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PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPTIONS OF MARRIAGE AND MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract. *This work disclusses marital types and marital relationships as by several psychoanalysts: Sigmund Freud, Annie Reich, Helene Deutch, Knight Aldrich and Bela Mittelman. It analyzes kinds of relations hips, dynamics of interaction and inner mechanisms of interaction. Comparing marital types of the mentioned authors it can be seen that there is agreement among them and that they mainly represent further elaboration and "topic variation" of the basic marital types which are discussed by Sigmund Freud: anaclitic and narcissistic. Also, it can be concluded that all analysed marital types possess several common characteristics: 1. they are defined by relationships in childhood with parents or other important persons with whom a child was in touch; 2. dynamics of partner relationships is defined by unconscious motives; 3. same kinds of relationships and same type of partner selection a person repeats in all further attempts in spite of the fact that it does not give satisfactory results.*

Key words: *psychoanalysis, marriage, partner, choice, relationships*

According to Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, marital partner choice, as well as marital relationships, are defined much before marriage was concluded. Relationship with marital partner is determined by relationships with parents and important persons in one's childhood. Marital relationships are repetitions of relationships with parents patterns from childhood. Even "jealousy of a person who loves is never without an infantile root or at least an infantile reinforcement". In one's spiritual sufferings or illnesses which come after separation from a loved person "it can be certainly discovered that the mechanism of such an illness is turning back of one's libido to the persons loved in childhood." (p. 103, 104. Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality, 1970.)

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Freud (On Narcissism, Vol. XIV, 1975.) distinguishes two types of marital partner choice: self - loving or narcissistic, when a person's choice of a partner is based either on a model of a person's own self or on a narcissistic ideal of what a person wanted to become and anaclitic or incestuous type of a partner choice influenced by fixation on parental figures. Woman makes narcissistic choice governed by an ideal of man she wanted to become in childhood. Sub-types of narcissistic choice are made according to:

- what a person was once in the past
- what a person is
- what a person would like to be
- what was once a part of oneself.

Freud (An Outline of Psychoanalysis, Vol. XXIII, 1975.) points out that, most often, narcissistic type of choice according to Ego - ideal results in romantic love. One attributes to one's object of love such qualities and perfection which one would like to possess. A person loved is usually far away from perfectness attributed by a partner.

According to Freud, women are more inclined to narcissistic type of choice, seeking in man narcissistic ideal they wanted to accomplish, while men tend more to anaclitic type of choice, looking for a mother in a woman. Women who before the reached puberty had felt themselves as masculine and followed that line of development till they reached feminine maturity which interrupted development of this ideal "still retain the capacity of longing for a masculine ideal which is really a survival of the boyish nature that they owned once themselves." (p. 90. Freud, On Narcissism, Vol. XIV, 1975.). They can love only such men who resemble themselves from childhood, when they felt masculine.

Women are, according to Freud, narcissistic and they prefer more to be loved than to love. The most narcissistic women are those who are the most attractive for men, not only because narcissistic women are usually beautiful but also because they possess specific structure of personal characteristics. They are full of self sufficiency, personal narcissism, self appreciation, ready to preserve their Ego from anything which may minimize it, which attracts persons with less amount of personal narcissism. "It is as if you envy them maintenance of state of happiness, one undestructible state of libido which we abandoned long time ago." (p.89., On Narcissism, XIV, 1975.). Exactly this is what their attraction is made of. They want a partner who will give them love and attention. Actually, they can be happy only with a partner who is much less narcissistic than themselves and who is ready to love and admire them much more than they are able to return. They need a partner ready to invest plenty of libido in his love object.

However, there is a way for narcissistic women to overcome their self love, to separate a part of libido from themselves and give it to the object. It happens when they give birth to a child. They are ready to love and admire it as they used to do once with themselves because in parents' affective attitude towards their children "their personal narcissism is revived and repeated".

