

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
MASTER'S PROGRAM**

MASTER'S THESIS

**LOVE ATTITUDES, ATTACHMENT STYLES, JEALOUSY
DIMENSIONS OF HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL
PARTNERS ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

Şenay OLGAÇER

**NICOSIA
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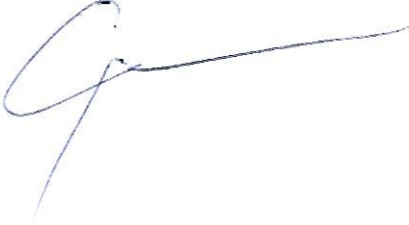
LOVE ATTITUDES, ATTACHMENT STYLES, JEALOUSY DIMENSIONS OF
HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL PARTNERS ON ROMANTIC
RELATIONSHIPS

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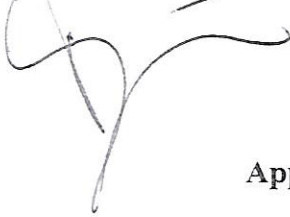
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I Sency Oğocer, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled

"Love Attitudes, Attachment Styles, Jealousy Dimensions of Heterosexual and Homosexual Partners on Romantic Relationships"

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ABSTRACT**LOVE ATTITUDES, ATTACHMENT STYLES, JEALOUSY DIMENSIONS OF
HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL PARTNERS ON ROMANTIC
RELATIONSHIPS****ŞENAY OLGACER****Master of Science, Department of Clinical Psychology****Supervisors: Ebru Çakıcı and Zihniye Okray****June, 2017, 69 pages**

In this study, love attitudes, attachment styles and jealousy dimensions of heterosexual and homosexual partners on romantic relationships were investigated. The study is a descriptive study. The research group was determined from 18-52 ages of individuals who reside in different districts within the borders of TRNC in 2016. It consists 88 heterosexual and homosexual individuals with their partners. Data analyses were obtained from SPSS.21. "Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form" (LAS) conducted by the Turkish version of Hovardaoğlu and Büyükşahin (2004), "Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory-Revised" (ECR-R) conducted by the Turkish version of Selçuk, Sümer and Uysal (2005), "Multidimensional Jealousy Scale" (MDJS) conducted by the Turkish version of Karakurt (2001) and "Personal Information Form" were applied to the research group. Results indicated that homosexual partners and heterosexual partners' love attitudes, attachment styles and jealousy dimensions are similar and not significantly different, moreover heterosexual partners are more jealous due to education level.

Key words: Romantic Relationships, Love Attitudes, Attachment Styles, Jealousy Dimensions

ÖZET**ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLERDE HETEROSEKSÜEL VE HOMOSEKSÜEL
PARTNERLERİN AŞKA İLİŞKİN TUTUMLAR, BAĞLANMA STİLLERİ VE
KISKANÇLIK BOYUTLARI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ****ŞENAY OLGAÇER****Yüksek Lisans, Klinik Psikoloji Ana Bilim Dalı****Danışmanlar: Ebru Çakıcı ve Zihniye Okray****Haziran, 2017, 69 sayfa**

Bu araştırmada, romantik ilişkiler üzerindeki heteroseksüel ve homoseksüel partnerlerin aşk tutumları, bağlanma stilleri ve kıskançlık boyutları incelenmiştir. Araştırma, betimsel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma grubu 2016 yılında KKTC il sınırları içinde farklı semtlerde ikamet eden partnerleri ile birlikte olan heteroseksüel ve homoseksüel bireylerden oluşan 18-52 yaşlarındaki 88 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizi SPSS.21 programı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırma grubuna Türkçe uyarlaması Hovardaoğlu ve Büyükaşahin (2004) tarafından yapılan “Aşka İlişkin Tutumlar Ölçeği” (AİTÖ), Selçuk, Sümer ve Uysal (2005) tarafından yapılan “Yakın İlişkilerde Yaşantılar Envanteri-II” (YİYE-II), Karakurt (2001) tarafından “Çok Boyutlu Kıskançlık Ölçeği” (ÇBKÖ) ve “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlar incelendiğinde heteroseksüel partnerler ile homoseksüel partnerlerin aşk tutumları, kıskançlık boyutları ve bağlanma stilleri arasında anlamlı farklılık olmadığını ve benzer olduklarını ortaya koymuştur, hatta heteroseksüel partnerlerin kıskançlık boyutlarının eğitim durumuna göre değişmekte olduğunu ve homoseksüel partnerlerden daha fazla kıskanç olduklarını göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Romantik İlişkiler, Aşk Tutumları, Bağlanma Stilleri, Kıskançlık Boyutları.

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ABBREVIATIONS

LAS: Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form.

ECR-R: Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory-Revised.

MDJS: Multidimensional Jealousy Scale.

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1.Romantic Relationships

Human is the social being who interacts with the environment. On this interaction process, an individual has an impact on social environment as well as social environment has an impact on individual. It starts during childhood with the interaction of parents and family and then extends with school times having friends, social environment and goes through adulthood. This process plays an important role on puberty and the person learns how to form close relationships. Depending on this, the individuals choose the most appropriate people for themselves as to form close relationships in this environment. Proximity is the togetherness of the other's cognitive, emotional, and physical sharing when required. Girl friend-boy friend, wife-husband, parents-child, grandmother and grandfather-grandson, family, friends etc. These all proximity types affects human's sense of identity to feel secure, the sense of necessity to be and gives the person meaningful life which satisfies person to love and be loved, sharing the self (Muezzinoğlu, 2014, p.1).

Each individuals dependence on others are the universal need of human nature for the realization of the life. Humans are intended with relationships, born with them. These relationships of every kind forms close relationships to be happy and well-being. One of the most important close relationships type is Romantic Relationships. Couples or married people are considered as romantic relationships and have three fundamental aspects as like other close relationships. First one is attachment, love and compassion feelings, second one is to satisfy psychological needs, third one; interdependence. However, some of the romantic relationships have all of these aspects together, some only possible to have one or two of these aspects (Berscheid, Peplau, 1983, p.1-12).

Interpersonal relations are the considerable element of romantic relationships. An adolescent learns the intimate partner relationships of how to handle a relationship, wrongs and rights, person develops the social skills via experiencing like when break up happens, he will learn how to cope with it or he will find his self and personality. An adolescent will learn how to deal with his partner and establish empathy, consequently emotional abilities will improve.

Also emotional support from the loved partner is another considerable element of relationships because when a child becomes an adolescent, he wants to display his autonomy, parental concerns lose its value and romantic partners take place of them. The person needs emotional togetherness to be able to talk everything in sexual minority groups. Sexual identity issues can not be talked with families and friends, only possible to share with the partner (Barber, Eccles, 2003, p.356-367).

Identity is the key component of romantic relationships that the person gains his own values, sense of identity and self-esteem. Apart from the families and friends, romantic partner plays the most important role to find his personal future goals, and what are worthy for him. An adolescent's personality develops via romantic partner by sharing love (Sorensen, 2007, p.1-2).

1.2.Love

The emotion of love primarily has been investigated by the writers, poets, artists, philosophers and literaturists. Over the last thirty years, social psychologists have started to address the issue of love concept and it became an important research domain. The widespread of love on psychology, has affected researchers to find different various definition of love concepts and love styles classification of different explanations (Clark, Mills, 1979, p.12-24, Ercan 2008, p.18).

The accomplished studies generally define love as ‘‘a mystery‘‘, ‘‘ a psychological mind occupation’’, ‘‘the most significant and deepest of emotions’’, ‘‘a fundamental aspect of the human being’’, ‘‘ a kind of attitude that everyone knows what is it but can not say anything about it’’. However, despite the ongoing work of the 1950s, it is seen that there was not found any universal definition of love and they have did not met at a common denominator. The most important reason related to the confusion of the love concept is the individuals differentiation of love impressions, experiences and the way of expression patterns (Shaver, Morgan, and Wu, 1996, p.81-96).

In Greek mythology, Eros is the God of love, and the son of Aphrodite (Venus), In Rome mythology, Cupido is the God of love and passion. Eros and Cupido has the same meaning in mythology that he is a naughty boy, flying in the sky and randomly shooting arrows for both gods and mortals.

Eros does not look at the ages or social classification, does not differentiate people and people who become the target of these arrows, suddenly fall in love, starts to burn by infinite passion (Pines, 2010, p.15). So that, falling in love includes intense passion and there is not any classification, every person is the target of these internal instincts which has sexual components.

Romantic love is the component of affectional bonds that have been formed earlier between parents and infants, then individuals become as adult lovers as the reflection of childhood attachment patterns. Love attitudes are related with attachment styles, securely attached individuals define their romantic love as happy, friendly and trusting, avoidant individuals experiences fear of intimacy, and anxious/ambivalent individuals defines relationship by having jealousy, desire for interrelation and facing with emotional high and lows (Hazan, Shaver, 1987, p. 511-524).

Love has the historical context of the necessity of being, loving someone or beloved by the partner is deeply precious and irreplaceable, personal identity shapes by love concept (Grau, 2010, p. 246). Romantic love and relationships establish the way of humankind. Researchers have defined love in different meanings and theories, however the mutual evidence is intimacy. Passionate love is the most important element during earlier years, but after thirty years of marriage passion level decreases and commitment increases which is remain in a more friendly manner (Atak, Taştan, 2012, pp. 520-546).

1.3.Theories of Love

1.3.1.Psychoanalytic Theory of Love

Freud's romantic love views can be summarized as; romantic love is the expression of sexual drives (libido) of society that has both emotional and physical components, libido diverts the loved person to satisfy his sexual activity. The child's love for parents seems unsexual love but the origin of the romantic love is the same. Adult romantic love is equivalent to childhood love. The adult's romantic and sexual experiences are dependent on the childhood life events of oedipal stage, adult's libido has been transfers to significantly resembling of love objects in oedipal stage, a man idealizes his mother and a woman idealizes her father. An infant's first love object is his parents.

An adult seeks for the internal image representing the parents love but in reality, this childish, internal image can be very different that how the parents are. Falling in love represents the reunion of the first love object. For these reasons, it is not suprising that the childhood experiences with parents will affect adulthood close relationships and the detachment of parent-child experiences will seriously affect adults love life (Pines, 2010, p.244).

The real and happy love is associated with object libido and the ‘‘Self’’ concept that the adult’s love is a psycho-genetic childish origin. Freud defines the love of object as a sexual desire and falling in love can be the exaggerated sexual object. According to Foucault (1986) Eros’s basic transformation is the key subject in Platon’s Symposion work. This transformation starts at desires, passes through the dilemma of reproduction and boy love, then eros perceives the reality and beauty (Freud, 2006, p.14-22).

1.3.2.Rubin’s Theory: One of the pioneer’s of this area is Zick Rubin. According to Rubin, love consists cognitive, affective and behavioural components of a kind of attitude, cultural phenomenon, and people differentiation brings up different meanings of love. Rubin’s theory consists two components; Love and Liking. For him, liking towards a friend and love towards a partner is associated but they are different things because consists different feelings, ideas and behaviours. According to Rubin, love has three fundamental factors; Commitment, Caring and Intimacy. He defines commitment as belongingness with another as much as possible to be together and social support from that person. Caring is taking care of the other’s happiness more than his own happiness. Intimacy is having a strong bond and sharing person’s own feelings and ideas in a different way than the others (Rubin, 1970, p.265-273).

Rubin (1970), made a study of developing a scale in order to collect his theory together with love. At the end of the study, he composed three factors of Love and Liking Scale. These three factors are: necessity of love and attachment, readiness for help and integration directed to be special.

1.3.3.Hatfield’s Theory: Elaine Hatfield has made a clarification of love with sexuality and love with non sexuality. According to Hatfield (1988, p.191-217) passionate love refers the intense desire to be whole with the other. Person with his partner feels happy, excited, sexual stimulation and satisfaction .

When breaking up, person shows feelings of jealousy, fear, pain, worry etc. Companionate love consists the effort to make the partner feeling happy, connection, mutual self-disclosure, sharing, understanding, caring, compassion, and deeply emotional intimacy. Hatfield in her theory points out the emergence of passionate love including intense emotions, suitable love object, cultural beliefs and impact of learning. Hatfield and Walster have developed the cognitive, emotional, and behavioural dimensions of Passionate Love Scale.

