



ROMANTIC BELIEFS OF YOUTH WITH DIFFERENT ATTACHMENT STYLES

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Abstract

Relevance. The article explores the relationship between young people's beliefs about romantic relationships and attachment styles. It summarizes contemporary scientific literature covering concepts of romantic beliefs, love styles, and attachment, which are essential for understanding interaction in romantic relationships.

Methodology. Research methods include tools for assessing romantic beliefs, love styles and attachment styles: Romantic Beliefs Scale (S. Sprecher & S. Metts), Love Attitudes Scale (LAS, C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick), The Experiences In Close Relationships-Revised (Ecr-R) Questionnaire (R. Fraley, N. Waller & K. Brennan). The study sample consisted of 73 respondents aged 18 to 25 years

Results. An empirical study was conducted to examine beliefs about romantic relationships as well as the connection of these beliefs with attachment styles (anxious and avoidant). Comparative analysis revealed gender differences: young men more often demonstrated partner idealization, belief in "One and Only" partners, and love at first sight as well as more inclined toward "Mania" and "Agape". Correlation analysis showed that avoidance has a negative connection with the belief "Love Finds a Way," while anxiety positively correlates with "Mania" and "Pragma." Avoidant individuals are more inclined toward the playful "Ludus" love style, while their inclination toward passionate "Eros" and altruistic "Agape" is negatively correlated.

Conclusions. Young men are more prone to a romanticism in relationships, idealization of the partner and belief in love at first sight. In styles of behavior in love, they demonstrate a greater tendency to love of the type "Mania" and "Agape". The qualities of attachment (anxiety and avoidance) influence the ideas about romantic relationships and the choice of a style of behavior in them. Thus, higher anxiety indicators and low avoidance parameters, regardless of gender, predict a high probability of ideas about love that conquers all ("Love finds a way"). The remaining types of romantic ideas are significantly determined by gender, and, according to our data, it is young men who are more prone to idealization in relationships, belief in love at first sight and one single partner.

Keywords: romantic relationship beliefs, love styles, attachment styles

Relevance

Romantic relationships play an important role in people's lives. During early adulthood, they also represent a significant developmental stage. The formation of mature romantic



relationships in this period is closely linked to various aspects, including well-being and subjective feelings of happiness. Healthy and fulfilling relationships during adolescence and early adulthood are positively associated with well-being, whereas low-quality relationships are similarly linked to negative outcomes (Gómez-López, M., Viejo, C., & Ortega-Ruiz, R., 2019). According to an earlier study, individuals who married between the ages of 18 and 24 and remained married for more than seven years had lower levels of depression and fewer problems with alcohol compared to those who remained single (Horwitz, A. V., White, H. R., & Howell-White, S., 1996). Furthermore, romantic relationships during early adulthood can have long-term implications for the success of future marriages (Fincham & Cui, 2011).

Given this, there is growing interest in research examining factors that may contribute to the development of healthy romantic relationships among young people during this period. In this context, the significance of young people's perceptions of romantic relationships is key to understanding their romantic experiences and sparks significant discussions (Papp et al., 2017; Reizer & Hetsroni, 2014).

Recent research has also explored correlates of young people's perceptions of romantic relationships, such as a 2023 study on the connection between perceptions of parenting styles and implicit theories of relationships (Wang, Z., & Chen, W.-W., 2023).

In Ukraine, this topic remains insufficiently studied. In open sources, there are isolated publications dedicated to the topic of perceptions of romantic relationships. Notably, the article "Gender Features of Perceptions of Love in Adolescence" by Vasyuk K.M. (2023) should be mentioned.

Given the high popularity of studies on the factors contributing to healthy romantic relationships in Western countries and the limited amount of research in Ukrainian, this research topic is considered highly relevant. In the context of today's world, where human relationships are becoming increasingly complex, the formation of healthy and realistic expectations of romantic relationships is very important.

