

Between Us: A Practical Guide for Couples

How to Build Clarity and Connection with the Couple Life Reflection Framework (CLRF)

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Preface

This began with a habit: making sense of complexity. For years I designed and led systems — code, teams, organizations — by finding structure inside the noise. Eventually I noticed the same turbulence in the most important system I'm part of: a relationship. If we can map distributed systems, why not the living system between two people?

I didn't want to choose between advice columns and raw emotion, so I started building a bridge: a way to hold **logic and feeling** at the same time. That is how the **Couple Life Reflection Framework (CLRF)** took shape — a simple way for two people to notice their **conditions, needs, and functions**, and turn that awareness into shared language and small, doable choices.

You don't have to be an engineer to use this. Whether you write code, teach, design, lead, parent, or simply care about living together with intention, the same fundamentals help. We all meet familiar frictions — uncertainty, overload, misalignment, conflict — and we all want a steadier rhythm we can live with.

This framework is practical. It turns parallel monologues into a conversation you can navigate. The questions are light but pointed; they lower pressure and make it easier to say what's true. You can use CLRF alone for self-reflection, together for decisions, or in small steps when time is scarce.

What you will find ahead:

- A clear map of **conditions → needs → functions**, so you can see where you are and what matters next.
- Short practices that fit real days, not ideal ones.
- Questions that help you hear each other without forcing a verdict.
- Ways to notice what already works — and to change what doesn't — kindly and clearly.

If you're here, something in you already believes a better rhythm is possible. Take a breath. Begin with one page, one question, one small agreement. Let that be enough for today.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1. Why a framework for relationships is needed (Problem Space)

Relationships often evolve spontaneously: partners are guided by emotions, habits, and cultural expectations. This works up to a certain point, but eventually leads to misunderstanding, conflicts, and a feeling of stagnation.

Couples often circle around surface topics (money, chores, time) instead of the needs underneath. Conversations stay unstructured, so patterns repeat, misunderstandings pile up, or both partners go quiet. There's a gap between casual talk (too little structure) and therapy (too heavy or expensive). CLRF fills this gap with a light structure that supports real conversations and helps partners see, name, and align their needs.

A framework is needed to bring structure and clarity. It helps to understand what conditions shape our lives, what needs stand behind our emotions and requests, and what functions of the couple and each of us can satisfy those needs. Beyond structure, it offers calm when emotions rise, curiosity when assumptions close us off, and belonging when distance appears.

2. The problem with fantasy visions

Without diagnostics, partners often build visions of the future in the form of fantasies. These pictures may be too personal and far from reality. Comparing such fantasies can cause disappointment or a sense of incompatibility, even though there is common potential underneath.

The framework helps to ground visions: to build them on an understanding of real conditions and needs. It shifts hope from fragile imagination to realistic inspiration, and keeps respect present when dreams differ.

3. Basic principle: Conditions → Needs → Functions

The system is based on a three-level model:

- Conditions: the facts and environment in which we live.
- Needs: internal requests formed against the background of conditions.
- Functions: actions and mechanisms through which we satisfy needs.

This logic is universal and helps distinguish background, request, and way of acting. It allows couples to approach conversations with clarity instead of defensiveness, and with patience instead of haste.

4. Balance of “I” and “We”

Relationships consist of two levels:

- Personal functions and needs (“I”) that help each person stay whole and develop.
- Joint functions (“We”) that provide support, closeness, and cooperation.

Balance is achieved when the personal and the joint do not contradict each other but reinforce one another. This balance is also emotional: “I” needs recognition, courage, and growth; “We” needs trust, empathy, and shared purpose. Together they create belonging and resilience.

5. How to use this framework

The framework does not dictate ready-made solutions but gives a map. Based on this map, the couple goes through stages:

1. Diagnosing current conditions, needs, and functions.
2. Building visions of the future (individual and joint).
3. Defining necessary changes.
4. Prioritizing steps.
5. Developing principles and strategies for interaction.

Each stage invites reflection without judgment, dialogue without blame, and progress without pressure. Small steps, taken with patience, become lasting changes.

6. CLRF Vision and Mission

Vision

Every couple can gain clarity and shared understanding about their needs without therapy, jargon, or years of trial and error. They can move from overwhelm to calm, from doubt to trust, and from isolation to belonging.

Mission

CLRF provides a simple, practical framework (book, exercises, app) that helps see conditions, needs, and functions, structure conversations, and keep the focus on real experiences. It equips couples to nurture respect, curiosity, and playfulness while facing life's challenges.

