# Enculturation and Socialization

# Socialization

- It refers to a lifelong social experience by which people develop their human potential and learn culture.

# Enculturation

- The process by which people learn the requirements of their surrounding culture and acquire the values and behaviors appropriate or necessary in that culture

# Three Goals of Socialization

It teaches impulse control and help individuals develop a conscience.

It teaches individuals how to prepare for and perform certain social roles

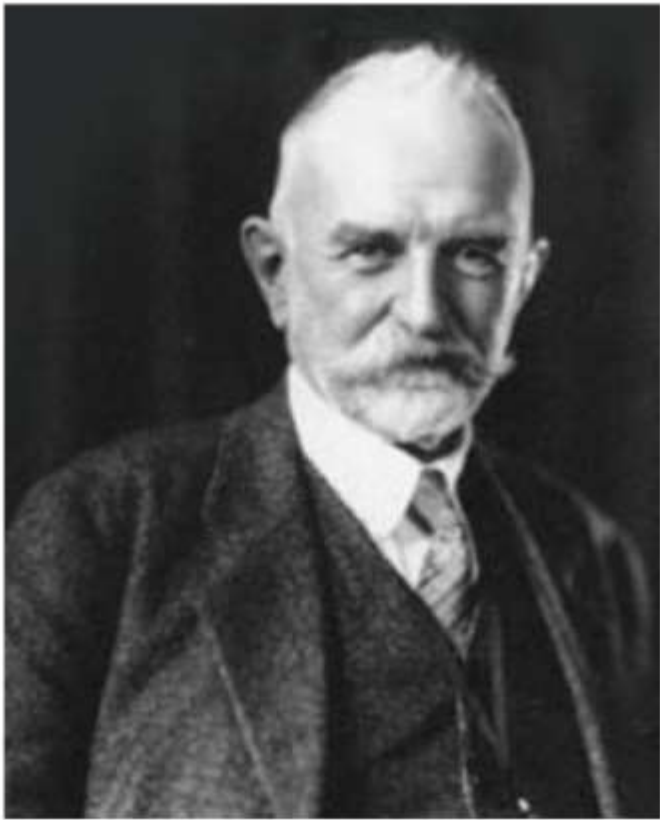It cultivates shared sources of meaning and value

# Mead and the Development of the Social Mind (SELF)

The 'self' is a sociological concept.



wikiHow

# FERAL CHILD



HANGGANG
MAKITA
KANG MULI

# George Herbert Mead

He is regarded as one of the founders of social psychology and of what has come to be referred to as the Chicago sociological tradition.

This process is characterized by Mead as the "I" and the "me." The "me" is the social self and the "I" is the response to the "me." In other words, the "I" is the response of an individual to the attitudes of others, while the "me" is the organized set of attitudes of others which an individual assumes.

Always put yourself in the other's shoes. If you feel that it hurts you, it probably hurts the person too.

# Four-stage process of self development

# Imitation

# Play

- The child takes different roles he/she observes in "adult" society, and plays them out to gain understanding of the different social roles.

- The child learns to become both subject and object and begins to become able to build

# Game



- The child must take the role of everyone else involved in the game.

- Organizations begins and definite personalities start to emerge

# "The Generalized Other"

- The individual understands what kind of behavior is expected or appropriate in different social settings

# Mead's 3 stages:

1. Imitation stage ($1^{st}$ 2 years... imitates gestures and sounds).

2. Play stage: child assumes the roles of others (role playing of the person). By playing they learn what is acceptable and not acceptable.

3. Game stage: Assumes the roles – not just the person. Learn that people behave the way they do b/c of a role. At this stage, children learn that not all roles are equal.

# Identity Formation

- The development of an individual's distinct personality, which is regarded as a persisting entity in a particular stage of life by which a person is recognize o

Who are We?

# SELF CONCEPT

- The sum of a being's knowledge and understanding of his/herself.

- Components:
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Social attributes

# Cultural Identity

- Is one's feeling of identity or affiliation with a group or culture.

# Ethnic Identity

- The Identification with a certain ethnicity, usually on the basis of a presumed common genealogy or ancestry

# National Identity

Is an ethical and philosophical concept whereby all humans divided into groups called nation.

