



Social Interest and Partner Violence in Romantic Relationships: The Mediating Role of Jealousy

Meryem Vural Batık ^{a*}, Hatice Epli^b, Seher Balcı Çelik^c, Nurdan Doğru Çabuker^d

^a Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Education, Samsun, Turkey

^b Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Education, Samsun, Turkey

^c Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Education, Samsun, Turkey

^d Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Education, Samsun, Turkey

Abstract

This study has been conducted to analyse the mediating role of jealousy in the relationship between social interest and partner violence in romantic relationships. The research group consisted of 402 emerging adults who were reached by convenient sampling method, who had a romantic relationship and who were students of a state university in Turkey. The data were collected with “Multi-dimensional Jealousy Scale, Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale- Revised form and Adlerian Social Interest Scale- Romantic Relationship Form. Mediation analysis showed that jealousy had a mediating role in the relationship between social interest and partner violence. Positive correlation was found between jealousy and partner violence, while social interest and jealousy and partner violence were found to be negatively correlated. As a result of Multivariate Hotelling T₂, the main effect of gender on social interest, partner violence and jealousy in romantic relationships scores were found to be significant. Men were found to have significantly higher jealousy and partner violence levels and lower social interest levels than women.

Keywords: Social interest; partner violence; jealousy; romantic relationship; emerging adult

© 2016 IJCI & the Authors. Published by *International Journal of Curriculum and Instruction (IJCI)*. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY-NC-ND) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduce the problem

University years usually take place between the ages of 18 and 25, which corresponds to the time adolescence and adulthood, are called emerging adulthood and this is a period including both various opportunities and certain difficulties in fields related to work and love (Arnett, 2000). In this period, creating a stable life in areas such as career and starting

* Meryem Vural Batık. ORCID ID.: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7836-7289>
E-mail address: mervem.vural@omu.edu.tr

a family is important and romantic relationships come to the forefront as a result of this (Arnett, 2015). Romantic relationships which cover a significant part of students' lives are associated with physical and mental development and they leave deep marks on individuals' lives. Jealousy, which is indispensable for romantic relationships, has been accepted as a very basic human emotion (Buss, 2000). Romantic jealousy, which is described as very strong and wearisome considering its effects on the lives of individuals (Aune & Comstock, 1991), is defined as the combination of complex thoughts, emotions and acts which threaten both individuals' self-esteem and the continuation or quality of the relationship (Guerrero, Trost, & Yoshimura, 2005; White, 1981). Romantic jealousy may be associated with the partner's perceiving someone with risk as a threat or with the threat of losing what they have and the possibility of the partner choosing someone better and the threat of losing reputation due to the existence of a real threat (Hansen, 1991; Nadler & Dotan, 1992).

The literature shows uncertainty about the determinants of romantic jealousy in a relationship. Behavioural characteristics of the partner, the individual's own characteristics of the dynamics of the relationship may be determinants in romantic jealousy (Elphinston, Feeney, Noller, Connor, & Fitzgeralds, 2013). Studies conducted in literature have reported romantic jealousy to be associated with insecure anxious attachment (Burchell & Ward, 2011; Costa, Sophia, Sanches, Tavares, & Zilberman, 2015; Miller, Denes, Diaz, & Buck, 2014; Retana & Sanchez, 2008), low self-esteem (DiBello, Rodriguez, Hadden, & Neighbors, 2015; Leary, Tambor, Terdal, & Downs, 1995; Stieger, Preyss, & Voracek, 2012), sexual orientation (Dijkstra, Barelds, & Groothof, 2013), the rival's characteristics (Massar & Buunk, 2016) and social network (Halpem, Katz, & Carril, 2017; Utz, Muscanell, & Khalid, 2015). In addition, while having been cheated on or left in previous relationships may be determinants in the emergence of jealousy (Bjorklund & Yunger, 2006; Mullen, 1995; Murphy, Vallacher, Shackelford, Tagler, 2010; Zengel, Edlund, & Sagarin, 2013), it seems that the presence of an individual's need to feel strength and desirability may trigger romantic jealousy (Blévis & Heal, 2009). Similar inconsistent findings also exist between romantic jealousy and gender. While romantic jealousy was not found to differ in terms of gender in some studies (Burchell & Ward, 2011; Güçlü, Şenormancı, Şenormancı, & Köktürk, 2017); some studies show that romantic jealousy differs in terms of the variable of gender (Buss, 2018; Buunk vd., 2011; Zandbergen & Brown, 2015). There are also studies which show that men may experience more jealousy with sexual infidelity, while women may experience more jealousy with emotional infidelity (Bendixen, Kennair, & Buss, 2015; Buss et al., 1999; Cramer, Abraham, Johnson, & Manning-Ryan, 2001).

Romantic jealousy may create a risk factor for partner violence by having a negative effect on the existing communication patterns among couples. This is because studies conducted have shown acute and chronic jealousy to be significantly associated with partner violence and aggression (Collibee & Furman, 2016; Echeburúa & Amor, 2016; Kar

& O'Leary, 2013) and that romantic jealousy is the factor that causes partner violence most (Adelman & Kil, 2007; Foshee, Bauman, Linder, Rice, & Wilcher, 2007; Lavoie, Robitaille, & Hebert, 2000; Sears, Byers, Whelan, Saint- Pierre, & The Dating Violence Research Team, 2006).

Partner violence encompasses various behavioural patterns which show an attempt for controlling, dominating or hurting a partner psychologically, physically or sexually (Lewis & Fremouw, 2001). Although risks for partner violence occur in childhood and adolescence (Fernández-González, Calvete, & Orue, 2017), it is generally seen frequently between the ages of 12 and 25 (Dikmen, Özaydın, & Yılmaz, 2018; Ehrensoft, Moffitt, & Caspi, 2004; Sjödin, Wallinius, Billstedt, Hofvanderb, & Nilsson, 2017).

