



## **INTRODUCTION: -**

What is interpersonal attraction?

According to A. Aron, G. Lewandowski, in International Encyclopaedia of the Social & Behavioural Sciences (2001),

*“Interpersonal attraction is traditionally defined in social psychology as a positive attitude or evaluation regarding a particular person, including the three components conventionally ascribed to attitudes: behavioural (tendency to approach the person), cognitive (positive beliefs about the person), and affective (positive feelings for the person).”*

Another approach treats attraction as the desire to form a friendly or romantic relationship with a particular person. Attraction is often treated as equivalent to liking. Loving, particularly being ‘in love,’ with someone, is sometimes seen as a very strong or special kind of attraction which can be called as a ‘romantic attraction’ which includes exclusivity and sexual interest. Attraction in the above senses is distinguished from attractiveness characteristics of people such as good looks or desirable personality that make others be attracted to them.

There are seven important factors in the field of interpersonal attraction which are;

1. Chemistry (the physical attraction)
2. Proximity (the bonding factor)
3. Similarity (‘like attracts like’ given by the Attraction theory)
4. Complementarity (personalities that create harmony)
5. Attachment styles
6. Subconscious models
7. Similar core values
8. Other factors (which stage are you in your life?, rewards, values, etc.)

One of the factors which we considered for our research is Humor. We compiled a questionnaire and conducted the experiment among twenty (20) couples. Further, we’ve analyzed the results and come to a conclusion.

## **Review of Literature:**

### **INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION AND THE ROLE OF HUMOR**

**Humor Use in Romantic Relationships-** In this study, the authors Bethany Butzer and Nicholas A. Kuiper

explored the use of positive, negative, and avoiding humor in 2 types of situations by individuals in romantic relationships. Participants rated their frequency of humor use in either a typical conflict scenario with their partner or a typical pleasant event. Participants also indicated their overall degree of romantic relationship satisfaction. (In terms of the above study, we conducted research where couples were asked to rate their conflict solving methods and the use of humor during conflicts) Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that individuals who were more satisfied with their relationship reported higher levels of positive humor use and lower levels of negative and avoiding humor use. Furthermore, lower levels of negative and avoiding humor use were reported for the conflict situation. Last, a significant 2-way interaction revealed that individuals who were high in relationship satisfaction reported significantly lower levels of negative humor use in a conflict situation as compared