# Religious Identity

- Is the set of beliefs and practices generally held by an individual involving adherence to codified beliefs and rituals
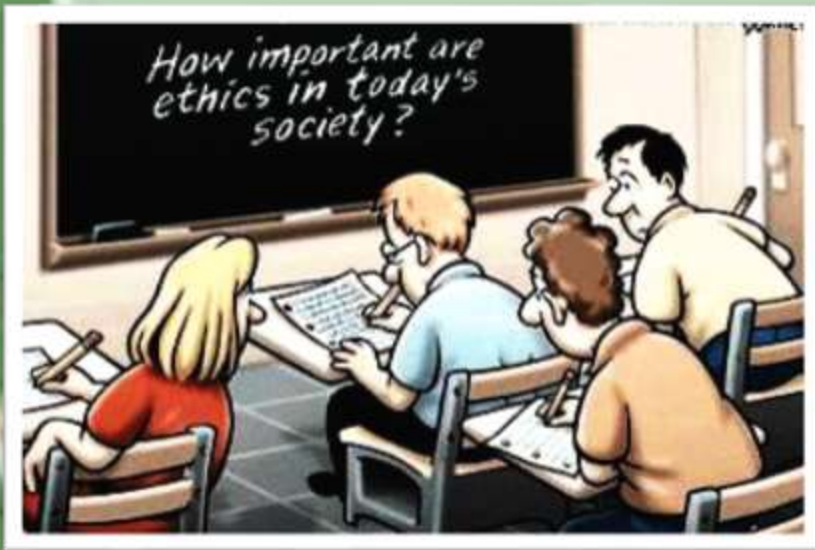
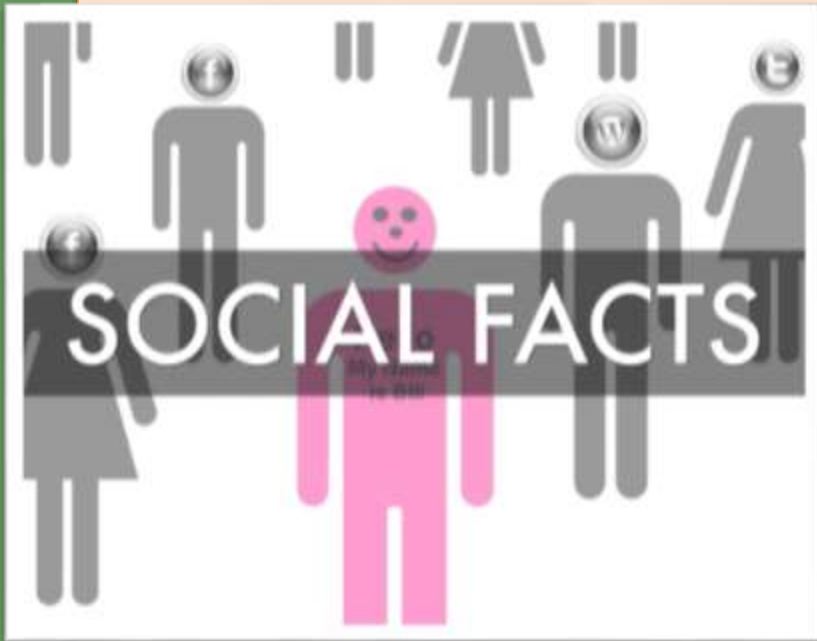# Norms and Values

# **Norms**





- Is a rule that guides the behavior of members of a society or group.

Things that exist in society independent of individuals and that shape our thoughts and behavior.