The literature shows inconsistent findings in terms of the variable of gender. While victims of partner violence have been shown as mostly women in some studies (Coker, Smith, Bethea, Remsburg, & McKeown, 2000; Landfield, 2006; Marquart, Nannini, & Edward, 2007), few studies have shown that men are victims of partner violence more (Chen & White, 2004; Foshee, 1996; Williams, Ghandour, & Kub, 2008). There are also studies in literature which show that men and women are equally affected by partner violence (Foshee, 1996; Hammock & O'Heam, 2002; Holtzworth-Munroe, 2005; Howard & Wang, 2003; Miller & White, 2003).

Studies in literature show that determinants of partner violence among adolescents and adults are associated with drug use (Rhodes et al., 2009; Schneider, Burnette, Ilgen, & Timko, 2009), hostility (Birkley & Eckhardt, 2015; Leen et al., 2013), depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (Reingle, Jennings, Connell, Businelle, & Chartier, 2014). Studies have also shown that the most common factors for the motivation underlying the basis of partner violence were power/control, anger, communication difficult, jealousy and the wish to retaliate for both women and men (Elmqvist et al., 2016; Langhinrichsen-Rohling & McCullars & Misra, 2012; Leisring, 2013).

It can be seen that the aforementioned studies emphasize the risk factors of partner violence. It is thought that knowing the variables which mediate the emergence of partner violence during university years in which romantic relationships are important is important in terms of preventing partner violence. For example, early life experiences observed during the socialization process and modeled with partners in later romantic relationships (Chen & White, 2004; McCloskey & Lichter, 2003; Wolf & Foshee, 2003) suggest that social interest effects romantic jealousy and partner violence.

Social interest, a concept introduced by Adler, is a very important indicator of being healthy, in other words, being normal (Ansbacher, 1991) and it is defined as individuals' identifying with the whole society and with the whole, starting with the self (Adler, 2002). It is a very broad concept that includes the concepts of belonging, loyalty, friendship, kindness, empathy, sympathy, tolerance, unconditional acceptance and cooperation

(Bubbenzer, Zarski, & Walter, 1991; Kalkan, 2009; Legget, Roberts-Pittman, Byczek, & Morse, 2012; Watts, 2012).

Studies on social interest in literature show inconsistent findings in terms of gender. While some studies show that social interest does not differ by gender (Tekin-Çatal & Kalkan, 2018), most report that social interest differs according to gender (Çelik, 2018; Greever, Tseng, & Friendland, 1973; Johnson, Smith & Nelson, 2003; Kalkan, 2010; Kaplan, 1991; Nyunt & Myint, 2020; Önal, 2019; Vural- Batık, Epli, Balcı-Çelik, & Çabuker-Doğru, 2020). Therefore, it is thought that including gender variable will make contributions to literature.

Social interest, which is an innate feature, begins to emerge first within parent and child relationship and later develops with the relationship of the child with friends (Sharf, 2014). Social interest plays an important role in work relationships, friendships and love relationships, which are called as “life tasks” by Adler (Ansbacher, 1991; Leak & Leak, 2006). The protective feature of social interest against alienation, meaninglessness and stress has been emphasized in the literature (Crandall, 1984; Leak & Williams, 1989). Studies have also emphasized the association between high social interest and individuals’ using active problem solving strategies more effectively (Ergüner-Tekinalp & Terzi, 2014; Kalkan, 2010; Soyer, 2004), low sexual abuse (Miranda & Fiorello, 2002) and having a nurturing style in romantic relationships (Tekin-Çatal & Kalkan, 2018). It is very important for individuals who put their social interests above their personal interests to show more effort to understand others’ perspectives and needs to prevent many problems by decreasing the emotions of hostility, threat and jealousy or to cope effectively with the problems that occur (Crandall, 1980, 1984). In the light of this information, high level of social interest may be a factor that reduces partner violence by reducing jealousy. It is thought that the effect of social interest on partner violence may occur through jealousy.

There is limited information in literature about the consequences of social interest in emerging adulthood romantic relationships and the variables which mediate this. For this reason, it seems that showing the mediating role of the experiences in romantic relationships between social interest and partner violence is important since it will be a guide especially for studies on the prevention of violence. For this reason, the present study aims to analyze the mediating role of jealousy in the relationship between social interest and partner violence in a sample of students attending university who are in the emerging adulthood period and who have romantic relationship.

1.2. Present study

In this study, the effect of the social interest of emerging adults on partner violence was examined. The study tested the mediating role of jealousy in the effect of social interest on

partner violence. Fig. 1 illustrates the proposed model. Based on the review of literature, it was posited the following hypotheses:

H₁: Social interest is negatively correlated with jealousy and partner violence, and also jealousy positively correlated with partner violence.

H₂: Jealousy mediates the relationship between the social interest and partner violence.

H₃: Social interest, partner violence and jealousy differ significantly according to gender.

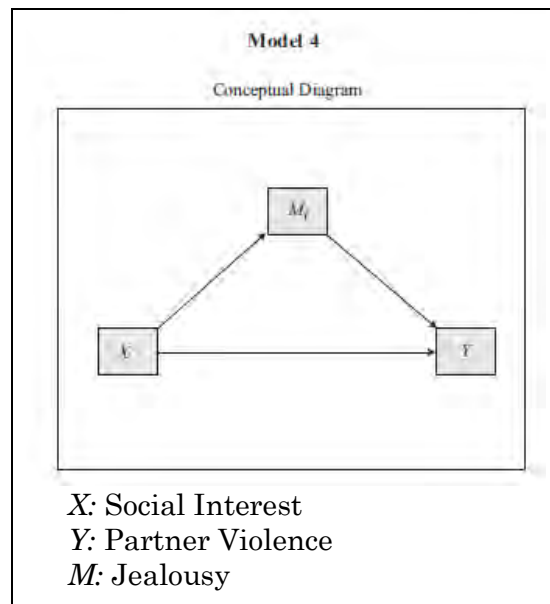


Figure 1. The proposed mediation model

2. Method

2.1. Participants

The research group consisted of 402 emerging adults who had a romantic relationship. The participants reached by convenient sampling method were attending a state university in Turkey. In this direction, considering the number of students studying at different faculties and classes were taken into account.

