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THE FATHER IMAGE AND MARRIAGE PARTNER IMAGE FOR GIRLS FROM SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

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Стаття присвячена вивченню впливу дочірньо-батьківських стосунків на образ шлюбного партнера у дівчат із неповних сімей. В дослідження прийняли участь 20 незаміжніх дівчат із неповних сімей і 20 дівчат із повних сімей у віці 20-25 років Було визначено розбіжності у сприйнятті шлюбу та сімейних цінностей у дівчат із неповних та повних сімей. Було отримано 4 фактори, які відображують характер впливу образу батька на образ партнера: маскулінний батько, фемінінний батько, андрогінний батько та залежний/незалежний батько. Зміст факторів відрізняється у дівчат із повних та неповних сімей.

Ключові слова: образ батька, дівчата, неповні сім'ї, образ партнера, неповна сім'я, дочірньо-батьківські стосунки.

This article explores the features of influence of the father image on the marriage partner image in girls from single-parent families. The study involved 20 unmarried girls from single-parent families and 20 girls from complete families. Differences were found in the perception of marriage and family values among girls of complete and incomplete families. 4 factors were obtained that reflect the nature of the influence of a father's image on the image of a marriage partner: a masculine father, feminine father , androgynous father, dependent / independent father.

Keywords: father image, girl, partner image, single-parent family, father-daughter relationship.

Статья посвящена исследованию влияния особенностей образа отца на образ брачного партнера у девушек из неполных семей. В исследовании приняли участие 20 незамужних девушек из неполных семей и 20 девушек из полных семей. Были выявлены различия в восприятии брака и семейных ценностей у девушек из полных и неполных семей. Было получено 4 фактора, которые отражают характер влияния образа отца на образ брачного партнера: маскулинный отец, фемининный отец, андрогинный отец, зависимый/независимый отец.

Ключевые слова: образ отца, девушки, образ партнера, неполная семья, дочерне-отцовские отношения.

Relevance. The emotional relationship with a father and his subjective image are important factors in the formation of the gender-role identity of daughters, and one of its components – the image of an ideal marriage partner [1, 3, 4]. Models of gender behavior, especially

in relationships with the opposite sex and building personal and intimate relationships are to a large extent "based" on the experience of father-daughter relationships.

At the same time traditional marriage values in modern society are undergoing significant transformations, which lead to an increase in the prevalence of divorce and single-parent families [2, 6]. According to statistics 40% of marriages in Ukraine end in divorce. By number of divorces, our country ranks third in Europe, after Russia and Belarus. The Ukrainian peak of divorces in families takes place in the early years of marriage - from 3 months to five years. Young families account for 52% to 62% of divorces in the country. Thus, the number of girls who are raised in single-parent families is growing.

Note that even with no real relationship with the father, his daughter forms a subjective image that is based on the basic maternal memories, subconscious attitudes, family myths and more. So even girls who have no, or almost no experience of communication with their father have an image that can affect the image of the future marriage partner [6, 7].

Aim – to explore the relationship between a father image and the image of a marriage partner of girls from single-parent families.

Tasks:

1. To investigate the psychosemantical image of a father in girls from single-parent families.

2. To investigate the difference in role expectations between married girls from single-parent families.

3. To identify the relationship between gender-role characteristics of the father image and the image of a domestic partner of girls from single-parent families.

Methods and techniques of research: The method of "role expectations and demands in marriage" by Alexander Volkov, researching the father image and marriage partner by personal semantic differential (PSD) by O.L. Kustova, "Relationship color test" by E. F. Bazhina and A.M. Etkind.

The sample consisted of 20 girls from single-parent families and 20 girls from complete families, aged 20-25 years. All the girls are unmarried and currently students. Girls from complete families predominantly have a positive attitude towards their fathers, they often talk and spend time together. Single-parent families are divorced, incomplete or incomplete extramarital types of families. Girls from broken families either do not communicate with a parent, or it is very rare. The parents divorced before the girl reached the age of 7 years old, the father is substituted mostly by the grandfather.

Research results. The results of empirical research of the psychosemantical image of the father determined the emotional attitude girls from broken families had towards their fathers. Results of the "relationship color test" by E. F. Bazhina and A. M. Etkind were processed by the angular transformation of Fisher and presented in Table 1.

Most girls from single-parent families have negative attitudes toward fathers and the girls from complete families have more of a neutral attitude. This is due to more negative emotions and significance of the father image for girls from broken families because of its absence, while girls from intact families often have the opportunity to communicate with him.

Based on the results of the personal semantic differential method (PSD) by O.L. Kustova, processed using Mann-Whitney U-criteris, significant differences between the images of the father of the girls with full and single-parent families were established, which are presented in Table 2.

