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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTITY, COGNITIVE, INFORMATION AND AVOIDANCE STYLES WITH EMPATHY AMONG THE STUDENTS OF ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY, HORASGAN BRANCH

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to determine the relation between Identity styles and the rate of empathy among the students of Islamic Azad University Khorasgan branch. The research method is quantitative, descriptive and correlation on which 400 university students from different faculties of Khorasgan university have been Selected using random research, branching and multi-stage method. In the present Brozonsky identity style questionnaire has been used for determining identity styles (I992), Joliffe and faring ton fundamental empathy scale for empathy level (2006) data analysis was performed through SPS 20software, descriptive statistics (Frequency, Percentage, Standard deviation)and inferring statistics. Pearson and regression multi variable co-efficient correlation were used. There is a positive significant relation (p) between informative identity and cognitive empathy while having no one with emotional empathy. Normative identity has a significant relation with none of the fundamental empathy factors. (p<0/05) identity has a significant relation with cognitive empathy (p 01) and no significant relation with emotional empathy. Informative and preventive identity styles are orderly positive and negative predictors for self -awareness, self-control, empathy and social skills while informative identity style is" sl.r;t"bl" predictor positively for self-interest.

Keywords: *Informative Identity Style, Confused Social Identify Style, Normative Identity Style, Affects and Sensation Management, Cognitive Empathy, Emotional Empathy*

INTRODUCTION

Identity based on existence, a set of point features, that's what it is known as a member of a social group(Such idiosyncrasies or collective behavior) is called identity (Azad, 2007). Durkheim believes in the existence of the general public and specific individual lies. Individuality (individuality), including all inherited traits and characteristics, Memories and experiences of people from the general public on personal life and the feelings and habits that represent groups that depend on their individual religious beliefs, beliefs, and Ethical practices, national or professional traditions and forms of collective beliefs and thoughts that are the core of cultural identity and community groups to create (Sheikhavndi, 2001). One of the definitions that have been proposed, which is divided into three identity to the identity of the individual, community and national divides (Alikhany, 2007). In contemporary societies, especially in industrialized societies, especially the economic role of employment constitutes a major component of individual identity (Osman and Weber, 2002; Chalabi, 1996). According to Ericsson, adolescence is the most critical period of human life and is a potential source of confusion of identity (Akhavan, 2004). The concept of identity and the main characteristics and features of this property include:

1. Multi-layer (including the kernel detects an increase and stabilize these layers leads to the formation of a person's identity And the second group identity is the identity of the tribe, clan, tribe considered the third level, national identity is the result of a person belonging to a country or nation, and the fourth level, transnational identities), 2. Dynamism (dynamism and evolution) 3. Strengthening or weakening (strengthening or weakening the possibility of identity at all levels and in different layers it is), 4. Conflict and identities (As a result of the acquBruzenskytion of a new identity, the identity of people forced to renounce their identity conflict will be a witness) (Bashrid, 2000). But sociologists argue that identity is of two characteristics: a) continuity (flow variation, resolved and a new identity does not come through),

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B) differentiation (from sources such as the identity of a different religion, nationality, race, gender, social class, ethnic group and the desire arises) (Salehi, 2009). But the idea of identity include: 1. Social identity theory: by Tajfl 2 and colleagues (Tajfl, 1998; Turner 3,1998) has been developed and is based on the identity of the individual and social aspects Monitoring aspects of their personal identity that would distinguish one from the other, and the particular individual. In contrast, social identity represents individual similarities. The next person on the basis of group affiliation or define your class (Rifaat, 2005). 2- Goffman's theory of representation: where identities are shaped in interaction with others, such interactions as common as normal behavior and interactions that occur every day. By no means trivial, and vice versa is crucial in helping people to express their identity and social role in exacerbating the impact Goffman insists identity (Jenkins, 2002). 3. Giddens's theory of identity: the identity of the person, as defined by one of his own. According to Giddings's identity is against others in online live stream changes. No one has the identity is not fixed. Identity is fluid and constantly being created and change (Giddens, 1999). In this regard, it is said that a person's identity crBruzenskys situation or community awareness of the need to uncertain and unstable state Bdhdv take (Rabani, 1381).The identity crBruzenskys symptoms can be categorized as follows: 1 alienation, social alienation 2 (Sarookhani, 2001), 3. Tensions and social unrest.

