

## **Abstract in English**

The doctor's thesis *Attachment and emotional intelligence in an intercultural dimension* is composed of several levels. The theoretical part explains the history and development of the theory of attachment based on the authors John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth. Further the concept of the theory of attachment throughout the developmental stages up to early adulthood is explored and actual studies are presented. The goal of the theoretical part is to show the connection between the theory of attachment and emotional intelligence and underline the importance of these concepts for adolescence and early adulthood. The uniqueness of this study is the intercultural frame: three different cultures, France, USA and Czech Republic that have a contrastingly different approach of early childhood and motherhood. The aim of this doctoral thesis is on one hand side to capture the actual social representation of motherhood and further explore the possible interference between attachment and emotional intelligence in adolescence and early childhood.

The methodological part is based on two different types of scientific research: data analysis and statistical analysis. The data analysis has examined a large amount of data regarding the change of the social representation and value of motherhood today. For this purpose, several international scientific databases were analysed. The second part of the study was entirely designed for its purpose and contains the Experience of close relationships questionnaire ECR-RS, the emotional intelligence test MESA that measures competences in the 4 categories of EQ and further added closed and open-ended questions regarding motherhood and parents leave that through a qualitative analysis try to take into account all the variable factors. The main hypothesis is the following: the length and quality of attachment (using the dimensional model of attachment) play a role for our emotional intelligence capacities in adulthood.

This study was realized firstly by the conduct of a prestudy through direct distribution (with American students from the CIEE program of Charles University), as well as through the webportal survey monkey. The participants were adolescents and young adults (from 15 to 30years) from the lycée français de Prague, the Gymnázium Jana Nerudy, Université de Reims, France, UNYP Prague, CIEE Prague, CEFRES and Institut français.

The results of the study have not confirmed the main hypothesis and shown no significant correlations between the length of primary care and the consequent quality of attachment or emotional intelligence. However, the secondary hypothesis concerning the correlation between the quality of attachment and emotional intelligence have proven to be significant.