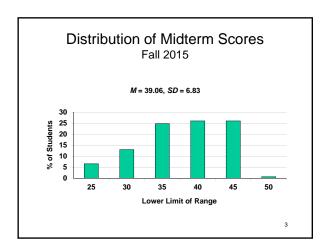
The Self
Fall 2015

### Feedback on Midterm Examination

- Initial Scoring: M = 31.63 (63.2%), SD = 9.15
  - Reliability (Coefficient Alpha) = .79
- 4 "Bad" Items: 6, 12, 13, 15
  - Rescored, Full Credit to All Students
- Rounded Final Score Up
- Rescoring: M = 39.06 (78%), SD = 6.83



### Requests for Regrades

- In Writing to the GSI Who Scored Item
  - 1-7, Amanda; 8-15, Yael
- Paragraph
  - Your Answer Is As Good or Better than Guide
- Fresh Rescore New Score May Be Lower
- Don't Ask for ½ Point
  - Exam Total Scores Already Rounded Up

.

# Social vs Nonsocial Cognition Qualitative Differences

- · Object of Perception as Sentient Being
  - Intelligence, Consciousness
  - Counteracting Impression Formation
    - Impression Management, Strategic Self-Presentation
- Neuroscientific Doctrine of Modularity
- Subject-Object Distinction
  - Self as Knower
  - Self as Object of Knowledge

5



### William James on the Self

James (1890), pp. 1, 221

Psychology is the science of mental life.

\*\*\*

Every thought tends to be part of a personal consciousness.... It seems as if the elementary psychic fact were not thought or this thought or that thought but my thought, every thought being owned....

On these terms the personal self rather than the thought might be treated as the immediate datum in psychology. The universal conscious fact is not "feelings and thoughts exist" but "I think" and I feel"....

### The Self in Social Psychology

Funder (2013); Gilovich et al. (2013); Taylor & Fiske (2013)

- Funder (2
  Self-Actualization
  Self-Adaptors
  Self-Affirmation
  Self-Awareness
  Self-Affirmation
  Self-Awareness
  Self-Canegorization Theory
  Self-Canegorization Theory
  Self-Consposity
  Self-Conglexity
  Possible Self
  Relational Self
  Self-Concept
  Relational Self
  Self-Concept
  Self-Conscious Emotions
  Self-Conscious Emotions
  Self-Discrepancy Theory
  Self-Discrepancy

- Self-Distancing
  Self-Efficacy
  Self-Enhancement
  Self-Esteem
  Collective
  Implicit and Explicit
  Self-Centered Bias

- 13); Taylor & Fiske (2013
  salf-ralliting Prophecies
  salf-Handicapping
  Self-Improvement
  Self-Knowledge
  Self-Improvement
  Self-Knowledge
  Self-Improvement
  Self-Rosinoring
  Self-Personption
  Self-Personption
  Self-Personption
  Self-Personption
  Self-Personption
  Self-Promotion
  Self-Prom











### Aspects of Selfhood

James (1890)

- · Material Self
  - Body, Family Relations, Possessions
- Social Self
  - Self as Viewed by Others
- · Spiritual Self
  - Emotions, Drives

8

### Gordon Allport on the Self Allport (1961), p. 128



This puzzling problem arises when we ask, "Who is the I who knows the bodily me, who has an image of myself and sense of identity over time, who knows that I have propriate strivings?"

I know all these things and, what is more, I know that I know them.

But who is it who has this perspectival grasp...? It is much easier to feel the self than to define the self.

### The Self

Kihlstrom & Cantor (1984)



- Mental Representation of Oneself
  - Attributes of Which One is Aware
- Includes
  - Traits (Characteristic Behaviors)
  - Emotions, Attitudes
  - Goals, Values
  - Appearance
  - Demographics
  - Possessions
  - Relationships with Others



# Forms of Mental Representation Anderson (1995)

- · Perception-Based
  - Represent Physical Appearance of Object/Event
  - Spatio-Temporal Relations
  - Analog: "Mental Image"
- · Meaning-Based
  - Abstracted from Perceptual Details
  - Meaning, Categorization
  - Propositional: Verbal Description

### The Self as a Knowledge Structure

Mental Representations of Oneself

- Meaning-Based
  - Self as Concept
- · Perception-Based
  - Self as Image

### The Self as a Concept

- List of Attributes
  - Characteristic of Ourselves
  - Differentiate Ourselves From Other People
- Not Merely Self-Esteem

13

### Assessment of Self-Concept

- Adjective Check List
  - Rate Descriptiveness
  - Problems
    - Shared vs. Distinctive
    - Critical vs. Trivial Attributes

But too many trait terms!

