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LOVE IN THE DIGITAL AGE: AN INVESTIGATION OF
ATTACHMENT STYLES, RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND
PARTNER-RELATED FACEBOOK USE

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Love in the Digital Age: An Investigation of Attachment Styles, Relationship
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FOREWORD

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to measure how relationship satisfaction and attachment style were related to partner-related Facebook use with the aim of exploring individual's partner-related Facebook use on a Turkish sample. 336 participants; who are between the ages 20-40, in a romantic relationship currently, have a FB account and have a romantic partner who has a FB account; participated in the study. Besides the informed consent form; Demographic Information Form, Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS) to measure romantic relationship satisfaction, Experiences in Close Relationships- Revised (ECR-R) to measure adult attachment style and Partner-related Facebook Use Scale (PRFU) to evaluate different dimensions of partner-related FB use were utilized for this study. It was hypothesized that relationship satisfaction will be predicted by partner-related FB use. It was stated that attachment styles, gender and relationship-related demographic variables will be related to partner-related FB use. Similar to expectation, relationship satisfaction was predicted by some dimensions of partner-related FB use. Also, attachment styles and relationship-related demographic variables; total number of relationships and relationship status; were related to partner-related FB use. Specifically, more numbers of total relationships, being married and avoidant attachment was related to lower usage of partner-related FB. On the other hand, anxious attachment was related to higher levels of partner-related FB use. Contrary to expectations, there was no difference between men and women. The findings were discussed and clinical implications were made for the researchers and clinicians.

Key Words: Facebook Use, Couple Relationship, Relationships in Turkey, Couple Therapy

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Türk örnekleme kişiler partnerleriyle ilgili Facebook kullarımlarını araştırarak; ilişki doyumunu ve bağlanma stiline partnerle ilgili Facebook kullarımla nasıl ilişkili olduğunu ölçmektir. Çalışmaya 20-40 yaşları arasında, şu anda bir romantik ilişkisi olan, FB hesabı olan ve FB hesabı olan romantik partneri olan 336 katılımcı katılmıştır. Bu çalışmada bilgilendirilmiş onam formunun yanında; demografik bilgi formu, romantik ilişki doyumunu ölçmek için İlişki Doyumu Ölçeği (İDÖ), yetişkin bağlanma stilini ölçmek için Yakın İlişkilerde Yaşantılar Envanteri II (YIYE II) ve partnerle ilgili FB kullanımının farklı boyutlarını değerlendirmek için Partnerle İlgili Facebook Kullanım Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. İlişki doyumunun partnerle ilgili FB kullanımı tarafından tahmin edilebileceği hipotezi kurulmuştur. Bağlanma stilleri, cinsiyet ve ilişkiyle ilgili demografik değişkenlerin partnerle ilgili FB kullanımıyla ilişkili olacağı söylenmiştir. Beklentilere benzer olarak, ilişki doyumunu partnerle ilgili FB kullanımının bazı boyutları tarafından tahmin edilmiştir. Ayrıca, bağlanma stilleri ve ilişkiyle ilgili demografik bilgiler; toplam ilişki sayısı ve ilişki durumu; partnerle ilgili FB kullanımı ile ilişkiliydi. Özellikle, daha fazla toplam ilişki sayısı, evli olmak ve kaçınan bağlanma daha az partnerle ilgili FB kullanımıyla alakalıydı. Diğer yandan, kaygılı bağlanma daha fazla partnerle ilgili FB kullanımıyla ilgiliydi. Beklentilerin aksine, kadın ve erkekler için herhangi bir fark yoktu. Bulgular tartışılmış ve araştırmacılar ve klinisyenler için öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Facebook Kullanımı, Çift İlişkisi, Türkiye’de İlişkiler, Çift Terapisi

INTRODUCTION

Love has been a subject that people have been trying to understand throughout the history. Scientists produced theories to understand love and therefore couples' relationships. Attachment theory explains love as pair bond which addresses the needs of both partners (Schachner, Shaver, & Mikulincer, 2003). It is also known that this bond does not occur in a vacuum. Family systems theory addresses the complexity of relationships in terms of the interactionality of two systems' dynamics. According to this theory, couples create an identity which is more than what each partner brings in the relationship (Becvar & Becvar, 1982). They form a third (their relationship) embedded in nested structures in their environments. Family systems theory also takes into account the multiple systems the couples live in such as extended family, community, culture and time.

Couple as a complicated unit, is created in a social environment and is not immune the changes in that environment. With increasing immersion of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in couples' lives, social environment has become even more complicated. Couples' relationships with and in the face of social media have become a new curiosity for couple and family therapists. Social network sites (SNSs) are one of these structures that couples constructing a public or semi-public profile and sharing a connection with other users (Boyd & Ellison, 2008).

Considering Facebook (FB); some couples share more photos together, declare themselves in a relationship, like and comment to their sharings, expect like and comment from their partners and friends. In other words, they have a romantic relationship on FB. On the other hand, some people keep FB away from their relationship.

In the present dissertation study, partner-related FB use will be investigated in the light of two basic issues; attachment styles and the level of satisfaction in romantic relationships. Some demographic information such as

gender, total number of relationships and relationship status will also be evaluated. For this purpose, first technological developments and how they changed people's life will be explained. Then, attachment theory and relationship satisfaction will be presented. All of these concepts will be linked and the hypotheses will be proposed.

1.1. THE CHANGES THAT OCCURED WITH THE DIGITAL AGE

There have been some major events that have deeply affected individuals and societies throughout human history. One of them was the industrial revolution which happened in the end of the 18th century. Starting from the United Kingdom, hand tools transformed to machined goods (Mielants, 2015). As a consequent of the industrial revolution, several changes occurred in families. Before industrial revolution, family was the basic social unit. They lived mostly in rural area. The population of the families was too much. Also they were self- sustaining which means they produced most of the things they needed. After industrialization, families became smaller, urban and they lost some of social functions (Cowan, 1976).

There has been another revolution more recently; technological revolution. Information became the most crucial resource with technological revolution. Many products were invented such as computers, mobile phones. Information exchange speeded up and facilitated. Interpersonal relations have also changed (Vasilchuk, 2014). For instance, it was difficult to carry out long distance relationships. This was true for both romantic and kinship relationships. It was difficult to communicate. Therefore, physical distance also brought emotional distance. There is also a proverb in Turkish: out of sight, out of mind. This circumstance has changed over time.

Hertlein and Blumer compared the Industrial Revolution and technological revolution in their book (2014). Both the Industrial Revolution and technological revolution bring changes to people's life. Accomplishing tasks, receiving information, speed, and cost can be considered as changes. Computers, phones, internet, internet based- tools are affordable that people can reach mostly (Hamel, 2009). People can send and receive information fast and they complete their tasks quicker.

Both revolutions have also had some influence on family life. The first effect was on the family structure. Overwhelmingly extended families turned into nuclear families after the Industrial Revolution (Cowan, 1976; Bengston, 2001). Nevertheless, value of extended families has been introduced by virtue of technology. Nuclear families had the opportunity to communicate with their extended families such as phone and video calls. It may have opened up an opportunity to be closer (Baldassar, Wilding, & Baldock, 2007).

Another effect of technological revolution was on the family process. Weekdays were for work whereas weekends were for family before (Rapoport & Rapoport, 1965). There were not any personal computers, internet and e-mails. So, it was not possible to work from home. On the other hand, negative work spillover has emerged with technology. Negative work spillover can be defined as the push of work life on family and vice versa (Greenhaus, Allen, & Spector, 2006). Currently, people are able to communicate from home to work or from work to home. Although this situation has many positive sides, it might also cause much pressure on people.

An important difference between the revolutions is that the industrial revolution was visible while technological revolution was not (Hertlein & Blumer, 2014). Changes that come with industrialization like women's labor force participation or grandiose buildings were more observable. However, technological changes came with monitors, keyboards and inside the home

mostly. There was no obvious change outside. Considering this, it can be said that technological revolution is sneakier.

1.1.1. Effects of Technology on Couples

Besides the effects on the individuals or the family as a whole, technology has a tremendous impact on the couple relationship. Couple identity, similar to individual identity is created in nested structures of the environment (Bronfenbrenner, 1994) and becomes almost a third person (Becvar & Becvar, 1982) in interaction with each layer of the environment, namely a microsystem, a mesosystem, an exosystem, a macrosystem and a chronosystem. This framework and its' relevance with social networks will be detailed in another section.

When we focus on the couples' interaction with the social environment, we should also consider how the environment views the couple and how the feedback from the environment influences the relationship. Felmlee (2001) suggested that social networks that the couple is embedded in have both facilitative and inhibitory roles on the couple. It is considered that approval/support and network embeddedness are the facilitative role meanwhile disapproval/lack of support and alternative companionship are the inhibitory influence. The positive appraisal of couple by environment could be defined as support while the negative appraisal could be identified as disapproval. Network embeddedness is developing mutual friends and investing each other's networks. Person's network could be the source for the alternative partner which could be named as alternative companionship.

There are many researches which defend Felmlee's suggestions. In one study, perception of relationship approval and its reflection on romantic relationship was questioned (Lee, Swenson, & Niehuis, 2010). It was found that

perceived relationship approval; both from strong ties like parents or from weak ties like partner's parents; was negatively related to relationship distress.

Can and Hovardaoğlu (2015) also found similar results. Investment to the relationship and relationship satisfaction were examined. Enjoying with each other's social network members and getting approval of the closest social network member were found as primary predictive values for them. Moreover, the level of the quality of alternatives had negatively affected by approval of the social network. Another study demonstrated that individuals who got relationship approval from family and friends felt more committed, more love and more positive thoughts about partner (Sinclair, Felmlee, Sprecher, & Wright, 2015).

Social networks do not only affect the couple relationship by providing approval or disapproval but it plays an important role in different issues in the couple's life such as shared time together, online video gaming, accountability, suspicion and jealousy, cybersex, internet and sex addiction, online infidelity and gender difference (Hertlein & Blumer, 2014).

Spending time together is one of the milestones of the romantic relationships. One study suggested that spending time together was related to higher intimacy and low levels of stress (Milek, Butler, & Bodenmann, 2015). The internet could also be a way to spend time together. Online gaming could be an example. Hertlein and Hawkins (2012) investigated online gaming issues in couples and they found both beneficial and detrimental aspects. For instance, experiencing teamwork may be beneficial for relationship while gaming may take a disruptive role for intimacy. Although internet could be a useful tool, it was indicated that spending time in a face-to-face context is crucial (Haack & Falcke, 2014).

It can be difficult to control power within the relationship. Accountability might be important at this point. Each member in a relationship should take accountability for their own behavior (Hertlein & Blumer, 2014). In the context of

technology, interacting with outside of the relationship and interacting with own partner can be counted as issues related accountability.

Perceiving a threat to the relationship and giving emotional reaction is named as jealousy (Pfeiffer & Wong, 1989). This threat can be an actual like infidelity or just a suspicion (Buss, 2000). One study suggested that uncertainty had an important role in jealousy. Individuals felt more jealous when they experienced uncertainty in their relationship (Dainton and Aylor, 2001). About social networking sites (SNSs) and jealousy, Utz and Beukeboom found jealousy was predicted by need for popularity and low self-esteem (2011). On the other hand, Muise, Christofides and Desmarais (2009) demonstrated that seeing partners communicating with potential romantic partners on FB can made individuals jealous.

Having romantic and/or sexual relationship with someone rather than committed partner is defined as infidelity. Online infidelity includes technological tools like social media or chat rooms as well as offline affair. It can be both continuous relationship with someone or random multiple relationship (Mao & Raguram, 2009). Cybersex may occur in three forms (Delmonico, 2007). First, individuals may exchange online pornography. As another form, ones may experience real time sexual exchanges. Also, the last form is multimedia software.

Internet and sex addiction are other issues that have impact on the couple relationship. Internet addict is not able to control his or her use of internet and uses in a pathological way. This may result in impairments in some areas such as interpersonal relationships or work (Wu, Lee, Liao, & Chang, 2015). Internet sex addiction can be defined as pathological use of internet for sexual behaviors. Internet can provide many various possibilities and it is safer than offline activities for sexual exploration (Griffiths, 2011). However, excessive use may lead to distress like internet addiction. About gender difference, it can be said that technology related studies generally found different result for men and women (Hertlein & Piercy, 2006; Ferree, 2003).

