

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Arts & Sciences



Department of Psychology

Partner Choice & Marriage Attitude

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2000



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank my adviser Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı for forming of the research and helping of how the SSPS programme would be used for statistical data and their evaluation.

Also I would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Bacanlı for sending of his original study and the questionnaire form.

And lastly I would like to thank all participants for accepting my survey forms and filling them willingly.

I would like to thank Münevver Aktolgalı who always supports me in my difficulties and in sharing with morality and in experiencing in the same student's gratification.

INTRODUCTION SUMMARY

In the study, it was examined the attitudes of the partner's choice and the marriage of Turkey and Cypriot students. The research was conducted with totally 83 students. The questions about; age, sex, faculty, birth place, which are for the demographic informations and also like the questions of "the meaning of the marriage, the searching properties on the partner and the attitudes of the marriage" were asked to the participants. The Cypriot students want to marry earlier than Turkey students, they give to the importance to the family, and they want to prefer for the partner to be mutually related to his/her home. But the Turkey students saw the marriage's sufficient because of it is adapting with the social norms and values. They give the importance to the politeness and sensitive and they were importance to the religious values. While the Cypriot students give to the materialistic and moral values at the same time, the Turkey students are give to the moral values to importantly.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period in between childhood and adulthood, which has its distinctive characteristics and problems. A successful passing from childhood to adolescence realizes when all biological, psychological and social developments are parallel (Bulut 1984). Young people make a lot of efforts in order to adapt to this period in which many rapid changes take place. An adolescent is neither a child nor an adult in the full sense of the word. When a person realizes that he is not a child any longer, his social life, undergoes some changes. One wants to possess a position in the society and one of his aims becomes , getting into contact with people. One feels responsible for preparing himself for the approaching adult life. At this period one's self-confidence increases, one sees more objectively the positive and negative sights of life, and can make some plans for this choices of job and partner in connection with his future life.

Some families does not accept this period as something normal. There are still some families which taking into consideration the dangers of the age treat and control their sons and daughters as children.

During the late adolescence period both males and females face with two main problems:

a) The problem of gaining their independence: adolescents break off their ties of dependence with their families and try to act as grown ups.

b) The problem of being successful in the heterosexual relationships. Psychologically accepting the physical changes taking place during the period, proving one's acceptance of his sexual identity, and as a result increasing the capacity of establishing sexual relationships with the opposite sex (Bulut 1984).

There are made some researches based on the relation between the family type and the dependence. These researchers support the idea that in big families the extreme protective feature makes the young person dependent. Especially, the families which are bound to their traditions ie. conservative families treat their sons and daughters differently, and as a result the daughters face with some problems when they

try to avoid their emotional dependences. To make it clear, those females feel the need of being approved and liked by the others at their adult lives too (Kağıtçıbaşı 1973).

The years of education in a university which provide different atmospheres and groups of friends have a great influence on one's thoughts and manners, and together with this the authority of the family starts decreasing. In Turkey, the difference in the education of the parents and the children, gives the young people opportunity to act independently (Özgüven 1989).

A young person at the university, who has gained his sexual identity, and having reached maturity, has chosen his life theory, makes efforts to realize his plans for the future.

Marriage is a turn point in one's life. In conservative societies families are those who make decisions about the partner, and marriage is something which connects more the families to each other than the actual couple itself. Those families have ultimate power over their children (Şahinkaya 1981).

To be ready for marriage is a must, but it is not enough. Marriage is an institution, where a man and a woman connecting their lives, completing each other's pluses and minuses make a whole. Living in harmony within this institution is what will provide the happiness (Mangır 1992). Because without considering everything, well and making some decisions in hurry may cause unhappiness and despair (Şahinkaya 1979, Bilen 1983).

The first very important fact young people must consider well for a marriage is choosing a partner. It is vitally important for one to be able to make decision about his expectations from the marriage. The happiness in a marriage is bound to making a proper choice of partner. For that purpose, one must primarily decide what he expects from his partner and from his marriage, and in accordance to look for the proper partner. Choosing the partner is a decision which in the future marriage will influence that person's both social and emotional life vitally (Bilen 1983, Köknel 1981).

This decision of marriage is possible when one has the complete freedom of partner choice.

The purpose of this research is to find out the ideas and expectations of the students in NEU in connection with the partner choice and marriage. Our aim is to find out if there are differences in the Cypriot and Turkish students, and in the different sexes. It is accepted as suitable because of the cultural similarities between Cyprus and Turkey.

The hypothesis of the investigation :

- a) There are differences in the partner choices and marriage attitudes between the junior Cypriot and junior Turkish students in the Faculty of Art & Sciences.

DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE

Marriage is connecting two people's lives in accordance with the social rules and laws.

According to the Turkish civil laws marriage is connecting two people from different sexes by laws. It is a bio-psycho-social institution which connects two mature people on the basis of the laws. The result of the marriage is family.

The actual members of this bio-psycho-social institution i.e. the husband and wife bring into it all their background and present status. The husband and wife sometimes may create and develop some problems. These problems may cause a life-long unhappiness, and even cause the destruction of the already established family (Tan 1978).

Lissovey (1973), made a research on 48 couples who has married at high school. Pregnancy before marriage, short flirtations and unsatisfaying economic factors affected their marriages negatively. So, it is supported that couples who marry young, face more economical , social and identity problems.

Meton and Thomas (1976), made a research on 86 black and 218 white university students in order to appreciate the vature they give to the instrumental(basic;physical and social elements) and expressive (having a harmonious relationship) means while chosing a partner. The result is that especially the black male students give more importance to the instrumental means and that the values of the socio-economical means and the enstrumental means have an opposite persentage. The white students on the other hand give more imporance to the expressive means.

Dimaggio and Mohr (1985), made a research for the relation between the cultute education and the choice of partner. They found out that both of the couple want to be well educated ,it was equally important for both of the couple who want to marry people culturally similar or the same.

Tabory and Weller(1986), made a research in a Israel town, about the importance of the short distance in the choice of a partner. They found out that only 21% of the couples lived in a distance of 1 mile before the marriage. When the social class differences were considered they found out that the marriages within the reach of 2 miles are 31% for the high class and 35% for the lowes class. Those who chose their partners in the reach of 3 miles is 69% for the higher class and 65% for the lower class.

Schoen and Wooldredge (1989), made a research in Virginia and North Carolina on the partner choices in between the years 1969-71 and 1979-81. Firstly they found out that marriages were based on likeness. In addition , when females gave more importance to the males economic staties , males gave more importance to the female's non-economic characteristics. Besides , white women appreciated more highly the

educational factor, and consequently married people (preferred partner) with a like (similar) education. Generally, those whom education was not a like preferred partners with higher education than themselves. With the improvement of the women's economical state, men appreciate more highly this feature; it was found out that men give more importance to the women's both social and economical status.

Towsend (1989), made his research on 40 medicine students and 382 psychology students, where the medicine students wanted their partner to belong to the same socio-economical status with themselves. Women wanted to marry men with lower socio-economical status, and men just the opposite, ie. marry women with higher status than themselves. Females wanted to share the housework with their partner and 25% of the women wanted to keep working while their children are yet young. 85% of the men and 30% of the women gave importance to the physical appearance, and 80% of women and 30% of the men found the partner's abilities and success as important criteria. Later the results of the researches were formed and compared with each other ie. the results from the medicine and psychology students' researches separately. It was seen in both of the researches that the socio-economic status was a more important criterion for the women, when the physical attraction was more important for men. For 65% of the female medicine students, the partner who has a lower career, must do the most of the house work.