 4 Fashions (Gould and Kolb, 1997) 5. B. (Sarookhani, 2001) and (6) Repression against foreign culture (Haj Hussein, 1381).The first main factor in the development of adolescent identity crBruzenskys in the cortex, and inefficient system of modern education. The second factor is the lack of the ability of the family system. The third factor is unemployment. The fourth reason for the crBruzenskys of identity is the question of military conscription for boys. The sixth cause of the lack of philosophy and the meaning of fulfilling Life. The seventh factor that causes fragmentation and secularism debate between religious experience and the experience of the world (Sharafi, 2001).

With regard to what mentioned here is necessary for the formation of identity being addressed from different perspectives;

1 views Ericsson, Ericsson believes that human's eight successive stages of psychosocial development experience based on the success or failure of each phase is formed in the previous steps. His sense of identity and self-organizing dynamic of Triggers, abilities, beliefs and personal history as a unified, independent, leading the way in developing your life, you know. He has a lot of problems and crises during adolescence (which is the fifth stage of psychosocial development), as it happens, he has learned the identity versus role confusion. Experience this stage of growth directly affects the rest of adult life (Agha *et al.,* 2008). Erickson Believes that the successful formation of individual identity during adolescence Based on the experiences of social correct form and your teenager needs to know And apart from others in order to ensure his mental balance, but if the adolescent frustration and distrust replaced and instead contact with people, unassuming and rather mobility tends to slump

Erikson's psychosocial theory of identity formation is associated with the successful resolution of the identity crBruzenskys (Vleioras and Bosma, 2005). 2- Marcia's identity status model, in this model, issues related to the position (such as seeking religious beliefs) Level of commitment (such as a commitment to a specific religion) four identity status (successful, Dyers, hasty and confused) (the Moghanloo *et al.,* 2008). Marcia's identity formation process in two fundamental points of crBruzenskys and commitment: First, the crBruzenskys of identity and the process of searching for the commitment and determination of relative stability in areas with relatively durable and identity (Carver, 1996). 3-BRUZENSKY has introduced a model to young people making a difference in social cognitive processes, maintenance and adaptation focuses their identity (Bruzensky *et al.,* 1999).The striking difference in the pattern of social cognitive conflict or avoids people from different tasks, such as decBruzenskyon making, problem solving and personal identity issues notes (Bruzensky and Ferrari, 1996). Based on the theory of information processing styles found: Style identity information, normative identity style and genre identity confusion / avoidance (Bruzensky, 1990). People with information about the identity of the style conscious and actively searching for information and their evaluation are then used to provide appropriate information (Bruzensky and Norman, 2001). They are skeptical of identity and always tend to judge their