14

### Assessment of Self-Concept

H. Markus, 1977

### Self-Schema

- Self-Ratings on Trait Adjectives
  - Self-Descriptiveness
  - Importance to Self-Concept
- Self-Schematic
  - Extremely Descriptive (High or Low)
  - Extremely Important
- Aschematic
  - Moderate on Descriptiveness
  - Unimportant to Self-Concept

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# The Self-Schema Confounds Descriptiveness and Importance Burke, Kraut, & Dworkin (1984) Descriptiveness Importance Low Medium High High Schematic Aschematic Schematic

Aschematic Aschematic Aschematic

Low

# Proper Balance of Descriptiveness and Importance in the Self-Schema Descriptiveness Importance Low Medium High High Schematic Schematic Schematic Low Aschematic Aschematic Aschematic

### The Self as a Conceptual Structure

Classical View Prototype View Exemplar View Theory View

### Organization of Self-Concept

### As Proper Set

- · Set Consisting of One Instance
  - Summary of Personality
  - Features that Set Oneself Apart From All Others
- Defining Features
  - Singly Necessary, Jointly Sufficient to...
  - Distinguish Oneself From Others
- Inherits All the Problems of Classical View

### Organization of Self-Concept

### As Prototype

- Summary Description of Self
- Self Represented by Category Prototype
  - Shares Family Resemblance with Instances
- Characteristic Features
  - Tend to Set Oneself Apart From All Others
- But Prototype of What?
  - Each Self Unique
  - What is the Nature of Family Resemblance?

# The "Looking-Glass Self



The self consists of whatever attributes are associated with first-person pronouns....

Each person possesses as many selves as there are significant others in his or her social environment.



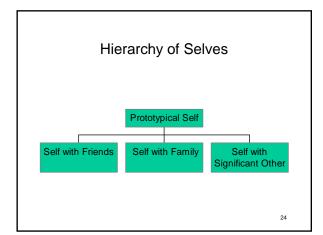
# Self in Symbolic Interactionism Mead (1934)

A person has as many selves as there are social roles for him or her to play.

22

### Self and Family Resemblance

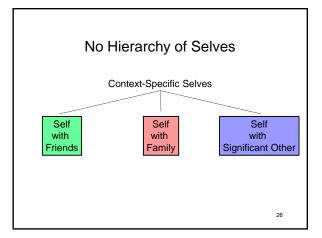
- Self Not Unitary, Monolithic
  - Multiplicity of Selves
- Context-Specific Self-Concepts
  - What We are Like in Various Situations
- Represent Contextual Variability in Behavior
- Prototype Abstracted from These Instances



### **Exemplar View of Self**

- Self with Friends
- Self with Family
- Self with Significant Other
- .....

25



# Self in Multiple-Personality Disorder Dissociative Identity Disorder

- Patient Possesses Different Identities
  - Each Associated with Different Autobiographical Memories
- Interpersonality Amnesia
  - Asymmetrical

# Interpersonality Amnesia in The Three Faces of Eve Thigpen & Cleckley (1954, 1957) Eve White Jane Eve Black



# Self as Theory of Oneself Epstein (1973)

The self-concept is a self-theory. It is a theory that the individual has unwittingly constructed about himself as an experiencing, functioning individual, and it is part of a broader theory which he holds with respect to his entire range of significant experience.

29

### Theory-Based Concepts of Self

- "Survivor" or "Recovery" Movements
  - Holocaust
  - Alcoholic
  - Child Abuse
- "Child of X" Movements

This Is What I'm Like This is How I Got This Way

### The Self as a Knowledge Structure

Mental Representations of Oneself

- Meaning-Based Representations
  - Self as Concept
- Perception-Based Representations
  - Self as Image

31

### Self-Image Schilder (1938)



The picture of our own body which we form in our mind, the way in which the body appears to ourselves.