People form relationships based on their perceptions of what they should be like, what makes them valuable and satisfying, and the rules that should govern partners' behavior. These generalized expectations and beliefs about relationships are known by various terms, such as relational schemas (Baldwin, 1992), implicit relationship theories (Knee, 1998), and relationship beliefs (Fletcher & Kininmonth, 1992).

M. Baldwin in his work "Relational Schemas and the Processing of Social Information" (Baldwin, 1992), describes the concept of relational schemas. These cognitive structures serve as working models of relationships, encompassing images of oneself and the other, as well as a script for expected interactions based on repeated interpersonal experiences.

R. Knee, building on the idea of implicit theories, introduced the concept of implicit relationship theories, which include beliefs about the nature and stability of relationships (Knee, C. R., 1998). People may perceive relationships as either destined or as something that develops. Belief in destiny suggests that partners are either "meant" for each other or

not, often leading to idealistic perceptions focused on initial compatibility. This can result in the search for a perfect partner and the formation of unrealistic expectations, contributing to disappointment.

The growth theory of relationships embodies a different (though not opposite) perspective on how successful relationships emerge. Conceptually, the growth theory asserts that successful relationships are built and developed by overcoming obstacles and growing closer. Thus, belief in growth aligns with research and theory that suggest successful relationships develop through addressing risks, challenges, and difficulties rather than their absence.

While specific descriptions may vary, beliefs associated with the romantic ideal generally include ideas such as: love is the central foundation for marriage, love at first sight is possible, there is only one true love, true love lasts forever, and love can overcome all obstacles (Sprecher & Metts, 1989).

In a widely cited study, S. Sprecher and S. Metts developed the Romantic Beliefs Scale to connect with this ideology of romanticism. Factor analysis identified four subscales of romantic beliefs, each reflecting a different facet of romanticism: Love Finds a Way (belief that love can overcome all obstacles); One and Only (belief in the existence of "soulmates"); Idealization (belief that "true love" will be nearly perfect); Love at First Sight (belief that one can instantly recognize the "right" person).

In 1986, Clyde and Susan Hendrick (Hendrick, C., & Hendrick, S., 1986) developed the "Love and Sex Attitudes" scale (Colors of Love). They sought to expand J. Lee's (Lee, J. A., 1973) theory of six primary love styles: Eros (passionate love characterized by strong physical attraction, intense emotions, and commitment to the partner); Ludus (playful love where relationships are seen as a game without deep feelings, often manipulative); Storge (friendship-based love, solid and stable, developing gradually without passion); Pragma (practical love based on a rational approach and compatibility criteria); Mania (dependent love with insecurity about oneself and the partner, often typical of adolescence); Agape (altruistic, selfless love, which J. Lee believed is rarely found in its pure form).

Attachment theory, formulated by J. Bowlby, considers early interactions with parents as the foundation for forming "internal working models" that shape behavior in adult relationships (Bowlby, J., 1969). Bowlby's colleague, M. Ainsworth, through the Strange Situation experiment, identified three attachment styles in children: secure, anxious-ambivalent, and avoidant (Ainsworth, M. D., & Bell, S. M., 1970). In 1986, M. Main and J. Solomon (Main & Solomon, 1990) added another category of child attachment: disorganized/disoriented.

Beliefs, attitudes, and expectations related to attachment reveal significant connections between self-reported attachment styles and general beliefs about oneself and the social world, though empirical research is still in its early stages.

C. Hazan and P. Shaver (Hazan, C., & Shaver, P., 1987) conceptualized romantic love as a bio-social attachment process, similar to the emotional bonds between infants and their parents. Their research demonstrated that the three attachment styles (secure, avoidant, anxious/ambivalent) persist into adulthood and influence romantic experiences differently.



These attachment styles are associated with mental models of the self, social relationships, and past interactions with parents.

In a study by N. L. Collins and S. J. Read (Collins, N. L., & Read, S. J., 1990), it was found that individuals with a secure attachment style perceive others as reliable and responsible, possess higher self-esteem, and exhibit greater confidence in social situations. Anxious adults view others as unpredictable and complex, feel less control over their life, and have lower self-esteem. Avoidant adults hold negative beliefs about human nature, exhibit distrust, doubt others' honesty, and have less confidence in social situations, though their self-esteem is not significantly different from the secure group.

