

The Relationship between Pathological Dimensions of Personality and Marital Conflicts with the Tendency to Extramarital Relationships in Women

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this research was to investigate the relationship between pathological aspects of personality and marital conflicts with the tendency to extramarital relationships in married women of Kalaleh city. The descriptive research method was correlation type. The statistical population of this research was married women of Kalaleh city. The sample size was 252 people who were selected using existing methods.

In order to investigate the variables of the research, the standard questionnaire of attitudes towards marital infidelity by Watley (2008), the MCQ marital conflicts questionnaire by Sanai Zakir and Barati (2018), the questionnaire of abnormal personality dimensions by Groger et al. (2012) was used. For data analysis, correlation and regression coefficients were used with the help of spss software. The findings showed that the pathological dimensions of personality (-0.16) and marital conflict (0.60) play a significant role in predicting extramarital relationships. There is no significant relationship between negative emotions, psychosis and separation with extramarital relationships, but there is a positive and significant relationship between guilt (0.21), opposition (0.16) and the total score of personality pathology dimensions (0.16). has it. has it.

Keywords: Pathological Dimensions of Personality, Marital Conflicts, Marital Infidelity

INTRODUCTION

Family is a social institution and the foundation of social life. An intermediary agent who plays an important role in the transmission of social norms before the direct contact of a person with groups, organizations and society.

The relationship with the spouse, which takes place in the form of a family structure, is of special importance among other relationships, the type of relationship each of the spouses has with their opposite party is affected by their initial relationships with their parents. Healthy and stable parent-child relationship patterns also play a role in healthy and stable marital patterns (Goldenberg and Goldenberg, quoted by Barati 2015).

Extramarital relations are one of the most important problems in married life, which can be seen in abundance in troubled families and families where the husband and wife feel that they should be separated. Statistics and research show that the issue of extramarital relations is specific to certain people. It is not from society, but all married people are exposed to it.

Today, extramarital relationships are the most important cause of divorce. According to researched reports, 90% of divorces involve betrayal. Survey data shows that every year, about 20% of married couples (12% of men and 8% of women) are involved in sexual relations outside their marriage. But the experience of accurate data analysis from 1991 to 2006 shows surprising changes (Zare, 2011). University of Washington researchers found that the prevalence of infidelity for men over 60 increased to 28 percent in 2006 from 20 percent in 1991. For women over 60 years old, this rate has increased from 5% in 1991 to 15% in 2006 (Barer, 2011).

Actual statistics of couples having illicit relations are not available. The available statistics are very different, according to one of the most reliable studies conducted in America, it shows that about 37% of men and 25% of women break their marriage contract (Spring; translated by Faraji, 2010).

The results of a research conducted in 15 provinces of the country show that infidelity was the cause of 67% of men's murder by their wives, 33% of men were faced with a reaction to violence - sudden aggression or threats from their wives (Arman). , 1384).

The increasing problem of extramarital relationships as one of the harmful factors in the family structure has attracted the attention of many researchers (Kaveh, 2017). One of the main items of married life in Iran is the issue of extramarital relationships (Rezaei and Kalantari, 2019).

Numerous personal, social and family factors are the factors that cause extramarital relationships, among which we can point to the morbid aspects of personality and marital conflicts.

Clinical psychologists have criticized and expressed dissatisfaction with the method used in the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders for the conceptualization of mental disorders in recent decades. One of the issues that is constantly criticized is the lack of attention to common dimensions and infrastructure based on different symptoms, which seems to be regularly related to individual differences in personality (Hopwood et al., 2013). In this regard, recently, in the fifth edition of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, a model has been proposed that emphasizes the pathological dimensions of personality. The proposed model is similar to the traditional five-factor model of personality and actually includes the extreme and pathological dimensions of the five-factor personality model. . The pathological personality dimensions model proposed by Kruger, Derringer, Markon and colleagues (2012) has introduced a coherent personality model that identifies pathological personality dimensions and in addition to the dimensions, it has also covered the underlying traits in personality disorders. . Today, the model of pathological dimensions of personality is widely used in researches that seek to discover the underlying traits of personality disorders and also in researches in the field of clinical psychology.