32

# Perception-Based Representations in Social Cognition

- Visual Images of Familiar People
- · Auditory Images of Voices
- Judgments Based on Visual Information
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Power (Babyfacedness)
- The Face as a Social Stimulus
  - Point of Contact
  - Information about Emotional States, Deception



# Body Schema Head (1926)

- Postural Model of Body
  - Maintain Stability
  - Adjust to Environment
- Distortions in Prism-Adaptation
- Internal Representation of Body, Parts
  - Independent of Immediate Sensory Stimulation

34

# Facial Image Preference Mita et al. (1977)

- Mere-Exposure Effect (Zajonc, 1968)
  - Preference Judgments
  - Frequency of Exposure
- Facial Images
  - Other: True Image
    - As in Photograph
  - Self: Reversed Image
    - As in Mirror

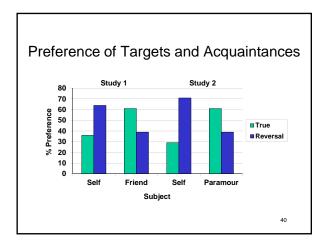
### Which Picture Do You Prefer?





# The Original Marilyn Monroe The Reversed Marilyn Facial Image Preference • Facial Photographs of Women - Original - Mirror-Reversed • Acquaintance Should Prefer Original - As She Usually Sees Her • Person Should Prefer Mirror Reversal

- As She Sees Herself in Mirror



### Clinical Anomalies of Body Image

- Acute Schizophrenia
- · Eating Disorder
- Body Dysmorphic Disorder
- Phantom Limb in Amputees
- Autotopagnosia (Pick, 1922)
  - Body-Image Agnosia, Somatotopagnosia

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### Methods for Studying Body Image

- Draw-a-Person Technique
- Body-Image Aberration Scale
- Body-Image Assessment

### Body-Image Aberration Scale

Chapman, Chapman, & Raulin (1978)

- · Unclear Body Boundaries
  - "Sometimes I have had the feeling that I am united with an object near me"
- Feelings of Unreality or Estrangement of Parts of One's Body
  - "I have sometimes felt that some part of my body no longer belongs to me"
- · Feelings of Deterioration of One's Body
  - "I have sometimes had the feeling that my body is decaying inside"
- Perceptions of Change in One's Body Parts
  - Size, Relative Proportions, Spatial Relationships
  - "My hands or feet sometimes seem far away"
- · Changes in the Appearance of the Body
  - "Occasionally it has seemed as if my body had taken on the appearance of another person's body"

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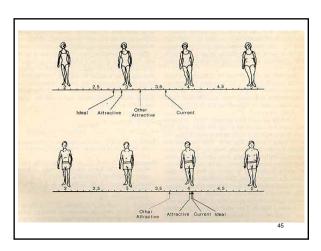


### Desirable Body Shape

Fallon & Rozin (1985)



- College Undergraduates
- Body-Image Assessment
  - Line Drawings of Male/Female Bodies
    - In Swimsuits
    - Range From Thin to Not-Thin
- Choice
  - Current Body
  - Ideal Body
  - Attractive
  - Attractive to Opposite Sex



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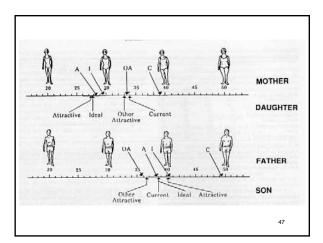


### Generational Study Rozin & Fallon (1988)



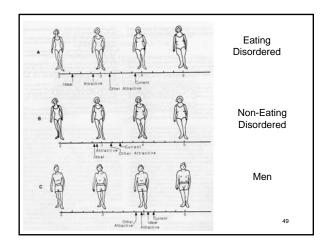
- Body-Image Assessment
- Family Study
  - Mothers and Daughters
  - Fathers and Sons