Incestuous or anaclitic type of partner choice can be traced back to the earliest years of childhood. This type of partner choice stems from a child's attitude to his parents so that it later chooses its love object according to its parents' model or of those who looked after it. "Even a person who has been fortunate enough to avoid an incestuous fixation of its libido, does not entirely escape its influence. It often happens that a young man falls in love seriously for the first time with a mature woman, or a girl with an elderly man in a position of authority; this is clearly an echo of the phases of development that we have

been discussing, since these figures are able to reanimate pictures of their mother or father. There can be no doubt that every partner choice is based, though less closely, on these prototypes. A man, especially, looks for someone who can represent his mother's picture, which has dominated his mind from his earliest childhood; accordingly, if his mother is still alive, she may well resent this new version of herself and meet her with hostility." p. 151, 152, *Three Essays on Theory of Sexuality*, 1997.)

Freud, (New Lectures, 1973.) points out that if a girl has remained deeply attached to her father i. e. if she is still in Oedipus complex phase so that her partner choice is based on her father's model, such choice can guarantee a happy marriage. It is so because most of the hostility she felt during Oedipus phase, remained directed to her mother. A woman's identification with her mother, however, has an important influence on her marriage. In her relationship with a mother, two different strata can be distinguished: the pre - Oedipus one, characterized by tenderness and deep attachment to her mother, and Oedipus one, characterized by feelings of rivalry and jealousy, directed to a mother she wants to get rid of, in order to get near her father. Both of these strata will have some influence on woman's future. Freud is sure that none can be entirely surmounted in the course of development. "But the phase of the affectionate pre - Oedipus attachment is the decisive one for a woman's future: during it, preparations are made for the acquisition of the characteristics with which she will later fulfil her sexual function role and perform invaluable social tasks. It is the matter of this identification too - that she acquires her attractiveness to a man, whose Oedipus attachment to a mother kindles into passion. How often it happens that it is only a son who obtains what a father aspired to ! One gets an impression that a man's or a woman's love are a phase psychologically a part". (p. 168. New Lectures, 1973.)

From the Oedipus complex phase, a girl retained a hostility feeling for her mother and attachment to her father. This heritage is necessary precondition for a happy marriage, although it does not necessarily lead to such an outcome, because a part of a woman's Oedipus hostility for her mother can be transferred to a new object - her husband. In the beginning, a husband inherits her father's place, but after some time, he starts receiving part of the hostility which was formerly directed to his wife's mother. Although in the beginning marriage is filled with love and happiness, a second half may be filled with struggle against husband which derived from a phase of woman's rebellion against her mother. Freud believes that if this reaction is lived through in the first half of a marriage, the second one may be much happier.

Another change in a woman and attitude to her husband can come with a birth of her first child. In this new role, she is able to reestablish identification with her own mother, against which she struggled before the marriage. The identification, however, "may attract all the available libido to itself, so that the compulsion to repeat reproduces an unhappy marriage between her parents." (p. 168. New Lectures, 1973.)

A woman's envy for penis is the reason why her child's sex is so important to her. Generally, she is happier if she bears a son. "A mother is only brought an unlimited satisfaction by her relation to a son; this is, altogether, the most perfect, the most free from ambivalence, of all human relationships. She can transfer to her son the ambition which she has been obliged to suppress in herself, and expect from him the satisfaction of all that has remained from her masculinity complex. Even a marriage is not safe until a wife succeeds in making a child out of her husband as well as acting as a mother to him."

(p.168. New Lectures, 1973.)

Marriage is a dynamic interrelationship of husband's and wife's unconscious motives, who repeat the pattern of family relationships they knew in their childhood. One's personality cannot be changed by marriage. Some events, like a child's birth, can only arouse the repetition of the already known relationship or unconscious wishes patterns.

SOME SPECIAL TYPES OF OBJECT CHOICE MADE BY MEN

Freud's psychoanalytic exploration of some types of partner choice made by men has resulted in the book "A Special Type of Choice of Object Made by Men", 1975.

