extraversion

Extraversion includes adjectives such as cheerful chatty, assertive, swerve, dominant, bustling, social. It is mentioned that as extraverts' people are cute, jokey, attractive, collaborative people, friendly, talkative, there are people with high interpersonal communication and positive emotions. People who have a low level of Extraversion, the distance to communication is about the toe-in and the coldness. The people who have a high size of Extraversion use their intellectual and artistic interests when introducing themselves. Specialties, such as being social, being artistic, being talkative, being positive, being cheerful, dominating, being excited, being claimed are some of the personality traits that extroverts have. In the opposite way, introverts are indicated as timid, indecency, preferring loneliness. Extraversion which is the second dimension of the model; it has features such as being optimistic, energetic, and entrepreneurial. The opposite of this dimension is introverted. (Costa & McCrae, 1992)

2.4.3.6.4 Agreeableness

Agreeableness determines the level of personal orientation and expresses how it connects with other people and how they respect their feelings and thoughts. Individuals with high levels of compatibility, is about friendly, tolerant, reassuring, tolerant, softhearted, highly motivated, competition-friendly, teamwork-friendly individuals. The dimension of agreeableness is about the one's good-natured, softhearted, trusting, courteous, straightforwardness, altruism, compliance, modesty, and tender-mindedness. Highly rated managers in compatibility size motivate their teammate's well, work to meet their needs, and have good communication skills.

People who score lower than this size act in accordance with their own interests and beliefs, skeptical, cold, far from people, quay. In addition, it is stated that they are less cooperative, individuals with hostile attitudes, less social relationships. (Schultz & Schultz, 2013)

2.4.3.6.5 Neuroticism

The dimension of neuroticism is related to the continuity of characteristics such as people's emotional consistency and personal cohesion. It is also associated with the individual's resistance to stress. Impulsivity, predisposition to depression and anxiety are observed in people who score higher than the dimension of emotional inconsistency with the other name neuroticism. People who score highly in this dimension are those who experience emotional distress and where instantaneous changes of emotions are frequently observed. People with a high size of neuroticism experience a lot of stress in the face of everyday events and are more prone to emotions such as sadness, anger, blame. Low-scoring people are said to be people who have adapted better and are not close to incompatible sensory responses. The dimension of neuroticism is a high dimension for people prone to psychological discomfort. People with a high level of neuroticism are pessimistic, unhappy, stressed, unsafe, anxious, problematic, overwhelming, incomprehensive, complex and difficult to deal with .(Yerlikaya & İnanç, 2012a)

2.5 MARITAL SATISFACTION

2.5.1 Marriage

Marriage links two lives through an immense range of experiences; it involves learning to be separate and together, to allocate power, to pool financial and emotional resources, to shape a sexual life, to share intimate as well as mundane feelings, and most challenging, to rear another generation. (Napier, 2000)

Couples are merging of their lives, as social norms and laws find appropriate. Couples who aim to live together for a lifetime and have children take their relationship to a more social, more future-oriented dimension with the decision to get married. In order to achieve this goal, it requires that the groups have a more harmonious, orderly and balanced husband and wife relationship (Özgüven, 2020) For this reason, marriage is not just a social order established to provide the emotional requirements of the person. In addition to emotional necessities, it is the form of relationship required in situations such as establishing family relations and ensuring the continuity of the generation.

Marriage is a universal institution that differs according to the culture in the society in which people grow up, ensures the continuity of the lineage, includes mutual responsibilities and roles, and meets mutual expectations and needs. One of the most important periods in person life is marriage, has a number of important functions; sexuality, productivity, belonging, love and being loved are those that are during the realization of various goals such as having children.(Özabacı & Erkan, 2014)

Marriage consists of three stages: you, me and us. Each stage makes the other possible. The continuity of marriage, the lasting of the first love, depends on how well the process that is formed by the merger of these three stages works. Spouses have decided to do things together, such as cooking, cleaning, making money, and so on. Love may be the first emotion to start marriage, but it is the married life and process that spouses share together who decide how to continue marriage. (Satir,2016)

According to Gottman (1999) marriage is not about just raising kids, splitting chores, and making love. It can also have a spiritual dimension that has to do with creating an inner life together, a culture rich with symbols and rituals, and an appreciation for your roles and goals that link you, that lead you to understand what it means to be part of the family you have become .(Gottman & Silver, 1999)

The couples to have a successful and healthy marriage; emotionally, socially and physically, closeness is required. Emotional support provided by spouses; is loved, respected and valued as a spouse. In successful marriage, couples lead a healthier and higher quality life by benefiting each other economically, psychologically and socially. In the light of the information obtained, it is clear that healthy married people increase people's life expectancy. For these reasons, it is stated that one of the most important concepts affecting the success of marriage is marital saturation (Çağ & Yıldırım, 2013)

2.5.2 Related Concepts about Marriage

Marriage has some sub concepts like marital adjustment, marital harmony, communication and marriage satisfaction. Marital communication is defined by Bienvenu (1969) as the exchange of feelings and meanings as husbands and wives try to understand one another and to see their problems and differences from both a man's and woman's point of view. Thus communication is not limited to words, it occurs through listening, silences, facial expressions, and gestures. The concept of marriage, which is one of the legal acquisitions of being a family, is traditionally considered to be only through birth, adoption or marriage, but it is included in the literature as a concept with various forms. (Coontz, 2005)

It was seen as a social invention that served to ensure the survival and productivity of the family, as different, but collaborative, complementary roles were assigned to men and women based on the work section between men and women in past societies. However, with the required of the age, the marital life developed with a number of changes. Today's professional possibilities, the evolution of women's rights, commitment to marriage as a more flexible, lasting cooperation, and expectations of more love and closeness in marriage have changed expectations that only a lasting marriage provides what spouses are looking for. (Goldenberg & Goldenberg, 2004)

2.5.2.1 Marital Adjustment

Marital adjustment; it is expressed that the groups should carry the harmony in their togetherness into married life and be happy. Because of this expression, it is

confused with marital satisfaction. However, the marriage relationship is evaluated with the individual, subjective perception that couples have in the period of marriage. In marriage adjustment, the capacity of two spouses to maintain a good relationship is important. The marriage is the subjective definition of all the feelings of people's relationships, the feelings they are pleased with, their happiness.(Erbek et al., 2005)

Marital adjustment is described as a marriage in which the two partners' behavioral patterns are mutually satisfying. According to Burgess, Locke, and Thomas (1971), a well-adjusted marriage is one in which the husband and wife agree on the major issues of marriage; in which they have reached an agreement on interests, objectives, and values; in which they are in agreement on showing affection and sharing secrets; and in which they have few or no complaints about their marriage.. Marital adjustment and marital satisfaction are two concepts that are often referred to together in literature and used in place of each other from time to time. Marital adjustment is an important step in order to ensure marital satisfaction. The ability of the married people who have achieved harmony will take place in a short time. (Tuzcu, 2017)

2.5.2.2 Marital Satisfaction

Marriage satisfaction can be defined by the way that the couples meet each other's needs and expectations in their relationships in marriage. Since these needs and expectations will vary from person to person, the satisfaction received by the groups will also vary. In addition, over time, marital satisfaction has become a criterion for spouses to evaluate their marriages and to be able to comment more objectively.

As the satisfaction received from the marriage increases, the evaluations of the spouses will be more positive and idealized. (Çınar, 2008) Marriage satisfaction, according to Spainer and Lewis (1980), is defined as the extent to which a person achieves their requirements in a marital partnership through behavior adjustment approaches. As this concept expresses the general saturation obtained in marriage, it also covers the saturations obtained from sexuality and friendship in marriage.

In light of the information obtained from the studies on marital satisfaction, there is no common definition for marital satisfaction. According to Robert (2005), marital satisfaction is a subjective experience based on mutual interaction, which varies depending on the quality provided by meeting expectations in marriage. Nicholas (2005) expresses marital satisfaction as the feeling of happiness and satisfaction that the individual receives from marriage. The satisfaction of the childhood is the relationship with the inefficiency of the person in his marriage, the stress he experiences in the relationship, the communication between the couple, financial difficulties, roles and responsibilities.(Snyder, 2017)

Rosen- Grandon (1999) stated that three main factors were among the determining factors of marital insatiability (Canel, 2007);

- Sufficient mutual love, the sufficient commitment of spouses to each other
- The spouses are in a satisfactory relationship with being parents and the beliefs they carry.

Fizpatrick(1988) conducted his research on the characteristics of marriage satisfaction and characteristic structures of happy couples;

- Use more positive and nonverbal messages.

- To have more consensus and to show that you approve of the other person.
- Further discussion on disputes.
- Avoid conflict.
- Show supportive behaviors towards each other.
- Reciprocal agreement.
- Consistency in nonverbal messages used.
- Be less critical for each other
- The satisfaction rate is higher than dissatisfaction.

Heyman, Sayers and Bellack (1994) explained the marital satisfaction as the happiness, quality of marriage and balanced and harmonious life that the couple received from their marriages. It can be said that it is important for spouses to be happy and to meet the expectations of their married lives in the interest of high marital satisfaction. (Buluş & Bağcı, 2016)

Sokolski and Hendrick (1999) express their marital satisfaction as psychological satisfaction obtained by couples from the environmental and individual dimensions that exist in marriage. Environmental factors; it is the situation of spouses to have a say in the decision-making moment, to share the problems experienced, to come and to work. Individual factors are; the way of love of the spouses, the way they express themselves, their attitudes, their sexual satisfaction and the communication they use.(as cited in (Bedir, 2018)

When researches in the literature are viewed, numerous variables are saturated with marriage. These variables are; marriage stability, loyalty to the spouse, strong

spiritual values, respect for each other, loyalty in sex life, willingness to be a good wife, being good friends with the spouse, being supportive towards the spouse, volunteering to forgive and forgive. (Gradon Rosen, Jane et al., 2004)

There are also various opinions in the literature on the reasons necessary for the continuity of a healthy and successful marriage. Some of these reasons are; marriage adjustment, marital satisfaction, marital quality, personality traits of spouses, having children, worldview, economic causes, physical and mental illnesses, habits, religious beliefs, cultural differences between spouses, previous marriages, issues related to how marriage occurs, social support patterns, kinship relationships, individual expectations can be listed. (Erişti, 2010)

In the research conducted by Bradbury, Fincham and Beach (2000) a study was conducted on the nature of marital adjustment and factors determining marital satisfaction. They studied the last decade of research into marital saturation, have gathered the results of the research in three main topics in particular. These headings;

1. Cognitive processes, mutual connection, physiology, behavioral patterns, social support, and the presence of aggressive conduct are all examples of interpersonal processes.

2. Marriage is influenced by micro-factors such as having children, life crises, and macro-factors such as economic factors, spouse satisfaction, and so on.

3. Obtaining information on the extent and measurement of marital satisfaction in two dimensions. There are two types of social cognitive associations: trajectory-based associations and social cognitive associations.

In this research, the focus is on personality traits and family communication from factors affecting marriage satisfaction.

In addition to the mentioned indicators, the communication skills of the spouses are also effective in harmoniousness of the houses. For this reason, the level of satisfaction and happiness obtained by individuals may vary. Conflicts and disagreements in marriage, spouses strive to maintain healthy transmissions with each other. However, the different communication languages used by spouses make communication difficult from time to time. Therefore, individuals who have difficulty communicating may have problems maintaining communication in their marriages. Therefore, domestic communication affects marital harmony and with it satisfaction.(Aksoy, 2017)

According to Soylu and Kağnıcı (2015), the variable that best tires marital adjustment while expressing the quality of family communication, it also mentions conflict-resolving styles among predicted factors.

The interaction patterns used by couples play an important role in marital satisfaction. One of the factors that positively affect the saturation received from marriage can be counted as the positive and negative behavior of couples, their approval of each other's behavior, their ability to reach consensus. Behaviors that negatively affect marital insatiable; can be expressed in the form of accusation, criticism and oppression. It can be said that these behaviors negatively affect the insatiable and quality of marriage in a long time. (Feeney, 2002)

Another factor that affects marital satisfaction is the patterns used in interpersonal communication. The patterns used by couples to discuss and solve problems in married life also affect their behavior with each other. "According to the findings obtained as a result of comparing the behaviors of happy couples with unhappy couples; couples with low marital satisfaction attitudes towards each other have a much more negative attitude towards each other, and one of the spouses tends to respond to a negative behavior in the same way." The attitudes of married couples at moments of conflict, positive or negative, affect the ability of marriage positively or negatively. (Bradbury et al., 2000)

As mentioned above, personality traits are mentioned as one of the factors affecting marriage satisfaction. There are personality traits, attitudes and attachment styles that are among the individual factors affecting the edict of marriage.

The person's negative personality traits reduce marital satisfaction, but cause conflict in marriage. The fact that the individual has responsible, extroverted personality traits increases the harmony in marriage. Situations such as the additional person being cooperative and being capable of managing himself positively affect the harmony in the marriage. It is usual for spouses to have different personality traits and to have different opinions and opinions. The important point is that even if they have different characteristics, their views and attitudes about marriage, about being a family, are similar. (Aksoy, 2017)

Loung and Young (2007) associate marital satisfaction with the healthy personality traits of spouses. It can be said that personality traits such as taking

conscientiousness, willingness to communicate openly, being empathetic contributes to high marital insatiability.