Nevadomsky (1991), made a research in Nigeria about the students' approach to the marriage and the family relationships. Two thirds (2/3) of the asked students preferred to marry with people belonging to the same religion. Two thirds of the men preferred girls (women) with lower education than themselves and 40% of the women preferred men with similar or the same education. According to 90% of the women and 66% of the men the problems within a family had to be solved without any external intervention.

Blood and Wolfe (1960), made a research in Detroit which included 188 country families and 731 city families. The goal was -family life and in- family treatment. The result was that men and women had different roles in the family. 70% of the women washed the dishes themselves; 36% of the women did the shopping alone, and only 29% of the families did the shopping together. When the results from the city

and country were compared it was found out that the country women had a more traditional role and that they received less help in their works by the men.

Tharp made a research in New England the purpose of which was to define and measure the roles in marriage. The researcher was applied on a special group of married couples. To make it clear, there was former research in connection with marriage applied on 300 engaged to be married, and this one was applied on those who were married at the moment. It was clarified that the role they formerly expected and the role the couples play in the marriage were different. Women defined their role as a good house wife, good cook and ability to bring up their children well. But in the men's definition these features were not very important for their role in the marriage.

Mowrer (1961), made a research in America to find out the extent to which the role of the women and men changes in different socio-economic families. It was applied on 1200 women. In the middle class families it was observed that there was a tendency of the women, i.e. the solution of the family problems and the important family decisions were women's job.

Holmstrom (1973), applied his research on married women from different socio-economic status in the family. 'The man is the boss of the family' was a statement accepted by 93% of women living in squatter's house, 76% of door keeper families and 54% of city-families. There was another statement, 'men must help his wife with the housework' was accepted by 62% squatter's house families and 72% of the door keeper families.

Surra (1990), made a research on the choice of partner and the relations before the marriage. He supports that although the partner is chosen the relations are what affect the marriage decision. The mechanisms which affect the marriage decision are structural, cultural and individual decisions. The things that affect the individual decisions are sex ; environmental effects, the marriage and psychological state of the people at the same age and the same social status. There was a research on marriage in USA about the change of the marriage age between the years 1970-88. In 1970 the marriage age of the men was 20-24, but in 1988 this received 23% increase. So with the women, it increased from 36% to 62%.

they live in ie. collective or individual. The Americans paid most importance to romantic love and pointed out that they did not approve a marriage without love. So it is supposed that this attitude may be the reason for the increase of the marriages in America. Also the increase of the divorces can be explained with the importance they give to the love. So it is clarified that for the Americans the marriage ends where the love finishes. It was also found out that there were not many differences in the ideas of the females and males in all countries. In collective societies, especially India, Pakistan and Thailand the percentage of the marriages without love was very high, (ie. its possibility.) It was explained as the result of living in a collective society, which is also proved by Goody's investigation in 1959. According to Goody's work in collective societies love is under control, in countries where the family relations are very strong, love is not very important and love is appreciated as something that ruins the marriage. It is so because the marriage decision is given by the family. In connection with this fact, Goody supposed that in Japan, where the family relations are very strong, people will give the least importance to romantic love. But in this investigation it was found out that in Japan and Philippines people give more importance to love than Goody used to suggest. They supposed that it is so, because of the stability of their economical state. The rapid developments in Japan may be what affected its people's thoughts. The summary of this research was that collective societies make it difficult for the individual to express his own thoughts and individual societies give a person the freedom of expression.

Kongar (1986), made an investigation in Altındağ. It was to do with the children's choice of profession, and the attitude of the families. Housewife and teacher were seen as proper professions for the girls when medicine and engineering were more preferable for boys. Due to the partner choice, the male children had the freedom to make their own choice, but this freedom was not given to most of the female children. But all of the families desired their children to marry someone not living in the squatter's house area.

Esmer (1991) , in cooperation with Boğaziçi University made an investigation on subjects like; women; marriage; flirt; and male-female equality. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the women approved that , in order to become well acquainted with each other girls and boys must flirt before the marriage. But only 10% approved having sexual relationship with the partner before marriage. Having a happy sexual life within the marriage was

found very important. Almost 100% of the women rejected the idea that 'marriage is out of date'. Faithfulness and a happy sexual life are features which some of the women who took part in this investigation, thought that man can use violence under some circumstances. 1/3 of the women thought that in cases like: unobedience towards the husband, not looking well after the children, disrespect towards the husband's family, demanding luxury and unfulfilment of the husband's sexual needs, men had the right to use violence. It was noticed that the attitude towards violence changed and lessened with the increase of the education and the income. In the subject of women and politics it was seen that most of the women use their right of choice, but they use it guided by the men or influenced by their opinion. Due to the religion, 26% of the women thought that all women must cover their heads with karchiefs, 61% thought that it depends on the person, 9% found it needless and 4% thought that it must be forbidden by the laws. It was found out that for 2/3 of the women, a marriage could be stable and happy only if the wife and the husband belong to the same religion, and they were against their children's marriage with foreigners. The results of the investigation made on the senior students in İst. Ü. Were that they were against marriages based on inspection ; they did not approve living with the husband's family after the marriage; supported the idea that the big difference in the ages was not proper for an ideal family; that men wanted to marry working women and that the couple must have a period of flirt before the marriage.

Bacanlı (1999), made his research in Ankara and Konya with the university students. The goal was to find out the factors taken under consideration in the preference of a partner. Great differences were seen as with the students from Ankara and Konya so with the different sexes. As it was expected, the males in Konya, where a great importance is given to the traditions, wanted to continue within the same traditions. But the Konya and Ankara females, where the traditions are not so strictly followed, expressed the idea that they did not want to follow the traditions any longer. The result was that males wanted to keep the already established order, and which is appropriated by the women. From a different angle, males saw the females as sex objects and females appreciated the males according to their economical status.

Mangır (1992), Ankara Ü. Ziraat Faculty senior students, an investigation to do with the students' expectations from the partner and marriage. At the end of the

research important difference between the two sexes was seen. In connection with the personal habits, marriage and children questions there were big differences between the expectations of females and males. But there was not much difference in connection with questions like personal features, socio-cultural status, sharing and expressing feelings. The conclusion of this work was that in Turkey there is a transition from patriarchal to nuclear family and with the women's working and contributing to the family budget there could be expected some change in the roles in the family. But opposing this expectation, men did not allow women to share the work in everything.

COMAR (1999), made an investigation with young people, their attitude towards the social spheres they live in, behaviors, the things they appreciate highly and their expectations were the concerns of the research. It was applied in general on 994 Cypriots. The youngs and especially the girls expressed that the talks about sex must be under measure. But both girls and boys pointed out that friendship before marriage is a must. The statement that 'virginity is a must before the marriage' was not appreciated differently by the sexes, 67% of them accepted it. But the difference arose in between the different age groups. 58% of the females found it unproper to have a sexual relationships before the marriage, but only 41% of the males thought so. A woman's living together with her partner before the formal marriage was seen as proper by 58% of the males and 46% of the females. But 60% of the youngs were against having children before the formal marriage.