56% (n=225) of the participants were women, while 44% (n=177) were men. 25.6% of the students were in their first year, 25.9 % were in their second year, 24.1 % were in their third year and 24.4 % were in their fourth year. In addition, it was found that 29.4 % of the participants never had a romantic relationship before, while 30.1% had a romantic

relationship before and 40.5% had more than one relationship. The participants were between the ages of 18 and 25, with a mean age of 20.77 (Sd=1.59).

2.2. Measures

In the study, “Multidimensional Jealousy Scale, Attitudes toward Intimate Partner Violence in Dating Relationships-Revised Form, The Adlerian Social Interest Scale-Romantic Relationship Form and Personal Information Form were used to collect the data.

2.2.1. Multi-dimensional Jealousy Scale (MDJS)

The scale developed by Pfeiffer and Wong (1989) was adapted into Turkish by Karakurt (2001). The scale is 7-Likert type and has 23 items. High scores show high level of jealousy. This 3-factor structure named “emotional jealousy, behavioural jealousy and cognitive jealousy” explains 61% of the total variance. Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated as .81 for emotional jealousy, as .80 for behavioural jealousy and as .84 for cognitive jealousy (Karakurt, 2001). In the present study, Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficients were found as .89 for emotional jealousy, as .85 for behavioural jealousy and as .90 for cognitive jealousy.

2.2.2. Adlerian Social Interest Scale- Romantic Relationship Form (ASIS-RR)

The scale developed by Kalkan (2009) aims to measure the levels of social interest in romantic relationships. The scale is 5-Likert type and has 24 items. High scores reflect high level of social interest. The scale has one factor which explaining 34.1% of the variance. Test-retest reliability coefficient was found as .93 and Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated as .90 (Kalkan, 2009). Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficient of the scale was found as .78 in the present study.

2.2.3. Personal Information Form

This form was prepared by the researchers and includes questions about socio-demographic characteristics (such as age, gender, year of study, place of residence) of the participants.

2.3. Procedure

Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee of a state university gave ethical permission of the study. The scales were administered during class hours to participants.

The students were informed about the purpose and those who volunteered to participate were included in the study.

2.4. Data Analysis

The data with extreme values were determined with Mahalanobis distance. Four data with extreme values were excluded and the analyses were made on 402 data. To conduct multivariate analyses, multivariate normality assumptions were tested. Skewness and Kurtosis were administered to examine normality of distribution of data (see Table 1); all variables were found to be within the acceptable ranges (Kline, 2015). Next, scatter diagrams were examined and it was found that all of the scatters were ellipsis and close to ellipsis. Linear combinations of the variables were examined with residual plots and it was found that the values were collected around a linear axis. Box's M test showed that the variances of the groups were homogeneous (Box's $M= 65.60$, $p=.06$). These data showed that all the necessary assumptions were met in order to perform multivariate analyses.

In the analysis of data, first the descriptive statistics and bivariate Pearson correlations were calculated. Second, PROCESS macro for SPSS (Model 4, Hayes, 2017) was used to examine the mediating effect of jealousy. Non-standardized β coefficients, lower and upper limits were assessed in these analyses. All study continuous variables were standardized, and in order to determine whether the effects in PROCESS Model 4 were significant, the models used 5000 resamples through bootstrapping confidence intervals. Social interest was the independent variable (X), partner violence was the dependent variable (Y), jealousy was mediator ($M1$). Gender served as covariate. This method generated 95% confidence intervals of the indirect effects. The effect was considered significant when 95% CIs did not contain zero. Lastly, Multivariate Hotelling T^2 test was used to determine whether partner violence, social interest and jealousy differed significantly according to gender.

3. Results

3.1. Preliminary Analyses

Descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation coefficient values of the variables of social interest, partner violence and jealousy in romantic relationships are shown in Table 1. As expected, positive moderate association was calculated between jealousy and partner violence ($r= .42$, $p< .01$), while negative weak correlation was calculated between jealousy and social interest ($r= -.23$, $p< .01$), and negative moderate association was calculated

between partner violence and social interest ($r = -.34$, $p < .01$). Therefore Hypothesis 1 was supported.

Table 1. *Descriptive statistics and correlation coefficients*

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Skewness</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>	1	2	3
1. Social Interest	98.79	9.54	-.69	.83	($\alpha = .78$)	-.34*	-.23*
2. Partner Violence	38.34	7.28	.17	-.19		($\alpha = .60$)	.42*
3. Jealousy	87.53	19.14	.54	.38			($\alpha = .85$)

Note: N= 402; M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation; Numbers in parentheses denote Cronbach's α .

3.2. Mediating Role of Jealousy

A model was created based on the theoretical information in literature on partner violence. It was examined that jealousy mediated the relationship between social interest and partner violence in romantic relationships (Hypothesis 2). Model 4 of the PROCESS macro developed by Hayes (2017) which uses a bootstrap resampling process repeated 5000 times to generate a 95% bootstrap confidence interval was used to examine direct and indirect effects. In order to help the interpretation of the resulting coefficients, all variables were standardized. Gender was controlled for as covariate. Table 2 shows the results of parameters for the proposed model.

