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Personal and logical characteristics involving choosing a conjugal partner

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Abstract. We often talk about the couple, what it means and what is involved, but we seldom recognize its true value. The couple is the one who leads to the perpetuation of the human species, it is the first step towards the spread of the human life on Earth. In order for two people to form a family, they need to go through the stage of couple, either married or not. Most people prefer that a couple status is achieved through legal recognition, marriage, then when the first child is born, they become a family. Each of us reaches a moment in life when the preoccupation, interest, curiosity and desire to choose a partner, to start a family appear. We all have our own and different experiences, but we certainly have many things in common. There is a unique intertwining of psychological and social factors that influence and determine an individual in making the right choices. Thus, the need to be part of a couple for some, or to start a family for others, is a need manifested similarly, but named differently. People are social, affective beings and the need to share feelings is common to all. Each individual has unique criteria that they meet when choosing a partner, and I believe that these criteria come from the intertwining of unique personality factors and the importance given by each to social factors that can be involved in forming, developing and maintaining a better relationship.

Keywords. Characteristics, personality, involvement, partner, couple

Conceptual limitations: couple, marriage, family

If we define the couple as a general entity, Henri Pieron gives us a complete explanation, namely the couple is a form of childish thinking, preconceived, consisting of an identification of two objects or two activities that may be similar, but also different, even contrary (2001, p. 88).

From a psychological perspective, the couple of two people is defined as "a bipolar structure, biopsychosocial type, based on mutual indeterminism, where the partners are stimulated, satisfied, they developed and fulfill themselves as biological, emotional and social individuals, through the other partner" (Vasile, D., 2007, p.12).

When we refer to a couple of an erotic nature, they are based on several elements that make the relationship arise and develop, such as:

- sexual attraction;
- feelings of affection;

- common objectives;
- time spent together;
- the common desire to keep the relationship as long as possible.

In 1891, in his book *The History of Human Marriage*, sociologist and philosopher Edvard Westermarck defined marriage as "a more or less lasting bond between a man and a woman that lasts beyond the simple act of propagation to the birth of offspring." In 1936, Westermarck published a new book named *"The Future of Marriage in Western Civilization,"* and rejected the previous definition, defining marriage as "a relationship of one or more men with one or more women that is usually recognized by custom or by law" (Bradley, D., 1990).

Today, marriage is viewed with greater flexibility and openness. Jung, for example, explained that the marriage is "a complicated construction, made up of a whole series of subjective and objective data, indisputably heterogeneous in nature" (1994, pp. 2324).

The explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language presents marriage as "a legal union, freely consented between a man and a woman for the establishment of a family" (DEX, 2002, p.74).

In some countries, the marriage is recognized as a union between two people, regardless of their biological sex.

From a psychological perspective, marriage is "an interpersonal process of becoming and fully develop our personalities, our awareness, redirection and fruition of unconscious tendencies, impulses and affinities of self-knowledge through knowing each other."

"Its purpose is personal growth through the experience of conjugality and parenting" (Vasile, D., 2007, pp. 14-15).

As can be seen, when we refer to marriage, this is a complex process, in which we encounter many implications, leaving aside the legal value. In fact, marriage is a step in our evolution as human beings, but in particular it is a higher point as couple.

Broadly speaking, the family is different from the couple, through the child or children of the partners. Along with the reproductive function, the family appears.

Anthropologists generally classify most family organizations as follows:

- single parents (a mother and her children);
- conjugal (a wife, her husband and children, also called the nuclear family);
- orphan (for example, a grandfather, a brother, his sister and her children);
- extended (parents and children coexist with other members of a parent's family) (Buzatu, R., 1998, pp. 112-113).

- As a legal terminology, the family represents "the group of people between whom there are rights and obligations, having their origin in legal acts: marriage, relative, adoption" (Larousse, 2011, p. 14).

- Corina Bistriceanu, in her book *"Family Sociology"* offers us two meanings in defining a family, as follows:

- in a narrow sense, the family is a social group formed from a married couple and their children (family based on a marriage certificate);
- in a broad sense, the family is a social group whose members are linked by age, marriage or adoption, who live together, commit economically and take care of children (2006, p.12).