The first of them may be termed "an injured third party". This is a precondition which means that some men will never choose as their love object a woman who is disengaged; in some way, she must be attached to some other man who is her husband, fiance or a lover. If there is someone else who can claim right of possession to her, she becomes a love object of the highest value, arousing passionate feelings. The greater the obstacles to the realization of his love, the more he will desire and value her. In some cases this is so essential condition, that a man will reject a woman unless she belongs to some other man. She must be unreachable and a predominant feeling must never be one of security. This is why a man's love dies out once all the obstacles are overcome.

Making this type of choice, a man gratifies his need for rivalry and hostility directed to a man by whom a loved woman is wrested. Roots of such an attitude can be traced back to one's childhood and unresolved Oedipus complex. A boy grew up in a family in which he felt strongly that his mother belonged to another man - his father. His own object choice tends to repeat situation he remembers from the childhood, so that "the injured third party" by whom a woman is wrested is nobody else but the father himself. It was not easy to have mother for himself only, so that, consequentially, his object choice is governed by the number of obstacles he will have to overcome.

"Love for a prostitute" is Freud's term for the next type of object choice. It can often be found in conjunction with the first type, which can also appear independently. The men inclined to make this type of object choice will never give their love to a woman who is chaste. They prefer to choose a woman who is a real prostitute or whose reputation is open to some doubts because there are all sorts of rumours going round about her. What is strange about this is that a man's jealousy is not directed to a woman's husband but to the men in relation to whom a loved woman can be brought under suspicion. This type of object choice is also rooted in the fixation of tender feelings for a mother so that it "represents one of the consequences of that fixation".(p. 169.). In an adult's consciousness, a mother is regarded as sacred and morally pure person. There is a sharp contrast between "a mother" and "a prostitute". Going back to a man's childhood, leads to the moment when these two opposites of "a chaste mother" and "a whore" occur as unity. It happens at the time of a boy's life when he begins to acquire some knowledge of the sexual relationships between adults. In the beginning, a boy definitely rejects possibility that his parents may do something like "that". It is all right for other adults, but his "magnificent" parents are above that. Sooner or later, he becomes certain that his parents are no exception to sexual activity. Especially his mother does not appear to be sinless any more, so that a difference between her and a whore is not very big after all. This

knowledge awakens some wishes from his childhood when he secretly desired his mother although he could not have her. It also reactivates Oedipus complex. A boy hates his father and again desires his mother whose act of unfaithfulness he cannot forgive. If these impulses are prolonged, the only outlet are boy's phantasies subject of which is his mother's sexual activity. The combined operation of the two opposing driving forces - a boy's desire for his mother and his desire for revenge - makes phantasy of his mother's unfaithfulness even more attractive. A lover with whom his mother commits this act of infidelity acquires the features of a boy's own ego or rather, of his own idealized personality. In these phantasies a boy has already grown up and raised to a level with his father. So, "love for a prostitute" is a fixation on the phantasies that a boy formed in his puberty and will later find "a way out into real life". (p. 172.)

For some men, love is an urge to "rescue" a woman they love. They believe woman needs their help, or she would lose her social status or be completely lost without them. This is why they become attached to an unhappy woman they want to protect from some danger or suffering. The rescue motif is derivative of "parental complex". Once a boy learns he owes his life to his parents or, rather, that his mother gave him life, he becomes eager to repay them with something of an equal value. He especially wants to put his account square with his father. His attitude is well illustrated by words: "I want nothing from my father; I will give him back all I have cost him". (p. 172.) Then, a boy forms a phantasy of rescuing his father. Similarly, since a mother gave him life and saved him with her efforts (for, the act of birth itself Freud considers to be the first trauma and prototype of all anxiety which a child will feel later) a boy wants to give her something in return. "His mother gave him a life - his own life - and in exchange he gives her another life, that of a child which has the greatest resemblance to himself. The son shows his gratitude by wishing to have by his mother, a son who is like himself; in one word, in the rescue phantasy he completely identifies himself with his father. All his instincts of tenderness, gratitude, lustfulness, defiance and independence, find satisfaction in a single wish to be his own father." (p. 173.) This is how he will repay his mother and father for the life they gave him. The realization of all of his unconscious wishes and phantasies will take place in rescuing an unhappy woman.

