INTRODUCTION

One of important aspects of any marital system is satisfaction between couples experience in marriage (Taniguchi et al., 2006). But marital satisfaction is hardly accessible (Rosen-Grandon et al., 2005). Marital relations could be a source of happiness or a cause of sadness. As love originates from hope. Being hopeful to someday the individual’s feelings will be understood or accepted and a more desired relations is made. Couples’ interaction allows them to discuss or exchange their ideas, solve their problems and know their needs better. Couples who fail to make a good communication go into a suspending situation (Young and Long, 2007).

Accordingly, the marital satisfaction is a key for overall evaluation of the individual where there are almost no explicit positive or negative characteristics. However, dissatisfaction reflects the kind of assessment negative features are evident and positive characteristics absent (Bradbury et al., 2006). As a matter of fact, communication has a key role in marriage (Burlson and Denton, 2005). Different marital properties have shown that an effective integration among the pair is one of the most critical aspects of families with proper performance (Greeff and Malherbe, 2005). Generally speaking, a common assumption states that the cause of many problems of marital relations is inefficient interactional skills among spouses.

Considering this approach, O'Donohue and Crouch (1996) stated that communication training as an attempt for improvement of the problematic relation stands as an critical factor in most of marital therapy approaches (Burlson and Denton, 2005). Many several studies have indicated that family disputes (Gary, 2009; Flicker, 2008) as well as difficulty in making a mutual efficient communication (Christensen and Sheng, 2007) are of the chief reasons of couples’ disputes. Though, increased quality of interaction and training of communicational skills maximizes marital satisfaction (Markman, 2011) lead to martial satisfaction.

Transaction analysis is a theory of personality and an organized method for psychotherapy for changing and developing the personality. This definition is presented by International Association for Behavior Analysis International Transactional Analysis (Stewart and Joines, 2009). Transactional analysis means what states of his/her “me” is more powerful and can better understands his/her behavior and others’ in a social context.

In this method quality of different interrelationships of personality of “me” including (childhood me, mature me and parental me) are considered (Korsen, cited by Shafie Abadi, 2010). The “childhood me” is a series of feelings, attitudes and behavioral patterns show some residues of childhood. The “parental me”, however, consists of feeling, attitudes and behavioral patterns that such similar characteristics are observable in parents. The “mature me” on the other hand is described through a set of independent feelings, attitudes and behavioral patterns accord with the present reality (Shafie Abadi, 2010).
As Burn explains one problem here is the boundary between two states of “me” and occurs when only irrational and prejudiced attitudes of parent or old and obsolete emotions of the child contradict with logical thinking and behaviors of adulthood (Shiling, 2007). Boholst (2007) examined different states of ego among participants and their perception from other states of ego within 5 days through group therapy and transactional analysis method the aim was to maximization of “supportive parent”, “mature” and “independent child” states of the participants and decrease of “criticizing parent” and “compatible child” states. The obtained results indicated that after treatment, the subjects acquired the desired states of ego.

Deal (2010) highlighted the significance of mutual understanding in marital relations and its role in marital satisfaction and happiness as well as treating behavioral disorders of children. According to Deal (2010) couples who have a good understanding are much healthier and an empathically joint relation is created, which finally brings marital satisfaction and happiness. Andromico (2009) in a study on the effect of transactional analysis in family therapy and group therapy concluded that marital satisfaction considerably increased compared with the control group.

Shaafi Abadi et al. (2010) in their research investigated on effectiveness of two transactional analysis and solution-focused in change of marital satisfaction of married women working in Tehran concluded that transactional analysis is an efficient way for increase of marital satisfaction and has some advantages over the solution-focused approach. Salamat et al. (2007) studied the effect of training of interactional skills (T.A.) through transactional analysis method on decrease of marital conflicts. In this study 24 couples were divided into two control and experimental groups. The results indicated that this training causes increase of agreement on how to spend spare time, increase of satisfaction and intimacy, improvement of dialogue and criticism methods, improvement of better conclusion of dialogues and decrease of marital disputes in the couples.

In other investigation Torkan et al. (2006) examined the effectiveness of group therapy with transactional method on marital satisfaction. The findings showed the efficiency of this method in maximization of marital satisfaction and generally the experimental group pairs compared with the control group.

Danesh (2006) explored the impact of transactional analysis of verbal communication on marital adaptation of incompatible couples. Fourteen incompatible couples were randomly divided into two control and experimental groups. The data analysis of “pairs adaptation scale” of two groups after the test showed that this method increased marital adaptation of the experimental group compared to before therapy.

