

Chapter 1 : The relationship between variables - Draw the correct conclusions

*Most present concepts about human behavior, self, awareness, etc. refer to the individual. "Relationship" is therefore something mysterious. Either it is a vague third, floating between two individuals, or it can't be considered except as perceptions by individuals of each other. Most present.*

Embodied cognition In cognitive linguistics , abstract concepts are transformations of concrete concepts derived from embodied experience. A common class of blends are metaphors. It also contrasts with the empiricist view that concepts are abstract generalizations of individual experiences, because the contingent and bodily experience is preserved in a concept, and not abstracted away. While the perspective is compatible with Jamesian pragmatism, the notion of the transformation of embodied concepts through structural mapping makes a distinct contribution to the problem of concept formation. Ontology Plato was the starkest proponent of the realist thesis of universal concepts. By his view, concepts and ideas in general are innate ideas that were instantiations of a transcendental world of pure forms that lay behind the veil of the physical world. In this way, universals were explained as transcendent objects. This remark on Plato is not of merely historical interest. For him, the sense of an expression in language describes a certain state of affairs in the world, namely, the way that some object is presented. Since many commentators view the notion of sense as identical to the notion of concept, and Frege regards senses as the linguistic representations of states of affairs in the world, it seems to follow that we may understand concepts as the manner in which we grasp the world. Accordingly, concepts as senses have an ontological status Morgolis: According to Carl Benjamin Boyer , in the introduction to his *The History of the Calculus and its Conceptual Development*, concepts in calculus do not refer to perceptions. As long as the concepts are useful and mutually compatible, they are accepted on their own. For example, the concepts of the derivative and the integral are not considered to refer to spatial or temporal perceptions of the external world of experience. Neither are they related in any way to mysterious limits in which quantities are on the verge of nascence or evanescence, that is, coming into or going out of existence. The abstract concepts are now considered to be totally autonomous, even though they originated from the process of abstracting or taking away qualities from perceptions until only the common, essential attributes remained. Mental representation In a physicalist theory of mind , a concept is a mental representation, which the brain uses to denote a class of things in the world. This is to say that it is literally, a symbol or group of symbols together made from the physical material of the brain. Evidence for this separation comes from hippocampal damaged patients such as patient HM. Notable theories on the structure of concepts[ edit ] Main article: Definitionism The classical theory of concepts, also referred to as the empiricist theory of concepts, [8] is the oldest theory about the structure of concepts it can be traced back to Aristotle [9] , and was prominently held until the s. These features must have two important qualities to provide a comprehensive definition. A feature is considered sufficient if something has all the parts required by the definition. To check whether something is a member of the class, you compare its qualities to the features in the definition. It can explain how concepts would be acquired, how we use them to categorize and how we use the structure of a concept to determine its referent class. Arguments against the classical theory[ edit ] Given that most later theories of concepts were born out of the rejection of some or all of the classical theory, [7] it seems appropriate to give an account of what might be wrong with this theory. In the 20th century, philosophers such as Wittgenstein and Rosch argued against the classical theory. There are six primary arguments [7] summarized as follows: It seems that there simply are no definitions " especially those based in sensory primitive concepts. There are items for which it is vague whether or not they fall into or out of a particular referent class. This is not possible in the classical theory as everything has equal and full membership. Psychological experiments show no evidence for our using concepts as strict definitions. Prototype theory Prototype theory came out of problems with the classical view of conceptual structure. There are not necessarily any necessary conditions for membership, a dog can still be a dog with only three legs. If it

is similar enough in the relevant ways, it will be cognitively admitted as a member of the relevant class of entities. Theory-theory[ edit ] Theory-theory is a reaction to the previous two theories and develops them further. In this sense, the Theoryâ€™Theory of concepts is responding to some of the issues of prototype theory and classic theory. Therefore, understanding how the brain processes concepts may be central to solving the mystery of how conscious experiences or qualia emerge within a physical system e. Another theory is semantic pointers, which use perceptual and motor representations and these representations are like symbols.