Freud (*On the Universal Tendency to Debasement in the Sphere of Love*, 1975.) describes one more type of object choice which is generated by our culture and civilization. The curb imposed on sexual life by civilization, gives rise to hypocritical behaviour and double morality. Relationship between a man and a woman should be a combination of affectionate and sexual components. Child's primary love object is its mother whom a child desires. There are, however, strong cultural barriers that make gratification of this desire impossible thus contributing to the formation of fixations. The initial choice which is considered incestuous, remains in the unconscious. A boy is made to repress his love towards his mother of sexual nature whereas he can reveal affectionate component only. Coexistence of these forces results in the type of object choice which can be termed as "love for a virgin". There is a split between the affectionate current and sensual one - the two currents of affection and sensuality failed to fuse properly. So, a man can give whole of his affection only to an innocent woman - a virgin, while, on the other hand, the only source of his sexual pleasure could be an ethically inferior woman. It is the origin of his need for a debased sexual object; otherwise he cannot obtain satisfaction. Some men would also choose a woman from a lower society class, as a

consequence of their need for a debased sexual object. An incestuous fixation on mother or sister which has never been surmounted, can also be a reason for physical impotence in men.

All the mentioned types of object choice are bound to produce immature forms of love and unhappy marriages. An object choice type can be endlessly repeated. The repetition, compulsive by nature, represents a search for an object on which the incestuous fixation is directed. As this object is impossible to reach, the substitutes found instead are considered to be surrogates which fail to provide desired satisfaction although the object choice and mistake are bound to repeat.

These are some of special types of object choice made by men, although the fact remains, as Freud believes, that "even a person who has been fortunate enough to avoid an incestuous fixation of its libido, does not entirely escape its influence" (p. 151., *On Sexuality*, 1977.).

Annie Reich (Annie Reich, *Narzistische Objektwahl bei Frauen*, *Psyche*, 10/73) elaborates narcissistic choice by women which includes an extreme partner dependence. Such a choice of an object means partner overestimation, a level of which depends on discrepancy between real characteristics of an object (partner) and grandiosity of Ego ideal. A woman attributes her partner these characteristics which she, in her childhood, in a fantasmic way, attributed herself. Sometimes, an object selection is an expression of externalised narcissistic identification with one part or organ of an infantile object. Women with grandiose Ego ideal and weak Ego have an exaggerated feeling of selfcriticism and inferiority which can be overcome only by a relationship with an overestimated object. As a result of an exaggerated dependence from an ideal object, a woman develops ambivalent feelings for her partner, love and tenderness on one hand, and aggression and hatred on another. In order not to manifest her aggressive feelings, a woman sublimates them into masochistic behaviour. In sexual intercourse with an overestimated partner, an ecstatic feeling follows orgasm. Thanks to uniting with and surrendering to grandiose object, a woman manages to prevail her person integrity, but separation from an idealized partner causes trauma or even psychotic changes.

Helene Deutsch (Helene Deutsch, *La psychologie des femmes*, 1953.) also discusses narcissistic type choice by women. This partner type originates from an early relationship with a mother who, narcissistic herself in rare and superficial contacts with a child, is an inadequate identification object, for the development of which a longer contact with a child is necessary as well as positive emotional relationship. Such partner choice originates from fixation at the level of imitative gesticulation which is lower and more primitive kind of relationship towards object than identification. This kind of women also manifests an extreme dependence from a partner and its overestimation and tends to often change of partner. With a partner change, they change all their beliefs, values, way of life, adopting values of a new partner. They are "as if" personalities. Once they change a partner, they change opinion about him as well; by then, idealized partner's values are denied, which results by decrease of self respect. In order to improve the level of self respect, another partner is chosen and his values are adopted. Often change of partners and uncertain self respect is an expression of immature Ego, and often change of values as well as adopting object's attitudes reflect immaturity of Super Ego.