There are different thoughts about how the internet has influence on people. First, technoferece is mentioned. Technoferece is defined as interruptions due to technological devices such as smartphones or computers and its relation with women's personal and relational well-being was examined (McDaniel & Coyne, 2014). More frequency of technoferece was found to be related to lower life satisfaction, lower relationship satisfaction, more conflict over technology use and more depressive symptoms. It is told that sending messages about what people value implicitly may be reason of unfavorable results. Schiffrin, Edelman, Falkenstern and Stewart (2010) also found negative effect of increased online communication on relationships and well-being.

Secondly, internet paradox was mentioned in another study (Kraut et al., 2002). They have conducted a longitudinal study. First, negative effects of internet use were reported. However, a 3-year follow-up showed improvement in negativity. Internet was used generally for communication. So, it had positive effects on communication, well-being and social involvement over time. They formulated two different hypotheses to explain this difference. Rich-get-richer hypothesis argued that individuals who are already advantageous in social connection benefit from the internet the most. On the contrary, social compensation hypothesis offered socially anxious and isolated people benefit from the internet most.

Last, Lee (2009) mentioned two more hypotheses. Displacement hypothesis proposed people have limited time. So, spending time in one activity may mean desist from another activity. On the other hand, internet use was considered positive in the increase hypotheses. Maintaining social ties, increasing the size of social networks and closeness with others can be instances.

1.1.2. Facebook and Romantic Relationships

Internet, social networking sites, computers, smart phones are examples of technology products. Social network sites (SNSs) are internet services that allow communicating. Facebook, found in 2004, has become one of the most significant social network sites of the past decade (Caers et al., 2013). FB is utilized by 1.23 billion daily active users worldwide for December 2016 (Facebook, 2017), besides it is third most visited page on the internet (Alexa, 2016). FB enables people to stay connected with social network like friends and family. With such a great rate of use, it constitutes a significant factor in couples' relationships. Despite its significance, there are not many researches about FB and couples.

People are able to share various contents on FB. For instance; they can share about their personal life, about how they think or feel, posting photos, updating status or posting irrelevant content just they like. However, it is worth to question whether their contents of sharing represent accurate identities of them. In one study (Back et al., 2010), it was found that individual's FB profile is reflection of actual personality rather than self-idealization. Another research also supported this finding (Weisbuch, Ivcevic, & Ambady, 2009). Correspondence between actual behavior and web-pages was indicated.

Researchers investigated concept of FB official (FBO), which is declaration of oneself as "in a relationship" on FB (Fox & Warber, 2013). They found women were more likely to believe that FBO demonstrates seriousness and exclusivity. Lane, Piercy and Carr (2016) argued people who were dependent in relationship were more likely to display relationship status on FB.

From a similar stance, it was examined how relationship awareness on FB is associated with relationship quality (Steers, Øverup, Brunson, & Acitelli, 2016). Displaying partnered relationship status, posting partner-related status updates, posting pictures with partner and posting relationship status as in a relationship was thought as relationship awareness on FB which was investigated

as a possible moderator between relationship quality and authenticity in this study. Results proposed that relationship authenticity had an indirect effect on relationship quality through relationship awareness.

FB users and non FB users were compared in another study (Brilovskaia & Margraf, 2016). Level of social support, subjective happiness and life satisfaction was higher on FB users group. In addition to this, they had lower depressive symptoms. Furthermore, researchers discussed that positive comments and likes by friends can be felt as positive feedback by users and this may satisfy the need for belonging of them.

Presentation of coupledom on FB and relationship longevity was examined in another study (Toma & Choi, 2015). Different cues were used to detect self-presentation of coupledom such as writing on partner's wall or declaration of relationship status. Results showed likelihood of remaining together for whom show self-presentational cues on FB. There was also surprising result. Relationship commitment was negatively correlated relationship with the number of posts written by partner and the number of mutual friends.

In this regard, visibility is an important point. Visibility can be defined as shared information among the network which was not accessible or publicized before (Treem & Leonardi, 2012). Especially through social media, couples have had the chance to be more visible. Some of the couples prefer to be visible in social media.

Visibility of relationship on social media and relationship quality was also investigated in another study (Emery, Muise, Alpert, & Le, 2014). Blind coders rated participants' FB profile and tried to guess their relationship quality. According to results, high disclosure on FB was positively related to greater perceived relationship. Moreover, there was a correspondence between perceived relationship quality reported by coders and self-reported relationship quality.

1.2. ATTACHMENT, RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND FB USE

1.2.1. Attachment

Bowlby observed infant- caregiver behaviors and proposed attachment theory. According to attachment, infants need proximity, care, warmth and affection from their caregivers (Bowlby, 1988). Caregivers might meet the needs of infants or not. Infants will have a state of mind associated with relationships with caregivers which can be defined as attachment.

Hazan and Shaver's study proposed three types of attachment that are secure, anxious and avoidant (1987). Securely attached individuals are comfortable with intimacy. On the other hand, when people close to people with an avoidant attachment, they feel worried. Conversely, anxiously attached people are frightened to be abandoned and dream of as close as possible (Kenny & Rice, 1995). Hazan and Shaver (1987) also investigated attachment in romantic relationship and found similar patterns with infant-caregiver relationships. Unlike infant-caregiver relationships, romantic relationships are consists of equal partners in need (Schachner, Shaver, & Mikulincer, 2003).

A four-category model of adult attachment was proposed by Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991). According to this, four attachment styles are derived from two basic dimensions: models of self and models of others. Model of self correspond to dependence or anxiety whereas model of other correspond to avoidance. As it can be seen from Figure 1.1, four attachment styles are labeled: secure, preoccupied, dismissing and fearful.

Figure 1.1 Model of Adult Attachment

		Models of Self (Dependence/ Anxiety)	
		Low	High
Model of Other (Avoidance)	Low	Secure	Preoccupied
	High	Dismissing	Fearful

Reference: Bartholomew, K., & Horowitz, L. (1991). Attachment styles among young adults: A test of a four-category model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 61(2), 226- 244.

Distance or perceived connectedness is not something to worry about for securely attached people generally. Depending on others and people who depend on them does not prevent a comfortable balance (Fraley & Shaver, 2000). On the other side, fearful individuals fear of intimacy and they are socially avoidant. People who preoccupied with relationships are named preoccupied. Dismissing ones dismiss of intimacy and they are counter-dependent (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991).

Hart, Nailling, Bizer and Collins (2015) researched attachment theory for explaining engagement with FB and they found that restrained FB use was predicted by attachment avoidance. Another study investigated FB-related jealousy and surveillance and attachment styles (Marshall, Bejanyan, Di Castro, & Lee, 2013). According to the results, anxiety was positively related to FB jealousy and surveillance while avoidance was negatively related. Nitzburg and Farber (2013) questioned feelings about SNS and attachment status among emerging adults. Results showed that feeling of intimacy when using SNS were predicted by anxious attachment.

Lin (2016) stated that individuals are able to interact with their social environment on FB. They may feel more related by communicating. Therefore, FB is an important tool to satisfy individuals' need for relatedness. The role of attachment styles in individuals' FB use is questioned. Results suggested that securely attached individuals satisfied the need for relatedness, FB is not used by avoidant people for need satisfaction and a sense of community is gained but the feeling of loneliness still remains for anxious. According to indirect analysis, individuals with secure and anxious attachment were related to higher FB use. Additionally, satisfaction of relatedness needs is provided at a higher level. Also, the more communicate with good friend on FB and offline, the more predicted higher well being.

Attachment style and FB use was examined (Oldmeadow, Quinn, & Kowert, 2013). Individuals with attachment avoidance used FB less; they were less open and had less positive attitudes toward FB. On the other side, attachment anxiety were related to more frequent FB use, using more with negative feelings and concerning about others' perceiving them on FB.

1.2.2. Relationship Satisfaction

Relationship satisfaction can be defined as thoughts, behaviors and feelings within the romantic relationship (Hendrick, 1988). Relationship satisfaction has a crucial role in individuals' lives. Studies showed that high level of satisfaction was related to psychological well-being (Markey, Markey, & Gray, 2007) whereas low level of satisfaction was related to psychological distress (Whisman & Uebelacker, 2009).

Although FB is an important tool in couples' lives, the studies on how it impacts relationship satisfaction are scarce. One research studied showing intimate relationship on FB and its implications (Papp, Danielewicz, &

Cayemberg, 2012). Having disagreement over the relationship status on FB was linked with lower relationship satisfaction. Sharing partner related information and relationship satisfaction is questioned in another research (Saslow, Muise, Impett, & Dubin, 2012). Results demonstrated that posting dyadic profile pictures was related to feeling more satisfied.

Elphinson and Noller searched the relationship between FB intrusion and relationship satisfaction (2011). Results demonstrated that high levels of FB intrusion caused low levels of satisfaction in romantic relationship. Furthermore, other research demonstrated positive correlation between high level of satisfaction and using FB positivity (Stewart, Dainton, & Goodboy, 2014). However as a different result, another study reported no relationship between FB usage and relationship satisfaction (Hand, Thomas, Buboltz, Deemer, & Buyanjargal, 2013).

1.2.3. Relationship Satisfaction and Attachment Styles

Adult attachment has been found to be associated with both relationship satisfaction and FB use. Towler and Stuhlmacher (2013) questioned attachment styles and relationship satisfaction in working women. Results suggested that women with an avoidance attachment style had a tendency to have low satisfaction in intimate relationship. In another study, decline in relationship satisfaction over time was associated with higher attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance (Sadikaj, Moskowitz and Zuroff, 2015).

In another study, relationship satisfaction and attachment styles were examined in two countries; United States and Hong Kong (Ho et al., 2012). Relationship satisfaction was negatively associated with both attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance. Moreover, Shrivastava and Burianova (2014) found similar results. Individuals with attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance were less likely to experience relational satisfaction than secure individuals.

Gallerová and Halama questioned attachment and marital satisfaction in married couples (2016). Results demonstrated that securely attached people had higher level of marital satisfaction. In another study, avoidance dimension of attachment was related to lower levels of marital satisfaction (Heresi Milad, Rvera Ottenberger, & Huepe Artigas, 2013).

1.3. INFLUENCES OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Minuchin (1974) defined family as a socio-cultural system which is open to change. Family, as living organism, affects the environment and is affected by it. As mentioned before, Bronfenbrenner's ecological model is important at this point (1994). According to this, ecological system in which individual grows must be considered to comprehend human development fully.

Ecological system consists of subsystems: microsystems (social roles, interpersonal relations etc.), mesosystems (relations between home, workplace etc.), exosystems (linkages between settings like home and workplace), macrosystems (culture, belief systems, customs, ideas, values etc.) and chronosystems (changes or consistencies in person's life over time such as socioeconomic status) (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). Culture, as a part of the macrosystem has an impact upon interaction of other systems in the ecological system (Ryan, Kay, Fitzgerald, Paquette, & Smith, 2001). Therefore, it has a comprehensive influence on people's lives.

There are some cultural dimensions to compare the individuals' behaviors from different cultures and individualism and collectivism is one of them (Erumban & De Jong, 2006). Generally, the assumption is that individualism is associated with Western societies while collectivism is related to Eastern ones. According to this, individuals from collectivist cultures are interdependent and

bonds are important in their relationships. On the other hand, independency is central for people from individualistic cultures (Mascolo & Li, 2004).

There is also place of dependence in attachment. Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991) proposed model of attachment. One side of this model was models of self and it was about dependence. According to this, only people with low dependence could be called securely attached. However, Johnson mentioned that attachment is different than dominant culture in Western societies which has extolled separateness and underestimated dependency (2003). It is stated that neither being self-sufficient nor separate from others is not enough by itself. Sense of interdependency which combines these two is healthier. Therefore, lower dependence could not be related to being healthier directly as it was stated in model of attachment.

The terms of autonomy and relatedness has been studied with different names throughout the history of psychology. The separation-individuation theory by Mahler and differentiation of self by Bowen can be count as examples. Early studies generally paid more attention to autonomy. Being autonomous has been considered sign of health psychological functioning (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1996).

