

# Why people get married



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When choosing a partner we are putting ourselves on what would be called a marketplace for relationships. People usually will marry within their ethnic group, nationality or social group. This is Endogamy also called in-marriage, custom enjoining one to marry within one's own group. The penalties for transgressing endogamous restrictions have varied greatly among cultures and have ranged from death to mild disapproval. Endogamy has been common among extant and historical aristocracies, religious groups, ethnic groups, and social classes.

People who are exogamies are also called out-marriage out of certain groups. This custom is enjoining a marriage outside one's own group. Exogamy is usually defined through kinship rather than ethnicity, religion, or class. It is most common among groups that reckon descent through either the father or the mother alone. Such lineages may in turn be grouped into clans or moieties. These are most often the locus of exogamy; marrying a member of one's own clan or moiety typically constitutes a form of incest. Exogamy does not guarantee that spouses have no genetic relationship.

In many exogamous cultures, cross-cousins are viewed as ideal marriage partners. In Homogamy chooses a mate who's personal and group characteristics that are similar to our own. The notion is we like people who are like ourselves, and we tend to stay with those who carry the same personalities, interests, and ideals for the future. In terms of mate choice we do not prefer mates who carry opposites in gender roles, either: a couple with an equal definition and division of gender and sex characteristics tend to have longer, happier unions.

With heterogamy it may refer to a marriage between two individuals that differ in a certain criterion, and is contrasted with homogamy for a marriage or union between partners that match according to that criterion. Heterogamy and homogamy are also used to describe marriage or union between people of unlike and like sex (or gender) respectively. The last thing is The Reiss's Wheel Theory of Love is another interesting sociological theory proposed by Sociologist Ira Reiss and his associates.

It was a theory that created research on the subject of love for decades. The Reiss's Wheel Theory of Love states that there are four stages of love which are: (1) rapport; (2) self-revelation; (3) mutual dependency; and (4) personality need fulfillment. Stage 1 people build a rapport with each other that may cause a spark. Stage 2 is the self revelation stage that helps couples grow closer. Stage 3 a couple becomes closer and more intimate to each other.

Stage 4 is the last stage, if couples develop this stage they will begin to experience personality need fulfillment. Partners will start to confide with each other. In every section communication is a key point to having a strong open relationship. There are new listening skills, learn how to trust and keep the relationship open and honest. Whether you use verbal or non-verbal communication to express how you feel. Communication will build a stronger relationship.