7. CLRF Values and Beliefs

Values

- Clarity over confusion
- Simplicity over complexity
- Real connection over digital noise
- Mutual respect over one-sided wins
- Playfulness over heaviness
- Belonging over indifference
- Patience over haste

Beliefs

- All couples face alignment gaps — it's part of being human.
- Structure helps reduce friction and unlock deeper connection.
- Small, regular conversations matter more than rare big talks.
- Language shapes outcomes: naming lowers defensiveness.
- Emotions are signals, not threats — when we listen with curiosity, they guide us to needs.
- Tools are helpers, not replacements.

Quick Start Guide: Your First Conversation

This book is designed to be read in order, but life doesn't always wait.

If you are feeling stuck, disconnected, or overwhelmed right now, this page is for you.

Here is a simple 15-minute exercise to have one productive conversation today. Use it as your first step.

Step 1: Choose the scenario that fits you most today

If you feel disconnected or like you're living parallel lives...

- Turn to [Practice 4: Simplified Diagnostic](#).
- Individually, answer just these two questions:
 1. *What do I like about how we live now?*
 2. *What do I need most from you right now?*
- Share only your answers with each other. Don't try to solve anything yet — just listen.

If you feel overwhelmed by chores and responsibilities...

- Turn to [Practice 4: Simplified Diagnostic](#).
- Individually, pick one or two *key conditions* related to household or work schedules.
- Then, name one *personal strength* that supports your relationship.
- Share these with each other. The goal today is not to fix everything, but to acknowledge the pressure and appreciate each other's strengths.
 - (*For a deeper tool on this, see [Practice 9: RACI](#) later in the book.*)

If you feel anxious about the future...

- Turn to [Practice 5: Individual Vision](#).
- Don't complete the whole page. Just answer this one question:
 - *What is most important to me in a relationship?*
- Share your answers. The goal isn't to create a five-year plan, but to connect on your core values.

Step 2: Take a breath and talk

Choose one of these paths and give it about 15 minutes.

Keep it light: short answers, gentle listening, no pressure to solve.

Step 3: Bridge back to the book

This single conversation is just a starting point.

To understand the deeper patterns behind these feelings and to build lasting change, continue with **Chapter 2**, where we explore the *Conditions* that shape your life together.

Chapter 2. Conditions

Conditions are the backdrop of your life together. They don't ask for permission; they set the stage. Seeing them clearly helps you decide which needs are being pulled forward and which actions are worth trying next.

Categories of conditions

1. Material – housing, finances, household.
2. Time – work schedules, free time, rhythm of life.
3. Social – family, friends, community, social roles.
4. Cultural and value conditions – faith, worldview, values, cultural environment.
5. Non-material personal – health, emotional background, personal space.

1. Material conditions

These include housing, income, financial stability, the split of household duties, and the shape of daily routines. It's no surprise that limited space can create tension or that unstable finances can keep both partners on edge. Yet these are also chances to act together. A simple shared plan — who does what by when, what we postpone, what we protect — turns a stressful topic into a steadying one and slowly builds trust that outlasts money or square meters.

2. Time conditions

When you map your time openly — where it overlaps, where it doesn't — you can trade small adjustments (bedtimes, errands, quiet hours) that make the week feel shared instead of mismatched.

3. Social conditions

Naming these dynamics out loud reduces the “invisible pressure” that breeds resentment. It also gives you a moment to thank the people who actually help, which makes boundaries easier to hold.

4. Cultural and value conditions

Different values will surface sooner or later; treating them as data points rather than verdicts keeps the conversation moving. Looking for one value you both care about — fairness, freedom, honesty — creates a place to stand while you sort out the rest.

5. Non-material personal conditions

Protecting your own footing matters. Small care routines — like sleep windows, a screen-free break, or a short walk — lower the general noise level, while clear signals (“I need 30 minutes alone,” “I’m available after eight”) help both of you navigate needs without guesswork.

Conclusion

Conditions aren't right or wrong — they're the weather. Naming the weather lets you pack the right gear: which needs are active, which functions you'll lean on this week, and which experiments are worth a try.

Chapter 3. Needs

Needs are internal requests formed in relation to conditions. They define what matters to us at a given moment and set the direction for joint and personal actions. Distinguishing conditions from needs helps avoid confusion: a condition is a fact; a need is a desire or request. Naming needs with honesty and curiosity lowers defensiveness and builds trust.

Categories of needs

1. Physiological / basic – health, safety, sexual closeness.
2. Emotional / psychological – love, recognition, support, emotional safety.
3. Development / growth – personal development, self-realization, novelty and impressions.
4. Shared / couple – common goals, traditions, shared time, a sense of “we”.
5. Social / external – recognition as a couple, social support, harmony with the environment.

1. Physiological / basic

These needs relate to survival and basic stability: health, sleep, nutrition, financial and physical safety, sexual closeness. If unmet, the couple inevitably faces tension. Attending to them with respect and patience reduces anxiety and builds a foundation for calm.

