

# Socialization

## Chapter 4

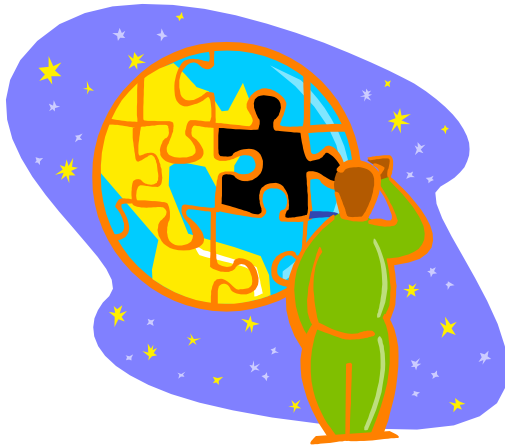
# Standards

- SSSocSC1: Students will explain the process of socialization.
  - a) Identify and describes the roles and responsibilities of an individual in society.
  - b) Analyze the individual development theories of Cooley and Mead.
  - c) Identify and evaluate the stages of socialization; include childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and death/dying.
  - d) Evaluate the factors that socialize the individual; include family, peers, education, media, and religion.
  - e) Analyze how individuals are socialized by gender and race/ethnicity.

# Essential Question

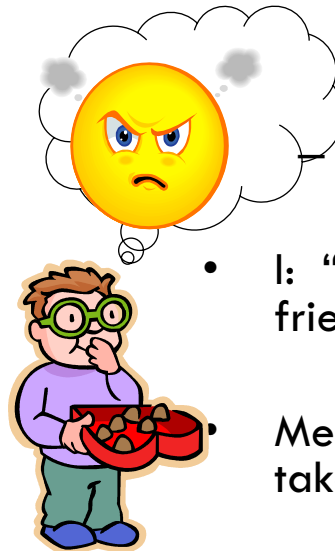
- How does socialization occur?

# Chapter 4: Socialization



## Developing a Social Self

- **Self:** a person's conscious recognition that he or she is a distinct individual who is part of a larger society
  - Emerges through social experience
  - **Socialization**-cultural process of learning to participate in group life



## “I” vs. “Me”

- **“I” is myself as I am**
  - Unsocialized self
    - Spontaneous
    - Creative
    - Initiator of social action
  - Young Children
    - “I” dominated
      - “I’m hungry”
      - “I want a toy”
- **“Me” is myself as others see me**
  - Socialized self
  - Based on our perception of how others will respond to our actions
    - Reactive
  - Develops later in life
- **I:** “I want to take a piece of my friend’s candy without permission.”
- **Me:** “How will Sally respond to me if I take her candy?”

# Harlow's Monkeys

- What happens to monkeys who are isolated?
  - Distressed
  - Apathetic
  - Withdrawn
  - Hostile
  - Abusive parents

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJ\\_Krs8f6lw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJ_Krs8f6lw)



# Internet/Technology

- How does the internet help socialization?
  - More access to new ideas, people from around the globe, and information.
- How does the internet prevent socialization?
  - We become trapped in our own little world and miss out of making real-life connections

# Structural-functionalist view on socialization

- **Approach:** *Socialization...*
  - Serves as the important function of:
    - reinforcing the social structure
    - maintaining society
    - transmitting culture from one generation to the next. [clip](#)
  - Motivation and ability to perform role expectations are acquired through socialization
  - Prerequisites for survival of the social systems
- **Example:**
  - Can be compared to vaccination:
  - Members of society are injected with the attitudes, values, beliefs, and norms that will allow them to assume and successfully fulfill the roles of full and productive citizens

# Conflict theorist view on socialization

- **Approach:** *Socialization...*
- One of the most powerful and effective tools used by those in power to:
  - maintain the status quo
  - legitimize existing social inequalities
- Prepares people for class related roles they will fill throughout their lives
- **Example:**
- *Upper class children:*
  - Socialized for positions of authority and leadership roles
  - How to interact among members of same class and lower classes
- *Lower class children:*
  - Socialized for positions to serve those higher on the social ladder
- Trained to show respect for those above them in social class



# Symbolic Interactionist view on socialization

- **Approach:** *Socialization*
- Stress importance of:
  - Primary groups
  - Interpretation of meaningful symbols
  - Development of a social identity
  - Viewing self as an object
- *\*\*Symbolic interaction's major contribution to sociology is socialization.*
- **Example:**
- *Looking Glass Self-Cooley*
  - Our self-image is largely a result of how we interpret others' impressions of us
    - *Symbols :*
      - Verbal
      - Non-verbal

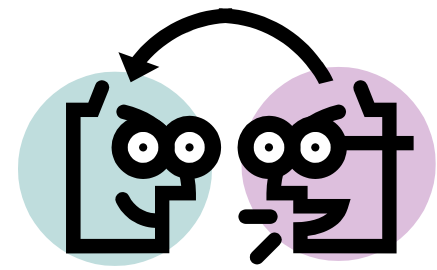
## The Looking-Glass Self

- A self concept (image of yourself as having an identity separate from other people) based on our ideas of others' judgments of us
  - 1. We imagine how we appear to others (as if they were a mirror)
  - 2. We imagine the reaction of others to our imagined appearance
  - 3. We evaluate ourselves according to how we imagine others have judged us
  - **Charles Horton Cooley**



- *NOT A CONSCIOUS PROCESS*
- EX. 1. You approach a group of classmates and are immediately aware that you are giving off an impression
  - 2. You “read” both their verbal and nonverbal reactions to assess whether they see you as you see yourself (friendly, witty, charming)
  - 3. If their feedback is positive, you feel friendly, witty, and charming. If their feedback is negative, you reassess your feelings about yourself

# Social Perception



- Process by which we form impressions of others and ourselves
  - We give off and receive cues about the kinds of persons we are
- Depend on:
  - Physical appearance
  - Clothing
  - Gestures
  - Tone of voice
  - Facial expressions
  - Posture
- Use these cues to determine:
  - Occupational identity
  - Social class
  - Group membership
- Stereotypes are used when we cannot know everything about someone we meet...