METHOD

Between 11th-17th May 2000, an investigation is designed to clarify the partner choice and expectation from the marriage of the junior students (Turkish-Cypriots) studying at Near East University Faculty of Art and Sciences.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY GROUP

The investigation is arranged to be applied on all junior students from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences including the department of English language, Turkish language and lit. and psychology. The age and the maturity of these students is seen as satisfactory for defining their attitude towards life.

SELECTION OF THE STUDY GROUP

All the students are investigated 102 students from department of Turkish language, 16 students from department of English language, 12 students from department of Psychology were getting education. To the survey, 83 students attended 53 of them were girl, 30 of them were boy; 31 of them were born in Cypriots 52 of them were born in Turkey. Cypriots have average age of 20.70 ($n=31$). Turkish have average age of 21.25 ($n=52$).

SURVEY FORM

In the survey, with the demographic information questions which were prepared by the researcher and questions about marriage, criterion which was involved in the survey of Bacanlı and question list of Buss is used. Age, sex, department, marital status, ethnicity, place of living in Turkey, information about the parents, how many children, where, with whom they are living is included in the demographic information questions. At what age do they prefer to get married, who must be older, how many children do they want, flört before marriage, sexual intercourse and marriage, if they are needed and why? , Who will Choose the partner, the marriage type preferred, marriage with relatives and idea about the family is included in the questions of meaning of marriage. And all these questions are prepared with different answers. In the question of Buss, What's the meaning of marriage, 8 questions were found in which there were just two answers – very important / important-. These questions were sexual intercourse, emotional relation, environmental pressure, economic, religion, social necessity, having children and getting rid of being lonely. When selecting the partner, the points to

consider is asked under 19 questions (good working, pleasant disposition, being social, trustable, being polite.....) with the two answers of –important / not important. Study group were asked to list the first three characteristics were requested between 13 of them in a partner. Under the subject about education and economic status, 7 questions are asked (men is better educated, woman is better educated.....) with the two answers of – I agree / I disagree. Under the subject of how they behave to each other 39 questions were asked (who will control the marriage, alcohol use, sexual matching in marriage, couples must help to each other with the baby sitting, sharing problems about their work, talking with dirty language, hitting each other, giving votes to different political parties.....) with the three answers of (never, sometimes, always) by Mangır and researcher.

COLLECTING INFORMATION

The survey was done by the researcher. Five minutes of information was given to the classes in which survey was done. Special permission was taken from the teachers and the students who attend the survey do not attend the class for twenty minutes. Help was given to the student who do not understand the questions.

STATISTICAL EVALUATION

SPSS (Social Sciences of Statistical Propacy) was used in computer. Chi-squared and t-test were used in survey.

RESULTS

In the study the participants are the 58 (69.9%) students from the Literary Department, 16 (19.3%) students from the English Literary and Language Department and 9 (10.7%) students from the Psychology Department who are totally 83

students. And the 30 (36.1%) of them are the males and the 53 (63.9%) of them are the females. And the 52 (62.7%) of them are TC people, 31 (37.3%) of them are the Cypriot peoples.

TABLE 1: Sex and Birth Place

BIRTH PLACE			
SEX	TURKEY	CYPRUS	TOTAL
BOY	24	6	30
GRIL	28	25	53
TOTAL	52	31	83

TABLE 2: The Mean Age of Turkey and Cypriot Students

	N	M	SD
TURKEY	52	21.25	71.4934
CYPRUS	31	20.70	3.9174

The mean age of TC students are 21.25 \pm 71.4934 (n=52) and the mean age of Cypriot students are 20.70 \pm 3.9174 (n=31).

TABLE 3: The Mean Age of Boy and Gril

	N	M	SD
BOY	30	21.90	3.7997
GRIL	53	20.56	1.5629

85.5% (n=71) of the students are single, but 6.0% (n=5) of them are engaged, 1.2% (n=1) of them is married, 6.0% (n=5) of them are aggried together and 1.2% (n=1) is dicerced student.

In the research; 17.9% (n=15) of the participants are defined as the minority group like so that; 1of them is Albanian, 4 of them Curds, 1 of them is Alevi, 2 of them are Kafkas, 1 of them is Dağistan, 1 of them is Gürcü, 2 of them Çerkez, 1 of them is Pomak, and 1 of them is Laz.

The students who are from Turkey; 78.1% (n=41) of them live in the rented house, and the 96.8% (n=30) of the Cypriot students live with their families. And There is no statistical meaningfull difference between the students who were came from Turkey and Cypriot students.

The students who ae from Turkey, Those mean ages 26.62 ± 2.93 (n=50) and when they prefer to get marry, the Cypriot students prefer to get marry in the mean age of 23.85 ± 1.72 (n=27). Between two groups there is a statistically meaningful difference (t 3.522 , x2 .38 00, p .05). This result makes to think that the Turkey students do not think about to get married after the graduation.

two groups (t .681, x2 .726 The student who were from Turkey prefer that there must be 2-4 years between them and their partner. This measure must be as the Cypriot students, and this evidences that there is no statistical meaningful difference between p.489).

And this preferance for male must be 0-1 year $\pm .668$ (n=30), but for female this measure could be 2-4 years $\pm .732$ (n=53) for females students. And this

evidences that it was found a statistical meaningful differences between male and female students ($t = -1.181$, $x^2 .241$).

The 34.6% of the turkey students have determined about that; the partner could be older than himself – herself but 12.9% of Cypriot students have important about that it is also not important. And in values of ($x^2.326$, $p.568$) between two groups there is a statistical meaningful difference.

The Turkey students think about having 2-4 children, the Cypriot students thoughts get content of 1-2 children. And there is a statistical meaningful difference between two group students ($t.262$, $x^2.486$, $p.794$).

This difference represents that the living standarts of Turkey and Cypriot students and while they think about having how many children this life standarts could be a resource of their desicion.

36.5% ($n=19$) of Turkey students and 6.5% ($n=2$) Cypriot students do not accept the flirt before the marrige but the 63.5% ($n=33$) of Turkey students and 93.5% ($n=29$) of Cypriot students would accept the flirt before marriage. And as a result tneer is no meaningful difference between two groups students ($x^2 9.302$, $p.002$).

This result would be thought that Turkey students do not accept the flirt before the marriage as easy as the Cypriot students. This represents may be the traditional family structure.

While the female students about 54.2% ($n=45$) girls are accepting to flirt the only 20.5% ($n=17$) of the male students could be accepted to flirt before the marriage. And it is found a statistical meaningful difference between two group students ($x^2 .004$).

The female students could be wanted to recognize their partner before the marriage.

When we came to make sex; the 30.8% ($n=16$) of Turkey students and the 35.5% ($n=11$) of Cypriot students say that the experience of sex before the marriage must be

needed and in contrary the 69.2% (n=36) of Turkey students and the 64.5% (n=20) of Cypriot students were expressing that to experience of the sex does not need before the marriage. And this measure shows that there is a meaningful difference between two groups students ($\chi^2 .197$, p.659).

This result is being thought that the culture was affected at this point.

About 96.3% (n=50) of Turkey students and 93.3% (n=28) of the Cypriot students said that; the marriage must be needed but again other 3.8% (n=2) of Turkey students and 6.7% (n=2) the Cypriot students said that the marriage must not be needed. And there is a meaningful differences between two groups students ($\chi^2 .326$, p.568).