2. Emotional / psychological

These are needs for love, attention, recognition, and respect. They relate to feeling valued and safe in the relationship. When met, partners feel trust and emotional closeness. Gratitude and validation deepen this connection, while neglect can lead to doubt or resentment.

3. Development / growth

Every person strives for growth: learning, new skills, self-realization. For a couple, this is also the need for novelty and experiences. When development is blocked, a sense of stagnation and dissatisfaction arises. Supporting each other’s growth invites inspiration, courage, and a sense of shared progress.

4. Shared / couple

These are needs that shape the identity of the couple: common goals and projects, traditions and rituals, shared time. They create the feeling of “we” that is important for long-term resilience. Belonging grows when partners commit to shared rhythms, celebrate together, and respect each other’s contribution.

5. Social / external

These needs relate to the outside world: recognition and support from family and friends, as well as harmony with the surrounding environment. The social environment can strengthen the couple or, on the contrary, create tension. Expressing appreciation for support and setting clear boundaries with respect protects both closeness and independence.

Difference between conditions and needs

It is important to distinguish conditions and needs:

- Condition: a fact, a given (e.g., “we have a small apartment”).
- Need: a desire, a request (e.g., “I need more space”).

This distinction helps build visions and changes more realistically and constructively. It also reduces frustration, since couples can move from blame (“we are stuck here”) to curiosity (“what do we really need?”).

Conclusion

Needs form the basis for a vision of the future and inform the choice of functions. Recognizing them helps us understand ourselves and each other better and avoid misunderstandings when partners speak about conditions but mean needs. Meeting needs with empathy, clarity, and encouragement turns vulnerability into connection and creates hope for shared growth.

Chapter 4. Functions

Functions are the ways you act — together and individually — to meet current needs under real conditions. When you treat them as living behaviors rather than chores, they give energy back instead of draining it.

Categories of functions

1. Shared functions - ensure interaction and shared life.
2. Personal functions - help each person remain whole and develop.

1. Shared functions

They include:

- **Communication**
Think of it as the engine of the relationship — the way you share feelings, make decisions, and find your way back to each other after conflict. A simple habit like “pause → name what I feel → ask one question” keeps old arguments from looping and turns friction into movement.
- **Support**
Emotional, practical, financial. Agree on the shape of help before the moment is hot — “When I say ‘swamped’, please sit with me for five minutes / take the dishes tonight / check the budget with me Thursday.” Specific help offered at the right time builds trust much faster than generic promises.
- **Cooperation**
Who does what, and how you switch when life changes. A visible list of shared tasks with “owner”, “backup”, and “trade rules” cuts down on score-keeping and keeps fairness from being a feeling to being a system.
- **Intimacy**
Physical, emotional, intellectual. Protect one small window that doesn’t get negotiated away (a device-free half hour, a weekly walk, a slow coffee). Consistency does more for closeness than intensity.
- **Joint development**
Projects, learning, rituals, new experiences. Pick one tiny thing to build this month—a photo album, two-song dance break, trying a class — and schedule it like anything else you care about. Shared novelty keeps the “we” feeling elastic.

These functions form the foundation of the “we,” nurturing connection and resilience over time.

2. Personal functions

They include:

- **Self-care**
Health, rest, stress habits. Decide one recovery move you’ll actually use this week; tell your partner when it happens so they can protect it — your rest is a resource for both of you.
- **Emotional work**
Self-reflection, regulation, self-worth. A short check-in like “name the feeling → name the need → choose one request” reduces what the relationship has to carry — lighter “I” makes a steadier “we.”
- **Hobbies and interests**
Joy in personal pursuits adds fresh air to the couple’s rhythm. Share results, not schedules—“show and tell” brings your partner in without turning hobbies into chores.
- **Social self-realization**
Work, friends, contribution. Keeping two or three outside connections alive prevents the relationship from carrying the entire weight of recognition.
- **Personal development**
Learning, practices, new experiences. One micro-experiment per month is enough; confidence grows from reps, not leaps.

These functions help a person stay fulfilled and avoid overloading the relationship. Encouragement from a partner turns individual pursuits into shared pride.

Balance of personal and shared functions

Strong personal functions ease the shared ones: for example, if a person can cope with stress, the partner does not become the sole source of support. Weak personal functions, on the contrary, overload the relationship: when there are no hobbies or friends, the partner has to compensate for everything.

Balance isn't a 50/50 split; it's a feedback loop. When "I" is resourced, "we" needs less firefighting. When "we" is steady, "I" has room to grow. Use small signals — "I'm good / I'm low" — to adjust before strain becomes a story.

Conclusion

Functions are switches you can flip on purpose. Pick a few, make them visible, and let them do the quiet work of keeping the relationship moving.