Chapter 2 : What is the scientific concept of relationship? | Relationships and Family - Sharecare

*Relationship is a key concept in complexity science. It refers to the interconnections between and among parts of a system that are as or more important than the component parts themselves.*

Abusive[ edit ] Abusive relationships involve either maltreatment or violence from one individual to another and include physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment. Like living organisms, relationships have a beginning, a lifespan, and an end. They tend to grow and improve gradually, as people get to know each other and become closer emotionally, or they gradually deteriorate as people drift apart, move on with their lives and form new relationships with others. One of the most influential models of relationship development was proposed by psychologist George Levinger. According to the model, the natural development of a relationship follows five stages: Acquaintance and acquaintanceship â€” Becoming acquainted depends on previous relationships, physical proximity , first impressions, and a variety of other factors. If two people begin to like each other, continued interactions may lead to the next stage, but acquaintance can continue indefinitely. Another example is association. Buildup â€” During this stage, people begin to trust and care about each other. The need for intimacy, compatibility and such filtering agents as common background and goals will influence whether or not interaction continues. Continuation â€” This stage follows a mutual commitment to quite a strong and close long-term friendship, romantic relationship, or even marriage. It is generally a long, relatively stable period. Nevertheless, continued growth and development will occur during this time. Mutual trust is important for sustaining the relationship. Deterioration â€” Not all relationships deteriorate, but those that do tend to show signs of trouble. Boredom, resentment, and dissatisfaction may occur, and individuals may communicate less and avoid self-disclosure. Loss of trust and betrayals may take place as the downward spiral continues, eventually ending the relationship. Alternately, the participants may find some way to resolve the problems and reestablish trust and belief in others. Ending â€” The final stage marks the end of the relationship, either by breakups, death, or by spatial separation for quite some time and severing all existing ties of either friendship or romantic love. Terminating a relationship[ edit ] According to the latest Systematic Review of the Economic Literature on the Factors associated with Life Satisfaction dating from , stable and secure relationships are beneficial, and correspondingly, relationship dissolution is harmful. Breaking up can actually be a positive experience when the relationship did not expand the self and when the breakup leads to personal growth. They also recommend some ways to cope with the experience: Purposefully focussing on the positive aspects of the breakup "factors leading up to the break-up, the actual break-up, and the time right after the break-up" Minimising the negative emotions Journaling the positive aspects of the breakup e. This exercise works best, although not exclusively, when the breakup is mutual. One reason cited for divorce is infidelity. The determinants of unfaithfulness are debated by dating service providers, feminists, academics and science communicators. Conversely, costs are the negative or unpleasant aspects of the partner or their relationship. Comparison level includes what each partner expects of the relationship. The comparison level is influenced by past relationships, and general relationship expectations they are taught by family and friends. Individuals in long-distance relationships , LDRs, rated their relationships as more satisfying than individuals in proximal relationship, PRs. LDR couples reported the same level of relationship satisfaction as couples in PRs, despite only seeing each other on average once every 23 days. Therefore, the costs and benefits of the relationship are subjective to the individual, and people in LDRs tend to report lower costs and higher rewards in their relationship compared to PRs. Background[ edit ] While traditional psychologists specializing in close relationships have focused on relationship dysfunction, positive psychology argues that relationship health is not merely the absence of relationship dysfunction. Additionally, healthy relationships can be made to "flourish. A social skills approach posits that individuals differ in their degree of communication skill, which has implications for their relationships. Relationships in which partners possess and enact relevant communication skills are more satisfying and stable than

relationships in which partners lack appropriate communication skills. Adult attachment models represent an internal set of expectations and preferences regarding relationship intimacy that guide behavior. Within the context of safe, secure attachments, people can pursue optimal human functioning and flourishing. Secure individuals are comfortable with intimacy and interdependence and are usually optimistic and social in everyday life. Securely attached individuals usually use their partners for emotion regulation so they prefer to have their partners in close proximity. Preoccupied people are normally uneasy and vigilant towards any threat to the relationship and tend to be needy and jealous. Dismissing individuals are low on anxiety over abandonment and high in avoidance of intimacy. Dismissing people are usually self-reliant and uninterested in intimacy and are independent and indifferent towards acquiring romantic partners. They are very fearful of rejection, mistrustful of others, and tend to be suspicious and shy in everyday life. Attachment styles are created during childhood but can adapt and evolve to become a different attachment style based on individual experiences. On the contrary, a good romantic relationship can take a person from an avoidant attachment style to more of a secure attachment style.