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own information related to postpone the assessment process (Bruzensky and Kock, 2000) People with normative identity style in the face of conflicting identities are fairly self-expectations of "significant others" obeys. And conformity assessment values and beliefs without consciously accept and internalize, and a high need for maintaining their structure (Bruzensky and Sullivan, 1992). People with avoidant identity style in dealing with conflicts and individual decBruzenskyons is lax and unhappy and interested in their behavior through environmental demands and incentives to set and control (Shokri *et al.,* 2007). If the delay was prolonged and environmental situation demands Behavioral chemists (the Bruzensky and Straw, 1994). In these reactions, temporary and long-term decBruzenskyon can be more verbal conformity (Bruzensky *et al.,* 1999) and to avoid, alibi, because they use masonry (Bruzenski *et al.,* 2000). In this regard, social beings and sympathy trait is important for survival of life in this community. Sympathy in shaping and maintaining the smallest and most important unit of society, the family is essential. When a baby is born in the family of man, through His initial response to the need for sympathy addition to parent-child relationships accurate spouses and other family members are affected by this attribute (Darvizeh, 2003). Expressions of sympathy, the first time at the beginning of the twentieth century by Lips was introduced to help explain the aesthetic experience (Lips, 2003). Since then it has been a variety of attempts to reach a definition of social in Begiigence that could affect the ability of understanding other people have been covering (the Mansr, 2006). Billington *et al.,* (2007), sympathy and the ability to recognize it as the internal drives (feelings, thoughts and motivation) and the response of others to define consistent with excitement. Also (Farington and Jolif, 2008) sympathy as the ability to understand and share the feelings of the other person's feelings and situations have defined Features sympathy, which is composed of two sub-components respond differently to show sympathy. I mean the emotional sympathy, emotional congruence with the other person's feelings and sometimes refer to it as a warm sympathy. Cognitive sympathy is the ability to understand other people's feelings and said it would get cold sympathy (Libyro, 2009). Sympathy is an important element in the thinking and moral reasoning and behavior to that. People who have high sympathy in dealing with other emotional responses show and come back in pursuance of trying to solve the problems of others (Thomas, 2002). Research shows that the baby can be the root of sympathy. This phenomenon he "cried contagious," which is a kind of sympathy in infants has risen. However, according to Hoffman (1978) the reaction was crying sympathy. Sympathy is the founder and primary forms of cognitive mediation are the lowest (Razavi, 2010). According to the man's expression seems to be an innate ability that is influenced by genetic factors. 7 (Davis, 1994), To empathize with others is born and during postnatal environmental factors such as culture (Marcus and Tayama, 1991) and families (Bagi and Arefi, 1390). In most studies of sympathy score was higher in women than in men (Will *et al.,* 2006; Baron-Cohen *et al.,* 2004; Sharia and Ansari, 2010). This difference is more pronounced for emotional sympathy .especially sympathy (Mansro, 2006; Van *et al.,* 2010; Kemp and Hfrnan, 2011). Also disorders such as antisocial personality disorder and autism spectrum disorders and behavioral disorders associated with defects in their sympathy is more common among men (Chakabati and Baron-Cohen, 2006; Blair, 1995; Kemp and Hafarnan, 2011) found that women exposed in utero because they have less testosterone than men are stronger in terms of emotional sympathy. Neuroscience research has also shown that the characteristics of sympathy in the brain are the place. Several areas of the brain associated with sympathy known but strong evidence of the middle section of the middle lobe of the features sympathy know (Vollm *et al.,* 2006; Brown and Beckett, 2001; Shamay-tsoory *et al.,* 2005) also studies the role of the right hemisphere is stronger than the left hemisphere have evaluated (Robbie and Manually, 2003-2004; Perry *et al.,* 2001; Rankin *et al.,* 2006). People sympathetic three characteristics are important: 1. Compassion for others, namely a feeling concerned about the needs of others.2. Opinions with others, meaning they can imagine themselves Jayanan and see things from their perspective.3. Have an empathic emotion (the Azerbaijani and Democracy, Abbasid and Freedom, Mousavi Principle, 1387). Sympathy and social behavior of people they affect. Man, with high sympathy to understand the other negative emotions (such as fear, pain, and depression).

As a result of this feeling, stimulates the individual to ease the suffering of others.