In order for marriage to continue in a healthy, happy and balanced way, the relationship that spouses have must be equally insatiable, productive and orderly. In order for the marital relationship to continue without being worn out, solving the problems in a way that makes both sides happy and the relationship they have established with each other in the right language can affect the marital relationship. (Ergin, 2019)

2.5.2.3 Related Theories About Marital Satisfaction

Especially since the last few years, the marital satisfaction it is observed that research has increased and that the interests of researchers have shifted to this issue. Considering these studies, it was observed that while explaining the marital satisfaction theories such as interpersonal communication theory, social exchange theory, system theory offers a new perspective on the dual relationship. In addition to new perspectives, it has been included in the research process in classical approaches such as the theory of loading the binding theory, which helps explain the satisfaction of marriage. A hybrid perspective has been achieved by studying modern and classical approaches together.

2.5.2.3.1 Social Exchange Theory

The Theory of Social Exchange developed by Thibault and Kelley concerns the initiation, maintenance and termination of bilateral relations. Social Exchange Theory deals with the concepts of reward and price. It considered bilateral relations as an exchange of awards and fees. In this exchange, the minimum and maximum strategy are important. People choose relationships where high reward is low, and people choose such relationships more they will keep you comfortable. While the reward is pleasure from the relationship, the price is the factor that inhibits the performance of the individual (Thibaut & Kelley, 1959).

According to the theory, the person can maintain his edict in the relationship, even if the edict he receives from the relationship is not high. At this point, the reward and price of the person's evaluation of whether to continue the relationship with different. While the award is expressed as all kinds of factors about the pleasure and pleasure of the person from the relationship, the price is expressed as the efforts of the person and everything that hinders the individual. They are explained as the level of comparison for their personal dimensions, level of comparison and options when evaluating the satisfaction and relationship dependency taken from the relationship. The level of comparison represents the neutral level in bilateral relations. If the results of the relationship are above the neutral level, the relationship is saturating. If the results are below the level, satisfaction cannot be achieved (Akyel, 2019).

2.5.2.3.2 Attribution Theory

Attribution Theory states by Heider (1958) believed that people are naive psychologists trying to make sense of the social world. Attribution theory; it is based on the effort to understand and control the events and situations around the person causally, cognitively. The most general expression of the theory is; it can be expressed as a person's focus on the relationship between the meaning and causes of the event. The causal loading of an individual to a certain event significantly affects the subsequent behavior and emotions of the individual.

According to the attribution theory, marital satisfaction is explained by situational attribution and dispositional attribution loadings. Situational attribution deal with the cause of events, while dispositional attribution is concerned with blame, intent, and motive dimensions. Situational attribution; focus focuses on control, continuity and genetic dimensions, while dispositional attribution focus on the accountability of events, whether the person knowingly did the event (Bradbury & Fincham, 1992).

2.5.2.3.3 Attachment Theory

The theory of attachment developed by Bowlby (1973) states that there are strong emotional bonds that people develop for people who are important and special to them. Bowlby (1973) observed a relationship between the separation of mothers from their mothers or the care person at long intervals and the emotional reaction of children after separation. In the first stage, it covers actions such as crying after separation, actively searching for the mother and resisting calming down. The second

stage is called hopelessness, and it is observed that the child becomes passive and sad. In the third stage of separation, the child does not react to the return of the mother or the care worker and knowingly ignores it. This behavior of the child is seen as a kind of defensive mechanism that the child shows in case of a possible separation, so as not to suffer. The theory focuses on the individual's need to establish emotional relationships. The attachment system, which begins with the binding of the child to the mother or care person figure in the first years of the child, develops to include marriages in adulthood. Theory believes, the nature of the relationship with the mother figure of the individual guides their relationship in the coming years. According to Bowlby's theory, the psychosexual development of spouses also affects marital insatiability. The inadequacies experienced by spouses during their developmental stages affect the marital relationship. It can be stated that individuals who are connected safely during the development period and do not have attachment anxiety may have higher marital satisfaction (Dallos & Draper, 2016).

2.5.2.3.4 Social Cognitive Theory of Interpersonal Communication Approach

The approach is states by Miller and Steinberg (1975), with a general expression; It is those that aim to bring explanations of "how people think about others." Theory; it also gains strength from research on widely spaced topics such as cognitive psychology, memory, relational development and language acquisition. According to the theory, interpersonal communication is shaped by peoples' beliefs, knowledge and attitudes developed about them, called "information banks". In the marriage relationship, the marital satisfaction of the groups who accept their wife or husband as they are old and do not perceive them with traditional roles may be high.

In a spouse relationship, they can adapt to each other's lives, friends, habits, and accept each other without being equally capable of being incandescence, increasing the quality of marriage and the saturation of marriage. (Ledbetter, 2010)

2.5.2.3.5 Systems Theory

According to systems theory, a system's critical properties are defined by the relationships between its components. As a structure is reduced to isolated elements, these properties are lost. The sum of its components exceeds the sum of its parts. Thus, it would make no sense from a systems viewpoint to try to explain a child's actions by questioning him or her without the rest of the child's family present. Family is a whole unity because of this it should be evaluated together. (Nichols, 2013)

Systems Theory is a comprehensive and diverse approach. It is shaped by the interventions of important theorists from many different approaches. (Dallos & Draper, 2016) The family system consists of sub-systems such as individual-family-group-community affected by external factors. Each family member is private sub-systems that are inside their families. Systems theory aims to change the relational system including helping family members manage their anxiety, helping them separate from the three-person systems, and most importantly, helping each family member to increase their own fundamental differentiation. Each sub-system is to some extent independent of the parent system of which it is a part. The family system is an open and social system, which consists of at least three people, parents and children, is also home to new sub-systems with the growth of the family and the formation of bilateral, triple and attached. (Gladding, 2017)

To the systems approach, the inability of spouses to adopt each other's individual characteristics, to accept personality traits, to respect differences affects marital satisfaction. Therefore, the system approach is thought to be that individuals often marry individuals who consciously or unconsciously fit their own personality traits in order to increase marital satisfaction.(Kalkan, 2020,Özgüven, 2020a)



3 RESEARCH ON RELATED VARIABLES

In this part, national and international literature about the related variables to the research is presented. Firstly, the international studies about the family communication patterns variable are examined. Secondly, the studies about the marital satisfaction and personality traits variables covered within the scope of this research in foreign literature. Finally, the domestic studies about the all variables are examined. Related studies are showed by the chronologically order in the section.

5.1 International Researches on Family Communication Patterns

Researches on the study and development of family communication patterns have been widely carried out for the last forty-five years. These studies have accumulated a rich literature. In 1972, McLead and Chaffe combined with the news, different perspectives were combined, and various studies were conducted on the field writing. Following the pioneering work of McLead and Chaffe (1972), Ritchie and Fitzpatrick (1990) re-conceptualized social orientation and conceptual orientation into conversation orientation and conformity orientation, respectively. In the 1996 and 1997 studies of Koerner and Fitzpatrick, studies were carried out to identify family types arising from family communication patterns.

In 1999, Huangi focused on relationships between children's personality traits and family communication patterns, including self-respect, self-control, shyness, self-exposing, self-control, social willingness, shyness and social desire. It is observed that it is better for family members who use family communication patterns in a healthy

way to socialize. In the study, which examined the effect of family communication on marital adjustment, it was stated that the relationship between women's communication skills and marital adjustment was higher than that of men, focused on more related standards, and that men did not have such interactions. (Gordon et al., 1999)

When the findings of Koerner and Cavanaugh(2000) studied with more than eighty families were combined, the results revealed that family types with high levels of conformity orientation in domestic communication exhibited more regulatory behaviors (consensual and protective families) than families with low conformity orientation (pluralistic and laissez-faire families) and exhibited less respiratory behavior. In addition, families who score higher than the conformity orientation dimension have a lower empathy ability than low size dimension of conformity orientation.

Janeja (2011) researched the impact of family communication patterns of young adults clash with their parents, examining the similarities and differences between the young adults agreement styles in conflicts with their parents. The participants consisted of 474 people between the ages of 18 and 22, consisting of 189 women and 285 men. Revised Family Communication Patterns Scale and Rahim Organizational Conflict Inventory were used. The result of the research, it showed that family communication patterns influence the young adults agreement styles their conflicts with both midwives. It was predicted that communication patterns would be similar to fathers and mothers, but some important differences were found, such as that, young adults tend to avoid conflict with their fathers more than their mothers do,

and when it comes to cooperation and adjustment, they are more saturated in their relationships with their fathers than they are with their mothers.

Burchfield (2012) examined the relationship between family communication patterns, self-respecting and relationship satisfaction. Demographic Information Form, Revised Family Communication Patterns Scale, Rosenberg Self-Service Scale and Perceived Relationship Quality Components Inventory were applied to the participants consisting of 263 university students. According to the findings, a significant relationship was found between self-respect and relationship saturation. However, it has been ruled that family communication patterns do not have a significant impact on relationship saturation or self-response.

Young and Schrodtt (2016) found that young adults from high-speech-oriented families more often communicated their way to their own romantic partners, while young adults from highly conformity-oriented families communicated with their romantic partners to a lesser extent.

3.1 International Research on Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction

Kelly and Conley (1987) have thinned out the relationship between marriage satisfaction and personality traits. According to the results obtained, they have concluded that sub dimensions of personality traits, neuroticism, extraversion, and agreeableness are essential drivers of marital stability and saturating.

Goodman (1999) stated that spouses with high personality trait score increased their insatiability. According to Goleman (2000), women score higher than men in terms of Conscientiousness personality trait score. When married individuals encounter a problem, when women leave Conscientiousness for solving this problem to men, it is stated that men could not meet women's expectations and were not understood. Therefore, disagreements began between couples and that the marriage insatiableness of couples decreased (Uçak, 2015).

A study of 400 married couples by Donnellan, Conger and Bryant (2004) examined the relationship between five-factor personality sizes and marital relationship. According to the results obtained, a positively significant relationship was found between neuroticism size and negative interactions, negatively significant relationship between neuroticism size and overall evaluation of marriage, negatively between compatibility size and negative interactions, positively between compatibility size and overall evaluation of marriage.

Bouchard, Lussier and Sabourin (1999) examined the relationship between personality traits and marital adjustment. As a participant in the study, 446 couples were included. According to the results obtained, it was found that the most powerful variable that exhausts marital adjustment for men and women is the size of neuroticism. It has been found that women and men with high neurotic size have low marital adjustment.

In his research, Fitzpatrick (2001) examined the relationship between similarities in the personality traits of spouses and marital satisfaction. It has been found that the

similarity in the dimension of softness has a strong relationship with marital adjustment for both the male and female spouses. It has been determined that the similarity in the personality dimension of Conscientiousness is men, and the similarity in the emotional imbalance personality dimension is the ability to wear out marital saturating for women. In this study, which examined the relationship between the similarity in the personality characteristics of the spouses and the marital satisfaction, it was found that the similarity in the dimension of openness to the experience had a strong relationship with marital adjustment in both sexes.

Zoby (2005) research examined the relationships between personality traits and marital adjustment as research data collection scales. Five Factor Inventory and Double Conformity Scale applied to participants. The result of the research, it was found that there is a positive and negatively significant relationship between marital adjustment and the lower dimensions of compatibility and openness to development. As a consistent result in research on personality traits and marital adjustment abroad, the negative relationship between neuroticism sub-dimension and marital adjustment draws attention.

3.2 International Research on Marital Satisfaction

MacDermid, Huston and Mchale (1990) have recently found that the satisfaction between partners has been high, but that marital satisfaction has declined steadily immediately after the wedding. It is thought that the decline in marital saturated marriage, whether the married couple has children or not, continues.

Shiota and Levenson (2007), in a 12-term longitudinal study with two middle-aged and elderly groups, found no relationship between similarity in terms of five-factor personality sizes and marital satisfaction at the beginning of the study, but found that couples who were more similar in terms of personality sizes had negatively changed their marital satisfaction for 12 years.

Gottman and Krokoff (1989) predicted in their research on marital interaction and satisfaction that interactive patterns such as disputes and anger changes that are thought to harm marriage do not harm marriage in the long term, but contribute to the development of marriage. In research data, it has mostly been noticed that women initiate discussion on a problem-based or start a debate against the man's wife. In unhappy marriages, it has been noticed that husbands are in conflict with each other and exhibited in case of withdrawal. It has been found that this affects marital insatiableness.

3.3 Domestic Research on Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction

Firstly, the focus is on domestic researches. There are studies on variables covered within the scope of this research in Turkey. In the following section, the studies in the field related to the mentioned variables and concepts close to these variables are summarized.

Erişti (2010) studied the connection of married individuals' attachment s models and personality traits with marital satisfaction. In order to measure variables

in the sample created from 174 male and female married individuals. According to the results of the research, there is a significant relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals and marital adjustment. The way individuals are connected with marital adjustment is not different. There is no meaningful relationship between personality traits and marital adjustment. It is found that the ways of attachment of married individuals and the characteristics of extroversion, conscientiousness, subsistence-compatibility, emotional inconsistency, openness to development/mind and negative value personality are related to each other.

