BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

AGE-RELATED ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOTIVE OF SHARED VALUES AND INTERESTS IN MARITAL CHOICE: EVIDENCE FROM KAZAKH FAMILIES

Arapbaeva Damegul Kurbanovna
Candidate of Psychological Sciences,
Associate Professor of Nordic International University;
E.mail. d.arapbayeva@nordicuniversity.org; damegul.83@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-2526-9455.

Abstract: This article examines the age-related ethnopsychological characteristics of the motive of common views and interests as one of the motives for marriage among respondents from Kazakh families. The study was conducted with the participation of 150 respondents residing in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Konimex and Tomdi districts of Navoi region. The Kruskal–Wallis test was used for statistical analysis of the empirical data. The findings revealed significant age-related differences in the manifestation of the motive of common views and interests, with higher levels observed among younger respondents. The results contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between ethnopsychological characteristics of Kazakh families and contemporary marriage motives.

Keywords: marriage motive, common views and interests, ethnopsychology, Kazakh families, family values, age characteristics, psychological compatibility, marital stability, family relationships, respondents.

INTRODUCTION

Marriage motives constitute one of the most significant psychological factors determining the formation of family relationships and the stability of marital unions. In psychological literature, marriage motives are commonly classified into several major categories, including love and affection, material or social interests, and marriage based on social stereotypes. However, contemporary research increasingly demonstrates that marital success depends not only on these motives but also on the degree of congruence between spouses' life perspectives, values, and interests.

The commonality of views and interests represents an important factor contributing to psychological compatibility, mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation between spouses. In this regard, the present study examines the ethnopsychological characteristics of the motive of "shared views and interests" as one of the determinants of marital choice among representatives of Kazakh families, as well as its manifestations across different age groups.

Research Gaps in Contemporary Studies

Despite the considerable body of research devoted to marriage motives and the psychology of family relationships, the characteristics of the motive of "shared views and interests" as an independent psychological phenomenon have not been sufficiently investigated.

Existing studies have primarily focused on the general psychological aspects of marriage motives, whereas their ethnopsychological characteristics have received comparatively limited attention, particularly in the context of Kazakh families.

Furthermore, empirical evidence concerning the developmental dynamics of the motive of shared views and interests across different age groups, as well as the influence of age-related factors on this motive, remains insufficient.

In addition, studies aimed at examining the impact of the motive of shared views and interests on marital stability, psychological compatibility, and the quality of spousal relationships from an ethnopsychological perspective are still relatively scarce.

Consequently, a comprehensive investigation of the age-related ethnopsychological characteristics of the motive of shared views and interests in marital choice among Kazakh families represents an important and timely research direction in contemporary family psychology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Marriage motives are recognized as one of the key psychological factors influencing the formation of family relationships and the stability of marital unions. In her textbook *Psychology of Family Relationships*, Z. Abduraxmanova classifies marriage motives into three principal categories: marriage based on love and affection, marriage motivated by material or social interests, and marriage based on social stereotypes [1].

According to the author, marital stability is determined not only by the presence of romantic love but also by mutual respect, understanding, and the congruence of spouses' goals and values [1]. In particular, the commonality of views and interests contributes to psychological compatibility within the family, fostering mutual support, cooperation, and emotional closeness between spouses [3]. Consequently, contemporary studies on marital motives increasingly emphasize not only emotional factors but also the shared life values, goals, and interests of spouses as important determinants of family stability.

In the textbook *Family Psychology*, V.M. Karimova and N.A. G'ayibova conceptualize marriage motives as significant factors influencing the formation and development of family relationships. The authors distinguish among marriages based on rational calculation, romantic love, and social stereotypes [7]. This approach provides a theoretical foundation for understanding how the congruence of spouses' views, values, and interests contributes to the stable development of family relationships.

The theoretical analyses conducted by F.U. Avulkhairov on the socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of a healthy lifestyle within the family have contributed significantly to understanding the essence of the present research problem. The author scientifically substantiates the role of family relationships, empathy, and interpersonal interactions in creating a healthy family environment. These perspectives have strengthened the theoretical and methodological foundations of the current study and facilitated the scientific interpretation of its findings [4].

In a study conducted by A.A. Akhmedov on the development of positive attitudes toward family values among female university students, the interrelationship between socio-psychological adaptation to marriage and individuals' value systems was empirically demonstrated. The author emphasized that positive attitudes toward family values, along with emotional and intellectual characteristics, constitute important determinants of marital readiness and family adaptation. The findings revealed a close relationship between personal value systems and successful adaptation to family life [2].