1.3.4.Sternberg's Triangular Love Theory: There is three elements of Robert J. Stenberg's Theory; 1- Intimacy has the components of proximity, alliance and loyalty. 2- Passion has the components of the urges of feeling romance, physical attraction, and sexual satisfaction. 3-Decision/Commitment consists of the togetherness of selecting and making plans, corresponding to another. Stenberg clarified these three components of how much and which one consists the relation and formed eight different love types (Sternberg,1986, p.119-135). These are;

1.3.4.1.Liking: There is no passion, does not include decision/commitment component, warmth true friendship, bonding is short-term.

1.3.4.2.Romantic Love: Consists of both physical and emotional attraction, intimacy component but does not include decision/commitment component.

1.3.4.3.Infatuation: It has the physiological excitement, passion, if intimacy and commitment happens over time it can be long-term but generally it is not long-term and become an obsessive type of love, person idealizes and exaggerates the other, then suddenly burns out.

1.3.4.4. Companionate Love: Includes strong intimacy without having passion but, powerful commitment, mutual decisions, especially this love found in marriages that the passion disappears over time and commitment develops.

1.3.4.5.Fatuous Love: It does not consist of intimacy component, but there is decision/commitment and passionate components and also depends on the passion like people met and quickly marry, when passion goes off intimacy remains.

1.3.4.6.Empty Love: There is only decision/ commitment components and person has stable, inactive relationship or marriage.

1.3.4.7. Consummate Love: This is the most desirable form of love that all passion, intimacy and commitment/decision components are found, there is a balance, the most preferable romantic love but it is hard to continue.

1.3.4.8. Nonlove: There is no any Sternberg's components of love theory.

1.3.5. Lee's Love Theory: Canadian Sociologist John Alan Lee's theory was developed by the analysis of intense literature research, made by the interview with different age groups and different gender of individuals on qualitative research. Lee has detected that different people interpret "I love you" saying in a different way and rejected that time's popular one dimensional love attitude. According to him love is not a natural behaviour and it is learned by the way of life. Parents, peer groups, cultural effects, and historical values have an important impact on shaping the direction of love attitudes. Love attitudes look like life attitudes and can change or preferred (Lee, 1974, p.44-51). Depending on this, Lee mentioned six love styles;

1.3.5.1. Ludus (Love game): Consists of having fun with love, low in dependency with multiple partners, person does not take it serious. There is not any strong belongingness, person does not want any emotional intimacy and lives it in an excitement manner. There is no expectations or dreams of the relationship's future.

1.3.5.2. Storge (Companionate Love): Consists the person who has not got any attractiveness towards the partner, there is a respectful, friendly manner that they can feel in peace and mutual tolerance. Develops within time, having mutual characteristics with the partner and caring is important.

1.3.5.3. Pragma (Rationale Love): Consists the partners who want the same qualifications, same prestige and the continuity of the life with same characteristics. Person prefers the partner whom can satisfy positive future.

1.3.5.4. Mania (Possessive Love): Consists the person who shows jealousy, insecure, obsessive behaviours and pathological love style that person shows great amount of interest towards the partner. For example; If a person is together with her partner, she feels happy, if her partner is not there she become sad and hopeless.

1.3.5.5. Agape (Altruist love): is the kind of person who puts forward on partners demands on his own demands, there is an unconditional love even failures and person perceives love as a task. The person of society's selfless, generous character.

1.3.5.6. Eros (Passionate Love): Forms the romantic love whom person physically interacts with partner, feels re-born, believe in love at first sight, there is attractiveness between partners (Büyüksahin, Hovardaoğlu, 2004, 59-72, Lee, 1974).

Passionate love has the most significant contribution on predicting relationship satisfaction and secondly, ludus love type have significantly negative correlation on relationship satisfaction. Fearful, and preoccupied attachment styles have a relationship between ludus love type. Storge and passionate love have positive correlation between relationship satisfaction. Also, males and females differ in the way of attachment styles, males are most likely to avoidant attachment than females, nevertheless it is not possible to generalize love attitudes according to gender because it is labile and relative, in literature no any specific results are gathered (Beştav, 2007, p. 45-64).

Love styles on intercultural and intracultural areas in Turkey and Great Britain are compared which was the first research domain by cultural differences on love styles. Pragma, ludus, storge and mania love styles found significantly high on turkish participants; mania, pragma and agape are found significant in rural areas of turkish participants, beside these, british participants reported the most of eros love attitude in rural areas. Thus, findings showed that individuals living in rural areas in Turkey are conservative (Sanrı, Goodwin, 2013, p. 837).

Regarding with gender, males prefer ludus love attitude significantly more than females and females prefer more storgic and pragmatic love than males, also females are expected to have more manic type of love and coherent with previous findings even though theoretical evidence was less exactly supported of this finding (Hendrick, Hendrick, 1995, p.57-58).

1.4.Attachment

According to Attachment theory, the mother or the primary caregiver must satisfy the infants emotional and physical needs and they must form an emotional bond to provide the infant feeling secure. Humans show strongly emotional tendency to be close to the other people who are important for themselves. This is the continuous universal necessity of human species that maternal care should be consistent and permanent, when the infant's need does not met, the infant will become disturbed person as an adult or psychopathology can be seen (Bowlby, 1973, p.9).

Dealing with Bowlby's theory of attachment, it is noticeable to compare attachment styles and psychopathology. Anxious/ambivalent attachment style is associated with anxiety and depressive disorders, avoidant attachment is associated with behavioural disorders and other extroverted pathologies, furthermore disorganized/disoriented attachment is related with dissociative disorders (Kesebir, Kavzoğlu, Üstündağ, 2011, p. 321-322).

The research made by Ainsworth et al. (1978) includes the first twelve months of inborn babies attachment behaviour and strange situation technique which gives fundamental information. The strange situation was organized to evaluate the individualistic differences of attachment behaviour directed towards mother. In this technique firstly, one-year old baby stays in a relax room with full of toys and her mother is with her, then mother leaves, and again mother returns nearby. This process totally takes twenty minutes and provides a significant observation opportunity. The baby's sense of self-confidence will be shaped by this process, because the anxiety, anger towards the mother will not be commented as secure attachment and if the baby can cope with this tension, stressfull process, she will be able to securely attached (Bowlby, 1969, p.404-405).

Identity status on attachment patterns is considerable, consequently securely attached individuals acquire successful identity status and insecurely attached individuals have identity search and stay in the identity confusion (İlhan, Özdemir, 2012, p.227).

Attachment theory emphasizes that early relationships with the primary caregivers who are responsible for the infants demands, lead to the integration of internal working models into the developing personality structure, guiding the organization of expectations. Working models of self and others represents enduring impacts on an individual's self-assessment, interpersonal perceptions, and behaviour across the life span (Bartholomew, Horowitz, 1991, p.226). Bartholomew, Horowitz (1991) Four-Category Model consists security dimension, preoccupied (avoidant), fearful (avoidant) and dismissive (anxious/ambivalent) dimensions as similar like Bowlby's theory. A growing body of empirical research has extended the study of attachment beyond childhood. Hazan and Shaver (1987, p.511) theorizing that the quality of early attachments might have long-term reflections on many aspects of adult life such as the ability to preserve long-term, close relationships. They define romantic love as an attachment process that an infant establishes an emotional bond between his parents during childhood and consequently, it is a biosocial process where the emotional bonds are being moulded between adult lovers. Bowlby, Ainsworth and the others are the fundamental people of organizing attachment theory and the key elements of attachment theory to clarify the development of emotional bonds in infancy, this later becomes as adult romantic love. Secure, avoidant, anxious/ambivalent styles of attachment and Bowlby's inner working models of self and social life are correlated the persistence of relationship style which has been affected during childhood process by parents.

The terms of "object relations", "dependency" and "attachment" are generally have been used to define the relationship between the toddler and his mother. Although they look like as the same meaning, they are not the same. Each of them exclusively links to a specific their own theoretical formulation by their roots and the process of the evolution of early interpersonal affairs. Attachment is the affectional bond that one person or an animal establishes a connection of the other distinctive individual. Hence, attachment is unique and divergent. Attachments exists at all ages and dont always means that there is despair or immaturity. The primary effect is most likely to have a connection between the mother and infant, however the additive effects of other significant people are guidance on attachments (Ainsworth, 1969, p.2).

According to Sullivan (1953), human beings are originated by the tendency of reactions that exists during the moment of birth or during the maturation process.

Humans are dependent on others to satisfy their physiologic and emotional needs and the content of the events that happened or things that are learned have influences their life. This means humankind is the social being (Geçtan, 2002, p.261).

During the childhood and youth process, the relationship between parents, sisters or brothers, friendship are the old and relatively new subject of psychology. Parent-child relationship has been started to investigated since 1940. Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the importance of the first five years of infancy and the experiences of life on the improvement of the personality during this semester. These five years include cutting of the milk from the infant, reactions towards toilet training, and identification with parents that the child develops his own gender consciously and internalizes the moral, social norms of conscience. According to this theory, an infant is the passive being who has several urges and needs, so that his personality becomes as the result of his parents behaviours (Hortaçsu, 2002, p.11-13).

Attachment styles of adolescents (12-17ages) and parents have been the area to research that how much they relate each other. Findings indicated the significant relationship between adolescents attachment and mothers. Secure attachment and fearful attachment of mothers are associated with secure or fearful attachment styles of adolescents, this means securely or fearful attached mother's children are likely to attach securely or fearful, whereas fathers have no any effect (Akdağ, 2011, p.37-59).

The research made by Sprecher et al. (1994, p.349-369) on the sample of cultural dimensions consisting large sample of population in United States, Japan and Russia, has found particular differences amongst cultural dimensions and effects of attachment styles. U.S. sample respondents have the highest significant proportion composing secure attachment style, avoidant attachment respondents mostly have the proportion on japanese and russian sample than U.S. sample respondents, thus this means there is an meaningful impact of culture on attachment. Regarding with the love style dimension, all these three cultures scored higher most on eros love type, this is the mutual finding. For the U.S. sampe, storge is the secondly preferred love type, for japanese; mania is secondly preferred and for russia is agape love type. In addition, Russian respondents scored higher significantly higher on ludus love type than japanese and U.S. sample.

Attachment is related with self-esteem, love, borders, love dependency, and love styles. On the sample of 375 undergraduates, securely attached individuals experienced positive feelings of their early family relationships, avoidant attachment individuals are more likely to experience childhood separation from the mother and clarify insecurity of others, and anxious/ambivalent individuals have less tendency to see their fathers as supporting than avoidant individuals, also defined lack of liberty, desire to have much of deep intimacy. In addition, anxious-ambivalent individuals love attitude is higher on Mania, and Agape, (Feeney, Noller, 1990, p. 281).

Anger is generally matched with the relationship between age and job status, however in this study, it was not focused on age and job status, moreover extended to normal population without any particular characteristics having the sample of 507 people. Results indicated preoccupied, dismissive and fearful attachment styles have a relation on anger expression, continuous anger and anger management is extroverted and introverted. Secure attachment is negatively associated with extroverted anger, positively associated with anger management control (Tanış, 2014, p. 39-61).

1.5.Romantic Jealousy

The word of “Jealous” comes from the Greek word “Zelos”, it means rivalry and effort and the density of emotions. However, romantic jealousy arises from romantic relationships which has the components of romantic and sexual jealousy. It is one of the most prevalent, strongest, and wearing emotion. Person gives complex reactions when faced with a situation of perception of danger on breaking downs with a valuable person or losing a valuable person. This can be real or imaginary threat towards the romantic relationship and person can give internal or external complicated reactions like crying, aggression, arguing, feeling pain, etc. Jealousy tendency is affected by the culture we live in, some cultures divert people to be jealous, some of them do not see it as a true response. The person who has been grew up in a family of consisting infidelity and faced with frequent jealousy crisis is more likely to become a jealous person than the person who has been grew up in a family of secure, loyal and affectionate.

Being overshadowed of the beautiful, loved sister or brother can be the reason of jealousy, attachment with parents during childhood is important that the person who securely attached to mother is less likely to be jealous than the one who does not attached securely. (Pines, 2003, p.16-22).

According to White (1981, p.295-310), Romantic jealousy is defined as composite of feelings, thoughts, and behaviours that chases loss of or danger to self-esteem and the presence of the romantic relationship that emerge from an individual's perception that his or her romantic partner is engaged in a situation with an antagonist.

Romantic jealousy is generally conceived as a human experience which includes cognition, affect and actions (Pfeiffer & Wong, 1989, p.186).