One another evaluation of the marriage by the students is that; the 28.3% (n=13) of the Turkey students and 13.3% (n=4) of the Cypriot students are saying about "the marriage must be needed" since it was sufficient with the social norms.

One another point is that; the 28.3% (n=13) of the Turkey students and the 63.3% (n=19) of the Cypriot students give the acceptance to the marriage because of to get continencing of the family.

The 19.6% (n=9) of Turkey students and the 13.3% (n=4) of Cypriot students are saying that; "the marriage must be needed because of the children's identity.

The 23.9% (n=11) of Turkey students and the 10.3% (n=3) of Cypriot students preferred the answer of "other". And it was found a meaningful difference between two groups ($\chi^2 .023$, p .880).

The results on this points it is thought about that the Turkey participants give more importance of the society's evaluation than the Cypriot students.

The 57.1% (n=4) of Turkey students and the 66.7% (n=2) of Cypriot students are saying that "the marriage must not be needed" because it is being killed the love.

The 42.9% (n=3) of Turkey students and the 33.3% (n=1) of Cypriot students were thinking about that the marriage must not be needed because it prevents the individuals freedom. And between two groups students, it was found a meaningful difference ($\chi^2=0.079$, p.778).

About the choice of the partner; the 76.9% (n=40) of Turkey students and the 96.8% (n=30) of Cypriot students prefer to make this choice by themselves but on the other hand; the 23.1% (n=12) of Turkey students and the 3.2% (n=1) of Cypriot students prefer to make the choice of the partner by themselves and the close relatives.

But the both group did not answer the choice of "the family and the relatives could choose the partner". And it shows that; there is no meaningful difference between the two group students ($\chi^2=0.794$, p.016).

And at this part it shows that the Turkey students were thinking about that the choice of the partner the society is effected but the Cypriot students have more freedom than the Turkey friends.

About the state act about the marriage; the 21.2% (n=11) of Turkey students and the 90.3% (n=28) of Cypriot students are preferring the marriage official act while they were marry. And also, the 1.9% (n=1) of Turkey student and the 3.2% (n=1) of Cypriot student are preferring only the religious act for the marriage. And also, the 76.9% (n=40) of Turkey students and the 6.5% (n=2) of Cypriot students are preferring the both type of the marriage act at the same time, the state (official) and the religious. And there is no meaningful difference between the two groups ($\chi^2=238.973$, p.000).

And it is understood that; The Turkey students give much more evaluation on the religious values than Cypriot students.

To marry with the relatives was denied by the 68.6% (n=35) of Turkey students and the 77.4% (n=24) of Cypriot students but the other groups which are

almost the 17.6% (n=9) of Turkey students and the 12.9% (n=4) of Cypriot students were not against to the marriage with the relatives. And the third group who were almost, the 13.7% (n=7) of Turkey students and the 9.7% (n=3) of Cypriot students have no idea about this point. And between the two groups, it was not found any meaningful difference ($\chi^2=2.740$, $p=0.691$).

And the results determine that the Turkey and also the Cypriot students have no enough information about the results of the “relative marriage”.

The family is protecting its healthiness as the 11.5% (n=6) of Turkey students and as the 9.7% (n=3) of the Cypriot students' opinions. But the other members of who are almost, the 78.8% (n=41) of Turkey students and the 87.1% (n=27) of Cypriot students were thinking about that the family are losing its importance in recently. But in contrary, the 9.6% (n=5) of Turkey students and the 3.2% (n=1) of Cypriot students are believing in that the family's importance is increasing in recently. And it was not found any meaningful difference between the two groups ($\chi^2=21.320$, $p=0.517$).

And this means that the students from Turkey and the students from Cypriot could be believing in that the roles in family are changing and this change could be worn out the family.

The first preferable properties of the partner are being polite and sensitive as almost the 50.0% (n=26) of Turkey students and the 67.7% (n=21) of the Cypriot students are preferring firstly the “close relatedness of her-his home”. And while the 42.3% (n=22) of Turkey students secondly are preferring “the intelligent” but, 35.5% (n=11) of Cypriot students were preferring “the beauty”. Again, while the 42.3% (n=22) of Turkey students were preferring “the being graduated from the university” the 38.7% (n=12) of Cypriot students were preferring “to being earn much money”. And “the religiousness (32%, n=17), close related to his-her home (30.8%, n=16) as the Turkey students are the expected properties of partner. But the “healthiness”

(29.0%, n=9) and “having child” desire (3.2%, n=1) are the expected properties of the partner as the Cypriot students.

TABLE 4: The meaning of the Marriage

	TURKEY				CYPRUS				2 X	P
	VERY IMP. %	IMP. n	VERY IMP. %	IMP. n	VERY IMP. %	IMP. n	VERY IMP. %	IMP. n		
Sexual Intercourse	28.8	15	71.2	37	71.0	22	29.0	9	13.947	.000
Emotional Relation	59.6	31	40.4	21	87.1	27	12.9	4	6.969	.008
Social Pressure	23.1	12	76.9	40	22.6	7	77.4	24	.003	.958
Economic Necessity	38.5	20	61.5	32	32.3	10	67.7	21	.324	.569
Having Children Provides	50.0	26	50.0	26	54.8	17	45.2	14	.182	.670
Social Necessity	67.3	35	32.7	17	29.0	9	71.0	22	11.423	.001
Religious Necessity	46.0	23	54.0	27	14.3	4	85.7	24	7.976	.005
Escape of Loneliness	32.7	17	67.3	35	12.9	4	87.1	27	4.024	.045

The Meaning of the Marriage:

The Sexual Intercourse : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Emotional relation : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Social pressure : There is statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.
And this difference mostly was shown into to Turkish Cypriot students.

Economic Necessity : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Having children provides : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Social Necessity : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Religious Necessity : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Two group Escape of Loneliness : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Two groups did not reply to "the other" choice.

TABLE 5: If Any Difference Between Education And Economic Statue

	TURKEY				CYPRUS				X2	P
	AGREE %	n	DISAGREE %	n	AGREE %	n	DISAGREE %	n		
Male partner must be higher educated	23.1	12	76.9	40	9.7	3	90.3	28	2.355	.125
Female partner must be higher educated	25.0	13	75.0	39	12.9	4	87.1	27	1.745	.187
The partners' education level must be equal	57.7	30	42.3	22	61.3	19	38.7	12	.104	.747
The educational difference is an unimportant	40.4	21	59.6	31	58.1	18	41.9	13	2.437	.118
There must not a economic difference between the partners	38.5	20	61.5	32	32.3	10	67.7	21	.324	.569
The female partner must have better economic statue	15.4	8	84.6	44	6.5	2	93.5	29	1.463	.227
The male partner's economic statue must be better	51.9	27	48.1	25	16.1	5	83.9	26	10.504	.001

If Any Difference Between Education And Economic Statue:

Male Partner Must Be Higher Educated : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Female Partner Must Be Higher Educated : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners' Education Level Must Be Equal : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. This difference mostly was seen in Cypriot students.

The Educational Difference Is An Unimportant : There is no meaningful difference between the two groups.

