Kinship and Gender in the Family and their Linguistic Manifestation

K. Zahedi, Ph.D.
M. A. Shams, M. A.

Abstract
The present research looks into kinship terms in Farsi and English languages in order to find the relevant relationships between family concepts and their linguistic realization. Using a comparative/contrastive method and analyzing the relevant lexical lists, collocations, expressions, and some proverbs, the researchers aim to detect the connection between language and family culture.

چکیده:
در این بین پژوهش واژگان خویشاوندی در دو زبان فارسی و انگلیسی به منظور بیان رابطه میان الگوهای فکری، فرهنگی و نمودهای زبانی آنها مورد بحث و بررسی قرار می‌گیرند. پژوهشگران با به کش فرهنگی و ساختار مقایسه‌ای مقابله‌ای و از طریق بررسی نمودهای زبانی مختلف امکان از هر یک واژگان، هم‌اینها، اصطلاحات و ضرب‌المثل‌ها سعی دارند تا روابط مثالی نشده رابطه میان زبان، تفکر، فرهنگ و به ویژه تجربه آنها در حوزه واژگان خویشاوندی را روشن نمایند که بازتاب نوع نگاه به خانواده در فرهنگ هر جامعه است.

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After sketching the related sociolinguistic and linguistic background, the article provides analysis of the data gathered by means of questionnaires and interviews conducted. The results highlight the different perspectives to family in the two cultures as reflected in their languages. The results also corroborate Zahedi Hypothesis on the relation between language, thought, and culture and the main function of language.

**KeyWords:** kinship terms, family, Zahedi Hypothesis
The Meaning Reconstruction of Family Changes Using Grounded Theory (A Case Study of Mangor and Gaverk Tribes)

A. Mohammadpur, Ph.D.

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Abstract

This study seeks to explore the reconstruction of meaning of family changes among Mangor and Gaverk tribes of Mahabad Township of Iranian Kurdistan. Interpretive approach was used as conceptual framework to explain the various aspects of inquiry.

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According to the Interpretive approach, humans are social beings who create meaning and constantly and reflexively make sense of their worlds. Mangor and Gaverk tribes are considered as two major tribal communities residing in Mahabad Township. During recent years, some new modern elements such as modern education, modern health, urbanization, mass media and so on, has been emerging which in turn changed and challenged the traditional family system. Qualitative research methodology was employed as well as ethnographic fieldwork method, including direct observation, participant observation and in depth interview, which were adopted as the practical strategy of conducting research. Also, grounded theory was applied to analyze data.

Seven main categories emerged from the collected data and coded in the axial coding process; structural including: structural determinants, in Regulating Family, Modernization Elements, Self - Regulating Family, Empowerment, Weakness of Traditions, and Eternal Enculturation. The core category extracted during selective coding process was taken to be "Relative Transition", which captures all main categories and the whole trend of family changes in the society studied.

KeyWords: Family Changes, Modernization, Mangor and Gaverk Tribes, Relative Transition, Social Interpretivism, Grounded Theory.
The Role of Family Factors in Creation of Family Businesses
(A Case Study: Oil & Textile Industries of Tehran)

M. Ahmadpour Daryani, Ph.D.

J. Yadolah Farsi, Ph.D.

M. Samizadeh, Ms.C.

Abstract
This study investigates the effective factors in creation of family business. We distributed 160 questionnaires among family and non-family businesses of Oil & Textile industries.

Abstract
چکیده
در این تحقیق که با هدف شناسایی عوامل خانوادگی مؤثر بر ایجاد کسبوکارهای خانوادگی، در میان 160 شرکت خانوادگی و غیرخانوادگی در دو صنعت نفت و نساجی، انجام شده است مشخص گردد که عوامل ارتباط خانوادگی، اهداف خانوادگی، منابع خانوادگی، و بینش مشترک

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Findings show that family relationships, family goals, family resources, and family vision are the most effective factors; however, these factors and some factors such as family size and family disagreements are not contributing to the creation of non-family businesses.