**Romantic love** The capacity for love gives depth to human relationships, brings people closer to each other physically and emotionally, and makes people think expansively about themselves and the world.

**Attraction** Premeditated or automatic, attraction can occur between acquaintances, coworkers, lovers, etc. Studies have shown that attraction can be susceptible to influence based on context and externally induced arousal, with the caveat that participants be unaware of the source of their arousal. A study by Cantor, J. As supported by a series of studies, Zillman and colleagues showed that a preexisting state of arousal can heighten reactions to affective stimuli. One commonly studied factor is physical proximity also known as propinquity. The MIT Westgate studies famously showed that greater physical proximity between incoming students in a university residential hall led to greater relationship initiation. Another important factor in the initiation of new relationships is similarity. Put simply, individuals tend to be attracted to and start new relationships with those who are similar to them. These similarities can include beliefs, rules, interests, culture, education, etc. Individuals seek relationships with like others because like others are most likely to validate shared beliefs and perspectives, thus facilitating interactions that are positive, rewarding and without conflict.

**Development** Development of interpersonal relationships can be further split into committed versus non-committed romantic relationships, which have different behavioral characteristics. More committed relationships by both genders were characterized by greater resource display, appearance enhancement, love and care, and verbal signs of possession. In contrast, less committed relationships by both genders were characterized by greater jealousy induction. In terms of gender differences, men used greater resource display than women, who used more appearance enhancement as a mate-retention strategy than men. Some important qualities of strong, enduring relationships include emotional understanding and effective communication between partners. In general, individuals who idealize their romantic partners tend to report higher levels of relationship satisfaction. The presence of all three components characterizes consummate love, the most durable type of love. In addition, the presence of intimacy and passion in marital relationships predicts marital satisfaction. Also, commitment is the best predictor of relationship satisfaction, especially in long-term relationships. Positive consequences of being in love include increased self-esteem and self-efficacy. The emotion of love comes from the anticipation of pleasure. The individual stands simultaneously in several different relationships with different people: Juniors are considered in Confucianism to owe their seniors reverence and seniors have duties of benevolence and concern toward juniors. A focus on mutuality is prevalent in East Asian cultures to this day.

**Minding relationships** The mindfulness theory of relationships shows how closeness in relationships may be enhanced. Minding is the "reciprocal knowing process involving the nonstop, interrelated thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of persons in a relationship. Socionics allocates 16 types of the relations" from most attractive and comfortable up to disputed. The understanding of a nature of these relations helps to solve a number of problems of the interpersonal relations, including aspects of psychological and sexual compatibility. The researches of married couples by Aleksandr Bukalov et al. The study of socionic type allocation in casually selected married couples confirmed the main

rules of the theory of intertype relations in socionics. Culture of appreciation[ edit ] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message After studying married couples for many years, psychologist John Gottman has proposed the theory of the "magic ratio" for successful marriages. The theory says that for a marriage to be successful, couples must average a ratio of five positive interactions to one negative interaction. As the ratio moves to 1: Over time, therapy aims to turn these interpersonal strategies into more positive ones, which include complaint, appreciation, acceptance of responsibility, and self-soothing. Similarly, partners in interpersonal relationships can incorporate positive components into difficult subjects in order to avoid emotional disconnection. In essence, practicing this technique aims to improve the quality of communication between members of the relationship, and in turn the gratitude expressed between said members. People often turn to others to share their good news termed "capitalization". Studies show that both the act of telling others about good events and the response of the person with whom the event was shared have personal and interpersonal consequences, including increased positive emotions, subjective well-being , and self-esteem, and relationship benefits including intimacy, commitment, trust, liking, closeness, and stability. Other studies have found that relationships in which partners responded to "good news" communication enthusiastically were associated with higher relationship well-being. According to the VSA model, in order to achieve a complete understanding of relationship functioning, research must consider all functional dimensions, including enduring vulnerabilities, stress, and adaptive processes simultaneously. Attachment requires sensory and cognitive processing that lead to intricate motor responses. As humans, the end goal of attachment is the motivation to acquire love , which is different from other animals who just seek proximity. This might explain how infant attachment affects adult emotional health. This continues on throughout childbearing.