There Must Not A Economic Difference Between The Partners : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Female Partner Must Have Better Economic Statue : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Male Partner's Economic Statue Must Be Better : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

TABLE 6: Paying Attention Properties While Choosing The Partner

	TURKEY				CYPRUS				2 X	P
	NOT IMP.		IMP.		NOT IMP.		IMP.			
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		
Good Cooking	32.0	16	68.0	34	29.0	9	71.0	22	.079	.779
Home-mutuality	30.6	15	69.4	34	32.3	10	67.7	21	.024	.877
Jeyful Temporament	19.2	10	80.2	42	23.3	7	76.7	23	.195	.659
Sociability	11.8	6	88.2	45	13.8	4	86.2	25	.070	.792
Similar Educational History	28.8	15	71.2	37	20.0	6	80.0	24	.781	.377
Politeness- sensitive	19.2	10	80.8	42	29.0	9	71.0	22	1.057	.304
Good-cricome	34.6	18	65.4	34	26.7	8	73.3	22	.555	.456
Virginity	48.1	25	51.9	27	51.6	16	48.4	15	.097	.755
Valid Personality	7.7	4	92.3	48	6.5	2	93.5	29	.045	.833
Emotional Coherence and matureness	9.6	5	90.4	47	6.9	2	93.1	27	.174	.676
Home and Child Desire	17.3	9	82.7	43	13.3	4	86.7	26	.225	.635
Well-Social Statue	38.5	20	61.5	32	35.5	11	64.5	20	.074	.786
Beauty of Physical Seen	28.8	15	71.2	37	32.3	10	67.7	21	.107	.743
Similarity of Religion	23.1	12	76.9	40	48.4	15	51.6	16	5.669	.017
Hard-Worker and Greedily	26.9	14	73.1	38	33.3	10	66.7	20	.378	.539
Similarity of Political Thought	54.9	28	45.1	23	73.3	22	26.7	8	2.716	.099
To Love Each other	7.8	4	92.2	47	3.2	1	96.8	30	.718	.397
To be Healty	7.8	4	92.2	47	6.5	2	93.5	29	.055	.814
Educational level and Intelligence	15.4	8	84.6	44	12.9	4	87.1	27	.097	.756

Paying Attention Properties While Choosing The Partner:

Good -Cooking : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Home-Mutuality : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Jeyful Temperament : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Sociability : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Similar Educational History : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Politeness- Sensitive: There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Good-Cricome : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Virginity: There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Valid Personality : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Emotional Coherence : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Home and Child Desire : There is a statistical meaningful difference and mostly it was seen into the Turkish Cypriot students.

Well-Social Statue : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Beauty of Physical Seen : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. And mostly it was seen into the Turkey students.

Similarity of Religion : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Hard-Worker and Greedily: There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Similarity of Political Thought : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

To Love Each other : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

To be Healty : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Educational Level and Intelligence : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

TABLE 7: Thoughts About The Partnership's Attitudes And Behaviors

	TURKEY						CYPRUS						2 X	P
	Never		Sometimes		Always		Never		Sometimes		Always			
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		
One partners must accept other's dominance	44.2	23	51.9	27	3.8	2	41.4	12	51.7	15	6.9	2	.386	.824
To support improving of partner's personality			15.4	8	84.6	44			12.9	4	87.1	27	.097	.756
Conversation and discussing in each subjects	3.8	2	5.8	3	90.4	47	3.4	1	3.4	1	93.1	27	.226	.893
Desicion-makings related with family always must be together	5.8	3			94.2	49					100.0	29	1.737	.187
Must help to each other on the house work	7.8	4	41.2	21	51.0	26	3.2	1	48.4	15	48.4	15	.928	.629
The partner must regularly use teethbrushing	3.9	2	11.8	6	84.3	43			3.4	1	96.6	28	2.911	.233
The partner must regularly wash his/her feels	3.9	2	9.8	5	86.3	44	3.4	1	10.3	3	86.2	25	.016	.992
The partner must wash his/her hands before the meals	30.6	15	42.9	21	26.5	13	28.6	8	35.7	10	35.7	10	.754	.686
The partner must go the coffee house	18.4	9	20.4	10	91.2	30			6.9	2	93.1	27	10.022	.007
Must use alcohol	42.0	21	8.0	4	50.0	25	42.9	12	17.9	5	39.3	11	1.961	.375
Must smoke cigarette	3.9	2			96.1	49	13.8	4	6.9	2	79.3	23	6.497	.039
Must gambling	4.1	2	10.2	5	85.7	42	3.2	1	19.4	6	77.6	24	1.352	.509
Sexual adaptation must cover on the marriage	27.1	13	22.9	11	50.0	24	16.1	5	6.5	2	77.4	24	6.426	.040
The partner must have the sexual information	10.2	5	18.4	9	71.4	35	3.2	1	6.5	2	90.3	28	4.054	.132
The partner must be experienced in the sexuality	11.8	6	15.7	8	72.5	37			9.7	3	90.3	28	4.934	.085
The partner must have friends from the opposite sex	6.0	3	2.0	1	92.0	46			6.9	2	93.1	27	2.901	.234
The partner must be mutually related	58.8	30	35.3	18	5.9	3	13.8	4	75.9	22	10.3	3	15.397	.000

to his/ her family														
The partner must related to his/her own family for the money	58.8	30	35.3	18	5.9	3	17.2	5	79.3	23	3.4	1	14.515	.001
The partner must act coherently in child rearing	49.0	25	41.2	21	9.8	5	41.4	12	55.2	16	3.4	1	2.012	.366
The partners may help to each other for taking care of the baby	78.4	40	17.6	9	3.9	2	83.9	26	3.2	1	12.9	4	5.485	.064
The mother must work after baby's	9.6	5	1.9	1	88.5	46					100.0	28	3.493	.174
The partners must work	7.8	4	7.8	4	84.3	43			18.5	5	81.5	22	3.878	.144
The partner have share the same budget	30.0	15	12.0	6	58.0	29	20.7	6	10.3	3	69.0	20	.998	.607
One partner may unnecessarily spend money without mentioning	33.3	17	54.9	28	11.8	6	6.5	2	61.3	19	32.3	10	10.300	.006
One partner may necessary spend money with mentioning	14.3	7	30.6	15	55.1	27			41.9	13	58.1	18	5.154	.076
The partner may share the work problems	6.0	3	4.0	2	90.0	45			3.2	1	96.8	30	1.986	.370
The partner may share the family problems	2.0	1	7.8	4	90.2	46			10.3	3	90.0	27	.690	.708
The partners must go to the friends party together	10.0	5	20.0	10	70.0	35	3.2	1	26.8	8	71.0	22	1.478	.478
The partner must go the family meeting together	3.9	2	29.4	15	66.7	34	3.2	1	9.7	3	87.1	27	4.528	.104
The partner must go the job meals together	10.0	5	30.0	15	60.0	30	3.2	1	41.9	13	54.8	17	2.062	.357
The partner must exhibit the poztive emotions for you in the crowded	17.6	9	17.6	9	64.7	33	3.2	1	26.8	8	71.0	22	4.020	.134
The partner must exhibit the negative emotions for you in the crowded	74.5	38	13.7	7	11.8	6	64.5	20	19.4	6	16.1	5	.931	.628
The partner must try to control your wearing style	42.0	21	42.0	21	16.0	8	32.3	10	35.5	11	32.3	10	2.956	.228
The partner may speak with slang way	84.3	43	13.7	7	2.0	1	64.5	20	22.6	7	12.9	4	5.655	.059
The partner may hit you with fist	90.2	46	7.8	4	2.2	1	80.6	25	12.9	4	6.5	2	1.772	.412
The partner may beat you	82.4	42	17.6	9			90.3	28	3.2	1	6.5	2	6.722	.035
The partner may use verbal abuse	84.0	42	12.0	6	4.0	2	71.0	22	22.6	7	6.5	2	1.799	.372