From a sociological perspective, Iolanda Mitrofan and Nicolae Mitrofan describe the family as being "the natural and fundamental element of society" (Mitrofan, I., Mitrofan, N., 2005, p.82).

Presenting these theoretical definitions, we can easily say that regardless of their individual characteristics, the way in which the couple is formed and developed, is valid for everyone. If two

people have the chance to meet, get to know each other and discover things that are favorable to each other, there is a very high chance that they will become a solid couple, to become husband and wife, and then to ultimately become a better and more extensive option, to become a family.

The psychological dimension

The dimensions of romantic relationships have been in the spotlight of researchers for a long time. However, no one has been able to define exactly what they are, considering that people are different and unique in their own ways. Most psychologists believe that romantic love consists of three fundamental dimensions: intimacy, commitment and passion. Although these dimensions are different, the specialty literature claims that they can overlap and interact throughout life (Diaz, A., 2010).

Passion is described as being intensely positive feelings and a fervent desire for another person, while commitment is the intention to stay involved in the relationship. Also, this concept implies a very strict agreement, the commitment comes with a lot of respect and trust.

Intimacy contains feelings of closeness, connection and tenderness.

Intimacy is the first psychological dimension in the couple's relationship and we find it in other types of relationships, such as: friendship, kinship etc.

Intimacy usually refers to mutual vulnerability, openness and sharing. It is often present in close and loving relationships, such as marriages and friendships. The term is also used to refer to sexual interactions, but intimacy does not have to be sexual (Singh, R., 2010, pp. 81-82).

In the specialty literature there is also talk about privacy disorders. Fear of intimacy is generally a social phobia and anxiety disorder, which leads to difficulties in forming close relationships with another person.

Fear of intimacy is the fear of being emotionally and / or physically close to another person. This fear is also defined as "the inhibited ability of an individual, due to anxiety, to change the thinking and feelings of personal significance with another individual who is highly valued" (Louie, S., 2018). This fear results from a number of dysfunctional experiences, from early childhood parental attachments to adult relationship failures.

The term passion comes from the Greek language, "to suffer" and is also found in the vocabulary of late Latin, and means "suffering". Today the term is used to express a feeling of intense enthusiasm or compelling desire for someone or something. Passion can range from an compelling interest or admiration for an idea, proposal, or cause, to an enthusiastic joy of an interest or activity; towards a strong attraction, emotion or emotion towards a person. It is used especially in the context of romance or sexual desire, although it generally involves a deeper or more comprehensive emotion than that implied by the term lust (Dixon, T., 2003, pp. 50-51).

The philosopher Denis Diderot describes passions as "thoughts, inclinations, desires and aversions carried to a certain degree of intensity, combined with a high sensation of pleasure or pain, occasional or accompanied by a certain irregular movement of blood and animal spirits, are what we call passions" (Debes, R., 2001, p. 218).

George Bernard Shaw, an important figure of Irish origin, playwright, critic, political activist, he strongly stated that "there are much more interesting passions than physical ones ... intellectual, mathematical, discovery and exploration passions: the strongest of all passions" (Nforbin, G., N. 2009, p.227).

For Freud, an example of passion he often pointed out was about the continuity between physical and intellectual passion in which Leonardo energetically replaced his sexual passions into

his passion for independent scientific research (Freud, S., 2010).

In the vocabulary of Psychology we find passion to be "a predominant and generally exclusive tendency, which exercises, in a more or less constant way, a guiding action on conduct and thinking, commanding value judgments and preventing the exercise of an unbiased logic" (Pieron, H., 2001, pp. 255).

A tension or argumentative difference between marriage and passion can be identified in Western society at least until the Middle Ages and the apparition of "court love ". Denis de Rougemont argued in his book "Love In The Western World" that "from its origins in the twelfth century, passionate love has been in opposition to marriage" (1982, p. 276).

Stacey Oliner in her paper "Best Friends and Marriage. Exchange Among Women "writes that " while Puritanism paved the way for an ideology of conjugal love in arranged marriages, it was not until the eighteenth century that the ideology of romantic love solved the Puritan antagonism between passion and reason in a conjugal context." (1989, p. 8).