Chapter 5. Links

Conditions, needs, and functions do not exist separately. They are connected in the sequence: Condition → Need → Function. This logic helps us understand how reality shapes requests and how requests determine actions. When links are named clearly, they reduce frustration, build curiosity, and turn tension into practical steps.

1. Condition → Need

Examples:

- Condition: little time together → Need: closeness, togetherness. Awareness shifts focus from blame (“we never meet”) to belonging (“I need to feel close to you”).
- Condition: financial instability → Need: safety, confidence. Naming the need reduces anxiety and creates patience for shared solutions.
- Condition: pressure from relatives → Need: autonomy, boundaries. Respectful recognition of this need avoids resentment and restores balance.
- Condition: chronic stress → Need: emotional safety. Honest acknowledgment invites empathy instead of defensiveness.

2. Need → Function

Examples:

- Need: recognition → Function: communication (gratitude, compliments). Gratitude and validation nurture trust and closeness.
- Need: shared time → Function: cooperation (planning leisure time). Respectful planning creates belonging and fairness.
- Need: emotional safety → Function: support (empathy, attention). Support offered with patience and care reduces fear.
- Need: development → Function: joint development (new projects, learning). Shared growth inspires hope and keeps the relationship alive.

3. Personal functions and their impact on shared ones

Strong personal functions reduce the load on shared functions. For example, if a person can manage stress, there are fewer conflicts. If they have hobbies and social connections, their partner does not become the sole source of joy and recognition. This creates space for curiosity and playfulness in the shared “we”.

Weak personal functions increase the load on shared functions: a lack of autonomy, social connections, or self-regulation can create excessive expectations and tension. Resentment often arises here, but awareness and encouragement can restore balance.

4. Universal formula

Condition (background) → Need (request) → Function (mode of action)

Example:

- Condition: lots of work, little time.
- Need: to be closer and communicate.
- Shared function: a weekly gadget-free evening.
- Personal function: managing fatigue to stay engaged.

This sequence turns stress into clarity, and helps couples move from “we can’t” to “let’s try”.

Conclusion

Links turn abstract conversations (“we need more closeness”) into concrete steps (“we set aside an evening, we create a ritual”). This is the key to practical use of the framework. When couples practice linking with honesty, patience, and respect, they move from confusion to clarity and from distance to belonging.

Chapter 6. Vision

A vision is a picture of the future that a person or couple strives for. It helps set the direction and build a strategy for change. It is important to distinguish fantasies from a vision: a vision must take into account real conditions and needs to be achievable and useful. A clear vision creates hope, belonging, and courage to act, while keeping curiosity alive for what the future may bring.

1. Individual visions

Each partner formulates their own picture of the future. It is important to write in the first person: “I want...”, “I see myself...”. An individual vision reflects personal needs, dreams, and goals. Even if they do not fully coincide, acknowledging these visions is important for understanding each other’s inner world. Recognition here nurtures respect and validation, reducing defensiveness.

2. Partner’s vision as seen by the other

A helpful practice is to describe how you imagine your partner’s vision. For example: “I think it is important for you...”. This helps reveal misunderstandings and assess how well you know one another. When done with patience and empathy, this practice deepens trust and creates gratitude for being seen.

3. Joint vision

After both partners share their visions, a joint picture of the future is created. It includes a common core (what matches) and room for differences (what remains personal). A joint vision should be both realistic and inspiring. Belonging grows when common purpose is named, and respect is strengthened when differences are honored.

4. Recognition of personal goals and fantasies

Not all personal dreams and fantasies can be realized. However, recognizing them matters: they show values and desires. The fantasy “a house by the sea” may express the value of “calm and space”. Such values can be considered when creating a joint vision, even if the dream itself remains personal. Naming fantasies with curiosity turns disappointment into clarity and connection.

5. Comparison and synthesis of visions

Comparing visions helps reveal:

- Overlaps (common core, basis for the future).
- Differences (where to seek compromise or preserve what is personal).

The synthesized vision of the couple includes the common core and a respectful acknowledgment of differences. This forms a sense of union without losing individuality. Courage to embrace differences strengthens resilience and trust in the shared path.

Conclusion

A vision is a guideline, not a rigid plan. It sets direction and inspires, yet allows changes as conditions and needs evolve. Practiced with honesty, respect, and playfulness, visioning becomes not only strategic but also emotionally connecting — turning dreams into shared hope.

Chapter 7. Changes

Changes are the bridge between the current situation and the vision of the future. They allow abstract wishes to be turned into concrete steps. Changes vary in scale – from daily habits to major decisions. Approached with patience and respect, changes reduce fear and create hope.