The partner may begin with the political way	28.0	14	42.0	21	30.0	15	26.7	8	43.3	13	30.0	19	.320	.990
The partner may vote difference political party	14.0	7	22.0	11	64.0	32	6.5	2	16.1	5	77.4	24	1.814	.404

Thoughts About The Partnership's Attitudes And Behaviors:

One Partner must accept other's dominance : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. 'always' response were choised more frequently by Cypriot students than Turkey students. It makes to think about that the youngs do not want to accept other's dominance but from the partner to being more mutual attitude was waited.

To Support Improving of Partner's Personality : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. It is thought about that the youngs always want to support from other.

Conversation and Discussing in each Subjects : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. It is thought about that the youngs always want to talk obuicously and freely as the same as their partners.

Desicion- Making Related with Family Always must be Together : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Must Help To Each Other On The House Work : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Regularly Use Teethbrushing : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Regularly Wash His/Her Feet : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Wash His/Her Hands Before The Meals : There is not any statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Go To The Coffee House : There is not any statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Must Use Alcohol : There is not any statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Must Smoke Cigarette : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Must Gambling : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

Sexual Adaptation Must Cover On The Marriage : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Have The Sexual Information : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Be Experienced In The Sexuality : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Have Friends From The Opposite Sex : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Be Mutually Related To His/Her Family : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Related To His/Her Own Family For The Money : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners Must Act Coherently In Child Rearing : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners May Help To Each Other For Taking Care Of The Baby : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Mother Must Work After Baby's Birth : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners Must Work : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners Have Share The Same Budget : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

One Partner May Unnecesserily Spend Money Without Mentioning : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

One Partner May Nessesary Spend Money with Mentioning : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Share The Work Problems : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Share The Family Problems : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partners Must Go To The Friends Party Together : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Go To The Family Meetings Together : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Go To The Job Meal Together : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Exhibit The Pozitive Emotions For You In The Crawded : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Exhibit The Negative Emotions For You In The Crawded : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner Must Try To Control Your Wearing Style : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Speak With Slang Way : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Hit You With Fist : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Beat You : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Use Verbal Abuse : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

The Partner May Begin With The Political Way : There is a statistical meaningful difference between the two groups. This result was Thought about that the youngs want to make the political activity and also they prefer to make the politique for other partner.

The Partner May Vote The Difference Political Party : There is no statistical meaningful difference between the two groups.

DISCUSSION:

The study was conducted for the detemination of the attitudes and the expectations of Turkey and Cypriot students who are studying in the second closes of the science and Litrary Faculty of Near East University.

The Turkey participants prefer to marry in the 26 years old, but the Cypriot participants mention about to marry about on the 23 years of old. And it was defined a meaningful difference between the two groups. $P < 0.05$. This situation was thought of the Turkey students want to have more time to prefer the partner in consciously.

Both of Turkey and Cypriot students preferred to have about 2-4 years between their partners. And comparing with male and female students, The females prefer older males as their partners.

For Turkey students do not give any importance to opposite partner's years old but this point is important for Cypriot students. The meaningful difference was found into the two groups. $p < 0.05$. The most of Cypriot participants were the females and this result may be related to it.

The Turkey students want to have more children than Cypriot friends. And it was determined a meaningful difference between the two groups. $p < 0.05$. As the Cypriot students the single child was preferable because they want to give to their children all chances for the development conditions and they thought about that many children's rearing was not so easy in limited economic standards and the kids may not be happy.

Both Turkey and Cypriot students would accept to flirt and they want to recognize to their future partner in the course of to build up of an healthy family.

The 69.2% of Turkey students said that the sexuality is not important before the marriage. The Cypriot students prefer to recognize their partner while their building of family shows that they do not give too much importance to the sexuality before the marriage.

Both Turkey and Cypriot students said that the marriage is necessary. At this point the main course is being about the coming children's identity and the society's assumptions for Turkey students but for Cypriot students this importance is focused on the continuity of the family. This result may explain by passing thought from the extended family to nucleus family in Cyprus more rapidly than Turkey.

The Turkey and Cypriot students mentioned about that, The marriage is not necessary. Because as their beliefs, it may kill the love, and to limit the partners' freedom. It may explain by the belief of if the love finishes also the marriage will finish at the same time.

The choice of the partner must do by individual him/herself as both Turkey and Cypriot students as the 23.1% of Turkey student this choice could be by himself and his relatives that this may explain by the attitude of the youngs wants to choose their partners to sufficient of their life philosophy and while they are making this decision, they are planning without getting under any other effect at all. The difference of related to the relatives can choose the partner as Turkey students may come from the effects of their culture.

While the Turkey students were marrying they want to make both acts of official and religious. And it was thought about the effect of traditional culture is more affected in Turkey students than the Cypriot students.

The Turkey and Cypriot students are against to marry with the relatives, this was thought of the youngs have the information of the damages of negative effects the close relative marriage, and for healthy generations it could have some handicaps.

The 87.1% of Turkey students are believe in that the family is losing the importance in recently, this percent for Cypriot students are 78.8%. This shows that the youngs are flooding towards from the collectivist society to the individualistic society.

According to Turkey students, the partner must have the properties of polite, mutual, intelligent, graduated from university, religious, and mutual to the family. These properties must list according to Cypriot students which are related to his/her home, bright personality, good income and desire of having child. This means that, Turkey students are searching these properties as taking care of the society's

acceptance but The Turkish Cypriots are searching those properties by which related to their own desires.

Correlation with the Turkey and Cypriot students; on the intercourse, emotional relation, necessary of society's norms, religious necessity, to getting rid of the loneliness. There is no meaningful difference between them. It could explain by the youngs' caring of environment and wanting to share of their emotions.

The social pressure, economic necessity and to have child (provide to continue of next generation) are important for the Turkey and Cypriot students. And the difference between them is the meaningful.

The social pressure affected higher The Cypriot students than Turkey friends and this could explain with the importance of the economy for having the child and the family. It is a fact that Cyprus is a small country, The people know each other very well and it could be say that these close living style could be increased the social pressure. And it is thought about that when the youngs have had their economic freedom the social pressure would not be so effected.

In the choosing of the partner; It was found the meaningful difference between the and Cypriot students; on the properties of these about the partner so that; cooking, mutuality to family, joyful temporement, being social , virginity, confident personality, emotional consistancy and behaving of adulthood, desire of home and child, physical beauty, being hard worker and greedily being healthy, educational level and intelligent.

This result could be explain that the two group students have the different socie-economic levels and in relating to this they have the different points of view about the life.

It was not found the meaningful difference between Turkey and Cypriot students about the similar educational history, politeness, good income, similar religious beliefs, similar political thoughts, loving each other.