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As a result of his action causes positive emotions (e.g., satisfaction and peace) in others and understand the feelings of the person as an indirect reward, pleasure (Hasting *et al.,* 2000; Arndrsn, 2002; Joliff and Faryngton, 2006). Krill *et al.,* (2008) findings Fariyngton and Joliff shows that sympathy is an important structure in the regulation of daily social interaction, communication, inter-personal and social behaviors are positive and anti-social behavior. In the last two decades numerous studies of sympathy as a cause of community-friendly behaviors have remembered. Overall, these studies suggest sympathy multidimensional nature but most of the times (Chiaburu and Marinova, 2007; Lim *et al.,* 2011). Martin (1978), who does research in the field of sympathy, that morality is rooted in sympathy, should be sought (according to Goleman, 2001). Several studies have been conducted on the variables of the study. The internal investigation Faizabad and Colleagues (2007) found a significant positive emotional sympathy reached normative styles and confused / avoidance, negatively shares with commitment and cognitive sympathy (the view) is positively and significantly with information on the identity style. Hejazi and guard Salami (2009) showed that a secure attachment with parents, the predictive power of styles identity information, normative commitment and identity and secure attachment to peers, significant correlation with normative identity style. Rahimi and Yousefi (2010) concluded dialogue and positive predictive family concord, negative predictor of both sympathy and self-control. Good news of God, Farahani and Zadeh (2011) found a positive correlation between sympathy and solidarity with the quality of interpersonal relations fascination with the relationship between a person's qualities was negative. Minister of honor (2011) showed sympathy skills could reduce aggressive behavior.

Sadqyh *et al.,* (2011) also showed that women reported higher scores on emotional sympathy. Kh and Mansouri (2012) showed, there was a significant positive correlation between forgiveness and sympathy. Kh (2012) showed that secure attachment is a significant positive correlation with sympathy. In foreign studies; Bruzensky (2008) found that the relationship between commitment and successful processing logic with identity information is mediated by light. Ice and colleagues (2008) demonstrated positive light circuit identification information associated with the support of parents. Normative identity style was not associated with parental controls and avoidant identity style / confusion was negatively associated with parental controls. Also Missotten *et al.,* (2011) suggest that between identity styles and how to deal with everyday issues, there are significant problems. Bush and Curran (2011) in their study showed that there is a significant relationship between identity styles and intimacy, and intimacy is the lowest normative identity styles. Seaton and Beaumont (2011) showed that there is a significant relationship between identity styles and intimacy. Smiths *et al.,* (2011) to the conclusion reached by the sympathy of a significant relationship between identity styles Dardvsbkhay attachment can predict the level of sympathy in people. Kemp & Heferman (2011) showed that prenatal testosterone levels have a significant impact on people's emotional sympathy levels. Verhaert and Van (2011) concluded, with empathic concern for the greater amount paid to charity, to them for their own personal suffering. Jolliffe & Farington (2011) concluded that low emotional sympathy directly and indirectly Qldrmaby Qldrmaby Qldrmaby frequent and severe in men and is associated independently with no cognitive sympathy than men. Roth Hananya *et al.,* (2011) showed that with increasing age, the ability of sympathy in children gradually (but not always statistically significant) increase. According to what was mentioned in the study of the relationship between identity styles seem Communion in internal investigations do not and the importance of documenting the results of the research presented, this study seeks to show that the spread between these two variables are related

Research Hypotheses
1. There is a relationship between identity styles and sympathy.
2 styles of identity, sympathy in students predicted.
Methods: This research is a quantitative, descriptive and correlational is where the correlation between identity styles and levels of sympathy and emotion management Islamic Azad University students and emotions are examined. The population, sample and sampling methods: The study population consisted of all students Islamic Azad University is the number 12000 Who are enrolled in the academic year 91-92.In this study, based on Cochran formula, 400 students were selected And the same number of students from

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the Faculty of Agriculture, Islamic Azad University, Rights midwifery, nursing, accounting, foreign languages, food, Economics, Education, Engineering were selected randomly. Sampling study conducted by multistage random cluster sampling, A total of 200 students, 200 students were boys.10 majors, half male and half were female, 40 Each of the 3 phase was implemented. Firstly, Islamic Azad University, Second stage: 10 different fields of Azad University Branch, the third phase of the field of 40, half male and half were female.

