Prediction of Love Trauma Syndrome Based on Cognitive Emotion Regulation and Early Maladaptive Schemas in Students with Emotional Breakup Experiences

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

In the paragraph discussing Love Trauma Syndrome, more recent studies, especially post-2019, should be included to provide an updated theoretical foundation (e.g., "Love Trauma Syndrome has four main symptoms..." paragraph). Consider integrating newer research to enhance the contemporary relevance of your literature.

The sentence "The inclusion criteria were: a minimum score of 20..." would benefit from more detailed reasoning for these criteria. Why was the cutoff score 20, and how might this choice impact the generalizability of your findings?

The reliability reported for the Love Trauma Inventory (Cronbach's alpha of 0.72) seems relatively low. Consider discussing the implications of this reliability score on the study's findings, particularly in terms of measurement accuracy.

In the Methods section, you mention Pearson correlation and multiple regression. However, there is no mention of whether the assumptions of these tests (e.g., normality, homoscedasticity) were met. Including a brief explanation of how these assumptions were tested would enhance the methodological rigor.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2.   Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The sentence "Therefore, the present study aims to extend previous research..." lacks clear hypotheses. Explicitly stating the hypotheses in the introduction, such as "We hypothesize that cognitive emotion regulation will negatively predict Love Trauma Syndrome" would improve the clarity.

In the Methods section, the justification for using Green's (1991) rule should include a discussion of its limitations and whether it remains valid in light of modern sampling methodologies. This could strengthen the rationale for the chosen sample size.

In the Results section, some significance levels are presented without specific effect sizes (e.g., "significant negative relationship between cognitive emotion regulation and Love Trauma Syndrome"). Adding effect sizes (Cohen's d, R^2) would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the strength of the relationships.

The beta coefficients in Table 4 (e.g., rumination = 0.19) are not well explained. It would be beneficial to provide more interpretation of what these coefficients imply in a practical context. For example, what does a 0.19 increase in rumination predict in terms of Love Trauma Syndrome scores?

The statement "the more abandonment one experiences, the more intense the Love Trauma Syndrome becomes" needs more specific support from the study data. It is recommended to link back to the regression analysis to explain how abandonment schema scores related to Love Trauma Syndrome.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2.   Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.
Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.