In other investigation aimed to examine the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral, Islamic couple’s therapy and transactional analysis on pairs’ adaptation of incompatible couples, the experimental groups received 10-12 training sessions with cognitive-behavioral, Islamic couple’s therapy and transactional analysis methods and the control group received no training. The obtained results indicated that the training of cognitive-behavioral, Islamic couple’s therapy and transactional analysis maximized adaptation of incompatible pairs and accordingly cognitive-behavioral couples therapy is more effective compared with Islamic couples therapy and transactional analysis (Fotouhi Bonab et al., 2009).

Salarí (2007) carried out a research to assess effectiveness of group-therapy with transactional analysis method on increase of emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction of pairs is living in Mashhad. After classifying participants in control and experimental groups and attendance at 12 training sessions, the results of post-test showed that emotional intelligence of the experimental group couples meaningfully increased compared with the control group. Though, no meaningful change was observed in marital satisfaction. Also, emotional intelligence meaningfully and directly correlated with marital satisfaction.

Maverdi and Ghargh (2009) realized that training of communicative skills leads to increase of marital satisfaction and improvement of relationship beliefs of couples.

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study is a type of semi-empirical using pre-test and post-test with control group. The independent variable includes group training of transactional analysis and the dependent variable is marital satisfaction and its components. In order to analyze the obtained data, besides descriptive statistics, the inferential statistics like multivariate variance analysis was applied.

**Population, sampling method and sample size:** The population consisted of all married women referred to counseling centers and cultural centers of Isfahan city. The random sampling method was used and 60 participants were selected. Then the subjects were randomly divided into two 30 participant groups. The experimental group received 10 training sessions of transactional analysis.

**Instrument:** The Enriching and Nurturing Relationship Issues, Communicating and Happiness (ENRICH) marital satisfaction test, short form: Elson et al. (2010) used this test to examine marital satisfaction since they assumed that this test relates to changes happen during man’s life. The instrument is graded in a Likert scale...
and each item is scored one to five. Mahdian research reported the Pearson’s correlation coefficient test in test-retest method (one week interval) 0.937 for men’s group, 0.944 for women’s group and 0.94 for either men or women’s group.

The Pearson’s correlation coefficient value of ENRICH questionnaire were obtained 0.41-0.60 for family satisfaction and 0.32-0.41 for life satisfaction scales. This showed the acceptable degree of the instrument reliability. The Chronbach’s alpha value for 48 item version was calculated 0.92 in Mir Kheshti (1996) research and 0.95 for 47 item version of Soleymanian (1994) study. The ENRICH questionnaire is normalized by Soleymanian (1994) in Iran and a 47 item version was finally presented. However, the alpha value for the original 115 item version was computed 0.92. The alpha value for the short version was calculated 0.95.

RESULT ANALYSIS

As Table 1 shows, the post-test mean scores of marital satisfaction for women in experimental group equal 3.4 and 2.5 for the control group. The mean scores of post-test for personal issues in the experimental group in the experimental group equal 4.4 and 1.5 for the control group. The mean scores of post-test of marital communication in the experimental group are equal to 4.5 and 1.5 for the control group. Also, the mean scores of post-test for conflict resolving in the experimental group are equal to 4.5 and 1.5 for the control group. The mean scores for post-test of financial management in the experimental group are achieved 2.9 and 2.67 for the control group.

The mean scores of leisure activities post-test in the experimental group equals to 1.4 and 4.07 for the control group. The mean scores of post test for sexual relation are computed 4.3 for the experimental group and 1.37 for the control group. The mean scores of post-test for children test in the experimental group equal 3.25 and 2.63 for the control group. The mean scores of post-test for family and friends test in the experimental group are equal to 4.43 and 1.5 for the control group. For the egalitarian roles test, the mean scores of post-test are computed 3.73 for the experimental group and 2.08 for the control group.

The post-test mean scores of religious orientation are obtained 4.27 for the experimental group and 1.83 for the control group. Mean scores of overall marital satisfaction post-test in the experimental group are equal to 3.74 and 2.11 for the control group. The results of multivariate co-variance analysis on post-test of happiness and its components after the pre-test screening are presented in Table 2.

Considering Table 2, there is a meaningful variance between women in both groups in terms of marital satisfaction (p<0.01 and F = 84.43). The Eta share square equals 0.84 that means 84% of variance of both groups belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for marital satisfaction is equal to 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group). Also, a meaningful variance is observable between women in two groups on the basis of personal issues (p<0.01, F = 137.87).