K.Sh. Ikramova's research on the prevention of marital conflicts in young families examined the socio-psychological factors underlying family disputes. The author demonstrated that discrepancies in family values and life perspectives, adaptation difficulties, and a lack of mutual compromise contribute significantly to the emergence of marital conflicts. The findings highlighted the crucial role of value congruence and shared perspectives in ensuring family stability [6].

K.G. Hamrakulova investigated the socio-psychological characteristics of domestic violence within family relationships. The author established that relational imbalance, economic difficulties, and mutual misunderstandings are important factors contributing to the occurrence of domestic

violence. The study emphasized the importance of maintaining mutual respect, trust, and value congruence within family relationships as protective factors against family dysfunction [5].

In a study conducted by Z.Sh. Yunuskhodzhaev on the socio-psychological characteristics of role distribution in marital relationships, family stability was shown to be closely associated with processes of role identification and psychological adaptation. The author emphasized that mutual adaptation, role congruence, and emotional cohesion are essential factors contributing to the stability of marital relationships. The findings further demonstrated the significance of compatibility in spouses' views and family roles for the development of healthy family relationships [8].

Thus, the reviewed scholarly literature indicates that mutual compatibility, shared values, life perspectives, and common interests play a crucial role in ensuring marital stability and family well-being. Although researchers have extensively examined various socio-psychological aspects of family relationships, the ethnopsychological characteristics of the motive of shared views and interests remain insufficiently explored, particularly within the context of Kazakh families. This gap underscores the need for a more comprehensive investigation of the phenomenon and substantiates the scientific relevance of the present study.

RESEARCH METHODS

The empirical study was conducted among Kazakh families residing in various regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as in the Konimex and Tomdi districts of the Navoi region of Uzbekistan. A total of 150 respondents representing different age groups participated in the research.

To analyze the collected data and identify differences among the age groups, the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test was employed. This statistical method made it possible to assess the significance of differences between respondent groups and to determine age-related variations in the studied phenomenon.

To investigate the ethnopsychological characteristics of marriage motives, a socio-psychological questionnaire developed by A.I. Rasulov, Doctor of Psychological Sciences and Professor, and D.K. Arapbaeva, Candidate of Psychological Sciences and Associate Professor, was utilized. The questionnaire encompasses 14 marriage motives and was specifically adapted for respondents belonging to different age categories.

Within the framework of the present article, particular attention was devoted to the analysis of the ethnopsychological characteristics of the motive of shared views and interests, examining its manifestations across different age groups among representatives of Kazakh families.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table 1

Indicators of the Manifestation of the Motive of Shared Views and Interests among Respondents from Kazakh Families (n=150)

Marriage Motive	Age Group	N	Mean Rank	H	p
Shared Views and Interests	15-18	14	92,43	13,073	,023*
	19-22	32	89,86		
	23-27	23	82,91		

	28-35	33	67,09		
	36-60	45	65,27		
	61-74	3	32,50		

Note: p<0,05

To identify the age-related characteristics of the motive of shared views and interests as one of the motives for marriage among respondents from Kazakh families, a comparative analysis was conducted using the Kruskal–Wallis test**.** The obtained results revealed statistically significant differences among the age groups **(**H = 13.073; p = .023; p < .05**).** This finding confirms that attitudes toward marriage motives and their psychological significance vary across different stages of life.

The analysis demonstrated that the motive of shared views and interests reached its highest level among respondents aged 15-18 years **(**Mean Rank = 92.43**).** Relatively high scores were also observed among respondents aged 19-22 years **(**Mean Rank = 89.86**)** and 23-27 years **(**Mean Rank = 82.91**).** This pattern may be explained by the heightened importance of emotional closeness, similarity of worldviews, and congruence of interests and values in interpersonal relationships during adolescence and emerging adulthood. At these developmental stages, individuals tend to prioritize psychological compatibility, mutual understanding, and shared interests over material or pragmatic considerations when selecting a marital partner.

From an ethnopsychological perspective, mutual respect, unity of opinion, adaptation to kinship relations, and spiritual closeness occupy a central place within the traditional value system of the Kazakh people. Therefore, the strong manifestation of the motive of shared views and interests among younger respondents can be explained not only by individual psychological characteristics but also by the influence of national and cultural values. In this context, achieving spiritual intimacy with a future spouse, sharing common life goals, and striving for mutual support become particularly important determinants of marital choice.