# Normal

- Refers to that which conforms to norms

- 

# **Normative**

- Refers to what we perceive as normal, or what we think should be normal, regardless of whether it actually is
- Refers to beliefs that are expressed as directives or value of judgement
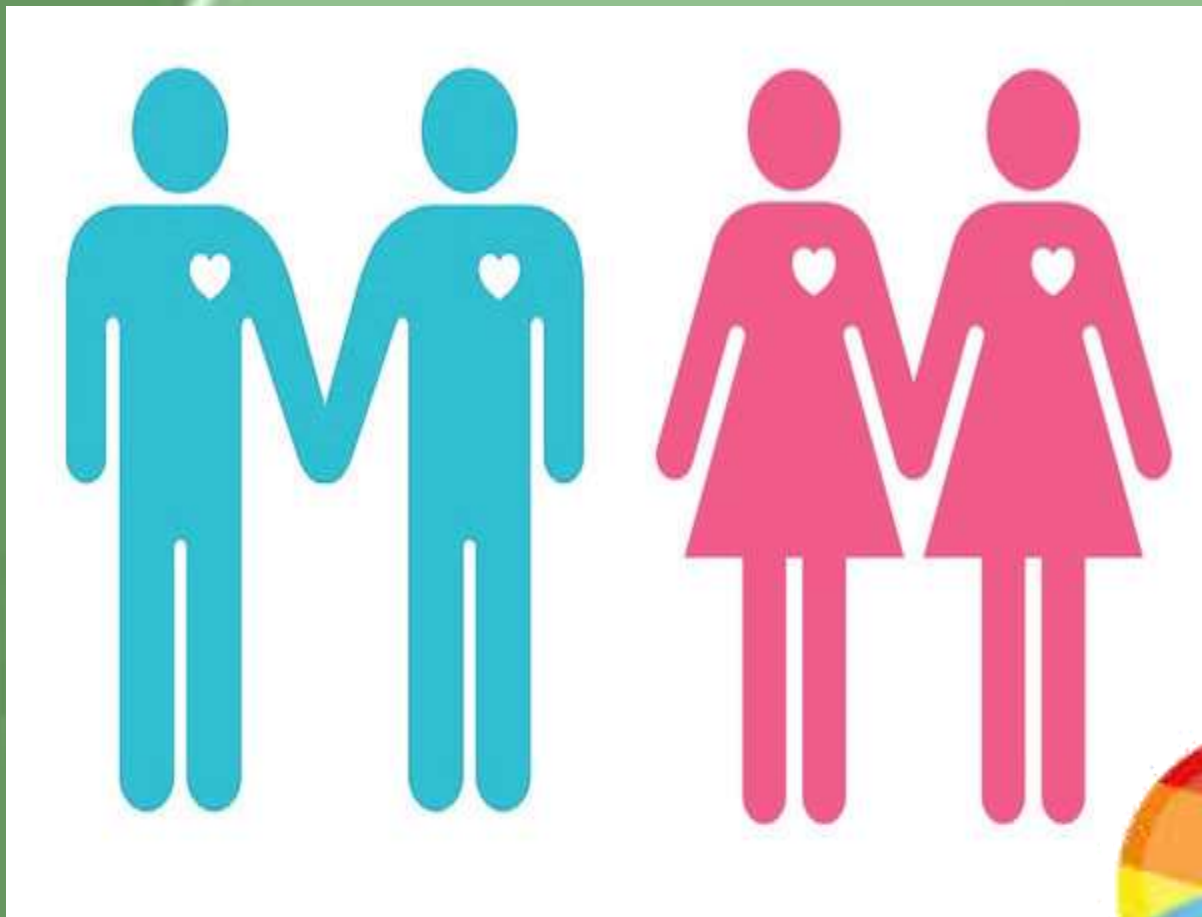
- The process of socialization is guided by norms and taught to us by those around us.

# Social Sanction



"We will face sanctions if we break them"

**Mike Adams**
May 8 · 🌐

Let's make it illegal for doctors to multilate the genitals of the mentally ill. That would resolve this whole hb2 thing.

👍❤️ 76   3 Comments   3 Shares

👍 Like          💬 Comment          ➤ Share

# Values

- Culturally defined standards that people use to decide what is desirable, good, and beautiful, and that serve as broad guidelines for social living.

# Aspects of sociological concept of value

- Values exist at different levels of generality of abstraction
- Values tend to be hierarchically arranged
- Values are explicit and implicit in varying degrees
- Values often are in conflict with one another

# Filipino Values

# Status and Roles

- Are important concepts in socialization because the behavior of young members of society are controlled by assigning them certain status which they will enact.

