Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-1-107-04132-5 — Knowing and Not Knowing in Intimate Relationships Paul C. Rosenblatt , Elizabeth Wieling Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

KNOWING AND NOT KNOWING IN Intimate relationships

In the extensive literature on couples and intimacy, little has been written about knowing and not knowing as people experience and understand them. Based on intensive interviews with 37 adults, this book shows that knowing and not knowing are central to couple relationships. They are entangled in love, sexual attraction, trust, commitment, caring, empathy, decision-making, conflict, and many other aspects of couple life. Often, the entanglement is paradoxical. For example, many interviewees revealed that they hungered to be known and yet kept secrets from their partner. Many described working hard at knowing their partner well, and yet there were also things about their partner and their partner's past that they wanted not to know. This book's qualitative, phenomenological approach builds on, and adds to the largely quantitative social psychological, communications and family field literature to offer a new and accessible insight into the experience of intimacy.

PAUL C. ROSENBLATT is Professor Emeritus at the University of Minnesota.

ELIZABETH WIELING is Associate Professor in the Department of Family Social Science at the University of Minnesota.

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-1-107-04132-5 — Knowing and Not Knowing in Intimate Relationships Paul C. Rosenblatt , Elizabeth Wieling Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

KNOWING AND Not knowing in Intimate relationships

PAUL C. ROSENBLATT AND Elizabeth Wieling



www.cambridge.org

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-1-107-04132-5 — Knowing and Not Knowing in Intimate Relationships Paul C. Rosenblatt , Elizabeth Wieling Frontmatter More Information



Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107041325

© Paul C. Rosenblatt and Elizabeth Wieling 2013

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press & Assessment.

First published 2013

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data Rosenblatt, Paul C.

Knowing and not knowing in intimate relationships / Paul C. Rosenblatt and Elizabeth Wieling.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-107-04132-5 (hardback)

1. Intimacy (Psychology) 2. Interpersonal relations. 3. Couples – Psychology.

1. Wieling, Elizabeth. 11. Title.

BF575.15R646 2013

158.2'4 – dc23 2013013108

ISBN 978-I-107-04132-5 Hardback

Cambridge University Press & Assessment has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate. Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-1-107-04132-5 — Knowing and Not Knowing in Intimate Relationships Paul C. Rosenblatt , Elizabeth Wieling Frontmatter More Information

Contents

Acknowledgments

page viii

Ι	Knowing and not knowing are central to intimacy	I
	What are knowing and not knowing in intimate relationships?	2
	Why intimate knowing and not knowing are so important	6
	Knowing the other well does not guarantee an easy relationship	9
	Trust as foundation for knowing	9
	The cultural context of this work	12
	How we did the research	14
2	How couples build knowledge of one another	29
	Trying to know the other	29
	Getting to know one another at the start of the relationship	30
	Practical reasons for knowing and being known in ongoing couples	39
	Knowing and being known as intimacy	42
	Curiosity, being nosy, prying, snooping	43
	Wanting to be known	46
	Truth as a value	48
	Spending considerable time together	50
	Confrontation	51
	Being able to see behind the façade	52
	Feeling safe	53
	Good listening	54
	Getting to higher levels of knowing and being known	55
	Conclusion	57
3	How well do you know each other? about 90%	58
	Not much is held back	58
	The 10% that is not known	59
	Experts on each other	61
	Doubts and limits in knowing	63
	How do you know how well you know the other?	67
	Conclusion	73

vi	Contents	
4	Concerns about the other's potential reaction to something not	
	yet revealed	74
	Concerns when the relationship is relatively new	76
	Concerns with partner knowing about one's past relationships	77
	Concerns about money	81
	Concerns about the other's reactions to one's health issues	82
	Concerns about disagreeing	83
	Concerns about the other's reactions to one's failures	84
	Concerns about the other's reaction to one's emotional pain	85
	Concerns about hurting the partner's feelings	88
	Concerns about the partner having contact with one's family	89
	Concerns about causing family (not just couple) conflict	90
	Overcoming concerns about the partner knowing something	90
	Making sense of people's concerns about disclosing to a partner	91
5	What people cannot or would rather not know	93
	There is too much to know	93
	Curiosity limits	94
	Inability to grasp partner realities	96
	Not always wanting to know the truth	100
	Information exchange when a relationship is not doing well	102
	Conclusion	104
6	Processes in being a judicious nondiscloser	106
	"Need to know" decision process	106
	Selectivity processes	IIO
	Following cultural rules about what to tell and not tell	115
	Summary	117
7	Discovery of lies and secrets	118
	Discovery processes	119
	After discovery of a big secret or lie, then what?	123
	Big lies and secrets that are not discovered may also have costs	127
	Good lies and secrets	128
	Is the truth as clear as it seems in many of the interviews?	131
8	Gender differences in intimate knowing	133
	Women conceptualizing men	133
	The intimacy dance	139
	Do women know men better than men know women or themselves?	I4I
	He's okay	143
	Making sense of the apparent gender differences	146
9	Family of origin	152
-	Openness versus closedness in family of origin	153

Contents	vii
But it's not that simple	156
Family of origin abuse may show up in the couple relationship	158
Conclusion	160
IO Is it good to know and be known extremely well?	161
Sometimes knowing and being known too well might be a problem	161
Often knowing and being known well seems valuable	165
Interviewees generally vote for knowing and being known well	170
For people who want advice about their own intimate relationship	171
 Phenomenology of knowing and not knowing, being known and not known What a phenomenological approach adds Essence of lived experience concerning knowing and not knowing Nature of knowing and not knowing, being known and not known Knowing, not knowing, and relationship quality A systems view of knowing and not knowing Knowing, not knowing, and relationship survival Knowing and not knowing are linked to other aspects of intimacy Knowing, not knowing, and culture 	173 173 173 173 176 179 179 181 183 183
Appendix – Interview guide	185
References	189
Index	196

Cambridge University Press & Assessment 978-1-107-04132-5 — Knowing and Not Knowing in Intimate Relationships Paul C. Rosenblatt , Elizabeth Wieling Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

Acknowledgments

During our work on this project many people provided stimulating anecdotes, theoretical perspectives, suggestions about related scholarly literature, interest, and encouragement. In fact there were so many people who did that that we hesitate to list those who we can remember, because we know there are others equally deserving of acknowledgment who we cannot remember. However, we do want to give a special thanks to Peter Rober for stimulating and helpful comments. We also want to thank four people who at the time were students and who volunteered to transcribe some of our interviews, Linda Freeman, Erica Kanewischer, Samantha Zaid, and Stacey Lillebo. Most of all we thank the 37 study participants who shared many of their most intimate thoughts and experiences with us.