Envy is the feeling of anger that the other person has something desirable and enjoys possessions that she does not have, however jealousy stands on the term of envy but encompasses a connection at least two people. It is primarily linked with love that the loved person can be taken away by the other or that the person is being threatened of taken away from her by her enemy. A man or woman feels devoid of the loved person by someone else because of the notion of jealousy everyday (Klein, 1975, p.181).

Jealousy is the feeling of being in danger by an enemy, or losing worth of the person whom is yours already before because of the other. The concept of jealousy has been investigated from many various dimensions and some scientists focus on the reason of instinctive reasons, some of them focus on cultural dimensions, some of them give the value to other dimension of family relationships which a child grows in and learns from love and jealousy in woman-man communication(Gökdağ, R. 2015, p.154).

Early childhood experiences bring about the future's relationship patterns. Anxious attachment dimension predicting on romantic jealousy is inevitable, thus perceived distinct maternal care is principally substantial concerning aspect on anxious attachment and also associated with avoidant attachment additionally causing the effect on sibling jealousy (İnce, 2009, pp.101-123).

Jealousy domain in research has various dimensions, when we look at the reactive dimension of the jealousy, it is the emotional part of jealousy and suspicious dimension of the jealousy is the cognitive and behavioural part of it.

Increasing reactive jealousy is associated with increasing level of relationship dependency, high trust and low chronic jealousy, thus reactive jealousy was not found associated with insecurity and self-esteem. Individuals who exhibit suspicious jealousy have high insecurity, high anxious, avoidant attachment, high chronic jealousy and low self-esteem (Rydell, Bringle, 2007, p. 1099- 1114).

Behavioural jealousy is significantly linked with competitiveness because when an individual faces the success or positive outcomes of the perceived rival, she becomes jealous and directs reactions by behavioural jealousy, however cognitive and emotional jealousy were not found to be linked with competitive attitudes. Cognitive jealousy of negative attitudes and thoughts can be due to verbal aggression, not by acting (Malkoç, Enginsoy, 2008, p.11-12).

Freud underlines the importance of losing the loved being, or losing his love. The loved one acts as as a mirror role that reflects the person's sense of identity. In other words, loving someone is also loving the self via the other. The sudden or harsh break of the loved object is attached with pain. The love pain is the psychic pain which traumatise the 'self' to struggle to find a new 'Me' as a defence reaction of consciously reflected emotion (Nasio, 2007, p. 23-39). To sum up these analytic concepts of love and love pain, when there is a threat of losing someone's love or love object, we lose our self-confidence. It seems like when we lose the loved one, as also we lose the value of ourselves, feel worthless and this causes jealousy. We may show jealousy according not to be alone and loveless and not to lose our self-esteem which has a relationship with attachment.

Theiss, Solomon (2006, p.469) have used the coupling longitudinal data and multilevel modeling and found that ambiguity of the relationship, inhibition from partners are positively associated with cognitive and emotional jealousy. Although behavioural jealousy has negative correlation between relationship satisfaction, emotional jealousy has positive effect on relationship satisfaction (Dandurand, Lafontaine, 2014, p.154).

Manner and colleagues, (2003, p.1107-1120) have investigated the visual and physical attractions of jealousy among intrasexual rivalry of males and females.

They arranged an structured area consisting participants grouped by gender, showing series of visual human faces whom can be as potential intrasexual rivalry varying by sex and physical attractiveness. To see the attention capacities and ways, some of the pictures include time limitation of looking 4 seconds, some of them include looking freely. This research indicated that females who feel insecure in their current relationship were represented attention on highly attracted faces of females. This finding revealed that females afraid of losing partner and see as a threat of the potential same-sex competitor. Where as, males were not found like that, males were not pay attention and see as a competitor of their own sex individuals attractiveness, they rather take a consideration and see as a competitor on the origin of same sex individuals traits and qualifications like social dominance. These reasons are due to the differences on the evolutionary nature of gender.

The study made in Sweeden consisting romantic jealousy focused on the infidelity field. Woman and man's jealousy areas can be different, there is no evidence to say that women is more likely to jealous or men are more likely, we can not generelize jealousy by gender, however there is exact evidence of the type of the jealousy. Men are more likely to distress by the romantic partner's sexual infidelity, but women are more likely to distress by romantic partner's emotional infidelity (Wiederman, Kendall, 1998, p.121; Harris, 2002, p.7; Demirtaş, 2004, p.142). Levy, Kelly (2010, p.168) have found the same results and convinced as the reasons of parental investment as to need for paternity accuracy among men and demand for a boy child contribution whom evolutionary psychologists justify. Depending on attachment styles, secure individuals including men stated emotional betrayal more upsetting event than sexual betrayal, whereas dismissive avoidant individuals stated sexual betrayal more upsetting than emotional betrayal.

According to Demirtaş, (2004, p.129-143) non-married individuals characterize themselves as more jealous than married individuals. Age, relationship satisfaction, and physical attraction with partner are the most predictable factors on jealousy dimension. Age has negative correlation on jealousy, physical attraction has positive correlation on jealousy and when relationship satisfaction increases, jealousy dimension decreases.

Likewise, self-esteem and duration of the relationship factors are significant on jealousy. Looking at the jealousy reactions of gender, we can see dissimilarity between man and woman. Woman respond more severe emotional, cognitive and physical reactions than man on jealousy.

1.6.Homosexuality

Homosexuality means an individual is attracted to his or her own sex. It states that it is intended to have sexual, romantic, emotional impulses and desires. This means an individual wanting to spend time together with same-sex individual, sharing emotional needs, lust for sexual urges, feelings of intimacy, commitment and love. Gay is the name given to homosexual men whom has sexual, emotional and romantic desires towards another man. Lesbian is the name given to woman who is homosexual and has these desires towards another woman. (Kabacaoğlu, 2015, p.12).

1.7.Sexual Orientation

APA (2008, p.1-2) defines sexual orientation as that it is an enduring mold of emotional, sexual or romantic attractions to man, woman or both sexes. Also refers to an individual's sense of identity due to these attractions, linked behaviours and company in a community of others who share those interests.

Sexual orientation refers the way that the person is being homosexual or heterosexual, the person is aware of his or her own sexual impulses and sexual behaviour. Sexual identity is recognizable from aspects of sex and gender. Person defines his own body, soul, and social well-being depending on which sex and gender he feels himself, sexually and emotionally attracts and be attracted. In old times, homosexuality was seen as something pathologic but today, it is the concept defining as non-pathological and as healthy as heterosexual individuals (Başar, 2010, p. 245).

APA (2009) declared that same-sex individuals romantic and sexual feelings, behaviours are normal and positive diversity of human sexuality concerning of sexual orientation identity (APA, 2011, p. 10).

World Health Organization (WHO) illustrates homosexuality as the identity and natural existence as heterosexuality. However, living in the heterosexist society and facing with societal homophobia enforces this situation as something have to be destroyed or something that have to be confidential. This societal homophobia forces homosexuals to expose discrimination, pressure and traumatic experiences causing various psychological disorders. Moreover, these individuals family members, peers, educators in schools make pressure and discrimination, thus these individuals have been constrained to expose discriminative actions, psychologic and physical violence and have more tendency than their peers to have depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, behaviour disorder, substance/alcohol abuse, suicide attempts (Kaptan, Yüksel, 2014, p. 259).

The term ‘‘homophobia’’ expressed by George Weinberg in the late 1960s has changed the conventional thinking about homosexuality and helped society to pay attention on the problematic fields of stigma and anti-gay prejudice. Sexual stigma, heterosexism and sexual prejudice are the key elements on this area that anti-gay individuals show heterosexist behaviours and sexual prejudice as like hostility, fear, discrimination, rejection, beating etc. These actions are linked with internalized homophobia that deeply having negative feelings towards homosexuals even though having no valid reason (Herek, 2004, p. 6-19).

Living in heterosexist societies unavoidably can be hard for non-heterosexual individuals and bring difficulties. Many gay, lesbian and bisexual individuals face with the problems of discrimination, violence, social stigma and heterosexist actions (Mays, Cochran, 2001, p. 1869). These situations can also affect the homosexuals mental health and can trigger suicide attempts, substance use can increase in order to cope with social stigmas and they are not more likely to have a good mental health. Prejudice towards homosexuals and social stressors affects their way of living and LGB individuals are more likely to suffer from psychiatric disorders than heterosexual individuals (Meyer, 2003, p.674–697).

Homosexuals are being reflected as unhappy, maintaining short-term relationships and staying alone, unsuccessful on enduring the relationship on media, yet these are the misunderstanding topics and moreover same-sex couples report having happy, long-term relationships and really wanting very close romantic relationships.

They seem to show more deviant behaviour and less likely to have a satisfied relationship or sexual relationship than heterosexuals, in contrast the study (Peplau, Cochran, 1980) showed that on love areas, sexual areas and dyadic adjustment are not different than heterosexuals and no any significant results found. So we can summarize that, homosexuals have happy, close relationships as well as heterosexuals (Peplau, 1991, p.179-181).

In United States, there is improving fields of same-sex close-relationships, even though same-sex partners are increasing, they still faces with several problems. Stereotypes displays same-sex partners as dysfunctional, unhappy, less satisfied relationship, less sexually and emotionally satisfied, longevity of the relationship is short-term when compared to heterosexual partners, but these results are inconsistent and empirical research has determined it (Peplau, Fingerhut, 2007, p. 405-419).

One of the wondering aspect is the capability of being good parents and taking care of children by same-sex individuals as much good as heterosexuals. There is no any evidence that homosexuals are not fit enough for children's psychosocial development and homosexual parented children's growth establishes they gain same qualifications and develop properly as well as heterosexual parented children. Indeed, homosexuals are likely to raise children truly in a good way and there is no any disadvantage of it (Patterson, 2005, p. 15).

Most of the homosexuals have been grew up by homosexual parents and when they become as an adult they frequently set up committed close romantic relationships, likely to raise children. It was not a long-term subject of homosexuals raising children, but nowadays this subject became an important research domain and homosexual individuals are both can be parents and raise children (Peplau, Beals, 2004, p. 233).

Early parenting behaviour patterns are predictive for partners relationship's nature. Insecure attachment style was not have extremely denotation on gay and lesbian individuals, on the other hand insecurity is closely linked with less satisfaction on the relationship and face problems of revelation about sexual orientation (Ridge, Feeney, 1998, p. 848-859).

Adoption is the raising and taking care of the children's emotional and cognitive development but policy claims that if gay and lesbian parents can get positive benefits and positive care as well as heterosexual parents on high-risk children, but during time it showed that, on average, results are gathered same on cognitive earnings, have similar dimensions of problems even though high-risk biological and environmental factors of adopted children on heterosexual, gay and lesbian partners (Lavner, Waterman, Peplau, 2012, p. 465).

Males and females have different biological systems and their development mechanisms are different. This is due to the evolutionary perspective that man and woman have different adaptive aspects and different developmental processes. In studies, apart from being heterosexual, gay or lesbian, gender differences have roots and replete of evidence found. They do not live their relationships in the same way, individual differences, relationship beliefs/attitudes, conflict resolution and social support are related with close romantic relationships. There are few differences between gay and lesbian individuals and no significant differences appeared, but lesbians positive attitudes/beliefs about relationship and positive relationship satisfaction are higher than gay individuals (Kurdek, 2003, p. 411-436).

Sexual and romantic jealousy investigations demonstrates that heterosexual men are more likely than heterosexual women to see sexual infidelity more upsetting situation than emotional infidelity. According to the sexual orientation results of the study, it showed that heterosexual sample of both men and women have a greater percentage of prediction to see sexual infidelity more upsetting situation than emotional infidelity compared to homosexual sample of both men and women (Harris, 2002, p.9).

The research made in Johannesburg in South Africa on adult men sample, heterosexuals feel emotional infidelity most jealousy provoking event and in contrast with heterosexuals, homosexuals feel sexual infidelity as the most jealousy provoking event (Delpont, 2014, p.5).

Partners who are involved in a heterosexual relationship and homosexual relationship did not differ in the way of cognitive and emotional jealousy but, the way of sexual expression differs according to sexual orientation.

Gay males significantly show more violent communication/ threats than heterosexual males, also lesbians show more manipulative attempts than heterosexual participants and gay males (Bevan, Lannutti, 2002, p.258).

Lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) individuals who have highly developed positive identities have the tendency to easily cope with outness and psychological well-being, who have less developed positive identities show more negative effects, have the tendency to cope with outness hardly and low psychological well-being. This means that negative identity would be a predictive factor on outness and well-being (Whitmann, Nadal, 2015, p.1).