Chapter 3 : Concept - Wikipedia

*The second concept is "the model of interdependencies between particular elements in relationships between students and a university" proposed by O. Helgesena (Fig.2). According to this author, the most important elements affecting student loyalty are satisfaction.*

**Description** Mother substitute When a mother or carer leaves an infant, they can easily become upset by the disappearance of their primary care-giver. To compensate and comfort for this sense of loss, they imbue some object with the attributes of the mother. This item is called a Transition Object. This is a form of splitting as the mother is divided between the actual mother and the transition object. Use of transition objects starts to appear at around 4 to 6 months, when the infant is moving towards the external world, but has not quite separated it from the internal world. By cuddling the object, they feel that they are cuddling the mother and thus feel comforted. Taking away the object from the child can cause great anxiety as they are now truly without their mother and suffer great feelings of loss and aloneness. By looking at the object, the child knows that it is not the object and hence something individual and separate. However the object is now intimately bound up with the identity of the child. Taking away the object now is also taking away something of the child itself. The idea of the transition object can also now be applied to the mother, who becomes identified as separate from the infant, and who can be a significant representative of the external world. Key attributes of the transition object include: The infant has total rights over it. The object may be cuddled, loved and mutilated. It must never be changed, except by the infant. It has warmth or some vitality that indicates it has a reality of its own. Over time, it loses meaning and becomes relegated to a kind of limbo where it is neither forgotten nor mourned.

**Discussion** The creation of a transition object is perhaps the first truly creative act of the child as it uses its imagination to create reality out of nothing. The transition object is a tool that allows the child to let go of the mother and develop a more independent existence. It can take the object anywhere and receive a quick dose of comfort whenever it feels anxious. It may have some relationship with the first object, typically the breast. It may also anal-erotically stand for faeces which may explain why it may be preferred as unwashed and smelly. Winnicott noted that the transition object allows the child to enter the paradoxical feeling that they have simultaneously created and discovered the object. Providing the child with a soft object such as a teddy bear can encourage them to transfer affections to that object and thus become more independent and less clinging. A problem can occur when the object becomes a pacifier on which the child fixates rather than using it to transition to independence. It thus becomes a tool for practicing interaction with the external world. By giving the bear a will of its own, the child is also phantasizing that it is not omnipotent and can yet survive this initially scary state. Play thus provides a pathway to independence. The use of transition objects continues through our lives as we imbue objects with meaning and memories that are associated with other ideas, places and people. Photographs, mementos and other memorabilia are used to remember good times and friends. Transition objects may also translate as fetish objects. Virtually all possessions have a value in creating the self. See also Winnicott, D. Transitional objects and transitional phenomena, International Journal of Psychoanalysis,

Chapter 4 : [The caring relationship, concepts and conclusions].

*concepts to "earn their way into the analysis" (Charmaz, , p. ). Relationship Between Theory and Research Theory has a central role in research.*

The 80 20 rule in relationships could seem confusing at first. But understanding this concept can help you change your relationship for the better. What if you could find a way to steamroll all the problems in a relationship away with the slightest of efforts? After all, none of us are perfectly compatible with each other all the time. At the start of a relationship, when both of you are still learning about each other, the relationship can seem perfect. Tips to have a perfect new relationship ] But over time, little differences start to crop up. It could be as mundane as the type of movies either of you like, all the way to what either of you like doing over weekends or on a vacation. What do you do then? Really, both of you seemed perfect for each other at the start, and all of a sudden, you seem to have completely different interests. The important rules to take a break in a relationship ] It happens to all of us. But the best part is that these differences are completely repairable. What is the 80 20 rule really? About a century ago, an Italian economist, Vilfredo Federico Pareto noticed a few things from his backyard. With those figures as references and other observations, he developed a principle which later came to be known as the Pareto Principle or the 80 20 rule. The 80 20 rule may seem like a perfect economical model, but it can fit snugly into issues in a relationship too. The right way to argue in a relationship ] The world works on a set of global principles. And what works in one area of life can also work in another area of your life too. Understanding love through the 80 20 rule You may feel like your whole relationship is falling apart, or that both of you have drifted away from each other over time. But all you need to do is focus on a few deeper rooted issues to sort all the problems in your relationship. All of us spend so much time getting annoyed by the little things that bother us that we lose the big picture that really creates all these problems. How to fix a complicated relationship ] Examples of 80 20 rule in relationships Here are a few examples of minor annoyances you could think about. Your partner comes late from work. Your partner falls asleep as soon as they get to bed. What should you do to make your relationship better? All relationships experience rough patches or confusions now and then. But they can all be fixed by realizing the most important factor. Always get to the root cause. Things to talk about to create a perfect relationship ] The 80 20 rule in relationships is fascinating and can help you understand what matters in a relationship. Liked what you just read? She loves buying makeup and ends up not wearing them most of th Follow Natalia on Facebook.