Further studies re-examined the importance of autonomy and relatedness. Self-Determination Theory which was developed Deci and Ryan suggested that people have three innate and universal psychological needs; competence, relatedness and autonomy (2000). Emerging of autonomous-relational self is based on the view that healthy self-development both needs autonomy and relatedness (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1996).

Kağıtçıbaşı (2005) investigated autonomy and relatedness in a cultural context for families and proposed three family interaction patterns. Interdependence between generations was a characteristic for the traditional families. On the other hand, independence was important for individualistic ones. For families that can synthesize these two, interdependence between generations

and independence were both significant. The members of such families were named as autonomous-related.

One study questioned the SNS usage and the autonomous-related self-construal among three cultures; Malaysians, Koreans and Chinese (Lee, Kim, Golden, Kim, & Park, 2016). The autonomous-related self-construal was positively related with Malaysians' intensity of SNS use while negatively related with Koreans intensity of SNS use. It is suggested that this might result of cross-cultural difference.

Another study investigated if social network on FB differ in cultural contexts like individualism or collectivism (Na, Kosinski, & Stillwell, 2014). Results from 49 nations showed that cultural differences matter. FB is more likely to be integrated into the existing culture rather than determine the usage by itself.

Nadkarni and Hofmann questioned the reason for using FB (2012). They suggested two primary needs which motivate people to use it. The need to belong and the need for self-presentation were thought as primary needs. Narcissism, self-esteem, neuroticism, self-worth and shyness were utilized as contributing factors to the need for self presentation while demographic information and culture were evaluated as contributing factors to the need to belong. About culture, they said there should be difference between FB use of collectivistic and individualistic cultures. In the light of the researches in the literature, they hypothesized that people from individualistic cultures share private information on FB more whereas people from collectivistic culture tend to use FB as a support system and have more frequent interactions.

Taken together, individual is nested in structures of the environment (Bronfenbrenner, 1994) and one of these structures is culture. Moreover, behaviors may change depending on culture, so it is crucial to evaluate the culture to understand the individual fully. Turkey is a country with its distinctive characteristics. Considering individualism-collectivism continuum, Turkey is closer to collectivist end with 37/100 (Akyıl, Bacigalupe, & Üstünel, 2017). It was

said that collectivist cultures are tend to prefer implicit communication and transmitting non-verbal cues is impossible in online communication. Therefore, using of ICTs may be more difficult for people from collectivist culture.

On the basis of the findings above, in order to further investigate the association of FB use, attachment and relationship quality, this study will focus on the partner-related use of FB. The primary objective of the present study is to contribute to the understanding of partner-related FB use. The second objective is to measure how attachment style and relationship satisfaction are associated with this partner-related FB use.

The main aim of the present study is to develop a measure and explore individual's partner-related FB use on a Turkish sample. The measure will have questions regarding the account features and status updates, impact on relationship, communication, shares, expected reactions from friends, jealousy and share expectations from partner. Following this preliminary exploration, the associations of partner- related FB use with attachment styles and relationship satisfaction will be examined. This understanding will offer a snapshot of the role of FB in the relationship and will have clinical implications for couple therapists.

The hypotheses of the present study are stated below:

1. Relationship Satisfaction will be predicted by partner-related FB use.
 - a. FB Positive Communication, FB Positive Shares and perceived positive impact on relationship will positively predict Relationship Satisfaction.
 - b. As the Jealousy-motivated FB behavior increase, relationship satisfaction will decrease.
2. Attachment styles will be related to partner-related FB use:
 - a. Attachment-related avoidance will be negatively correlated with aspects of partner-related FB use.
 - b. Attachment-related anxiety will be positively correlated with aspects of partner-related FB use.

3. Partner related FB use will be different for men and women.
 - a. Women will use FB more frequently.
 - b. Women will communicate, share and represent their relationship more on FB.
 - c. Women will have higher expectations from their friends and partners in terms of FB interactions.
4. Relationship-related demographic variables will be related to partner-related FB use.

METHOD

2.1. PARTICIPANTS

There were some criteria for the participants in this study. Participants have to be individuals who (a) are between the ages 20- 40 (b) in a romantic relationship currently (c) have a FB account and (d) have a romantic partner who has a FB account. Convenience sampling strategy was employed. In this research, a total of 362 individuals returned the questionnaire. There were 26 participants who did not meet the requirements of the study or did not complete the full scales. These were excluded from the sample. After the data screening, 336 participants (274 females and 62 males) remained. Frequencies and percentages of demographic characteristics of participants were shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Frequencies and percentages of demographic characteristics of participants

Variable	N	%
	336	100
Age:		
20- 25	164	48,7
26- 31	110	32,7
+32	62	18,6
Place of Birth:		
Metropolis	219	65,2
Urban	106	31,5
Rural	11	3,3

Gender:

Female	274	81,5
Male	62	18,5

Sexual Orientation:

Heterosexual	292	86,9
Homosexual	8	2,4
Bisexual	9	2,7
Others	27	8

Education Level:

Secondary & High School	72	21,4
University	159	47,3
Master	105	31,3

Income:

0-999	53	15,8
1000-1999	62	18,5
2000-2999	71	21,1
3000-3999	58	17,3
4000-4999	30	8,9
+5000	62	18,5

Total Number of
Romantic Relationship:

1-3	193	57,4
4-6	105	31,3
+7	38	11,3

Relationship Status:		
Dating	175	52,2
Engaged	44	13,1
Married	109	32,4
Other	8	2,4
Relationship Duration (Month):		
0-36	173	51,5
36-72	82	24,4
+72	81	24,1
Face-to-face Time Spent Together (Hour):		
0-20	144	42,9
20-40	109	32,4
+40	83	24,7
Living with:		
Family & Relatives	162	48,2
Friends	29	8,6
Partner	107	31,8
Alone	38	11,3

Most of the participants were students (23.3%) from different departments such as psychology, economy, medicine and engineering. Besides, there were wide variety of occupations like psychologist, teacher, and engineer. Participants who were students at Maltepe University received extra credit for their participation. There were different kinds of social media tools that participants

used use other than FB such as Twitter, Instagram, Viber, Swarm, Snapchat, Tumblr, Scorp, Pinterest and Periscope.

2.2. INSTRUMENTS

Four questionnaires were used: Demographic Information Form, Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS), Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) and Partner-related Facebook Use Scale (PRFU).

Demographic Information Form: The form includes questions regarding age, place of birth, gender, sexual orientation, education level, profession, university- department, income, relationship status and relationship history of the participants. The form also included questions about the duration and frequency of Facebook use.

Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS): Relationship Assessment Scale is a self-report measure developed by Hendrick (1988) to assess romantic relationship satisfaction. The scale consists of 7 questions answered on a 7-point Likert scale. The scale was translated into Turkish by Curun (2001). The Turkish version of the scale has a high level of internal consistency ($\alpha = .86$). Two items of the scale; 4 and 7; is reversed. The scores ranged from 1.71 to 7; higher scores indicating the higher relationship satisfaction.

Experiences in Close Relationships- Revised (ECR-R): ECR-R is a self report measure developed by Fraley, Waller and Brennan (2000) to assess adult attachment style. The scale consists of 36 questions answered on a 7-point scale. It has a two-factor solution; attachment-related avoidance and attachment-related anxiety. The scale was used with a Turkish student sample by Selçuk, Günaydın, Sümer and Uysal (2005). The Turkish version of the scale has a high level of internal consistency for both attachment-related avoidance ($\alpha = .90$) and attachment-related anxiety ($\alpha = .86$).

Partner-related Facebook Use (PRFU): PRFU is a self-report measure developed by the researcher and advisors to evaluate different dimensions of partner-related FB use. It consists of 77 items written based on literature review and clinical observations. Information about reliability and the component structure of the scale will be presented in the Results section.

2.3. PROCEDURE

An informed consent form and all instruments were uploaded to an online survey tool (www.surveymonkey.com). In the informed consent form, it was specified that the participation is voluntary; participants could contact the researcher in any case related to the study and they could terminate the study at any time they want. Upon their approval of the form, instruments were presented. The survey link was shared in mail groups, whatsapp groups and social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).

RESULTS

In this section, first the instrument development process of Partner-related Facebook Use Scale will be presented. Then, the Regression analyses regarding Hypothesis 1, the predictor role of all aspects of partner-related FB use on relationship satisfaction, will be reported. Lastly, the Multivariate ANOVA that examines the relationship between gender, total number of relationships, relationship status and attachment with all aspects partner-related FB use, as claimed in Hypotheses 2, 3 and 4 will be recited.

3.1. THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS FOR PARTNER-RELATED FB USE SCALE

Partner-related FB use is a measure, which is developed by the researcher under the supervision of the advisors, to investigate usage of FB related to individual's partner. Initially, there were 77 items written based on literature review and clinical observation.

For the purposes of this study, in order to identify diverse aspects of Partner-related FB use, a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) with varimax rotation was conducted. KMO value of .92 and Bartlett's test of sphericity being significant ($\chi^2(2926) = 15864.087, p < .05$) suggested that the data was suitable for this analysis.

Initial solution revealed that 17 components explained 67.51% of the total variance. Based on the scree plot and eigenvalues, a five component solution was conducted. This component composition that explains 46.4% of total variance was found to be statistically and theoretically fitting.

During the process of item evaluation, it was decided to assess factor loading of higher than .40 with the consideration of data. Therefore, 11 items were eliminated due to factor loadings were lower than .40 for all factors. Further 3 items were eliminated due to a floor-effect with quite low means and variances. Items 7, 49, 53, 59 and 69 had factor loadings higher than .40 for more than one factor. In this case, first highest factor loadings which was also theoretically appropriate ones were selected. The final component structure and loadings for the remaining 63 items are separately presented for each Component in Tables A.1 to A.5 in the Appendix.

Items of each Component were interpreted collectively and components were named considering both meanings of items and the theoretical background. For total scores, mean calculation was used (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Information about Components of Partner-related FB Use Scale

Component Name	Number of items	Items included	M	SD	alpha
Visibility of Relationship	15	1, 7, 9, 11, 16, 22, 34, 37, 47, 53, 55, 61, 69, 73, 7	2.99	1.54	.94
Monitoring & Jealousy	11	4, 10, 17, 25, 31, 44, 46, 52, 57, 67, 75	3.36	1.64	.91
Activity about Relationship	15	3, 20, 29, 35, 36, 41, 43, 45, 49, 56, 63, 64, 70, 71, 76	3.68	1.48	.89
Impact on Relationship	12	6, 14, 21, 23, 38, 39, 42, 48, 59, 60, 65, 66	1.88	1.07	.88
Facilitator Role of FB	10	5, 8, 12, 15, 18, 30, 32, 33, 51, 74	2.27	1.21	.82

The internal consistencies of the five components were high: Visibility of Relationship ($\alpha = .94$), Monitoring and Jealousy ($\alpha = .91$), Activity about Relationship ($\alpha = .89$), Impact on Relationship ($\alpha = .88$) and Facilitator role of FB ($\alpha = .82$). In total, Partner-related FB Use had also high internal consistency ($\alpha = .95$).

Fourth component, “Impact on Relationship”, could not capture any variation within this data set; thus excluded from later statistical analysis.

3.2. PREDICTOR ROLE OF PARTNER-RELATED FB USE ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

A stepwise multiple regression analysis was run to understand the predictor role of all aspects partner-related FB use on relationship satisfaction. It was hypothesized that FB Positive Shares and Communication will be positively correlated whereas Jealousy-motivated FB Behavior will be negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction. In regression analysis, relationship satisfaction as measured by Relationship Assessment Scale ($M = 5.87$, $SD = 1.03$) was dependent variable, while all Components of the PRFU, except the impact on relationship, were independent variables. Results were shown in Table 3.2 and 3.3.