Human's capacity of psychological well-being is important on the nature of romantic relationships. When we look at the psychological strength level of both homosexual and heterosexual students in İstanbul and Ankara, we can see that their capacity are the same, however heterosexuals life satisfaction are higher than homosexuals and coping with stress mechanisms are firmly the same. These two sexual orientation groups show both negative and positive ways of coping with stress, sometimes they can find optimistic judgements and sometimes convince more pessimistic ideas (Alkan, 2014, p. 99-102).

Yeşiler, (2010, p.70-71) has made the study of sexual orientation effect on personality disorders of young people in İzmir-Aydın and established the sample of 773 university students. Her study indicated that there are not any relationship between sexual orientation and personality disorders.

It is considerable that gay men's intra specific features and intrerpersonal factors are predictive on relationship satisfaction and relationship stability. Social support/ acceptance and self-acceptance, having intimate relationships are related with attachment dimensions. The study made on the israeli gay men's sample indicated how important attachment security is and so do income. Securely attached gay individuals have high self-acceptance, self-definition, perceives friends social support and have high relationship quality, also income in directly an important element on relationship quality (Elizur, Mintzer, 2003, p. 411).

The aspects of forecasting relationship quality are likely to be same for both gay, lesbian and heterosexual married couples. Nevertheless, gay and lesbian couples agree and divide household labour more fairly than heterosexual married couples, solve conflict in a more constructive manner and have identical extents of satisfaction (Kurdek, 2005, p. 251).

Dyadic intimate relationships on remaining friends and having connection with ex-serious romantic relationship after break-up of heterosexuals and homosexuals are dissimilar. Even though there is not found any empirical results, it is broadly and exactly accepted as lesbians are more likely to have a bond with ex-serious partner. In this study it was found that gay and lesbian individuals are more likely to remain connected with ex-serious partner than heterosexuals (Harkless, Fowers, 2005, p.167).

Married heterosexual individuals are less likely to ensure autonomy, have more barriers to leaving and less likely to frequent dissolution on relationships than gay and lesbian partners. In comparison to married heterosexual partners, lesbians declared more intimacy, less barriers to leaving, more likely to frequent dissolution on relationships, more equality and more autonomy (Kurdek, 1998, p.253).

Kurdek and Schmitt (1987, p.227) have investigated the homogamy attitudes of married, heterosexual cohabiting, gay and lesbian individuals. The homogamy attitudes of age, income and education are less important for gay partners than other three groups.

Heterosexual individuals income status, being traditional, hostility, protectionist sexism, women's conformity and compliance, men's dominance and men's assertiveness in the romantic relationship stereotypic generalized judgements are predictable on attitudes towards homosexuality (Okutan, 2010, p.100).

Sadism and masochism behaviours can be connected with romantic relationships. Many people have sadistic and masochistic fantasies with their partners.

Heterosexual, gay, lesbian and transgender people's relationship fantasies of sadism and masochism are not different, they similarly have the tendency of sadistic and masochistic behaviours in their sexual relationship, however, at most heterosexual individuals have likely to imagine sadistic fantasies (for ex: whipping, hitting by hand and so on.) and homosexual individuals have at least likely to imagine sadistic fantasies compared to transgender and heterosexual individuals. In addition, heterosexual individuals are at most likely to imagine masochistic fantasies, transgender individuals are at least likely to imagine masochistic fantasies (Güdücü, 2013, p.235-240).

1.8.The aim of the study

This study was made in order to demonstrate homosexual partners' love attitudes and attachment styles are same or similar as like heterosexual partners, but to demonstrate the differences will be on jealousy dimensions, also it is aimed to see if there are differences and similarities of these variables between homosexual and heterosexual partners who are living in North Cyprus and being Turkish nationality individuals.

1.9. Hypothesis

It is expected that there will be differences between heterosexual and homosexual partners on jealousy dimensions according to education level and heterosexual participants will be more jealous in the dimension of cognitive and emotional jealousy than homosexual partners according to education level. Secondly, it is expected that there will be no any differences on love attitudes and attachment styles of heterosexual and homosexual partners.

2. Limitations

- This study is a Self-report measurement.
- This research group is restricted with the individuals who are living in North Cyprus.
- The research is limited with the Scale's measurement of qualifications.

2.METHODOLOGY

2.1. Research Design

This study is a descriptive research of 18-52 ages of individuals which is aimed to explore the love attitudes, attachment styles and jealousy dimensions of heterosexual and homosexual partners who engaged in a romantic relationship. According to Erikson's developmental theory, he defines the age of 18-30 ages as young adults but, thinking of the personality still continues to develop after 18 years of age, this study will be include 18-52 ages of individuals.

2.2.Universe and Sampling/Research Group

The research group is determined from 18-52 ages of individuals who reside in different districts within the borders of North Cyprus in 2017. Heterosexual couples were answered the questions by Snowball Sampling technique but for homosexual partners, the questions were applied by e-mail in order to protect anonymity. Survey participation was provided on a voluntary basis. The research group consists of 88 people with their partners, including 25 heterosexual partners, 19 homosexual partners who engaged in a romantic relationship.

2.3 Data Collection Instruments

In this research, with the purpose of data collection, Love Attitudes Scale Short-form (LAS), Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory-Revised , Multidimensional Jealousy Scale will is used and the participants were asked to fill out a Personal Information Form.

2.3.1.Personal Information Form

The personal information form prepared by the researcher was used in order to collect the personal information of those who participated in the survey.

In this form, the questions of the participant's age, partner's age, gender, partner's gender, education level, partner's education level, economic situation, relationship position, relationship duration, acquaintance type, and who pays the expenses in the relationship were asked. It is aimed to determine the demographic variables and characteristics belonging to the relationship variables.

2.3.2.Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form (LAS)

The first version of the scale based on the theory of Lee's love typology (1974) was developed to measure the individual styles of love by the Hendrick and Hendrick (1986, 1990).

The original form of the scale consists of 42 item questions, subsequently revising the scale to find other target variables, 24 items of Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form (LAS) is the abbreviated form of the scale developed by Hendrick, Hendrick and Dicke (1998) to measure the attitudes of love and it is found more effective to measure. In the survey, there has been made the validity and reliability studies of 18-items version of the same instrument is also available. However, in this study, in terms of the recommended scale features (Büyükşahin and Hovardaoğlu, 2004) 24-items short form is used.

Cronbach's alpha values of the original form of the scale for each of the subscales ranged from .62 and .87 are all significant. 24-item questions consist 5-point likert scale ranging from (1= strongly agree), (2= moderately agree), (3= neutral), (4= moderately disagree), (5= strongly disagree).

LAS was translated into turkish by Büyükşahin and Hovardaoğlu (2004). It is obtained six seperate points from the scale. Each subscale consists 4 questions and at least 4 points, at most 20 points can get. Results are classified under the concepts of Lee's six love styles. The rise of the points in the subscale means that is the preferred form of the love attitude.

Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form of the turkish validity and reliability studies are made by Büyükşahin and Hovardaoğlu (2004) over 867 university students.

Construct validity studies of the scale was the result of six factors. Eros, Ludus, Storge, Pragma, Mania, Agape. Internal consistency on reliability studies has found Cronbach's alpha coefficient of .70 and two half reliabilities were .70. These findings indicate that this is an acceptable level of reliability of the scale.

LAS Short-Form includes six subscales, these are; Ludus: Consists of having fun with love, low in dependency with multiple partners, person does not take it serious. There is not any strong belongingness, person does not want any emotional intimacy and lives it in an excitement manner. There is no expectations or dreams of the relationship's future. Storge: Consists the person who has not got any attractiveness towards the partner, there is a respectful, friendly manner that they can feel in peace and mutual tolerance. Develops within time, having mutual characteristics with the partner and caring is important. Pragma: Consists the partners who want the same qualifications, same prestige and the continuity of the life with same characteristics. Person prefers the partner whom can satisfy positive future. Mania: Consists the person who shows jealousy, insecure, obsessive behaviours and pathological love style that person shows great amount of interest towards the partner. Agape is the kind of person who puts forward on partners demands on his own demands, there is an unconditional love even failures and person perceives love as a task. The person of society's selfless, generous character. Eros Forms the romantic love whom person physically interacts with partner, feels re-born, believe in love at first sight, there is attractiveness between partners (Büyükşahin, Hovardaoğlu, 2004, 59-72, Lee, 1974). Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients in all studies has considered as each subscale ranged from 0.62 to 0.88 and all are significant.

2.3.3. Experiences in Close-Relationships Inventory -Revised (ECR-R)

It is developed by Brennan, Clark & Shaver (1998). This Inventory consists of 36 items measuring anxiety and avoidance, measuring the adult romantic relationship attachment.

The ECR was translated into Turkish by Sümer and Güngör (2000) in Turkey with Turkish university students and they obtained the same two factors with Brennan and her colleagues. Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the avoidance and anxiety subscales were .94 and .90, respectively (Brennan et al., 1998). Each question is scored on a seven-item Likert scale (1= Strongly disagree; 7= Strongly agree).

ECR-R (Fraley, Waller & Brennan, 2000) is the revised version of Experiences in Close Relationship scale (Brennan, Clark & Shaver, 1998). It was adapted into Turkish by Selçuk, Günaydın, Sümer, and Uysal (2005) on a Turkish student sample. The scale consists of 36 items that are scored over a 7-point Likert-type scale; and consists two dimensions; anxiety and avoidance. Selçuk and his colleagues (2005) noted high levels of internal consistency for anxiety ($\alpha = .90$) and avoidance ($\alpha = .86$) dimensions. In addition, for the same dimensions, test-retest reliability was reported to be .81 and .82 respectively.

2.3.4. Multidimensional Jealousy Scale

It is developed by Pfeiffer and Wong (1989). The reliability of the subscales are between .80 and .90. MDJS was translated into Turkish in the pilot study by Karakurt (2001). Scale consists 7 emotional, 8 cognitive and 8 behavioural subscales with total of 24 questions scored on a 7-item Likert scale. Cognitive jealousy is the density of person's feelings of suspicions and doubts in a situation of the loved person when there is an imagined or real enemy. Emotional jealousy is the density of feelings of getting upset when person faces in a jealousy-evoking conditions of the partner. Behavioural jealousy consists the degree of actions of interfering as like questioning and observing closely of the partner. Validity studies results showed that cognitive jealousy subscale's Cronbach alpha value is .91, emotional and behavioural Cronbach alpha values are .86.

3.RESULTS

3.1.Table 1. The distribution according to Socio-Demographic Variables

		n	%
Gender	Woman	42	47.7
	Man	46	52.3
Partner's gender	Woman	42	47.7
	Man	46	52.3
Partner type	Heterosexual partners	50	56.8
	Homosexual partners	38	43.2
Education level	High school graduate	25	28.4
	University graduate	51	58.0
	Master's degree and above	12	13.6
Partner's education level	High school graduate	25	28.4
	University graduate	51	58.0
	Master's degree and above	12	13.6
Economic level	Good	52	59.1
	Very good	4	4.5
	Medium	32	36.4
Marital status	Engaged	26	29.5
	In a relationship	62	70.5
Duration of the togetherness	6-10 months	17	19.3
	1-2 years	38	43.2
	3-4 years	24	27.3
	5 years and above	9	10.2
Acquaintance type	In a bar	17	19.3
	In a disco	4	4.5
	On social media	28	31.8
	At school	14	15.9
	At work	11	12.5
	At the coffee place	14	15.9
Paying expenses	Together	88	100

N=88

This table shows the distribution according to socio-demographic variables and this study contains 88 people between the ages of 18-52 heterosexual partners with 27.73 ± 5.70 and homosexual partners with 27.70 ± 5.71 . 47.7% (n=42) of the participants are woman, 52.3% (n=46) are man, as same scores as partner's gender variable. 56.8% (n=50) of the participants are heterosexual partners and 43.2% (n=38) of the participants are homosexual partners. 28.4% (n=25) of them are graduated from high school, 58.0% (n=51) are graduated from university and 13.6% (n=12) are graduated from master's degree and above, as same scores are valid for partner's education level.

