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## Internal diseconomies of scale examples

The phenomenon of love is undoubtedly the most studied, complex, mis-understood and multi-dimensional phenomenon that exists. It is a phenomenon that brought about countless artworks: painting, sculpture, literature, poetry... But it's also a very complicated thing. So much so, that many times instead of talking about the concept of self-love we talk about the different types of love that exist. The idea is that in our culture love does not have a complete definition, but it has many different meanings and is a concept that is used in very variable contexts and relationships. Love has subtles, and this means that if we want to understand this phenomenon well, we have to classify it according to a set of criteria. This makes it possible for us to stop understanding love as something unique, very well defined and easy to understand, but on the contrary it allows us to better understand its manifestations from a practical perspective. Love: A complex feeling of psychological study has made constant efforts aimed at dimensions of meaning and implications of the concept of love (why we love it, who we love, how we love), although the truth is that this task has always been involved in problems because there are thousands of impressions, opinions and ways to approach that subject. In addition, people's opinions about what love is also affect how it is experienced, so you can't do a pure analysis of what makes different types of love. Canadian psychologists Beverly Farr and James E. Russell spent many years of their lives burrowing the concept of love. They jointly produced a study in 1991, where they asked a number of participants to make a list of different types of love at the time. The experiment served to create a large list with 93 different types of love. Afterwards, other participants were questioned about how typical each of the love prototypes described on the list seemed, to what degree they thought best represented the basis of love. The results of the survey showed that love, considered a more prototype, is motherly love. In terms of solidarity, the most basic and well-known types were love, peddling love, friendship, sister love, love and brother's love. Other types of love such as passionate, sexual or platonic love were less argued according to the study results as prototype loves. The elements of Farr and Russell's love research are by no means the only elements that require how different types of love are perceived. Psychologists P. Shaver and Jay Schwartz [2] A collection of Using a similar method. They carefully analyzed the similarity or similarity judgments between different words associated with emotions and discovered that love, affection, affection, attraction and care constituted a relatively uniform block. As a result of Shaver and Schwartz's studies, they concluded that our notion of love is very complicated and that there is no obvious change between love and similar emotions or emotions. The most important classification that brings together more experts about what types of love are is Sternberg's triangular theory[3]. This category is built on three dimensions or essential elements in love that are: 1. Passion is a state of physical and mental arousal that has been described by biophysiological activation and aspiration to join them at all levels (sexual, sentimental...) However, it should be noted that if the person is desirable as a sexual partner, passion accommodates two elements of attraction and sexual appetite. Instead there may be a feeling of passion lacking in these two elements, such as a passion for a child. In short, here the erotic claims of passion are not used as if one thing led to something else and vice versa. 2. The intimacy of this element of love is expressed as a feeling of unity, closeness and affection towards the other person, as well as concerns for enhancing their well-being, providing and receiving emotional support and communicating personal opinions and feelings, as well as listening and attending another case. If we think about it carefully, it makes perfect sense that this is one of the basic materials of love. This emotional bond is identified, including by allowing us to create a context in which we can expose our vulnerabilities to someone else, share concerns and manage insecurity in a common way, something that could cost or risk much higher if we do so in other types of social relationships. The researchers reported that this element of love is a concept of mutual empathy, kind and benevolent attitudes toward the other person, and a constant association of shared affection. 