Table 3.2 Results of Stepwise Regression Analysis of Predictors of Relationship Satisfaction

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
3	,279	,078	,070	1,00076

Table 3.3 B, Beta Correlation Coefficients and Significance Levels of Variables

Model	Predictors	B	Std. Error	β	t	p
3	(Constant)	5,906	,158		37,480	,000
	Monitoring & Jealousy	-,075	,042	-,119	-1,780	,076
	Activities about Relationship	,213	,051	,304	4,215	,000
	Visibility of Relationship	-,189	,054	-,283	-3,485	,001

In the stepwise regression analysis, Monitoring & Jealousy, Activities about Relationship and Visibility of the Relationship entered the model as significant predictors of Relationship Satisfaction, $F(3,331) = 9.345, p < .05, R^2 = .078$. It is indicated that 7.8% of variance in the relationship satisfaction could be accounted for by these Components. Regression coefficients indicated that increase in Relationship Satisfaction was predicted by a decrease in Monitoring & Jealousy, increase in Activities about Relationship and decrease in Visibility of Relationship. Facilitator role of FB did not make a meaningful contribution to predict the relationship satisfaction in the regression analysis. It can be said that results partially supported the first hypothesis.

Component of Activities about Relationship reflected Positive Shares as content and there was a positive relationship as expected. Facilitator Role of FB indicated Positive Communication; however, it did not enter the model. Expected negative relationship for Jealousy-motivated FB behavior was observed.

3.3. GENDER, ATTACHMENT & FB USE

In order to test the Hypotheses 2, 3 and 4 that expected gender, relationship-related demographics and attachment style to be related to the partner-related Facebook use, a Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted. It was hypothesized that females and individuals with anxious attachment will be positively related to aspects of partner-related FB use, while avoidant attachment will be negatively related. Initial data inspection demonstrated that current relationship status and total number of relationships could be included in the analysis as relationship-related demographic variables that might be associated with partner-related Facebook use.

Total number of romantic relationships and attachment styles were continuous variables. They were categorized to be able to do MANOVA. Total numbers of romantic relationship were divided into 3 categories according to the distribution of the number of participants; 1-3, 4-6 and more than 7. In order to categorize attachment styles, median values of attachment-related anxiety and attachment-related avoidance were calculated. These two subscales were evaluated together and four categories were formed; high score on anxiety, high score on avoidance, high scores on both or low scores on both. Further, 5 categories of relationship status were reduced into 3 due to very low number of participants in some categories, by discarding the Other and combining promised and engaged.

A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted with gender, total number of romantic relationships, current relationship status and attachment styles as the independent variables and four factors of partner-related FB use (Visibility of Relationship, Monitoring & Jealousy, Activities about Relationship and Facilitator Role of FB) as the dependent variables.

Multivariate tests were significant for the total number of relationships, relationship status, attachment styles and interactions of gender*total number of relationships, gender*attachment styles, total number of relationships*relationship status and total number of relationships*attachment styles (See Table 3.4).

Table 3. 4 MANOVA Results on Partner-related Facebook Use Dependent Variable by Total Relationships, Relationship Status and Attachment Styles

Source	Wilks' Lambda	F	Sig. (p)	Partial eta squared
Gender	.988	1.223	.300	.01
Total Number of Relationships	.915	4.411	.000	.04
Relationship Status	.870	6.979	.000	.06
Attachment	.829	6.293	.000	.06
Gender* Total Number of Relationships	.936	3.249	.001	.03
Gender*Relationship Status	.984	.807	.596	.00
Gender* Attachment	.929	2.422	.004	.02
Total Number of Relationships* Relationship Status	.933	1.704	.040	.01
Total Number of Relationships* Attachment	.899	1.758	.013	.02
Relationship Status* Attachment	.928	1.217	.215	.01

3-way and 4-way interactions were excluded from the table

The univariate analyses of the main effect of the total number of relationships indicated that the effect was significant for each of the 2 Components of FB use: Monitoring & Jealousy $F(2, 391) = 3.854, p=.022$; Facilitator Role of FB $F(2, 391) = 6.551, p=.002$. Post-hoc tests revealed that people who had total number of relationships more than 7 ($M=2.19, SD=1.35$)

were monitoring and jealousy less than individuals who had 1-3 (M=3.57, SD=1.55) and 4-6 (M=3.42, SD=1.77). People who had 4-6 relationships in total (M=2.6, SD= 1.52) use facilitator role of FB more than 1-3 (M=2.17, SD= 1.05) and +7 relationships (M=2.03, SD=.97) (See Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Post Hoc Comparisons of Total Number of Relationships

		Mean	%95 CI			
		Difference	SE	<i>p</i>	LB	UB
<i>Monitoring & Jealousy</i>						
1-3	+7	1.24	.21	.00	.75	1.74
4-6	+7	1.12	.22	.00	.58	1.66
<i>Facilitator Role of FB</i>						
1-3	4-6	-.35	.11	.00	-.62	-.07
4-6	+7	.45	.17	.02	.04	.87

The univariate analyses of the main effect of relationship status indicated that the effect was significant for each of the 3 Components of FB use: Visibility of Relationship $F(2, 391) = 3.698, p=.026$; Activities about Relationship $F(2, 391) = 5.450, p=.005$; Facilitator Role of FB $F(2, 391) = 3.745, p=.024$. Post-hoc tests revealed that engaged people (M=3.11, SD=1.63) wanted their relationship more visible than people who were dating (M=3.05, SD=1.6). Additionally married people those who wanted the relationship to be least visible (M=2.63, SD= 1.3). Dating people (M=3.31, SD=1.51) had less activities about relationship than engaged (SD= 4.32, 1.39) and married ones (M=4.1, SD=1.28). Dating individuals (M=2.33, SD=1.16) used facilitator role of FB more than married ones (M=1.98, SD=1.03) and engaged people were the highest ranking in FB use (M=2.72, SD=1.54) (See Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Post Hoc Comparisons of Relationship Status

		Mean		%95 CI		
		Difference	SE	<i>p</i>	LB	UB
<i>Visibility of Relationship</i>						
Dating	Engaged	-.48	.19	.03	-.94	-.02
Dating	Married	.40	.14	.01	.05	.75
Engaged	Married	.89	.20	.00	.39	1.38
<i>Activities about Relationship</i>						
Dating	Engaged	-.94	.19	.00	-1.40	-.48
Dating	Married	-.79	.14	.00	-1.14	-.45
<i>Facilitator Role of FB</i>						
Dating	Engaged	-.39	.15	.02	-.75	-.03
Dating	Married	.36	.11	.00	.09	.63
Engaged	Married	-.75	.16	.00	.37	1.13

The univariate analyses of the main effect of attachment styles indicated that the effect was significant for each of the 4 Components of FB use: Visibility of Relationship $F(3, 391) = 9.377, p=.000$; Monitoring & Jealousy $F(3, 391) = 18.489, p=.000$; Activities about Relationship $F(3, 391) = 3.894, p=.009$; Facilitator Role of FB $F(3, 391) = 5.518, p=.001$. Post-hoc tests revealed that individuals who had low scores on both avoidance and anxiety ($M=2.61, SD=1.43$) and avoidant people ($M=2.33, SD= 1.0$) wanted to be less visible their relationship on FB than anxious ($M=3.62, SD=1.78$) and people who had high scores on both avoidance and anxiety ($M=3.34, SD= 1.52$). Individuals who had low scores on both ($M=2.62, SD=1.57$) and avoidant ones ($M=2.74, SD= 1.15$) were less monitoring and jealous than anxious ($M=4.12, SD=1.51$) and people who had high scores on both ($M=3.97, SD= 1.56$). Avoidant people ($M=3.1, SD=1.17$) had activities about romantic relationship on FB less than people who had low scores on both ($M=3.67, SD= 1.47$), individuals who had high scores on both ($M=3.64, SD=1.47$) and anxious people ($M=4.21, SD=1.55$). Addition to

this, the difference between both low score people and anxious people was also significant. Individuals who had low scores on both (M=2.06, SD=.96) and avoidant ones (M=1.93, SD=.75) used facilitator role of FB less than anxious (M=2.47, SD=1.6) and people who had high scores on both (M=2.54, SD=1.31) (See Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Post Hoc Comparisons of Attachment Styles

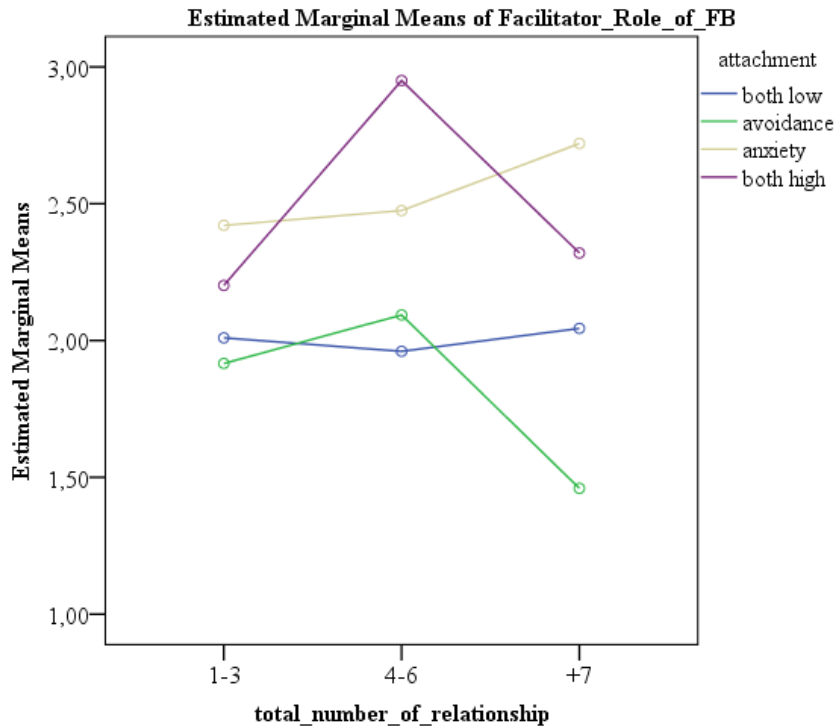
		Mean		<i>p</i>	%95 CI	
		Difference	SE		LB	UB
<i>Visibility of Relationship</i>						
Both low	anxiety	-1.01	.18	.00	-1.50	-.52
Both low	Both high	-.81	.16	.00	-1.23	-.40
Avoidance	Anxiety	-1.34	.23	.00	-1.94	-.73
Avoidance	Both high	-1.14	.21	.00	-1.68	-.59
<i>Monitoring & Jealousy</i>						
Both low	Anxiety	-1.39	.19	.00	-1.88	-.90
Both low	Both high	-1.38	.16	.00	-1.80	-.96
Avoidance	Anxiety	-1.36	.23	.00	-1.97	-.76
Avoidance	Both high	-1.35	.21	.00	-1.90	-.80
<i>Activities about Relationship</i>						
Both low	Avoidance	.56	.20	.02	.04	1.09
Both low	Anxiety	-.53	.18	.02	-1.01	-.04
Avoidance	Anxiety	-1.09	.23	.00	-1.69	-.50
Avoidance	Both high	-.70	.20	.00	-1.24	-.16
<i>Facilitator Role of FB</i>						
Both low	Anxiety	-.42	.14	.02	-.80	-.04
Both low	Both high	-.48	.12	.00	-.81	-.16
Avoidance	Anxiety	-.53	.18	.01	-1.00	-.07
Avoidance	Both high	-.60	.16	.00	-1.02	-.17

The univariate analyses of the interactions of total number of relationships*attachment indicated that the effect was significant for each of the 2 Components of FB use: Visibility of Relationship $F(6, 391) = 2.574, p=.019$; Facilitator Role of FB $F(6, 391) = 2.388, p=.028$. Post-hoc tests revealed no significant results for Visibility of Relationship. However, post-hoc tests revealed that individuals with 4-6 total number of relationships who had high scores on both avoidance and anxiety ($M=3.34, SD=1.57$) used facilitator role of FB more than individuals with 1-3 total number of relationships who had high scores on avoidance ($M=1.90, SD=.79$) and low scores on both ($M=2.12, SD=.95$) (See Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Post Hoc Comparisons of Interaction of Total Number of Relationships*Attachment Styles

		Mean		<i>p</i>	%95 CI	
		Difference	SE		LB	UB
<i>Facilitator Role of FB</i>						
4-6	1-3	1.22	.27	.04	.01	2.43
Both High	Both Low					
4-6	1-3	1.44	.31	.04	.02	2.85
Both High	Avoidance					

Figure 3.1 MANOVA of attachment*total number of relationship on facilitator role of FB



The univariate analyses of the interactions of gender*total number of relationships, gender*attachment styles and relationship status*total number of relationships indicated that the effect was not significant for none of the Components of FB use.