Çapkın (2012) examined the relationships between the jealousy levels of married people and their self-respect, personality traits, attachment styles and marital satisfaction. The research sample consists of 99 participants, the results of the research, a positively significant relationship was found between the sub-dimension of openness from personality traits to experience and the emotional sub-dimension of jealousy for all participants in terms of exhausting jealousy. According to the emotional dimension of jealousy, statistically significant link was discovered with the emotional jealousy level of female participants and the sub-dimensions of openness and Extraversion from personality traits to experience. Jealousy and other variables and sub-sizes contained no significant differences

Yıldız (2012) study examined the relationship between gender and age with marital satisfaction As a result of the study, it was found that gender and age did not differ significantly between marriage and saturated sex. When the level of education was looked at according to the education level variable, it was seen that the level of

education increased and the marital insatiability increased. It has been observed that the level of education increases as the level of marriage increases. When the marriage periods were examined according to the change in the way the spouses were married, it was found that the people who married in an arranged way had lower marital insatiability than those who married as a result of dating.

Tolan, (2015), examined a significant relationship between marital satisfaction and personality traits, beliefs about the relationship and conflict resolution styles. According to the findings, positively significant relationship was found between couple compatibility and positive conflict, extroversion compatibility, self-expression and openness to development. In addition, negative conflict with couple compatibility, neuroticism, and disagreement harms, sexes are different, and if the spouses are among their immutable dimensions, it has been found that there is a significant relationship in the negative direction. It has been found that the strongest variables that tire marital adjustment are neuroticism from personality traits, positive conflict from conflict resolution styles, negative conflict and withdrawal, and beliefs about intercourse, spouses do not change and disagreement is damaging.

Uçak,(2015)studied with the personality traits of married individuals and the marital satisfaction. Fifty married couples were studied as research samples. According to the results closeness of the sense of Conscientiousness of the spouses positively affects the ability of marriage, it has been found that the marital satisfaction of couples is negatively affected by the opening of the difference between the feelings of Conscientiousness.

Tuzcu, (2017) examined the relationship between personality traits and marital adjustment and marital satisfaction in married individuals. As a research sample consist of 250 married individuals, including 125 married women and 125 married men. When the findings obtained, the results of the research are evaluated, it is emphasized that marriage adjustment has a negatively significant relationship with neuroticism from five factor personality traits. On the other hand, marital adjustment has a positively significant relationship with openness and softness to experience. When the relationships between marital saturated and five-factor personality traits are examined. It has been revealed that there is a negatively significant relationship between marital saturation and neuroticism; on the other hand, marital saturation has a positively significant relationship with softness.

3.4 Domestic Research on Marital Satisfaction

Canel (2007) studied, it is not examined whether problem solving skills in the family have an effect on increasing the marital satisfaction of couples. According to the information obtained from the research, it was found that married individuals are effective in raising their marital satisfaction, marital harmony, happiness from their marital relationships, their closeness to their spouses, reducing conflict with their spouse and anger towards their spouse.

In the research conducted by Cağ and Yıldırım (2013), gender, education level, number of children, marriage duration, spouse support, age difference between spouses, and income level of the family, sexual life satisfaction and the power of the sharing variables of domestic responsibilities to procedure marriage adjustment has

been investigated. The sample was created with 811 (448 females, 363 males) married bees. As data collection tools, a Personal Information Form has been used to determine the marriage adaptation levels of individuals, the Marriage Life Scale, the Spouse Support Scale to determine the perceived level of peer support, and information about demographic variables. The result of the research, it was found that the variables of peer support, sex life satisfaction and level of education significantly exhausted the satisfaction of marriage. Gender, number of children, duration of marriage, and age difference between spouses, income level of the family and sharing of domestic responsibilities variables did not have a significant relationship with the marital satisfaction.

Yıldız (2013) study examined the relationship between gender and age with marital satisfaction. As a result of the research, it was found that gender and age did not differ significantly between marriage and saturated sex. When the level of education was looked at according to the education level variable, it was seen that the level of education increased and the marital insatiability increased. It has been observed that the level of education increases as the level of marriage increases. When the marriage periods were examined according to the change in the way the spouses were married, it was found that the people who married in an arranged way had lower marital insatiability than those who married as a result of dating.

In Kızgın (2014) work, people with a personality trait of Conscientiousness reassure the other side in marriage. Features such as being planned, being stable and reliable increase their spouse's satisfaction with marriage. Since people with compatibility personality traits approach their spouses friendly and their ability to

empathize is also improved, marriage is considered to be oversized. They are also pleased with their marriage because they can get along with their spouses and have a structure that accepts their spouses.



4 METHOD

^ This section includes information on the model of the study, sample, of study, data collection process, and analysis of the data.

4.1 Design of the Study

This research is a predictive correlational study using the screening model for finding causes of events or phenomena. Predictive correlational research was determined to investigate the correlations between the variables and to make predictions of the criterion variable by taking into consideration their relationships with predictor variables. The correlational design, which is one of the quantitative research designs, was employed in this study to evaluate the association between personality traits and family communication patterns on married individuals' marital satisfaction. The correlations between two or more variables are explored in correlational design without any attempt to modify them. Correlational research determines whether or not there is a link between variables. In other words, in addition to describing the relationship between variables, specific variables can be used as predictors to make predictions about possible outcomes (Fraenkel et al., 1996). The research's dependent variable is marital satisfaction. Family communication patterns and personality traits are independent variables.

4.2 Population of Study

The research's study population is composed of married adults aged 18 to 55 years old. The study's sample, taken from many provinces around Turkey, found that married persons are willing volunteers. The survey included 498 respondents and was conducted using an online sampling method. Contentment with one's marriage was regarded as a personal opinion of one of the spouses, rather than as a couple's.

In this context, the distribution of the study's socio-demographic factors can be observed in Table 1.

Table 1

Characteristics of the Participant

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age			
18-24	21	4.21	4.23
25-34	134	26.90	31.25
35-44	122	24.49	55.84
45-54	132	26.50	82.46
55 and above	87	17.47	100
Gender			
Female	305	61.24	61.24
Male	193	38.75	100
Location			
Village	11	2.20	2.29
County	76	15.26	17.47
City	162	32.53	50.00
Metropolis	249	50.00	100
Income Level			
1000 TL and below	10	2.00	2.00
1001 - 2000 TL	15	3.01	5.02
2001 - 3000 TL	25	5.02	10.04
3001 - 4000 TL	92	18.47	28.51
4000 TL and above	356	71.48	100
Education Level			
High School	75	15.06	15.06
Bachelor's Degree	343	68.87	83.93
Graduate Education	80	16.06	100
Total	498	100	

Note. N = 498 participants from different provinces of Turkey. 50% of the participants mostly lived in the metropolis and average education level is Bachelor's degree.

According to the results the 21 (%4) of the participants are between the age of 18 – 24, 134 (%27) between the age of 25 -34, 122 (%25) between the age of 35 – 44, 132 (%27) between the age of 45 – 54 and finally, 87 (%17) of the participants are in the age of 55 and above. 305 (%61) of the participants are female and 193 (%39) of the participants are male.

The distribution of the living location, where they spent most of their lives, was as follows; 11 (%2) of the participants lived in village, 76 (%15) of the participants lived in the county, 162 (%33) of the participants lived in the city and finally 249 (%50) of the participants mostly lived in the metropolis.

Education level of the sample distributed as follows; 75 (%15) of the participants are graduated from high school and below but, mostly high school, 343 (%69) of the participants are bachelor's graduate and 80 (%16) of the participants are postgraduate

4.3 Data Collection Tools

In this study, four data collection tools were applied to collect data from participants. Firstly, The Demographic Information Form used which created by researcher, to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants,. Secondly the Marital Satisfaction Scale to measure the participants' marital satisfaction levels. Then, Family Communication Pattern Scale to measure the structures patterns of participants. Finally, Adjective Based Personality Scale (ABPT) to determine the participants' personality traits.

In this context, Reliability Scores of the Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction can be observed in Table 2.

Table 2

Reliability Scores of the Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction

Estimate of Sub- scale	McDonald's ω	Cronbach's α
Neuroticism	0.714	0.700
Extraversion	0.823	0.816
Openness to experience	0.798	0.794
Agreeableness	0.695	0.655
Conscientiousness	0.690	0.630
Marital satisfaction	0.939	0.939
Conversation orientation	0.924	0.920
Conformity orientation	0.794	0.764

4.3.1 Demographic Information Form

The researcher created a demographic information form as the first section of the questionnaire package. The form consisted of questions that were related to participants age, gender, profession, socio economic level, duration of marriage, being parent or not, child to have educational level, living place, chronic illness and how the couples get married.

4.3.2 Adjective Based Personality Scale (ABPT)

Adjectives Based Personality Test (ABPT), developed by Bacanlı, İlhan and Aslan (2009). The scales are used to determine the personality traits in individuals. ABPT is a Likert type scale consisting of 40 pairs of adjectives which can be graded between 1-7. ABPT is composed of five dimensions: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to Experience. While items, 1,6,11,16,21,26,31 were related to the Neuroticism trait, items 2,7,12,17,22,27,32,37,39 were related to the Extraversion trait, items 3,8,13,18,23,28,33,36 were related to the Openness to Experience trait, items 4,9,14,19,24,29,34,38,40 were related to the Agreeableness trait, items 5,10,15,20,25,30,35 were related to the Conscientiousness trait.

In this study the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient was found different scores for each sub dimensions. Neuroticism Cronbach Alpha score was found .70, Extraversion Cronbach Alpha score was found .81, Openness to Experiences Cronbach Alpha score was found .79, Agreeableness Cronbach Alpha score was found .65 and Conscientiousness Cronbach Alpha score was found .93.

4.3.3 Marital Life Scale

The scale was developed by Tezer (1986) to measure the general satisfaction levels of partners in marriage. The construct validity of the scale is tested by comparison of known groups. 10 the scores of divorced individuals on scale were compared to the scores taken on scale of 50 married individuals in the pre-treatment group. After the homogeneity was tested, the difference between the points averages of the two groups was examined by the t test. No significant difference in $\alpha = 0.05$

between the variance of the points ($n = 50$, $X = 37.3$, $s = 7.14$) obtained by married individuals on the scale ($n = 10$, $X = 22.4$, $s = 6.87$) of divorced individuals ($F = 1.08$). Under this condition, t-value was found as 6.23 as a result of the t-test for the averages of the groups. This value is meaningful at level $\alpha = 0.01$.

It is a five-point Likert-type scale that includes ten questions whose test-retest reliability was $r = .85$ and whose internal consistency was .88 for males and .91 for females. The highest score from the scale is 50, the lowest score is 10. The Cronbach alpha Coefficient for this study was found .93

4.3.4 Family Communication Patterns Scale

Family Communication Patterns Scale was adopted in Turkish Literature by Erdogan and Anik, in 2018. The original scale developed by McLeod and Chaffee (1972) and then Ritchie and Fitzpatrick (1990) re-conceptualized. Validity and reliability study was conducted by Ritchie and Fitzpatrick (1990) using a scale form re-created as the Revised Family Communication Patterns Scale. The scale developed to better understand and identify family members' communication with each other. Family Communication Patterns Scale Likert type scale consist 26 item which can be graded between 1-5. The internal consistency coefficients in this study were found to vary between .78 and .86. In this study the Cronbach Alpha coefficient for conversation orientation was found .92 and for conformity orientation was found .76

4.4 Data Collection Process

In beginning, before use data collection tools, approval was requested from the researchers who adapted the marriage satisfaction scale, family communication patterns

scale, and adjective based personality scale (ABPT) used in the study. The data was obtained by using Google Forms and the scales and demographics were transmitted to web platforms. Participant were informed about the aims and process of the study with the help of the online data collection form. Participants volunteered to take part in the study. It took about 15-20 minutes to complete the data forms, and there was no time limit to complete the forms.

4.5 Analysis of Data

In the major analyses of the study, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to evaluate correlations between variables. IBM SPSS 26 version was conducted in all statistical analyses. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent samples t-test were used to evaluate the differences according to demographic variables. Analysis of data investigated by order ANOVA, Independent t test and Bonferroni. Since series of ANOVA conducted, in order to avoid inflated, Type 1 error rate a Bonferroni adjustment procedure was applied. Thus, the p-value was set at .01 instead of .05. Then hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to determine the predictive roles of family communication patterns and personality traits on marriage satisfaction. With this analysis some of research assumptions have significant difference but some of did not any meaningful difference. There is a meaningful correlational relationship between variables. Also, the predictive power of family communication patterns and personality traits have positive predict role on marital satisfaction.

5. FINDINGS

In this chapter of the study the detailed examination of the descriptive analysis and the results will be presented. The descriptive analyses will be conducted through the frequencies, percentages and means and later the hypothesis tests will be conducted with the adequate statistical tests.

5.1 Descriptive Statistics

Normality analyzes were carried out to decide whether parametric tests or nonparametric tests will be used in the hypothesis tests of the research. Within the framework of normality analysis, the Skewness and Kurtosis values of the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction were examined.

Results showing the Skewness and Kurtosis values between -2 and +2 indicate the normal distribution of the data and parametric test can be applied on the hypothesis testing (George & Mallery, 2019).

In Table 3, Skewness and Kurtosis values of the search data and descriptive statistics were presented.