Commitment is the desire of people to stay together. All relationships require some degree of commitment. Obviously, the commitment to family or friends is different from the commitment to a romantic partner. In general, romantic relationships require more commitment than friendship.

In simple terms, commitment is a type of social contract that both parties accept.

Labeling as "friends", "a couple" or "married" is what seals the contract. The problem is that the specific clauses of this contract are not usually explicitly outlined by each party. The content of that contract tends to be a reflection of the expectations that each society considers.

The main goal of engagement in relationships is for each party to feel a certain sense of security and control. When you are in a contract, you feel comfortable having certain expectations about how your partner should behave. This can help them predict what types of situations may arise and act accordingly (McCallin, K., 2019).

Implicit social contracts are conditions that each partner must meet. In many cases, both partners do not express what is expected from each other. On the contrary, they begin their relationship with certain expectations about how their partner "should" behave (Templer, R., 2009, pp. 112-113).

Each individual has his own interpretation of what commitment involves in relationships. Thus, many conflicts can arise at the beginning of the relationship due to these own expectations.

When a person is engaged in a relationship with another person, he has a set of ideas about how the partner should act to make him happy. However, problems arise when one partner does not meet the other's expectations. In general, both partners try to meet each other's expectations. However, they sometimes do this by compromising their own needs. This can eventually lead to dissatisfaction.

Thus we can say that commitment can lead to the need of controlling the partner. This could be because some people need a certain security. The problem is that control can lead to emotional dependence. As such, the partner in this situation may eventually feel trapped and frustrated. Autonomy is a human need. We cannot force other people to act according to our rules. A relationship based on subordination hinders freedom. And this leads to dissatisfaction and unhappiness (Molyneux, S., 2011, pp. 121-122).

Research objectives

O.1: Analysis of the relation between the partners perception of the relationship and the alternatives to marriage.

O.2: Analysis of the relation between interest in physical appearance and sex.

O.3: Analysis of the relation between the level of marital adjustment and the social factors involved in choosing a partner.

Research hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: It is assumed that the people who believe that an ideal partner exist adapt better to the marital relationship.

Hypothesis 2: People who do not have a good perception of their relationship are presumed to prefer alternatives to marriage.

Hypothesis 3: It is assumed that people interested in the physical appearance of the partner are also interested in sex.

Description of the sample

In forming the sample we used a random sampling technique.

The sample includes 78 people aged between 19 and 66 years, 27 males and 51 females.

Research tools LWMAT questionnaire

The LWMAT questionnaire - Locke-Wallance Marital Adjustment Test – measures marital adjustment. Its authors are Harvey J. Locke and Karl M. Wallance.

This 15-item tool was one of the first to measure marital adjustment. Marital adjustment is defined as the accommodation of the partners with each other in any circumstances. The first item is a general index of marital happiness and is given a higher value when scoring. Scores of 100 or less are considered cutting scores, indicating poor adaptation to the marital relationship.

The MAS questionnaire

Marital alternatives scale (MAS) aims to measure perceptions about alternatives to marriage. The author of the test is J. Richard Udry.

MAS is an 11-item tool built to measure the perception of how good or bad it would be for a person without their current partner, and how easily they would replace it with another of same quality. The tool is based on the partner's "availability" theory, which claims that the person is constantly comparing their own "marital affair" with another possible one and at the same time with the potential benefits of not being married at all. Two separate factors were identified: (1) replacement of the partner (items 1, 2 and 9 for both partners) and (2) maintaining of the same economic level (items 5, 6, 7 and 10).

MAS is seen as a better predictor of family division than marital satisfaction.

The MCLI questionnaire

Marital comparison level index is the test created by Ronald M. Sabatelli and aims to assess the partners perception of the marital relationship.

MCLI is an instrument with 32 items built to measure an individual's perception of the degree to which the marital relationship arises to his/her expectations. MCLI can be seen as a global assessment of subjects malcontent with their marital relationship. It is based on the idea that a person is dissatisfied with one aspect of his life when that aspect does not meet his expectations.