Measuring Tools

Identity Style Inventory

Inventory styles identity first by Bruzensky (1992) to measure social cognitive processes that teenagers deal with issues of identity than it was designed to do. The questionnaire has three sub-scale identity processing styles informational identity style (7 items) Normative identity style (8 questions) and avoidant identity style / avoidant (9 items) is Options for Likert (of all about me is not true in my case quite true). Bruzensky (1992) in its revised version, the coefficient of reliability of each of the subscales of normative and informational identity style confusion / avoidance 0/62 and 0/66 and 0/73, respectively, have been reported. White *et al.,* (1998) to examine the psychometric properties of the revised scale of 361 students with a mean age 21.5 years, 76% were male, Performed and Cronbach's alpha coefficients for informational identity style 0/59, 0/64 and style normative identity style confused / avoidance 0/78 reported. Ghazanfari in Iran in 2003 for his research were the alpha coefficients obtained 0/68 And for the three subscales information, normative and confused / avoidance Kronach alpha coefficient equal to 0/77 and 0/60 and 0/66 have been reported (Persian race, 2004) mystic (2009), also with a Cronbach's alpha reliability identity style 0/89 reported. In the present study, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of 0/82 was estimated using the identity style. The Cronbach's alpha for each subscale of the identity information, normative and confused / avoidance, respectively, 0/71, 0/71 and 0/73 respectively. The validity of the questionnaire, White and colleagues (1998) in the style of the individual identity of the principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation was investigated. The correlation coefficient between the first order of 0/79, 0/81 second and third, respectively, all of which are high 0/84. The Persian Breed (2004) to test the validity of the factor analysis examined the adequacy of the sample size was 0/75. Mystic (1388) Narrative Identity Style Inventory is calculated using factor analysis and identifying three factors reported. In this study, also using confirmatory factor analysis identified three styles of normative information and confusion / avoidance were distinct from each other.. Basic sympathy questionnaire: the questionnaire by Jolliffe & Farington (2006) has been prepared, the participants sympathy measures. The following questionnaire has 20 items and emotional sympathy and cognitive sympathy. Questions based on 5 Likert scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 are totally agree Grading questions 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 19, 20 of the questionnaire can be reversed. Thus the maximum score achieved by each subject and a minimum score of 100 score 20 score will be obtained. Begi (1390), the basic sympathy construct validity through factor analysis and reliability of the questionnaire was high and can be used in the assessment community. brasas His findings, all questions of the relationship between emotional area with significant emotional component The most effective impact by a factor of 4 questions 0/90 and 0/21 with impact factor is minimal impact to question 15And the coefficient for the questions 0/92 GFI and AGFI coefficient is estimated to 0/88.He indicated that all questions of the relationship between cognitive domains with significant cognitive component. The coefficients indicate full fitness relationships between variables in each item. Askari (2011) through Cronbach's alpha reliability of this scale for emotional sympathy component to component 0/83 and cognitive sympathy 0/82 n and to estimate the total inventory 0/89. Suggestion shows that the questionnaire is reliable.

Methods: Questionnaires were distributed among Azad University Branch. Subjects are then informed of the confidentiality of the results to fill in the questionnaires were anonymous. Also in response to the questions that were answered to some students came before. Analysis Method: The study used descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple regressions were used. Sympathy and personality variables are to determine the identity of the other hand, the correlation analysis and also to the predictability of the factors that sympathy between the

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styles by changing the identity of the stepwise regression method. In order to analyze the data, the software spss-20 was used.

Findings

In Table 2, the mean and standard deviation of the variables is presented.

Table 1: Descriptive statistical analysis of the variables

SD	Mean	Maximum	Minimum		
5/31	24/49	35	10	Identity information	Identity
4/41	24/02	36	14	Normative	Styles
5/48	23/83	38	11	Avoiding Identity	
5/18	36/2	55	21	Emotional empathy	Basic
4/77	31/22	45	18	Cognitive empathy	empathy

Table (4-2) can be seen, the identity styles, average size 49/24 identity information (standard deviation of 5.31), Normative 2.24 (standard deviation of 41 quarters) and avoidant identity 83/23 (48/5 standard deviations) were obtained.

The basic sympathy, emotional sympathy 2/36 mean (standard deviation of 5.18) and cognitive sympathy 22/31 (77/4 standard deviations) were obtained. First hypothesis: There is a relationship between identity styles with sympathy

Table 2 Correlation between identity styles and essential component of sympathy is presented.

