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**FEATURES OF EARLIEST MEMORIES OF THE GIRLS
WITH THE «EMOTIONAL COLDNESS» SYMTHOMCOMPLEX****Dotsenko O. Yu.**

У статті було розглянуто симптомокомплекс "емоційного холоду", як нездатності до встановлення, підтримки довірчих відносин з партнером і систематично проявляється у вигляді міжособистісного залежності, протизалежності та страху інтимності. За аналізом найбільш ранніх спогадів дівчат із симптомокомплексом "емоційного холоду" було зроблено висновок, що симптомокомплекс "емоційного холоду" починає формуватися в ранньому дитинстві в результаті сімейної соціалізації дівчат.

Ключові слова: симптомокомплекс "емоційного холоду", сімейна соціалізація, ранні спогади, дівчата

The article deals with the symptomcomplex of "emotional coldness", the inability to establishing, maintaining trusting relationships with partner and systematically manifested in the form of interpersonal dependency, countdependency and fear of intimacy. According to the analyze of the earliest memories of girls it was concluded that symptomcomplex of "emotional coldness" could started forming in early childhood as a result of family socialization.

Key words: "emotional coldness" syptomcomplex, girls, family socialization, early memories

В статье был рассмотрен симптомокомплекс «эмоционального холода», как неспособность к установлению, поддержанию доверительных отношений с партнером и который систематически проявляется в виде межличностной зависимости, контрзависимости и страха интимности. По анализу ранних воспоминаний девушек с симптомокомплексом «эмоционального холода» был сделан вывод, что симптомокомплекс «эмоционального холода» начинает формироваться в раннем детстве в результате семейной социализации девушек.

Ключевые слова: симптомокомплекс «эмоционального холода», семейная социализация, ранние воспоминания, девушки

In the modern society there are various difficulties in establishing intimate relationships, young people either do not want to marry any couple quickly leave. There can be several reasons of this phenomena. Reduction of economic and social functions of marriage conducts to appearing of a new form of marital relations – intimate marriage [1]. Quality of interpersonal relationships between couple is the prime factor of family stability. As a result, demands of couples' ability to enter into emotionally close relations hold psychological intimacy grows up. Probable, family relationship crisis, which occurs in today's society [2], can be analyzed for the purposes of personal couple's willingness to create qualitative marital relations. The relationship of psychological

intimacy between men and women represent the one of the most important characteristics of a happy marriage. However, today's girls are often unable to demonstrate openness, sincerity, true feelings to their partners, and there is no duration, emotional intimacy and warmth in existing relationships.

Capability to establish relations of psychological intimacy, which is realized in forms of mature friendship and love, is one of important characteristics of healthy personality [3]. Emotional contact deviations which make difficult establishing such relations traditionally were considered like separate phenomena such as codependency [4], counterdependency [5], toxic love [6], fear of intimacy [7], loneliness and so on. Ukrainian authors [8] had suggested polyparametric data analyzing model of interpersonal relationship deviations. These psychological phenomena, in the opinion of O.S. Kochiaran et al [8], should be considered systematically as “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex, which is reflected in the inability to establish and maintain relations of psychological intimacy. It was described inner structure, formative stages and features of this symthomcomplex [9, 10].

It should be noted that consideration of emotional sphere deviations which brings to difficulties in establishing psychological intimate relations in the meaning of “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex allows solve more effectively not only theoretical and research problems but also render counseling for people who have difficulties in interpersonal relations [11].

“Emotional coldness” symthomcomplex has an internal structure and phases of formation and specific features of this symthomcomplex at girls’ behavior [9, 10]. Describing this symthomcomplex in interpersonal relationships, “Emotional coldness” symthomcomplex in interpersonal relations can be described as triangular structure, poles apart are “coldness” and “pseudoemotionality” and third independent from them – “emotionality”. Poles apart have different phenomenology. Pole “coldness” is connected with displaying indifference, distance in contact, solitude, counterdependency, isolation, and pole “pseudoemotionality” – with external emotionality, manipulations, pseudofeelings, codependency, which all hide absence of true psychological intimacy. Pole “emotionality” represents wide-hearted, sincerity and authenticity of emotional interpersonal contact [11].

In I. S. Kon opinion, socialization factor considered separately, the most influential was and still parental family, whose influence child feels especially when it is most susceptible [12] in the childhood.

Family socialization must be seen from two sides: from the child – as attachment to parents, and by parents – as a way of family education. In attachment theory of human life considered in trying to find a balance between the merger and separation. M. Ainsworth describes four types of infant attachment, which bind to the peculiarities of interaction with parents [13]: 1) secure attachment – emphatically parents, 2) avoiding type – lack of stable emotional bonds, 3) counter-ambivalent type – intrusive education, 4) disorganized type – violent upbringing.

Maladaptive parenting styles interfere with normal passage of family socialization processes, inhibit the development of emotionality and contribute to the formation of “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex poles – “pseudoemotionality” and “coldness”. In modern psychology, proposed a number of characteristics of parenting styles that meet the “rigid” behavior, which can not change methods impact on the child and the child forms a traumatic experience. N. A. Koval in multidimensionality of parental relationship provides such negative traits as rejection of the child,

violations of interpersonal distance, abnormal shape and direction control. Strengthening these features leads to behavioral distortions – the formation of socio- undesirable behaviors, low self-esteem, etc. [14]. Thus, the content of parental attitudes are usually contradictory, ambivalent and dependent on the dominance of its various structural components. This corresponds to a disjoint (low degree of cohesion of family relations disposal), divided (emotional aloof family members) and confusing (the level is too high cohesion, low degree of differentiation family) types of families separated by D. Olson from related (emotional closeness of family members, loyalty in relationships) such as the level of cohesion [15]. Apparently, the associated level of cohesion focused on emotions and allows for the optimal functioning of the family, and is divided, confused and disconnected levels can, however, contribute to the formation of “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex at girls. To maladaptive parenting styles discussed include H. Craig and D. Bocoum extreme behaviors parents - namely, authoritarian (cold relationship, high level of control) and indifferent (cold relationship, low level of control) [16].