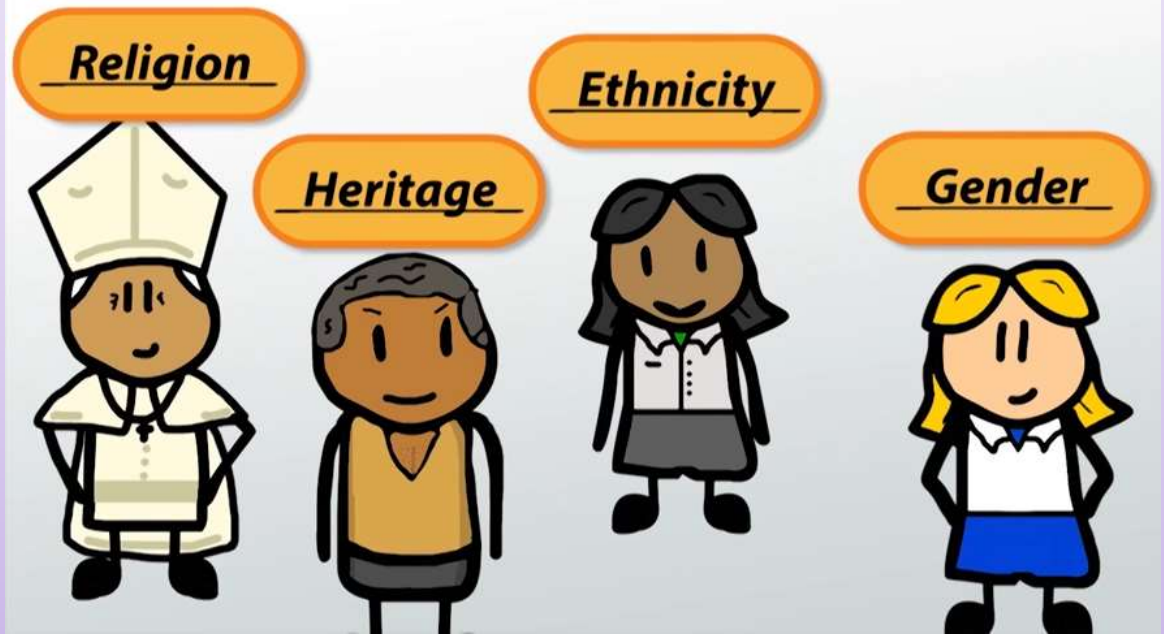- "we can deal with anyone, we need to know who the person is"

# Status

- Position in a social system

- Refers to a social position that a person holds.

- Can be ascribed or achieved, given or accomplished, respectively

# Ascribed status

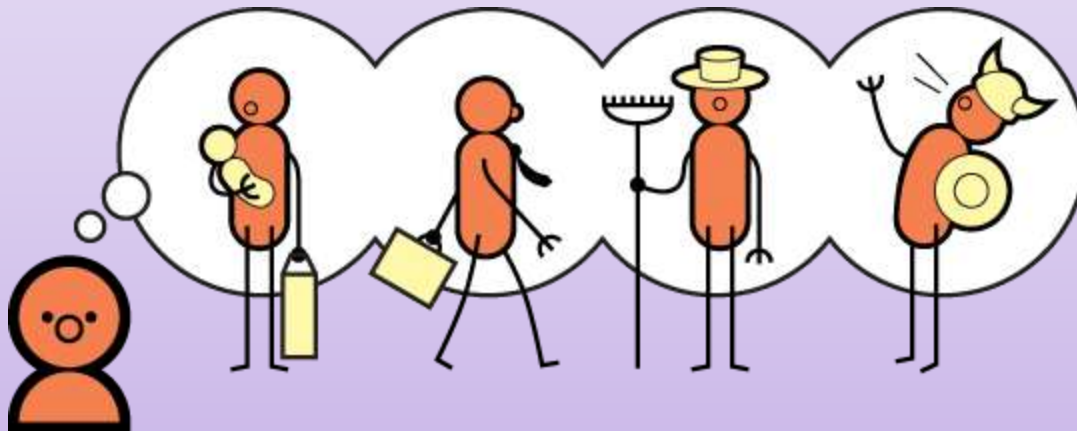- A social position receives at birth or takes on involuntarily later in life.