59.1% (n=52) of the participants economic level are good, 4.5% (n=4) are very good, 36.4% (n=32) are medium. 29.5% (n=26) of the partners are engaged, 70.5% (n=62) are in a relationship. 19.3% (n=17) of the partners are together between 6-10 months, 43.2% (n=38) are together between 1-2years, 27.3% (n=24) are together between 3-4 years and 10.9% (n=9) are together for 5 years and above. 19.3% (n=17) of the partners have met in a bar, 4.5% (n=4) met in a disco, 31.8% (n=28) met on social media, 15.9% (n=14) met at school, 12.5% (n=11) met at work and 15.9% (n=14) met at the coffee place, lastly, partners pay the expenses together concurringly.

3.2. Table 2. Descriptives of one-way anova results of education level of heterosexual and homosexual partners jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles

	Education level	Partner type									
		Heterosexuals					Homosexuals				
		n	\bar{X}	SD	t	p	n	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
Cognitive jealousy	High school graduate	10	15.40	10.45	1.515	0.230	15	20.67	12.70	1,566	0,223
	University graduate	32	11.18	4.82			19	17.84	11.42		
	Master's degree and above	8	12.00	7.56			4	9.25	1.89		
Emotional jealousy	High school graduate	10	42.60	8.02	0.950	0.394	15	43.20	8.02	1,831	0,175
	University graduate	32	45.03	4.82			19	39.16	4.8		
	Master's degree and above	8	43.00	4.87			4	44.50	4.87		
Behavioural jealousy	High school graduate	10	31.80	3.55	0.884	0.420	15	26.13	8.51	0,008	0,992
	University graduate	32	26.72	11.01			19	26.00	11.51		
	Master's degree and above	8	27.63	14.00			4	26.75	17.35		
Agape love	High school graduate	10	12.50	5.58	0.574	0.567	15	11.33	5.47	0,970	0,389
	University graduate	32	12.72	4.00			19	13.58	4.29		
	Master's degree and above	8	10.88	4.16			4	11.50	5.45		
Storge love	High school graduate	10	8.10	3.11	1.265	0.292	15	11.00	5.37	0,100	0,905
	University graduate	32	10.66	5.10			19	10.79	4.72		
	Master's degree and above	8	9.13	4.54			4	9.75	4.50		
Eros love	High school graduate	10	16.60	1.90	2,656	0.081	15	17.60	2.82	0,902	0,415
	University graduate	32	17.53	2.40			19	16.26	4.01		
	Master's degree and above	8	19.00	1.60			4	18.25	2.87		
Pragma love	High school graduate	10	9.50	3.14	0.101	0.904	15	9.53	3.91	0,195	0,824
	University graduate	32	10.06	4.01			19	9.84	5.72		
	Master's degree and above	8	10.25	4.43			4	6.25	3.40		
Ludus love	High school graduate	10	10.90	3.48	3.617	0.035	15	10.33	4.29	1,650	0,207
	University graduate	32	8.19	2.97			19	9.95	4.08		
	Master's degree and above	8	7.50	2.93			4	6.25	2.87		
Mania love	High school graduate	10	13.90	3.48	3.425	0.041	15	12.73	3.95	0,690	0,508
	University graduate	32	11.94	3.06			19	11.63	2.73		
	Master's degree and above	8	9.75	4.27			4	10.75	4.99		
Anxious attachment	High school graduate	10	3.70	0.57	4.375	0.018	15	3.70	0.55	0,340	0,714
	University graduate	32	3.19	0.39			19	3.79	0.57		
	Master's degree and above	8	3.47	0.73			4	3.56	0.43		
Avoidant attachment	High school graduate	10	3.77	0.28	2.293	0.112	15	3.72	0.45	0,314	0,733
	University graduate	32	3.52	0.31			19	3.63	0.46		
	Master's degree and above	8	3.53	0.47			4	3.81	0.50		

*p<0.05

To sum up these frequency of the partners education level on jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles, this table brings out that the education levels of both homosexual and heterosexual participants are almost educated or well-educated, so that there is not found any differences on education status. This means being homosexual or heterosexual do not differ in the way of education level and they are similar on attachment styles, jealousy dimensions and love attitudes. Depending on this, we can say that homosexuals educate themselves, consider important as being good educative status individuals.

3.3. Table 3. The T-test results of partner's love attitudes, jealousy dimensions and romantic attachment styles

	Partner type	n	\bar{X}	S	Sd	t	p
Cognitive jealousy	Heterosexuals	50	12.16	6.76	86	2.978	0.004*
	Homosexuals	38	18.05	11.66			
Emotional jealousy	Heterosexuals	50	44.22	5.58	86	2.131	0.036*
	Homosexuals	38	21.32	7.21			
Behavioral jealousy	Heterosexuals	50	27.88	10.54	86	0.763	0.447
	Homosexuals	38	26.13	10.79			
Agape love	Heterosexuals	50	12.38	4.33	86	0.095	0.925
	Homosexuals	38	12.47	4.89			
Storge love	Heterosexuals	50	9.90	4.71	86	0.841	0.403
	Homosexuals	38	10.76	4.85			
Eros love	Heterosexuals	50	17.58	2.28	86	0.943	0.348
	Homosexuals	38	17.00	3.48			
Pragma love	Heterosexuals	50	9.9	3.85	86	0.121	0.904
	Homosexuals	38	9.86	4.78			
Ludus love	Heterosexuals	50	8.62	3.23	86	1.388	0.169
	Homosexuals	38	9.71	4.15			
Mania love	Heterosexuals	50	11.98	3.51	86	0.008	0.993
	Homosexuals	38	11.97	3.47			
Anxious attachment	Heterosexuals	50	3.34	0.52	86	3.443	0.001*
	Homosexuals	38	3.72	0.54			
Avoidant attachment	Heterosexuals	50	3.57	0.34	86	1.357	0.178
	Homosexuals	38	3.69	0.45			

*p<0.05

This table indicated the relationship between love attitudes, attachment styles and jealousy dimensions of heterosexual and homosexual partners. There are significant differences on the dimension of cognitive jealousy $t(86)=2.978$, $p<0.05$ and emotional jealousy $t(86)=2.131$, $p<0.05$ also homosexual partners are anxiously attached ($p=0.001$). There is not found any differences on love attitudes, this means both two groups' love style attitudes are similar.

3.4. Table 4. T-test results of heterosexual partners jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles according to gender

Heterosexuals							
	Gender	n	\bar{X}	S	Sd	t	p
Cognitive jealousy	Woman	25	12.68	7.96	48	0.540	0.592
	Man	25	11.64	5.41			
Emotional jealousy	Woman	25	44.08	4.89	48	0.176	0.861
	Man	25	44.36	6.29			
Behavioural jealousy	Woman	25	30.20	10.13	48	1.580	0.121
	Man	25	25.56	10.63			
Agape love	Woman	25	11.56	4.65	48	1.349	0.184
	Man	25	13.20	3.92			
Storge love	Woman	25	10.20	4.95	48	0.447	0.657
	Man	25	9.60	4.54			
Eros love	Woman	25	17.44	2.47	48	0.431	0.668
	Man	25	17.72	2.11			
Pragma love	Woman	25	10.40	4.05	48	0.768	0.446
	Man	25	9.56	3.68			
Ludus love	Woman	25	8.44	3.32	48	0.391	0.697
	Man	25	8.80	3.19			
Mania love	Woman	25	11.68	4.13	48	0.601	0.551
	Man	25	12.28	2.81			
Anxious attachment	Woman	25	3.44	0.58	48	1.463	0.150
	Man	25	3.23	0.44			
Avoidant attachment	Woman	25	3.65	0.41	48	1.741	0.088
	Man	25	3.49	0.23			

***p<0.05**

T- test was calculated according to gender. After the statistical analyses there was not found any significant differences of heterosexual partners between jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles.

3.5. Table 5. T-test results of homosexual partners jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles according to gender

Homosexuals							
	Gender	n	\bar{X}	S	Sd	t	p
Cognitive jealousy	Woman	17	18.76	11.07	36	0.335	0.740
	Man	21	17.48	12.36			
Emotional jealousy	Woman	17	41.76	6.29	36	0.341	0.735
	Man	21	40.95	8.01			
Behavioural jealousy	Woman	17	26.00	11.23	36	0.067	0.947
	Man	21	26.23	10.69			
Agape love	Woman	17	13.06	4.88	36	0.658	0.515
	Man	21	12.00	4.97			
Storge love	Woman	17	8.29	4.07	36	3.143	0.003*
	Man	21	12.76	4.57			
Eros love	Woman	17	17.29	3.72	36	0.464	0.646
	Man	21	16.76	3.35			
Pragma love	Woman	17	10.06	4.83	36	0.218	0.829
	Man	21	9.71	4.86			
Ludus love	Woman	17	9.35	4.66	36	0.473	0.639
	Man	21	10.00	4.77			
Mania love	Woman	17	11.59	3.87	36	0.611	0.545
	Man	21	12.29	3.16			
Anxious attachment	Woman	17	3.68	0.53	36	0.491	0.626
	Man	21	3.77	0.56			
Avoidant attachment	Woman	17	3.60	0.50	36	1.078	0.288
	Man	21	3.76	0.41			

*p<0.05

These studies showed that storge love attitude score is higher for homosexual participants than heterosexual participants $t(36)=3.143$, $p<0.05$ according to gender. Homosexual man and womans' love attitudes are more storgic than heterosexual man and woman.

3.6. Table 6. One-way Anova results of education level of heterosexuals' and homosexuals' jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles

	Heterosexuals					Homosexuals				
	High school graduate (n=10)	University graduate (n=32)	Master's degree and above (n=8)	F	t	High school graduate (n=15)	University graduate (n=19)	Master's degree and above (n=4)	F	t
Cognitive jealousy	15,40±10,45	11,19±4,82	12,00±7,56	1,515	0,230	20,67±12,70	17,84±11,42	9,25±1,89	1,566	0,223
Emotional jealousy	42,60±8,02	45,03±4,82	43,00±4,87	0,950	0,394	43,20±7,31	39,16±7,12	44,50±5,20	1,831	0,175
Behavioural jealousy	31,80±3,55	26,72±11,03	27,63±14,00	0,884	0,420	26,13±8,51	26,00±11,51	26,75±17,35	0,008	0,992
Agape Love	12,50±5,58	12,72±4,00	10,88±4,16	0,574	0,567	11,33±5,47	13,58±4,27	11,50±5,45	0,970	0,389
Storge Love	8,10±3,11	10,66±5,10	9,13±4,45	1,265	0,292	11,00±5,37	10,79±4,72	9,75±4,50	0,100	0,905
Eros Love	16,60±1,90	17,53±2,40	19,00±1,60	2,656	0,081	17,60±2,82	16,26±4,01	18,25±2,87	0,902	0,415
Pragma Love	9,50±3,14	10,06±4,01	10,25±4,43	0,101	0,904	9,53±3,91	9,84±5,72	11,25±3,40	0,195	0,824
Ludus Love	10,90±3,48	8,19±2,97	7,50±2,93	3,617	0,035*	10,33±4,29	9,95±4,08	6,25±2,87	1,650	0,207
Mania Love	13,90±3,48	11,94±3,06	9,75±4,27	3,425	0,041*	12,73±3,95	11,63±2,73	10,75±4,99	0,690	0,508
Anxious Attachment	3,69±0,57	3,19±0,39	3,47±0,73	4,375	0,018*	3,70±0,55	3,79±0,57	3,56±0,43	0,340	0,714
Avoidant Attachment	3,77±0,275	3,51±0,31	3,53±0,47	2,293	0,112	3,72±0,45	3,63±0,46	3,81±0,50	0,314	0,733

***p<0.05**

Heterosexual and homosexual participants are being compared by One-way anova Post-hoc multiple comparisons with Tukey and there is found significant differences between each other. Heterosexual participants ludus love attitude (F=3.617, t=0.035, and p=0.048) and mania love attitude (F=3.425, t=0.041 and p=0.032) scores are higher than homosexual participants. Being high school graduate increases the possibility of ludus love attitude more than university graduate when compared.

Mania love attitude also changes due to the level of master's degree and above and high school graduate, this means, the more heterosexual partners educate themselves, the less they can become manic love or especially, the less they educate themselves, the more they can become manic love due to less knowledge and lack of education. In addition, heterosexuals' anxious attachment dimension ($F=4.375$, $t=0.018$ and $p=0.018$) score is higher than homosexuals, it was found that heterosexual participants being especially high school graduate than university graduate predict the possibility of anxious attachment more. Finally, there is not found any differences on homosexual participants in any scales.