In a 1993 study, M. Baldwin, B. Fehr, E. Keedian, M. Seidel, and D. Thomson (Baldwin, M. W., Fehr, B., Keedian, E., Seidel, M., & Thomson, D. W., 1993) demonstrated that attachment-related beliefs often manifest as "if-then" propositions that reflect expectations for social interactions (e.g., "If I trust others, they will hurt me"). Participants with secure attachment expected more positive responses in hypothetical scenarios than those with avoidant or anxious-ambivalent styles. These findings highlight differences in behavioral predictions depending on attachment style.

R. Knee (Knee, C. R., 2022), the author of implicit relationship theories—beliefs in destiny and beliefs in relationship growth—stated in his 2022 study that both beliefs in destiny and growth are romantic in nature and thus are associated with the subscales of romantic beliefs developed by Sprecher and Metts in 1989. Belief in destiny is associated with the idea of a single potential partner, idealization of romance, and love at first sight, while belief in growth aligns with the conviction that "love finds a way." Regarding attachment dimensions, belief in growth moderately correlates with secure attachment, but beliefs in destiny and growth typically show no strong correlation with attachment-related anxiety or avoidance.

Therefore, we can hypothesize that individuals with secure attachment are more likely to adopt the belief that "love finds a way."

Methodology

The aim of the study was to examine the specifics of the relationship between young people's perceptions of romantic relationships and qualities of attachment.

Methods. The research methods were selected in accordance with the objectives of the study and include tools for assessing romantic beliefs, love styles, and attachment styles. Socio-demographic variables, such as gender, age, and information about relationship status, were collected through a questionnaire. The survey was conducted using the open platform Google Forms, where the questionnaire was hosted. The survey link was distributed via social media platforms such as Telegram, Instagram, and Viber between November 11 and 16, 2024.

Romantic Beliefs Scale (S. Sprecher & S. Metts). The questionnaire employs a 7-point Likert scale and includes 15 items designed to evaluate romantic beliefs through four

subscales: Love Finds a Way, One and Only, Idealization, Love at First Sight. The extent of romantic beliefs was calculated by summing the raw scores on these subscales.

Love Attitudes Scale (LAS, C. Hendrick & S.Hendrick) A 42-item questionnaire designed to measure attitudes toward love. The questionnaire combines attitudes toward one's current/recent/hypothetical partner with attitudes about love in general. The scale is broken into 6 subscales (7 items each) that each represent a different love style: EROS (passionate love) LUDUS (game-playing love) STORGE (friendship love) PRAGMA (practical love) MANIA (possessive, dependent love) AGAPE (altruistic love). Participants respond to each item using a 5-point scale, ranging from «strongly agree» to «strongly disagree»

«The Experiences In Close Relationships-Revised (Ecr-R) Questionnaire» (R. Fraley, N. Waller & K. Brennan). The questionnaire employs a 7-point Likert scale, includes 36 items, and is designed to assess the characteristics of adult attachment style. The ECR-R (Experiences in Close Relationships - Revised) measures individuals on two subscales of attachment: Avoidance and Anxiety. Scores on these subscales provide insight into the respondent's attachment style, reflecting tendencies to avoid closeness or experience anxiety in relationships.

Data analysis was carried out in the jamovi 2.6.17 program using descriptive statistics, correlation, comparative and regression analyses.

Sample. The study sample consisted of 73 respondents aged 18 to 25 years, including 58 females (74%) and 19 males (26%). The majority of participants had incomplete higher education (52.1%), while 32.9% had completed higher education, and the remaining 15.1% had secondary education.

Participants resided both in Ukraine and abroad. Regarding the size of their places of residence: 74% lived in large cities with a population exceeding 500,000; 15.1% in cities with 101,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; 2.7% in cities with 51,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; 4.1% in cities with up to 50,000 inhabitants; and 4.1% in rural areas.