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics

	Valid	Mean	Std.D	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis	Minimum	Maximum
Conversation orientation	498	50.62	13.29	176.86	-0.60	-0.25	16	75
Conformity orientation	498	28.17	8.81	77.68	0.56	-0.14	10	50
Neuroticism	498	23.92	7.19	51.79	0.67	0.24	8	48

Extraversion	498	44.27	5.33	28.48	-0.95	1.29	21	57
Openness to experience	498	46.29	6.63	43.96	-1.08	1.22	15	56
Agreeableness	498	50.04	5.36	28.75	-1.17	1.53	28	57
Conscientiousness	498	31.86	3.70	13.71	-0.89	1.47	16	40
Marital Satisfaction	498	34.90	5.01	25.13	-1.10	1.92	11	50

All of the research variables have Skewness and Kurtosis values between the -2 and +2, the research data have normal distribution. Conversation orientation has mean score of (51 ± 13) and conformity orientation has mean score of (28 ± 9) . For the personality characteristics Neuroticism has mean score of (24 ± 7) , Extraversion has mean score of (44 ± 5) openness to experience has mean score of (46 ± 7) , Agreeableness has mean score of (50 ± 5) and Conscientiousness has mean score of (32 ± 4) . Finally marital satisfaction of the participants has a mean score of (35 ± 5) .

5.2 Demographic Variables

One Way ANOVA, Independent T- Test, Bonferroni was used to test the differences between the level of communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction according to demographic variables.

5.2.1 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Age Variable?

Table 4 shows the findings of the One Way ANOVA Test, which was used to investigate statistically significant mean differences between age and family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction.

Table 4*ANOVA for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital**Satisfaction by Age*

Variable	Age	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.
Family Communication Patterns						
	18-24	21	51,90	10,46	2,08	0,08
	25-34	134	52,80	13,04		
	35-44	122	50,75	12,39		
	45-54	132	48,18	14,31		
	55 and above	87	50,32	13,68		
	Total	496	50,59	13,31		
Conversation Orientation						
Conformity Orientation						
	18-24	21	29,04	8,35	1,81	0,12
	25-34	134	26,47	8,61		
	35-44	122	28,54	8,79		
	45-54	132	28,99	9,01		
	55 and above	87	28,97	8,83		
	Total	496	28,20	8,82		
Personality Traits						
Neuroticism						
	18-24	21	22,57	4,54	0,99	0,40
	25-34	134	24,89	7,58		
	35-44	122	23,59	6,81		
	45-54	132	23,45	7,50		
	55 and above	87	23,93	7,20		
	Total	496	23,92	7,21		
Extraversion						
	18-24	21	42,90	5,38	2,08	0,08
	25-34	134	44,77	5,07		
	35-44	122	44,18	5,61		
	45-54	132	43,43	5,58		
	55 and above	87	45,16	4,79		
	Total	496	44,26	5,34		
Openness to Experience						
	18-24	21	46,04	6,88	1,10	0,35

	25-34	134	47,11	6,36		
	35-44	122	46,09	6,42		
	45-54	132	45,46	7,05		
	55 and above	87	46,56	6,57		
	Total	496	46,28	6,63		
Agreeableness	18-24	21	49,57	5,69	1,61	0,17
	25-34	134	49,44	5,91		
	35-44	122	51,02	4,88		
	45-54	132	50,09	4,95		
	55 and above	87	49,64	5,51		
	Total	496	50,04	5,35		
Conscientiousness	18-24	21	32,61	4,40	0,64	0,63
	25-34	134	31,82	3,77		
	35-44	122	32,11	3,78		
	45-54	132	31,52	3,59		
	55 and above	87	31,87	3,50		
	Total	496	31,85	3,70		
Marital Satisfaction	18-24	21	34,42	4,00	1,75	0,13
	25-34	134	35,79	3,84		
	35-44	122	34,48	5,79		
	45-54	132	34,86	4,88		
	55 and above	87	34,20	5,72		
	Total	496	34,88	5,01		

According to the results there is no statistically significant mean differences between age and family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction ($p > 0,05$).

5.2.2 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Gender Variable?

In the Table 5 below, the results of the independent sample's t-test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant mean differences between the gender and family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction presented.

Table 5

Independent T- Test for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction by Gender

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	Std. D.	t	df	p
Family Communication Patterns							
Conversation Orientation	Female	305	51,10	13,56	1,01	496	0,31
	Male	193	49,87	12,87			
Conformity Orientation	Female	305	28,30	8,85	0,39	496	0,70
	Male	193	27,98	8,78			
Personality Traits							
Neuroticism	Female	305	23,92	7,39	-0,02	496	0,99
	Male	193	23,93	6,90			
Extraversion	Female	305	44,10	5,43	-0,93	496	0,35
	Male	193	44,56	5,18			
Openness to Experience	Female	305	46,02	6,83	-1,17	496	0,24
	Male	193	46,74	6,29			
Agreeableness	Female	305	50,03	5,38	-0,06	496	0,96
	Male	193	50,06	5,35			
Conscientiousness	Female	305	31,62	3,99	-1,89	496	0,06
	Male	193	32,26	3,16			
Marital Satisfaction							
	Female	305	34,84	5,04	-0,38	496	0,71
	Male	193	35,01	4,99			

According to the results there is no statistically significant mean difference between the gender and family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction ($p > 0,05$).

5.2.3 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Education Level Variable?

In the Table 6 presented below the results of the One way ANOVA Test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant mean differences between the education level and the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction.

Table 6

ANOVA for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction by Education Level

Sub-scales	Education Level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	p
Family Communication Patterns						
Conversation Orientation	High School and below	75	52	12,12	1,2	0,30
	Bachelor's Degree	343	50	13,55		
	Graduate Education	80	51,98	13,20		
	Total	498	50,62	13,29		
Conformity Orientation	High School and below	75	29,33	8,15	1,92	0,14
	Bachelor's Degree	343	28,28	8,96		
	Graduate Education	80	26,62	8,65		
	Total	498	28,17	8,81		
Personality Traits						
Neuroticism	High School and below	75	23,64	7,71	0,63	0,52
	Bachelor's Degree	343	23,79	6,96		
	Graduate Education	80	24,75	7,70		
	Total	498	23,92	7,19		
Extraversion	High School and below	75	43,72	5,37	0,51	0,59
	Bachelor's Degree	343	44,46	5,19		
	Graduate Education	80	44,51	5,91		
	Total	498	44,51	5,91		

Openness to Experience	Total	498	44,27	5,33	1,36	0,25
	High School and below	75	45,30	7,75		
	Bachelor's Degree	343	46,34	6,66		
	Graduate Education	80	47,05	5,16		
Agreeableness	Total	498	46,29	6,63	0,26	0,76
	High School and below	75	50,12	4,95		
	Bachelor's Degree	343	49,93	5,52		
	Graduate Education	80	50,41	5,03		
Conscientiousness	Total	498	50,04	5,36	0,43	0,64
	High School and below	75	31,89	3,58		
	Bachelor's Degree	343	31,94	3,77		
	Graduate Education	80	31,51	3,54		
Marital Satisfaction	Total	498	31,86	3,70	0,44	0,63
	High School and below	75	34,57	5,55		
	Bachelor's Degree	343	34,87	4,971		
	Graduate Education	80	35,32	4,67		
	Total	498	34,90	5,01		

According to the results there is no statistically significant mean differences between education level and family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction ($p>0,05$)

5.2.4 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits an Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Living Location Variable?

In order to predict whether the study variables have a significant difference according to Living Location, one way ANOVA analysis was used. The findings were showed in the Table 7.

Table 7*ANOVA for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital**Satisfaction by Living Location*

Variable	Living Location	N	Mean	Std. D.	F	Sig.
Family Communication Patterns						
Conversation Orientation	Village	11	39,36	12,65	4,11	0,00
	County	76	48,10	14,47		
	City	162	51,71	12,18		
	Metropolis	249	51,17	13,39		
Conformity Orientation	Village	11	33,54	9,41	5,28	0,00
	County	76	31,17	10,45		
	City	162	27,37	8,23		
	Metropolis	249	27,55	8,37		
Neuroticism	Village	11	27,81	6,60	1,27	0,28
	County	76	24,38	7,95		
	City	162	23,74	6,80		
	Metropolis	249	23,73	7,21		
Extraversion	Village	11	39,09	7,18	3,87	0,00
	County	76	44,25	5,68		
	City	162	44,14	5,39		
	Metropolis	249	44,60	5,00		
Personality Traits						
Openness to Experience	Village	11	40,09	5,61	4,80	0,00
	County	76	45,13	6,80		
	City	162	46,33	7,04		
	Metropolis	249	46,90	6,17		
Agreeableness	Village	11	44,73	8,84	5,39	0,00
	County	76	48,96	5,73		
	City	162	50,22	5,46		
	Metropolis	249	50,48	4,82		
Conscientiousness	Village	11	28,90	4,01	2,96	0,03
	County	76	31,69	3,94		
	City	162	31,72	3,80		
	Metropolis	249	32,14	3,49		
Marital Satisfaction						
	Village	11	33,81	3,21	0,52	0,66
	County	76	35,23	4,44		
	City	162	34,61	5,05		
	Metropolis	249	35,04	5,22		

According to the results there are statistically significant mean differences between the Living Location and the Conversation orientation [$F(3,494)= 4,119$,

$p < .05$], Conformity orientation [$F(3,494) = 5,282$, $p < .05$], Extraversion [$F(3,494) = 3,879$, $p < .05$], Openness to experience [$F(3,494) = 4,808$, $p < .05$], Agreeableness [$F(3,494) = 5,396$, $p < .05$], and Conscientiousness [$F(3,494) = 2,962$, $p < .05$].

Post hoc analysis has been passed to determine the direction of the difference.

Tukey post hoc test performed to determine the source of Living Location for variables.

The results of the Tukey HSD test are given in Table 8.

Table 8

Tukey Post Hoc Test Results of Dependent Variables.

Dependent Variable	Living Location	Mean Difference	Std. Error	p	95% C.I.	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Conversation Orientation	Village					
	County	-8,74	4,25	0,16	-19,69	2,21
	City	-12,35	4,10	0,01	-22,93	-1,76
	Metropolis	-11,80	4,059	0,02	-22,27	-1,34
Conformity Orientation	Village					
	County	-2,37	2,80	0,83	-9,61	4,86
	City	3,79	1,20	0,01	0,67	6,91
	Metropolis	3,62	1,14	0,00	0,68	6,56
Extraversion	Village					
	County	-5,15	1,70	0,01	-9,55	-0,75
	City	-505,107	1,64	0,01	-9,30	-0,80
	Metropolis	-551,552	1,63	0,00	-9,71	-1,31
Openness to Experience	Village					
	County	-5,04	2,11	0,08	-10,49	0,41
	City	-6,24	2,04	0,01	-11,50	-0,97
	Metropolis	-6,81	2,01	0,004	-12,02	-1,61
Agreeableness	Village					
	County	-4,23	1,70	0,06	-8,63	0,16
	City	-5,50	1,64	0,005	-9,75	-1,25
	Metropolis	-5,75	1,63	0,003	-9,95	-1,55
Conscientiousnes	Village					

County	-2,78	1,18	0,08	-5,85	0,27
City	-2,81	1,14	0,06	-5,77	0,14
Metropolis	-3,23	1,13	0,02	-6,15	-0,30

It can be seen in the Table 8, Multiple comparisons indicated that for the Conversation Orientation the participants who lived mostly in city [$\bar{X}$ = -12,35, S = 4,10)] and metropolis [$\bar{X}$ = -11,80, S = 4,05)] have higher scores than the village.

For the conformity orientation participants who lived mostly in city and metropolis have higher scores than the village. Post hoc test results revealed that for Extraversion personality characteristic participants who lived mostly in city, [$\bar{X}$ = -5,15, S = 1,70)] county [$\bar{X}$ = -5,05, S = 1,64)] and metropolis [$\bar{X}$ = -5,51, S = 1,63)] have significantly higher scores than the village. For openness to experience personality characteristic mostly in city [$\bar{X}$ = -5,04, S = 2,11)], county [$\bar{X}$ = -6,24, S = 2,04)] and metropolis [$\bar{X}$ = -6,8194, S = 2,01)] have significantly higher scores than participants who lived in village. For agreeableness personality characteristic participants who participants who lived mostly in city [$\bar{X}$ = -4,23, S = 1,70)], county [$\bar{X}$ = -5,55, S = 1,64)] and metropolis [$\bar{X}$ = -5,75, S = ,63)] have significantly higher scores than the participants who lived in village. Lastly, for conscientiousness personality characteristic only participants who participants who lived metropolis [$\bar{X}$ = -3,23, S = 1,13)] have significantly higher scores than the village.

5.2.5 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Income Level Variable?

In order to predict whether the study variables have a significant difference according to income level, one way ANOVA analysis was used. The findings were showed in the Table 9.