Table 2. *Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects for Mediation Model*

Total, Direct, Indirect Effects	β	BootSE	95% CI	
			LL	UL
Total Effect (Social Interest → Partner Violence)	-.21**	.03	-.28	-.14
Direct Effect (Social Interest → Partner Violence)	-.15**	.03	-.22	-.08
Indirect Effect (Social Interest → Jealousy → Partner Violence)	-.05*	.01	-.09	-.02

R² = .29, F(3, 398) = 55.23, p = .000

Note: CI=Confidence Interval, LL= Lower Limit, UL= Upper Limit. *p<.01, **p<.001.

Confirming Hypothesis 2, the study found a negative direct effect of social interest on partner violence ($\beta = -.15, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-.22, -.08]$). When the jealousy as a mediator was included in the analysis, it was found a significant indirect effect of social interest on partner violence via jealousy ($\beta = -.05, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} = [-.09, -.02]$). Therefore, the mediating effect of jealousy posited in Hypothesis 2 was confirmed ($R^2 = .29, F_{(3, 398)} = 55.23, p < .001$). To summarize, results from the study showed that there was an indirect relationship between low social interest and high partner violence. This association was found to be partially mediated by higher levels of jealousy.

3.3. Multivariate Hotelling T^2

To determine whether social interest, partner violence and jealousy differed according to gender, Multivariate Hotelling T^2 was conducted (Hypothesis 3). According to the results (see Table 3), it was found that the main effect of gender on social interest, partner violence and jealousy was significant ($T^2 = .15, F_{(3, 398)} = 20.94, p < .001$). Partner violence, social interest and jealousy scores of emerging adults with romantic relationship were found to be significantly different between men and women. According to these results, men were found to have significantly higher partner violence and jealousy in romantic relationships levels than women, while they had significantly lower social interest levels in romantic relationships.

Table 3. Multivariate Hotelling T^2 test results of gender variable

Variable		N	M	Sd	Df	F	p
Jealousy	Women	225	85.19	17.81	1	7.75	.006
	Men	177	90.50	20.38			
Partner violence	Women	225	36.20	7.07	1	49.41	.000
	Men	177	41.06	6.62			
Social interest	Women	225	101.04	7.24	1	30.37	.000
	Men	177	95.93	11.23			
Hotelling $T^2 = .15, F_{(3, 398)} = 20.94, p = .000$							

4. Discussion

The present study which examined the mediating effect of romantic jealousy in the relationship between social interest and partner violence found a significant relationship

between social interest and partner violence in the first analyses conducted. There are study results similar to this result of the study in literature (Çelik, 2018; Kalkan, 2010; Leak & Williams, 1990; Miranda & Fionello, 2002; Tekin-Çatal & Kalkan, 2018). In this context, individuals' having high social interest brings to mind that they will not resort to violence and abuse in their romantic relationships and will try to find out effective solutions to their problems. There are also results in literature which show that individuals with high social interest resort to effective methods to cope with problems in the face of life difficulties (Crandall, 1980, 1984; Ergüner-Tekinalp & Terzi, 2014; Kalkan, 2010; Soyer, 2004).

A significant relationship was found in the study between social interest and romantic jealousy. Literature review reported different results. However, Adler, who first introduced the concept of social interest, stated that jealousy was not a driving force of striving for superiority, as it is thought to be, but it could be associated with quarrelsomeness. It is also stated that feeling empathy for the emotions and worries of others will contribute to the development of social interest and contribute to overcoming these destructive emotions (Ausbacher & Ausbacher, 1964). Therefore, it can be said that high jealousy in romantic relationships can be much more affected by low social interest.

Another finding of the study is the presence of an association between jealousy and partner violence in romantic relationships. Literature review showed similar results to the results of the present study. In a study they determined the relational risk frameworks; Collibee and Furman (2016) studied the effects of acute and chronic jealousy on physical and psychological partner violence. It was found in their study that jealousy predicted partner violence significantly and preventing jealousy as relational risk factors would also prevent partner violence. There are also results in literature which show that partner violence is caused by romantic jealousy most (Adelman & Kil, 2007; Foshee et al., 2007; Lavoie et al., 2000; Sears et al., 2006). Similarly, the results of the present study support that the development of partner violence is associated with romantic jealousy.

Healthy romantic relationships occur on the basis of trust and equality. Both jealousy and the thoughts accompanying jealousy and the behaviors triggered by thoughts may create a risk for the individual's life. The fact that romantic jealousy is affirmed in traditional societies (for exp. a person who loves is also jealous) can normalize violent behaviors that occur due to jealousy most of the time. Therefore, in addition to decreasing the risk factors that may cause partner violence, discussing the protective factors may also be effective in preventing violence.

The present study shows that jealousy in romantic relationships has a “partial mediating” role in the relationship between social interest and partner violence. When the mediating role of jealousy in the relationship between social interest and partner violence was researched in literature, no studies were found. According to Adler, mature love is one of the individuals' characteristics who have high social interest level. He stated that these

individuals cared about the peace of their partners and enriching them and therefore they offered them freedom (Leak & Gardner, 1990). On the other hand, individuals whose social interest is not sufficiently developed are in a selfish effort for superiority (Stasio & Capron, 1998). Only individuals with social adaptation can easily solve the problems in love and marriage. Adler, who stated that the way to achieve this is “social interest”, emphasized that couples who approach problems together with the principle of full equality and having the same rights can cope with problems that occur (Adler, 2013). The positive effect of social interest in solving the basic problems in life successfully and enabling individuals to experience more satisfactory interpersonal relationships also contribute to the development of healthy romantic relationships (Leak & Williams, 1998). Mosak (1991) stated that individuals with high social interest had characteristics such as accepting their own and other people’s mistakes, trying to contribute to the well-being of the society, having high self-confidence and being open to cooperation. In this context, this result of the study is similar to other studies in literature. In other words, it can be said that social interest can reduce partner violence by reducing jealousy. On the other hand, the fact that jealousy is a normal emotion due to the nature of romantic relationships and the characteristics of social interest to act cooperatively in solving problems may have been effective in this result. Social interest, which acts as the best protection against feelings of inferiority which can also be associated with jealousy, can be a basic motivator for the efforts to be superior by acting with the concepts of courage and common-sense (Crandall, 1991). Therefore, social interest can improve self-confidence and control destructive emotions by encouraging individuals to be positive.