1. Categories of change

- Radical – large, long-term steps (moving, changing jobs, decisions about having children). These require courage, trust, and mutual encouragement.
- Compromise – agreements (division of duties, schedules, boundaries with relatives). Compromise works best when guided by fairness and respect.
- Micro-changes – small habits and rituals (gadget-free dinner, daily compliments, morning coffee together). Micro-changes create belonging and gratitude in daily rhythm.

2. Gap analysis

Gap analysis helps compare the current state with the desired future:

- Where we are now.
- Where we want to be.
- What changes are needed to bridge the gap.

This method helps define steps systematically. It also lowers frustration, turning doubt into clarity.

3. Examples of changes

Example 1

- Current state: little time together.
- Desired future: more emotional closeness.
- Change: introduce a weekly gadget-free evening (micro-change).

This builds belonging and calm.

Example 2

- Current state: financial instability.
- Desired future: confidence and stability.
- Change: create a joint budget and savings strategy (radical).

This nurtures trust and patience.

Example 3

- Current state: conflicts about household chores.
- Desired future: fair division of household duties.
- Change: make a list of duties and redistribute them (compromise).

This restores respect and reduces resentment.

4. Shared and personal changes

It is important to distinguish:

- Shared changes (what concern the couple).
- Personal changes (what each does for themselves).

Balance means moving in both directions: developing both the “we” and the “I”. Encouraging each other in personal changes creates recognition and shared pride, while shared changes strengthen unity.

Conclusion

Change is a process, not a one-time decision. It requires time, agreement, and readiness to adjust. Even small

steps can lead to big results over time. When changes are guided by clarity, curiosity, and mutual support, they transform pressure into progress and open space for growth together.

Chapter 8. Prioritization and Strategy

After defining changes, it is important to set priorities and work out a strategy for implementing them. Without this, there is a risk of overload: too many goals at once lead to burnout or giving up on change. Clear priorities create calm and focus, while a shared strategy nurtures trust and belonging.

1. Prioritization

Methods of prioritization:

- Eisenhower Matrix:
 - Important and urgent – do immediately.
 - Important but not urgent – plan.
 - Not important but urgent – delegate or minimize.
 - Not important and not urgent – discard. This method brings clarity and reduces anxiety.
- The “Top 3” rule: choose no more than three key changes for the next 3–6 months. Focusing on fewer priorities protects patience and prevents frustration.
- Balance: priorities should include both shared and personal changes. Balance honors both individuality and union, creating respect and fairness.

2. Strategy

Strategy is a set of principles and regular actions that help you stay on course. It includes:

- Principles (e.g., “we discuss important issues once a week,” “we do not make decisions during conflict”). Principles reduce defensiveness and create trust.
- Rituals (e.g., weekly planning meeting, family retrospective). Rituals bring belonging and stability, reminding partners they are a team.
- Progress check (once a month, we review the table of changes). Progress review nurtures recognition, gratitude, and hope.

3. Mini-rituals

Simple regular practices help sustain the strategy:

- Daily short check-ins (“How are you today?”). Builds connection and calm.
- Weekly discussion of plans and moods. Encourages clarity and reduces hidden resentment.
- Monthly retrospective (what works, what needs improvement). Creates a safe space for honesty and curiosity.

These rituals create a steady rhythm and reduce the likelihood of accumulating conflicts. Practiced with playfulness, they become not duties but moments of connection.

Conclusion

Prioritization and strategy help turn intentions into actions. They provide clarity on what is important right now, what can be postponed, and how you maintain movement toward the vision together. Approached with respect, patience, and encouragement, they transform planning into a source of confidence and belonging.

Chapter 9. Practices from Professional and Personal Toolkit

The **Couple Life Reflection Framework (CLRF)** sets the basics: conditions, needs, and functions. But changes and actions can be implemented through different practices. Many come from the professional environment and can be adapted for a couple. Additionally, tools are included that help in daily interaction. These practices add structure, but when applied with respect, curiosity, and playfulness, they also strengthen belonging and reduce hidden tension.

1. VMOSA (Vision-Mission-Objectives-Strategy-Action)

This structure helps build a vision and the path toward it.

- Vision: where we want to go.
- Mission: why we do it.
- Objectives: specific goals.
- Strategy: how we will act.
- Action: what we do right now.

In relationships, VMOSA helps turn abstract wishes into an action plan, creating clarity and hope.

2. RACI (Responsible-Accountable-Consulted-Informed)

RACI helps distribute roles and areas of responsibility.

- Responsible: who performs the task.
- Accountable: who is ultimately answerable and approves the result.
- Consulted: who to consult.
- Informed: whom to inform.

In a couple, this can apply to finances or household tasks to reduce conflicts over “who was supposed to do it”. Respectful use of RACI prevents resentment and builds fairness.

3. Agile / Scrum practices

Agile provides tools for regular interaction.