This means that the youngs try to adapt to the social expectation and they want to get the same levels of morality and materialistic facilities.

According to the opinions of Turkey and Cypriot students; It was not found a meaningful difference between the two groups about these subjects that; the female partner must have higher education, the male partner must have higher education, the education difference is not important, the female partner must have higher economic power. But it was found the meaningful difference between the two groups on these subjects that; the partners must have the same educational level, and there must not be any economic differences between the partners.

The result could be explain that two groups students give the importance to the education and they seems to expect of having economical freedom.

It was not found the meaningful difference between the Turkey and Cypriot students on the subjects which are those; the family decisions must be made with together, the house works should be by the partners, the partner should wash his/her teeth regulaly, the partner should wash his/her hands before the meals, the partner should go to the coffee-house, the partner should drink the alchohol should smoke the cigarette, should gamble, the partners should act in sexual harmony, the partner should have sexual information, should be experienced in sexuality should have the opposite sex friends, should be into emotional mutuality with the family, should need to his family by the economically. The partners should be in consistency into the child rearing, they should cooperate for the caring of baby, the mother shold work after the birth, the both partner should share the budget, the partner may spend unnecessary money without discussing you, the partner may necessarily spend money without discussing you, the partner should share with you the work problems, should share the family problems, the partners should go to the friends' parties in together, they should go to the job meals in together, the partner should mention about the positive feelings (emotions) for you into the crawled places, also the partner should mention about the negative emotions for you into the crawled places, the partner should control your dressing type, the partner may in the slang way with

you, may hit you with the fist, may beat you, may injured you by verbally, the partner may vote another political party.

All these could be explain by the youngs want to decide with his/her parner because they will take the future family responsibility, they want to share their responsibility in together, they want to solve problems in together, they wait from the partner who should behave his/her own gained habituation, they prefer the partner who should have the sexual information, they wait from the partner who theby ehave in socially stability, and should tie to his/her family in emotionally but not want to tie in economically, they want to trus to their partners in all situations, they do not prefer with acting of injury by verbal and behaviors, they regret the psychological and physical abuses and they want to respect to the partners's opinions.

It was not found the differences between the Turkey and Cypriot students, about the one partner should accept the other partner's authority, should support to his/her partner fo rimproving of his/her personality, they may discuss with each subjects, they should wash their feet regularly, one partner may make they politique.

These decisions may be explained by the youngs want to tell their thoughts into the freedom, they want to help to each other and support to each other ththrough the respectful ways, and by expressing love, they may give importance to be clean and be healthy but the expressing of uncoherent way of making the politique could be related to the continiously changing in political activities.

CONCLUSION and SUGGESTIONS

In the study, it was defined the expectation of the partner choise and the attitude of th marriage of Tukey and Cypriot students.

Eventhough Turkey and Cypriot have the similar culture, the patriachal structure affected the Turkey students, But while the social pressure is affecting the

Cypriot students, they could behave more individualistically. The Turkish students give to the importance to the social values but the Cypriot students go through from the collectivist society to the individualistic society more rapidly than their Turkish friends.

In the attitudes of the marriage of the Turkey and Cypriot students, they thought about that the necessary of the relation of the couple with respectfully and without all kinds of responsibility would be taken in together, they should support each other while solving the problems, the cooperation must be got up, with sharing of thoughts and feelings; the education would be needed. And also they thought about above situations on the effort of everything others. And they were expressing that they were ready to take responsibility for all these above.

The numbers of samples would be less, the Turkey students come from the different regions could be a preventor of the group's comparing. Instead of these future studies; more ranged more numbered participations can be arranged in the means of providing of the healthier results and between the gender, it will provide what are the expectations about the partner choice and the marriage.

The family counselling centers should be increased by the numbers and qualified for providing of information to their clients and those clients who can not contact with these centers, with the media programmes which those were previously the master counsellors, should be provided the necessary information for them.

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APPENDAGES

ALİ İSMİ

Şeyh İsmail

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Bir kütüphaneye yazılmıştır.

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ANKET FORMU
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi
Psikoloji Bölümü

Eş tercihi ve evlilik tutumları üzerine bir araştırma yapılmaktadır. Sizden evlilik ile ilgili düşüncelerinizi belirtmenizi istiyoruz. Lütfen isim ve soyadı belirtmeyiniz. Yardımlarınız için teşekkür ederiz.

1) YAŞ:

2) CİNSİYET:

3) BÖLÜM:

4) Medeni Hali:

(a) Bekar

(b) Nişanlı

(c) Evli

(d) Sözlü

(e) Boşanmış

(f) Dul

5) Etnik kökeniniz var mı?(ÇERKEZ, GÜRCÜ....)

a) VAR (belirtiniz.....)

b) YOK

6) Doğum yeri:

Tarihi:

7) Şu anda nerede yaşıyorsunuz?

a) Köy (belirtiniz.....)

b)Şehir (belirtiniz.....)

8) Bir işte çalışıyor musunuz?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

9) Daha önce bir işte çalıştınız mı?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

10) Kaç senedir Kıbrıs'ta yaşıyorsunuz?

11) Türkiye'de hangi şehirde yaşıyorsunuz?

11) Türkiye'de kaç sene yaşadınız?

12) Annenizin doğum yeri:

13) Anneniz nerede yaşıyor?

14) Babanızın doğum yeri:

15) Babanız nerede yaşıyor:

16) Kaç kardeşsiniz?

17) Siz kaçınıcı çocuksunuz?

18) Okul başarınızı hangidüzeyde değerlendiriyorsunuz?

19)) Şu anda kiminle yaşıyorsunuz?

a)Tek başıma

b)Ev Arkadaşımla

c)Kardeşimle

d)Ailemle

e)Diğer

20) Nerede kalıyorsunuz?

a)Okul Yurdu

b) Kiralık Ev

c)Aile Yanında

d)Otel

e)Özel Yurt

f)Kendi ailemle

21) Kaç yaşında evlenmeyi tercih edersiniz?

22) Eşinizle aranızda kaç yaş olmasını tercih edersiniz?

23) Hanginizin yaşça büyük olmasını istersiniz?

a)Eşimin

b)Benim

c) Önemli değil

24) Kaç tane çocuğunuzun olmasını istersiniz?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d)4

e)5 ve üzeri

25) Şu anda karşı cinsten arkadaşınız var mı?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

26) Daha önce karşı cinsten biriyle duygusal bir ilişkiniz oldu mu?

a) Evet(sayısını belirtiniz.....)

b) Hayır

27) Evlilik öncesi flörtü onaylıyormusunuz?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

c) Fikrim yok

28) Evlilik öncesi cinsellik gereklimidir?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

c) Fikrim yok

29) Evliliği gerekli buluyormusunuz?

a) Evet

b) Hayır

c) Fikrim yok

30) Evet ise nedeni nedir?

- a) Toplumun değer yargılarına uygun olduğu için
- b) Aile kurumunu devam ettirmek için
- c) Doğacak çocukların sağlıklı kimlik kazanması için
- d) Diğer

31) Hayır ise nedeni nedir?

- a) Evlilik sevgiyi öldürdüğü için
- b) Kişilerin özgür davranmasını kısıtladığı için
- c) Evlilik öncesinde sağlanan uyum azaldığı için
- d) Evlilik eşler arasındaki heyecanı azalttığı için
- e) Diğer

32) Sizce evlenecek kişiyi kimin seçmesi uygundur?