According to the last finding of the study, the main effect of gender on social interest, partner violence and jealousy in romantic relationships was found to significant. The finding that men have higher romantic jealousy levels is similar to the literature (Buss, 2018; Buunk et al., 2011; Zandbergen & Brown, 2015). A similar result was found in partner violence and partner violence levels of men were found to be higher. There are studies which have similar results with this finding of the study (Brooks-Russell, Foshee, Reyes, 2015; Capaldi, Knoble, Shortt & Kim 2012; Coker et al., 2000; Landfield, 2006; Marquart et al., 2007). Traditional social structure categorizes women and men in opposition to each other, and associate women with obedience and weakness and men with power and control. This positioning of women normalizes the jealousy and partner violence of men in the society. Therefore, the higher partner violence levels of men can be associated with traditional gender roles. Lastly, women were found to have higher social interest levels in the present study. This result is similar to results found in literature (Çelik, 2018; Greverr et al., 1973; Johnson et al., 2003; Kalkan, 2010; Kaplan, 1991; Nyunt & Myint,

2020; Önal, 2019; Vural- Batık et al., 2020). The expectation of the society that women embrace the family and the relationship may have affected this result.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

As a conclusion, our results show the mediating role of jealousy in the relationship between social interest and partner violence. The present study has some limitations. Since the sample group consists of university students, generalizability of the results is limited. Therefore, it may be recommended to repeat the study on different sample groups in the similar age group.

It is thought that the results of the study provide significant contributions to literature. In order to prevent partner violence and jealousy in romantic relationships, it can be stated that all activities which improve social interest such as showing interest in the partner, empathizing, being in cooperation and contributing to partner's development (for exp., empathy skill, the skill of understanding emotions) will strengthen the relationship. It is also thought that the current study will support to understand partner violence that may possibly occur in romantic relationships during emerging adulthood, which has a significant part in individuals' lives, and creating studies to prevent partner violence. At the same time, when the effect of social interest in reducing romantic jealousy healthily and preventing partner violence is considered, developing programs to improve social interest will contribute to mental health.

References

- Adelman, M., & Kil, S. H. (2007). Dating conflicts: Rethinking dating violence and youth conflict. *Violence Against Women, 13*(2), 1296-1318. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801207310800>.
- Adler, A. (2002). *Psikolojik aktivite (üstünlük duygusu ve toplumsal aktivite)*. (B. Çorakçı, Çev.). İstanbul: Say.
- Adler, A., (2013). *İnsan tabiatını tanıma*. (A. Yörükân, Çev.), İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları.
- Ansbacher, H. L. (1991). The concept of social interest. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice, 41*(1), 28-46.
- Arnett, J.J. (2000). Emerging adulthood: A theory of development from the late teens through the twenties. *American Psychologist, 55*, 469-480. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.5.469>
- Arnett, J. J. (2015). *Emerging adulthood: The winding road from the late teens through the twenties* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199795574.013.9>

- Aune, K. S., & Comstock, J. (1991). Experience and expression of jealousy: Comparison between friends and romantics. *Psychological Reports*, 69(1), 315–319. <https://doi.org/10.2466/PR0.69.5.315-319>.
- Ausbacher, H. L., & Ausbacher, R.R. (1964). *The individual psychology of Alfred Adler: A systematic presentation in selections from his writings*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Bendixen, M., Kennair, L. E. O., & Buss, D. M. (2015). Jealousy: evidence of strong sex differences using both forced choice and continuous measure paradigms. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 86(0), 212–216. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.05.035>.
- Birkley, E. L., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2015). Anger, hostility, internalizing negative emotions, and intimate partner violence perpetration: A meta-analytic review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 37, 40–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2015.01.002>
- Blévis, M., & Heal, O. (2009). *Jealousy: True stories of love's favorite decoy*. New York: Other PressLlc.
- Brooks-Russell A., Foshee, V.A., Reyes, H.L.M. (2015). Dating violence. In: Gullotta TP, Plant RW, Evans M, editors. *Handbook of adolescent behavioral problems*. New York, NY: Springer US.
- Bubbenzer, D. L., Zarski, J. J., & Walter, D. A. (1991). Measuring social interest: A validation study. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice*, 47(1), 124–135.
- Burchell, J., & Ward, J. (2011). Sex drive, attachment style, relationship status and previous infidelity as predictors of sex differences in romantic jealousy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 51, 657-661. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.06.002>.
- Buss, D. M. (2000). *The dangerous passion: Why jealousy is as necessary as love and sex*. New York: Free Press.
- Buss, D. M. (2018). Sexual and emotional infidelity: Evolved gender differences in jealousy prove robust and replicable. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 13(2) 155–160. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691617698225>.
- Buss, D. M., Shackelford, T. K., Kirkpatrick, L. A., Choe, J. C., Lim, H. K., Hasegawa, M., ... & Bennett, K. (1999). Jealousy and the nature of beliefs about infidelity: Tests of competing hypotheses about sex differences in the United States, Korea, and Japan. *Personal Relationships*, 6(1), 125-150. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-6811.1999.tb00215.x>
- Capaldi, D.M., Knoble, N.B., Shortt, J.W., & Kim, H.K. (2012). A systematic review of risk factors for intimate partner violence. *Partner Abuse*. 3, 231–280. <https://doi.org/10.1891/1946-6560.3.2.231>.
- Chen, P. H., & White, H. R. (2004). Gender differences in adolescent and young adult predictors of later intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women*. 10(11), 1283-1301. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801204269000>.
- Coker, A. L., Smith, P. H., Bethea, L, Remsburg, M. J., & McKeown, R. E. (2000). Physical health consequences of physical and psychological intimate partner violence. *Archives of Family Medicine*, 9(5), 451-457. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0749-3797\(02\)00514-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0749-3797(02)00514-7).
- Collibee, C., & Furman, W. (2016). Chronic and acute relational risk factors for dating aggression in adolescence and young adulthood. *Journal of Youth Adolescence*, 45(2), 763-776. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-016-0427-0>.