# Achieved Status

- Social position a person takes on voluntarily that reflects personal identity and effort.
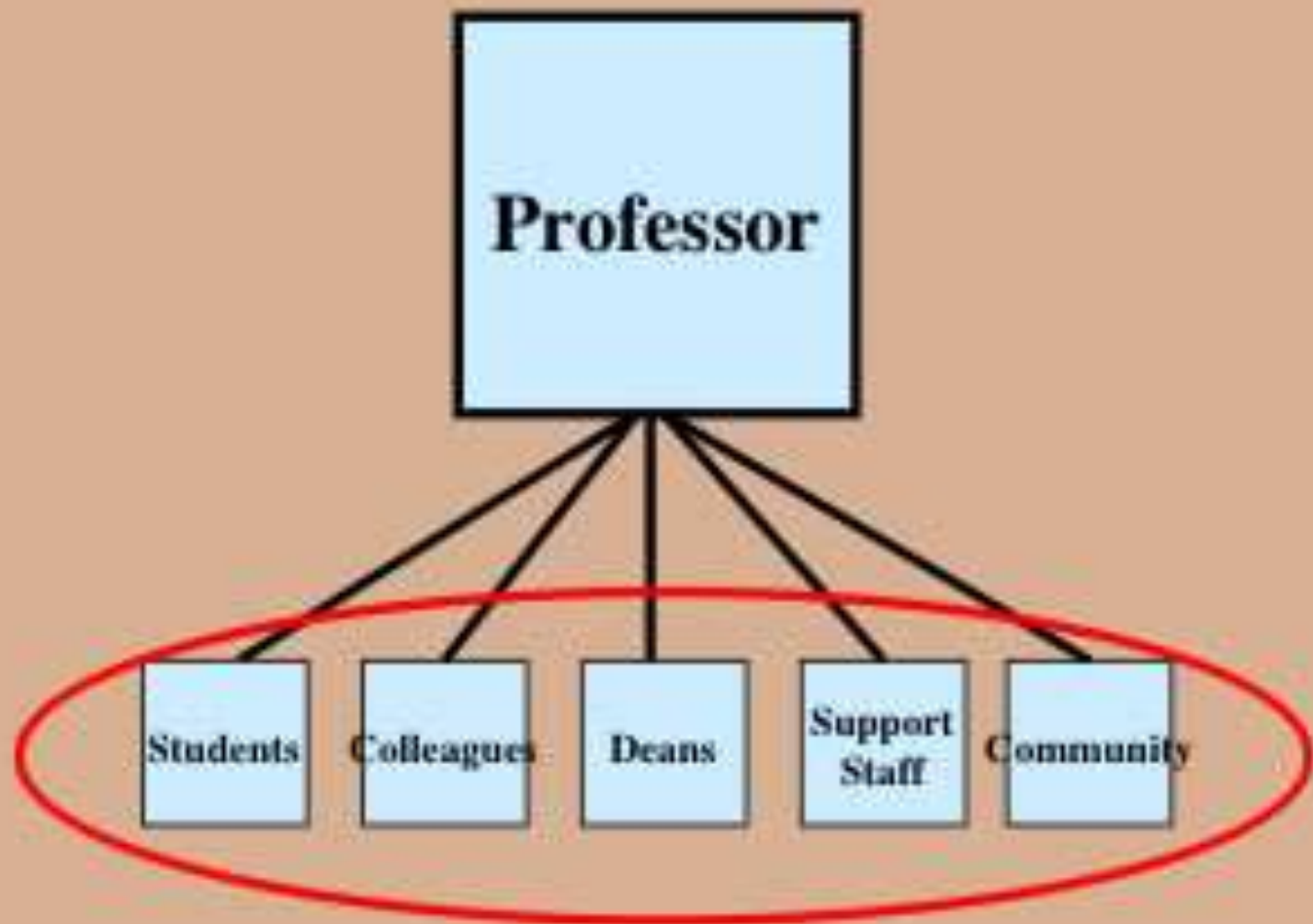
# Role