3.7. Table 7. One-way Anova results of education level of heterosexuals' partners and homosexuals' partners jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles

	Heterosexuals					Homosexuals				
	High school graduate (n=10)	University graduate (n=32)	Master's degree and above (n=8)	F	t	High school graduate (n=15)	University graduate (n=19)	Master's degree and above (n=4)	F	t
Cognitive jealousy	17,40±10,70	10,90±5,06	10,63±3,11	4,267	0,020*	20,60±13,60	14,47±7,43	25,50±17,21	2,203	0,126
Emotional jealousy	40,10±8,29	45,28±4,21	45,13±4,55	3,803	0,029*	43,13±5,77	40,16±6,27	40,00±6,98	0,778	0,467
Behavioural jealousy	27,80±7,36	27,47±11,17	29,63±12,29	0,130	0,879	26,87±11,27	24,89±10,89	26,25±10,21	0,315	0,732
Agape Love	12,40±5,10	12,41±4,27	12,25±4,13	0,004	0,996	11,47±5,58	13,05±4,26	13,50±5,69	0,525	0,596
Storge Love	8,50±3,44	10,06±4,91	11,00±5,37	0,670	0,516	10,87±5,30	10,79±4,39	10,25±6,55	0,025	0,976
Eros Love	16,80±1,99	17,63±2,47	18,38±1,60	1,084	0,347	16,93±2,96	17,68±2,85	14,00±6,68	1,952	0,157
Pragma Love	8,20±3,58	10,56±3,98	9,88±3,35	1,464	0,242	9,73±4,73	9,47±4,56	12,25±6,65	0,553	0,580
Ludus Love	10,73±4,86	8,68±2,81	10,75±6,40	0,792	0,459	10,73±4,86	8,68±2,81	10,75±6,40	1,176	0,320
Mania Love	11,67±3,66	12,21±3,75	12,00±0,82	0,549	0,581	11,67±3,66	12,21±3,75	12,00±0,82	0,098	0,907
Anxious Attachment	3,63±0,62	3,79±0,51	3,81±0,44	0,911	0,409	3,63±0,62	3,79±0,51	3,81±0,44	0,370	0,693
Avoidant Attachment	3,74±0,51	3,73±0,40	3,29±0,34	0,218	0,805	3,74±0,51	3,73±0,40	3,29±0,34	1,773	0,185

***p<0.05**

This table indicated the differences between heterosexuals' partners' and homosexuals' partners' education level of jealousy dimensions. Anova results of Post-hoc multiple comparisons Tukey presented that cognitive (F= 4.267 t=0.020 and p=0.019) and emotional jealousy (F=3.803 t=0.029 and p=0.025) scores are higher for heterosexuals partners' and homosexuals partners' according to education level. Cognitive jealousy was found higher for homosexuals partners' than heterosexuals partners' however, emotional jealousy was found higher for heterosexuals partners' than homosexuals partners' due to being high school and university graduate.

3.8.Table 8. One-way anova results according to economic level of heterosexual and homosexual partners on jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles

	Heterosexuals					Homosexuals				
	Good (N=28)	Very good (n=3)	Medium (n=19)	F	t	Good (N=24)	Very good (n=1)	Medium (n=13)	F	t
Cognitive jealousy	11,04±5,06	18,00±10,82	12,89±8,04	1,665	0,200	17,50±12,01	9,00	19,77±11,50	0,455	0,638
Emotional jealousy	44,21±5,18	47,00±3,46	43,79±6,45	0,419	0,660	40,92±7,81	40,00	42,15±6,50	0,135	0,875
Behavioural jealousy	25,61±9,21	39,67±9,29	29,37±11,42	2,930	0,063	28,08±11,12	13,00	23,54±9,62	1,555	0,225
Agape Love	11,29±4,23	10,67±6,11	14,26±3,74	3,183	0,051	11,92±4,52	16,00	13,23±5,69	0,557	0,578
Storge Love	10,32±5,05	8,67±1,15	9,47±4,61	0,284	0,754	10,67±4,47	15,00	10,62±5,72	0,379	0,687
Eros Love	17,25±2,46	17,67±2,08	18,05±2,04	0,696	0,503	17,17±3,51	19,00	16,54±3,62	0,295	0,746
Pragma Love	10,04±3,63	9,00±3,00	10,05±4,42	0,100	0,905	10,88±5,35	10,00	8,00±3,14	1,571	0,222
Ludus Love	8,27±3,30	10,00±3,46	8,89±3,18	0,483	0,620	10,33±4,27	7,00	8,77±3,96	0,811	0,452
Mania Love	11,25±3,48	12,00±4,58	13,05±3,31	1,527	0,228	12,42±3,43	11,00	11,23±3,68	0,520	0,599
Anxious Attachment	3,16±0,32	3,76±1,17	3,53±0,56	4,566	0,015*	3,85±0,53	3,78	3,49±0,51	2,008	0,149
Avoidant Attachment	3,56±0,38	3,69±0,31	3,57±0,29	0,174	0,841	3,65±0,47	3,06	3,80±0,39	1,495	0,238

***p<0.05**

This study presented that economic level of heterosexual partners differs according to anxious attachment dimension done by Tukey multiple comparisons ($F= 4.566$, $t=0.015$ and $p=0.03$). Results define as good and medium economic level are related with anxious attachment. There is not found any differences of homosexual partners on education level.

3.9. Table 9. One-way anova results according to duration of togetherness of heterosexual and homosexual partners on attachment styles, love attitudes and jealousy dimensions

Heterosexuals	6-11months (n=9)	1-2 years (n=16)	3-4 years (n=16)	5 years and above (n=9)	F	t
Cognitive jealousy	9,22±1,48	12,50±6,68	11,81±5,92	15,11±10,39	1,180	0,328
Emotional jealousy	43,33±4,72	43,19±4,75	46,19±4,53	43,44±8,72	0,979	0,411
Behavioural jealousy	25,44±9,49	23,69±10,93	28,81±9,65	36,11±8,49	3,276	0,029*
Agape Love	14,22±5,80	12,38±3,83	10,63±4,29	36,11±8,49	1,760	0,168
Storge Love	9,22±4,35	10,75±5,51	8,31±3,16	11,89±5,46	1,412	0,251
Eros Love	18,67±1,66	17,50±1,97	16,94±2,79	17,78±2,22	1,147	0,340
Pragma Love	10,67±3,94	10,06±3,17	9,06±3,82	10,78±5,12	0,513	0,675
Ludus Love	8,67±2,87	9,31±3,38	7,63±2,73	9,11±4,08	0,814	0,493
Mania Love	13,11±5,21	11,56±2,68	11,50±3,18	12,44±3,64	0,524	0,668
Anxious Attachment	3,44±0,43	3,22±0,66	3,22±0,22	3,64±0,63	1,783	0,164
Avoidant Attachment	3,66±0,31	3,60±0,23	3,54±0,41	3,49±0,43	0,442	0,724
Homosexuals	(n=8)	(n=22)	(n=8)	-		
Cognitive jealousy	23,63±15,86	16,77±11,49	16,00±5,04		1,181	0,319
Emotional jealousy	39,00±8,47	41,36±7,38	43,50±5,32	-	0,770	0,471
Behavioural jealousy	24,00±11,26	27,32±11,42	25,00±9,26	-	0,321	0,727
Agape Love	10,63±4,37	13,64±4,20	11,13±6,64	-	1,540	0,228
Storge Love	11,63±4,21	10,36±4,63	11,00±6,39	-	0,201	0,819
Eros Love	14,88±5,08	17,68±3,06	17,25±1,83	-	2,044	0,145
Pragma Love	9,38±4,31	10,64±4,84	8,25±5,20	-	0,775	0,469
Ludus Love	11,50±4,54	8,77±3,65	10,50±4,81	-	1,492	0,239
Mania Love	11,88±2,47	11,73±3,93	12,75±3,20	-	0,249	0,781
Anxious Attachment	3,76±0,38	3,68±0,55	3,82±0,69	-	0,203	0,817
Avoidant Attachment	3,44±0,41	3,70±0,38	3,90±0,59	-	2,221	0,124

*p<0.05

By looking at this table, there is found that behavioural jealousy changes according to the duration of the partners togetherness done by Post-hoc tukey measurement ($F=3.276$, $t=0.029$ and $p=0.021$). Consequently, 1-2 years and 5 years and above togetherness of partners affect behavioural jealousy. 5 years and above togetherness has more possibility for behavioural jealousy than 1-2 years togetherness when compared.

3.10. Table 10. One-way anova results according to Acquaintance type of heterosexual and homosexual partners on jealousy dimensions, love attitudes and attachment styles

Heterosexuals	At bar (n=11)	At Disco (n=0)	On social media (n=16)	At school (n=8)	At work (n=7)	At the coffee place (n=8)	F	t
Cognitive jealousy	10,91±5,61	-	12,81±7,10	10,63±3,16	16,71±11,47	10,13±3,48	1,235	0,310
Emotional jealousy	42,64±5,68		46,25±3,11	47,75±2,76	38,86±7,78	43,50±5,88	3,984	0,008*
Behavioural jealousy	23,00±13,54		46,25±3,11	36,38±10,01	28,43±5,77	27,63±6,84	2,105	0,096
Agape Love	10,82±3,46		13,88±3,61	13,38±4,03	9,29±4,23	13,25±5,85	2,081	0,099
Storge Love	9,09±5,22		10,06±5,00	10,00±3,74	9,57±3,15	10,88±6,15	0,169	0,953
Eros Love	18,45±2,02		17,00±2,03	17,75±1,98	17,14±2,48	17,75±3,20	0,735	0,573
Pragma Love	9,91±3,33		9,38±3,46	12,13±5,84	9,43±3,87	9,63±2,97	0,757	0,558
Ludus Love	8,55±2,91		8,31±2,94	6,88±2,64	9,43±4,43	10,38±3,25	1,365	0,261
Mania Love	10,64±3,04		13,25±3,36	13,75±2,51	9,86±4,14	11,38±3,74	2,378	0,066
Anxious Attachment	3,25±0,45		3,32±0,65	3,41±0,30	3,52±0,78	3,25±0,18	0,357	0,838
Avoidant Attachment	3,55±0,23		3,60±0,31	3,40±0,43	3,66±0,39	3,65±0,41	0,785	0,541
Homosexuals	(n=6)	(n=4)	(n=12)	(n=6)	(n=4)	(n=6)		
Cognitive jealousy	28,00±15,94	15,00±10,92	17,67±13,56	15,00±53,95	19,50±4,04	13,00±8,99	1,301	0,288
Emotional jealousy	42,33±7,09	41,25±10,14	37,50±7,03	43,00±6,07	46,25±3,40	43,00±7,62	1,240	0,314
Behavioural jealousy	26,67±12,71	34,75±13,65	22,50±11,16	25,50±6,66	29,75±12,87	25,33±8,19	0,871	0,511
Agape Love	12,67±5,24	9,75±5,12	13,33±4,40	8,50±5,75	15,00±3,37	14,67±3,72	1,724	0,158
Storge Love	13,33±5,24	11,00±3,16	8,25±3,98	12,00±5,62	7,75±4,35	13,83±4,40	2,133	0,087
Eros Love	15,33±3,08	17,75±3,30	17,67±4,25	17,67±2,42	16,25±1,89	16,67±4,46	0,457	0,805
Pragma Love	10,50±5,72	13,50±6,81	10,25±5,38	7,67±2,42	7,25±4,27	10,00±2,37	0,991	0,439
Ludus Love	12,83±3,60	7,25±2,50	10,17±5,29	10,00±4,24	7,50±1,73	8,50±2,51	1,399	0,251
Mania Love	13,17±2,32	12,25±3,50	11,08±4,08	11,17±4,22	13,25±3,10	12,33±3,20	0,455	0,806
Anxious Attachment	4,14±0,61	17,75±0,45	3,66±0,59	3,54±0,37	3,81±0,17	3,81±0,62	1,252	0,309
Avoidant Attachment	3,87±0,49	3,58±0,37	3,52±0,47	3,82±0,57	3,76±0,46	3,71±0,32	0,681	0,641

*p<0.05

This Anova results showed that acquaintance type is related with emotional jealousy made by Post-hoc Tukey multiple comparisons ($F=3.984$, $t=0.008$ and $p=0.017$). It is found that meeting by social media has the most possibility of causing emotional jealousy than meeting at work and school when compared.