MCLI is scored by summing the scores: 1 point if we choose -3, 2 point if we choose - 2, 3 points if we choose -1, 4 points we choose 0, 5 points if we choose +1, 6 points if we choose +2, 7 points if we choose +3. High scores indicate a better assessment of results compared

to expectations.

Presentation of research results

Hypothesis 1. It is assumed that the people who believe that an ideal partner exist adapt better to the marital relationship.

The variable "Is there an ideal partner?" is item no. 17 and was tested using the interview grid. The variable marital adjustment was measured using the questionnaire LWMAT.

Table 1. Normality "Is there an ideal partner?"

	Kolmogorov Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Is there an ideal partner?	,314	78	,000	,729	78	,000

In Table 1. the Kolmogorov-Smirnov calculation shows the significance threshold of 0.000, therefore lower than 0.05, which means that the variable does not have a normal distribution.

Table 2. Marital adjustment normality

	a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
lwmat	,092	78	,164	,959	78	,013

According to Table 2., the significance threshold is 0.164 and it shows that the marital adjustment variable has a normal distribution because the significance threshold is greater than 0.05.

FIG. 1. Histogram "Is there an ideal partner?"

FIG. 2. Marital adaptation histogram

Table 3. Start indices "Is there an ideal partner?"

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		1,85
Median		2,00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		,898
Variance		,807

According to the table above, the starting indices of the presented variable are: the average of 1.85, the median of 2.00, and the mode of 1. Also, one can observe the standard deviation of 0.898 and the variance of 0.807.

Table 4. Marital adjustment start indices

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		109,27
Median		112,00
Mode		114
Std. Deviation		24,460
Variance		598,303

Table 4. shows the starting indices of the marital adjustment variable. Thus, the average is 109.27, the median is 112.00, and the mode is 114. The standard deviation is 24,460, and the variance is 598,303.

Given that one of the two variables does not have a normal distribution, we will apply the Spearman correlation to see if there is a correlation in terms of those who believe that the ideal partner exists and their marital adjustment.

Table 5. Pearson correlation coefficient - "Is there an ideal partner?" - marital adjustment

Correlations			Exista partenerul ideal?	lwmat
Spearman's rho	Exista partenerul ideal?	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,013
		N	78	78
lwmat		Correlation Coefficient	*	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,013	.
		N	78	78

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The table above indicates that the "ideal partner" correlates with marital adjustment, because the value of the significance threshold is 0.013, lower than the significant value of 0.05. This demonstrates that there is a positive correlation between the existence of the ideal partner and marital adjustment.

Given the confirmation of the hypothesis, namely that people who believe that an ideal partner exists are better suited for a marital relationship, I believe that this is due to the fact that these people have a positive and optimistic attitude, beneficial in any change that may occur in life, including in accepting the changes brought by the couple relationship.

The fact that people believe that there is an ideal partner determines themselves to live certain positive emotional state and to behave according to them. This makes it easier for them to adjust to the couple and even gives them happiness.

This belief gives the individual a certain beneficial mood both for himself and for his partner. Thus, these individuals prove a pro-relationship behavior, offering to the other partner behavioral manifestations necessary to establish the balance of a relationship. Here I am referring to the following aspects: the person who believes that the ideal partner exists has the conviction that he fits in with the partner and the fulfillment is greater.

We can also argue that people who believe that the ideal partner exists do so because they consider themselves an ideal partner, but also because they consider the other the ideal partner. Let only one of these beliefs be valid and marital adjustment will be easier. Referring to the first possibility, that in which the individual believes that he is the ideal partner, we can say that this fact involves a lot of positive attitudes that are offered by him: involvement, dedication, positive attitude, stability, trust, support. Also, the belief that the other is the ideal partner for us brings a lot of benefits. We can list availability, responsibility, commitment, attention and faith in a relationship. If individuals consider that they and their partners are the ideal partners, the adaptation to a new love relationship thus become very easy and pleasant, the changes flowing by themselves and the relationship evolves.