Chapter 5 : Interpersonal relationship - Wikipedia

*The Ultimate Fertility Bundle is a collection of over 28 digital products from 20 of the world's leading fertility coaches and experts. The total value is over \$ but we are offering it exclusively for ten days at just \$79!*

A process concept of relationship. Counseling Center Discussion Papers, 3 2. University of Chicago Library. Most present concepts about human behavior, self, awareness, etc. Most present concepts about human behavior are built on models of things. They view the self as a "structure," feelings as items of information that are "seen" or "hidden. The paper will attempt to show that questions about "relationship" can be answered with more adequacy to the experienced or observed facts, if such a process model is used to conceptualize "self" and "feeling. As the conceptual model, let us take a flow. The specific characteristic of a flow" which we will apply below to human behavior" is as follows: If the flow may not pass at its further end, then there is no flow at all, not anywhere all the way up the line. The concept of an electric current illustrates what we have said. If at any point in an electric line the current is blocked, it flows nowhere in that whole line. A pipe line is another example of such a "flow" concept. If Syrians near the ocean block the oil pipe line from Iraq, then it does not flow even in Iraq. It follows that a "flow" concept encourages an analysis of the conditions of flow in the whole system, not only in one part. For example, it is quite clear that studies of an electric lamp as such will not reveal when it lights and when not. If we can conceptualize the self as process, we may then ask: Relationship will then be seen as part of this "line" along which the process moves. The self can be considered to be process for several reasons and in several ways: A person includes a body and physiological processes. So-called mental and emotional processes are in some way a part of a living organism. An organism, furthermore, lives in an environment, in inter-action with it. Hence the physiological, emotional and mental processes are in inter-action with, or toward, the environment. Feelings can be considered as tendencies, or precursors, or prediction of action. Also, they are themselves some kind of processes of both physiological and experienced dimensions. They are experiencing, ongoing changing. In short, we may consider the person including the self and feelings as a process in inter-action with an environment. What will this concept help explain? Changing, due to deep feeling of what is: The self as process is always particular. It is always this process going on in inter-action with this environment, these feelings tending to these actions, etc. In therapy we deal with the self-in-process. That is one reason why we are not concerned with diagnostic concepts during the hour. Such concepts are about the person in general. A thing or structure is either here or there in space, but it continues to be the same through time. It is a changing and "if considered at different time points" it has already changed. Only as a changing can it be considered through time. However, it does occur at once at many points in space like an electric current. It follows logically from the definition of a process that it is a changing and that, at different time points differences will be found in it. It follows logically, for instance, that if the self is a process, then it is a changing. This conclusion does not, however, follow ONLY logically: The self structure considered as a thing that is the same through time, e. We observe that feeling something "through" or "deeply" or "really" makes the self different thereafter. Yet what was felt in such a moment is usually something old and unchanged. It was not felt to be different. It was felt as it is and has been for years. Why does such deep feeling change the self, even while no change in the content of what is felt is noticeable? If the self is considered only as a structure, it is mysterious why it changes through experiencing something old and unchanged, but we do observe it to do so. If the self is considered also as a feeling process or an experiencing process , it follows logically that it is a changing. The changing that we observe as a result of experiencing can be logically conceptualized by thinking of the self as a process of feeling, experiencing, inter-acting. An experiencing is a changing, and a feeling and an interacting are also changings. We have shown, then, that the concept of the self as an experiencing and feeling process logically conceptualizes the fact that change occurs with deep feeling Due to Freudian concepts of unconscious and repression, it has become customary to consider feelings as something in people. They are in people whether or not the people

