

GEORGE MEAD

I	ME
unsocialized and spontaneous	results from progressive stages of role playing
Free and Unique	one who analyze one's own behavior

Mead concept of generalized others

Organized community group which gives to the individual his unity of self	The attitude of generalize other is the attitude of community	Ex. Dance Group

Self Evaluation Maintenance Theory

-states that we feel **THREATENED** when someone outperforms us or does better than us.

We usually act in 3 ways in these situations

1. We distance ourselves from the person
2. We reconsider the aspect or skill you were outperformed in.
3. We try to improve that aspect of ourselves.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY

RENE DESCARTES

-Father of Modern Philosophy
 -human body = body + mind
 -"there is so much that we should doubt" (**skepticism**)
 -Act of thinking about the self or self-conscious is proof that there is self.
 - **I think, therefore i am**
 -the self = **cogito** (mind: the thing that thinks) + **extenza** (physical body: extension of mind)
 -"I am thinking a thing... a thing that doubts, understands, affirms..."
Human Rationality - we need reason in order to evaluate our thoughts and action
 -reason for universal truth, reason to protect ourselves from danger of innocence.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY (cont)

DAVID HUME

-disagrees with the all other aforementioned philosophers
 - "one can only know what comes from the **senses & experiences**"
 - you know that other ppl are humans because you see, feel, hear etc.
 -"the self is nothing but a bundle of **impressions and ideas**

impressions - basic objects of our experience/sensation

idea - copies of impressions - not as "real" as impressions.

IMMANUEL KANT

-there is **MIND** that regulates these impressions
 - we need **active intelligence**
 -self is not only personality but also the **seat of knowledge**

GILBERT RYLE

-denies the internal, non-physical self
 -i act, therefore i am. Understanding one's self by experience
 -'what truly matters is the behavior that a person...'

MERLEAU-PONTY

-mind and body are inseparable
 -ones body is his opening toward his existence to the world
 -the living body, his thoughts, emotions are all one.

Charles Horton Cooley's Looking Glass Self

3 Phases of Self Concept

We imagine how we present ourselves to others
 We imagine how others evaluate us
 We Develop some sorts of feelings about us such as pride and shame.
 ex. nicritizite ka ng tr mo and inadapta mo.

Private Self, Public Self

1. Private Self - your internal private thoughts and feelings. EX: I am generous	2. Public Self/Image - assessment of the self by the generalized others. EX. iniisip ng iba para sayo	3. Collective Self - view of the self that is found in memberships in local groups. EX. Family, co-workers

PHILOSOPHY

-love for wisdom
 -study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence
 -theory that someone has about how to live or deal with a situation.

SELF

-union of elements, namely: body, thoughts, feelings or emotions.
 - a person's particular nature or personality. qualities that makes a person unique

SOCRATES

-concerned with the problem of the self
-Know thyself "the unexamined life is not worth living**"
 -succeeded made people think about who they are
 -worst thing to happen is **to live but die inside**
 -"every person is dualistic" **man = body + soul**

-**individual** = imperfect/permanent (body) + perfect & permanent (soul)

PLATO

3 Components to the soul

rational soul - reason & intellect to govern affairs
spirited soul - emotions should be kept at bay
appetitive soul - base desires and comforts (foods, drinks, sleep)

ST. AUGSTINE

-understanding the self is through religion



PHILOSOPHY (cont)

- human beings without God, are bound to fail
- part of man dwells in the world (imperfect) and yearns to be with the Divine
- Body is united with the soul, so that man may be entire and complete
- body –dies on earth; soul –lives eternally in spiritual bliss with “God” (#lifegoalz)

Social Identity Theory by Henry Tajfel

-it is all about becoming part of different groups, and how membership to these groups helps construct our identities. It is building a part of their identity by participating with them.

TAJFEL AND TURNER

3 Elements

1. CATEGORIZATION - looks at the way in which people put others into **categories**. We **label** one another based on interests, gender, ethnicity, occupation.
2. IDENTIFICATION - this could be your family, friendship group, or class. Once a social identity has been identified, people will choose to associate with certain groups. **group or individual** that poses as a threat to your in group is called the **out group**.
3. COMPARISON - ppl compare themselves and their groups with other groups, **seeing a favourable bias towards the group in which they belong**. Nowadays, younger ppl dividing themselves into social groups or subcultures.

Downward Social Comparison - a common type of comparing ourselves to others.

Upward Social Comparison - is comparing ourselves with those who are better than us. Can be **motivation** but it can also **lower your self esteem**.

THE SELF & CULTURE

-According to Mauss, every self has two faces:

- Moi** - a person's self of who he is, his body, basic identity,
- Personne** - social concepts of what it means to be himself, to live in a particular institution.

GEORGE MEAD'S SOCIAL SELF

- self is not biological but social
- self is developed through social interaction and reflections on those interactions.

MEAD'S CONCEPT OF ROLE PLAYING

- Understanding of these symbols can be accomplished by role playing.
- Role Playing** - one takes on the role of another.
- by putting oneself in the position of others
- self can be developed if the indiv can get outside
- one must be conscious of oneself.

Childhood three stages of development

-**Self is not inborn**

1. **Preparatory Stage**-imitates the behavior of his parents like sweeping the floor.
2. **Play Stage**-playing the role of others. Ex. Child being a teacher
3. **Game Stage**- come to see himself from the perspective of other people.