Among the respondents, 53.4% were in a relationship but not married, 38.4% had been in a relationship or marriage but were not currently in one, and 8.2% had never been in a relationship. Regarding living conditions, 43.8% lived with their parents; 27.4% with a partner; 19.2% independently; and 9.6% with friends.

Results

In the study we've conducted a comparative analysis of perceptions of romantic relationships by gender using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney test. The results of the comparative analysis, including mean values, rank, and significance of differences, are presented in the Table 1 and on the graphs (Fig. 1)

According to the data obtained (table 1), girls and boys have statistically significant differences in their perceptions of romantic relationships in three subscales. The distribution of data by these indicators is also interesting (Fig.2).



Table 1. Comparative analysis of romantic beliefs among young women and young men

Romantic beliefs	M Young women	SD	M Young men	SD	Mann-Whitney U	p
Love Finds a Way	5.19	0.99	5.68	0.99	410	0.095
One and Only	3.63	1.39	4.53	1.86	354	0.020
Idealization	4.06	1.25	5.07	1.29	280	0.001
Love at first sight	3.44	1.05	4.33	1.10	288	0.002

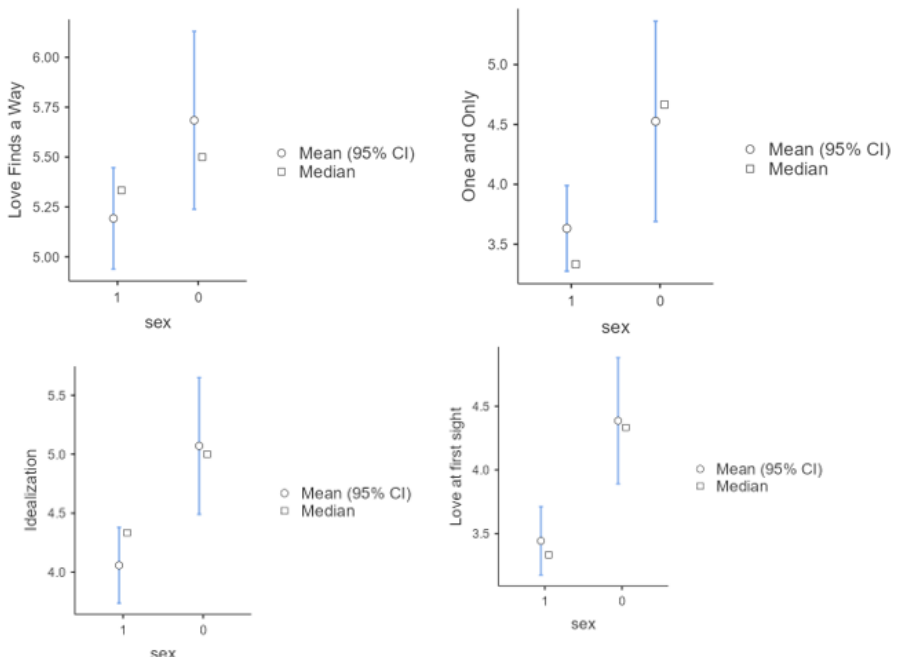
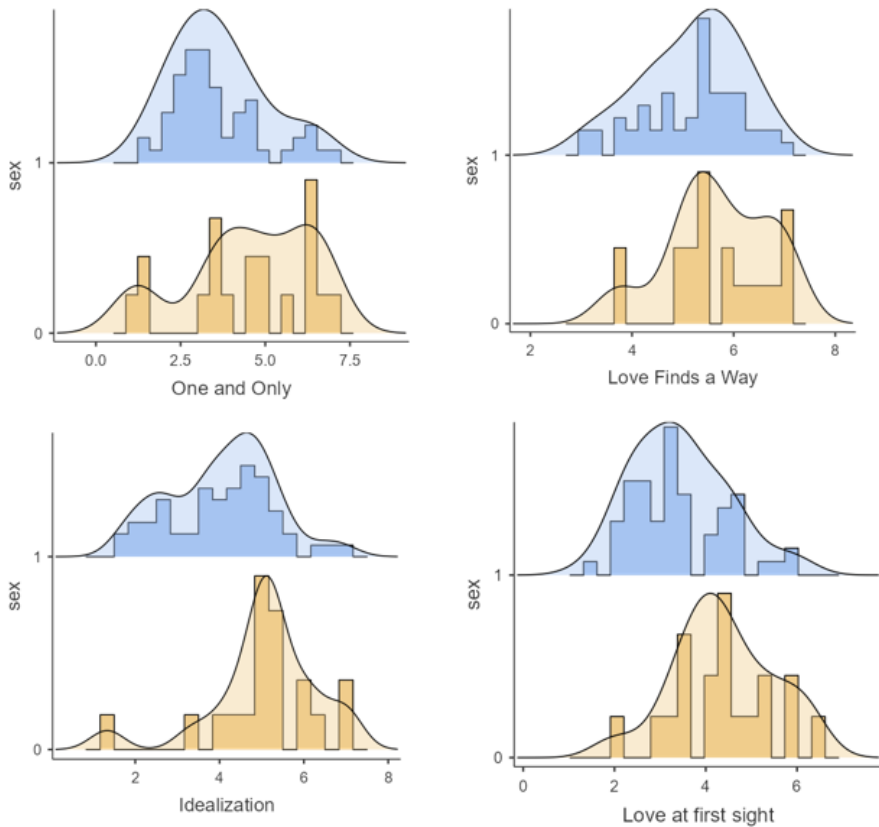