Overall results of Multivariate ANOVA indicated that more numbers of total relationships, being married, avoidant attachment and having both low scores on anxiety and avoidance was related to lower usage of partner-related FB. On the other hand, anxiety and having both high scores on anxiety and avoidance was related to higher levels of partner-related FB use.

Results partially supported the hypotheses. Similar to proposed hypotheses, individuals with avoidant attachment were negatively correlated with partner-related FB use whereas anxious attachment was positively correlated. However, there was no significant main effect of gender.

DISCUSSION

4.1. DIMENSIONS OF PARTNER-RELATED FB USE

Partner-related Facebook Use scale was developed by the researcher. There were some scales related to technology such as Young's Internet Addiction Test (Young, 1998), Facebook Jealousy Scale (Muisse, Christofides, & Desmarais, 2009) and Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (Andreassen, Torsheim, Brunborg, & Pallesen, 2012). However, there was not a scale that measured different dimensions of partner-related FB use specifically. Therefore, the scale that needed to test hypotheses was developed. As a result of factor analysis, finalized subscales were identified: Visibility of Relationship, Monitoring & Jealousy, Activities about Relationship, Impact on Relationship and Facilitator Role of FB.

First component, Visibility of Relationship contained items asking the relationship to be visible and expected reactions from partner and friends. Visibility is important in relationships and social media allows romantic relationships to be more visible (Treem & Leonardi, 2012). For FB; shares of partner about the relationship, being tagged by partner and getting likes and comments on shares from partner and friends could make the romantic relationship more visible.

There may be different motivations for the partners to want their relationship to be more visible. Gaining acceptance and getting approval from social environment may be one of these motivations. FB users and FB non-users were compared and level of social support was higher on FB users group (Brilovskaia & Margraf, 2016) and positive association between FB use and perceived social support was shown (Jang, Park, & Song, 2016). Likewise, social support on FB was examined and it was said that individuals could get support through comments and likes (Chiang & Huang, 2016).

Social support is important for couples as well as individuals. As Felmlee (2001) suggested, couple is embedded in a social network rather than being an island. Approval, social support and network embeddedness were considered as facilitator roles of social networks on couple. It was indicated that perceived relationship approval was negatively related to relationship distress (Lee, Swenson, & Niehuis, 2010).

Moreover, getting approval of the closest social network member was found as primary predictive for relationship satisfaction (Can & Hovardaoğlu, 2015). On the other side, it was demonstrated that individuals who get relationship approval from family and friends felt more committed, more love and more positive thoughts about partner (Sinclair, Felmlee, Sprecher, & Wright, 2015).

Being visible on FB may give the couple some sense of approval and social support which has a positive influence on couple relationship. One way of being visible on FB is through partner-related shares. Some people share more with/about their partners on FB and some keep their relationship private. However, the reason of differences in sharing preferences is not yet fully known.

Attachment security might be one of the factors in need for external support and approval. Insecurely attached people are more concerned about how others' perceive them on FB (Oldmeadow, Quinn, & Kowert, 2013). Moreover, partners who wanted to be more visible on FB were more insecure about their partners' feelings (Emery, Muise, Dix, & Le, 2014). Consequently, individuals who do not feel secure in relationship, may compensate this lack with approval and support from others.

Visibility does not only affect how much the relationship receives social support, it also leads the partners to compare their relationship with that of others. Although there is no research specific to relationship comparisons, there is evidence social comparison on FB to be negatively correlated with mental health (Jang, Park, & Song, 2016). Furthermore, individuals who used FB longer reported life is unfair, others had better lives and happier than themselves (Chou

& Edge, 2012). Therefore, comparing own relationship with others' through FB could also lead to negative consequences.

The other component; Monitoring and Jealousy; consisted of items which related to perceiving threat or possibility of threat to relationship and tracking partner's online activities. Hertlein and Blumer (2014) said suspicion and jealousy arise in technology use of couples. Furthermore, positive association of social media and being jealous was found (Zandbergen & Brown, 2015).

Four categories of situations which might evoke jealousy were determined: showing someone interest, getting interest from someone, talking about past romantic relations and ambiguous scenes about partner (Sheets, Fredendall, & Claypool, 1997). Facebook could enable all of them. For instance, partner could add anyone as a friend and show interest by liking or commenting. Likewise, anyone could show interest to partner by liking or commenting. Partner could find ex-lovers easily and/or send a message. On the other hand, the internet has unlimited possibilities which could provoke unlimited scenarios.

Correspondingly, it was suggested that seeing partners communicating with potential romantic partners was related to be jealous (Muisse, Christofides, & Desmarais, 2009) and FB could have jealousy enhancing role (Utz & Beukenoom, 2001). Furthermore, there was a relationship between online monitoring and jealousy (Dainton & Stokes, 2015).

Doubt could be another point. It was suggested that the being unsure about partner's feelings was associated with engaging in uncertainty reduction behaviors such as stalking partners, checking partners' accounts, control their friends, likes or comments (Knobloch & Solomon, 2002). However, misunderstanding about FB use might cause problems for the relationship (McAndrew & Shah, 2013). As a result of constant monitoring and controlling, partners may become more insecure than the beginning and mistrust may become a loop.

Another component, Activities about Relationship composed of items using features of FB related to romantic relationship such as adding as a friend,

sharing, liking or FBO. About whether contents of sharing represent accuracy, it was indicated that individual's FB profile is reflection of actual personality rather than self-idealization (Back et al., 2010). Furthermore, correspondence between actual behavior and web-pages was demonstrated (Weisbuch, Ivcevic, & Ambady, 2009). These could be indicators of what people share about their partners or relationships also reflect the reality.

Individuals who presented their relationship were more likely to remain together (Toma & Choi, 2015), also association between sharing information about partner and relationship quality was found (Saslow, Muise, Impett, & Dubin, 2012). Taken together; people who felt better in relationship tended to share more information about it. Good feelings might increase the wish for sharing.

Relevantly; displaying partnered relationship status, posting partner-related status updates, posting pictures with partner and posting relationship status as in a relationship was found as a possible moderator between relationship quality and authenticity (Steers, Øverup, Brunson, & Acitelli, 2016). Moreover, sharing photos together, tagging partner and listing common interest on profiles was related to expand themselves in romantic relationship (Carpenter & Spottswood, 2013). So, it could be suggested that the more individuals feel good about relationship and open up themselves, the more they had partner-related activities on FB.

The fourth component, Impact on Relationship; consisted of items regarding the positive or negative effects of FB on the relationship. About the effects of technology on human relationships, technoference which was defined as interruptions due to technological devices was mentioned (McDaniel & Coyne, 2014). High levels of technoference were associated with lower life satisfaction, more conflict over technology use, lower relationship satisfaction and more depressive symptoms.

Moreover, negative effect of increased online communication on relationships and well-being was found (Schiffrin, Edelman, Falkenstern and Stewart, 2010). Furthermore, shared time together, online video gaming, accountability, suspicion and jealousy, cybersex, internet and sex addiction, online infidelity were also classified as issues which have arisen in romantic relationships related to technology (Hertlein & Blumer, 2014). Specifically, FB use had a link with romantic relationships in many terms in different ways. For instance, it was related to romantic jealousy positively (Elphinson & Noller, 2011) and relationship satisfaction negatively (Papp, Danielewicz, & Cayemberg, 2012).

Since the total score of impact on relationship was very low, it could not be included in the statistical analysis. However, impact of FB use on relationship was shown in the other four components of partner-related FB use that contained related items. This result can be interpreted as even if the participants did not declare that FB had not any impact on their romantic relationship, they were actually influenced by them.

As the last component, Facilitator Role of FB contained items regarding how FB was used as a tool for couples to stay in touch and keep the communication intact even when they are apart. Positive effects of internet on communication and well-being over time were demonstrated (Kraut et al., 2002).

It was proposed that interpersonal relations have changed in the course of time (Vasilchuk, 2014). For example, long distance relationship was difficult because of difficulty in communicating. Generally, physical distance also brought emotional distance. However, technology facilitated communication.

In the example of FB, individuals could communicate with each other easily by using the features of it. Therefore, it enabled people to develop and maintain social connectedness. Moreover, this online connectedness was correlated with both lower level of depression, anxiety and higher levels of life satisfaction (Grieve, Indian, Witteveen, Anne Tolan, & Marrington, 2013). So, it could be said that FB has a positive role in communication.

On the other side, the importance of spending time in a face-to-face context was indicated (Haack & Falcke, 2014). Sometimes individuals may tend to spend a lot of time with technology and its products or as more extreme example, people may prefer online communication to face to face. Consequently technology has many beneficial sides; however, face to face communication is not something that can be abandoned.

4.2. RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND PARTNER-RELATED FB USE

As a result of regression analysis, it was found that monitoring & jealousy, activities about relationship and visibility of relationship had a predictive role in relationship satisfaction. A higher level of satisfaction was predicted by higher levels of activities about relationship but lower levels of monitoring & jealousy and visibility of relationship.

Activities about relationship on FB positively predicted level of satisfaction. This finding is mostly consistent with the existing research. Posting dyadic profile picture was related to feeling more satisfied (Saslow, Muise, Impett, & Dubin, 2012) and there was a positive correlation between using FB and high level of satisfaction (Stewart, Dainton, & Goodboy, 2014). On the other hand, having disagreement over the relationship status was linked to lower satisfaction (Papp, Danielewicz, & Cayemberg, 2012).

Individual with high level of satisfaction may have the motivation to share this feeling with others. This motivation might show itself as doing more activities on FB about the romantic relationship. Similarly, self-disclosure in families was positively related to higher relationship satisfaction (Finkenauer, Engels, Branje, & Meeus, 2004). This situation could also be true for couples.

Monitoring and jealousy negatively predicted level of satisfaction. There is supporting evidence in the literature that low level of relationship satisfaction was associated with jealousy and surveillance (Elphinson, Feeney, Noller, Connor, & Fitzgerald, 2013; Elphinson & Noller, 2011). Furthermore, it was suggested that individuals who were unsure about partner's feelings might tend to stalk their partner more frequently (Knobloch & Solomon, 2002). Being unsure and dissatisfaction can trigger each other. Therefore, dissatisfied people may tend to be more prone to jealousy and monitoring.

Visibility of relationship negatively predicted the level of satisfaction. This result may suggest that when the couple is not satisfied with the relationship, he or she depend on the relationship to be seen by others. Although there is no direct link in the literature suggesting this relationship, there are findings regarding the visibility and the security of the relationship. Since relationship security and satisfaction are highly correlated (Gallerová & Halama, 2016; Heresi Milad, Rivera Ottenberger, & Huepe Artigas, 2013; Shrivastava & Burianova, 2014), this literature will be useful here. It was suggested that those who wanted to be more visible were more insecure (Emery, Muise, Dix, & Le, 2014). Insecurely attached individuals may need more approval from the environments. So, they may tend to be visible more.

4.3. ATTACHMENT, DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND FB USE

Results of MANOVA demonstrated that total number of relationships, relationship status, attachment styles and interaction of total number of relationships and attachment styles were significantly associated with some of the Components of FB use.

About total number of relationships, when the number of past relationships of the participant increased, they had less partner-related FB use. In this regard,

people who had more than 7 past relationships monitored and were jealous less than who had 1-3 relationships and 4-6 relationships. There was diversity for facilitator role of FB. Individuals with 4-6 total numbers of relationships used facilitator role of FB more than with 1-3 and 7 relationship ones.

There may be some reasons why more past relationship was usually associated with less partner-related FB use. More past relationship meant more romantic partner change which may also mean more separation from significant one and shorter relationships. Therefore, individuals with more past relationships may tend to not see their current relationship as for a long time and be less anxious about it. So, they may tend to be less jealous.