46



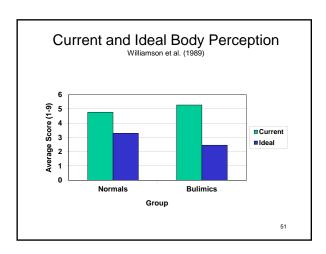
# Body Image in Eating Disorder Zellner et al. (1989)

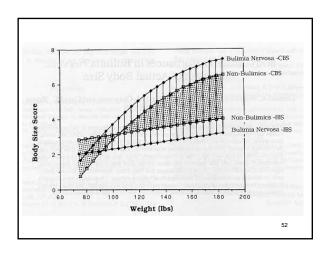
- College Undergraduates
- Eating Attitudes Test
  - Women Classified by EAT
    - High (Panel A) vs. Low (Panel B)
  - Men (Panel C)
- Body-Image Assessment
  - Current vs. Ideal



# Body-Image Disturbance in Bulimia Williamson et al. (1989)

- Body-Image Assessment
  - Current Body Size
  - Ideal Body Size
- Bulimic vs. Normal Women
  - Statistically Matched for Actual Weight





### **Body-Distorting Technique**

- Adjustable ("Fun House") Mirrors
- Computer Morphing Software

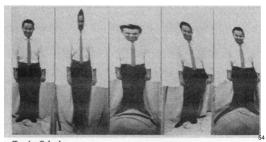




53

### Body Image in Schizophrenia Traub, Orbach, et al. (1964, 1966, 1967)

• Adjustable Body-Distorting Mirror



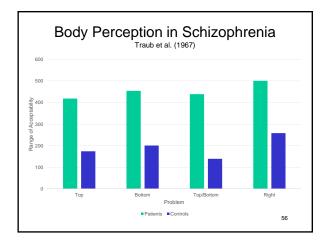
Traub-Orbach

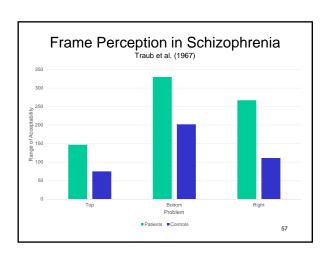
# Adjustable Body-Distorting Mirror Traub, Orbach, et al. (1964, 1966, 1967)

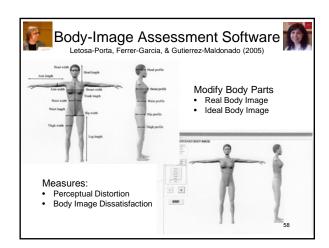
- Top of Mirror Convex
  - Head Elongated - Shoulders Sloping
- Top of Mirror Concave
  - Head Broadened
  - Shoulders Padded
- Bottom of Mirror Concave Right Edge Concave
- - Legs Dwarfed
  - Feet Spread
- Bottom of Mirror Convex
  - Legs Elongated
  - Tiny Feet

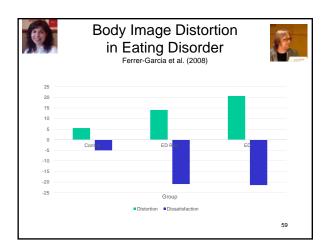
- Top Convex, Bottom Concave
  - Adjust Only Head, Shoulders
- Top Concave, Bottom Convex
- Adjust Only Head, Shoulders
- Right Edge Convex
  - Right Side Shortened, Bulging
- - Right Side Elongated, Indented

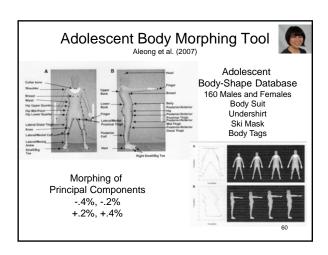








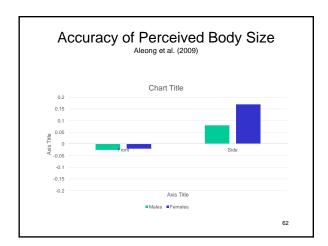


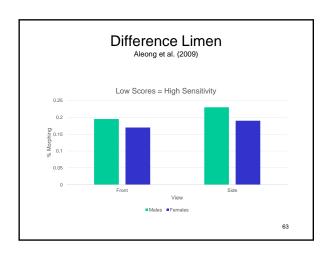


# Adolescent Body Image Aleong et al. (2009)



- 182 Normal Adolescent Males and Females
- Match Subjects to Image in Database
  - Height, Weight, BMI
- Distort Image
  - Especially Hips, Thighs, Calves
- Psychophysical Measures
  - Point of Subjective Equality
    - How Accurate is Body Image
  - Difference Limen
    - How Much Morphing Required to Detect Difference 61





