

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MANIFESTATION OF ATTITUDES
IN THE CHOICE OF A MARRIAGE PARTNER IN MEN AND
WOMEN**

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Abstract: *In today's environment, preparing young people for marriage and family life has become a pressing social, educational, and psychological issue. This is due to the ever-increasing divorce rate and the fact that the birth rate and quality of family education are below the level required by society. The family is the fundamental structural unit of society, and its survival depends on its successful adaptation to changing living conditions and circumstances. The changing political and socioeconomic situation at the turn of the 20th and 11th centuries led to a shift in the nature of the family. The family of yesterday and today are different systems. The unity of the modern family is based, above all, on the man and woman's recognition of the need to jointly satisfy their needs through family life.*

Key words: *family, satisfaction, marriage, relationships, needs, parenting, man, woman*

Аннотация: *В современных условиях подготовка молодёжи к браку и семейной жизни обозначилась как актуальная социальная, педагогическая и психологическая проблема. Это связано и с постоянно увеличивающимся числом разводов и с тем, что рождаемость и качество семейного воспитания ниже того уровня, в котором*

заинтересовано общество. Семья – начальная структурная единица общества, выживание которой зависит от успешности её адаптации к меняющимся жизненным условиям и обстоятельствам. Изменившаяся политическая и социально-экономическая ситуация на рубеже XX-XI веков привела к изменению сущности семьи. Семья вчера и сегодня – это разные системы. Единство современной семьи основано, прежде всего, на осознании мужчиной и женщиной необходимости совместного удовлетворения потребностей посредством семейной жизни.

Ключевые слова: семья, удовлетворенность, брак, отношения, потребность, воспитание, мужчина, женщина

Today, the modern family is increasingly focused on its internal life, and the role of marital relations in ensuring its stability is growing. The weakening of public opinion, as well as the economic, legal, and religious ties that once held families together, has dramatically increased the burden on morality. Recently, increasing evidence points to a crisis in the family and marriage: a devaluation of moral values, a decline in the family lifestyle, the proliferation of alternative forms of marital relations, a decline in the prestige of the family, and a growing need to have children.

At the same time, society remains interested in a stable family and its social effectiveness, and in raising the level of socialization of new generations. [5] After all, it is the family that is the primary and social foundation that shapes a person's moral and psychological makeup. Since there are currently no "defense mechanisms" to stop the crisis tendencies of family and marital relations, there is a need for targeted work to help rectify the situation that has developed in modern society. [5]

The desire to explain the mechanism of marital choice led to the development of a number of concepts. One of the first to consider the reasons for partner selection was the founder of classical psychoanalysis, Z. Freud. His psychoanalytic theory is based on the assumption that children are attracted to

parents of the opposite sex. Through a complex unconscious process, they can transfer the love they feel for this parent to their potential partners. This is probably why some young men choose a girl who resembles their mother, while young women prefer men who resemble their fathers. [6] The stimulus-value-role model (SVR) by B. Murstein (1982) was originally developed to analyze courtship, then applied to interracial marriages, and then expanded to explore friendships and marital relationships. It is an exchange theory, positing that "under conditions of relatively free choice, attraction and interaction depend on the exchange of values in the goods and obligations that both partners offer to each other." Marital choice involves a series of sequential stages: the "stimulation stage," the "evaluation stage," and the "role stage." The SVR stage is associated with the formation of first impressions.[4]

The choice of a partner is determined by external factors: appearance, intelligence, behavioral traits, profession, status, etc. Evaluations of the partner's merits by friends and parents are also of great importance. If the first impression is favorable, the couple moves on to the second stage—the stage of comparing values—where they mutually evaluate each other's value systems and attitudes, particularly their perceptions and attitudes regarding marriage, gender roles, the number of children in the family, etc.

The "filter" model of J. Udry, A. Kerckhoff, and K. Davis posits that choosing a marriage partner occurs as a process of sequentially passing through a series of filters that gradually eliminate people from a variety of potential partners and narrow the choice. The filters form a hierarchical system, establishing increasingly stringent boundaries and selection criteria. According to Udry, the first filter is the ability to systematically and regularly contact a partner. Kerckhoff and Davis cite place of residence as the first filter. The second filter involves selecting candidates based on physical attractiveness, taking into account facial features, body type, age, and so on.

The next filter is social similarity. This means that at this stage, those who are not compatible based on social criteria are excluded, and similarities (dissimilarities) in values, attitudes, habits, and lifestyles are determined.[3]

A. Reis's "Circular Theory of Love" explains the mechanism of choosing a marriage partner through the implementation of four sequential, interconnected processes:

1) Establishing rapport is the ease with which two people communicate, in other words, how comfortable they feel in each other's company. This depends on both socio-cultural factors (social class, education, religion, upbringing) and the individual's ability to connect with others.

2) Self-disclosure. Feeling connected to another person creates a sense of relaxation, trust, and facilitates self-disclosure. Socio-cultural factors also play a significant role here.

3) Formation of mutual dependence. Gradually, a system of interrelated habits develops in the man and woman, and a sense of need for each other emerges.

4) Fulfillment of basic personal needs, which, according to Reiss, include love, trust, stimulation of one's ambitions, etc.[4]

The development of love proceeds from the first process to the fourth. Missing one of them negatively impacts the development or stability of a love relationship.

R. Centers' instrumental theory of mate selection also speaks of need satisfaction, but asserts that some needs are more important than others. For some needs, this difference in importance is equal for both sexes, while for others, it is not.

J. Homans's exchange theory posits that marital choice is based on the process of evaluating the qualities (personal and social) of a potential partner and determining which of the potential partners offers "greater gain at lower

cost" [4]. Individual characteristics are viewed as a commodity "up for sale" and therefore command a specific market price on the "marriage market."

The issue of choosing a marriage partner is highly relevant today, as values, views, and ideas about family are changing.

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