act on them or even know of them. This way of thinking encourages one to consider feelings as entities, or things. When these feelings come to awareness, they are considered to be the same as they were when they were denied, except now the person knows about them. Let us consider feeling as a process. If we do that, then denied feelings are not objects lying either in the shadow of repression or in the light of consciousness. Instead, we would consider them as being "in-process" or as being stopped, dammed up, not being feeling at all but merely inhibited tendency to feel. If the self is conceived of as a structure, then a denied feeling thing lying in the dark comes to awareness and then becomes "integrated into the self structure. It might be a pressure, a tension, a static potential, analogous to an electric potential in a broken circuit. Now, if there is a self at all, some process or changing is always going on. Let us call such feelings as are of this process "in-process feelings. We have them in the same way for years, just like a battery keeps its static electricity. One answer, which our concept logically implies, is: Feelings are action tendencies. Hence they are precursors, startings, endeavors at action. So considered, action is the "further end" of a feeling process. If action is completely blocked, feelings will become merely potential. If it becomes possible, feelings will become in-process. Actions, however, are of many sorts: It logically follows that whenever any of these sorts of action is possible, feelings tending toward it will become "in-process. We are conceptualizing a denied feeling as merely a potential pressure. On the other hand, a feeling in-process is part of the aware self. Are there then any observations which would make this a useful way of conceptualizing the coming to awareness of denied feeling? We do observe that the opportunity for expressive action brings about the emergence of feelings into awareness, or, as we would say, allows feelings to be "in-process. We observe at such times that, while he has felt anxiety, tension, fear, self-depreciation, he has not felt "through. Once he does feel it through, it is never quite the same again. These observations follow logically from our process concept of feeling. It follows logically from that concept that "as also observed" the opportunity for expressive action allows feelings to be in flow and in change, and aware. More observations can be cited to show that feelings emerge to awareness in the act of symbolization and expression. Clients find that describing exactly what they feel helps them move on to more hidden feelings. Also, it enlivens the [Page 27] feeling. Saying it just right and hearing it reflected just right often makes the feeling more immediate and stronger. Such increased intensity of it often makes the feeling "open up" so that more of it can be symbolized just right and become more intense and further "open up. Even the first thing he planned to say is often already surprisingly different in the very first act of saying it. Contrarily, an inaccurate symbolization stops the feeling. Reasons that make it impossible to express to the therapist often stop feelings. These observations can be conceptualized most easily, if feeling and expressive action are seen to be ONE process. Although expressive action appears to be "outside" and feelings "inside," yet feeling can not really move without expressive action. This puzzle is quite resolved if our concept represents a flow which occurs in both places, or not at all. Expressive action is movement at one space point of the process and permits simultaneous movement at the other space points of the process. Expression is therefore so vital to the client. By expressing he can not only "see" his feelings"he can actively feel them. His feelings can move. Instead of being "potential" and unaware, they can become "in-process. Action is always expressive in a sense. It may always be considered as the "further end" of an organismic process toward something with which the organism is inter-acting. Symbolic actions make it unnecessary for the object to be physically present.

Chapter 6 : Classroom Assessment | Basic Concepts

*Relationships in Home-Based Nursing Care The Open Nursing Journal, , Volume 7 91 March in accordance with the participant's request.*

Chapter 7 : A process concept of relationship

*The 80 20 rule in relationships could seem confusing at first. But understanding this concept can help you change your relationship for the better.*

### Chapter 8 : The Transition Object

*The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between the academic self-concept and academic performance. The sample consists of students from 10 high schools were chosen by using multistage cluster sampling method.*

### Chapter 9 : Making Measurement Simple: The Metric System

*The transition object is a tool that allows the child to let go of the mother and develop a more independent existence. It can take the object anywhere and receive a quick dose of comfort whenever it feels anxious.*