

**Nikola Ćirović**

UDK 316.356.2+159.922.7:27-184.3

**Aleksandar Rangelov**

Univerzitet u Nišu, Filozofski fakultet

## **POVEZANOST VASPITNIH STILOVA RODITELJA SA OBRASCIMA AFEKTIVNE VEZANOSTI PREMA BOGU**

Postoje četiri komponente koje određuju jedan odnos kao odnos afektivne vezanosti (AV) a koje su prisutne u ponašanju odojčeta prema roditeljima i isto tako prisutne su i u relaciji vernika prema Bogu, to su: traženje blizine, baza sigurnosti, sigurno utočište i separacioni protest. Unutrašnji radni modeli (URM) roditelja grade se na osnovu ponavljanih iskustava deteta sa roditeljima, doživljaj vaspitnog stila roditelja mogao bi biti smatran značajnim indikatorom URM roditelja, posebno budući da se najbitnijom odlikom vaspitnog stila smatra emocionalni kvalitet istog. Možemo očekivati da će oni emocionalni kvaliteti koji su ušli u sastav URM roditelja biti preneseni na Boga kao figuru AV. Pretpostavka ovog rada je, stoga, da su vaspitni stilovi roditelja statistički značajno povezani sa AV prema Bogu. Uzorak istraživanja bio je prigodan i činilo ga je 32 ispitanika ujednačenih po polu i po starosti (dve starosne grupe: adolescenata i odraslih). AV prema Bogu merena je Intervjuom za procenu AV prema Bogu (IPAV, Hadžić Krnetić, 2012), dok su vaspitni stilovi mereni EMBU upitnikom Perisa i saradnika. U našem istraživanju jasno se izdvajaju četiri kategorije AV prema Bogu. Distribucija obrazaca AV prema Bogu koju smo dobili u ovom istraživanju je sledeća: izbegavajući 46,9%, sigurni 37,5%, preokupirani 9,4% i dezorganizovani obrazac 6,3%. Distribucije muškaraca i žena se značajno razlikuju. Dobijena je statistički značajna razlika između grupe ispitanika svrstanih u obrazac dezorganizovane vezanosti sa jedne i ostale tri grupe obrazaca sa druge strane na dimenziji Otac – odbacivanje u korist grupe dezorganizovanog obrasca i razlika na dimenziji Majka – toplina u korist ostale tri grupe obrazaca. Kao bitna varijabla pokazala se i ocena kvaliteta braka roditelja ispitanika, ona statistički značajno izdvaja grupe ispitanika svrstanih u preokupirani i dezorganizovani obrazac od grupe onih klasifikovanih kao sigurni obrazac vezanosti. Na kraju treba naglasiti da zbog malog uzorka i vrlo malog broja ispitanika u kategorijama preokupirane i dezorganizovane AV istraživanje ne dozvoljava naročito generalizovanje rezultata.

**Ključne reči:** afektivna vezanost, Bog, vaspitni stilovi, kvalitet braka

## **THE LINK BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND ATTACHMENT TO GOD**

There are four components defining a relationship as an attachment relationship, that are present in the relationship of an infant with parents as well as in

believers relationship to God. These are: proximity maintenance, secure base, safe haven and separation distress. The Internal Working Models (IWM) of the parents are built on the ground of repeated experiences with parent. The experience of parenting style could be viewed as a significant indicator of the parents' IWM within a child, especially bearing in mind that the most important feature of parenting style is considered to be the emotional quality. We expect that those emotional qualities, that have become the part of the parents' IWM, be transferred to God as a figure of attachment. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the connection between the parenting styles and the attachment to God. The sample collected was accidental and it consisted of 32 subjects grouped according to their sex and age (two age groups: 16 adolescents and 16 adults). The attachment to God was measured by using the interview for the assessment of the attachment to God (IPAV, Hadži Krnetić, 2012), while parenting styles were measured by using EMBU questionnaire by Perris et al. In this study, four categories of attachment to God have been clearly distinguished. The distribution of the attachment styles to God obtained in this study is the following: avoidant 46.9 %, secure 37.5 %, preoccupied 9.4% and disorganized 6.3%. The distributions of men and women attachment styles differ significantly. Furthermore, we got statistically significant difference between the group of subjects we have sorted within disorganized attachment style on the one hand and the remaining three groups of subjects (avoidant, secure and preoccupied) on the other hand on the scale of Father - rejection in favour of the group sorted within disorganized attachment style and the difference on the scale of Mother – acceptance in favour of the three remaining groups. The respondents' evaluation of the marriage quality of their parents proved to be an important variable as it statistically significantly distinguishes the group of preoccupied and disorganized attachment styles from the secure style of attachment. Finally, we should mention that due to the general size of the sample and the very small number of subjects in the categories of preoccupied and disorganized attachment styles, the results acquired and elaborated in this paper do not allow us to reach generalized conclusions and they demand further research.

**Keywords:** attachment, God, parenting styles, marriage quality