

1) . 2) . 3) . 2) . 2)

가 ,

1.

(Cho, 1995). ,

가

가

가

(Reeder ,

& Martin, 1987).

가

가

가

가

(Choi, (Michaels, 1993).

Cho & Chang, 1998).

가

가

,

가

가

가

(Miller, 1992).

가

(Yoo, 1980).

가,

가

가

가

가

가

, 가

(Lee, 1995; Choi , 1998)

,

, 가

가

가

(Lederman, 1984).

1)

2)

3)

03. 7.18

03. 7.21

03. 9.8

(Lee, 1990),
 (Lee, 1995),
 (Chang, Choi, Park & Jeon, 1991).
 (Lee, 1995),
 (Sim, 1997),
 (Benedek, 1974)
 가
 (Yoo, Kim, 2001),
 (Chang & Chung, 2003), (Chang, Kim,
 Kim, 2001), (Park, 1991),
 (Kim, 1998)
 (Cho, 1995), (Lee,
 1995), (Chang, Choi, Park & Shin,
 1997)
 Q

Q-
 2. Q-

Q-
 110 Q 110 Q-
 가

가
 Q
 Q- 38 <Table 1>

<Table 1> Q-Sample statements

Q-statements	
01.	가
02.	가
03.	
04.	
05.	가
06.	가
07.	가 가
08.	
09.	가
10.	
11.	
12.	가
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	가
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	가 가
26.	가
27.	

2.

가 , , ,

1)

2)

1.

<Table 1> Q-Sample statements <continued>

Q-statements

28.
 29. 가
 30.
 31.
 32.
 33. 가
 34.
 35.
 36.
 37.
 38.

1. Q-

3
 52%
 1 (가) 39%, 2 (
) 7%, 3 () 6%
 <Table 3>

<Table 3> Eigen values and Variance for each types

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Eigen values	11.7	2.0	1.82
Variance(%)	39	7	6
Cumulative	.39	.46	.52

3. P- Q-
 P- 2002 12 2003 2
 Q- 가 가
 30
 P
 Q
 (+), (0), (-) 3
 Q-

3 1 2
 .649 가 , 1
 3 .616, 2 3 .580
 <Table 4>

<Table 4> Correlation matrix between types

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Type 1	1.000		
Type 2	.649	1.000	
Type 3	.616	.580	1.000

4.
 P- Q 1 9
 1 (-4), 2 (-3), 3 (-2), 4 (-1), 5 (0), 6
 (+1), 7 (+2), 8 (+3), 9 (+4)
 <Table 2>

3 8 , 2 10 ,
 가 <Table 5>

QUANL
 program (Principle Component
 Analysis)

<Table 2> Distribution of items and scoring

Score	1 (-4)	2 (-3)	3 (-2)	4 (-1)	5 (0)	6 (+1)	7 (+2)	8 (+3)	9 (+4)
Number of items	2	3	4	6	8	6	4	3	2

<Table 5> Demographic characteristics and factor weights of P-sample

Type	Rank	Subject number	Age	Job	Delivery frequency	Factor weight
Type 1	1	7	31	no	1	2.271
	2	21	36	no	1	2.131
	3	13	37	yes	2	1.576
	4	28	33	no	1	1.148
	5	12	39	yes	2	1.078
	6	29	35	yes	1	.954
	7	3	33	yes	2	.917
	8	26	35	no	2	.846
	9	23	32	no	2	.844
	10	5	33	no	2	.805
	11	8	29	no	2	.644
	12	24	31	no	2	.564
Type 2	1	22	34	yes	1	1.641
	2	30	30	yes	2	1.365
	3	27	32	no	1	1.270
	4	9	33	yes	1	1.220
	5	2	34	no	2	.819
	6	16	32	no	2	.741
	7	14	37	yes	2	.722
	8	11	34	yes	2	.580
	9	20	34	yes	2	.500
	10	4	33	no	1	.455
Type 3	1	10	38	yes	2	1.535
	2	15	36	no	3	1.160
	3	18	34	yes	2	1.056
	4	19	28	yes	1	1.007
	5	25	34	no	1	.869
	6	1	31	no	2	.715
	7	6	35	no	2	.674
	8	17	32	no	2	.553

2. 가 , “ 가

가

1) 1 : 가 , 가

1 「가 」 , “ 가

가 , 가 , “ 가

“ , “

<Table 6>. 가 가 가

1 ”

가 가

가 (Z=2.02), 가 (Z=-1.68), 가 (Z=1.98), 가 (Z=-1.51)

가 (Z=1.61) 가 , “ 가 , “

<Table 8> Statements showing positive and negative response for type 3

No	Q-statements	Z-score
19	가	1.73
14		1.49
16		1.38
12	가	1.31
10		1.16
21		1.11
18		1.04
36		-1.02
35		-1.16
31		-1.25
27		-1.56
38		-1.72
28		-1.98
32		-2.02

<Table 8>

3.

3) 3 : 3 「 」

3 가 ' 가

'(Z=1.73), '(Z=1.49), '(Z=1.38), '(Z=-1.58)

가 , " " , 가

가 " , " ,

가 ' (Z=-2.09), ' (Z=-1.90), ' (Z=-1.64)

가 가 " , " , 가

" " , " , 가 2 " , " ,

가 " , " 가 " , " ,

" " , " ,

3

18 , 12 , <Table 9>

6 가 '(Z=1.68)

가 '(Z=-1.26)

가

PC QUANL

Q-
3

가

- 1. 1 「가 」 가 가

가

가

Chang (1997)

가

- 2. 2 「 」

가

가

가

가

- 3. 3 「 」

가

가 가

가

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Q

2002 12

2003 2 38 Q-

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- Abstract -

A Study on Motivation for Pregnancy of Married Women in Korea

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Purpose: This study is to define the structural patterns of pregnancy motivation of married women. **Method:** Q-methodology was used on 110 statements collected from interviews with women and a literature review. 38 Q-samples were selected. The Q-samples were administered to 30 randomized P-sample. **Result:** Data analysis of Q-type obtained by QUANL program shows three types of subjectivity in the perception of pregnancy motivation. Type 1, 「Family-connection strengthening」, Pregnancy motivation is characterized by the tendency to make home, to tie family member, to connect couple firmly. Type 2, 「Self-satisfaction」, Women of this type take pleasure and happiness from child rearing in terms of being a mother and having maternal affection. Type 3, 「Self-centered」, This type of pregnancy motivation puts on high emphasis on self achievement and they make a family planning suitable for the maternal role. **Conclusion :** The stronger was women's pregnancy motivation, the more positive were women's pregnancy experience and maternal role attainment. **Conclusion:** Therefore, When nurses take care of pregnancy women, they should understand the women's psycho-social aspects and then apply a program of nursing intervention to the pregnant women, It is necessary to continue to study on social and psychological problems related to pregnancy.

Key words : Pregnancy, Motivation