4.DISCUSSION

This present study was made in North Cyprus consisting Turkish nationality individuals and has been aimed to demonstrate homosexual partners love attitudes and attachment styles are same or similar with heterosexual partners, on the other hand it has been expected to see the differences of jealousy dimensions according to education level between each other. Although heterosexual partners love attitudes, attachment styles and jealousy dimensions have been investigated too much before, homosexual partners did not investigated enough. This study showed that homosexual partners are as well healthy as heterosexuals, yet might be more healthy than heterosexuals. Results are indicated that study's hypothesis was verified and other findings came up, correspondingly the results will be discussed and interpreted with literature findings.

4.1. The assessment of romantic attachment styles and love attitudes of heterosexual and homosexual partners' romantic relationships

In the present study heterosexuals' love attitudes are higher on ludus and mania than homosexuals according to education level. Being high school graduate than university graduate increases the possibility of ludus love more. This means might be, if a person is high school graduate, she has more possibility for ludus due to lack of education and less knowledge because lack of training herself ends with wrong perceptions of relationships and wrong beliefs, assessing relationships in a wrong way which can cause less dependent relationships (ludus) avoiding from commitment and may perceive relationships as something for fun, enjoy. Also, not suprisingly mania love scored higher on high school graduates increase the possibility more than master's degree and over graduates which is the reverse of ludus love that manic loving person commits too much obsessively and it is not the way of healthy love attitude. This might be the reason of knowing more and becoming more educated that the more person knows, the more she imagines the relationship healthy, reacts much more healthy, suitable accordingly choose non-obsessional, decent types of love . In contrary for these findings, Uysal (2016, p.47-57) found no any differences due to education level. There was not found any differences of homosexual partners.

Referring to an important point about love attitudes of heterosexuals, there are various studies but, in general love attitudes are flexible according to gender and culture, so that we can not generalize only according to a specific unique variable and we can assess by multidimensional ways. Love attitudes of ludus, mania, pragma, eros, storge and agape can change due to relationship satisfaction, longevity of the relationship, attachment styles, meaning of life, jealousy dimensions and so on (Ercan, 2008, 2013; Büyükşahin, Hovardaoğlu, 2004; Tüfekçi, 2008; Beştav, 2007; Helvacı, 2012; Yüksel, 2013) . In conclusion it is hard to make a general interpretation or convince to specific results.

Anxious attachment is linked with ludus and mania love attitudes according to Attridge (2013, p. 1-16). This means heterosexuals who scored high on ludus and mania could be attached anxiously. In addition, anxious attached heterosexual partners scored high on education level that high school graduates increase the possibility of anxious attachment more when compared to university graduates and there was not found any differences of homosexuals. In contrast to this findings, Arslan (2015, p.56-71) found that there was not any differences of attachment styles due to education level. So that, these findings differentiating due to education level might be unique discovery for turkish sample living in North Cyprus.

Homosexual participants attachment styles did not differ in the way of the investigated variables as expected and consistent with Ridge, Feeney (1998, p.448- 853) and have similar love attitudes as like heterosexual partners (Peplau, Fingerhut, 2007, p.405-419). By looking at the love attitudes, homosexual man and woman scored higher on storge love attitude than heterosexual man and woman which was a surprising result. This can be due to homosexual individuals are friendly and may commit in a more companionate way and can be more temperate than heterosexuals, but in consistent with the study of Zamora et al. (2013, p. 200-214) that they found gay men's eros love attitude is significantly and positively related with avoidant attachment, and mania love attitude is significantly and negatively related with anxious attachment which are unexpected for turkish sample. This is the reason of cultural differences because the sample was formed with different cultures and do not encompasses turkish sample.

Also taking into consideration that this is the first study of investigating love attitudes of homosexual partners in North Cyprus having participants of turkish nationality and proved that heterosexual partners and homosexual partners live their love lives in the same way, only homosexual partners are more storgic than heterosexuals.

Homosexuals life of love, commitment, intimacy, attachment ways are as well healthy as heterosexuals. Their relationship quality, satisfaction of romantic relationships, loving passionately, being well-educated or being succesfull independent individuals are same with heterosexuals and they are healthy enough to cope with problems as much as heterosexuals. (Peplau, Beals, 2001, p.10-19, 2004, p.233; Kurdek, 1998, p.253, 2003, p.411-436, 2005, p.251 ; Peplau, 1991, p.179-181; Lavner et al. 2012, p.465; Lafontaine, 2013, p.18-20). As found like present studys' results ultimately indicated in general that homosexuals are infact completely healthy.

4.1. The assessment of romantic jealousy dimensions of heterosexuals' and homosexuals' partners' romantic relationships

Findings of the present study registered that heterosexuals partners' emotional jealousy were higher than homosexuals partners' according to education level of the partners. However, cognitive jealousy was found higher for homosexuals partners' than heterosexuals which was unexpected. High school graduates of homosexuals partners' have more possibility for cognitive jealousy than university graduates when compared, this might be due to lack of knowledge of high school graduates wrong perceptions, hence, heterosexuals partners' being university graduates have more possibility for emotional jealousy than high school because they assess more beneficial judgements, also identify the situation as in more healthy dimension of romantic jealousy emotionally, make more suitable, rational judgements than high schoolers. The study made by Fussell, Stollery (2012, p.136-172) exhibit similar results as this present study that university graduates cognitive and emotional jealousy are higher for heterosexuals. Jealousy dimensions of homosexual partners, by interpreting this findings depending on Freudian theory, it is suprising because homosexuals do not feel penis envy or castration anxiety which is connected with jealousy that they do not feel jealousy towards opposite sex.

However, inconsistent with Bevan, Lannutti, (2002 p. 262-267) have made the study of multi-cultural same-sex and heterosexual partners' romantic jealousy dimensions, though they were hypothesized and expected to see heterosexual partners' cognitive and emotional jealousy would be higher than same-sex individuals, they found no any differences of cognitive and emotional jealousy.

Pathological jealousy of heterosexuals are significantly higher than homosexuals (Costa et al. 2015, p. 38-44). Principally, heterosexual men are more pathologic jealousy than heterosexual woman (Harris, 2010, p. 564) and these results are also consistent with this present study that we can see the significant differences of romantic jealousy between heterosexuals and homosexuals.

Sexual jealousy is much more upsetting situation for heterosexual man than emotional jealousy compared to heterosexual woman, nevertheless homosexuals upset more emotional jealousy than sexual jealousy. By evaluating the feeling of emotional jealousy, it is more healthy reaction and more upsetting situation of healthy reaction than sexual jealousy. Heterosexual man especially see sexual infidelity substantially as an unacceptable situation because of masculinity and the nature of being man. Evolutionary psychology identifies it as sex differences that man and woman have different nature of being and different adaptive problems (Harris ,2002, p. 9-10, 2004, p. 62-69, 2005, p. 76-86, Harris, Darby, 2010, p. 560-564).

4.3. The assessment of attachment styles of heterosexual and homosexual partners according to economic level

Heterosexual partners' anxious attachment style was found higher than homosexual partners due to good and medium economic level, partially inconsistent with the findings of having no good or medium economic level effect of attachment styles of heterosexuals studied by Tanış (2014, p. 39-61). This present study's results showed that having medium economic level of heterosexuals have more possibility for anxious attachment than having good economic level. This can be the effect of wanting to be strong and at the same time fear of failing to be successful enough to reach the determined aims.

Attaching anxiously, after infancy can cause person when becoming as and adult to have at least medium economic level for self-sufficient and self-security, however at the same time feelings of failing, lack of self-confidence and lack of capability feelings come up. This situation may discourage person to be more successful and prevents to do the best. There was not found any differences of homosexual partners which was supposed.

4.4. The assessment of togetherness duration of heterosexual and homosexual partners according to romantic jealousy

Heterosexual partners' duration of togetherness vary according to behavioural jealousy, being together between 5 years and over compared to 1-2 years, increases the possibility of behavioural jealousy more. This might be due to partners becoming more committed to each other because they get used to each other and behavioural jealousy could start because of owning the partner with strong bonding after 5 years compared to 1-2 years of togetherness. During 1-2 years period of the relationship, partners slowly start to recognize each other, know their characteristics well in the course of time, their love become more guaranteed and more secure, when time goes through they become more trusted each other, so that when time goes, behavioural jealousy increases due to ensuring the commitment of the relationship. Hence after years go through, they may become engaged, married, have children and start to strike in by putting limitations to each other. On the other hand, Yeter, (2016, p. 44-47) has found that there was not any differences due to duration of the togetherness of the partners, yet she found that the increasing duration of togetherness also increases more secure attachment and decreases anxious attachment. Likewise, Wang (2016, p, 19-23) found no any differences according to duration of togetherness, further she found that the increasing duration of togetherness reduces emotional jealousy. There is not found any differences of homosexual partners.

4.5. The assessment of Acquaintance type of heterosexual and homosexual partners according to romantic jealousy

Heterosexuals acquaintance type differs according to romantic jealousy that meeting on social media increases the possibility of emotional jealousy more when compared to meeting at work or at school. Social media effect causing problems for relationships are already known and not surprising. Meeting by social media effect on emotional jealousy might be interpreted as one of the partners may think that social media changes persons perspective in a different way and meeting with her via social media can cause to think that the partner using social media can change him to be emotionally interested with someone else, increase the probability of feeling emotionally disturbed. Farrugia (2013, p.4-30) has studied the facebook effect causing jealousy for romantic relationships and found that using facebook significantly causes jealousy and damages relationship. This is consistent with the present study that social media using causes jealousy problems and feelings of insecurity for the relationship. At last, there was not any differences of homosexual partners.

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APPENDIX 1

Personal Information Form

1. Yaşınız:
2. Partnerinizin Yaşı:
3. Cinsiyetiniz: Kadın () Erkek ()
4. Partnerinizin Cinsiyeti: Kadın () Erkek ()
5. Eğitim Durumunuz: Ortaokul Mezunu () Lise Mezunu () Üniversite Mezunu () Yüksek Lisans ve üzeri ()
6. Partnerinizin Eğitim Durumu: Ortaokul Mezunu () Lise Mezunu () Üniversite Mezunu () Yüksek Lisans ve üzeri ()
7. Ekonomik Durumunuz: İyi () Çok iyi () Orta () Kötü ()
8. Medeni Durumunuz: Nişanlı () Sevgili ()
9. Partnerinizle ne kadar süredir birliktesiniz: 6 - 11 ay () 1 - 2 yıl () 3 - 4 yıl () 5 yıl ve üzeri ()
10. Tanışma Şekliniz: Barda () Diskoda () Sosyal Medyada () Okulda () İşyerinde () Kahve Mekanında () Kurs Yerinde (Dans/Yemek/Yoga/Müzik vb.) () Spor Salonunda ()
11. İlişkide harcamalar kim tarafından karşılanıyor: Birlikte () Eşim/Nişanlım/Sevgilim tarafından () Aileler tarafından ()

APPENDIX 2

Love Attitudes Scale Short-Form (LAS)

Aşağıda aşk hakkında farklı tutumları yansıtan bazı ifadeler bulunmaktadır. Her ifade için o ifadenin karşısında bulunan 1 (Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum) ile 5 (Kesinlikle Katılıyorum) arasındaki rakamlardan size en yakın gelen rakamı daire içine alınız. Aşağıda bulunan bu ifadelere şuan ilişki içinde bulunduğunuz kişiyi, şuan birlikte olduğunuz biri yoksa en son birlikte olduğunuz kişiyi, bugüne kadar romantik ilişki yaşantınız olmadıysa idealinizdeki kişiyi düşünerek cevap veriniz.