Knight Aldrich (Knight Aldrich, *An Introduction to Dynamic Psychiatry*, 1966.) elaborates on several marital relationship types, where partners' neurotic requirements are

completed and so make certain neurotic balance. These types do not include all variants of neurotic marital relationships. Many aspects of these relationships can be found in so called normal marriages.

Marital relationship of "parent - child" type is needed by a man or a woman with a strong dependence and need to receive as much love as possible from a partner, but also with un readiness to return it. A married couple can accomplish the balance and establish parent - child relationship if another marital partner wants to play parental role. An illustration of such marital relationships is when an alcoholic marries tolerant woman. This balance is very weak. Woman's illness or pregnancy can seriously disturb the balance since dependence direction is turned and a husband has to take over responsibilities while wife is pushed into dependent position to which she constantly resisted. This balance also may be disturbed by giving birth to a child, when priority of woman's attention is directed to a child.

In the case both marital partners are extremely dependent persons, relationship can not be preserved because both of them tend only to receive love. Also, when a conflict occurs, they easily leave the union and return to parental protection, "projecting responsibility for falling apart of the union to another one". But, if both partners can satisfy their need for dependence through certain parental substitute, or some other person such as mother, father or institution - church, relationship can be preserved. Some dependent marital couples may also look for parental protection, return to one of their parental homes where mainly "they behave like brother and sister, competing and fighting for parents' attention, expressing small sexual interest for each other" (Pg.193.). Balance may be disturbed by death of parents or when a couple is forced to leave from parental home. Although life with parents brings many conflicts, problems and dissatisfactions, couples are not able to reach independence.

"Hostile - dependent" type of relationship is established by persons who did not satisfy their need for security in early periods of life because of which they became dependent persons with deeply rooted mistrust and hostility to other people. Because of similarity these types of people mutually withdraw and establish hostile dependent relationships or sadomasochistic balance. Marriage is filled by mutual hostilities and tendency to control each other. Typical example of such marital relationships is of a masochistic, helpless wife and an aggressive husband - sadist, whose aggressivity can reach a form of physical attack. While a husband expresses an open sadism, a wife constantly carps, stings and teases, provoking so husband's aggressivity and at the same time expressing her sadism in a subtle way. Although this marital type is characterized by hostile atmosphere, partners stay together kept by their expressed dependence.

By "extended family rivalry" Aldrich defines these types of neurotic marital relationships which are result of a couple's unsolved family conflicts or attachments to parental figures. There are numerous variants of these types but Aldrich quotes several most frequent ones.

"Housekeeper Marriage" or a marriage with a cook, how we roughly translated Aldrich's formulation of this marital type relationships, is established by men too much tied for their mothers, who can give little love and attention to their wives.

They marry mainly because of sexual reasons and treat woman with disdain, underestimating all her personal qualities and values. Often they compare wife with their mother always finding that mother is superior in everything, and wife is capable only for

housework. A wife feels humiliated and angry and conflicts occur between these two women while "a son is always on mother's side". As hostile feelings from an idealized mother picture are transferred to a wife, a wife feels endangered and finds necessary to abandon such unity.

On the contrary, if a man tied to his mother marries a woman insecure of her values or who suffers from the feeling of guilt because she is tied to her father, balance can be established and last until a husband openly expresses disdain, or a wife, because of certain reasons, becomes aware and dissatisfied with her underestimated role.

It also happens that a girl attached to her father is attracted by a man who feels guilty because he is tied to his mother which causes his readiness to accept subordinated role in marital relationships.

Marital relation type of "Reversed roles" is characteristic of men who, because of unsolved conflicts with a father, have problems with man role. They either never marry or marry persons who did not identify themselves with their female role and have constant need for rivalry with men. In such a marriage, roles are reversed, "wife wears trousers while man has an apron". Balance is kept as long as certain factors appear which may provoke husband's need to confirm his masculinity or wife's - her femininity. Also, some factors which cause reverse of roles, such as pregnancy or illness which drive wife into passive role, and require husband's responsibility, may provoke conflicts, since both partners are deprived of satisfying their neurotic needs. So, harmonious marital relationships while husband was a student and wife worked and was sustainer and head of the family, start falling apart when husband graduates, finds job and is about to overtake sustainer's role and wife to become mother and housewife.