# Self-Perception vs. Other-Perception The "Dove Beauty Sketches" (2013) http://www.youtube.com/user/doveunitedstates

### The Self as a Knowledge Structure

Mental Representations of Oneself

- Meaning-Based
- Representation
  - Self as Concept
- Perception-Based Representation
  - Self as Image
- Self as Memory

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### Memory Reveals Character



- Freudian Psychoanalysis (Breuer & Freud, 1893-1895)
- "Hysterics Suffer from Reminiscences"
  - Experience Decisive for Personality
  - Experiences Encoded in Memory
  - Repression of Trauma, Conflict
  - Recovery of Repressed Memories
- Adlerian Individual Psychology (Adler, 1932)
  - Memories Selected to Correspond with Life Style
  - Memories Express Life Style
  - Memories Support Life Style When Challenged
  - Memories Change When Life Style Changes 66

### The Self as a Memory Structure

- Verbal (Propositional)
- Episodic
  - Specific Experiences, Actions
- Semantic
  - Generic Characteristics

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### Memory and Identity

Locke, an Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690) Klein & Nichols (2012)



"[A]s far as consciousness can be extended backwards to any past action or thought, so far reaches the identify of that person;



it is the same self now as it was then; and it is by the same self with this present one that now reflects on it, that that action was done."

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## Hume's Objection to Locke Hume (1739); Klein & Nichols (2012)



- No Enduring Self
- Impression of Identity Created by Memory
  - Recollection of Past Episodes
  - Includes Knowledge and Belief Based on Inferences

### Reid's Objection to Locke

Reid (1785); Klein & Nichols (2012)



### • Brave Officer Paradox

- Suppose a brave officer [A] to have been flogged when a boy at school for robbing an orchard, [B] to have taken a standard from the enemy in his first campaign, and [C] to have been made a general in advanced life;
- have been made a general in advanced life;

  suppose, also, which must be admitted to be possible, that [B] when he took the
- standard, he was conscious of [A] his having been flogged at school,

  and that, [C] when made a general, he was conscious of [B] his taking the standard but had absolutely lost consciousness of [A] the flogging

### · Based on Transitivity

- If the Person Who Did B Remembers Doing A
- And the Person Who Did C Remembers Doing B
- Then the Person Who Did C Also Did A
  - Regardless of Whether He Remembers It

\_\_

### The Case of Millvina Dean

- Last Survivor of the Titanic
  - 9 Weeks Old on April 14, 1912
  - Father Died, Mother Survived
- Died on May 31, 2009
  - 98th Anniversary of Launching
  - Brother Also Survived Disaster (Age 2)
    - Died on April 14, 1992 (80th Anniversary of Shipwreck)
- No Memory of Sinking
  - Learned About Titanic at Age 8

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### Representation of Self in Amnesia

- Episodic Memory
  - Specific Behaviors
- · Semantic Memory
  - General Characteristics

### The Case of K.C.

Tulving (1993)

- Motorcycle Accident at Age 30
- Amnesia
  - Anterograde
  - Retrograde
- · Personality Change
  - Premorbid, Extraverted
  - Postmorbid, Introverted

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# Ratings of K.C.'s Postmorbid Personality

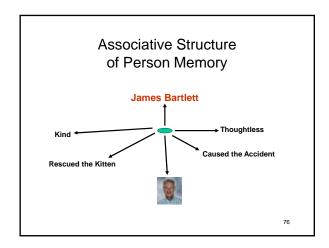
- K.C.'s vs. Mother's Ratings of K.C.
  - -Q = .77
- K.C.'s vs. Mother's Ratings of *Mother*