Table 9

ANOVA for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital

Satisfaction by Income Level

Variables	Income Level	N	Mean	Std. D.	F	p
Family Communication Patterns						
Conversation Orientation	1000 TL and below	10	46,4	8,44	0,953	0,433
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	48,06	13,76		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	47,68	13,70		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	52,02	10,85		
	4000 TL and above	356	50,69	13,91		
Conformity Orientation	1000 TL and below	10	29,80	7,46	1,931	0,104
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	32,93	6,55		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	30,84	9,29		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	27,80	8,11		
	4000 TL and above	356	27,84	9,01		
Personality Traits	Total	498	28,17	8,81		
Neuroticism	1000 TL and below	10	20,3	6,34	1,769	0,134
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	259,333	4,46		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	25,48	7,07		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	228,804	6,47		
	4000 TL and above	356	241,039	7,45		
Extraversion	1000 TL and below	10	39,7	4,87	3,809	0,005
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	42,06	5,79		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	42,68	6,21		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	45,17	3,96		
	4000 TL and above	356	44,38	5,48		
Openness to Experience	1000 TL and below	10	41,6	7,02	5,501	0,001
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	44,6	9,73		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	41,72	8,76		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	47,47	5,52		
	4000 TL and above	356	46,51	6,39		
Agreeableness	1000 TL and below	10	50,6	3,77	1,28	0,277

	1001 - 2000 TL	15	50,2	3,80		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	47,76	5,84		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	50,41	5,39		
	4000 TL and above	356	50,08	5,39		
Conscientiousness	1000 TL and below	10	31,1	3,07	3,695	0,006
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	29,93	4,80		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	30,6	5,64		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	32,88	3,11		
	4000 TL and above	356	31,79	3,58		
	Total	498	28,17	8,81		
Marital Satisfaction	1000 TL and below	10	33,8	3,39	5,196	0,001
	1001 - 2000 TL	15	29,6	5,84		
	2001 - 3000 TL	25	33,68	6,27		
	3001 - 4000 TL	92	35,26	4,70		
	4000 TL and above	356	35,15	4,8		
	Total	498	28,17	8,81		

According to the findings, there were statistically significant mean differences between the income level and the Extraversion [$F(4,493)= 3,809$, $p<.05$], openness to experience [$F(4,493)= 5,501$, $p<.05$], Conscientiousness [$F(4,493)= 3,695$, $p<.05$] and Marital Satisfaction [$F(4,493)= 5,196$, $p<.05$]

Post hoc analysis has been passed to determine the direction of the difference. Tukey post hoc test performed to determine the source of Income Level for variables. The results of the Tukey HSD test are given in Table 10

Table 10

Tukey Post Hoc Test Results of Dependent Variables by Income Level

Dependent Variable	Income Level	Mean Difference	Std. E.	p	95% C. I.	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Extraversion	1000 TL and below	-2,36	2,15	0,80	-8,26	3,53

	1002 - 2000 TL					
	2001 - 3000 TL	-2,98	1,97	0,55	-8,38	2,42
	3001 - 4000 TL	-5,47*	1,75	0,01	-10,28	-0,66
	4000 TL and above	-4,68*	1,69	0,04	-9,31	-0,04
Openness to Experience	1000 TL and below	0,12	2,43	1	-6,55	6,79
	1002 - 2000 TL					
	2001 - 3000 TL	-2,88	2,12	0,65	-8,70	2,94
	3001 - 4000 TL	-5,75*	1,46	0,00	-9,78	-1,73
	4000 TL and above	-4,79*	1,34	0,00	-8,48	-1,10
Conscientiousness	1000 TL and below	-1,16	1,49	0,93	-5,26	2,92
	2001 - 3000 TL	-0,66	1,19	0,98	-3,94	2,60
	3001 - 4000 TL	-2,94*	1,02	0,03	-5,74	-0,15
	1000 TL and below	-0,5	1,37	0,99	-4,25	3,25
	1001 - 2000 TL	0,66	1,19	0,98	-2,60	3,94
	3001 - 4000 TL	-2,28*	0,82	0,04	-4,54	-0,01
Marital Satisfaction	1000 TL and below	-4,2	2,01	0,22	-9,71	1,31
	2001 - 3000 TL	-4,08	1,61	0,08	-8,48	0,32
	3001 - 4000 TL	-5,66*	1,37	0,0	-9,41	-1,90
	4000 TL and above	-5,55*	1,29	0,0	-9,10	-1,99

When these statistically significant mean differences were investigated Multiple comparisons indicated that for the Extraversion personality characteristic the participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 [$\bar{X}$ = -3, 57, S= 1, 75)] and 4000 TL and above TL [$\bar{X}$ = -4,68,S= 1,69)] have the higher mean scores than the 1000 TL and below income level group. Post hoc test results revealed that for openness to

experience personality characteristic participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 [$\bar{X}$ = -3,75, S= 1,46)] and 4000 TL [$\bar{X}$ = -4,79, S=1,34)] and above TL have the higher mean scores than the 1000 TL and below income level group. For Conscientiousness personality characteristic participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 have the higher mean scores than the 1001 - 2000 TL [$\bar{X}$ = -2,94, S= 1,02)] and 2001 - 3000 TL [$\bar{X}$ = -2,28, S= 0,82)] income level groups. For marital satisfaction participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 [$\bar{X}$ = -5,66, S= 1,37)] and 4000 TL [$\bar{X}$ = -5,55, S= 0,82,)] and above TL have the higher mean scores than the 1001 - 2000 TL income level group.

5.2.6 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Presence of Children Variable?

In the Table 11 presented below the results of the independent sample's t-test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant mean differences between the presence of children variable and the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction could be seen.

Table 11

Independent T – Test for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction by Presence of Children

Sub- Scales	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t	df	p	d
Conversation Orientation	Yes	418	50.13	13.45	0.65	-1.880	496	0.06	-0.22
	No	80	53.17	12.19	1.36				
Conformity Orientation	Yes	418	28.44	8.83	0.43	1.529	496	0.12	0.18
	No	80	26.80	8.65	0.96				

Neuroticism	Yes	418	23.91	7.29	0.35	-0.084	496	0.93	-0.01
	No	80	23.98	6.69	0.74				
Extraversion	Yes	418	44.25	5.43	0.26	-0.221	496	0.82	-0.02
	No	80	44.40	4.83	0.54				
Openness to experience	Yes	418	46.03	6.80	0.33	-2.05	496	0.041	-0.25
	No	80	47.68	5.46	0.61				
Agreeableness	Yes	418	50.12	5.30	0.26	0.77	496	0.43	0.09
	No	80	49.61	5.66	0.63				
Conscientiousness	Yes	418	31.83	3.70	0.18	-0.48	496	0.62	-0.05
	No	80	32.05	3.71	0.41				
Marital Satisfaction	Yes	418	34.68	5.20	0.25	-2.26	496	0.02	-0.27
	No	80	36.06	3.68	0.41				

According to the results there is a statistically significant mean differences in Openness to Experience [$t_{496} = -2.05$, $p=0.041$, $d=-0.25$] and Marital Satisfaction [$t_{496} = -2.26$, $p=0.024$, $d=-0.27$]. In Openness to Experience and Marital Satisfaction the participants who do not have children have higher scores the participants who have children.

5.2.7 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Number of Children Variable?

In the Table 12 below, the results of the one way ANOVA test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant mean differences between the number of children and the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction.

Table 12*ANOVA for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital**Satisfaction by Number of Children*

Sub- Scales	Number of Children	N	Mean	Std. D.	F	p
Family Communication Patterns						
Conversation Orientation	1	153	53,29	12,31	7,15	0,001
	2	208	48,36	13,95		
	3 and more	54	47,59	13,37		
Conformity Orientation	1	153	26,09	8,07	9,13	0,00
	2	208	29,94	9,12		
	3 and more	54	29,51	8,64		
Personality Traits						
Neuroticism	1	153	23,81	7,78	0,02	0,98
	2	208	23,94	6,72		
	3 and more	54	24,01	8,19		
Extraversion	Total	415	23,90	7,31		
	1	153	45,08	5,14	3,10	0,04
	2	208	43,80	5,27		
3 and more	54	43,44	6,60			
Openness to Experience	1	153	47,32	6,11	4,51	0,01
	2	208	45,24	7,16		
	3 and more	54	45,33	6,96		
Agreeableness	1	153	50,67	5,12	1,46	0,23
	2	208	49,71	5,39		
	3 and more	54	50,05	5,55		
Conscientiousness	1	153	31,98	3,71	2,70	0,06
	2	208	31,96	3,62		
	3 and more	54	30,72	3,82		
Marital Satisfaction	1	153	35,16	4,92	1,17	0,31
	2	208	34,48	5,30		
	3 and more	54	34,07	5,61		
	Total	415	23,90	7,31		

According the results there is a significant mean difference between the number of children and the Conversation orientation, Conformity Orientation, Openness to

Experience and Conscientiousness subscales. Tukey post hoc test performed to determine the source of Number of Children for variables. The results of the Tukey HSD test are given in Table 13

Table 13

Tukey Post Hoc Test Results of Number of Children

Dependent Variable	Number of Children	Mean Difference	Std. E.	p	95% C. I.	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Conversation Orientation	1					
	2	4,93*	1,41	0,002	1,60	8,26
	3 and more	5,70*	2,10	0,01	0,75	10,65
Conformity Orientation	1					
	2	-3,85*	0,92	0	-6,03	-1,67
	3 and more	-3,42*	1,37	0,03	-6,66	-0,19
Extraversion	1					
	2	1,27	0,57	0,07	-0,08	2,63
	3 and more	1,64	0,85	0,13	-0,37	3,65
Openness to Experience	1					
	2	2,08*	0,72	0,01	0,39	3,78
	3 and more	1,99	1,07	0,15	-0,52	4,51

When these statistically significant mean differences were investigated multiple comparisons indicated that for the Conversation Orientation the participants who only have one child have the higher scores than the other participants.

Post hoc test results revealed that for Conformity Orientation the participants who have 2 and 3 and more children have the higher scores than who only have one child. For Extraversion personality characteristic the participants who only have two children have the higher scores [$\bar{X}$ = 1,27, S= 0,57)] than one child. For Openness to

Experience the participants who only have two children have the higher scores [$\bar{X}=2,08$, $S=0,72$ v)] than one child.

5.2.8 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Chronic Illness Variable?

Table 14 below, shows the results of the independent sample's t-test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant mean differences between the chronic illness variable and the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction.

Table 14

Independent T –Test for Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction by Chronic Illness

Sub-Scales	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t	df	p	d
Family Communication Patterns									
Conversation Orientation	Yes	91	51.87	14.48	1.51	0.999	496	0.318	0.11
	No	407	50.33	13.02	0.64				
Conformity Orientation	Yes	91	27.53	9.44	0.99	-0.766	496	0.444	-0.08
	No	407	28.32	8.67	0.43				
Neuroticism	Yes	91	23.23	7.66	0.8	-1.019	496	0.309	-0.11
	No	407	24.08	0.089	0.35				
Personality Traits									
Extraversion	Yes	91	44.16	6.17	0.64	-0.226	496	0.822	-0.02
	No	407	44.3	5.14	0.25				
Openness to Experience	Yes	91	46.5	7.21	0.75	0.328	496	0.743	0.03
	No	407	46.25	6.5	0.32				
Agreeableness	Yes	91	50.39	5.38	0.56	0.699	496	0.485	0.08
	No	407	49.96	5.36	0.26				

Neuroticism	Flirt	277	24,41	7,36	2,519	0,057
	Via Friends	103	22,20	6,65		
	Via Family	106	24,30	7,07		
	Runaway	12	24	7,28		
	Extraversion					
	Flirt	277	44,29	5,49	0,127	0,944
	Via Friends	103	44,48	5,34		
	Via Family	106	44,06	5,12		
Openness to Experience	Runaway	12	43,91	3,57		
	Flirt	277	46,50	6,29	1,703	0,166
	Via Friends	103	47	6,13		
	Via Family	106	45,06	7,64		
Agreeableness	Runaway	12	46,5	8,00		
	Flirt	277	49,93	5,43	0,835	0,475
	Via Friends	103	50,58	5,04		
	Via Family	106	49,99	4,99		
Conscientiousness	Runaway	12	48,25	8,70		
	Flirt	277	31,89	3,69	1,638	0,18
	Via Friends	103	31,83	4,06		
	Via Family	106	32,06	3,36		
Marital Satisfaction	Runaway	12	29,58	3,20		
	Flirt	277	35,35	4,83	2,956	0,032
	Via Friends	103	34,97	4,28		
	Via Family	106	33,91	5,72		
	Runaway	12	32,66	6,73		

According to the results there is a statistically significant difference for marital satisfaction [$F(3,494) = 2,956, p < .05$]. Despite a significant result found in ANOVA test there was no significant results in Tukey HSD tests

5.2.10 Is There a Significant Difference Between Individuals' Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction Level in Terms of Marriage Duration Variable?

Table 16 presented the results of the statistically significant mean differences between the marriage duration and the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction.