Adapting in a couple relationship can sometimes involve sacrifices, effort, resistance to change, but these people easily overcome obstacles, and the adaptation is seen as normal.

People who believe that the ideal partner exists have a positive view of a couple's relationship and this facilitates their adaptation in the marital relationship. They adapt and accept the partner and the changes to come, find benefits in their actions and in their partner and they are actively involved in building and maintaining the relationship.

The couple partners who have this belief in the existence of the ideal partner are people with a great inner power because they start from the beginning with the conviction of a success, of a fulfillment. They emanate through all the pores the joy of living the couple's life, having the necessary energy to go through all the changes that may occur and to the satisfaction of victory and personal joy. Adaptation in the marital relationship becomes for them a goal so easy to achieve that there are no stages that would disrupt their way of thinking and acting. These partners live according to their faith and the relationship with the other and is lived as a joy, the adaptation being accessible and comfortable for them.

The choice of partner is made starting from aspects such as closeness, resemblance, attraction, compatibility, choice and ends with the decision to remain in a conjugal couple. The attraction expresses the desire to interact favorably with another person, a moment overwhelmed by specific emotions generated by closeness. The accentuation of the attraction and the anticipation of the interaction intervene in the relationship game, in which the emotions have an impact on the perception, the knowledge and the evaluation of the partner. Forming a conjugal couple involves the coexistence of two biological and mental entities, the alignment of their own interests with those of the partner, the adjustment of each other personalities. The relational side

and the value of the personality improves the couple's relationship by improving the interaction skills. Adaptation to the family environment, to life and work depends on the quality of the inner life, on the self-knowledge of their personality. Filipescu (2018) conducted a research in this regard that aimed to verify the relationship between the level of dyadic adaptation, the ideal level of couples and the well-being of 30 couples, partners aged between 26 and 47 years, with a relationship experience of up to 26 years, unemployed and employees, working in institutions in the city of Iasi. Methods used: evaluation scale for dyadic adaptation, checklist of specific relationship standards, well-being evaluation scale in the marital relationship. Expected result: the level of marital adaptation is high in the family, with adequate relationship standards, personal boundaries are positively associated with the level of independence, the balance between control and power is balanced, expressive and instrumental investments are negatively associated with self-acceptance level. Ideal standards of personal boundaries are manifested when there is dyadic satisfaction and cohesion, a high level of dyadic unity, and a moderate level of emotional expression.

Hypothesis 2. It is presumed that people who do not have a good perception of their relationship prefer alternatives to marriage.

The variable perception on the marital relationship was measured using the MCLI questionnaire, and the variable perception about alternatives to marriage was measured using the MAS questionnaire.

Table 6. Normal perception of marital relationship. Kolmogorov-Smirnov

				Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
mcli	,099	78	,058	,931	78	,000

According to the table of normality of the variable perception on the marital relationship, the significance threshold is 0.058, so higher than 0.05, which means that the variable perception on the marital relationship has a normal distribution.

Table 7. Normal perception of alternatives to marriage

Tests of Normality						
	a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
mas	,075	78		,989	78	,766
This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
Lilliefors Significance Correction						

According to Table 7, the significance threshold is 0.200 and it shows that the variable perception about alternatives to marriage have a normal distribution because the significance threshold is higher than 0.05.

Fig. 3. Histogram-perception of the marital relationship

Fig.4. Histogram-perception marriage alternatives

Table 8. Starting indices: Perception and marital relationship

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		172,22
Median		176,00
Mode		176
Std. Deviation		27,336
Variance		747,264

Considering the starting indices of the perception and marital relationship, highlighted in table 8, we have an average of 172.22, a median of 176.00, and a mode of 176. Also, we can observe the standard deviation of 27,336 and the variance of 747,264.

Table 9. Starting indices: Perception and alternatives to marriage

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		26,35
Median		26,00
Mode		24
Std. Deviation		5,294
Variance		28,021

In the case of the starting indices of the variable perception about the alternatives to marriage, according to the table above, we can observe an average of 26.35, a median of 26.00, and a mode of 24. The standard deviation is 5.294, and the variance 28.021.