Synonymously, ghosts from the past were found to be related to current relationships (Green, Campbell, & Davis, 2007). Experiencing negative emotions in past relationships resulted in increased self-discrepancy. It was also said that post-separation people had emotional problems like depression and anxiety (Boelen & Reijntjes, 2009). Having many of these negativities several times might make individuals think that they will live the same in the present relationship as well. However, on a different note, these people who are more experienced in relationships may know better that monitoring behaviors damage the relationship and therefore refrain from it.

For facilitator role of FB, values were closed to each other but individuals with 4-6 total numbers of relationships were used more than the others significantly. As mentioned, those with more past relationships may think that current relationship will also be short. Therefore, they may tend to avoid using FB for communication. For 1-3 past relationships, relationships could be a relatively new experience. So, they may not know how their relationship will go on. This could be an obstacle to deepening their relationships by communicating through FB.

As another view, different personality traits had different links to romantic relationships (Weidmann, Ledermann, & Grob, 2016). Individuals who had very

little or too much relationships could have different characters. For example, very cautious individuals might have little relationship and they may have hesitations with getting into relationship. On the other side, people who are so open to experience may have more relationships and they may have difficulties in maintaining the relationship. FB usages of these different characters were various (Chen, Widjaja, & Yen, 2015; Marshall, Lefringhause, & Ferenczi, 2015). So, their using FB for communication may be different as well.

About relationship status, it was found that married people use partner-related FB less. They wanted the least visibility on FB and used facilitator role of FB less than others. Engaged individuals wanted to be more visible and used facilitator role of FB more than dating ones. There was dissimilarity for having activities about relationship on FB; dating people had less than the others.

Married people wanted to be visible the least while engaged ones wanted more than dating ones. Visibility was much more about the need for approval. It could be said that married individuals have already received an approval. However, engage couples who are in the transition period between bachelorhood and marriage (Schweingruber, Cast, & Anahita, 2007), may need others' approval to help define their relationship and make it less ambiguous.

Individuals in Turkish culture could be named as autonomous-related which could be defined as healthy self-development both needs autonomy and relatedness (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1996). For Turkish culture, there are many stages between bachelorhood and marriage; proposal, asking for the girl's hand, promising, engagement and henna night and wedding.

These events may become more visible with social media as the increasing of visibility of relationships (Treem & Leonardi, 2012). For instance, marriage was proposed ever since; however, the style of proposal was not seen by the other people. Nowadays, everyone is able to see how their friend got proposal from their partner through FB photos. This is also true for other events like asking for

girl's hand or henna night. For these reasons, engaged individuals may want to be more visible.

It was suggested that individuals from individualistic cultures share private information on FB more while collectivistic ones can use FB as a support system and have more frequent interactions (Nadkarni & Hofmann, 2012). In Turkish culture, the self is defined as autonomous-related. So, individuals may share their private information about their events and want to get support from their environment.

There was a similar situation for facilitator role of FB. Married people used the least while engaged individuals used it more than dating ones. Married people live in the same house unless otherwise specified. They might not need much communication through FB because they already see each other face-to-face at home. It was indicated that visibility was important for engaged people who are in committed relationship but usually live in their parents' home. This situation might also have increased communication through FB.

About having activities about relationship, dating individuals were the least. That is to say that dating individuals were more abstentious in some activities such as displaying their relationship status, posting pictures with partner or posting partner-related status updates. This may be related to culture as well.

Positive aspects of marriage on individuals were shown (Crevier, Marchand, Nachar, & Guay, 2015; Meadows & Arber, 2015). Dating could be thought of as more uncertain relationship status than being engaged and married where the intentions towards the future is less certain. The ambiguity towards the future of dating may prevent individuals from having activities about their relationships against the possibility of regretting them in the future.

This uncertainty might be felt by individuals in collectivist cultures more. Marriage and engagement might be considered as more serious and long-term compared to dating. Correspondingly, long-term goals were related to consistency (Datu, Yuen, & Chen, 2016) and self of relatedness (Datu, 2017) in a collectivist

context. Married and engaged individuals may also felt more consistent and more related. Therefore, they might be more comfortable having activities about their relationships.

About attachment styles, a four-category model of adult attachment (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991) proposed four different attachment styles; preoccupied (high on anxiety), dismissing (high on avoidance), secure (low in both) and fearful (high in both). Some similarities were observed in terms of attachment: secure and dismissing people tended to use FB related to their relationship less. Conversely, preoccupied and fearful ones were tended to use more.

Related to this, both secure and dismissing individuals wanted less visible relationship, monitored and were jealous less and used facilitator role of FB less than preoccupied and fearful people. For having activities about relationship on FB, there was a small difference. Dismissing ones had activities the least while preoccupied people had activities about their relationship on FB more than secure ones.

Getting acceptance and approval from the environment was an important motivation to want to be more visible. Anxiously attached people used FB with more negative feelings and concerning about others' perceiving them on FB while avoidant individuals had less positive attitudes and were less open (Oldmeadow, Quinn, & Kowert, 2013).

Anxiously attached people may want to be visible and look good to others because they care what others think. Positive reactions of others about their romantic relationship may be perceived as getting acceptance or approval. On the other hand, avoidant ones wanted to be less visible. Being close to people made them worried (Hazan & Shaver, 1987). Being more visible, so, knowing that others know and approve the relationship may evoke their worry. On the other hand, secure people may not need the approval from others. Therefore, they did

not want to be so visible. Fearful ones may have fears about their relationships, so they may need others' approval to feel safer.

FB is a tool which could evoke jealousy. Attachment avoidance was negatively associated with jealousy and surveillance whereas attachment anxiety was positively related (Marshall, Bejanyan, Di Castro, & Lee, 2012). Anxiously attached people wished for closeness, but at the same time they were afraid of to be abandoned or rejected (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2003). Fear of abandonment could raise suspicion and jealousy. While they want to be as close as possible, when they get close, they become more afraid of abandonment and may want to control the relationship even more.

On the other side, permissive attitudes toward infidelity were predicted by avoidant attachment. They also engaged in more infidelity over time (Dewall et al., 2011). Avoidant individuals may sabotage themselves because it is matter of being close to other people (Johnson, 2003). Permissive attitudes toward infidelity and engaging in infidelity kept idea of having a third person in relationship constantly (Brennan & Shaver, 1995). Moreover, idea of a third person gave distrust to the relationship. Therefore, they could not be so close. They monitored and were jealous less due to already knowing the possibility of cheating.

Feeling good about relationship was related to have activities about romantic relationship on FB more. Meaning of consequences derived from engaging in a specific behavior in relationship may vary depending on attachment style. Secure and preoccupied ones perceived those consequences as enhancing closeness than avoidant ones and dismissing individuals rated them as involving a loss of independence (Monteoliva, Garcia-Martinez, & Calvo-Salguero, 2016).

Consequences of having activities about relationship on FB could be perceived diversely. Dismissing people usually had problems with intimacy. They wanted to flee as the romantic relationship deepens. Therefore, feeling good enough to have activities on FB could be thought as loosing independency.

Furthermore, they could avoid having activities with the thought of losing their independence.

Both secure and preoccupied people engaged in activities about relationship, however preoccupied ones had more. This may be due to the fact that preoccupied people were associated with more frequent FB use in general (Oldmeadow, Quinn, & Kowert, 2013). High usage of FB in general may also increase the rate of use associated with the romantic relationship. On the other hand, even though most of the shares of secure people may be related to their relationship, the amount of relationship-related of them may be lower than preoccupied ones.

FB had a facilitating role for communication. Restrained FB use was predicted by attachment avoidance (Hart, Nailling, Bizer, & Collins, 2015). In parallel, avoidant individuals used FB less and anxiously attached people were associated with more frequent FB use (Oldmeadow, Quinn, & Kowert, 2013). However, feeling of loneliness still remains for them (Lin, 2016). They may prefer to communicate a lot through FB to get rid of the feeling of loneliness.

On the other hand, SNS usage of anxiously attached individuals was related to intimacy (Morey, Gentzler, Creasy, Oberhauseri, & Westerman, 2013). Similarly, anxiously attached individuals sent more tests message than avoidant ones by cell phone (Weisskirch, 2012). Desire to be more intimate may also trigger usage for communication. Correspondingly; feeling intimate using SNS were predicted by anxious attachment (Nitzburg & Farber, 2013).

For interaction of the total number of relationships and attachment styles, it was found that fearful individuals with 4-6 total numbers of relationships used facilitator role of FB more than dismissing and secure individuals with 1-3 total numbers of relationships.

This signification was parallel to others. If looked at separately, individuals with 4-6 total numbers of relationships used facilitator role of FB more than others. At the same time, fearful individuals used facilitator role of FB

more than dismissing and secure ones. So, it could be said that results were not surprising. However, there were remarkable points in this interaction.

Dismissing individuals dismiss of intimacy (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). Therefore, they may tend to have less relationship. On the other hand, it was hard to say that there are people who have purely secure attachment. Attachment-related avoidance and attachment-related anxiety was indicated as a two factor-solution of attachment (Fraley et al., 2000). So, being secure could be considered as a continuum between being anxious and being avoidant. Secure people with 1-3 past relationships may tend to be close to avoidance-related attachment rather than anxiety-related in continuum. That's why these interactions may make it difficult to use facilitator role of FB.

Literature suggested a link between attachment styles and relationship satisfaction. According to this, avoidance attachment was related to low level of relationship satisfaction (Heresi Milad, Rvera Ottenberger, & Huepe Artigas, 2013; Towler & Stuhlmacher, 2013).

Moreover, higher attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance was associated with decline in satisfaction over time (Ho et al., 2012; Sadikaj, Moskowitz, & Zuroff, 2015; Shrivastava & Burianova, 2014). On the other hand, secure individuals had higher level of satisfaction (Gallerová & Halama, 2016).

Age is considered as the basic variable of development. It is also assumed that behavior changes with age. Researches try to describe intervening variables which mediate the variation of behavior with age (Wohlwill, 1970). About FB, studies showed that FB usage varies by age (McAndrew & Jeong, 2012; Ozimek & Bierhoff, 2016; Wilson, Gosling, & Graham, 2012). In other words, FB behaviors changes as people get older. Therefore, age is crucial while partner-related FB use is being evaluated.

About gender difference, some studies suggested that there is a difference between genders in terms of technology related issues (Hertlein & Blumer, 2014; Ferree, 2003; Luarn, Kuo, Chiu, & Chang, 2015) while others found there is no

difference (Heiman & Olenik-Shemesh, 2015; Joiner et al., 2016). In this study, there was no significant effect of gender contrary to expectations. Distribution of male and female was not equal in this sample. The number of female participants was very high. This situation might have affected the results. As another point, age-related gender differences in technology use were found (Dhir & Torsheim, 2016; Malik, Dhir, & Nieminen, 2016). In other words, some age ranges gave significant results whereas other did not. The sample of the study was mostly young adolescents. This might be another reason for this finding.

There were findings that could be considered as in parallel with the literature. For instance, avoidant individuals had the least activities about romantic relationship and less activity about relationship predicted low relationship satisfaction. So, it could be said that there could be an indirect link between low level of relationship satisfaction and being avoidant. Furthermore, anxious people were more jealous and wanted to be more visible while secure ones were less jealous and wanted to be less visible. Being jealous and wanting to be visible predicted low relationship satisfaction. Therefore, it could be said that there was an indirect link between low levels of relationship satisfaction and being anxious, besides high level of relationship satisfaction and being secure.

4.4. CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present study have some clinical implications. First, these findings offered a snapshot of the role of FB in the romantic relationship for clinical psychologists and couple therapists. Therefore, they could gain insight about partner-related FB use.

As another implication, if addiction was put aside, it may be more crucial to understand the purpose of use rather than the amount. Individual might have different purposes while using FB related to their partner. For instance, one may

use just because s/he want to share something at that moment. On the other hand, one may use to show the relationship to others, and so, get likes and comments from them. The findings showed that these two conditions could have different causes and consequences. Therefore, it is important to try to understand for what purpose they use as well as how much they share as a couple therapists.

This study also underlined the facilitator role of FB on communication. It was argued that FB has positive aspects when it was used to maintain the communication. This could be used especially for couples who have to stay away from each other physically. Facilitator role of FB could be used to keep in touch with partner when couple was away from each other. On the other hand, the importance of face-to-face communication was mentioned. Therefore, some arrangements about FB usage could make in the couples where technology interferes the romantic relationship too much.