- Costa, A. L., Sophia, E. C., Sanches, C., Tavares, H., & Zilberman, M. L. (2015). Pathological jealousy: romantic relationship characteristics, emotional and personality aspects, and social adjustment. *Journal of Affect. Disord*, 174, 38–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2014.11.017>.
- Cramer, R. E., Abraham, W. T., Johnson, L. M. & Manning-Ryan, B. (2001). Gender differences in subjective distress to emotional and sexual infidelity: Evolutionary or logical inference explanation? *Current Psychology*, 20(4), 327-336.
- Crandall, J. E. (1980). Adler's concept of social interest: Theory, measurement, and implications for adjustment. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39(3), 481–495. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.39.3.481>
- Crandall, J. E. (1984). Social interest as a moderator of life stress. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 47, 164-174. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.47.1.164>.
- Crandall, J. E. (1991). A scale for social interest. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice*, 47(1), 106–114.
- Çelik, U. Z., (2018). *Üniversite öğrencilerinin romantik ilişkilerde sosyal ilgi düzeyleri ile çelişik duygulu cinsiyetçilik düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki*. (Unpublished master's thesis). Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Samsun.
- DiBello, A., Rodríguez, L., Hadden, B., & Neighbors, C. (2015). The green eyed monster in the bottle: Relationship contingent self-esteem, romantic jealousy, and alcohol-related problems. *Addictive Behaviors*, 49, 52-48. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2015.05.008>.
- Dijkstra, P., Barelds, D. P. H., Groothof, H.A.K. (2013). Jealousy in response to online and offline infidelity: the role of sex and sexual orientation. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 54, 328–336. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sjop.12055>
- Dikmen, H. A., Özaydın, T., & Yılmaz, S. D. (2018). Üniversitedeki kadın öğrencilerde yaşanan flört şiddeti ile anksiyete ve umutsuzluk düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki. *Acıbadem Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi*, 9(2), 170-176. <http://doi.org/10.31067/0.2018.9>.
- Echeburua, E., & Amor, P. J. (2016). Hombres violentos contra la pareja: ¿tienen un trastorno mental y requieren tratamiento psicológico? [Male batterers: Are they mentally ill and are they needed of psychological treatment?]. *Terapia Psicológica*, 34(1), 31–40. <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0718-48082016000100004>
- Ehrensaft, M. K., Moffitt, T. E., & Caspi, A. (2004). Clinically abusive relationships in an unselected birth cohort: Men's and women's participation and developmental antecedents. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 113, 258–270. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.113.2.258>.
- Elmqvist, J., Wolford-Clevenger, C., Zapor, H., Febres, J., Shorey, R. C., Hamel, J., & Stuart, G. L. (2014). A gender comparison of motivations for physical dating violence among college students. *Journal of Interpers Violence*, 31(1), 186–203. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0886260514555130>.
- Elphinston, R. A., Feeney, J. A., Noller, P., Connor, J. P., & Fitzgerald, J. (2013). Romantic jealousy and relationship satisfaction: The costs of rumination. *Western Journal of Communication*, 77(3), 293–304. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10570314.2013.770161>.

- Ergüner-Tekinalp, B. (2016). Adleryan kuramın pozitif psikoloji bağlamında değerlendirilmesi. *The Journal of Happiness & Well-Being*, 4(1), 34-49.
- Fernández-González, L., Calvete, E., & Orue, I. (2020). Adolescent dating violence stability and mutuality: a 4-year longitudinal study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 35(9-10), 2012-2032. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517699953>.
- Fincham, F. D., Cui, M., Braithwaite, S., & Pasley, K. (2008). Attitudes toward intimate partner violence in dating relationships. *Psychological Assessment*, 20, 260–269. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.20.3.260>.
- Foshee, V. (1996). Gender differences in adolescent dating abuse prevalence, types, and injuries. *Health Education Research*, 11(3), 275-286.
- Foshee, V. A., Bauman, K. E., Linder, F., Rice, J., & Wilcher, R. (2007). Typologies of adolescent dating violence: Identifying typologies of adolescent dating violence perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22(5), 498-519. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260506298829>.
- Greever, K. B., Tseng, M. S., & Friedland, B. U. (1973). Development of the Social . *Index Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 41(3), 454-458.
- Guerrero, L., Trost, M. R., & Yoshimura, S. M. (2005). Romantic jealousy: Emotions and communicative responses. *Personal Relationships*, 12, 2, 233-252. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1350-4126.2005.00113.x>
- Güçlü, O., Şenormancı, Ö., Şenormancı G., & Köktürk, F. (2017) Gender differences in romantic jealousy and attachment styles. *Psychiatry and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 27(4), 359-365. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24750573.2017.1367554>.
- Halpem, D., Katz, J. E., & Carril, C. (2017). The online ideal persona vs. the jealousy effect: Two explanations of why selfies are associated with lower-quality romantic relationships. *Telematics and Informatics*, 34, 114-123. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2016.04.014>.
- Hansen G L (1991) Jealousy: Its conceptualization, measurement, and integration with family stress theory. P. Salovey (Ed), *The psychology of jealousy and envy* içinde, s. 211-230. NY: Guilford.
- Hayes, A. F. (2017). *Introduction to mediation, moderation, and conditional process analysis: A regression-based approach*. Guilford Publications.
- Holtzworth-Munroe, A. (2005). Male versus female intimate partner violence: Putting controversial findings into context. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67(5), 1120-1125. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2005.00203.x>.
- Hammock, G., & O’Heam, R. (2002). Psychological aggression in dating relationships: Predictive models for males and females. *Violence and Victims*, 17, 525-540. <https://doi.org/10.1891/vivi.17.5.525.33715>.
- Howard, D. E., & Wang, M.Q. (2003). Psychosocial factors associated with adolescent boys’ reports of dating violence. *Adolescence*, 38(151), 519-533.