Considering that the two variables have a normal distribution, we will apply the Pearson parametric method to see if there is a correlation between the perception of the marital relationship and the perception the alternatives to marriage.

Table 10. Pearson correlation coefficient between the perception of the marital relationship and the perception of alternatives to marriage

Correlations		mas	mcli
mas	Pearson Correlation	1	*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,039
	N	78	78
mcli	Pearson Correlation	*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,039	
	N	78	78

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The table above indicates that the perception of the marital relationship correlates with the perception of alternatives to marriage, because the value of the significance threshold is 0.039, which is lower than the significant value of 0.05.

FIG. 5. Cloud of perception correlation points on the relationship marital- perception of alternatives to marriage

The figure above shows that there is a correlation between the two variables. The hypothesis is statistically confirmed. Thus, people who do not have a good perception of their relationship prefer alternatives to marriage.

I believe that this negative perception of the marital relationship have consequences both on the partner who believes in it, the other and on their general relationship. Because of this, those who experience a feeling of dissatisfaction in the couple and have a negative view of their relationship prefer the alternative to marriage.

Thus, those who live their relationship as chaos, as exhaustion and an endless circle change their perception of their decision once taken, namely to form a couple with that partner and reorient their energy and hope to other possibilities. These possibilities can be another partner already known or one imagined, desired or the absence of any partner.

Lack of a good perception of the current relationship means experiencing disappointment. This can be due to dissatisfaction, unresolved conflicts, accumulated frustrations and compromises. All these emotions and feelings create a negative perspective on the current relationship, and this

leads, implicitly, to the need and desire for change. The pressure of this need to be met may imply the desire for another satisfactory situation. This situation can be described by the presence of another partner who offers everything that is missing and necessary or by the absence of a partner, the balance being thus acquired through loneliness.

If the once desired partner and the ideal relationship turns into a nightmare, the search for another perspective is absolutely normal. The state of dissatisfaction, this mental and emotional discomfort, cannot be experienced in the long run, which means that a measure is required to be taken. If this measure does not appear and does not manifest itself at the behavioral level by changing reality, it exists at least mentally involving the desire for the opposite, meaning the hope of fulfillment with someone else or the desire for loneliness.

Marital dissatisfaction involves getting caught up in an endless stream of dissatisfaction and unhealthy behaviors. A person who is not fulfilled with experiencing the present relationship views the partner as the enemy, like an unhappy way of life. Of course, these feelings lead to thoughts that seek a solution, a change, a relief. Thus, these thoughts have a tendency to bring new possibilities regarding the marital status of the person. The need for change and rebalancing need to be satisfied and have a tendency to manifest in the actual couple through behaviors that denote the accumulated negative emotions. In this way the person with a negative perception of his marital relationship sees the past and the present as difficult moments, consuming energy and time and have a tendency to focus on the near future where he can live his fulfillment with someone who meets his needs and desires or being alone, without a permanent dissatisfaction.

People who do not have a good perception of their relationship prefer alternatives to marriage because they believe that this stage of their life is finished, it is over, and their need is to change, readjust, build and regain balance through another possible alternative that would give them peace and happiness they once had or wished upon.

Hypothesis 3. It is assumed that people interested in the physical appeal of the partner are also interested in sex.

The variable "Partner's physical appeal" was tested using an item from his own interview schedule, as well as the variable "Sex".

Table 11. Variable normality "Physical appeal of the partner"

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Aspectul fizic al partenerului	,269	78	,000	,855	78	,000

The table above shows the value of 0.000 in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov calculation, lower than the significant threshold of 0.05, which means that the variable "Physical appeal of the partner" does not show a normal distribution.

Table 12. Normality variable "Sex"

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Sexul	,258	78	,000	,854	78	,000

The table above shows the value of 0.000 in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov calculation, lower than the significant threshold of 0.05. The variable "Sex" does not have a normal distribution.

Fig. 7. Histogram "Physical appeal of the partner"

Fig. 8. "Sex" variable histogram

Table 13. Starting indices "Physical appeal of the partner"

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		3,77
Median		4,00
Mode		4
Std. Deviation		,788
Variance		,621

The table above shows the starting indices of the variable "Physical appeal of the partner". Thus, one can observe an average of 3.77, a median of 4.00, a mode of 4, the standard deviation of 0.788, and the variance of 0.621.