Fig. 1. Differences in romantic beliefs among young men and women

We see that on the scale “One and Only”, on which boys have higher indicators on average and the distribution is more diverse than in the group of girls, and on the scale of idealization it is clear that boys are more inclined to idealize their partner in their romantic perceptions, while girls with a lower tendency to idealize have more diverse indicators within the subgroup on this attribute. On the scale “Love at first sight”, boys generally have higher indicators and the distribution of attributes is visually similar in both subgroups.

Comparative analysis of love styles depending on gender, we analyzed the results obtained using the Love Attitudes Scale (LAS). The results are presented in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Statistically significant differences are observed in the Mania and Agape subscales, which show higher scores in the young men’s group. A graphical representation of the results for these scales (picture 3) shows that the confidence intervals for the Agape scale for the young women and men groups do not overlap. The other subscales (Eros, Ludus, Storge and Pragma) did not show significant differences between the sexes.



Picture 2. Graphs of the distribution of differences in romantic beliefs among young men (0) and women (1)



Table 2. Comparative analysis of love styles depending on gender (LAS)

Love Attitudes	M (young women)	SD	M (young men)	SD	U Mann- Whitney	p
EROS (passionate love)	25.7	4.47	26.3	4.27	513	0.653
LUDUS (game-playing love)	15.9	3.70	15.9	5.65	483	0.423
STORGE (friendship love)	22.6	5.12	23.3	6.93	525	0.758
PRAGMA (practical love)	3.07	4.95	3.08	7.49	253	0.264
MANIA (dependent love)	2.43	5.27	2.88	5.67	352	0.019
AGAPE (altruistic love)	3.14	5.19	3.81	5.97	296	0.003

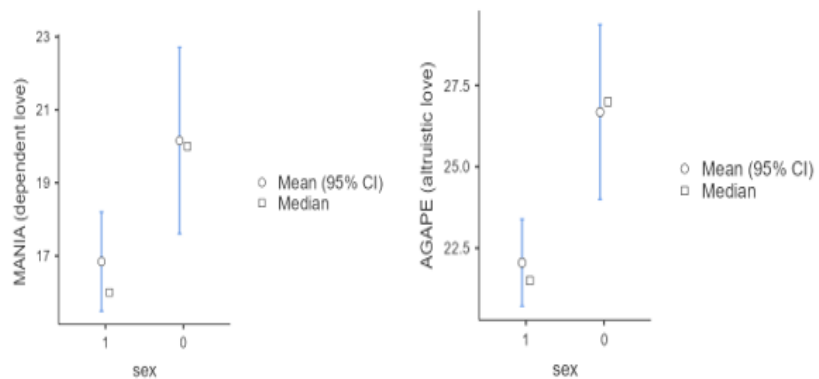


Fig. 3. Differences in MANIA and AGAPE love among young men and women

To clarify the relationship between attachment parameters and romantic beliefs, we first conducted correlation and then regression analyses.