The model of pathological dimensions of personality includes five higher order dimensions as well as 25 pathological traits, i.e. negative affect, anxiety, dominance, insecurity/separation, emotional instability, immobility, detachment (tendency to depression, pessimism, limited affect, isolation, avoidance of intimacy) , lack of sense of pleasure, (contradiction, deception, ruthlessness, attention-seeking, big secretiveness), (irresponsibility, risk-taking, perfectionism, inflexibility, distractibility, impulsivity, psychoticism, unconventionality, cognitive disorganization, Unusual beliefs and experiences, each of which includes lower order traits that help to describe the five dimensions (Kröger et al., 2012); Krueger and Marcone, (2014).

Patients with borderline personality disorder: They are on the border between neuroticism and psychosis, and their characteristic is the instability of their emotional state, mood, behavior, object relations, and self-image. This disorder has also been called temporary schizophrenia, personality disorder, a term he coined, pseudo-neurotic schizophrenia described by Paul Hoch and Philip Politen, and psychotic personality disorder (mentioned by John Farsh). In ICD-10, personality disorder is called emotional instability. Borderline personality is a pervasive pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image and emotions, along with impulsivity, suicidal behaviors, chronic feelings of emptiness, and transient paranoid thinking related to tension that began in early adulthood and in various contexts. It shows itself.

Also, no person can claim that he is immune from the damages of common life. Even for the most successful spouses, there is a possibility of infidelity and a tendency to have extramarital relationships, and if the spouse does not oblige himself to observe mental health in personal and relational matters of joint life, the probability of common injuries increases and couples in joint life They get into conflict (Kaveh, 2013).

Marital conflict is an interactive process in which one or both spouses feel uncomfortable about aspects of their relationship and try to resolve it. In addition, conflict in relationships occurs when one person's behavior does not match the other person's expectations (Bahari, 2012).

Divorce is the most common severe manifestation of conflict, more than half of marriages that seek counseling end up getting divorced (Worthington, 2005).

Extra-marital relations in marriage means unfaithfulness and lack of commitment to the committed relationship of the couple and establishing any emotional and sexual relationship with the opposite sex outside of the said commitment (Bagarozzi, 2012).

Also, infidelity and extramarital relations occur in a family, which will harm the wife who is the subject of infidelity and extramarital relations most of all, and will cause her mental health to be impaired and her emotional and behavioral balance to be lost (Kaveh, 1383).

Conflict arises when there is substitute behavior and stress is not resolved as a conflict that naturally arises. Potential disorders of marital conflict include emotional, cognitive, and physiological disorders. Emotional disorder is marital conflict in the form of two hearts, anxiety, irritability, anger, depression and guilt. In addition to having an effect on irritability, conflict also causes cognitive impairment (Rashidpour, 2018).

Under conflicting conditions, a person's thinking pattern is often disturbed and memory loss occurs. Conflict affects the quality of a person's decision-making, deprives a person of rational decision-making and active search for information and unbiased understanding (Shamlou, 2014).

According to Patterson (2000), the source of marital conflict can be caused by social contexts that include changes in people's relationships for various reasons, such as changes in knowledge, attitudes and insights gained through

different means and social and personality changes, or differences The perception created in couples, which includes seeing the situation for starting and continuing life differently from the couple, and these perceptual differences are caused by learning and training that a person understands and receives voluntarily or involuntarily (Mansour, 2013).

Behavioral theories believe that all differences and conflicts in husband and wife relationships are subject to the rules and principles of learning. Different theories consider marital disturbances caused by false and incorrect beliefs and communication theories as the result of clients' inadequate communication skills and inability to effectively solve problems (Nichols & Schwartz, 1998).

In terms of the destructive effects of conflict, we can mention its physical, psychological and relational consequences: psychologically, most people experience conflict in relationships as extremely stressful (Halford, 2001). Conflict increases the risk of various mental disorders, including depression. Especially in women, substance abuse, especially in men, sexual dysfunction in both sexes and increasing behavioral problems in children, especially behavioral disorders, in addition to mental disorders, conflict also affects physical health (Afarel, 1989).

There is a documented relationship between pain and adaptive behaviors with chronic diseases and unintentional reinforcement of disease behavior in problematic relationships. In the same way, marital problems have direct effects on physiological processes, including conflict related to the reduction of the body's immunity, increase in blood pressure, and the possibility of arteriosclerosis (Shomaling, 1997).

Conflict is not always negative, but the method that couples use to manage their conflict may have a negative effect on the relationship (Gutman and Silver).