- Weekly “stand-ups” (what matters now, what hinders, what we improve).
- Retrospectives (once a month: what works, what doesn’t, what to try).
- Small iterations (experiments with new habits).

This helps avoid overload and move step by step. Retrospectives, done with empathy, can turn blame into curiosity.

4. Kanban and WIP limits

Kanban makes tasks visible and reduces overload.

- Board: to do → in progress → done.
- WIP limit: no more than 2–3 projects at once.

Applicable to renovations, vacations, or any family projects. Shared visibility strengthens trust and reduces frustration.

5. Wardley Maps

Wardley Maps help see values, needs, and practices in dynamics: what has become habitual and what is still new.

For a couple, this is a tool for strategic decisions: relocating, changing jobs, choosing a future direction. Exploring maps together sparks curiosity and shared perspective.

6. Risk management

Risk analysis allows you to prepare for crises.

- What risks we have (financial, emotional, health).
- How we mitigate them (reserve, insurance, support).
- How we respond if they occur (rules of behavior in crisis).

This reduces uncertainty and gives a sense of confidence. When done with patience and respect, it lowers anxiety and strengthens resilience.

7. Situational Leadership (D1-D4)

The situational leadership model shows that interaction style depends on the partner's maturity and readiness. Four states are distinguished:

- D1: enthusiasm without experience – needs support and instructions.
- D2: first disappointments – needs help and joint decisions.
- D3: partial competence – support and trust are useful.
- D4: maturity and experience – delegation and freedom are possible.

In a couple, this model helps you understand when a partner needs support and when they need space. Applied with empathy, it nurtures courage and recognition.

8. Working Agreements

Working Agreements are shared rules the couple agrees on for daily interaction. They codify what we consider important.

Examples:

- We do not make important decisions during conflict.
- We do weekly planning on Sunday evening.
- We use a respectful tone even in arguments.

Such agreements create a sense of predictability and safety, which builds belonging and calm.

9. Me Manual

A Me Manual is an “instruction about me” written by each partner. It helps better understand each other's specifics and reduce misunderstandings.

Example contents:

- How I usually react to stress.
- What helps me calm down faster.
- What especially irritates me.
- How best to give me feedback.

Sharing such “manuals” allows us to act consciously and avoid repeating the same mistakes. Validation of each other's uniqueness creates gratitude and respect.

10. Other practices for interest

There are other popular tools that can be studied and tried:

- NVC (Nonviolent Communication) – communication through feelings and needs.
- Johari Window – exploring blind spots and trust.
- GROW Model – structure for conversations about goals.
- Eisenhower Matrix – classic priority matrix.
- Moving Motivators, DiSC, Big Five, MBTI – personality and motivation models.
- Imago Dialogue – structured dialogue for difficult conversations.
- OKRs and SMART – goal-setting methods.

These practices are not included in the core of the framework but can be useful for expansion and inspiration. Approached with curiosity, they expand options without pressure.

Conclusion

Professional and adapted practices help translate theory into action. They do not impose rules but provide convenient tools that can be tailored to the style of a particular couple. Incorporating situational leadership, agreements, and personal manuals makes the set of practices more complete and applicable. With patience and playfulness, these tools become not only practical but also emotionally connecting.

Chapter 10. Conclusion

The “Couple Life Reflection Framework” offers a structure that helps couples approach their relationships consciously. It is built on three levels: conditions, needs, and functions. These levels form the foundation for diagnostics, vision, and change, and invite calm, curiosity, and respect into the process.

1. Framework summary

- Conditions – the background and environment that affect the relationship.
- Needs – internal requests forming motivation.
- Functions – actions and mechanisms that satisfy needs.

Together they create a map that helps us understand where we are and where we want to go, offering clarity instead of confusion.

2. Practical value

The framework allows you to:

- Avoid confusion between facts and desires.
- Separate the personal and the shared while maintaining balance.
- Turn abstract conversations into concrete steps.
- Build visions grounded in reality.
- Plan changes without overload.

In practice, it brings patience to difficult moments, belonging through shared language, and hope through small achievable steps.

3. Use in life

This tool is not a substitute for emotions or intuition. It helps give them shape. You can use it regularly, or return to it when you feel the relationship needs renewal or review. Used with openness, it transforms defensiveness into trust and pressure into playfulness.

4. Final word

Relationships are a living process. The framework helps make them more conscious and flexible. It does not provide ready-made recipes, but it offers a map on which each couple can find their own path. Practiced with honesty, respect, and encouragement, it can turn everyday rhythm into a source of calm, clarity, and connection.

Practice 1. Conditions Checklist

This checklist will help you identify the main conditions in your life that influence your relationship. Mark the most important ones and add your own if necessary.