Narcissistic marriages are made by persons who did not overcome narcissistic phase and are full of egotism and self admiration, incapable of loving others. It is usually difficult for them to decide on getting married and when they do, unconditional admiration, love and attention is required from a partner. Unless their requirements are met, they accuse partner of carelessness, insensitivity, disrespect. They are ready to look for confirmation of their narcissism somewhere else, which makes marital relationship unstable. Aldrich points out that narcissism may be the contributing factor to marriage instability between actors and actresses.

Neurotic balance of such marital unions can be disturbed when one partner's psychic growth and development overcomes the same of another. Also factors like change of social or economical status can disturb the balance if partners differently experience changes.

These several types of marital relationships, as Aldrich distinguishes, are not definite categories, but only some basic forms of relationships with big number of variants included. Also, characteristics of these marital types can be referred to so called normal marriages relationships. or represent their characteristics during certain developmental phases of marital relationships.

Knight Aldrich emphasizes that harmonious marital relationships assume two people sharing problems and responsibility, mutually respecting each other, trust each other, ready mutually to give love and protection while preserving personal integrity at the same time. Happy childhood and harmonious family relationships which enable undisturbed emotional development are good preparation for harmonious marital relationships. Emotional problems of persons who are about to marry reflect their unpreparedness to

choose a marital partner and get married. As a wedding day comes closer, these persons experience increased anxiety, depressive moods and reactions or conversive symptoms may appear.

Bella Mittelman [(Bella Mittelman, *Analysis of Reciprocal Neurotic Patterns in Family Relationship*); quoted according to: Eisenstein, W.V., 1965] mentions several most frequent models of neurotic marital relationships. Emotional needs of the partners are complementary in such a way that they create one psychic, closed circle full of tension which constantly repeats. Of course, complementary needs models are not characteristic of neurotic marital relationships only but they create a model for normal marital relationships. These models can be found in relationships such as of parents and children, twins, friends, business partners.

In one of these marital relationships models, one partner behaves aggressively, sadistically, insults and humiliates another one who is quiet, dependent, submissive, tame. A man or a woman can play any of these roles. In both partners there is basically unconscious need for dependence.

In another model, parts are taken by one self-sufficient, emotionally cold partner - usually husband, and another who longs for love - usually wife. When a wife's strong need for love and support provokes husband's fear, he becomes even more restrained and reserved, while she experiences this as humiliating refusal. Both partners project guilt and mutually accuse each other of arising difficulties. Such marriage is usually created because of mutual illusions. Woman, looking for a strong man she can rely on, evaluates man's restraint as strength. Woman's liveliness, especially if she is economically independent, man experiences as independence, expecting not to be burdened by her demands for support and love. When, once married, they face real partner's needs, hardships and misunderstandings arise, which can be intensified by increased dissatisfaction with sexual relationships or some other external events.

Next model of relationships is characteristic for partners where both of them have the same tendency to dominate another one, while he or she strongly resists. In such relationships, severe fights are often. Partners are critical to each other, reproaching one another, at the same time feeling insulted and humiliated, trying to degrade another one. In the essence of their relationships is an unconscious need for love and dependence. Their intensive urge for dependence and love is present while tendency for complete victory and subordination, at any price, of another one, is expressed. Because of strong dependence, both parties are worried by possibility of losing a partner.