**KeyWords:** Family Business, Business Creation, Family, Entrepreneurship
The Effectiveness of Solution-Focused Counseling in Decreasing Different Dimensions of Marital Conflict of Dual-Career Couples

M. Ghamari, Ph.D.

Abstract

The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness of solution-focused counseling in decreasing different dimensions of marital conflict of dual-career couples. So using Baratti and Sanai Marital conflict inventory, 10 dual-career couples that recognized having conflict were selected and randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups. Then the experimental group participated in solution-focused counseling sessions. Then post-test was administrated to both groups.

چکیده

هدف تحقیق حاضر تعیین اثربخشی مشاوره راهحل محور در کاهش ابعاد مختلف تعارض زناشویی زوج های هر دو شاغل است. برای انجام تحقیق حاضر تعدادی از زوج های هر دو شاغل که با استخدام از پرسشنامه تعارض زناشویی برای و تنازی (۱۳۷۵) دارای تعارض، تشخیص داده شده بودند، انتخاب و به روش تصادفی در گروه های آزمایش و کنترل جایگزین شدهند (گروه آزمایش ۵ زوج و گروه کنترل ۵ زوج). سپس جلسات مشاوره راهحل محور به تعداد هشت جلسه برگزار و بعد از جلسات پس ازمون اجرای شد.

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A one-month-follow-up also was administered. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance with repeated measure. Results showed that solution-focused counseling is effective in all dimensions of marital conflict (except separation of financial events). In control group no meaningful differences were observed between pre-test to post-test.

**KeyWords:** Solution-focused counseling, marital conflict.
Family Functioning in the Families of Patients with Anxiety and Depressive Disorders: a Comparison with General Population Families

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M. Dehghani, Ph.D.
H. Yazdkhasti, M. A.
N. Mansouri, M. A.

Abstract
The goal of the current study was to compare family functioning of patients with depression, and anxiety disorders, with a non-clinical group. This research also addresses the level of overlap in family functioning of two clinical groups.

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The sample consisted of 18 patients with anxiety disorders, 44 patients with depressive disorders, and 44 participants as the control group. Family Assessment Device (FAD) was completed by all groups. Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (MANOVA) was applied to examine differences. Based on the results of MANOVA, significant differences were found between three groups in FAD subscales. Family dysfunction in two clinical groups was revealed in general functioning, problem solving, roles, affective responsiveness, and behavior control sub-scales. Specific family dysfunctions in anxiety and depressive disorder groups were respectively in affective involvement and communication subscales. Clinical and research implications are discussed.

KeyWords: Family Functioning, Anxiety, Depression
Abstract
Current study was conducted to examine the relationship between Identity Status and Parent-Child Relation among addicted women. The present study is a descriptive-post hoc study. The sample consisted of 40 addicted women referred to addiction rehabilitation centers, and 40 Non-addicted women. Instruments which were used to collect data included Objective Measure of Ego Identity.

Relationship between Identity Status and Parent-Child Relation among Addictive Women

S. Akbari Zardkhaneh, M. A.

R. Khoda Javadi, M. A.
Status (Marcia, 1966) and Parent-Child Relationship Scale (Fine et al., 1983). Stepwise discriminant analysis showed a relation with father, mother, and moratorium identity status, as the predicting factor of being in addictive or non-addictive groups. Therefore, enhancing the quality of parent-child relation and helping child overcome unstable and moratorium identity can be considered as protective factors against addiction.

**KeyWords:** Identity, Parent-Child Relation, Addiction
A Comparative Study of Parental Stress in Mothers of Autistic and Non Autistic Children

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H. R. Pouretemad, Ph.D.
K. Tahmasian, Ph.D.
N. Chimeh, Ph.D.

Abstract
The study was designed to compare parenting stress between mothers with autistic children and the normal group. 90 mothers (45 of autistic children and 45 of normal children), were selected through available sampling; they were matched based on education, child age and socioeconomic status.