The Eta share square equals 0.9 that means 90% of variance of both groups in personal issues belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital satisfaction and its components</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Women in experimental group</th>
<th>Women in control group</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M S.D.</td>
<td>M S.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital satisfaction</td>
<td>2.45 0.15</td>
<td>2.60 0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal issues</td>
<td>3.40 0.16</td>
<td>2.50 0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital relationship</td>
<td>1.44 0.20</td>
<td>1.42 0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolving conflict</td>
<td>4.40 0.38</td>
<td>1.50 0.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial management</td>
<td>4.05 0.17</td>
<td>1.35 0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure activities</td>
<td>4.50 0.19</td>
<td>1.50 0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having sex</td>
<td>4.05 0.16</td>
<td>1.50 0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>2.77 0.30</td>
<td>2.78 0.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and friends</td>
<td>2.90 0.28</td>
<td>2.67 0.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egalitarian roles</td>
<td>2.37 0.30</td>
<td>2.63 0.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious orientation</td>
<td>4.33 0.33</td>
<td>4.42 0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall marital satisfaction</td>
<td>3.10 0.22</td>
<td>4.07 0.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S.D.: Standard deviation
personal issues is equal to 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group). Also, a meaningful variance is observable between women in two groups on the basis of marital relationship (p<0.01, F = 2845.1).

The Eta share square equals 0.97 that means 97% of variance of both groups family and friends belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for family and friends is equal to 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group). Also, a meaningful variance is observable between women in two groups on the basis of egalitarian roles (p<0.01, F = 95.78).

The Eta share square equals 0.84 that means 84% of variance of both groups’ egalitarian roles belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for egalitarian roles equals 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group). Also, a meaningful variance is observable between women in two groups on the basis of their religious orientation (p<0.01, F = 77.88).

The Eta share square equals to 0.83 that means 83% of variance of both groups in religious orientation belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for religious orientation equals 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group). Also, a meaningful variance is observable between women in two groups on the basis of overall marital satisfaction (p<0.01, F = 1084.87).

The Eta share square equals 0.99 that means 99% of variance of both groups in overall marital satisfaction belongs to training of transactional analysis. The power of test for overall marital satisfaction equals 1 which indicates the multivariate covariance analysis with 100% power confirms the groups variance based on number of samples (15 each group).

CONCLUSION


Torkan et al. (2006) in their study realized that transactional analysis group therapy method was effective on increase of men and women martial satisfaction, or generally on pairs in the experimental group compared with the control group. Moreover, training of communication skills (TA) was effective on increase of the couples’ agreement on how to spend their leisure time ($p = 0.004$) (Salamat et al., 2007). Probably such trainings cause the experimental group know more about their own and spouse’s personality characteristics and understand that any coming dispute on the way to spend leisure time relates to conflict of what “me’s” of both parties and so, use the provided solutiosns to resolve the problem.

This study also showed that TA leaves no impact on increase of women’s agreement in religious affairs (Salamat et al., 2007). To explain, the reason could be since in religious affairs, the individuals’ values conflict with each other (parent me) of both sides contradicts with each other. Values are a set of beliefs and traditions any person shapes it within according to his/her childhood to adulthood educations s/he receives, family culture and the environment. Usually, individuals suppose that what they know as value is an about reality, though it may not be true. Therefore, in martial disputes, spouses resists against other party values.

Other investigation indicated that the experimental and control group did not display a considerable variance in financial affairs (Salamat et al., 2007).

Salamat et al. (2007) understood that TA has no effect on decrease of verbal and non-verbal violence of women. It seems training of communicative skills to the experimental group lead to reduction of women’s conflict with their mate (Shafie Abadi et al., 2010).

This result could be explained that participants in these classes learn that when “the parent” of one side or the “parent me” of one mate conflicts with “mature me” of the other side, disputes are initiated. Consequently, when dispute happens, they spouses do attempt to no to enter these parts of the personality characteristics of theirs and their mates. So, frequency of disputes decreases and the pairs less interfere with these personality aspects and could find strategies to suppress “parent me” or “spouse me”.

Also, the results of Salamat et al. (2007) indicated that TA was not effective on increase of spouses’ agreement about interaction with friends and relatives. They also showed that TA was effective on increase of spouses’ intimacy. It could be for this reason that TA enables spouses to find their “child me” under the “mature me” control and become much closer to each other.

Finally, the role of transactional analysis training in reduction of family conflicts and increase of women’s marital satisfaction confirms the present study results.

REFERENCES


Salari, M., 2007. The impact of transactional analysis group therapy on increase of EQ and marital satisfaction of couples in Mashhad. M.A. Thesis, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran.