- Johnson, P., Smith, A. J., & Nelson, M. D. (2003). Predictors of social interest in young adults. *Journal of Individual Psychology, 59*(3), 173-177.
- Kalkan, M. (2009). Adlerian social interest scale-romantic relationship form (ASIS-RR): Scale development and psychometric properties. *Individual Differences Research, 7*(1), 40-48.
- Kalkan, M. (2010). Ergen romantik ilişkilerinde duygusal istismar, fiziksel istismar ve soruna yönelmeye adlerian bir bakış: Sosyal ilgi. *Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, 11*, 242- 247.
- Kaplan, H. B. (1991). Sex differences in social interest. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice, 47*(1), 120–123.
- Karakurt, G. (2001). *The impact of adult attachment styles on romantic jealousy*. (Unpublished master's thesis). Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.
- Kar, H. L., & O'Leary, K. D. (2013). Patterns of psychological aggression, dominance, and jealousy within marriage. *Journal of Family Violence, 28*(2), 109–119. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-012-9492-7>
- Kennair, L. E. O. , Nordeide, J., Andreassen, S. ,Sr ønen, J., & Pallesen, P. (2011). Sex differences in jealousy: a study from. *Norway Nordic Psychology, 61*, 20-34. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1901-2276/a000025>.
- Kline, R. B. (2015). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling* (4. Ed.). New York: Guilford
- Landfield, S. (2006). *When it comes to dating violence, every teenager can be a victim*. Metro-West Jewish News. Whippany, New Jersey.
- Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J., McCullars, A., & Misra, T. (2012). Motivations for men and women's intimate partner violence perpetration: A comprehensive review. *Partner Abuse, 3*, 429-468. <https://doi.org/10.1891/1946-6560.3.4.429>
- Lavoie, F., Robitaille, L., & Hebert, M. (2000). Teen dating relationships and aggression: An exploratory study. *Violence Against Women, 6*(1), 6-36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778010022181688>.
- Leak, G. K., & Leak, K. C. (2006). Adlerian social interest and positive psychology: A conceptual and empirical integration. *Journal of Individual Psychology, 62*(3), 207–223.
- Leak, G. K., & Gardner, L. E. (1990). Sexual attitudes, love attitudes, and social interest. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice, 46*(1), 55–60.
- Leak, G. K., & Williams, D. E. (1989). Relationship between social interest, alienation, and psychological hardiness. *Journal of Individual Psychology, 45*(3), 369.
- Leary, M. R., Tambor, E. S., Terdal, S. K., & Downs, D. (1995). Selfesteem as an interpersonal monitor: The sociometer hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 68*, 518-530. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.68.3.518>.

- Leen, E., Sorbring, E., Mawer, M., Holdsworth, E., Helsing, B., & Bowen, E. (2013). Prevalence, dynamic risk factors and the efficacy of primary interventions for adolescent dating violence: An international review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 18, 1, 159–174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2012.11.015>.
- Leggett, D. G., Roberts-Pittman, B., Byczek, S., & Morse, D. T. (2012). Cooperation, conflict, and marital satisfaction: Bridging theory, research, and practice. *The Journal of Individual Psychology*, 68(2), 182–199.
- Leisring, P. A. (2013). Physical and emotional abuse in romantic relationships motivation for perpetration among college women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 28, 1437–1454. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512468236>.
- Lewis, S. F., & Fremouw, W. (2001). Dating violence: A critical review of the literature. *Clinical Psychology*, 21, 105–127. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-7358\(99\)00042-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-7358(99)00042-2).
- Marquart, B. S., Nannini, D. K., & Edwards, R. W. (2007). Prevalence of dating violence and victimization: Regional and gender differences. *Adolescence*, 42, 168, 645-657.
- Massar, K., & Buunk, A. (2016). Individual differences in preventive jealousy determine men's jealousy after subliminal exposure to rivals wearing high or low-status clothes. *Psychological Reports*, 118, 219-235. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0033294115625572>.
- McCloskey, L. A., & Lichter, E. L. (2003). The contribution of marital violence to adolescent aggression across different relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18(4), 390–412. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260503251179>
- Miller, J., & White, N.A. (2003). Gender and adolescent relationship violence: A contextual examination. *Criminology*, 41(4), 1207-1227. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2003.tb01018.x>
- Miller, M., Denes, A., Diaz, B., & Buck, R. (2014). Attachment Style Predicts Jealous Reactions to viewing touch between a Romantic Partner and close friend: Implications for internet social communication. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 38, 451-476. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10919-014-0196-y>.
- Miranda O, Fiorello KJ. (2002). The connection between social interest and the characteristics sexual abuse perpetuated by male pedophiles. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 58, 62- 75.
- Mosak, H. H. (1991). " I don't have social interest": Social interest as construct. *Individual Psychology: Journal of Adlerian Theory, Research & Practice*, 47(3), 309–320.
- Mullen, P.E. (1995). Jealousy and violence. *Hong Kong Journal of Psychiatry* 5, 1–7.
- Murphy, S. M., Vallacher, R. R., Shackelford, T. K., Bjorklund, D. F., & Yunger, J. L. (2006). Relationship experience as a predictor of romantic jealousy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 40(4), 761–769. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2005.09.004>
- Nadler, A., & Dotan, I. (1992). Commitment and rival attractiveness: Their effects on male and female reactions to jealousy-arousing situations. *Sex Roles*, 26(7-8), 293-310. <http://doi.org/10.1007/BF00289913>.