The results of the correlation analysis of the relationship between attachment parameters and perceptions of romantic relationships are presented below in Table 3.

As can be seen in Table 3, a significant negative relationship was found between avoidant attachment style and the romantic idea «Love finds a way» ($r = -0.35, p < 0.01$).

This may indicate that individuals with avoidant attachment are less likely to believe in the ability of love to overcome all difficulties. Their pessimism may be a consequence of the

desire to distance themselves from emotional closeness due to childhood experiences of ignoring their needs. Anxious attachment parameter, on the other hand, has no significant relationships with any romantic ideas, indicating a minimal association with it in this context.

Table 3. Corellation analysis between attachment parameters and romantic beliefs

	Love Finds a Way	One and Only	Idealization	Love at first sight
Anxiety	0.110	0.10	0.020	0.137
Avoidance	-0.35**	-0.045	-0.102	-0.019

Note: * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$;

The results of the correlation analysis of the relationship between attachment parameters and Love Attitudes Scale are presented below in Table 4.

Table 4. Corellation analysis between attachment parameters and Love Attitudes Scale

	Eros	Ludus	Storge	Pragma	Mania	Agape
Anxiety	-0.23*	0.23*	0.14	0.30*	0.46***	0.145
Avoidance	-0.43***	0.43***	0.26*	0.23	0.04	-0.24*

Note: * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$;

Table 4. demonstrates a significant positive relationship of the anxious attachment dimension with Pragma. This may indicate that increased levels of attachment anxiety may be associated with a pragmatic approach to love. The strongest positive relationship is observed with Mania, which may indicate a tendency towards passionate and dependent love among individuals with anxious attachment. The significant negative relationship of the avoidance dimension in the attachment structure with Eros may indicate a tendency to avoid romantic, passionate love among individuals with avoidant attachment. The positive relationship with Ludus probably indicates an association of attachment avoidance with a playful, frivolous love style.

Regression analysis, which included gender and parameters of attachment style (avoidance and anxiety) as potential predictors of romantic relationship beliefs and love styles, allowed us to explore their influence. The results of the regression equations are presented in Table 5.



Table 5. Results of regression equations of predictors of the beliefs about romantic relationships

Factor	Coef, β	SE	t	p
Love Finds a Way ($R = 0.49$, $R^2 = 0.24$)				
Intercept	5.72	0.342	16.72	<.001
Anxiety	0.22	0.093	2.38	0.020
Avoidance	-0.47	0.111	-4.21	<.001
sex	-0.47	0.238	-1.98	0.052
One and Only ($R = 0.27$, $R^2 = 0.07$)				
Intercept	3.65	0.584	6.25	<.001
Anxiety	0.11	0.158	0.68	0.498
Avoidance	-0.14	0.189	-0.72	0.474
sex	-0.87	0.407	-2.15	0.035
Idealization ($R = 0.35$, $R^2 = 0.12$)				
Intercept	4.44	0.483	9.19	<.001
Anxiety	0.01	0.131	0.08	0.938
Avoidance	-0.16	0.156	-1.03	0.305
sex	-1.03	0.337	-3.05	0.003
Love at first sight ($R = 0.39$, $R^2 = 0.15$)				
Intercept	3.28	0.405	8.10	<.001
Anxiety	0.14	0.110	1.23	0.222
Avoidance	-0.10	0.131	-0.75	0.455
sex	-0.91	0.283	-3.22	0.002

The analysis of regression equations showed that the quality parameters of attachment are significant factors in the formation of a romantic beliefs of the “Love Finds a Way” type. For the rest types of representations, gender is the determining, but far from the only, factor, and attachment and its features do not influence these representations. The explanatory power of the models is from 7 to 15%, which indicates the necessity to take into account additional factors in the formation of romantic representations.