- Refers to the behavior expected of someone who holds a particular status
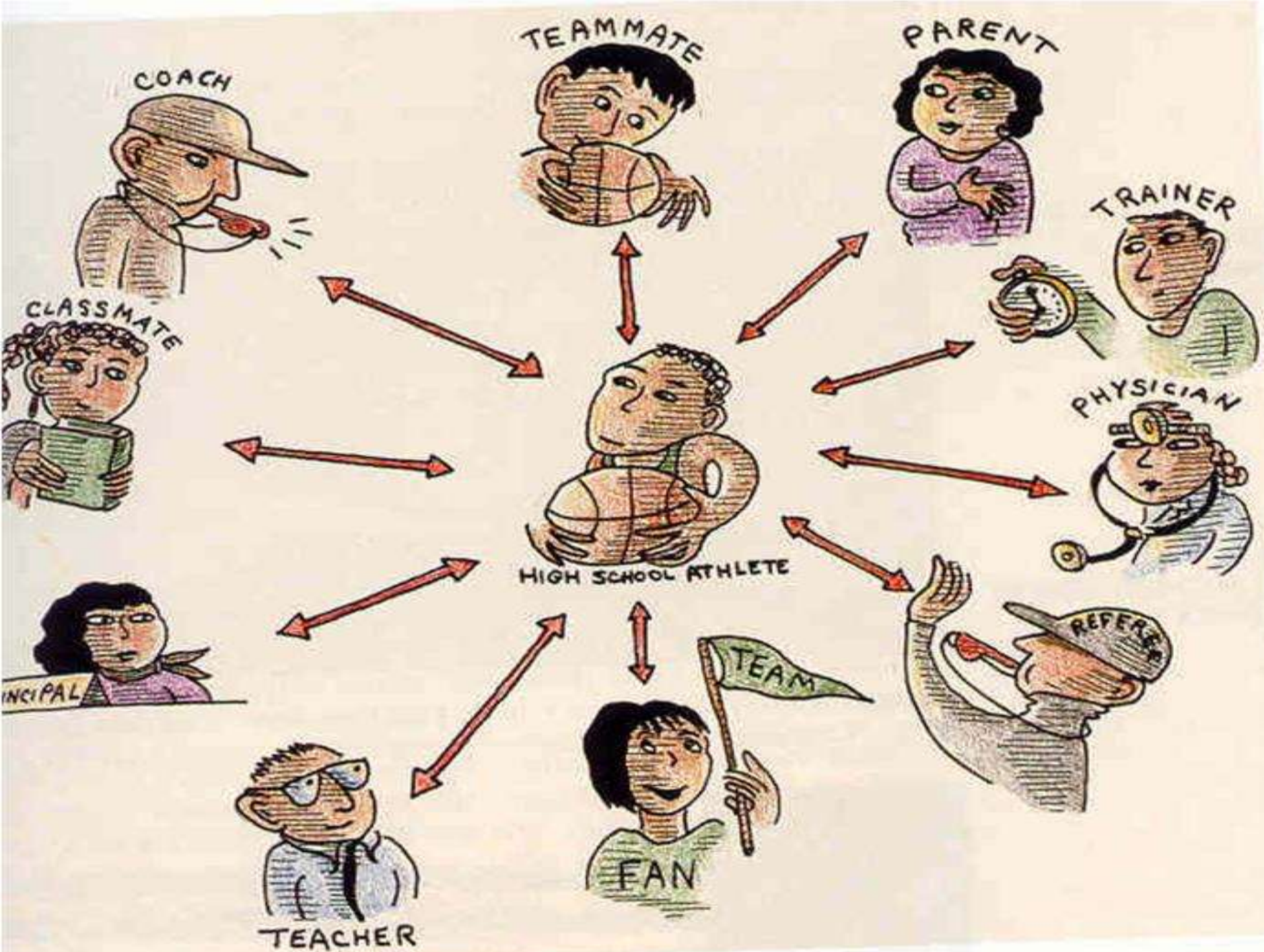- A person who holds a status and perform a role