Another frequent model of relationship is when one partner manifests neurotic disturbances and helplessness with a cry for help, and another one shows extreme consideration. Hardships occur when a partner with neurotic problems expects omnipotence and perfectness from another one, in discovering discomfort and sufferings. Often disappointed by expectations, neurotic partner expresses embitterness by depression and worse condition. Considerate partner, on another hand, is not motivated by love but because of the lost self respect, he or she obeys another one's demands, showing extreme consideration and servility. One imposes endless number of limitations upon oneself, always trying to be at service and help. In spite of this, in another partner's behaviour disapproval and critical attitude is recognised, which discourages considerate one who becomes exhausted. But, it may happen that one partner's helplessness and sufferings are followed by periods of activity and self confirmation of another one.

CONCLUSION

Certain types of marital relationships which are discussed by the authors mentioned, are in accordance. Knight Aldrich, discussing "parent - child" relationship type, points to the same partners' needs mentioned by Freud when discussing anaclitic type of marital partner choice. In both relationships types, on one hand there is a person who needs love, attention, reliance, i.e. a person who "feeds" and "protects" and on another, there is a person ready to meet these needs.

Relationship between one dependent and another aggressive partner mentioned by Bella Mittelman, is similar to Knight Aldrich's hostile - dependent type of relationships.

Also, between Freud's narcissistic marriage and narcissistic choice discussed by Aldrich, Annie Reich and Helene Deutsch there is an accordance, since according to all authors' opinions, in this marital unit type, on one hand there is a person who tends to satisfy its narcissistic needs, and on another is a person ready to gratify them. Similar to this marital type is relationship of one self sufficient partner and another one who lavishes love and attention on the first one, which is mentioned by Bella Mittelman. Analyzing all mentioned marital relationships types, it can be concluded that they represent only further elaboration on basic marital types mentioned by Freud: anaclitic and narcissistic.

Even those types which resulted from many years practice with patients (Bella Mittelman and Knight Aldrich) in the end can be reduced to these two types. From marital partner is expected either parental protection even at the cost of bearing his or her aggressive behaviour or satisfaction of egotism and self respect through different variants: from the choice of a partner according to what one wants to be, what one is, through idealizing of a partner till final adopting of partner's values.

From everything stated it can be concluded that psychoanalytic concept of marital relationships is characterized by following:

1. Marital partner choice and relationships are determined by relationships from the past, childhood, and most often represent repetition of relationships with, for a child, important persons from childhood. One person's past i.e. childhood is important for marital partner choice because according to psychoanalytic concept, a person's character structure is mainly formed in childhood.

2. A person is mainly unaware of the needs which lead to certain partner type, and dynamics of marital relationships is defined by unconscious needs.

When a person has an impression that a partner is chosen by free will, one is unaware of how much one's "free will" is determined by unconscious mechanisms and relationships from the past.

3. In all further attempts of partner choice a person repeats same type of partner choice and maintains same kinds of relationships even when they do not bring personal happiness and pleasure. The same choice and relationships of interaction are repeated in all further marriages and partner relationships.

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PSIHOANALITIČKA SHVATANJA BRAKA I BRAČNIH ODNOSA

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Rad se bavi razmatranjem tipova braka i bračnih odnosa nekolicine psihoanalitičara: Sigmunda Frojda, Ane Rajh, Helene Dojč, Najt Oldriča i Bele Mitelman. Analizira oblike odnosa, dinamiku interakcije i unutrašnje mehanizme interakcije. Poređenjem tipova brakova pomenutih autora utvrđuje se da među njima ima saglasnosti i da uglavnom predstavljaju dalju razradu i "varijacije na temu" osnovnih tipova braka o kojima govori Sigmund Frojd: anakliktičkog i narcističkog. Takođe, dolazi se do zaključka da svi analizirani tipovi braka imaju nekoliko zajedničkih karakteristika i to: 1) određeni su odnosima iz detinjstva sa roditeljima ili drugim značajnim osobama sa kojima je dete bilo u kontaktu; 2) dinamika partnerskih odnosa određena je nesvesnim motivima; 3) iste oblike odnosa i isti tip izbora partnera osoba ponavlja u svim narednim pokušajima uprkos tome što ne donose srećan ishod.

Ključne reči: *psihoanaliza, brak, partner, izbor, odnosi*