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چکیده:
پژوهش حاضر با هدف مقایسه استرس والدگی در مادران کودکان اتیستیک با مادران کودکان بهنگار انجام شده است. نمونه شامل 90 نفر (45 مادر کودک درخودمانده و 45 مادر کودک بهنگار) می‌باشد. هر دو گروه پرسشنامه استرس والدگی آبیدین (1990) را تکمیل کرده‌اند.

*نام پژوهش با حمامات قطب علی خانواده انجام شده است.
**نویسندهٔ مسئول مشهد، قاسمی‌آباد، شریعتی ۳۳، پلاک ۴ تلفن: ۰۹۱۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳۳ۢ
Then they were assessed by PSI and data was analyzed by MANOVA. Results indicated that mothers of autistic children have more parental stress (in both parenting and child domains). Also they experienced too many stresses related to child, parent, and community due to unknown etiology of autism, child problems, worry about problem endurance, lack of acceptance by community and even acceptance by other members of family and failure to achieve social support.

**KeyWords:** Stress, Parenting, Parenting Stress, Autism, Mothers with Autistic Children.
Investigating Stigma Phenomenon among Mothers with Down Syndrome Children in Isfahan: A Psycho-Social Approach

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M. Jafari, M. A.
S. Faramarzi, Ph.D.

Abstract
Stigma is a process that begins with labeling and leads to social avoidance. Stigma can be divided into self and relatives. The purpose of this study was to investigate internalized stigma in mothers of children with Down syndrome; also, the factors which can

چکیده:
استیگما (داغ اجتماعی) فراکنده روانی - اجتماعی است که از برجست گردن آغاز می‌گردد و به طرف و انواع اجتماعی منتهی می‌شود. دو نوع استیگماتیک خود و ایستگاه وجود دارد. هدف از پژوهش حاضر بررسی استیگماتیک درونی شده در مادران دارای فرزند با نشانگان داروی می‌باشد.
predict the stigma. Target population consisted of all mothers who had Down syndrome children registered in Social Welfare Department. A sample of 76 mothers was selected through random selection. Instrument used in this study was developed and validated by researchers. Data was analyzed through one sample t-test and multiple regression. The results indicated that internalized stigma exists in mothers of Down syndrome children and mother age was the best predictor in mother stigmatization. The findings indicated that mothers with Down syndrome children in different education level, gender and ages of their children, are at the risk of stigmatization.

KeyWords: Stigma, Down syndrome, mothers, internalized stigma, affiliate stigma

do سوال پژوهش مبتدی تا آیا استیمیاژ درونی شده در مدیران دارای فرزند با نشانگان داون وجود دارد؟ و عوامل چیست که کننده مبتنی استیمیاژ در این افراد چیست؟ روی پژوهش توصیفی و از نوع زمینه‌بندی بود. به‌دست‌آمده‌ای از بین مدیران دارای فرزند با نشانگان داون تحت پوشش پژوهشی استان اصفهان تعداد 74 نفر به روش تصادفی ساده انتخاب و در پژوهش شرکت دادند. اثر مورد استفاده در این پژوهش پرسشنامه محقق ساخته‌داری پایایی و اعتبار مناسب بود. داده‌ها با استفاده از روش‌های آماری تک نمونه‌ای و تحلیل رگرسیون چندگانه مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفتند. نتایج نشان دادند که استیمیاژ درونی شده در مدیران دارای فرزند با نشانگان داون وجود داشته و سن مادر مهم‌ترین پیش‌بینی کننده مبتنی استیمیاژ در آن‌است. همچنین مدیران با سطوح تحصیلی مختلف دارای فرزند دختر و پسر (در دامنه سنی کودکی تا جوانی) مبتلا به نشانگان داون، استیمیاژ درونی شده را تجربه می‌کنند.

کلیدواژه‌ها: استیمیاژ درونی، نشانگان داون، مدیران، استیمیاژ درونی، استیمیاژ وابستگان