Table 6. Results of regression equations of predictors of the love styles

Factor	Coef β	SE	t	p
EROS (passionate love) (R = 0.44, R ² = 0.20)				
Intercept	31.340	1.538	20.383	<.001
Anxiety	-0.417	0.416	-1.000	0.320
Avoidance	-1.702	0.497	-3.425	0.001
Sex	-0.895	1.072	-0.835	0.406
LUDUS (game-playing love) (R = 0.46, R ² = 0.22)				
Intercept ^a	10.452	1.468	7.121	<.001
Anxiety	0.318	0.397	0.801	0.426
Avoidance	1.752	0.474	3.693	<.001
Sex	0.826	1.023	0.807	0.422
STORGE (friendship love) (R = 0.23, R ² = 0.05)				
Intercept ^a	19.066	2.117	9.007	<.001
Anxiety	0.189	0.573	0.329	0.743
Avoidance	1.145	0.684	1.673	0.099
Sex	0.490	1.476	0.332	0.741
PRAGMA (practical love) (R = 0.37, R ² = 0.13)				
Intercept ^a	14.508	2.624	5.5294	<.001
Anxiety	1.505	0.666	2.2580	0.028
Avoidance	0.741	0.766	0.9665	0.338
Sex	0.141	1.674	0.0842	0.933



MANIA (dependent love) (R = 0.60, R ² = 0.36)				
Intercept ^a	11.44	1.718	6.66	<.001
Anxiety	2.71	0.465	5.83	<.001
Avoidance	-1.12	0.555	-2.01	0.048
Sex (men-women)	2.55	1.197	2.13	0.036
AGAPE (altruistic love) (R = 0.51, R ² = 0.26)				
Intercept ^a	23.83	1.916	12.44	<.001
Anxiety	1.23	0.519	2.37	0.021
Avoidance	-2.15	0.619	-3.47	<.001
Sex (men-women)	4.47	1.335	3.35	0.001

Regression analysis of predictors of love styles shows that characteristics of attachment quality and gender are factors in the formation of the “Mania” style (the explanatory power of the model is 36%) and “Agape” (the model explains 26% of the data variance). As for the remaining love styles, we see that avoidance in the attachment structure, regardless of gender, affects the tendency to the “Eros” and “Ludus” style (the models explain 22 and 20% of the variability, respectively). The tendency to the “Storge” style in love is not explained by the qualities of attachment and does not depend on gender, that is, other factors play a role here that we did not take into account.

Discussion

The results of our comparative and regression analyses are consistent with the 1989 study by S. Sprecher and S. Metts (Sprecher, S., & Metts, S., 1989). The study examined the influence of gender and gender-role orientation on perceptions of romantic relationships. The results of the regression showed that men were generally more romantic than women, and femininity was a stronger predictor of romanticism than masculinity. The results for the «Idealization» and «Love at First Sight» subscales were similar. For both perceptions, gender was the first variable included, the mean values for these subscales were 3.66 and 3.42 for men and 3.31 and 3.06 for women, respectively.

The results of the correlation and regression analyses partially correspond with the study comparing J. Lee's love styles and attachment styles (Levy, M. B., & Davis, K. E., 1988).

«Eros» was negatively and significantly associated with avoidant attachment style, while «Ludus» was positively associated with secure attachment style and avoidant attachment style. Anxious-ambivalent attachment style and «Mania» were significantly positively associated in both samples. The main surprise for them was that «Storge» was not positively associated with secure attachment style. The peculiarity of our study results is that «Agape» is negatively correlated with avoidant attachment style, while «Pragma» is conditioned by the degree of anxiety in the attachment structure.