	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum	Pek katılmıyorum	Ne katılıyorum Ne katılmıyorum	Biraz katılıyorum	Kesinlikle katılıyorum
1.Kız/erkek arkadaşım ile aramızda gerçek bir fiziksel çekim var.	1	2	3	4	5
2.Kız/erkek arkadaşım ile birbirimiz içiniyattığımızı düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
3.Kız/erkek arkadaşım ile ben birbirimizi gerçekten anlıyoruz.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Kız/erkek arkadaşım benim ideal fiziksel güzellik/ yakışıklılık standartlarıma uyuyor.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın benim hakkında bilmediği şeyin onu kırmayacağına inanıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın başka sevgililerimden haberdar olmamasını sağlamaya çalışmışımdır.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Kız/erkek arkadaşım, başkalarıyla yaptığım bazı şeyleri bilseydi bozulurdu.	1	2	3	4	5
8. "Aşk oyununu" kız/erkek arkadaşım ve birkaç başka partnerle oynamaktan hoşlanıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Bizim aşkımız en iyi olanı, çünkü uzun bir arkadaşlıktan ortaya çıktı.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Arkadaşlığımız zaman içinde giderek aşka dönüştü.	1	2	3	4	5
11. Bizim aşkımız gerçekten derin bir arkadaşlıktır; gizemli, mistik bir duygu değildir.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Bizim aşkımız en tatmin edici olanı, çünkü iyi bir arkadaşlıktan gelişti.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Kız/erkek arkadaşımı seçmemdeki ana kriter onun ailem üzerinde nasıl bir izlenim bırakacağıydı.	1	2	3	4	5

14. Kız/erkek arkadaşımı seçmemdeki önemli bir faktör onun iyi bir anne/baba olup olmayacağıydı.	1	2	3	4	5
15. Kız/erkek arkadaşımı seçmemdeki bir kriter onun kariyerimi nasıl etkileyeceğiydi.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Kız/erkek arkadaşına çok bağlanmadan önce, şayet herhangi bir zamanda çocuklarımız olursa diye, onun kalıtsal alt yapısının benimkisiyle ne kadar uyumlu olduğunu hesaplamaya çalıştım.	1	2	3	4	5
17. Kız/erkek arkadaşım bana ilgi göstermediğinde kendimi tamamen hasta hissedirim.	1	2	3	4	5
18. Kız/erkek arkadaşına aşık olduğumdan beri başka şeylere konsantre olmakta güçlük çekmekteyim.	1	2	3	4	5
19. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın başka birisiyle birlikte olduğundan şüphelenirsem içim rahat etmez.	1	2	3	4	5
20. Kız/erkek arkadaşım bir süre benimle ilgilenmezse onun ilgisini çekmek için bazen saçma şeyler yaparım.	1	2	3	4	5
21. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın acı çekmesine izin vermektense kendim acı çekmeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
22. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın mutluluğunu kendi mutluluğumun önüne koymadan mutlu olamam	1	2	3	4	5
23. Kız/erkek arkadaşım kendi isteklerini başarsın diye kendi isteklerimi feda etmeye genellikle razıyım.	1	2	3	4	5
24. Kız/erkek arkadaşımın hatırı için her şeye katlanırım.	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX 3

Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory-Revised (ECR-R)

Aşağıdaki maddeler romantik ilişkilerinizde hissettiğiniz duygularla ilgilidir. Bu araştırmada sizin ilişkinizde yalnızca şu anda değil, genel olarak neler olduğuyla ya da neler yaşadığınızla ilgilenmekteyiz. Maddelerde sözü geçen "birlikte olduğum kişi" ifadesi ile romantik ilişkide bulunduğunuz kişi kastedilmektedir. Eğer halihazırda bir romantik ilişki içerisinde değilseniz, aşağıdaki maddeleri bir ilişki içinde olduğunuzu varsayarak cevaplandırınız. Her bir maddenin ilişkilerinizdeki duygu ve düşüncelerinizi ne oranda yansıttığını karşılarındaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde, ilgili rakam üzerine çarpı (X) koyarak gösteriniz.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7

Hiç

Kararsızım

Tamamen

Katılmıyorum

Katılıyorum

1.Birlikte olduğum kişinin sevgisini kaybetmekten korkarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.Gerçekte ne hissettiğimi birlikte olduğum kişiye göstermemeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin artık benimle olmak istemeyeceği korkusuna kapılırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.Özel duygu ve düşüncelerimi birlikte olduğum kişiyle paylaşmak konusunda kendimi rahat hissederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

5.Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin beni gerçekten sevmediği kaygısına kapılıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere güvenip inanmak konusunda kendimi rahat bırakmakta zorlanırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilerin beni, benim onları önemsedığım kadar önemsemeyeceklerinden endişe duyarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere yakın olma konusunda çok rahatımdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.Sıklıkla, birlikte olduğum kişinin bana duyduğu hislerin benim ona duyduğum hisler kadar güçlü olmasını isterim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere açılma konusunda kendimi rahat hissetmem.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.İlişkilerimi kafama çok takarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere fazla yakın olmamayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.Benden uzakta olduğunda, birlikte olduğum kişinin başka birine ilgi duyabileceği korkusuna kapılıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişi benimle çok yakın olmak istediğinde rahatsızlık duyarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere duygularımı gösterdiğimde, onların benim için aynı şeyleri hissetmeyeceğinden korkarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.Birlikte olduğum kişiyle kolayca yakınlaşabilirim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

17.Birlikte olduğum kişinin beni terk edeceğinden pek endişe duymam.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.Birlikte olduğum kişiyle yakınlaşmak bana zor gelmez.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişi kendimden şüphe etmeme neden olur.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.Genellikle, birlikte olduğum kişiyle sorunlarımı ve kaygılarımı tartışırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.Terk edilmekten pek korkmam.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.Zor zamanlarımda, romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiden yardım istemek bana iyi gelir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.Birlikte olduğum kişinin, bana benim istediğim kadar yakınlaşmak istemediğini düşünürüm.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.Birlikte olduğum kişiye hemen hemen herşeyi anlatırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiler bazen bana olan duygularını sebepsiz yere değiştirirler.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.Başımdan geçenleri birlikte olduğum kişiyle konuşurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.Çok yakın olma arzum bazen insanları korkutup uzaklaştırır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.Birlikte olduğum kişiler benimle çok yakınlığında gergin hissedirim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.Romantik ilişkide olduğum bir kişi beni yakından tanıdıkça, “gerçek ben”den hoşlanmayacağından korkarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere güvenip inanma konusunda rahatımdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.Birlikte olduğum kişiden ihtiyaç duyduğum şefkat ve desteği görememek beni öfkelerendir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

32.Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişiye güvenip inanmak benim için kolaydır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.Başka insanlara denk olamamaktan endişe duyarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.Birlikte olduğum kişiye şefkat göstermek benim için kolaydır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.Birlikte olduğum kişi beni sadece kızgın olduğumda önemser.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.Birlikte olduğum kişi beni ve ihtiyaçlarımı gerçekten anlar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX 4

Multidimensional Jealousy Scale (MJDS)

Lütfen maddeleri okurken ‘‘ X ‘‘ harfinin yerine romantik ilişkide bulunduğunuz kişinin adını koyunuz. Her bir maddenin ilişkinizdeki duygu ve düşüncelerinizi ne oranda yansıttığını karşılardaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde, ilgili rakam üzerine çarpı (x) koyarak gösteriniz. Lütfen bütün soruları yanıtlayınız.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7

Sevinirim

Üzülürüm

1.X size karşı cinsten bir başkasının ne kadar iyi görüldüğü hakkında yorum yapıyorsa,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.X karşı cinsten biriyle konuşmak için aşırı ilgi ve heyecan gösterirse,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.X karşı cinsten birisine sıcak bir tavırla gülümserse,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.X karşı cinsten birisiyle flört ederse,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.Karşı cinsten birisi X’le çıkarsa,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.X karşı cinsten birisini kucaklar ve öperse,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.X karşı cinsten birisiyle çok yakın çalışırsa,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7

Beni tanımlamıyor

Beni tanımlıyor

8.X'in çekmecelerini, el çantasını ve ceplerini kontrol ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.X'i hiç beklemediği zamanlarda orada olup olmadığını anlamak için ararım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.X'e geçmişteki ve bugünkü romantik ilişkileri hakkında sorular sorarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.Eğer X karşı cinsten birisine ilgi gösterirse onun hakkında kötü şeyler söylerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.X'i telefon konuşmaları hakkında sorgularım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.X'e nerede olduğu konusunda sorular sorarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.X'i ne zaman karşı cinsten biriyle konuşurken Görsem araya girerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.Sadece yanında kim olduğunu görmek için X'e sürpriz ziyaretler yaparım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.X'in karşı cinsten birisiyle gizlice görüştüğünden şüphe ediyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.Karşı cinsten birisinin X'in peşinden koşuyor olmasından kaygı duyuyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.X'in başka birisinden etkilenmiş olmasından şüpheleniyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. X'in benim arkamdan karşı cinsten bir başkasıyla fiziksel yakınlık kurmuş olmasından kuşulanıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Karşı cinsten bazı insanların X'e romantik ilgi duyuyor olduğunu düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. X'in gizlice karşı cinsten birisiyle romantik yakınlık kurmakta olduğunu düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

22. Karşı cinsten birisinin X'i ayarttığından endişe ediyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. X'in karşı cinse aşırı tutkun olduğunu düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX 5

Informed Consent

Bu çalışma, Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Programı çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilen bir tez çalışmasıdır.

Bu çalışma; Heteroseksüel ve Homoseksüel Partnerlerin Romantik İlişkiler üzerindeki Kıskançlık, Aşka İlişkin Tutumlar ve Romantik Bağlanabilme boyutlarının incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Anket tamamen bilimsel amaçlarla düzenlenmiştir. Kimlik bilgilerinizi anketin herhangi bir yerine lütfen yazmayınız. Yanıtlarınızı içten ve doğru olarak vermeniz bu anket sonuçlarının toplum için yararlı bir bilgi olarak kullanılmasını sağlayacaktır.

Yardımanız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Psikolog

Şenay OLGAÇER

APPENDIX 6

Information Form

Romantik İlişkilerde Heteroseksüel ve Homoseksüel Partnerlerin Aşka İlişkin Tutumlar, Bağlanma Stilleri ve Kıskançlık Boyutları Açısından İncelenmesi

Bu çalışma; Heteroseksüel ve Homoseksüel Partnerlerin Romantik İlişkiler üzerindeki Kıskançlık, Aşka İlişkin Tutumlar ve Romantik Bağlanabilme boyutlarının incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda homoseksüel partnerlerin de heteroseksüel partnerler ile benzer özelliklere sahip olduklarını topluma duyurmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada size bir demografik bilgi formu ve bir dizi ölçek sunduk. Demografik bilgi formu sizin yaş cinsiyet gibi demografik özellikleriniz hakkındaki soruları içermektedir. Ölçekler ise Aşk Tutumları, Bağlanma Stilleri ve Kıskançlık Boyutlarını ölçmektedir.

Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, ölçeklerde verdiğiniz cevaplar kesinlikle gizli kalacaktır. Eğer çalışmayla ilgili herhangi bir şikayet, görüş veya sorunuz varsa bu çalışmanın araştırmacılarından biri olan Psikolog Şenay Olgaçer ile iletişime geçmekten lütfen çekinmeyiniz (senayolgacer5@gmail.com).

Eğer araştırmanın sonuçlarıyla ilgileniyorsanız, araştırmacıyla iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Katıldığınız için tekrar teşekkür ederim.

Psikolog

Şenay Olgaçer

Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans,

Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi,

Lefkoşa.

APPENDIX 7**ŞENAY OLGACER**

Adres: Özdemir Sennaroğlu sokak no:3, Metehan-Lefkoşa

Ev Tel: 3300287

Cep Tel: 0533 865 85 94

E-mail: senayolgacer5@gmail.com

Kişisel Bilgiler:

Uyruğu:KKTC

Doğum Tarihi: 14/06/1992

Doğum yeri: Lefkoşa

Eğitim:

Lisans:(2010-2014)-Temmuz ayı Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Psikoloji bölümü mezunuyum. Diploma ortalamam: 3.43

Ortaokul-Lise: 2009-2010 yılı Levent Kolej mezunuyum. Diploma ortalamam: 8.93

İlkokul: Şht. Tuncer İlkokulu

Katıldığım Eğitim ve Projeler:

2014 yılı Pozitif Psikoterapi Temel Danışmanlığım ve Pozitif Psikoterapi Master programında 3 yıl eğitim aldım. Ayrıca Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji bölümünde Yüksek Lisans yapıyorum, derslerimin hepsini tamamladım tez aşamasındayım.

2013 yılında 1 ay süren Klinik stajımı Antalya Akdeniz Üniversitesi Hastanesi Psikiyatri bölümünde yaptım. Süpervizyon eşliğinde hastalarla görüşüm, Roschach, MMPI, Wechsler gibi testlerin uygulanmasını gözlemledim.

2016 yılında Klinik Psikoloji master programındaki stajımı Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Hastanesinde tamamladım.

IELTS: 6

Türkçe O level: A

Matematik O level: C

İngilizce IGCSE: C

Yabancı Dil:

Ana dil: Türkçe

İngilizce: Çok iyi düzeyde

ORIGINALITY REPORT

%**2**

SIMILARITY INDEX

%**1**

INTERNET SOURCES

%**2**

PUBLICATIONS

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STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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