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DEFINITION OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE LAW OF NOSTALGIA AND FRIENDSHIP.

Abstract. The definition of friendship is formulated. It is proved that nostalgia for past friendships cannot become the basis for resuming friendship in the present, since if the friendship is over, then this state will remain forever. Revealed how to maintain friendships over decades.

Keywords: *nostalgia, emotions and feelings, personality psychology, practical psychology, communication psychology, economic psychology; psychology of activity, behavior*

Definition of friendship.

Based on the identified patterns of friendship [1, p.162-165], it can be specified and defined.

1. There is no friendship without freely rendered mutual assistance.
2. Friendship occurs in a limited group, where people are sometimes at their own will (for example, a university or a work team), and sometimes-and against their will (for example, compulsory school or prison).
3. In this limited group, people communicate, and some of them develop a friendship. So there is a separate couple or group within the team, united by friendly relations.
4. Such a separate group of friends begins to help each other (for work, for survival in the team and outside the team), and the team itself is considered by this group as a kind of environment that is not part of the group.
5. This group of friends helping each other is a group of friends.
6. As soon as one of the friends (no matter for what reasons) ceases to participate in mutual assistance among the group members, he ceases to be a friend, but becomes a member of the team.
7. If one of the friends left the group, but continues to participate in the mutual assistance of the group, then this person remains a friend, although he is not part of the team.

Definition. Friendship is a voluntary mutual assistance that arises on the basis of affection in forced circumstances.

Conclusions from the definition of friendship:

1. Affection is not friendship.
2. There is no friendship without voluntary mutual assistance.
3. Friendship cannot exist without mutual affection.

4. Friendship is both a forced and a free action: forced because the number of people who are open to friendly relations is limited; and free because among those who are open to friendly relations, you can freely choose a friend (friends). If there is no one around you with whom anyone would like to be friends, then such a person can either change the environment, or, if this is not possible at the moment, remain alone. But people are not adapted to live alone, since they are social beings, so in order to avoid loneliness, an individual is ready to make friends even with someone who does not meet his needs in terms of the quality of relationships to a large extent and with whom, under other circumstances, there would be neither friendship nor simple communication.

Nostalgia.

Nostalgia (from the Greek. nostos-return and algos-pain) - homesickness; longing for something lost, gone [3].

Let's say there are two people – they used to be on good terms with each other, helped each other, and often spent time together, but then life took them on different paths and they stopped communicating with each other.

In accordance with the law on the breakup of long-term human relationships ("the transition of long-term social contact after a breakup to the area of memories occurs gradually over one year" [2]), if people have not communicated for a year or a little more, then their relationships go from being relevant for survival to the category of memories; moreover, "under the concept of 'year' it should be understood that the duration of time is approximately 12-14 months, and in some individual cases-up to 15-18 months" [2].

So it is with these two people – let's say they have not communicated for some years (three, five, ten, twenty), and now they have met (accidentally or one of them was the initiator-it does not matter).

Their meeting brings back nostalgic memories of the "good" past, and they gradually begin to restore mutual friendship.

If the two people in question have a common cause that requires mutual assistance, then their friendship will resume; but if such a common cause does not arise, then the friendship will not be restored, and their encounter with elements of nostalgia will remain without continuation.

Usually in such a situation, a new friendship does not arise, and this is why: people's paths diverged not only in space, but also in affairs and interests; if both people had common things (common business, common recreation, mutual psychological support), then distance was not a hindrance, and they could regularly help each other a friend, that is, the breakup would not have happened. In addition, people have changed and become different, not the same as they were when they parted.

By the way, there are rare cases when the services rendered to each other in the past (often related to life, death and health) were so great that after many years without communication, they force the debtor to provide reciprocal assistance (even if he really does not want to do this), which is a simple repayment of the debt and can not become the basis for

the renewal of friendship, since such assistance initially did not provide for continuation and was implemented by the debtor as a one-time response service.

The law of nostalgia and friendship

Nostalgia for past friendships with another person can not be the basis for the resumption of friendship after a year and a half after the breakup.

Corollary 1. About the end of friendship

If a friendship relationship has ended, it means that it has ended forever.

Corollary 2. About false hopes

Nostalgia for past relationships can be the basis for false hopes for someone with whom there was a friendship before.

Corollary 3. On preserving friendship.

Friendship can be preserved provided that two people freely render mutual assistance to each other at least once a year.

Quote: "mutual assistance should be understood in the broadest possible sense – it is the exchange of services, psychological assistance, exchange of material values, and non-equivalent exchange.

About non-equivalent exchange should be said especially-this is when one of the friends uses another friend, for example, the exchange of services or material values for communication " [1, p. 162].

Conclusions:

1. The definition of friendship is given.
2. Nostalgia for past friendships cannot be the basis for renewing friendships in the present.
3. Nostalgia for past relationships can be the basis for false hopes for someone with whom there was a friendship before.
4. If the friendship is over, then this state will remain forever.

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