# Role-set corresponding to the status of "Professor"
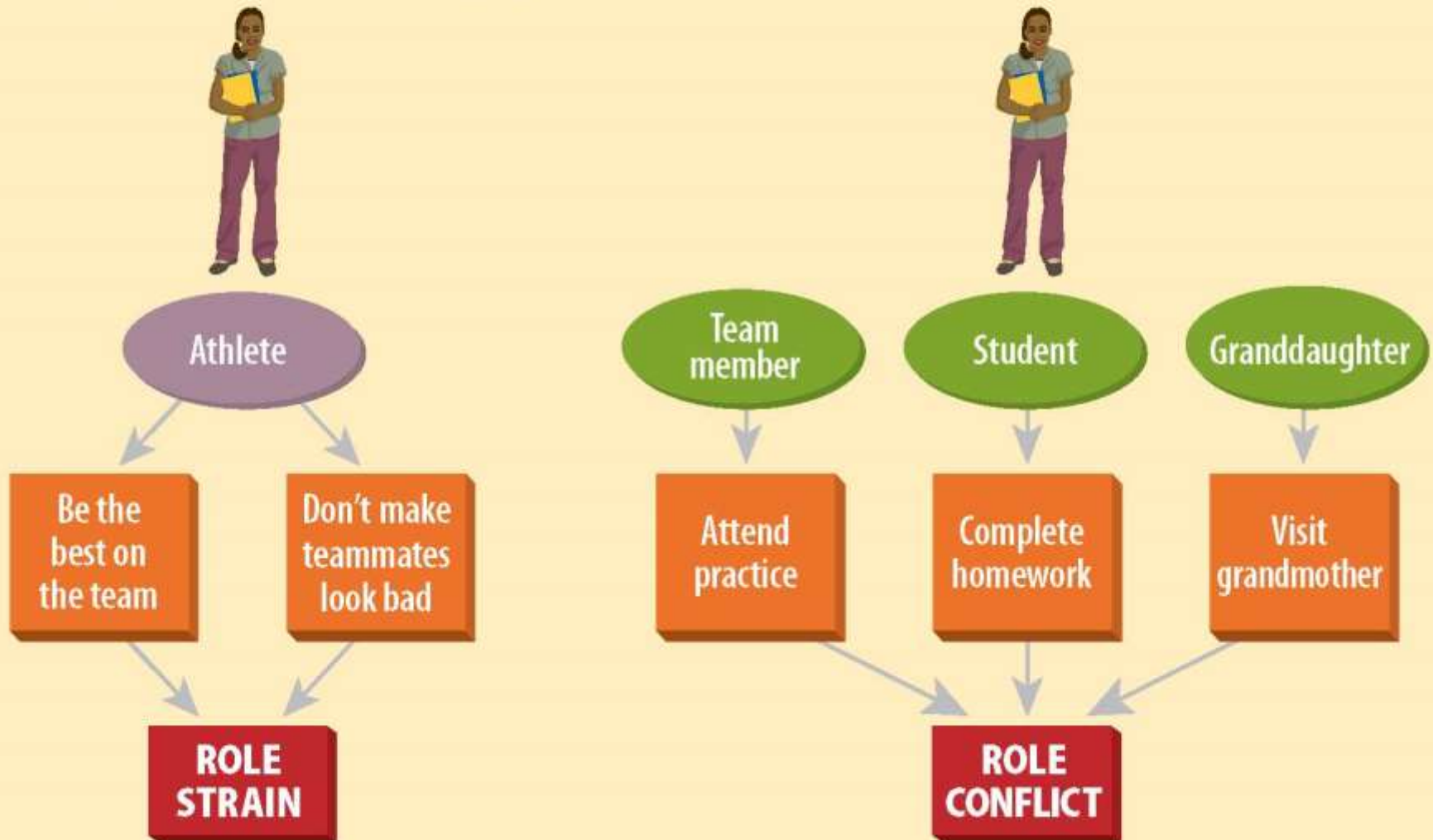
# Role Strain

- Conflict among the roles connected to two or more statuses.

- Results from the competing demands of two or more roles that vie for our time and energy.

