A Comparison of Pursuing – Distancing and Dependency on Others among Monolinguals and Bilinguals

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Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: Every man has a moral character. Some people are early familiar, some are late familiar, some are introverts and some are extroverts. Pursuing-distancing are related to the overall structure of relations between persons or the distance or space that exist between them and others. On the other hand, dependent individuals place their needs the subordinating of wandering needs, throw the main responsibilities of their life on others, they don't have self-confidence and if they remain alone for a short time, they feel worried and upset. This study aims to compare the pursuing-distancing rate and the rate of dependency on others in monolinguals and bilinguals.

Methods: 19 monolinguals and 22 bilinguals of female psychology students of Shazand Payam Noor University participated in this study. The data collection instruments were Donald M. Bernstein's questionnaire of loving companion – steer scale and Robert M.A. Hershfield et al's questionnaire of dependency on others. Data analysis was performed through SPSS software and statistical test of multivariate analysis of variance.

Results: According to data analysis, there is no significant difference in dependency on others between monolinguals and bilinguals($P \le 0/05$). So, generally, in dependency on others, the subscales of lack of self confidence and dependency are more seen in bilingual individuals. Autonomy is more seen in monolingual individuals compared to bilinguals and in subscales of pursuing-distancing significant difference was not found.

Conclusion: The available significant difference in dependency on others between monolinguals and bilinguals can be caused by many factors such as ethnic and tribal customs, different parenting styles of parents and widespread social and cultural values. But the number of performed researches in this area is very limit. Particularly, most of performed research has been done on the dependent personality disorder. The results of this study will determine the need for further studies on this subject.

Keywords: Monolingual, Bilingual, Pursuing-distancing, Dependency on others.

Introduction

Every man has a moral character. Some people are early familiar, some are late familiar, and some are introverts and some are extroverts. Pursuing-distancing refers to the overall structure of relations between persons or the distance or space that individuals want to be between them and others. Loving companion represents forces of linking and being together. Individuals with a healthy self-esteem, have more sympathy and empathy. Due to the self-confidence and acceptance, they don't fear of others and respect to others' self-confidence. Therefore, cooperation spirit to achieve common goals is more seen in people with high self-esteem. These individuals have dare and courage for assertiveness. While steer represents individuality forces and depends on the privacy space

and individuals' avoidance from emotional involvement to protect themselves. Individuals with loving companion can never be alone. They always are looking for someone to companionship and empathy and are afraid of being alone. If they be alone, they get a sense of fear and despair. They always are looking for companionship. But the main feature of steer people refer to extreme sensitivity to rejection, being humiliated or embarrassed despite the intense desire for love and acceptance, intense feeling of inferiority which lead to fear of making social and emotional relationships with other. Unless they have concluded that they are unconditionally accepted and approved by others. Normal individuals are more interested in hearing others' evaluation and comment. But these people, with the slightest negative hint of people become desperate and extremely fragile; so, avoid a the healthy and intimate relationships with others and in their limited communications are constantly waiting for others to humiliate and ridicule them. They may have established a close relationship with one or two friends, but continuity of this friendship depends on their unconditional acceptance from friends. These people are often depressed and anxious and because of their inadequacy social relations are angry. In social, occupational, marital and family relationships face to many problems. The prevalence of this problem is common in men and women almost equally. The main cause of this problem refers to the disorders that arise among important members of family in relation to child in childhood and adolescence and as well as their social and emotional relationships. Namely, lack of relationship, aloneness and lack of learning of social relationship in family create area for this type of disorder in adolescence. Those families who are indifferent, uninterested, unconnected, are timid and careless in relationship with children, create the foundation of this disorder in children. These people have intense need to love and acceptance of others. One of the main characteristics of steer individuals is turning away of people, of new experiences, and even the old experience. On the other hand, dependent individuals put their needs subordinating of wandering needs, place the main responsibilities of their life on others, they don't have self-confidence and if they remain alone for a short time, they feel worried and upset. One of the characteristics of healthy living is growing steadily. Some of the childhood's characteristic such as the dependency is essential for the growth and prosperity of human life. But dependency appears in two forms of healthy and unhealthy dependency.

Unhealthy dependency
Relationships of unhealthy dependency have features, some of them are as follows:

1 - Communication is the only way to individual's assertiveness.2- Dishonesty is seen in relationship. 3- The relationship is weak and fragile. 4 - Lack of confidence is seen.5 - There is tendency to monopoly. 6 – The personal role replaced to their identity 7- Verbal humiliation is seen.

Type of communication is rooted in the personality characteristics of individuals. Personality characteristics that predispose individual to an unhealthy dependent relationship include:

1 - Low confidence .2 - Desire to control others. 3 - Desire to conform and comply with others. 4 - Alienation with their feelings.

Existence of unhealthy relationships in one's life leads to problems. Unhealthy dependent individuals are anxious and worried and always afraid of being excluded. When they are rejected imaginary or really, they depressed and even began to think or perform of suicide. Even if, the unhealthy dependent relationship not disintegrated, always the sense of internal emptiness and vanity hurt them. Healthy dependent individuals do not have any of these mentioned characteristics. They behave rationally and also try to reasonably propose their needs of being supported. These people try to keep their needs to others and prevent damage of themselves that caused by high dependency. This needs of being with someone or something can be in anyone heal-

thily. According to conducted researches, different psychological dimensions vary in monolinguals and bilinguals. This study aims to compare the loving companion – steer and dependency on others in bilingual and monolingual individuals.

Methodology

In this scientific - comparative study 19 monolingual individuals and 22 bilingual individuals of female psychology students of shaz and Payam Noor University participated. The data collection tools were Donald M. Bernstein's questionnaire of loving companion – steer scale and Robert M.A. Hershfield et al's questionnaire of dependency on others. Data analysis was performed through SPSS software and statistical test of multivariate analysis of variance.

Findings
Table 1.

group	Interdependence	Lack of self confidance	Autonomy	Interpersonal-dependency total	Pursuing	Distancing
monolingual mean	47/31	24/26	31/63	103/05	22/57	23/15
monolingual SD	7/71	7/37	6/14	10/84	4/31	4/20
bilingual mean	54/68	28/09	25/36	108/13	31/72	22/09
bilingual SD	6/34	4/42	5/31	8/20	4/08	5/28
P value	0/678	0/002	0/048	0/001	0/096	0/483
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1
F	11/266	4/187	12/266	2/908	48/579	0/501

According to data analysis, there is no significant difference in dependency on others between monolinguals and bilinguals (P ≤ 0/05). So, in dependency on others, the subscales of lack of self-confidence and dependency in general, are more seen in bilingual individuals. Autonomy is more seen in monolingual individuals compared to bilinguals and in subscales of loving companion and steer significant difference was not found

Conclusion

In fact, human needs to communicate with others and getting help of them is adaptive and natural, but in people with dependent personality traits, these dependency needs were excessive and this can be quite problematic. On the other hand, loving companion represents linking forces and being together. Individuals with a healthy self-esteem, have more sympathy and empathy. Due to the self-confidence and acceptance, they don't fear of others and respect to others' self-confidence. These individuals have dare and courage for assertiveness. While steer represents individuality forces and depends on the privacy space and individuals' avoidance from emotional involvement to protect themselves. Since, there is significant difference in dependency on others between bilingual and monolingual individuals, as well as in loving companion and steer. These differences and lack of differences can be caused by various factors such as ethnic and tribal customs, different parenting techniques of parents and widespread social and cultural values. The number of performed researches in this area is very limit. Particularly, most of performed research has been done on the de-

pendent personality disorder. The results of this study will determine the need for further studies on this subject.

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