Table 16

ANOVA For Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction By Marriage Duration

Sub –Scales	Marriage Year	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	p
Conversation Orientation	0-1 year	40	53	10,79	3,90	0,002
	1-5 years	93	54,34	12,50		
	5-10 years	87	52,09	11,53		
	10-15 years	45	47,08	15,13		
	15-20 years	55	46,6	12,53		
	20 and above	178	49,55	14,18		
Conformity Orientation	0-1 year	40	28,07	7,62	2,13	0,06
	1-5 years	93	26,03	8,83		
	5-10 years	87	27,18	8,61		
	10-15 years	45	29,26	8,61		
	15-20 years	55	29,12	8,41		
	20 and above	178	29,24	9,16		
Neuroticism	0-1 year	40	24	6,25	0,74	0,59
	1-5 years	93	24,81	8,13		
	5-10 years	87	22,87	5,91		
	10-15 years	45	23,37	7,63		
	15-20 years	55	24,30	7,00		
	20 and above	178	23,97	7,40		
Extraversion	0-1 year	40	44,12	4,79	1,88	0,09
	1-5 years	93	44,94	5,23		
	5-10 years	87	45,24	4,03		
	10-15 years	45	42,86	6,20		
	15-20 years	55	43,32	6,33		
	20 and above	178	44,14	5,42		
Openness to Experience	0-1 year	40	47,07	5,96	2,737	0,01
	1-5 years	93	47,10	6,15		
	5-10 years	87	47,98	5,12		
	10-15 years	45	44,77	6,95		
	15-20 years	55	45,18	7,72		
	20 and above	178	45,60	7,04		
Agreeableness	0-1 year	40	49,9	5,49	1,36	0,23
	1-5 years	93	49,49	5,93		
	5-10 years	87	51,19	4,96		
	10-15 years	45	50,64	5,18		
	15-20 years	55	49,30	5,49		
	20 and above	178	49,86	5,17		
Conscientiousness	0-1 year	40	31,65	4,81	1,31	0,25
	1-5 years	93	31,98	3,41		
	5-10 years	87	32,64	3,38		
	10-15 years	45	32,11	2,87		
	15-20 years	55	31,70	4,00		
	20 and above	178	31,45	3,78		
Marital Satisfaction	0-1 year	40	35,15	4,63	2,19	0,05
	1-5 years	93	35,94	3,79		
	5-10 years	87	35,18	4,76		
	10-15 years	45	34,55	5,05		
	15-20 years	55	33,23	6,50		
	20 and above	178	34,76	5,14		

According to the results there is a statistically significant mean difference in the Conversation orientation [$F(5,492) = 3,906, p < .05$]. Despite a significant result found in ANOVA test for openness to the experience there was no significant results in Tukey HSD tests.

Post hoc analysis has been passed to determine the direction of the difference. Tukey post hoc test performed to determine the source of Marriage duration. The results of the Tukey HSD test are given in Table 17

Table 17

Tukey post hoc test results of Marriage duration

Dependent Variable	Marriage year	Mean Difference	Std. Error	p	95% C.I.	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Conversation Orientation	0-1 year	1,34	2,47	0,994	-5,74	8,43
	1-5 years					
	5-10 years	2,25	1,95	0,859	-3,34	7,84
	10-15 years	7,25	2,38	0,029	0,44	14,06
	15-20 years	7,74	2,22	0,007	1,36	14,12
	20 and above	4,78	1,67	0,051	-0,01	9,58

In order to understand the significant difference between marriage years groups, Tukey Post Hoc Test was applied. According to the results, there is a statistically significant mean differences between Conversation Orientation [$F(396), p < 0.005, \text{Sig} = (0,029)$] and marriage durations. Participants who have married who 10-15 [$\bar{X} = 7,25, S = 2,38$] years and 15-20 [$\bar{X} = 7,24, S = 2,22$] years have highest score.

5.3 Correlation Analysis

In this part of the chapter the relationship analyses were conducted between the variables with the help of the Pearson correlation test and Hierarchical Regression analysis. Table 14 presented below, shows the results of the Pearson Correlation test that conducted for the exploring the statistically significant relationships between the family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction.

Table 18

Pearson's Correlation Analysis between the Family Communication Patterns, Personality Traits and Marital Satisfaction

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Conversation Orientation	—							
2. Conformity Orientation	-.54***	—						
3. Neuroticism	-.20**	.29***	—					
4. Extraversion	.36***	-.21***	-.15***	—				
5. Openness to Experience	.42***	-.24***	-.26***	.58***	—			
6. Agreeableness	.34***	-.17***	-.34***	.24***	.47***	—		
7. Conscientiousness	.10*	.01	-.06	.25***	.27***	.16***	—	
8. Marital Satisfaction	.31***	-.17***	-.12***	.24***	.28***	.23***	.19***	—

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

There is a statistically significant relationship between the personality characteristics and the marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction had positive relationships with Extraversion ($r=.24$; $p<0,001$) Openness to Experience ($r=.28$; $p<0,001$), Agreeableness ($r=.23$; $p<0,001$) and Conscientiousness ($r=.19$; $p<0,001$), Neuroticism had negative relationships with Marital Satisfaction ($r=-.12$; $p<0,001$). Marital satisfaction had positive relationships with Conversation Orientation ($r=.31$;

$p < 0,001$) and negative relationships with Conformity Orientation ($r = -.17$; $p < 0,001$).

There was no multi-collinearity between variables.

5.3.1 Hierarchical Regression Analysis Results on the Predictors of Marital Satisfaction

Hierarchical regression analysis conducted for marital satisfaction predictors.

First of all VIF and tolerance values were investigated for the multicollinearity problem.

Table 19

Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Marital Satisfaction

Model	Predictor	B	Std. E	Beta (β)	t	p	95,0% C I	
							Lower B	Upper
1	(Constant)	28,69	1,581		18,14	0,000	25,59	31,80
	Conversation Orientation	0,12	0,019	0,32	6,33	0,000	0,08	0,15
	Conformity Orientation	0,00	0,029	0,00	0,082	0,934	-0,05	0,05
2	(Constant)	16,58	3,19		5,18	0,000	10,29	22,86
	Conversation Orientation	0,08	0,02	0,22	4,03	0,000	0,04	0,12
	Conformity Orientation	-0,00	0,02	-0,00	-0,04	0,964	-0,05	0,05
	Neuroticism	-0,00	0,03	-0,01	-0,25	0,797	-0,07	0,05
	Extraversion	0,06	0,04	0,07	1,34	0,18	-0,03	0,16
	Openness to Experience	0,05	0,04	0,07	1,20	0,227	-0,03	0,14
	Agreeableness	0,07	0,04	0,08	1,61	0,108	-0,01	0,16
	Conscientiousness	0,163	0,059	0,12	2,74	0,006	0,04	0,27

The tolerance was .65 to .85, with VIF values were between 1.28 and 1.89.

Durbin-Watson was 1.88, so there is no auto-correlation problem. The findings of the hierarchical regression analysis for marital satisfaction predictors are presented in Table 19.

As seen in Table 19, the model 1 for Marital Satisfaction is significant [$F(2, 495) = 28,120$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .102$). According to the standardized coefficients of the

predictor variables, Conversation Orientation ($\beta = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$) positively predicts individuals' Marital Satisfaction.

In Second model personality characteristics included to model and the Model for Marital Satisfaction is significant [$F(7, 490) = 12.460$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .15$]. According to the standardized coefficients of the predictor variables, Conversation Orientation ($\beta = 0.22$, $p < 0.001$) positively predicts individuals' Marital Satisfaction. Conscientiousness (personality characteristic $\beta = 0.12$, $p < 0.01$) also positively predicts individuals' Marital satisfaction. Conversation orientation and Conscientiousness explain 14 % of Marital satisfaction. Confidence intervals did not contain zero and the beta values are in this range so that results are meaningful.

6 RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND SUGGESIONS

In this section, the results, discussions and suggestions of the thesis will be given.

6.1 RESULTS

In this study, the interpretation strength of the family communication patterns and personality traits of married people over the marriage satisfaction has been examined. Also demographic information of relevant variables it has been examined whether it differs or not. As a result of this study these are findings,

1. Married individuals'

- a) According to research findings, individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction levels do not differ according to gender, age, and level of education.
- b) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction mean scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to the marriage durations. Only, conversation orientation and openness to experiences have significant difference between other variables.
- c) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction mean scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to the marriage type. The individuals who meet via flirting they have higher marital satisfaction score than other groups.
- d) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction mean scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to the socioeconomic status. Multiple comparisons indicated that

for the extraversion personality characteristic the participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 and 4000 TL and above TL have the higher mean scores than the 1000 TL and below income level group. Post hoc test results revealed that for openness to experience personality characteristic participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 and 4000 TL and above TL have the higher mean scores than the 1000 TL and below income level group. Conscientiousness personality characteristic participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 have the higher mean scores than the 1001 - 2000 TL and 2001 - 3000 TL income level groups. Marital satisfaction participants who participants who have the income level of 3001 – 4000 and 4000 TL and above TL have the higher mean scores than the 1001 - 2000 TL income level group.

- e) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction mean scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to the presence of child. According to results, openness to experience and marital satisfaction the participants who don't have children have higher scores the participants who have children.
- f) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction mean scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to the number of children. According the results there is a statistically significant mean difference between the number of children and the conversation orientation, conformity orientation, openness to experience and Conscientiousness subscales.
- g) Family communication patterns, personality traits, and marital satisfaction scores, have been determined there is a significantly difference according to

the living located. Multiple comparisons indicated that for the conversation orientation the participants who lived mostly in city and metropolis have higher than the village. For the compliance orientation participants who participants who lived mostly in city and metropolis have higher scores than the village. The results revealed that for extraversion personality characteristic participants who participants who lived mostly in city, county and metropolis have higher scores than the village. For openness to experience personality characteristic participants who participants who lived mostly in city, county and metropolis have significantly higher scores than the village. For agreeableness personality characteristic participants who participants who lived mostly in city, county and metropolis have higher scores than the village. For conscientiousness personality characteristic only participants who participants who lived metropolis have higher scores than the village.

2. According to the results, there is a significant, positively relationship between married individuals' extraversion, openness to experiences, agreeableness and conscientiousness and marital satisfaction level. However, neuroticism personality traits and marital satisfaction have a negative relationship with each other.
3. According to the results, there is a meaningful relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns and marital satisfaction level. Individuals' conversation orientation level and marital satisfaction have positive relationship. However, there is a negative relationship between conformity orientation and marital satisfaction. When the individuals

'conformity orientation level decrease, their marital satisfaction level is increase.

4. The family communication patterns and personality traits of married individuals predicts on marital satisfaction. One of the sub dimensions of the family communication patterns, the conversation orientation predicts the marital satisfaction. One of the sub dimensions of personality traits, conscientiousness predicts the marital satisfaction.

6.2 DISCUSSION

6.2.1 There is a meaningful relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of age variables.

According to the results there are no statistically significant mean differences between age and study variables. It can be seen that married individuals between the ages of 25-34, mostly use conversation orientation communication in their communication within the family. On the other hand, married individuals between the ages of 45 and 54, mostly use conformity orientation. In this study, there is no meaningful relationship between age and family communication models, but when the literature is examined, studies that contradict the study are seen. According to Janeja (2011), conformity orientation has a positive relationship with age, but a negatively significant relationship has been found between conversation orientation and age. The study turned out that they avoided explaining their practice to young adults. The idea is that one's ability to express feelings and thoughts can evolve over time and with more experience.

According to results, it can be seen that married individuals between the ages of 25 and 34 mostly have neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience traits. However, married individuals between the ages of 35 and 44 mostly have agreeableness trait. Also married individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 mostly have conscientiousness personality trait rather than other traits.

Although there is no relationship between age variable and marital satisfaction in this study, there are some studies that conclude that the age variable is related to marital harmony and fatigues marriage satisfaction when the literature is examined. (Tezer, 2004). In this study Married individuals between the ages of 25-34 have higher marital satisfaction score rather than other age range groups. Heaton and Albercht (1991) with age marriage adjustment is directly proportional. According to the study, married individuals' efforts to have intercourse increase as their age increases, which means that marriage increases their compliance.

Based on this information, age cannot be an effective demographic variable for marital satisfaction. Marriage satisfaction can be said to be independent of age. Age between individuals do not affect marriage satisfaction. It can be stated that age variation is not a cystatin in marriage

6.2.2 There is a meaningful relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of gender variable

According to findings, there are no significantly differences between family communication, personality traits and marital satisfaction with gender. Results of this

study shows there is no meaningful relationship between family communication patterns with gender. However, when the literature reviews, there are many researches have totally opposite results. When the another studies examined which about conversation orientation and the relationship of gender, it was found that women's conversation orientation was higher than men. (Hsu, 1998; Gordon et al., 1999; Sabatelli & Bartle-Haring, 2003; Koesten, 2004; Whitton et al., et al. 2008).

When looking at the literature, men's marital adjustment is higher (Fışılolu & Demir 2000; Sener and Terzioglu, 2002; Jose and Alfons, 2007; Jackson et al., 2014). In this respect, the study is consistent with the literature. In addition, similar to research, there is research that does not find a meaningful relationship between marital harmony and gender. (Tutarel-Kışlak, 2002; Hamamci, 2005; Şendil & Korkut, 2008; Aktaş, 2009; Turanlı, 2010; Çavusoglu, 2011; Özaydınlık, 2014; Kalpana and Baviskar, 2013). Tezer (1996) conducted a survey of the findings from the Marriage Life Scale, which was applied to the spouses at the same time and by preventing their interactions with each other, it has shown that it does not differ in terms of gender. Similarly, the research conducted by Cinar (2008) found no significant difference between men's marital satisfaction and women's marital satisfaction. The same research showed that there was no significant relationship between the participants' marital satisfaction and gender. As a result of Günay (2007) and Celik (2006) studies, the sex differences of marriage harmony between men and women they stated that it did not show. On the another hand, Blum and Mehriban (1990) stated that married women with higher scores than Conscientiousness personality traits had higher marital satisfaction scores, and men with higher scores than Conscientiousness Personality traits had higher marriage satisfaction scores. When literature is examined, the high score of women's Neuroticism

personality traits reduces the saturation that their partner will receive from marriage, and the high score of Neuroticism personality traits of men reduces the saturation that their spouses will receive from marriage, the result does not coincide with this study. The high score of women's Neuroticism personality traits coincides with this study as a result of reducing Marital Satisfaction. (Barelds, 2005; Shiota & Levenson, 2007)

Married life is a form of a relationship with reciprocity. Wives learn a lot from each other and model each other. In a mutual relationship, the way of communication can cause partners to have similar effects. So gender may not make a huge difference.