- Nyunt, N. N., & Myint, K. W. (2020). The relationship between self-compassion, social interest and depression of postgraduate students. *Conference: 2 nd Myanmar Universities Research Conference*, September, 2020: Myanmar
- Önal, E. (2019). *Ufuk Üniversitesi lisans öğrencilerinin sosyal ilgi düzeylerinin bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi*. (Unpublished master's thesis). Ufuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.
- Pfeiffer, S. M., & Wong, P. T. P. (1989). Multidimensional jealousy. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 6(2), 181-196. <http://doi.org/10.1177/026540758900600203>.
- Reingle, J. M., Jennings, W. G., Connell, N. M., Businelle, M. S., & Chartier, K. (2014). On the pervasiveness of event-specific alcohol use, general substance use, and mental health problems as risk factors for intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(16), 2951–2970. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0886260514527172>.
- Retana, B. E., & Sánchez, R. (2008). El papel de los estilos de apego y los celos en la asociación con el amor adictivo. *Psicología Iberoamericana*, 16, 15-22.
- Rhodes, K. V., Houry, D., Cerulli, C., Straus, H., Kaslow, N. J., & McNutt, L. A. (2009). Intimate partner violence and comorbid mental health conditions among urban male patients. *The Annals of Family Medicine*, 7, 1, 47–55.
- Schneider, R., Burnette, M. L., Ilgen, M. A., & Timko, C. (2009). Prevalence and correlates of intimate partner violence victimization among men and women entering substance use disorder treatment. *Violence and Victims*, 24(6), 744–756. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.24.6.744>.
- Sears, H. A., Byers, E. S., Whelan, J. J., Saint-Pierre, M., & The Dating Violence Research Team (2006). "If it hurts you, then it is not a joke:" Adolescents' ideas about girls' and boys' use and experience of abusive behavior in dating relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21(9), 1191-1207. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260506290423>
- Sharf, R. S. (2014). Psikoterapi ve psikolojik danışma kuramları: Kavramlar ve örnek olaylar (N. Voltan Acar, Çev. Ed.) (5. bs.). Ankara: Nobel Yayınevi.
- Sjödina, A. K., Wallinius, M., Billstedt, E., Hofvanderb, B., & Nilsson, T. (2017). Dating violence compared to other types of violence: Similar offenders but different victims. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 9, 2, 83–91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpal.2017.03.001>.
- Soyer, M. (2004). Toplumsal İlgi Ölçeğinin uyarlanması: Geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışmaları. *Türk Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik Dergisi*, 3(21), 29-34.
- Stasio, M. J., & Capron, E. W. (1998) Social interest as a distinct personality comparison with “The Big Five” and related prosocial constructs. *The Journal of Individual Psychology*, 54, 10–23.
- Stieger, S., Preyss, A., & Voracek, M. (2012). Romantic jealousy and implicit and explicit self-esteem. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 32, 51-55. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.08.028>.

- Tagler, M. (2010). Sex differences in jealousy: Comparing the influence of previous infidelity among college students and adults. *Social Psychological Personality Science*, 1, 353-360. <http://doi.org/10.1177/1948550610374367>.
- Tekin-Çatal, M. & Kalkan, M. (2018). Üniversite öğrencilerinde kişilerarası ilişki tarzları ve romantik ilişkilerde sosyal ilgi düzeylerinin incelenmesi. *Journal of Turkish Studies*, 13(11), 1205-1218. <http://doi.org/10.7827/TurkishStudies>.
- Toplu-Demirtaş, E., Hatipoğlu-Sümer, Z., & Fincham, F. (2017). Intimate partner violence in Turkey: The Turkish Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale-Revised. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32, 349-356. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-016-9852-9>
- Utz, S., Muscanell, N., & Khalid, C. (2015). Snapchat elicits more jealousy than Facebook: A comparison of Snapchat and Facebook use. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 18, 141-146. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2014.0479>
- Vural Batık, M., Epli, H., Balcı Çelik, H., & Doğru Çabuker, N. (2020). Social interest and contact disturbances as predictors of relationship satisfaction in romantic relationship. *Turkish Psychological Counseling and Guidance Journal*, 10(58), 367-384.
- Watts, R. E. (2012). On the origin of the striving for superiority and of social interest. J. Carlson, M. P. Maniaci, (Ed.). in Alfred Adler Revisited. New York, NY: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group
- White, G. L. (1981). Jealousy and partner's perceived motives for attraction to a rival. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 44(1), 24–30.
- Williams, J. R., Ghandouri R. M., & Kub, J. E. (2008). Female perpetration of violence in heterosexual intimate relationships: Adolescence through adulthood. *Trauma Violence Abuse*, 9, 4, 227-49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838008324418>.
- Wolf, K.A. & Foshee, V.A. (2003). Family violence, anger, expression styles and adolescent dating violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 18, 309-316. <http://doi.org/10.1023/A:1026237914406>.
- Zandbergen, D. L., & Brown, S. G. (2015). Culture and gender differences in romantic jealousy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 72, 122-127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.08.035>.
- Zengel, B., Edlund, J. E., & Sagarin, B. (2013). Sex differences in jealousy in response to infidelity: Evaluation of demographic moderators in a national random sample. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 54, 47-51. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2012.08.001>

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the Journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY-NC-ND) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).