Table 1

Emotional attitude towards the father

(«Relationship color test» method by Bazhina E. F. and Etkind A. M.)

Groups	Positive attitude towards the father	Neutral attitude towards the father	Negative attitude towards the father
girls from complete families	6 (30%)	10 (50%)	4 (20%)
girls from incomplate families	3 (15%)	6 (30%)	11 (55%)
φ^* emp	**1,151**	**1,303**	**2,353**

Table 2

Differences in attitudes towards the father image between girls

	family type	N	Average rating	Sum ratings
father's recognition	complete	20	25,13	502,5
	incomplete	20	15,88	317,5
father's force	complete	20	23,93	478,5
	incomplete	20	17,08	341,5
	complete	20	24,63	492,5
father's empathy	incomplete	20	16,38	327,5

As shown in Table 2 there are significant differences between the images of the fathers of the girls with full and single parent families by evaluating factors of empathy and a tendency to significant differences for the factor of force. These results are understandable due to lack of proper communication with parents of girls from single-parent families, the negative attitude to it.

As a result of empirical research of gender role expectations in marriage, the leading indicators of family values, role expectations and aspirations of girls from single-parent and complete families were identified, and a comparative analysis was conducted. Table 3 shows the results of a comparison of family values in girls by the method of "role expectations and demands in marriage" by Volkov.

As shown in Table 3, the two groups have quite different figures for the parent and educational scale: this, as well as the household factor, is less important in a marriage for girls from single-parent families. But the intimate and sexual side of marriage and the identification of the spouses is more important for them. This is due to the fact that they do not see the complete picture of the relations and the marriage is idealized.

The indicators on expectations from the marriage show that there are no significant differences between the groups in this factor. But there is a discrepancy between the demands to a marriage: girls from single-parent families evaluate themselves lower than girls from complete ones, especially on a parental-disciplinary scale.

Table 3

Differences in numerical indicators of vamily values among girls

Scale	family type	N	Average rating	Sum ratings
Household	complete	20	23,73	474,50
	incomplete	20	17,28	345,50
Parental and disciplinary	complete	20	24,65	493,00
	incomplet	20	16,35	327,00
	total	40		
Intimate and sexual	complete	20	18,23	364,50
	incomplete	20	22,78	455,50
Spouse identification	complete	20	19,08	381,50
	incomplet	20	21,93	438,50

On the basis of the Kendall correlation coefficient, it was determined that the girls from complete families have a more wholesome view of marriage, all the family functions are interrelated, while girls from single-parent families have a more idealized and fragmentary picture of family life. It was also found found that the intimate and sexual scale for girls from single-parent families is linked to the household scale, and for the girls from full families – it is connected to the scale of social activity. Personality identification of marriage for girls from broken families is associated with the scale of social activity, while for girls from full families – it is connected with household, parenting and disciplinary scales, visual appeal and emotional psychotherapy. We can conclude that girls from complete families have a more wholesome view of marriage, all the family functions are interrelated and girls from single-parent have a more idealized and fragmentary picture.

After a factor analysis of the method of personal semantic differential (PSD) by O. L. Kustova, a total of five factors of a father image were found, which are presented in the following table 4.

As shown in Table 4, four factors which impact the image of the father in the image of marriage partners of girls from single-parent families were found. The factor, which combines such important indicators of the image of a father, as the strength of personality, high social status, modernity, masculinity and androgyny, and influencing the perception of the image as a strong partner of the individual, emotional, modern and feminine, we called the **"masculine father "**.

The second factor that reflects the relationship when the father is universally appealing (a measure of assessment), emotional, dependent, empathetic and the partner is empathetic and androgynous, we called the **"dependent parent"**.

The third factor that reflects the relationship when the father is feminine (has traditionally female personality traits) and the partner is emotional, dependent and empathetic, we called the "feminine father."

The fourth factor that reflects the relationship when the father is dependent, feminine and masculine, a partner with low overall attractiveness (evaluation index), but has a high social status and a good contemporaiety indicator of our time, has been named by us as "androgynous father."

Table 4

Influence of the father's image on the partner's image
for the girls from single-parent families