- a) Bireyin kendisi
- b) Bireyin ailesi
- c) Kendisi ve akrabaları
- d) Yakın akrabalar

33) Evlenirken hangi nikah biçimini tercih edersiniz?

- a) Sadece resmi nikah
- b) Sadece dini nikah
- c) Hem resmi , hem dini nikah
- d) Evlenmeyi düşünmüyorum

34) Yakın akraba evlilikleri hakkında tutumunuz nedir?

- a) Kesinlikle karşıyım
- b) Karşı değilim
- c) Fikrim yok

35) Günümüzde aile kurumunun durumu sizce nedir?

- a) Aile eski sağlığını koruyor
- b) Ailenin önemi gittikçe azalıyor
- c) Ailenin önemi gittikçe artıyor
- d) Diğer

36) Evliliğin anlamı sizce nedir?

(Önem derecesini belirtiniz)

	Çok Önemli	Önemli	Bilmiyorum
Cinsel ilişki (Cinsel ilişkiyi kolaylaştırır)	A	B	C
Duygusal beraberlik	A	B	C

Çevre baskısı	A	B	C
Ekonomik gereklilik	A	B	C
Çocuk sahibi olmak (Soyun devamını sağlar)	A	B	C
Toplumsal gereklilik	A	B	C
Dini gereklilik	A	B	C
Yalnızlıktan kurtulmak	A	B	C
Başka(belirtin)	A	B	C

37) Aşağıda eş seçerken dikkate alınabilecek özellikler bulunmaktadır. Her birini okuyun ve aşağıdaki şekilde zorunluluk derecesini belirtiniz.

	Önemsiz	Pek Önemli Değil	Bilmiyorum	Önemli	Çok Önemli Zorunlu
İyi yemek yapmak ve eve bağlılık	A	B	C	D	E
Hoş mizaç	A	B	C	D	E
Sosyal olma	A	B	C	D	E
Benzer eğitim geçmişi	A	B	C	D	E
Narinlik, kibarlık	A	B	C	D	E
İyi maddi gelir	A	B	C	D	E
Bekaret	A	B	C	D	E
Güvenilir kişilik	A	B	C	D	E
Duygusal istikrar ve olgunluk	A	B	C	D	E
Yuva ve çocuk arzusu	A	B	C	D	E
İyi sosyal statü veya mevki(Ekonomik durum)	A	B	C	D	E
Görünüş güzelliği(Yakışıklılık,seksilik)	A	B	C	D	E
Dini inanç benzerliği	A	B	C	D	E
Hırslı ve çalışkan olma	A	B	C	D	E
Politik düşünce benzerliği	A	B	C	D	E
Karşılıklı sevgi(Aşk)	A	B	C	D	E
Sıhhat (sağlıklı)	A	B	C	D	E
Öğrenim düzeyi ve zeka(Bilgili ve Kültürlü)	A	B	C	D	E

Diğer (Belirtiniz)

38) Aşağıda muhtemel eşte aranabilecek bir grup özellik bulunmaktadır. Muhtemel bir eşte en istenilebilir ilk 3 özelliği dereceliyiniz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Kibar ve Anlayışlı | <input type="checkbox"/>)Dindar (inançlı) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Çekici Kişiliğe Sahip | <input type="checkbox"/>)Yaratıcı ve Sanatçı |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Evine Bağlı | <input type="checkbox"/>)Zeki |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Kazancı İyi | <input type="checkbox"/>)Çocuk İsteyen |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Geçimli | <input type="checkbox"/>)Asaletli |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Üniversite Mezunu | <input type="checkbox"/>)Fiziki Olarak Çekici |
| <input type="checkbox"/>)Sağlıklı | <input type="checkbox"/>)Grup İçinde Aktiv |

39) Evlenecek kişiler arasında eğitim düzeyi ve ekonomik durumu yönünden fark olup olmaması konusunda düşünceniz nedir?

	Katılıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Bilmiyorum
Erkek daha fazla öğrenimli olmalı	A	B	C
Kadın daha fazla öğrenimli olmalı	A	B	C
Eşlerin eğitim düzeyi aynı olmalı	A	B	C
Öğrenim farkı önemli değil	A	B	C
Eşler arasında ekonomik fark olmamalı	A	B	C
Kadının ekonomik gücü daha iyi olmalı	A	B	C
Erkeğin ekonomik gücü daha iyi olmalı	A	B	C

40) Eşlerin birbirlerine karşı tutum ve davranışları hakkında düşünceniz nedir?

	Hiçbir zaman	Arasıra	Çoğunlukla	Her zaman
Eşlerden biri, diğerine boyun eğmeli	A	B	C	D
Eşin kişiliğinin gelişmesi için destek vermeli	A	B	C	D
Eşler her konuyu konuşup tartışmalı	A	B	C	D
Aile ile ilgili kararlar birlikte verilmeli	A	B	C	D
Ev işlerinde yardımlaşma olmalı (Bulaşık, Yerlerin silinmesi, etrafi toplama,vb.....)	A	B	C	D
Eş düzenli olarak diş fırçalamalı	A	B	C	D
Ayaklarını düzenli olarak yıkamalı	A	B	C	D
Yemeklerden önce ellerini yıkamalı	A	B	C	D
Kahvehaneye gitmeli	A	B	C	D
Alkol kullanmalı	A	B	C	D
Sigara kullanmalı	A	B	C	D

Kumar oynamalı	A	B	C	D
Evlilikte cinsel uyuma olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş cinsel yönden bilgili olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş cinsel yönden deneyimli olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşinizin karşı cinsten yakın dostları olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş duygusal yönden ailesine bağımlı olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş maddi yönden ailesine bağımlı olmalı	A	B	C	D
Çocuk yetiştirmede eşler arasında tutarlılık olmalı	A Hiçbir zaman	B Ara sıra	C Çoğu zaman	D Her zaman
Bebek bakımında eşler yardımlaşmalı	A	B	C	D
Anne doğum sonrası çalışmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşlerin her ikisi çalışmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşler arası ortak bütçe olmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşiniz sizinle konuşmadan gereksiz harcama yapabilir	A	B	C	D
Eşiniz sizinle konuşmadan gerekli harcama yapabilir	A	B	C	D
Eş işle ilgili sorunları paylaşmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş aile ile ilgili sorunları paylaşlamalı	A	B	C	D
Eşler arkadaş toplantılarına birlikte katılmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşler aile toplantılarına birlikte katılmalı	A	B	C	D
Eşler iş yemeklerine birlikte katılmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş topluluk içinde size karşı olumlu duygularını göstermeli	A	B	C	D
Eş topluluk içinde size karşı olumsuz duygularını göstermeli	A	B	C	D
Eşiniz sizin giyim tarzınıza karışmalı	A	B	C	D
Eş küfürlü konuşabilir	A	B	C	D
Eş tokat atabilir	A	B	C	D
Eş dayak (sopa) atabilir	A	B	C	D
Eş sözel hakaret edebilir	A	B	C	D
Eş politikaya girebilir	A	B	C	D
Eş başka bir partiye oy verebilir	A	B	C	D