Table 2: Shows the correlation matrix between identity styles and basic sympathy

Cognitive empathy	Emotional empathy	Avoiding Identity	Normative	Identity information	
				1	Identity information
			1	0/269**	Normative
		1	0/308**	-0/169**	Avoiding Identity
	1	-0/064	0/041	0/081	Emotional empathy
1	0/331**	-0/232**	0/042	0/42**	Cognitive empathy

*** Significant at the level of significance at 05/0 01/0 ***

As the results shown in Table 2, the identity information is a significant positive correlation with cognitive sympathy (01 / 0≥ P) and not significant correlation with emotional sympathy. Normative identity with any of the fundamental components of sympathy has no significant relationship (05/0 <P). Identity avoidance of significant negative correlation with cognitive sympathy (01 / 0≥ P) and emotional sympathy was not a significant relationship.

Hypothesis 2: There is Harmonious relationship between identity styles and multiple stepwise. Study hypotheses through stepwise regression analysis are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: Correlation coefficient between identity styles and sympathy multiple stepwise

p	F	Adjusted R^2	R^2	R	Steps
0/001	91/36	0/185	0/187	0/432[a]	1
0/001	52/13	0/277	0/281	0/53[b]	2

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Identity Information a b Avoidant Identity

Table 3 presents the results of a two-step authentication methods are able to predict sympathy. Multiple correlation coefficients explained of 18.7% of the variance between low and sympathy 0/432. Multiple regressions were 0/281 in the second step and add this amount to 28.1 per cent avoidant identity.

Table 3: Multiple regression analysis (stepwise) predicts sympathy through identity styles

p	t	Standard rate	Coefficients nonstandard		Predictor variables	Steps
		Beta	Standard error	B		
0/001	17/53	-	0/716	12/54	Constant coefficient	1
0/001	9/56	0/432	0/026	0/273	Identity information	
0/001	17/86	-	1/003	17/91	Constant coefficient	
0/001	8/78	0/379	0/027	0/24	Identity information	2
0/001	-7/22	-0/312	0/026	-0/191		Avoiding Identity

As seen in Table 3, the best predictor of sympathy, and avoidant identity style was. Identity information on the positive and negative predictive were the avoidance of identity. Beta coefficient for a unit increase in the standard deviation in the light of information identity, sympathy to the 432/0 and 379/0 of the first steps in terms of standard deviation in the second step increases. Also, for a unit increase in the standard deviation of avoidant identity style in the second step, the sympathy to 312/0 in terms of the standard deviation is reduced. Stepwise regression formula of the thesis is as follows :(Avoidant identity) 191/0 - (identity information) 24/0 + 91/17 = Sympathy the second hypothesis is that identity styles (information and avoidance) in two steps in students' sympathy predicts, is approved.

But the emotional sympathy predicted results showed none of the dimensions of identity style able to predict emotional sympathy is not a step by step manner. For investigating this hypothesis regression used simultaneously.

Table 4: Multiple correlation coefficients between identity styles and emotional sympathy in the same way

p	F	adjusted R^2	R^2	R	Model
0/197	1/57	0/004	0/012	0/108	Same time

The results of Table 4 styles identity along the way have been able to predict emotional sympathy. Multiple correlation coefficient is equal to 0/108 and not significant (0/05 <P).

Table 5: Multiple correlation coefficients between identity styles and cognitive sympathy stepwise

p	F	adjusted R^2	R^2	R	Steps
0/001	85/26	0/174	0/176	0/42[a]	1
0/001	13/31	0/199	0/203	0/451[b]	2

Identity information a b avoidant identity the results of Table 5 Styles of identity in two steps have been able to predict cognitive sympathy. Multiple correlation coefficients between 42/0 and 17.6% of the variance in cognitive sympathy style information to explain the cognitive sympathy. Multiple regressions were 0/451 in the second step and add this amount to 19.9 per cent avoidant identity.