1. Material conditions

- ☐ Housing (quality, space, stability)
- ☐ Finances (income, expenses, debts, savings)
- ☐ Household (division of chores, convenience, appliances)

2. Time conditions

- ☐ Work schedules (schedule compatibility, workload)
- ☐ Free time (how it aligns or is divided)
- ☐ Life rhythm (pace, sleep/rest habits)

3. Social conditions

- ☐ Family (parents, children, relatives, their influence)
- ☐ Friends and community (support or pressure)
- ☐ Social roles (work, status, societal expectations)

4. Cultural and value conditions

- ☐ Faith / worldview (religion, philosophy, spiritual practices)
- ☐ Values (honesty, freedom, respect, traditions)
- ☐ National / cultural environment (customs, language, norms)

5. Non-material personal conditions

- ☐ Health (physical and mental)
- ☐ Emotional background (stress, mood, stability)
- ☐ Personal space and autonomy (time/space for oneself)

My notes and additions

Practice 2. Needs Checklist

This checklist will help you identify personal and shared needs. Choose the most significant ones for you and add your own if needed. You can also set priorities (for example, from 1 to 5).

1. Physiological / basic

- ☐ Health (sleep, nutrition, physical activity)
- ☐ Sexual intimacy
- ☐ Safety (housing, financial stability)

2. Emotional / psychological

- ☐ Love and attachment (feeling loved and needed)
- ☐ Recognition and respect (feeling valued in your partner's eyes)
- ☐ Support and attention (empathy, care)
- ☐ Emotional safety (ability to be yourself without fear)

3. Development / growth

- ☐ Personal development (learning, skills, creativity)
- ☐ Self-realization (sense of meaning and achievement)
- ☐ Novelty and experiences (travel, hobbies, new practices)

4. Shared / couple

- ☐ Common goals (the family's future, projects, plans)
- ☐ Traditions and rituals (shared holidays, routines)
- ☐ Shared time (quality, not just quantity)
- ☐ Sense of "we" (identity of the couple, not just two individuals)

5. Social / external

- ☐ Recognition as a couple (from family, friends, and the community)
- ☐ Social support (to avoid isolation)
- ☐ Harmony with the surrounding environment (minimal external pressure)

My notes and additions

Practice 3. Functions Checklist

This checklist will help you identify functions that work well and those that could be improved. Check or jot notes on the current state of each function.

1. Shared functions

- ☐ Communication – discussing emotions and issues
- ☐ Decision-making – how we choose and reach agreement
- ☐ Conflicts – how we handle conflict and restore trust
- ☐ Support – emotional (listening, hugging)
- ☐ Support – practical (help with tasks)
- ☐ Support – financial (contributions, mutual protection)
- ☐ Cooperation – division of responsibilities
- ☐ Cooperation – flexibility (switching roles)
- ☐ Intimacy – physical (sex, touch)
- ☐ Intimacy – emotional (trust, openness)
- ☐ Intimacy – intellectual (shared discussions)
- ☐ Joint development – projects, hobbies, learning
- ☐ Joint development – traditions and rituals
- ☐ Joint development – new experiences

2. Personal functions

- ☐ Self-care – health, rest, stress management
- ☐ Emotional work – self-reflection, self-regulation
- ☐ Self-worth – sense of personal significance
- ☐ Hobbies and creativity – music, drawing, sports, etc.
- ☐ Social connections – friends, community
- ☐ Profession and career – contribution, achievements
- ☐ Personal development – learning, skills
- ☐ Spiritual practices – faith, philosophy, meditation
- ☐ Novelty – experiments, travel
- ☐ Autonomy – personal space, time for oneself

My notes and additions

Practice 4. Simplified Diagnostic

This simplified diagnostic will help each partner identify the main conditions, needs, and functions right now. Fill it out individually first, then discuss together.

Step 1. Individual selection

1. Choose up to 5 key conditions that influence your life right now:

2. Choose up to 5 needs that are most important to you right now:

3. Assess the functions:

- What I do well:

- What I lack:

Step 2. Short answers

Answer freely (in 2–3 sentences):

- What do I like about how we live now?

- What is the hardest for me right now in our relationship?

- Which of my personal strengths supports our relationship?

- What do I need most from you right now?

Step 3. Joint discussion

After filling it out individually, discuss together:

- Where the selected conditions and needs overlap, where they differ.
- What each person does well and where support is needed.
- Read your short answers to each other.

Practice 5. Individual Vision

This practice will help you articulate your vision of the future. Write your answers freely. It is important to write in the first person ("I want...", "I see myself...") so that the vision reflects your own desires and goals.