4.5. LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Self-report measures were one of the limitations. Relationship Assessment Scale, Experiences in Close Relationship-revised and Partner-related Facebook Use Scale were used respectively to measure relationship satisfaction, attachment styles and different dimensions of partner-related FB use. Although their reliability was high, participants may have given socially desirable answers. For instance, they could declare better relationship than they actually had. Further studies might utilize different measures of variables.

Generalizing of the study was another limitation. Age range was limited to 20-40. Furthermore, only those who were currently in a romantic relationship could participate the study. Therefore, the results may not be generalized to the ages higher than 40 or people who had romantic relationships before but not

currently. Further studies may replicate this study with people who were not included such as with adolescences, with older age groups or with ones who were not in a relationship currently.

As another point, the sample might not be representative of larger population. There was inequality in the number of males and females. Besides, participants were mostly higher educated and from metropolis or urban. Participants with lower education level and from rural area were limited. So, representation of larger population could be difficult. Further studies could pay attention to equal distribution of groups and may include individuals from various backgrounds more.

Predictable effects of partner-related FB use on romantic relationship satisfaction were limited. This may be due to multiple factors affecting relationship satisfaction such as sexual satisfaction (Fallis, Rehman, Woody, & Purdon, 2016), rejection sensitivity (Norona & Welsh, 2016) or dyadic coping competencies (Ruffieux, Nussbeck, & Bodenmann, 2014). Further research may control these variables.

There is another way to show romantic relationship on Facebook; couple accounts. Couples may choose to have mutual account instead of having two separate accounts. Therefore, they may able to control each other's share and messages instantly. Further researches might investigate why couples need to have mutual account.

As another point, contents of sharing were not fully explored in this study. It is important to fully understand the content because it is like a common language of couple in social media. Person who has a bad relationship might reflect it as good. So, further studies may consider the level of distortion of contents. So, shares of each member of couple should be understood. Also, it should be investigated who shares what and how much, and/or which member share more or less and why. Adding qualitative method to the study may help to discover these points.

Partner-related FB Use scale is newly created. Therefore, content validity of this scale might be checked in further research. Furthermore, it should be noted that attachment styles of participants were evaluated and named in the context of this specific sample. Therefore, a person who called secure in this sample could be named differently in another sample.

4.6. CONCLUSION

The main aim of this study was to explore individual's partner-related FB use. At the beginning of the present study, it was hypothesized that relationship satisfaction will be predicted by partner-related FB use. Also, attachment styles, gender and relationship-related demographic variables will be related to partner-related FB use.

It was expected that FB Positive Shares, FB Positive Communication, Positive Impact and less Jealousy-motivated FB behavior will predict high level of relationship satisfaction. Results have shown parallel to expectation mostly. On the other hand, it was expected that attachment-related avoidance will positively correlated with partner-related FB use, while attachment-related anxiety will negatively correlated with it. Results have shown parallel to expectations. Similar to expectation, relationship-related demographic variables; total number of relationship and relationship status; was related to partner-related FB use. On the other hand contrary to expectations, there was no significant difference between men and women.

Overall, the current study demonstrated that most of the results were consistent with the literature. These results gave insight to the understanding of partner-related FB use. Clinical psychologists and couple therapists may take into consideration these results and they could adopt these results to their clinical work.

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ANNEXES

5.1. ANNEX A

Tables of Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings for each item for Components of the PRFU

Table A.1 Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings (L) for each item for the Visibility of Relationship Component of the PRFU

	M	SD	L
1- Arkadaşlarımın Facebook'tan ilişkimle ilgili paylaşımlarımı görmesi önemlidir.	2.55	1.96	0.64
11- Sevgilimin/eşimin bana Facebook aracılığıyla sevgisini göstermesini beklerim.	2.21	1.81	0.51
16- İlişkim ile ilgili paylaşımların beğenilmesi/yorum yapılması benim için önemlidir.	3.26	2.16	0.79
22- İlişkimle ilgili paylaştığım fotoğraflara arkadaşlarımdan beğeni/yorum almak benim için önemlidir.	3.35	2.17	0.79
34- İlişkimle ilgili paylaştığım fotoğraflara arkadaşlarımdan beğeni/yorum almak benim için önemlidir.	2.55	2.02	0.49
37- Sevgilimin/eşimin benim duvarıma yazmasını isterim.	2.66	2.05	0.49
47- İlişkimle ilgili bir paylaşım yaptığımda kaç beğeni/yorum aldığım benim için önemlidir.	3.11	2.17	0.79
53- Sevgilimin/eşimin benimle fotoğraf paylaşmasını isterim.	4.14	2.17	0.48
55- Sevgilimin/eşimin fotoğraflarımı beğenmesini/ yorum yapmasını beklerim.	3.95	2.24	0.58
61- İlişki durumumla ilgili değişiklik yaptığımda (sözlü, nişanlı gibi) arkadaşlarımdan beğeni/yorum almak benim için önemlidir.	2.88	2.17	0.66
69- İlişkimdeki önemli tarihlerde (doğumgünleri, yıldönümleri) sevgilimin/eşimin Facebook'tan bu konuda paylaşım yapmasını beklerim.	2.71	2.16	0.51
7- Sevgilimin/eşimin ilişkimizle ilgili paylaşım yapmasını isterim.	3.37	2.14	0.62

73- Sevgilimin/eşimin beni paylaşımlara etiketlemesini beklerim.	3.38	2.20	0.53
77- Sevgilim/eşim ile ilgili yaptığım paylaşımlara yorum/beğeni almak benim için önemlidir.	3.21	2.16	0.78
9- Facebook'ta gördüğüm diğer ilişkilerle kendi ilişkiimi kıyaslarım.	2.39	1.83	0.50

Table A.2 Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings (L) for each item for the Monitoring & Jealousy Component of the PRFU

	M	SD	L
46- Sevgilimin/eşimin kimlerle arkadaş olduğunu takip ederim.	3.92	2.26	0.73
10- Sevgilimin/eşimin arkadaş olduğu hemcinslerimin profillerini ayrıntılı incelerim.	3.55	2.33	0.73
67- Sevgilimin/eşimin beğendiği / yorum yazdığı kişilerin hesaplarını incelerim.	3.81	2.36	0.73
75- İlişkimle ilgili sevgilimin/eşimin paylaşımlara hemcinsim biri yorum yaptığı /beğendiği zaman rahatsız olurum.	3.00	2.17	0.70
17- Sevgilimin/eşimin kimin paylaşımlarını beğendiğini/yorum yaptığını takip ederim.	3.72	2.31	0.68
25- Sevgilimin/eşimin benim tanımadığım kişilere yorum yapması/ beğenmesi beni rahatsız eder.	3.12	2.21	0.61
52- Sevgilimden/eşimden hesabının şifresini isterim ve vermezse benim için sorun olur.	2.52	2.18	0.58
4- Sevgilimin/eşimin Facebook hareketlerini takip ederim.	4.01	2.34	0.55
31- Sevgilimin/eşimin benden habersiz biriyle Facebook'ta arkadaş olması beni rahatsız eder.	2.46	2.10	0.55
57- Sevgilimin/eşimin Facebook mesajlarını okurum.	2.91	2.20	0.53
44- Paylaşım yaparken sevgilimin/eşimin paylaşımım hakkında ne düşüneceğini göz önünde bulundururum.	4.10	2.27	0.43

Table A.3 Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings (L) for each item for the Activities about Relationship Component of the PRFU

	M	SD	L
36- Facebook'ta ilişki durumumu belirtirim.	2.76	2.63	0.79
41- Hesabımdan sevgilimle/eşimle fotoğraf paylaşıyorum.	4.55	2.34	0.72
20- Hesabıma bakıldığında ilişkim olduğunun anlaşılması benim için önemlidir.	3.45	2.37	0.68
76- Birisi Facebook hesaplarımıza baktığında çift olduğumuzu anlamayabilir.	3.74	2.40	-0.63
45- Sevgilimden/eşimden Facebook'ta ilişki durumunu belirtmesini beklerim.	3.54	2.49	0.63
29- İlişkimdeki önemli tarihlerde (doğumgünleri, yıldönümleri) Facebook'tan paylaşım yaparım.	3.14	2.36	0.60
70- Facebook'ta ilişkimle ilgili olumlu şeyleri paylaşıyorum.	3.29	2.27	0.57
35- Sevgilimi/eşimi paylaşımlara etiketlerim.	3.96	2.38	0.56
56- Profil fotoğrafım sevgilimle/eşimle olmalıdır.	2.61	2.12	0.56
43- Sevgilimin/eşimin duvarına yazarım.	2.56	1.96	0.50
64- Sevgilimin/eşimin profil fotoğrafı benimle olmalıdır.	2.60	2.13	0.49
49- Sevgilimin/eşimin hesabına bakıldığında ilişkisinin olduğunun anlaşılması benim için önemlidir.	4.03	2.46	0.47
3- Sevgilimin/eşimin Facebook'umda ekli olması benim için önemlidir.	5.06	2.30	0.43
71- Facebook'ta ortak arkadaşımız çoktur.	4.66	2.06	0.42
63- Sevgilim/eşim benim Facebook mesajlarımı okuyabilir.	3.99	2.42	0.42

Table A.4 Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings (L) for each item for the Impact on Relationship Component of the PRFU

	M	SD	L
6- Facebook ilişkiye zarar veriyor.	1.76	1.48	0.69
14- Facebook yüzünden ilişkimde çok tartışma çıkar.	1.72	1.46	0.68
21- Sevgilimin/eşimin doğrudan söyleyemediği bazı şeyleri paylaşımlarla ima ettiğini fark ediyorum.	1.81	1.61	0.67
38- Sevgilimin/eşimin yüzüne söyleyemediğim bazı şeyleri Facebook'tan yazıyorum.	1.52	1.38	0.61
42- Facebook ilişkimizi daha çok olumsuz yönde etkiliyor.	1.89	1.50	0.60
48- Sevgilimin/eşimin yüzüme söyleyemediği bazı şeyleri Facebook'tan yazdığını fark ediyorum.	1.63	1.48	0.59
65- Sevgilime/eşıme doğrudan söyleyemediğim bazı şeyleri paylaşımlarla ima ederim.	1.87	1.67	0.59
39- İlişkimizin sürebilmesi için Facebook hesabımı kapatmayı düşünüyorum.	1.57	1.43	0.58
59- İlişkimizin sürebilmesi için sevgilimden Facebook hesabını kapatmasını isteyebilirim.	1.90	1.75	0.52
66- Aramız kötü olduğu zaman daha çok paylaşım yapıyorum.	1.99	1.77	0.51
23- Sevgilimin/eşimin paylaşımlarında bana bir ima olup olmadığını incelerim.	2.72	2.19	0.51
60- Aramız iyi olduğu zaman Facebook üzerinden ilişkimle ilgili daha çok paylaşım yapıyorum.	1.94	1.65	0.42

Table A.5 Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Component Loadings (L) for each item for the Facilitator Role of FB Component of the PRFU

	M	SD	L
8- Facebook yüzyüze olmadan da ilişkimde iletişimin devam edebilmesini sağlıyor.	2.06	1.75	0.67
32- Sevgilimle/eşimle Facebook'tan sesli arama yaparım.	2.31	2.08	0.65
15- Sevgilimle/eşimle Facebook üzerinden görüntülü konuşurum.	2.50	2.20	0.64
12- Facebook ilişkimizdeki iletişimin önemli bir parçasıdır.	1.54	1.29	0.64
30- Facebook ilişkimin ilerlemesine yardımcı oldu.	2.00	1.73	0.59
74- Facebook sayesinde ilişkimiz daha derinleşiyor.	1.54	1.28	0.57
18- Facebook ilişkimizi daha çok olumlu yönde etkiliyor.	2.49	1.62	0.55
33- Facebook ilişkimizin başlamasına yardımcı oldu.	2.27	2.13	0.55
5- Sevgilimle/eşimle Facebook Messenger üzerinden mesajlaşırım.	3.65	2.34	0.53
51- Facebook sayesinde tanıştık.	1.69	1.71	0.50

5.2. ANNEX B

Informed Consent Form

Bilgilendirilmiş Gönüllü Onam Formu

Sayın Katılımcı,

Bu araştırma İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans programı öğrencisi Esra Elmas'ın yüksek lisans bitirme tezi için Yrd. Doç. Dr. Yudum Akyıl danışmanlığında yürütülmektedir. Araştırmanın amacı bağlanma stilleri, ilişki doyumu ve Facebook'ta partner ile ilgili paylaşımların ilişkisini değerlendirmektir.