Couples who can manage existing conflicts in relation to using positive methods and using less negative interactions create an environment where there will be more opportunity for self-disclosure and agreement about family problems (Johanson, 2003).

Wherever there is disagreement, difference or incompatibility between spouses, conflict will arise (Markman & Halford, 2005). The interference or influence of the main families is often presented in a hidden form and in beautiful disguises, it can be one of the serious infrastructures of marital conflicts from the beginning to the end of any marriage (Sanaei, 2018).

According to the explanations provided above, the main question of the current research is: "Is there a significant relationship between the pathological dimensions of personality and marital conflicts with extramarital relationships in the women of Kalaleh city?"

METHODOLOGY

The method of the current research is a correlational description, in which the relationship between personality disorders and marital conflicts with the tendency to extramarital relationships in married women of Kalaleh city was investigated.

Statistical Population, Statistical Sample and Sampling Method

The research population includes 750 married women of Kalaleh city, and the sample size is 252 people. And the samples of this research were selected using available sampling method.

Information Gathering Tool

Three questionnaires will be used to collect information.

Whatley 2008 standard attitude towards marital infidelity questionnaire:

The questionnaire of attitude towards marital infidelity (extramarital relations) was designed and developed by Watley (2008) in order to measure the attitude towards marital infidelity. It has been validated in Iran by Abdullahzadeh (1389). This questionnaire has 12 questions and based on the Likert scale with questions such as (in husband and wife relationships, infidelity is one of the reasons for divorce) measures the attitude towards marital infidelity.

Validity deals with the issue of how well a measurement tool measures what we think (Sarmad et al., 2010). In the research of Sowari and Talaizadeh (2014), the validity of content, form and criteria of this questionnaire has been evaluated. Reliability or reliability of an instrument is its degree of stability in measuring whatever it measures, that is, to what extent the measuring instrument gives the same results under the same conditions (Sarmad et al., 2013). Cronbach's alpha coefficient calculated in Sowari and Talaizadeh's research (2014) for this questionnaire was estimated to be above 0.7.

MCQ Marital Conflicts Questionnaire

Sanai Zaker and Barati (2008) compiled this questionnaire with the aim of measuring the seven main dimensions of couples' conflicts. The questionnaire contains 42 questions and is based on the clinical experiences of the research supervisor. This tool measures seven aspects or seven dimensions of marital conflicts.

In this way, five options are considered for each question, which are assigned 1 to 5 marks. The maximum total score of the questionnaire is 210 and the minimum score is 42. The maximum score of each subscale is equal to the number of questions in that subscale multiplied by 5. In this tool, a higher score means more conflict and a lower score means a better relationship (Sanaei, 2009).

Marital conflicts questionnaire has good content validity. In the stage of analyzing the test materials after the preliminary implementation and calculating the correlation of each question with the entire questionnaire and its scales, 13 questions out of the 55 initial questions were removed (Sanaei, 2009). In Khazai's research (2008), the scores of all the components of the marital conflicts questionnaire ranged from 0.31 to 0.82 with the total marital conflict score at the level of 0.1. had a significant correlation.

In his research, Dehghan conducted a survey on a group of 30 people to standardize the questionnaire of marital conflicts, and according to the Cronbach's alpha method, it was 0.71 for the whole questionnaire, and for its seven components, it was better: reduction of cooperation 0.73, reduction of sexual relations 0.60, increase of emotional reactions 74 0.81, increasing child support 0.81, increasing personal relationship with relatives 0.65, decreasing family relationship with relatives, spouse and friends 0.81 and separating financial affairs from each other 0.69 have been obtained.

