

The psychological distinguish between love and friendship

According to the common view, if we are truly in love, our hearts ought to beat faster at the sight of our love, we should experience intense desire for him or her and, no matter how we are treated, we must – if we really are in love – forgive his or her foibles and keep pursuing him or her. People who are in love don't just think about their partners; they physically feel intense passion for them as well. Love's greater intensity may result in relationships following a roller – coaster pattern of ups and down. Some kinds of love also include relatively intense physiological arousal, as well as strong psychological absorption interest in another person – often to the exclusion of everyone else.

We have found that we tend to develop friendships with those who are local and closest to us, and that we are least likely to develop friendships with those who live farthest from us. The basis for this finding is that people are able to obtain the social rewards that others provide – such as companionship, social approval, and help – relatively easily from others who are geographically close, while it takes greater effort and time to receive the same rewards from those who reside farther away. In fact, making friends and developing friendships is one of the most common concerns that people have throughout life.

The problem of love and liking was investigated by Berschrid and Walster (1974), Dutton and Aron (1974), Driscoll, Davis and Lipitz (1972), Swensen (1972), Kelley (1983), Sternberg (1986, 1987), Middlebrook (1974), Levinger (1974) and others. Scientists who researched friendship were so popular people as Weber (1970), Festinger, Schachler and Back (1950), Nahemow and – Laeston (1976).

We distinguish two main types of love: passionate love and companionate love. The most critical distinction between passionate and companionate love, however, is the greater clarity and rationality with which two people in a companionate relationship are able to view each other and their relationship are able to view each

other and their relationship. In strong, loving relationships, the level of commitment peaks and then remains stable, while intimacy continues to grow over the course of a relationship. Passion, on the other hand shows a marked decline over time during the early stages of mutuality people are hesitant about disclosing personal information about themselves. However, as the relationship progresses to the partners reveal intimate and meaningful attitudes and feelings. Moreover, they develop an awareness of the sources of the other person's happiness and satisfaction, and they begin to behave in ways that make the relationship increasingly rewarding.

In fact, some people seem to be attracted to others who are unlike them. One reason is that we may be attracted to those people who fulfill the greatest number of needs for us. Although by forming a relationship they are able to fulfill each other's complementary needs, their dissimilarity often makes others expect them to be incompatible. So, we find that people are attracted to others who hold similar attitudes, values, and even personality traits.