# Role Strain and Role Conflict

Role strain arises when conflicting expectations are built into a single status. Role conflict occurs when conflicting expectations arise from two or more statuses that an individual occupies.

**Athlete**

- Be the best on the team
- Don't make teammates look bad

**ROLE STRAIN**

**Team member** → Attend practice

**Student** → Complete homework

**Granddaughter** → Visit grandmother

**ROLE CONFLICT**

# Role, Impression Management, and Identity Formation

# Erving Goffman
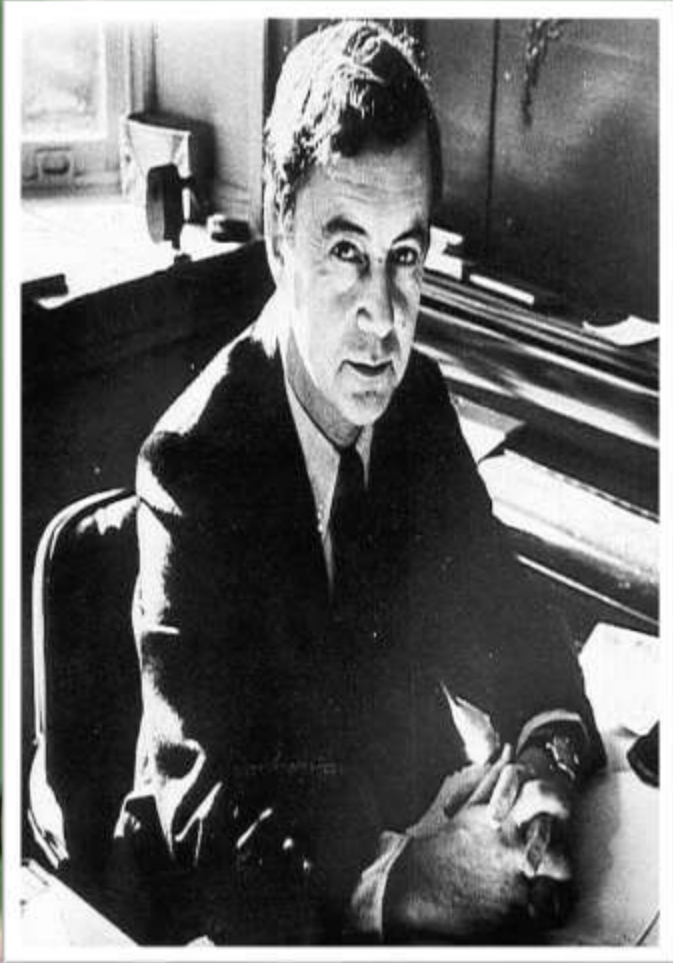
- He first articulated the idea of impression management.

- Individuals may improvise on the performance of their role so that they appear "presentable" in the situation

# Role Manipulation

- Through impression management has bearing on the formation of a person's self-identity.

# Impression Management

- Is a concept to be taken very seriously. It has the power and influence to create a favorable public opinion of a particular person.

- It can break or repair a damaged persona

THIS IS ME

# Impression Management Tactics

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Behavioral Matching** | The target of perception matches his or her behavior to that of the perceiver. | A subordinate tries to imitate her boss's behavior by being modest and soft-spoken because her boss is modest and soft-spoken. |
| **Self-Promotion** | The target tries to present herself or himself in as positive a light as possible. | A worker reminds his boss about his past accomplishments and associates with co-workers who are evaluated highly. |
| **Conforming to Situational Norms** | The target follows agreed-upon rules for behavior in the organization. | A worker stays late every night even if she has completed all of her assignments because staying late is one of the norms of her organization. |
| **Appreciating or Flattering Others** | The target compliments the per-ceiver. This tactic works best when flattery is not extreme and when it involves a dimension important to the perceiver. | A coworker compliments a manager on his excellent handling of a troublesome employee. |
| **Being Consistent** | The target's beliefs and behaviors are consistent. There is agreement between the target's verbal and nonverbal behaviors. | A subordinate delivering a message to his boss looks the boss straight in the eye and has a sincere expression on his face. |