Questionnaire of Abnormal Dimensions of Personality

To measure abnormal dimensions of personality, the short form of the fifth edition of the Personality Questionnaire of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (BF-5-PID) will be used. The long version of this tool was designed by Groger et al. in 2012. This questionnaire has 25 questions, five subscales of negative emotions (15, 11, 10, 9, 8), psychosis (18, 16, 14, 13, 4), guilt (25, 22, 20, 19, 17), opposition (1, 2, 3, 5, 6) and incompetence (24, 23, 21, 12, 7). Each subscale contains 5 items and is scored based on a four-point Likert scale from completely false (zero) to completely true. This test is for measuring abnormal personality traits in adults over 18 years old. It is better to complete this measure before meeting the clinical experts. In all items, people are asked to pay attention to how well each item describes the person in general. High scores in a particular domain may indicate significant areas of impairment in the individual that may warrant further assessment, treatment, and follow-up. In this questionnaire, subjects are asked to rate the statements on a four-point Likert-type scale from 0 (completely false or often false) to 3 (completely true or often true). Kruger et al. (2012) have investigated the psychometric properties of this test in the normal population and people who were looking for psychological services, and the internal consistency of the subscales of this questionnaire is from medium to high (0.73 to 0.95). 0) have reported with an average of 0.86. Studies related to the factor structure of this list have shown that its 25 questions, i.e., negative emotion, fault, opposition, inhibition of rupture, and psychoticism, are loaded on several high-level factors. The psychometric properties of the 25-question version of this instrument have been investigated in Iran after adapting it to the Iranian society. In this study, the Klein internal consistency coefficient of the test was 0.86 and for its subscales, it was reported between 0.76 and 0.89. The five-factor structure of this The tool has also been verified by factor analysis. In the present study, the internal homogeneity of the alpha coefficient was obtained (Abdi and Chalabianlou, 2015). In the present study, the reliability of the scale was obtained through Cronbach's alpha method of 0.84.

Experiment Method and Data Analysis

In the current research, mean, standard deviation, tables, and Pearson's correlation coefficient and step-by-step regression were used in the inferential statistics section. spss21 software was used for experimenting and analyzing data.

RESULTS

This section is dedicated to the statistical analysis of the data. Two methods of descriptive and inferential statistics are used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics are used to calculate the frequency and percentage of demographic variables and the mean and standard deviation of research variables. Smirnov Kalmograph test is used to check the normality of the data. Pearson's correlation coefficient and regression analysis will be used to test the hypotheses. First, the descriptive analysis of the data and then the inferential analysis of the data are discussed.

Descriptive Data Analysis

First, the mean and standard deviation of the research variables are discussed.

Table 1. Average, Standard Deviation, Minimum and Maximum of Research Variables

Variable	Average	The standard deviation	minimum	maximum
Reduced cooperation	7.48	2.59	5	18
Decreased Sex	9.39	3.01	5	20
Emotional Reaction	14.40	4.84	8	28
Child Support	10.61	3.41	5	21
Relationship with Your Relatives	9.35	3.57	6	23
Decreased Relationship with Spouse's Relatives	9.37	3.38	6	23
Financial Separation	15.42	3.53	7	26
Total Conflict	100.54	20.91	65	174
Negative Emotions	10.72	3.09	5	19
Psychotic Mood	9.48	3.29	5	19
Fault	8.18	2.54	5	17
Opposition	8.31	2.87	5	17
Fatigue	8.49	2.90	5	19
Personality Disorder	45.17	11.17	25	75
Attitude to Betrayal	24.52	8.59	12	50

Table 1 shows the mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum of the research variables.

Table 2. Kalmograph-Smirnov Test for Data Normality

Variable	Statistics Z	Significance level
Reduced cooperation	1.27	0.08
Decreased Sex	1.16	0.17
Emotional Reaction	1.26	0.10
Child Support	1.30	0.07
Relationship with Your Relatives	1.12	0.18
Decreased Relationship with Spouse's Relatives	1.16	0.18
Financial Separation	1.11	0.17
Total Conflict	1.27	0.08
Negative Emotions	1.33	0.06
Psychotic Mood	1.18	0.15
Fault	1.06	0.20
Opposition	1.22	0.12
Fatigue	1.28	0.08
Personality Disorder	0.86	0.45
Attitude to Betrayal	1.15	0.18

Table 2 shows that all the variables have a normal distribution.

Inferential Data Analysis

After the descriptive analysis of the data, the research hypotheses are tested.

Main hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the pathological dimensions of personality and marital conflicts with extramarital relationships in women.

Simultaneous regression analysis was used to analyze this hypothesis.

Table 3. The Amount of Predicting Extramarital Relationships Based on the Pathological Dimensions of Personality and Marital Conflicts

The correlation coefficient	Correlation squared	modified square	The standard deviation	Durbin-Watson
0.53	0.28	0.27	7.33191	1.81

Table 3 shows that the coefficient of determination is 0.28. That is, 28% of extramarital relationships can be predicted based on personality disorders and marital conflicts. Also, the Durbin-Watson coefficient, which is less than 3, indicates that the errors are independent of each other.