The findings further indicate a relative decline in the importance of this motive among respondents aged 28-35 years **(**Mean Rank = 67.09**)** and 36-60 years **(**Mean Rank = 65.27). This tendency may be associated with the increasing significance of practical aspects of family life, including child-rearing responsibilities, economic stability, and social obligations. As individuals mature, the criteria used to evaluate marital relationships often shift from romantic and idealistic expectations toward the realities and demands of everyday life.

The lowest score was observed among respondents aged 61-74 years **(**Mean Rank = 32.50). This finding may be explained by the more traditional views on marriage characteristic of the older generation. For these respondents, family duty, kinship ties, adherence to social norms, and respect for national customs appear to be more influential factors in marital decision-making than the congruence of individual interests or worldviews.

The obtained results also reflect the ethnopsychological characteristics of Kazakh families. In particular, values traditionally associated with Kazakh culture–such as mutual respect, solidarity, appreciation of kinship relations, collectivism, and spiritual closeness–are manifested in the considerable importance attached to the commonality of views and interests within the system of marriage motives. These findings suggest that the stability of marital relationships in Kazakh families is largely grounded in shared values, common life goals, and mutual understanding between spouses. From this perspective, the motive of shared views and interests should be regarded not only as an individual psychological factor but also as a significant ethnopsychological determinant of marital choice.

Overall, the results indicate that the motive of shared views and interests is most strongly expressed among younger representatives of Kazakh families, while its importance gradually decreases with age. This trend reflects the growing significance of psychological compatibility, shared values, and mutual understanding in contemporary marital relationships and suggests that this motive is becoming one of the key criteria in marital partner selection among younger generations. At the same time, the identified age-related differences indicate an ongoing integration of traditional and modern family values within Kazakh families.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the study demonstrated that the marriage motive of "shared views and interests" manifests differently across age groups among respondents from Kazakh families. According to the Kruskal–Wallis test, statistically significant differences were identified between the age groups ($H = 13.073$; $p = .023$; $p < .05$). The highest indicators of this motive were observed among respondents aged 15-18, 19-22, and 23-27, confirming that young people attach particular importance to psychological compatibility, shared values, common life perspectives, and mutual interests when choosing a marital partner.

The ethnopsychological characteristics identified in the study indicate that mutual respect, spiritual closeness, unity of opinion, and solidarity occupy an important place in the family value system of the Kazakh people. At the same time, with increasing age, the significance of this motive tends to decrease, while greater attention is given to the practical, economic, and social aspects of family life. The obtained results confirm that traditional and modern values are increasingly becoming integrated within contemporary Kazakh families and that the commonality of views and interests is one of the important psychological factors ensuring marital stability.

Recommendations

1. In programs designed to prepare young people for family life, special attention should be paid to psychological training aimed at developing congruence between future spouses' views, values, and interests.
2. In premarital psychological counseling organized in higher education institutions and local communities, it is recommended to use diagnostic methods aimed at identifying psychological compatibility and shared life goals.
3. Specialists working in the fields of family and gender issues should develop training programs aimed at strengthening mutual understanding, cooperation, and value congruence in young families.
4. Future research should comparatively examine the characteristics of this motive among other ethnic groups and provide a deeper analysis of its influence on family stability, marital satisfaction, and spousal compatibility.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurahmonova, Z. E. (2023). *Oilaviy munosabatlar psixologiyasi* [Psychology of family relations]. – Tashkent: Universitet.
2. Akhmedov, A. A. (2025). *Social-psychological characteristics of forming positive attitudes toward family values among female students*. Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences. – Bukhara.
3. Arapbayeva, D. K. (2023). Oila tipologiyasi va funksiyalarining o'ziga xos talqini [Specific interpretation of family typology and functions]. *Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, Educational, Natural and Social Sciences, 3*(1), 894–901. – Tashkent.

4. Avulkhairov, F. U. (2025). *Socio-psychological factors affecting the formation of a healthy lifestyle in the family*. Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences. – Bukhara.
5. Hamrakulova, K. G. (2025). *Social and psychological features and ways to prevent domestic violence*. Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences. – Tashkent.
6. Ikramova, K. Sh. (2025). *Socio-psychological aspects of preventing conflicts between spouses in young families*. Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences. – Tashkent.
7. Karimova, V. M., & G‘ayibova, N. A. (2022). *Oila psixologiyasi* [Family psychology]. – Tashkent: Ilm-Ziyo-Zakovat.
8. Yunuskhodzhaev, Z. Sh. (2025). *Social and psychological characteristics of the distribution of roles in marital relations (on the example of families with different life experiences)*. Abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences. – Tashkent.