Conclusions

1. Based on the results of our study, we can draw several conclusions. First of all, young men are more prone to a romanticism in relationships, idealization of the partner and belief in love at first sight. In styles of behavior in love young men demonstrate a greater tendency to love of the type “Mania” (emotionally dependent love) and “Agape” (altruistic love, which involves unconditional support for the partner and the ability to put his interests above his own). It seems that this is a kind of sign of certain shifts in stereotypical patriarchal ideas about the behavior and experiences of young men and girls in love relationships and romantic ideas.

2. The qualities of attachment (anxiety and avoidance) influence the ideas about romantic relationships and the choice of a style of behavior in them.

Thus, higher anxiety indicators and low avoidance parameters, regardless of gender, predict a high probability of ideas about love that conquers all (“Love finds a way”). The remaining types of romantic ideas are significantly determined by gender, regardless of attachment’s parameters. According to our data, it is young men who are more prone to idealization in relationships, belief in love at first sight and one single partner.

3. Higher anxiety indicators and low avoidance indicators increase the likelihood of dependent and altruistic behavior of young women in love relationships («Mania» and «Agape» styles). Regardless of gender, the avoidance indicator in the attachment predicts the choice of behavior in relationships according to the type of «Eros» (if avoidance has low indicators) or «Ludus» (if high). And anxiety in the attachment structure, regardless of gender, predicts behavior of the “Pragma” type, which can be partially explained by the fact that such a pragmatic approach to love allows you to partially compensate for anxiety and reduce the risk of emotional disappointment.

Considering that our regression equation models have moderate explanatory power, we consider it appropriate to consider other potential predictors in further studies.

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РОМАНТИЧНІ ПЕРЕКОНАННЯ МОЛОДІ З РІЗНИМИ СТИЛЯМИ ПРИХИЛЬНОСТІ

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Анотація

Актуальність. У статті досліджується зв'язок між переконаннями молоді щодо романтичних стосунків та стилями прихильності. У ній узагальнено сучасну наукову літературу, що охоплює концепції романтичних переконань, стилів кохання та прихильності, які є важливими для розуміння взаємодії в романтичних стосунках.

Методологія. Методи дослідження включають інструменти для оцінки романтичних переконань, стилів кохання та стилів прихильності: Шкала романтичних переконань (С. Шпрехер та С. Меттс), Шкала ставлення до кохання (LAS, К. Хендрік та С. Хендрік), Опитувальник «Досвід у близьких стосунках – переглянутий» (Escr-R) (Р. Фрейлі, Н. Уоллер та К. Бреннан). Вибірка дослідження складалася з 73 респондентів віком від 18 до 25 років.

Результати. Порівняльний аналіз переконань щодо романтичних стосунків, а також зв'язку цих переконань зі стилями прихильності (тривожним та уникаючим) виявив гендерні відмінності: юнаки частіше демонстрували ідеалізацію партнерки, віру в «єдину і неповторну» партнерку та кохання з першого погляду, а також частіше схилилися до стосунків типу «манії» та «агапе». Кореляційний аналіз показав, що



уникнення має негативний зв'язок з переконанням «Кохання знаходить шлях», тоді як тривога позитивно корелює з «манією» та «прагмою». Унікаючі особи більше схильються до грайливого стилю кохання «Лудус», тоді як їхня схильність до пристрасного «Еросу» та альтруїстичного «агапе» має негативну кореляцію.

Висновки. Якості прихильності (тривога та уникнення) впливають на уявлення про романтичні стосунки та вибір стилю поведінки в них: вищі показники тривожності та низькі параметри уникнення, незалежно від статі, прогнозують високу ймовірність уявлень про кохання, яке перемагає все («Кохання знаходить шлях»). Решта типів романтичних уявлень значною мірою визначаються статтю. Юнаки (на відміну від юнок) більш схильні до романтизму у стосунках, ідеалізації партнерки та віри в кохання з першого погляду. У стилях поведінки в коханні вони демонструють більшу схильність до кохання типу «манія» та «агапе». І, за нашими даними, саме молоді чоловіки більш схильні до ідеалізації у стосунках, віри в кохання з першого погляду та одного єдиного партнера.

Ключові слова: переконання у романтичних стосунках, стилі кохання, стилі прихильності.

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