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Table 6: Multiple regression analysis (stepwise) predict cognitive sympathy through identity styles

P	t	Standard rate Beta	Coefficients nonstandard Standard error	B	Predictor variables	steps
0/001	21/46	-	1/02	21/98	Constant coefficient	1
0/001	9/23	0/42	0/041	0/377	Information identity	
0/001	17/34	-	1/5	26/04	Constant coefficient	
0/001	8/62	0/392	0/041	0/352	Information identity	2
0/001	-3/65	-0/166	0/04	-0/144	Avoiding identity	

As seen in Table 6, the best predictor of sympathy, and avoidant identity style. Identity information on the positive and negative predictive were the avoidance of identity. Beta coefficient for a unit increase in the standard deviation in the light of information identity, sympathy to the 0/42 and 0/392 of the first steps in terms of standard deviation in the second step increases. Also, for a unit increase in the standard deviation of avoidant identity style in the second step, the sympathy is reduced 166/0 in terms of the standard deviation.

Stepwise regression formula of the thesis is as follows:

(Avoidant identity) 144/0 - (identity information) 0/35+ 26 /04= Sympathy

Hypothesis 2 styles able to predict the identity of the two-step sympathy (understanding) have been approved. Identity style (information) in a positive light (avoidance) in order to have a negative predictor.

Discussion and Conclusion

The results showed a significant positive correlation between cognitive sympathy identity information (0/01 ≥ P) and not significant correlation with emotional sympathy. Normative identity with any of the fundamental components of sympathy has no significant relationship (0/05 <P). Identity avoidance of significant negative correlation with cognitive sympathy (0/01 ≥ P) and emotional sympathy was not a significant relationship. Our findings with the findings of Faizabad (2010), Smith *et al.,* (2011) and Svaynns and Doryzogoson (2004) found a significant relationship between identity styles and sympathy is aligned. Sympathy, the ability is important that a person with feelings and other thoughts coordinates, filed binds the world or community, help others, and makes it possible to prevent expensive affair comprise (Jolliffe and Farington, 2006) .others and feedback from them considered as an information resource to the process of information processing their identity, they are faced with and to organize their identity applies for cesarean section, the sympathy as an interpersonal skills have already drawn attention to another, getting different perspectives and providing appropriate responses to the emotional state of others, could be affected by this process. The cognitive sympathy and understanding others require knowledge of the terms and conditions of these conditions, the results are shown as cognitive sympathy with identity information that you wish to evaluate and process information to learn about the world around them is good, Correlation is shown. In other words, the explanation of these findings, we can say that the desire to respond to the world around, according to information obtained and processing, creates favorable conditions for cognitive sympathy. In contrast, a negative relationship between avoidant identity with cognitive sympathy suggest that avoidant identity to escape from problems or unwillingness to deal with issues surrounding the timely, Others may be aware of the situation and respond appropriately to reduce the communication needs As Bruzensky (1992) is an inefficient use of cognitive strategies are therefore inefficient, as well as their sympathy.. The results show that identity information and avoidance associated with emotional sympathy were not significant. The explanation for this finding could be argued that the identity of in Begiigence and cognitive avoidance arises mainly with issues and less emotional issues it covers, therefore, have failed to show a significant association with emotional sympathy. On the other hand, normative identity style with no significant relationship between emotional and cognitive sympathy. The explanation for this finding could be argued that since the normative identity style of normative identity style is very defensive, low tolerance to ambiguity and great need structural

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discussion, Cannot fail to recognize the emotions and thoughts of others act and so little ability to empathize with others. Also the results show that identity styles have been able to predict emotional sympathy Information and avoidant identity styles as predictors of cognitive sympathy have positive and negative.

Our findings with the findings of Feizabad (2010), Smith and Colleagues (2011) and Sovainns and Doryzogosn (2004) found a significant relationship between identity styles and sympathy, is aligned. In line with the results obtained are suggested; Training and advice on the identity styles and practices to achieve a cohesive identity for young people in schools and universities to develop. Also educate parents and students about proper parenting styles and its impact on children, with the aim of improving the conditions for identity authentication methods in the youth group.

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