Questions for reflection

1. How do I see myself in 3-5 years?

2. How do I see our relationship in 3-5 years?

3. What is most important to me in a relationship?

4. Which conditions do I want to change in the future?

5. Which needs do I want to meet better than I do now?

6. Which functions (personal or shared) do I want to develop?

7. Which of my personal dreams and fantasies do I want to preserve, even if they are not fully realized?

Conclusion

After you complete it, discuss your vision with your partner. Comparing individual visions helps you find the common core and identify differences that can be incorporated into the shared picture of the future.

Practice 6. Change Table

This table will help translate your vision of the future into concrete steps. Fill it out together: define the current state, describe the desired future, specify the type of change (radical, compromise, or micro-change), and plan the steps.

Now	Desired future	Type of change	Example steps

Note: start with 3-5 key changes to avoid overload. Balance shared and personal steps.

Practice 7. Priority Matrix

This matrix helps you prioritize selected changes. Distribute them into four quadrants based on importance and urgency. Use it as a tool for a joint discussion.

Important and urgent (do immediately)	Important but not urgent (plan)
Not important but urgent (delegate or minimize)	Not important and not urgent (discard)

Note: Start by distributing 3-5 key changes. This helps you focus on what truly matters and reduces overload.

Practice 8. Retrospective Template

A retrospective is a joint discussion that helps you understand what works in your relationship and what can be improved. It is recommended to hold it monthly or quarterly.

Questions for discussion:

1. What went well for us during this period?

2. What was the hardest?

3. What can we do differently next time?

4. What am I grateful to you for?

5. What do I promise to try to change or improve?

Conclusion

A retrospective is not criticism, but a joint search for improvements. It is important to maintain a respectful tone and highlight positive moments.

Practice 9. RACI

This practice helps distribute roles and responsibilities in your relationship. The method is based on the RACI principle: Responsible (who does the work), Accountable (who is ultimately answerable and approves the result), Consulted (whose opinions are sought before a decision), Informed (who is kept updated after decisions and actions). Fill the table together to reduce misunderstandings and conflicts.

Area / task	Responsible (who does the work)	Accountable (who is ultimately answerable and approves the result)	Consulted (whose opinions are sought)	Informed (who is kept updated)
Finances (budget, payments)				
Household chores (cleaning, cooking)				
Children (school, activities)				
Relatives (communication, holidays)				
Leisure and vacation (planning)				

Note: Roles may change over time. The key is transparency and mutual agreement.

Practice 10. Rituals Map

Traditions and rituals create a sense of stability and closeness in your relationship. They can be big family celebrations or small everyday habits. This map will help you record existing rituals and come up with new ones.

1. Our existing traditions and rituals

Examples: weekend breakfasts together, anniversary celebrations, annual vacation.

2. Which new traditions do we want to introduce

Examples: a monthly board-game night, walks together, a family photo album.

3. Personal rituals I would like to keep

Examples: evening reading, morning coffee alone, sports.

Conclusion

Traditions and rituals create a sense of “our world”. Even small habits can become the foundation of closeness and warmth.

Practice 11. Personal Functions

This checklist helps each partner identify which personal functions support their life and relationship. Check which ones are developed and which need attention. Personal functions

- ☐ Self-care – health, rest, stress management
- ☐ Emotional work – self-reflection, self-regulation
- ☐ Self-worth – sense of personal significance
- ☐ Hobbies and creativity – music, drawing, sports, etc.
- ☐ Social connections – friends, community
- ☐ Profession and career – contribution, achievements
- ☐ Personal development – learning, skills
- ☐ Spiritual practices – faith, philosophy, meditation
- ☐ Novelty – experiments and travel
- ☐ Autonomy – personal space, time for oneself

My notes

What I do well:

What I want to improve:

Conclusion

Developing personal functions reduces the load on shared functions. When each person feels whole and steady, the relationship becomes more harmonious.

Practice 12. Shared Vision

This practice helps you form a shared picture of the future. First, each partner shares their individual vision; then you create a shared one together. It should include a common core (what matches) and respectful acknowledgment of differences (what remains personal).

1. Our common core (overlaps)

What is important for both of us in the future:

2. Our differences (space for the personal)

What remains personal for each:

3. Joint formulation of the vision

Together, formulate 2–3 paragraphs that describe your shared vision:

Conclusion

A shared vision is a guideline, not a rigid plan. It helps you move in the same direction while preserving each partner's individuality.

Book Updates

2025-09-08

- Added PDF download section.

2025-09-07

- Standards: Intro headings now “CLRF Vision and Mission” and “CLRF Values and Beliefs”.

2025-09-06

- Translation polish and terminology cleanup across Practices 1-4 and Chapters 8-10.
- Standards: Practice 4 renamed “Simplified Diagnostic”; Conclusion now references “Couple Life Reflection Framework”.

2025-09-05

- Initial English release covering Preface, Chapters 1-10, and Practices 1-12.