Table 4. Data Fitting Table with Regression

Model	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F	Significance Level
Regression	4612.171	2	2306.085	42.898	0.0001
Left Over	11934.025	222	53.757		
Total	16546.196	224			

Table 4 shows that F is significant. Therefore, the data or model is suitable.

Table 5. Prediction of Extramarital Relationships Based on Pathological Dimensions of Personality and Marital Conflicts

Model	line slope	standard error	beta	t	Significance Level
Constant	5.483	2.554		2.146	0.03
Morbid dimensions of personality	-0.123	0.052	-0.160	-2.38	0.02
Marital Conflict	0.245	0.028	0.595	8.846	0.0001

Table 5 shows that the pathological dimensions of personality (-0.16) and marital conflict (0.60) play a significant role in predicting extramarital relationships. Therefore, the hypothesis is confirmed.

The first hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the pathological dimensions of personality and extramarital relationships in women.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to analyze this hypothesis.

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient between Pathological Dimensions of Personality and Extramarital Relationships

The first variable	The second variable	The correlation coefficient	Number	Significance level
Extramarital relationships	Negative emotions	0.005	225	0.94
	psychotic mood	0.13	225	0.06
	fault	0.21	225	0.002
	opposition	0.16	225	0.02
	Fatigue	0.12	225	0.09
	Personality disorder	0.16	225	0.02

Table 6 shows that there is no significant relationship between negative emotions, psychoticism, and dissociation with extramarital relationships, but there is a significant relationship between delinquency (0.21), opposition (0.16) and the total score of pathological dimensions of personality (0.16). There are positive and meaningful. Therefore, the hypothesis is confirmed.

Second hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between marital conflicts and extramarital relationships in women.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to analyze this hypothesis.

Table 7. Correlation Coefficient between Marital Conflicts and Extramarital Relationships

The first variable	The second variable	The correlation coefficient	Number	Significance level
Extramarital relationships	Reduced cooperation	0.15	225	0.03
	Decreased sex	0.09	225	0.19
	Emotional reaction	0.05	225	0.48
	child support	0.04	225	0.51
	Relationship with your relatives	0.15	225	0.03
	Decreased relationship with spouse's relatives	0.16	225	0.02
	Financial separation	0.004	225	0.96
	Total conflict	0.51	225	0.0001

Table 7 shows that there is no significant relationship between the reduction of sex, emotional reaction, child support and financial separation with extramarital relationships, but between the reduction of cooperation (0.15), the relationship with one's own relatives (0.15), the reduction of relationship There is a significant relationship with spouse's relatives (0.16) and the overall score of marital conflict (0.51) with extramarital relationships. Therefore, the hypothesis is confirmed.

DISCUSSION

1- There is a significant relationship between the morbid aspects of personality and marital conflicts with extramarital relationships in women.

The test of this hypothesis shows that about 28% of extramarital relationships can be predicted based on the pathological dimensions of personality and marital conflicts. Also, the Durbin-Watson coefficient, which is less than 3, indicates that the errors are independent of each other.

It shows that the pathological dimensions of personality (-0.16) and marital conflict (0.60) play a significant role in predicting extramarital relationships.

The results of this research with Ajam's research (2013); Schemmett, Green and Perotti (2015); Tarabian, Ameri, Khodabakhsh (2011); Mayer and Prizette (2016); Honnington (2011); Bo (2010); Oberl, Devoli and Nagorni (2016) are consistent.

In explaining this finding, it can be said that conflicts such as the reduction of cooperation and participation between couples, the reduction of personal relationship with the spouse's relatives, and the separation of financial affairs from each other are among the cases in which the possibility of extramarital relations is evident. Also, in the explanation of this finding, referring to similar researches, it can be said: Ajam (2013) showed in a research that there is a positive and significant relationship between the marital conflict variable and the attitude towards extramarital relationships towards marriage.

In a research by Skimmet, Green and Protti (2015) showed that higher levels of conflict between parents and the occurrence of parental betrayal are associated with lower levels of behavioral and moral relationships, which often results in a decrease in trust among family members and an increase in the potential for loyalty conflicts. (Tarabian, Ameri, Khodabakhsh 2011).