	Factors			
	Masculine father	Dependant father	Feminine father	Androgynous father
Father's evaluation	0,190	0,859*	-0,046	-0,027
Partner's evaluation	0,575*	0,327	0,242	-0,487*
Father's force	0,858*	0,241	-0,102	-0,007
Partner's force	0,697*	0,111	-0,069	0,194
Father's emotionality	0,028	0,599*	0,287	-0,264
Partnerys emotionalit	0,645*	-0,355	0,587*	-0,101
Father's social status	0,727*	-0,240	0,050	0,340
Partner's social status	0,141	0,031	0,205	0,867*
Father's dependance	-0,384	0,641*	0,131	-0,482*
Partner's dependance	0,001	0,281	0,799*	-0,139
Father's empathy	0,011	0,771*	0,230	0,238
Partner's empathy	0,101	0,581*	0,664*	0,083
Father's contemporaniety	0,760*	0,041	0,056	0,034
Partner's contemporaniety	0,607*	0,318	-0,177	0,613*
Father's femininity	-0,108	0,154	0,852*	0,418*
Partner's femininity	0,892*	0,089	-0,018	0,079
Father's masculinity	0,639*	0,360	0,108	0,536*
Partner's masculinity	0,554*	0,736*	-0,004	0,070
Father's androgenity	0,738*	-0,167	0,092	-0,023
Partner's androgenity	-0,106	0,907*	0,210	0,164

* - meaningful indicators, $\leq$ 0,04.

As shown in Table 5, four factors that impact the image of the father and the image of a marriage partner for girls from complete families were identified. The factor, which combined such important indicators of the image of the father, as a strong personality, high social status, empathy, modernity and masculinity, and influencing the perception of the image as a strong partner of personality, modern, masculine and high social status, we called the **"masculine father."**

The second factor that reflects the relationship when the father is emotional and independent, influencing the choice of generally attractive, strong, empathetic, feminine, masculine and androgynous partners, we called the **"independent father."**

Table 5

**The influence of the father image on the image of the partner's image
for girls from complete families**

	Factors			
	Masculine father	Dependant father	Feminine father	Androgynous father
Father's evaluation	0,393	-0,012	0,723*	0,328
Partner's evaluation	0,382	0,618*	0,469*	-0,254
Father's force	0,612*	0,395	0,282	0,504*
Partner's force	0,442*	0,659*	0,293	0,074
Father's emotionality	-0,043	0,647*	0,103	0,273
Partnerys emotionalit	0,092	0,117	-0,065	0,798*
Father's social status	0,727*	0,138	0,219	0,450*
Partner's social status	0,740*	0,206	0,143	-0,012
Father's dependance	-0,303	-0,705*	0,448*	-0,247
Partner's dependance	-0,200	0,464*	-0,009	0,585*
Father's empathy	0,442*	0,110	0,658*	-0,239
Partner's empathy	0,279	0,832*	-0,073	0,198
Father's contemporaniety	0,761*	0,288	0,337	0,185
Partner's contemporaniety	0,892*	0,099	0,001	-0,274
Father's femininity	0,037	0,230	0,915*	0,001
Partner's femininity	0,117	0,835*	0,334	0,005
Father's masculinity	0,779*	0,130	0,244	0,514*
Partner's masculinity	0,472*	0,559*	0,196	0,505*
Father's androgenity	0,291	0,297	0,610*	0,537*
Partner's androgenity	0,286	0,677*	0,415*	0,217

* - meaningful indicators, $\leq$ 0,04.

The third factor that reflects the relationship when the father is generally attractive, dependent, empathetic, feminine and androgynous, the partner is generally attractive and androgynous, we called the **"feminine father."**

The fourth factor that reflects the relationship when the father is strong, with a high social status, masculine and androgynous, and the partner is emotional, dependent and masculine, we called the **"androgynous father."**

Conclusions

1. The girls from single-parent families, as opposed to women with complete families, have a negative emotional attitude towards the image of a father, a low score in the overall attractiveness, strength of personality and empathy of a father, due to the peculiarities of their family socialization.

2. The girls from single-parent families underestimated the value of a disciplining parent and household party marriage. At the same time they recognize the importance of identification with their spouses and the intimate sexual side of marriage, which serves a compensatory function due to a lack of examples of marital relations. The girls from single-parent families hope that their marriage will be better than the one that the mother failed, through diverting their attention to these aspects of marriage.

There is no significant difference between the analyzed groups in expectations from marriage. But there is a discrepancy between the demands of married girls and single-parent families; the last evaluate themselves lower than girls from complete families, especially on the parental and disciplinary scale.

Girls from complete families have a more wholesome view of marriage, all the family functions are interrelated, while girls from single-parent families have a more idealized picture, marriage values are isolated from each other.

3. The girls from single-parent families have a masculine image of a father, who is seen as a strong personality, modern and has a high social status, but remains empathetic, this affects the choice of a strong personality, emotional, modern and feminine partner.

A dependent image of a father, who is seen as universally appealing (a measure of assessment), emotional, empathetic affects the choice of a empathetic and androgynous partner.

A feminine image of a father, who is seen as a person with traditionally feminine traits, but remains overally attractive, dependent and empathetic affects the choice of an emotional, dependent and empathetic partner.

An androgynous image of a father, who is seen as dependent, devoid of individual power, has a high social status influences the choice of a partner with low overall attractiveness (evaluation index), but high social status and an indicator of modernity.

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