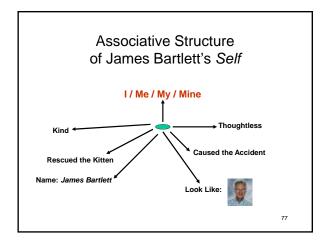
-Q = .80

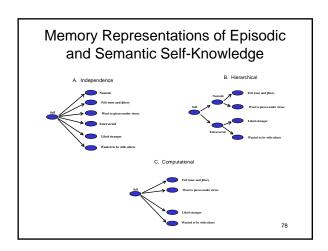
74

# K.C.'s Personality Premorbid vs. Postmorbid

- 2-Alternative Forced Choice
  - Matched items for social desirability
- · Reliability of K.C.'s "Post" ratings
  - -76% agreement
- Mother's ratings of K.C. "Pre" vs. "Post"
  - 50% agreement (chance)
- K.C. "Post" vs. Mother "Post"
  - -73% agreement
- K.C. "Post" vs. Mother "Pre"
  - -53% agreement (chance)









# Self Judgments Klein, Loftus, & Burton (1989).

- Priming Paradigm
  - Performance of One Task Facilitates Performance of Another Task
  - Provided that Tasks Overlap
- Trait Terms as Stimulus Materials
  - Describes Self
  - Recall Autobiographical Memory
  - Define Term

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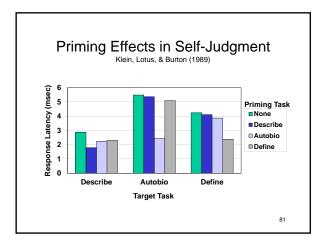
# Self Judgments Klein, Loftus, & Burton (1989)

- · Repetition Priming
  - Define-Define
  - Recall-Recall
  - Describe-Describe
- Semantic Priming

- Recall - Describe Describe - Recall

• Control Sequences

- Define - Recall Define - Describe



### Implications of Priming Studies

- Priming Within Knowledge Categories
  - Semantic (Traits) → Semantic
  - Episodic (Behaviors) → Episodic
- No Priming Across Knowledge Categories
  - Semantic / Episodic
  - Episodic / Semantic

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### Conscious Recollections

Kihlstrom (2009)

- Recollective Experience
  - Remembering
  - Knowing
  - Feeling
  - Believing?
- Unconscious Autobiographical Memories?
  - Freudian Trauma-Memory Argument
    - Repression
    - Dissociation

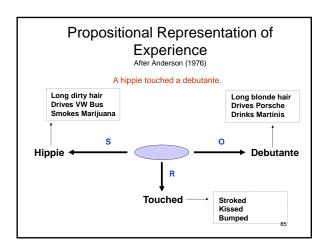
83



### Consciousness in Memory

James (1890)

 The first element which such a knowledge involves would seem to be the revival in the mind of an image or copy of the original event....

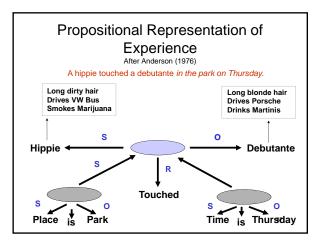




### Consciousness in Memory

James (1890)

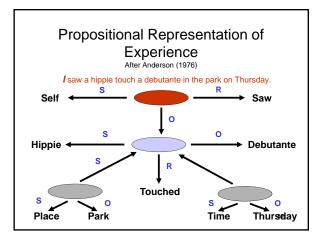
- The first element which such a knowledge involves would seem to be the revival in the mind of an image or copy of the original
- [But] a farther condition is required before the present image can be held to stand for a past
- That condition is that the fact imaged be expressly referred to the past, thought as in the past....





# Consciousness in Memory James (1890)

- But even this would not be a memory.
- Memory requires more than the mere dating of a fact in the past. It must be dated in my
- In other words, I must think that I directly experienced its occurrence.
- It must have that "warmth and intimacy"... characterizing all experiences "appropriated" by the thinker as his own.