In a research, it showed that betrayed women showed a significant difference in neuroticism and betrayed women in conscientiousness compared to normal women, the anxiety and attachment avoidance of betrayed court women showed a significant difference compared to women in counseling centers. Unfaithful men and normal men have also shown significant differences in neuroticism, conscientiousness, anxiety and attachment avoidance. It should be mentioned that parental conflicts cause more depression in them (Mayer and Prizet, 2016) and are associated with negative and destructive effects on babies and children (Hannington, 2011) and also on very weak and limited communication between parents and children. (Bo, 2010) has an effect. Also (Oberl, Devoli and Nagorni 2016) showed in their research that high interpersonal relationships and low fear of intimacy in women were based on sexual acts and actions based on excitement indicated betrayal, low interpersonal relationships and Fear of high interpersonal intimacy in men has been a sign of betrayal.

2- There is a significant relationship between personality traits and extramarital relationships in women.

The test of this hypothesis shows that there is no significant relationship between negative emotions, psychoticism, and dissociation with extramarital relationships, but there is no significant relationship between breaking up (0.21), opposition (0.16) and the total score of pathological dimensions of personality (0.16). There is a positive and significant relationship. Therefore, the hypothesis is confirmed.

This research is based on the research of Marzieh Chehraaz Abolhasani (2016); Seyed Hossein Hosseini (2015); Bashirpour and Miri (2016); Borhanizadeh and Abdi (2016); Etziri (2014); Abbas Sami and colleagues (2013); Tarabian, Ameri, Khodabakhsh (2011); Zahra Akbari (2018); Seyyed Dawood Hosseini Nesab and colleagues (1388) are consistent.

People who have an unkind and cold-hearted mother form a schema of emotional deprivation in them, and because of this deep and wide emotional vacuum, they become very demanding and have an insurmountable quality. The amount of love they receive from the people around them is not important at all, it seems that this amount of love never satisfies them. These people avoid romantic relationships or leave the relationship early and use the confrontational style of escape. Najoosh is unloving and introverted and spends less time with his wife. In this regard, it is mostly the wife who fulfills their needs and they are still angry. They did not share their feelings with their life partner, and after they are not treated, they feel disappointed and hopeless, and as a result, they feel that they should receive this affection and love from someone else. Trust/misbehavior It can be said that people with mistrust/misbehavior schema always feel that their spouse wants to take advantage of them, that's why they are not satisfied with their sexual relations and hide their feelings out of fear that their spouse will be against this information. They don't tell if they use it, and since they believe without sufficient reasons and evidence that their spouse has betrayed them or will do so in order to retaliate or touch her, they intervene before she attacks them.

This finding is in line with the results of Alavi, Mei and Mehrinejad's study (2018), who showed in their research that there is a significant relationship between the tendency to cheat and antisocial and Machiavellian personalities, and also the results of other researches show that people with levels The higher the dark personality traits are, the more likely they are to use deception and abuse in committed relationships (Ali and Kamuro Permuzik, 2010). Palhus and Williams, 2002, Weisser and Weigel, 2015; Cited by Lin Jia, Kaeh-ing and Chin Chin, 2016) Borhanizad and Abdi (2016) also reached the conclusion in their research that Machiavelli and narcissism predict 17% of the changes in attitude toward betrayal; Bashirpour and Miri's research in 2017 also gave similar results; Narcissism and Machiavelli have a direct effect on the tendency of marital infidelity. Jones and Weisser's research (2014) also showed that antisocial personality and Machiavellianism among women and only antisocial personality were predictors of infidelity among men.

In the explanation of this finding, it can be said that the dark traits of the personality with entitlement, seeking superiority, dominance (for example, narcissism); greasy charm, social language (for example, Machiavellianism); cruel social attitudes, impulsivity and interpersonal conflict (such as personality) It has been determined that the combination of these characteristics is related to the lack of empathy, short-term mating and selfish communication styles (Bogen et al., 2014). On the other hand, some studies (Webster et al., 2014) showed that establishing more relationships as well as having more sexual partners can be considered that despite dark personality traits, there is a possibility of tending to extramarital relationships, and this research is also in line with the present research. In addition, some studies (Paulhus and Williams, 2002) have shown that people with dark personality traits have low empathy, conscientiousness, and conscientiousness, and the central elements of personality include high impulsivity and excitement seeking with low empathy and anxiety. Despite their diverse origins, characters composed of dark personality traits share a number of characteristics. To varying degrees, all three require a malevolent social personality with self-aggrandizing behavioral tendencies, hypocritical coldness, and aggression. Empirical evidence for overlapping A) is that in people with dark personality traits, there is a relationship with the tendency to have more sexual partners and risk taking in relationships. which seems to be due to the lack of commitment and desire to Machiavellianism with antisocialism b) narcissism with antisocialism c) Machiavellianism with narcissism. The correlation between the five main personality traits (extroversion, adaptability, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness) and Dark personality traits were calculated. Narcissism and antisociality had a high tendency toward extraversion and openness. Finally, antisociality had a low level of neuroticism.

