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作者简介

作者：（美国）莫里（Murray J.D.）

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章节摘录

版权页： 插图： (Volatile, Validating and Avoiding), and for the two unstable marriages (Hostile a Hostile-Detached). For heuristic purposes we used the two-slope model of the influen function. We now discuss this figure. The top three graphs represent the influence fu tions for the three regulated marriages. The Validators have an influence function creates an influence toward negativity in a spouse if the partner's behaviour is negat and an influence toward positivity if the partner's behaviour is positive. Volatile a Conflict-Avoider influence functions appear to be, respectively, one half of the valid tors, with volatiles having the right half of the curve with a slope close to zero, and Conflict-Avoiders having the left half with a slope near zero. This observation of ing functions is summarised in the third column, labelled theoretical influence function Now examine the influence functions for the Hostile and the Hostile-Detached couple It looks as if these data would support a mismatch hypothesis. Hostile couples appear have mixed a Validator husband influence function with a Conflict-Avoider wife ence function, and Hostile-Detached couples appear to have mixed a Validator influence function with a Volatile wife influence function. From examining the data, we can propose that validating couples were able to fluence their spouses with both positive or negative behaviour; positive behaviour a positive sloping influence while negative behaviour also had a positive sloping ence. This means that the negative horizontal axis values had a negative influence -the-positive-horizontal axis values had a positive influence. For validators, across ttwhole range of RCISS point values, the slope of the influence function was a constsupwardly sloping straight line. The data might have been generated by the process in validating low risk marriages there is_a uniform slope of the influence function both positive and negative values: Overall negative behaviour has a negative influenewhile positive behaviour has a positive influence in low risk marriages. Here we see a full range of emotional balance is possible in the interaction.However, avoiders at volatile couples were nearly opposite in the shape of their influence functions. Avoide influenced one another only with positivity (the slope was flat in the negative RCIS point ranges), while volatile couples influenced one another primarily with negativi (the slope was flat in the positive RCISS point ranges). The influence function of avoiding couple is nearly the reverse of that of the volatile couple. Mismatch Theory: The Possibility that Unstable Marriages Are the Results of Failed Attempts at Creating a Pure Type The shape of the influence curves leads us to propose that the data on marital stabi ity and instability can be organized by the rather simple hypothesis that Hostile ar Hostile-detached couples are simply failures tO create a stable adaptation to that is either Volatile, Validating, or Avoiding. In other words, the hypothesis is that longitudinal marital stability results are an artifact of the prior inability of the couple accommodate to. one another and have one of the three types of marriage. For exampl in the unstable marriage, a person who is more suited to a Volatile or a Conflict-Avoidir marriage may have married one who wishes a validating marriage. Their influence fun tions are simply mismatched.

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