According to E.G. Eydemiller and V. Yustytskis pathogenic and traumatic experiences of violence affect the child because of their versatility, depending on one another, and much openness and vulnerability of the child in relation to various intra processes [17]. These features directly indicate the formation of intra cell “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex.

Defining family as “emotional field”, M. Kerr and M. Bowen [18] used the term to explain the difficulties of emotional relationships that are transmitted and perceived by family members at different levels of interaction. Emotional processes occurring in the family, depending on what functional positions occupied by family members. Functional position significantly affect the beliefs, values, attitudes, feelings and behavior of family members . These functional positions are formed over generations and are fixed in the emotional, sensory and cognitive processes , and thus further transmitted to the child that if the prevalence of maladaptive parenting styles lead to the formation of the “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex.

The aim of work is to identify characteristics of early memories of girls with syptomcomplex. Operationally in this study, “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex refers to the total expression of the three attributes, namely levels of interpersonal dependency, counterdependency and fear of intimacy. These signs are equivalent for contribution to the symthomcomplex of “emotional coldness” at girls.

Methods: Methods of diagnosing interpersonal dependence B. and J. Weinhold [4], fear of intimacy scale (Fear-of-Intimacy Scale) [7], the scale of counterdependency B. and J. Weinhold [5], analyze of early memories[19].

Characteristics of the sample. To determine the structure and mechanisms of formation of “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex took part 156 girls aged 18 to 24 years , students 3 and 4 courses of higher educational institutions of Kharkiv.

To standardize the results of diagnostic techniques of interpersonal dependency, fear of intimacy scale and scale counterdependency, they were transferred, individually, in the z-scale [20]. Formula translation in z- scale : $Z = (X_i - M_x)/S$, where X_i – raw score on the test , M_x - the average score for the standardization sample , S - standard deviation of the sample standardization. For the chosen methods, using SPSS Statistics 20.0 was obtained mean scores and standard deviations. Further results of z-scale for each subject for each test were summed up thus emerged standardized z-scale of 3 methods, which was divided by extreme groups of subjects into 2 groups:

group 1, the girls with the “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex, it included 52 girls with z-indexes on scale from 1,21 to 6,31 and group 2, girls with the “emotional coldness” symthomcomplex, it included 52 girls with z-indexes on scale from -3,64 to -0,52 .

Using the method of analysis of the earliest memories were identified relevant themes present in the memories of early study, the results of this procedure are summarized in the table:

Table 1

Features of girls' memories			
Diagnostic features	Group 1, %	Group 2, %	φ
People in memories			
Mother	50	75	2,667**
Father	44,2	55,8	1,183
Alone	28,8	9,6	2,565**
Friend	3,8	21,2	2,881**
Grandmother	30,8	59,6	2,993**
Grandfather	13,5	38,5	2,993**
Boys	3,8	15,4	2,116*
Type of event			
Achievements, victories	46,2	71,2	2,621**
Illness, injury	34,6	9,6	3,202**
The emotional tone of memories			
Negative memories	50	25	2,672**
Fear	34,6	15,4	2,3*
Offense	19,2	3,8	2,626**
First love	9,6	25	2,126*
Joy	3,8	15,4	2,116*

Note: * $p \leq 0,05$, ** $p \leq 0,01$.

Analyzing the data, the following conclusions:

The average age of the memories of the girls with the symthomcomplex of "emotional coldness" about 6 years old, the girls without the symthomcomplex about 4 years.

Group 1 (girls with the symthomcomplex of "emotional coldness") are characterized by memories associated with loneliness, illness / injury, the experience of fear and resentment. Shared memories had negative emotional coloring.

Girls without the symthomcomplex of "emotional coldness" are characterized by participation in the memories of my mother, stories about their achievements and victories, the presence of friends, chat with grandparents, as well as first experience with the boys (the first kiss and love), and experience joy. It can be noted that they had happy childhood, with no expressed deviations of parenting style. It is also important to note that girls with the symthomcomplex of

"emotional coldness" was laconic and restrained in his memoirs, in which few details, emotions, mainly the transfer of facts and events. By the volume occupied by one-half to one page.

As for girls from second group – without symptomcomplex of “emotional coldness” - memories of these girls were more detailed. Girls emotionally and describes in detail the events of his childhood, mentions various details. They described a lot of events from their childhood, like surprises, birthday parties, family journeys or family meeting. And also their memories were full of not only family members, but also to close relatives, godparents, family friends. These girls described their childhood friends, boys they liked, etc. In terms of their memories takes an average of one to three pages.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that on the basis of these data we can observe the formation of deviations of emotional contact with girls at an early age, therefore plays an important role in the family is growing and educated girl. In the future, the findings can be used to develop a program for psychocorrection work with girls with symptomcomplex «emotional coldess».

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