6.2.3 There is a significant relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of education level variable

According to the results there is no statistically significant mean differences between education level and family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction .Also, it can be seen that married individuals with high school and below are more likely to use Conversation Orientation. In the relationship between family communication patterns and educational status, it was reported that the conformity orientation levels of the primary school graduate participants were higher than other educational situations, and the conformity orientation levels of individuals with postgraduate education levels were seen as higher than other educational conditions. It was found to be low compared to education levels. (Ercan, 2013)

When the relationship between variables and educational status is examined; there is no statistically significant relationship. Participants who have graduate education level have the highest marital satisfaction and the participants who have high school and below education level such as elementary school, have low marital satisfaction level than other education levels. The participants who have graduate education have the high of all personality traits expect neuroticism.

Rostami (2014) searched the results indicated that marital satisfaction was significantly higher in men than in women. There was a negative correlation between age and marital satisfaction in women. Educational level was associated with marital satisfaction in both genders.. Unlike Kayla (2010) researched that as the level of education, the marriage satisfaction effect positively. When the literature is examined, the findings are also what it is possible to come across. Some research has shown that individuals have marriage satisfaction scores and education levels have not detected any significant differentiation between each other. (Aktaş, 2009; Bayraktaroğlu and Çakıcı 2011; Cavusoglu, 2011; Tutarel-Kışlak, 2012;).

According to the results, education level may affect some personality traits. It can be said that, with higher education, people can shape personality traits. They may be extraverted or open to new experiences. Also, with higher and better education, people may or may not see other perspectives in life, gain experience, and develop their communication patterns.

6.2.4 There is a significant relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of income level variable

According to findings, it can be seen that there is a significant mean difference between the income level and the extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness and marital satisfaction. Married individuals with 3001 – 4000 TL monthly income rate are have the higher mean scores than the other income level groups mean differences were investigated. It can be seen that in married individuals 3001 – 4000 TL monthly income rate use conversation orientation pattern and they have extraversion, openness to experiences, conscientiousness traits. Also married individuals 3001 – 4000 TL monthly income rate have higher marital satisfaction score. According to Çağ (2011), the high income level affects marital satisfaction positively. Also, according to Taşköprü (2013), married people in the low-income group are less satisfied with their marriage than those in the medium and high-income categories.

The lifestyle contributes to getting new opportunities, new chances, and different possibilities for life. With new opportunities, marriage life cannot be stable, boring, or unexcited. Income level may be the key demographic variable because it affects life style and couple relationship.

6.2.5 There is a significant relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of presence of children and child number variable

According to the findings, there is a significant difference between openness to experience, marital satisfaction, and having a kid or children. The people who don't have children have higher mean ratings for openness to experience and marital satisfaction than the participants who do. As seen in the results there is a statistically significant mean differences between the number of children and the conversation orientation, conformity orientation, openness to experience. When the significant mean difference was analyzed, people with only one child had higher scores than the other participants for the conversation orientation, and participants with two children had higher scores than the other participants for the conformity orientation. With respect to personality traits, participants with only one child are more receptive to evaluations than other participants. Also married couples who do not have children, they have higher conversation orientation mean score, openness to experiences personality trait mean score is higher than participants who have children. And finally married couples who do not have children, they have higher marital satisfaction. It be seen presences of children have an important effect on related variables.

According to the research individuals who do not have children have the highest marriage satisfaction level. This situation is can be explained by decreased communication among individuals. Aktaş (2009) concluded that the number of children is related to marital harmony. According to the results, marriage harmony decreases as

the number of children increases. Glenn (1990), he reported that marital satisfaction is associated with having children, that the responsibilities of having children reduce marital satisfaction. Similar findings in this study were made by Pletchaty and his colleagues (1996) with the number of children that married individuals had. They concluded that marital satisfaction is negatively related. It has been stated that the marriage satisfaction of individuals decreases with the increase in the number of children. In this respect, this thesis is consistent with other studies in the field.

Based on the information available, the presence of children and the number of children are strong variables for this study. Having children may affect marital satisfaction in several ways. The unwanted child may damage the couple's relationship. In addition, couples should be on the same page about the number of children. For some marriages, having more than one child may cause trouble with financial problems, time management, stress management, and domestic problems. Struggling with these may affect the individuals' communication and interaction styles, attitudes, and maybe even their personality in a long term. After all this, one may say having a child or children is a sensitive decision. Couples definitely should talk about this situation during the remarriage period.

6.2.6 There is a significant relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of type of marriage variable

According to the findings, there is a significant difference between the neuroticism and marital satisfaction and when these statistically significant mean differences were

investigated the participants who have married via flirting have higher scores than the other participants. On the other hand, there is no significant relationship between family communication patterns and marriage type.

When the literature is examined, studies have found that people who marry by agreement have higher marriage satisfaction than those who marry in an arranged marriage (Şendil and Korkut, 2008; Hortaçsu, 2007). It has been observed that the harmony of those who marry in the arranged procedure (through their families) is low compared to individuals who marry by meeting and flirting. (Yılmaz, 2016).

According to Tutarel-Kışlak and Göztepe (2012), the marriage satisfaction of individuals who are inbreeding is low. The pre marriage period does not affect the satisfaction of marriage. It has been seen that those who marry in arranged marriages are in poor harmony. In literature, there are studies that show that married couples have increased satisfaction over the years. (Koçak, 2009).

The fact that couples go on dates before being married, which helps people get to know each other better and is self-contained, has an impact on things like love and trust between partners. Couples who marry through the arranged procedure may not know each other well enough or have married against their will, which might compromise the integrity and satisfaction of their marriage. Couples can be expected to sit at the marriage table with sincere love and increase faith in each other and their marriage as a result of the time spent dating. The couples must discuss marital matters such as a place to live, having children, etc., during the pre-marriage stage (dating, engagement, etc.). The surprising events of marriages that are carried out without talking about these important issues affect marriage dynamics and thus marital dynamics. Couples who

have difficulty doing this as a couple must be supported by couples and family therapists.

6.2.7 There is a significant relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level in terms of marriage durations variable

According to findings, there is a significant mean difference between the marriage duration and variables. It can be seen that there is a statistically significant mean difference in the conversation orientation and openness to experience. When these statistically significant mean differences were investigated, for the conversation orientation participants who have married for the 1-5 years have the highest score than 10-15 years and 15-20 years. Also it could be seen that openness to the experience participants who have married for the 10-15 years have the highest scores and lastly, for the marital satisfaction participants who have married for the 1-5 years have the highest scores.

According to the results of the study, in the first years of marriage, which according to the study is between 1-5 years, the marriage saturation is noticeably higher. With the following years, it can be foreseen that there will be lives that will reduce saturation. According to the study, as the duration of marriage increases, there are fluctuations in the marriage saturation score. When looking at the literature, the opposite results are also has been found. Anderson, Anderson, Russell and Schumm (1983) they found that level of marital harmony was low in their first year, but that individuals' marital harmony increased as the duration of marriage increased. According to Kubat (2012) and Taşköprü (2013), the increase in the duration of marriage appears

to reduce marital satisfaction. When looking at the studies with different results; Patrick (2002), in his study of variables that tire marital satisfaction; it has concluded that the duration of marriage is one of the variables that procedural the satisfaction of individuals in marriage. (Habibova & Topkaya, 2020), Lavner and Clark (2017) are obtained results that were in line with this finding and said that marriage saturation and marriage duration were negatively related. Some researchers have concluded that people who are in the first 5 years of their marriage provide more satisfaction than people who have been married for more than 5 years (Öztahtacı 2017;Urganci, 2018); Yigit, 2018; Tozan, 2019).

As shown in this and other research, the marriage duration is a major element in marriage saturation. Some research shows that marriage rates are highest in the first five years of marriage, while others show that the year of marriage has grown. Marriage satire is likely to be high if spouses are mutually compatible with the new marital structure and meet the responsibilities of marriage.

6.2.8 There is a meaningful relationship between married individuals' family communication patterns, personality traits and marital satisfaction level

According to the results, there is a statistically significant relationship between the personality characteristics and the martial satisfaction. Marital satisfaction had positive relationships with extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness lastly, neuroticism had negative relationships with marital

satisfaction. Marital satisfaction had positive relationships with conversation orientation and negative relationships with conformity orientation.

Erkılınç, (2020) stated that there is a significantly relationship between family communication with marital satisfaction According to results of Erkılıç study, there is a positively correlation between conversation orientation with marital satisfaction. The relationship between personality traits and marital satisfaction has developed a renewed interest between marital relationships and personality traits in academic studies. (South, Turkheimer & Oltmanns, 2008). In the study conducted by Özden (2013), when the relationship between personality traits and couple harmony in marriage is examined, extroversion, self-control and positively significant relationship between openness to development and marital harmony of married individuals has been found. (Holland & Roisman, 2008) stated that the dimensions of personality and compatibility with extroversion have a positive relationship with marital satisfaction. As a result of the research conducted by Budak (2011), it was reported that the subdivisions of Extroversion and Openness to Experience from personality traits have positive associations with Marital Satisfaction.

The association between family communication patterns and personality traits was assessed using information from prior and current research. It may be stated that married people with extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness traits have a high level of marital satisfaction. Individuals with neurotic traits, on the other hand, who utilize largely conformity-oriented communication patterns in their families, may have a poor level of marriage satisfaction. Family communication and personality traits can be regarded as important variables in marriage.

6.2.9 Family communication patterns and personality traits predict the marital satisfaction of married individuals

In this study, the predictive role of family communication patterns and personality traits on marital satisfaction was examined. According to the research results, conscientiousness, one of the personality traits, and conversation orientation, the sub-dimension of family communication patterns, positively predict marriage satisfaction. When the relevant literature was examined, the predictive roles of family communication patterns and personality traits on marital satisfaction have been investigated separately in studies. (Erdal, 2020) stated that neuroticism is a predictor variable for marriage satisfaction. Tümüöz (2018) found that openness to experience and conscientiousness have a predictive role in marriage satisfaction. In addition, according to Denli (2016)'s research, openness to new experiences and conscientiousness play a role in marriage satisfaction. When looking at the relevant literature, this study is consistent with the literature.

Erkılıç (2020) study revealed the relationship between married people's, autonomous-relational self-levels and family communication patterns with marital satisfaction. According to that study, family communication patterns have a predictive role in marriage satisfaction. Both dimensions of family communication pattern, conversation orientation, and conformity orientation directly explain marriage satisfaction. However, Akdağ (2014) stated that the communication of root families has not predicted marital satisfaction.

Some of the personality characteristics of married individuals directly predict the satisfaction of the individual after marriage. The fact that a person has a conscientiousness trait reflects that specialty in their marriage. Another variable that is tiring about marriage is the way one communicates with one's own family of origin. The family communication pattern that the person has, which is used to, is reflected in the marriage relationship. Communication patterns and conversation orientation are key factors for establishing quality relationships within the family.

6.3 SUGGESTIONS

6.3.1 Suggestions Related to the Researchers

1. Qualitative or meta-analysis research methods may be used to deepen the research.
2. Future studies may focus on factors affecting the family communication patterns of married couples.
3. Long-term research on marital satisfaction and family communication patterns is possible. It can be discussed in longitudinal working groups how the variety of family communication patterns influences marital satisfaction in the long run.

6.3.2 Suggestions Related to the Practice

1. Educational programs and activities can be prepared for married individuals to discover family communication patterns and personality

traits. Especially in the first years of marriage of newlywed couples, participating in these can have a constructive effect on the saturation of marriage.

2. Mental health professionals should investigate the preventive and protective factors of marital satisfaction.
3. Family communication patterns may be studied in detail and with more variables.
4. Mental health professionals may organize conferences to inform those who are getting prepared for marriage. They may also provide more group counseling or study groups about marital satisfaction and family communication patterns.

APPENDICES**Appendix1- Demographic Information Form**

1. Yaşınız:

2. Cinsiyetiniz: KADIN () ERKEK ()

3. Mesleğiniz Nedir ?.....

4. Yaşamınızın çoğunu geçirdiğiniz yer?

a.Köy ()

b.İlçe ()

c.Şehir ()

d.Metropol((Büyükşehir) ()

5. Gelir düzeyiniz:

a. 1000 TL ve altı ()

b. 1000 L – 2000 L()

c. 2000 L –3000 L()

d. 3000 L'nın üstü ()

6. Eğitim düzeyiniz:

- a. Okur yazar değil ()
- b. İlköğretim ()
- c. Lise ()
- d. Üniversite ()
- e. Yüksek Lis/Doktora ()

7. Çocuğunuz Var Mı? EVET() HAYIR ()

8. Varsa Kaç Tane ?

- a. Tek Çocuk ()
- b. İki çocuk ()
- c. Üç ve daha fazla

9. Kronik Rahatsızlığınız var mı ?(Fiziksel veya Ruhsal)

EVET () HAYIR()

10. Eşinizle nasıl evlendiniz?

- a. Sevgililik dönemi sonrası evlendik. ()
- b. Arkadaşlar tanıştırdı. ()
- c. Ailem tanıştırdı.()
- d. Kaçarak evlendik. ()
- e. Diğer.....