Table 14. Variable starting indices "Sex"

N	Valid	78
	Missing	0
Mean		3,85
Median		4,00
Mode		4
Std. Deviation		,927
Variance		,859

Table 14 shows the starting indices of the variable "Sex". You can see an average of 3.85, a median of 4.00, and a mode of 4. The standard deviation is 0.927, and the variance is 0.859.

Considering that the two variables do not have normal distributions, we will use the non-parametric Spearman method to check if there is a correlation between the two variables. Table 15. Spearman correlation coefficient

Correlations				
			Aspectul fizic al partenerului	Sexul
Spearman's rho	Aspectul fizic al partenerului	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,040
		N	78	78
Sexul	Sexul	Correlation Coefficient		1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,040	.
		N	78	78

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The table above indicates that the interest in the physical appeal of the partner correlates with the interest in sexual intercourse because the value of the significance threshold is 0.040, lower than the significant value of 0.05. It is demonstrated that there is a positive correlation between the interest in the physical appeal of the partner and his/her interest in sexual relations.

Physical attraction is one of the first steps in the initial attraction between sexes. People appreciate the physical attraction of the opposite sex and are drawn to those considered more physically attractive. Thus, we can say that the interest for the pleasant physical appeal of the partner is an important factor in choosing a couple partner. Those who have this criteria in their own personal standards are also interested in an intimate relationships that represent living the happiness of choosing a desired partner.

People think that what is beautiful is also good and so they want "everything" from the other, including intimate relationships. In a couple, experiencing intimate moments between partners is an act of significant importance for each other and certainly, everyone wants to live these moments with people who have a pleasant physical appeal, according to their desires and taste. The acknowledgement of this enjoyable aspect of the partner determines an interest in intimate relationships with him. Every person wants everything that can be better and more

beautiful in any context, and intimate relationships are no exception. The beautiful, enjoyable, pleasant physical appeal of the partner arouses the desire for discovery. This is about meeting the basic needs of everyone, the need for sex, which is required to be met in the best possible conditions. So the physical appeal of the charming partner for the other is a start in continuing the stages of developing a relationship and going through them with interest. Intimate relationships are the intense manifestation of each persons feelings according to the desired standards to be achieved such as living with a beautiful person.

Also, physical beauty is strongly associated with other desirable, positive traits. In choosing a partner, the existence of a person with as many qualities as possible becomes a fulfillment and leads to the desire to satisfy personal needs, including intimate relationships. Given the association made, that physical beauty involves other desirable traits, we can say that adaptation in the relationship is easy, and the desire to go through all stages of the relationship, including intimate relationships, is activated due to the satisfaction of the choice made.

The physical beauty of the partner is an important factor of the initial attraction and possibly of a long-term relationship, including marriage. The physical appeal of the partner is correlated with the satisfaction of a good choice and this triggers the desire to satisfy all the needs involved and to fulfill in the relationship, even through intimate relationships. Because sex is an important issue, we want this to happen to people who look a certain way, according to their beauty standards.

Conclusions

Adapting in a couple relationship can sometimes involve sacrifices, effort, resistance to change, but these people easily overcome obstacles, and adaptation is seen as normal.

We believe that people who have a harsh positive outlook on their partner but also a satisfaction offered by these beliefs also have an easier adjustment in the couple's relationship.

People who believe that their partner is the ideal have a high level of satisfaction and fulfillment, which allows them to adapt well in the couple's relationship. Thus, people who are not fulfilled with their relationship and who, implicitly, have a negative perspective regarding the marital relationship, may also have regrets. Those regrets can also be manifested through alternatives to marriage, people preferring either the relationship with another person, known or not yet, or the lack of a marriage. Interest, curiosity for beauty correlates with sexual desire. In this way, people who appreciate the partner's physical appeal and are interested in a more pleasant aspect of him are people who show more interest in an intimate relationships with the partner.

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