3- There is a significant relationship between marital conflicts and extramarital relationships in women.

The test of this hypothesis shows that there is no significant relationship between the reduction of sex, emotional reaction, child support and financial separation with extramarital relationships, but between the reduction of cooperation (0.15), relationship with one's relatives (0.15), reduction Relationship with spouse's relatives (0.16) and overall marital conflict score (0.51) have a significant relationship with extramarital relationships. Therefore, couples who have more conflicts in their married life have a high attitude towards extramarital relationships, and conversely, the reduction of conflict and dissatisfaction is associated with the reduction of the attitude of cheating on the spouse. Therefore, the hypothesis is confirmed.

The results of this research with Ajam's research (2013); Schemmett, Green and Perotti (2015); Tarabian, Ameri, Khodabakhsh (2011); Mayer and Prizette (2016); Honnington (2011); Bo (2010); Oberl, Devoli and Nagorni (2016) are consistent.

In the explanation of this finding, it can be said that not paying attention to the wife and spending time with family members or friends through the phone, entertainment, traveling, etc., not expressing affection and not satisfying the spiritual and psychological needs of the husband, differences in opinions and beliefs and tastes. Bringing marital issues to families and providing grounds for their interference can provide grounds for infidelity in couples.

Until the past few years, cheating on the wife was more on the part of men, but nowadays we have witnessed that women have also turned to this moral abnormality. When men cheated in the past, their wives devoted themselves to family affairs to deal with the displeasure of their husbands. In this way, they raised their tolerance and said to themselves that this is the reality of life, all men are like this, but today, according to the information they have obtained from various media and the fact that they have a colorful presence in the society, they are trying to change the taboos of the past. Satellite television programs have also fueled this situation. These programs, which are usually based on the cultures of other countries, in order to increase attractiveness and excitement, broadcast movies and serials that focus mainly on betrayal, everyone betrays each other and nothing happens and there are consequences. and showing such programs makes betrayal lose its ugliness in the family.

In explaining this finding, it can also be said that when a man and a woman marry each other as a result of a marriage contract, they are expected to have intimacy and compatibility with each other and use each other as a source of comfort, and in the shadow of this peace, they can grow. and achieve excellence, but conflicts between couples disturb this precious matter. Conflict is the lack of agreement and opposition of two people with each other, incompatibility and opinions and goals and behavior that takes place in the direction of opposing another, and also a conflict between people due to conflicting interests and different goals and perceptions. When these conflicts arise, the possibility of attitude and tendency to betrayal or extramarital relations increases; Relationships in which one of the couples has an emotional, verbal or sexual relationship with another person outside of the contract he has with his wife, and this relationship is accompanied by secrecy. The results showed that the reduction of cooperation has the highest relationship with the attitude towards extramarital relationships in men. In explaining this finding, it can be said that cooperation and cooperation between husband and wife as well as between other members is like blood in the veins of the family, which determines the dynamism and vitality of the family and intimacy and marital compatibility, when the level of participation and cooperation of the man in the family become dim, the sense of responsibility has dimmed. When the sense of participation and sharing in common life decreases, the person will not feel belonging to that environment and space, and this issue can lead to a decrease or lack of commitment. Also, the results showed that the increase in the relationship with one's own relatives and the decrease in the relationship with the spouse's relatives and friends have the highest relationship with the attitude towards extramarital relationships in women. In the explanation of this finding, it can be said that connection (salah) means connection, connection, kindness, kindness, and mercy. In Islam, socializing and communicating with family is so important and important that God Almighty has placed it in the ranks of his worship. If the relationship with the relatives is one-sided, so that the woman communicates with her relatives in an extreme manner, but cuts off her relationship with her husband's relatives, this indicates that the woman is dissatisfied with her husband or her husband's family, which Dissatisfaction gradually develops and is associated with the possibility of extramarital relations.

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