3. Commitment can be expressed in the short term as an explicit decision to desire to share time and space, or in the long run as a commitment to care for and nurture that love. These two they dont always have to happen together . Commitment is an element that can manifest itself even though intimacy and passion are gone. Sometimes the relationship between two people can progress over time and the passion and intimacy deteriorate. In that case the only commitment remains, as Will was perceived to continue in the relationship. As for the cultures where agreed marriages are comforted between the two families, the component of commitment at the beginning of their relationship shows, and time will say whether passion and intimacy will also appear. You may be interested: 10 tricks to be more fun and fun types of love in Sternberg's triangular theory, love with each of these elements is revealed in its true form, and three vertigo forms a ridiculous triangle. However, true love relationships, different types of love are intertwined and combined, and it brings out different types of love (or ways of loving). This kind of love will be set to this: 1. Romantic love is composed of a combination of intimacy and passion. This kind of love comes when lovers have both physical attraction and emotional raptaking, even though this feeling of bonding does not come from commitment. That is one of the most emotional types of love, but it's not based on the relationship dynamics that gives it stability, which makes your risk of launching conflicting or problematic experiences relatively high. Repetitive examples of this kind of love can be found in many archetypes caused by literature such as Romeo and Juliet by British author William Schpeier. The reason it's so fascinating and interesting when it comes to artistic portrayals is its tragic character, very intense emotional experiences but at the same time vulnerable to sustainability. 2. The accompanying love is based on the combination of elements of intimacy and commitment. In that case, it is a love whose ambition is concerned about another happiness and prosperity. A cluster of needs is such as social support, emotional support, mutual understanding and communication. People who live this kind of love feel intimately united and share both their feelings, their knowledge or their assets. On the other hand, it is one of the types of love that causes more confusion, as it can be confused with other forms of emotional bonding such as tiff. 3. Greasy love is based on a mixture of commitment and passion, without the time it takes for intimacy to emerge. This kind of love is expressed when, for example, two people get married shortly after falling in love and still A component of intimacy has emerged. So in these cases there's a lot of effort to present the best picture of yourself in the opinion of the other person, something that can keep idealization alive. Is there perfect love, according to Sternberg's theory? This combination of intimacy, passion and commitment makes Sternberg begin what he defined as perfect love or perfect love. According to the author, this is the kind of love that almost all people aspire to live in, It's no exaggeration to claim that perfect love is hard to come by, and much more to preserve. But, after all, we are always looking for this kind of love in all of our intimate relationships throughout life: in fact, this particular and unique love we reserve for a few relationships that meet our expectations on an emotional and sexual level, and try to put them first. They are those relationships that, if they end well or not so well, make an undeniable mark on our memory. Each of the three pivotal elements of love we have described usually progresses differently over time. It is notorious that intimacy develops gradually with relationship progression, and may increase over time, but this growth is often more sudden in the early stages of the court. As far as passion is referred to, it is initially expressed in a very intense manner, and grows rapidly, but later slowly decays as the relationship passes through more advanced stages in time, until fixation. In turn, the commitment at first (even slower than intimacy) increases slowly, reaching a point of balance and stability at the very moment when the rewards and costs of the relationship are clearly significant. Is this psychological phenomenon the product of culture? If we're talking about all kinds of love, one can wonder whether the core of all of them, what we know to be the abstract phenomenon of love, is the global psychological phenomenon, or vice versa is the product of cultural development that has a come from the path of history. In this sense, it seems that love has a major part of the culture, which means that thousands of years ago, our sense of love did not exist today. For example, until centuries ago, very young children bed significantly less liked than adults, and that feeling of need for care and affection for young people didn't make as much sense as it is today; among other things, because infant mortality was so high. Likewise the love of the couple was also not perceived as emotionally uneded by two equals, but was linked to the need to maintain the bond It made the children have them in a sustainable way. Our brains and love published an interesting article a few weeks ago about what happens in our minds when we experience love. In addition, we also suggest a reading on some curious facts that science has presented about love and shafts that focus on the most psychological component of this phenomenon. Links: Bcitolgy Resources: [1] Fehr, B., Russell, J. (1991). The concept of love is viewed from a prototype perspective. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. [2] Shaver, P. R., Wu, S., & Schwartz, J.C. (1992). Similarities and cultural reciprocal differences in emotions and its representation: prototype approach. [3] Sternberg, R. (2004). A triangular theory of love. In Reis, H.T.; Rusbult, C. E. Close Relationships. New York: Psychology Press. Press.