11. Kaç senelik evlisiniz?

- a. 0-1()
- b. 1-5()
- c. 5-10()
- d. 10-15()
- e. 15-20
- f. 20 ve üzeri ()

Appendix 2-Marital Life Scale

EVLİLİK YAŞAMI ÖLÇEĞİ

Prof. Dr. Esin Tezer

Aşağıda evlilik yaşamına ilişkin 10 cümle bulunmaktadır. Bu cümlelerden her birinin altında da "kesinlikle katılmıyorum", "katılmıyorum", "kararsızım", "katılıyorum" ve "kesinlikle katılıyorum" seçenekleri yer almaktadır. Her cümleyi dikkatle okuyunuz ve sizin evlilik yaşamınıza uyan seçeneği çarpı (X) koyarak işaretleyiniz.

1. Evlilikten beklediklerimin çoğu gerçekleşti.

() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()

Kesinlikle

katılmıyorum

katılıyorum

2. Evliliğimizdeki engellerin aşılamaz olduğunu düşünüyorum.

() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()

Kesinlikle

katılmıyorum

katılıyorum

3. Evliliğimizi çok anlamlı buluyorum.

() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()

Kesinlikle

katılmıyorum

katılıyorum

4. Evliliğimizde giderek eksilen heyecan beni rahatsız ediyor.

() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

5. Evliliğimiz zaman zaman bana bir yük gibi geliyor.
() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

6. Huzurlu bir ev yaşamım var.
() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

7. Evliliğimiz her geçen gün daha iyiye doğru gitti.
() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

8. Bizim ilişkimiz ideal bir karı-koca ilişkisidir.
() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

9. Eşim benim için aynı zamanda iyi bir arkadaşdır.
() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

10. Başbaşa kaldığımız zaman benim canım hiç sıkılmaz.

() Kesinlikle () Katılmıyorum () Kararsızım () Katılıyorum ()
Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum
katılıyorum

Puanlama:

Maddeler 1 (kesinlikle katılmıyorum) ile 5 (kesinlikle katılıyorum) arasında
punlanacaktır.

Madde 2, 4 ve 5 ters yönde puanlanacaktır.

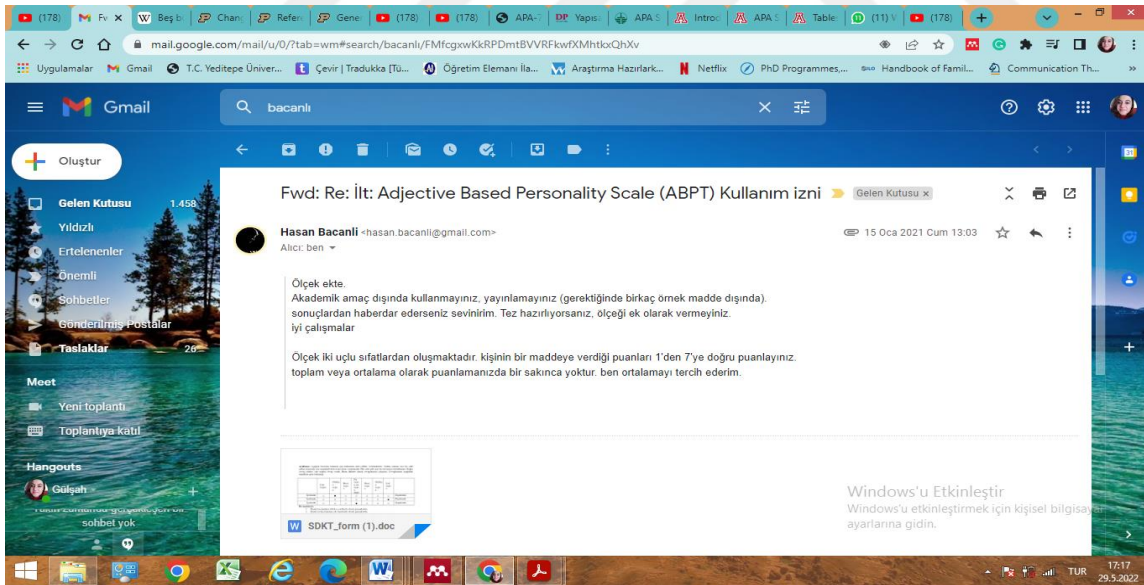
Appendix 3- Family Communication Pattern Scale

N o	Lütfen her maddeyi okuyunuz ve ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİNİZİ DÜŞÜNEREK duygularınızı ifade eden en uygun seçeneği işaretleyiniz.	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	Siyaset ve din gibi bazı kimselerin görüş ayrılığına düştüğü konular hakkında ailemiz içinde sıklıkla konuşurduk.					
2	Ebeveynlerim sık sık "aile kararlarında aile üyelerinin her birinin söz sahibi olması gerektiğini" söylerlerdi.					
3	Ailem bir konu hakkında konuşurken, ebeveynlerim sık sık benim fikrimi sorardı.					
4	Ebeveynlerin onların düşüncelerine ve inançlarına meydan okumamı teşvik ederlerdi.					
5	Ebeveynlerim sık sık "Her zaman bir meselenin her iki tarafına da bakmam" gerektiğini söylerlerdi.					
6	B genelli ebeveynle olay hakkı n düşündüğ en kle rime lar nda e ümü					
7	Hemen hemen her şeyi ebeveynlerime anlatabilirdim.					
8	Ailemizde sıklıkla duygularımız ve hislerimiz hakkında konuşurduk.					
9	Ebeveynlerimle sık sık önemli olmayan konularda uzun ve rahat sohbetler ederdik.					
10	Aynı görüşte olmadığımız zaman bile, ebeveynlerimle konuşmaktan gerçekten keyif alırdım.					
11	Benimle aynı görüşte olmadıkları zaman bile, ebeveynlerim fikirlerimi dinlemekten hoşlanırdı.					
12	Ebeveynlerim, duygularımı ifade etmem için beni teşvik ederdi.					
13	Ebeveynlerim, kendi duyguları konusunda çok açık olma eğilimindeydi.					
14	Gün boyunca yaptığımız şeyler hakkında ailecek sıklıkla konuşurduk.					
15	Ailemizde, gelecek planlarımız ve umutlarımız hakkında sıklıkla konuşurduk.					
16	Ebeveynlerim sık sık, "Büyüdüğün zaman daha iyi anlayacaksın" gibi şeyler söylerdi.					
17	Ebeveynlerim sık sık, "Benim fikirlerim doğru, onları sorgulamamalıydın" gibi şeyler söylerdi.					
18	Ebeveynlerim genellikle "Bir çocuk yetişkinler ile tartışmamalıdır." gibi şeyler söylerlerdi.					
19	Ebeveynlerim sık sık, "Hakkında hiç konuşulmaması gereken şeyler vardır" gibi şeyler söylerdi.					
20	Ebeveynlerim sık sık, "İnsanları kızdırmaktansa tartışmalarda yenilgiyi kabullenmelisin" gibi bir şey söylerdi.					

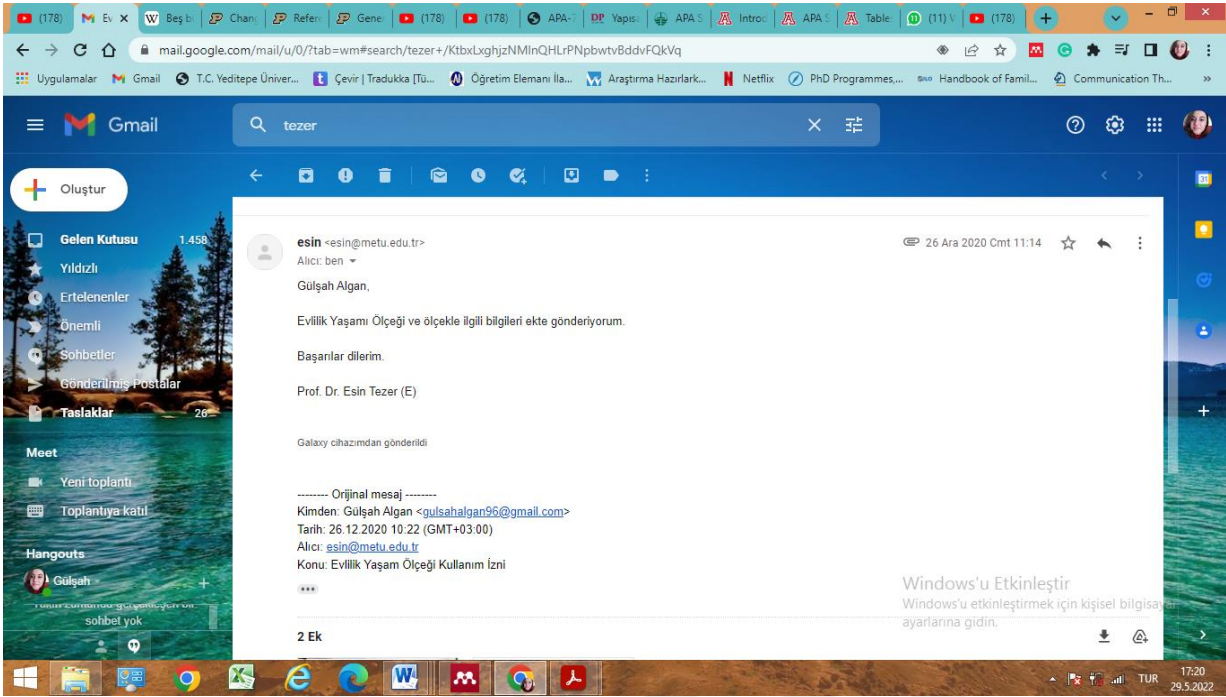
2 1	Gerçekten önemli bir konu olduğunda, ebeveynlerim sorgulamadan itaat etmemi beklerdi.					
2 2	Evimizde, son sözü genellikle ebeveynlerim söylerdi.					
2 3	Ebeveynlerim, patron olmanın önemli olduğunu düşünürdü.					
2 4	Eğer görüşlerim ebeveynlerimin görüşünden farklı ise bazen kızarlardı.					
2 5	Ebeveynlerim bir şeyi onaylamamışlarsa, o konu hakkında bir şey duymak istemezlerdi.					
2 6	Evde olduğum sürece, benden ailemin kurallarına itaat etmem beklenirdi.					

Appendix 4-Permissions

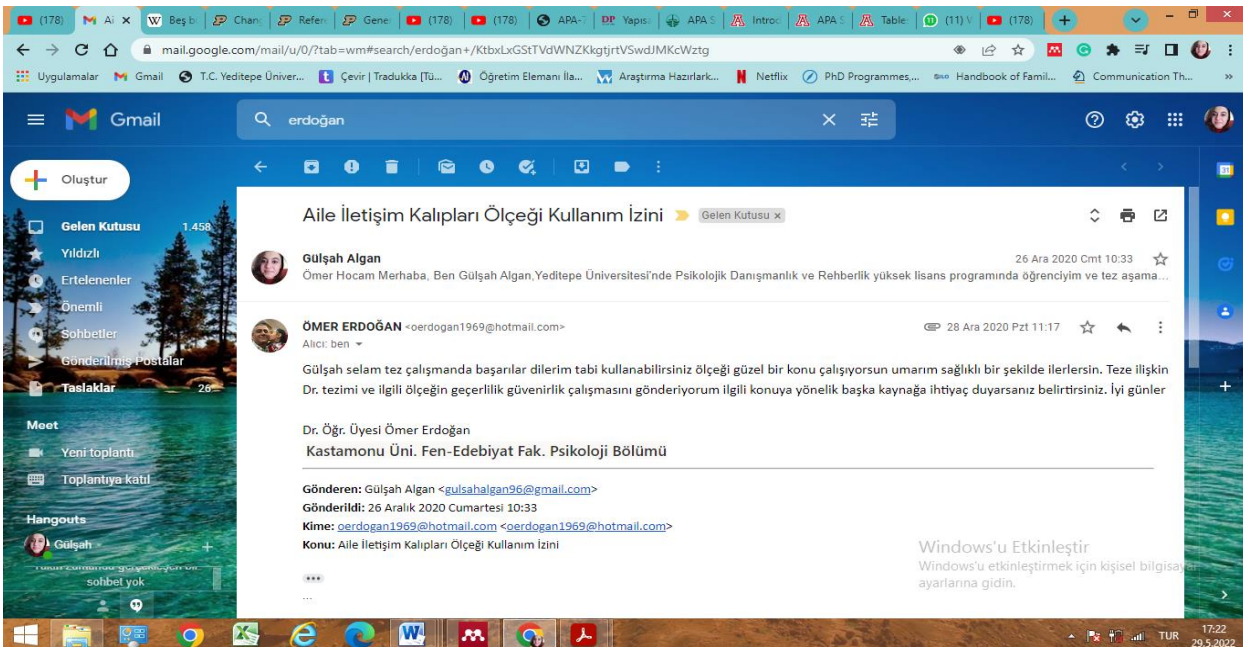
Adjective Based Personality Traits



Marital Life Scale



Family Communication Pattern Scale



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