Araştırmaya ilişkisi olan, kendisi ve partneri Facebook kullanan, 20- 40 yaş arasındaki bireyler katılabilmektedir. Katılım gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Araştırmada kimliğinizi sorgulayan bir soru bulunmamaktadır. Araştırma sırasında elde edilen bilgiler gizli tutulacak ve anonim olarak değerlendirilecektir. Araştırmaya katılımınızın size herhangi bir zarar vereceği öngörülmemektedir. Soruları yanıtlarken herhangi bir rahatsızlık hissederseniz çalışmaya devam etmeme hakkına sahipsiniz. Çalışma yaklaşık 15-20 dakika sürmektedir. Çalışmanın güvenilirliği açısından hiçbir soruyu boş bırakmadan anketleri tamamlamanız beklenmektedir.

Araştırmaya yönelik herhangi bir sorunuzun olması halinde Psikolog Esra Elmas (esra.elmas02@bilgi.edu.net) ile iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Araştırmaya katkıda bulunduğunuz için teşekkürler.

Yukarıdaki açıklamayı okudum, bu çerçevede araştırmaya katılmayı kabul ediyorum.

Evet, kabul ediyorum

Hayır, kabul etmiyorum

5.3. ANNEX C

Demographic Information Form

Demografik Bilgi Formu

1. Yaşınız
2. Doğum yeriniz
 - a. Metropol /büyükşehir
 - b. Şehir
 - c. Köy/kasaba
3. Cinsiyetiniz
 - a. Kadın
 - b. Erkek
4. Cinsel yöneliminiz
 - a. Heteroseksüel
 - b. Homoseksüel
 - c. Biseksüel
5. Eğitim seviyeniz (en son mezun olduğunuz okul)
 - a. İlkokul
 - b. Ortaokul
 - c. Lise
 - d. Üniversite
 - e. Lisansüstü
6. Mesleğiniz
7. Bölümünüz (öğrenci iseniz)
8. Gelir düzeyiniz
 - a. 0- 999
 - b. 1000- 1999
 - c. 2000- 2999
 - d. 3000- 3999
 - e. 4000- 4999
 - f. +5000
9. Şu anda romantik bir ilişkiniz var mı?

- a. Evet
 - b. Hayır
10. Őu anki iliŐkinizle ne kadar sũredir birliktesiniz?
___ Yıl ___Ay
11. Partnerinizle haftada kaē saati yũz yũze birlikte geēiriyorsunuz?
12. Toplam kaē tane romantik iliŐkiniz oldu?
13. İliŐki durumunuz?
- a. Sevgili
 - b. Sŕzljũ
 - c. NiŐanlı
 - d. Evli
 - e. Diēer
14. Kiminle birlikte yaŐıyorsunuz?
- a. Aile
 - b. Akraba
 - c. ArkadaŐ
 - d. Partner
 - e. Tek baŐıma
15. Facebook hesabınız var mı?
- a. Evet
 - b. Hayır
16. Kaē yıldır Facebook kullanıyorsunuz?
- a. 0- 3
 - b. 3-5
 - c. 5-7
 - d. 7+
17. Facebook’u gũn iēinde kaē saat kullanıyorsunuz?
- a. 0-3
 - b. 3-5
 - c. 5-7

d. 7+

18. Partnerinizin Facebook hesabı var mı?

a. Evet

b. Hayır

19. Facebook'ta partnerinizle arkadaş olarak ekli misiniz?

a. Evet

b. Hayır

20. Kullandığınız diğerk sosyal medya araçları nelerdir?

5.4. ANNEX D

Experiences in Closed Relationships- Revised (ECR-R)

(YIYE-II)

Aşağıdaki maddeler romantik ilişkilerinizde hissettiğiniz duygularla ilgilidir. Bu araştırmada sizin ilişkinizde yalnızca şu anda değil, genel olarak neler olduğuyula 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 karşılardaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde, ilgili rakam üzerine çarpı (X) koyarak gösteriniz.

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

Hiç Kararsızım/
Tamamen
katılmıyorum fikrim yok
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 kapılırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Romantik ilişkide olduğum kişilere	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

güvenip inanmak konusunda kendimi rahat bırakmakta zorlanırım.							
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 kapılırım.	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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

bana zor gelmez.							
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 her şeyi 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 arzumu bazen insanları korkutup uzaklaştırır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Birlikte olduğum kişiler benimle çok yakınlaştığında 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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

beni öfkelenendirir							
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

5.5. ANNEX E

Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS)

İlişki Doyumu Ölçeği

Lütfen her bir ifadenin size uygunluğunu 7 dereceli ölçek üzerinde değerlendirip ifadenin yanındaki boşluğa uygun sayıyı yazınız.

1) Sevgiliniz ihtiyaçlarınızı ne kadar iyi karşılıyor?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç

Çok iyi

karşılamıyor

karşılıyor

2) Genel olarak ilişkinizden ne kadar memnunsunuz?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç

Çok

memnun değilim

memnunum

3) Diğerleri ile karşılaştırıldığında ilişkiniz ne kadar iyi?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Çok daha kötü

Çok daha iyi

4) Ne sıklıkla ilişkinize hiç başlamamış olmayı istiyorsunuz?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiçbir zaman

Her zaman

5) İlişkiniz ne dereceye kadar sizin başlangıçtaki beklentilerinizi karşılıyor?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç

Tamamen

karşılamıyor

karşılıyor

6) Sevgilinizi ne kadar seviyorsunuz?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç sevmiyorm

Çok seviyorum

7) İlişkinizde ne kadar problem var?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Hiç yok

Çok fazla problem var

5.6. ANNEX F

Partner-related Facebook Use

Partner ile ilgili Facebook Kullanım Ölçeği

Aşağıda romantik ilişkide bulunduğunuz partneriniz ile ilgili Facebook kullanımınıza yönelik ifadeler yer almaktadır. Her bir maddenin sizi ne oranda yansıttığını karşısındaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde işaretleyiniz.

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

Benim için
doğru değil

Kararsızım/
fikrim yok

Benim için hiç
tamamen doğru

Arkadaşlarımın facebooktan ilişkimi görmesi önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişimle ilgili facebook yerine başka sosyal mecralardan paylaşım yaparım	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin facebookumda ekli olması benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin facebook hareketlerini takip ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimle/eşimle Facebook Messenger üzerinden mesajlaşırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook ilişkiye zarar veriyor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin ilişkimizle ilgili paylaşım yapmasını isterim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook yüzyüze olmadan da ilişkimde iletişimin devam edebilmesini sağlıyor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook'ta gördüğüm diğer ilişkilerle kendi ilişkimizi kıyaslarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin arkadaş olduğu hemcinslerimin profillerini ayrıntılı incelerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin bana facebook	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

aracılığıyla sevgisini göstermesini beklerim.							
Facebook ilişkimizdeki iletişimin önemli bir parçasıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebookunda ekli olmamın sevgilim/eşim için önemli olmasını beklerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook yüzünden ilişkimde çok tartışma çıkar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimle/eşimle Facebook üzerinden görüntülü konuşurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkim ile ilgili paylaşımların beğenilmesi/yorum yapılması benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin kimin paylaşımlarını beğendiğini/yorum yaptığını takip ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook ilişkimizi daha çok olumlu yönde etkiliyor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili paylaşım yapmaktan kaçınıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hesabıma bakıldığında ilişkim olduğunun anlaşılması benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin doğrudan söyleyemediği bazı şeyleri paylaşımlarla ima ettiğini fark ediyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili paylaştığım fotoğraflara arkadaşlarımdan beğeni/yorum almak benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin paylaşımlarında bana bir ima olup olmadığını incelerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Facebook tartışmalarımızın bitmesine yardımcı olur.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin benim tanımadığım kişilere yorum yapması/ beğenmesi beni rahatsız eder.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişimde yüzyüze iletişimi facebook üzerinden iletişime tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilim/eşim paylaşımlarını benden gizleyebilir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimle/eşimle ortak hesap açmayı düşünmem.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimdeki önemli tarihlerde (doğumgünleri, yıldönümleri) facebooktan paylaşım yaparım	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook ilişkimin ilerlemesine yardımcı oldu.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin bende habersiz biriyle facebookta arkadaş olması beni rahatsız eder.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimle/eşimle facebookta sesli arama yaparım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook ilişkimizin başlamasına yardımcı oldu.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilim/eşim ilişkimizle ilgili paylaşım yapmazsa rahatsız olurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimi/eşimi paylaşımlara etiketlerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebookta ilişki durumumu belirtirim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin benim duvarıma yazmasını isterim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin yüzüne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

söyleyemediğim bazı şeyleri facebooktan yazıyorum.							
İlişkimizin sürebilmesi için facebook hesabımı kapatmayı düşünüyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin ilişkimizin özelini kendine saklamasını isterim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hesabımdan sevgilimle/eşimle fotoğraf paylaşıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook ilişkimizi daha çok olumsuz yönde etkiliyor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin duvarına yazarım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paylaşım yaparken sevgilimin/eşimin paylaşımım hakkında ne düşüneceğini göz önünde bulundururum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimden/eşimden facebookta ilişki durumunu belirtmesini beklerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin kimlerle arkadaş olduğunu takip ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili bir paylaşım yaptığımda kaç beğeni/yorum aldığım benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin yüzüme söyleyemediği bazı şeyleri facebooktan yazdığını fark ediyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin hesabına bakıldığında ilişkinin olduğunun anlaşılması benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin fotoğraflarını beğenirim/yorum yaparım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook sayesinde tanıştık.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Sevgilimden/eşimden hesabının şifresini isterim ve vermezse benim için sorun olur.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin benimle fotoğraf paylaşmasını isterim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin facebook yerine başka sosyal mecralardan paylaşım yapmasını tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilim/eşim fotoğraflarımı beğenmesini/ yorum yapmasını beklerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Profil fotoğrafım sevgilimle/eşimle olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin facebook mesajlarını okurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paylaşımlarımı sevgilimden/eşimden gizlediğim olur.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimizin sürebilmesi için sevgilimden facebook hesabını kapatmasını isteyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aramız iyi olduğu zaman daha çok paylaşım yapıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişki durumumla ilgili değişiklik yaptığımda (sözlü, nişanlı gibi) arkadaşlarımdan beğeni/yorum almak benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkim ilerledikçe facebookta ilişkimle ilgili daha çok paylaşım yapıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilim/eşim benim facebook mesajlarımı okuyabilir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin profil fotoğrafı benimle olmalıdır.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Sevgilime/eşime doğrudan söyleyemediğim bazı şeyleri paylaşımlarla ima ederim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aramız kötü olduğu zaman daha çok paylaşım yapıyorum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin beğendiği / yorum yazdığı kişilerin hesaplarını incelerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimin başlarında ilişkimle ilgili daha çok paylaşım yaptım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimdeki önemli tarihlerde (doğumgünleri, yıldönümleri) sevgilimin/eşimin facebooktan bu konuda paylaşım yapmasını beklerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili daha çok olumlu şeyleri facebookumdan paylaşırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebookta ortak arkadaşımız çoktur.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili daha çok olumsuz şeyleri facebookumdan paylaşırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilimin/eşimin beni paylaşımlara etiketlemesini beklerim.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Facebook sayesinde ilişkimiz daha derinleşiyor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
İlişkimle ilgili paylaşımlara hencinsim biri yorum yaptığı /beğendiği zaman rahatsız olurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birisi facebook hesaplarımıza baktığında çift olduğumuzu anlamayabilir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sevgilim/eşim ile ilgili yaptığım paylaşımlara yorum/beğeni almak benim için önemlidir.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7