### The Self as a Knowledge Structure

Mental Representations of Oneself

- · Self as Concept
- · Self as Image
- · Self as Memory
- Self as Story



### Story Model of Knowledge Representation Schank & Abelson (1995)



- All Human Knowledge is Based on Stories
  - Constructed Around Past Experiences
- New Experiences are Interpreted in Terms of Old Stories
- Reconstituted Memories Form the Basis of the Remembered Self
- Shared Story Memories Within Social Groups Define Particular *Social Selves*

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### The "Memoir Boom"

Atlas (1996); Yagoda (2009)



- 1st-Person Narrator in Fiction
- 19th, early 20th Centuries
  - Memoirs About Other People
- Late 20th Century
  - Memoirs about Oneself
  - 1st-Person Academic Writing
- "Performance of Self" (Bernard Cooper, 1999)

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### **Autobiographical Memory**

- · Episodic Memory
  - Unique Spatiotemporal Location
- Self-Reference
  - Agent vs. Patient, Stimulus vs. Experiencer
  - Cognitive, Emotional, Motivational State
- "Aristotelian" Plot Structure
  - Chronological Sequence

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# Temporal Organization Kihlstrom (2009)

- Internal
  - Beginning, Middle, End
- External
  - Temporal Relations to Other Events
  - Chunking

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# The Autobiographical Knowledge Base Conway (1992, 1996); Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000)

- Lifetime Periods
  - General Knowledge re: Distinct Periods of Time
    - Thematic Knowledge
    - Temporal Knowledge
    - Attitudes, Self-Evaluation



- General Events
  - Repeated Events, Mini-Histories
- Event-Specific Knowledge
  - Semantic/Verbal
  - Sensory-Perceptual (Flashbulbs/Flashbacks)

# The Autobiographical Memory Knowledge Base Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000)

# The Self-Memory System Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000)

- · Conjunction of AKB with Working Self
  - Analogous to Working Memory
    - Activated Self-Schema
    - Current Personal Goals
    - Current Emotional Experiences



- Superordinate
  - Subsumes both Working Self and AKB
- Emergent
  - Requires Interaction of Working Self and AKB

### Construction of ABMs

Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000)

- Direct Retrieval of Event-Specific Knowledge
  - Cues Activate Representations in ESK
    - Map Onto Particular Lifetime Period
  - Activation Spreads to Goals of Working Self
    - Thereafter, to General and then Specific Events
- Generative Retrieval after Norman & Bobrow (1979)
  - Elaborate Cue, Set Verification Criteria
  - Match Description to Memory Records
  - Accessed Records Matched Against Criteria
  - Repeat as Necessary

# Distribution of Memories Across the Lifespan (Hypothetical) Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000) Childhood o 99 Age at Encoding

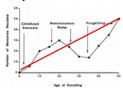
# Explaining Lifespan Memory Conway & Pleydell-Pearce (2000)

- Recency Effect
  - Needs No Special Explanation
    - Time-Dependency Principle
- Infantile & Childhood Amnesia
  - Disjunction Between Childhood, Adult Goals
    - Or (More Likely) Pure Cognitive Effect
- Reminiscence Bump
  - Events Critical for Formation of Stable Self
    - Late Adolescence and Early Adulthood
    - But Reminiscence Bumps at Other Times, Too

### Temporal Organization in ABM

Kihlstrom (1979); Crovitz (1970), Robinson (1976)

- Temporal Sequencing in Narrative Recall
  - Disrupted in Posthypnotic Amnesia
- Temporal Gradient in "Galton's Walk"
  - ABMs Cued by Familiar Words



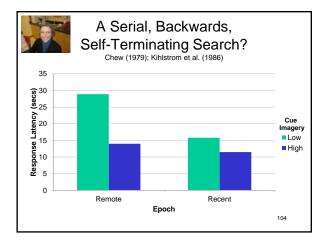
101

## An Inverted U-Shaped Function Robinson (1976) 18 (**secs**) 14 Response Latency (9 0-5 6-10 11-15 Age of Memory (Years) 102

# Serial, Backwards, Self-Terminating Search?

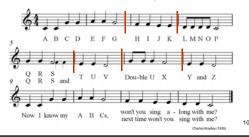
- Robinson (1976)
  - Remote Memories Unrepresentative
     Highly Salient, thus Quickly Retrieved
- Chew (1979; Kihlstrom et al., 1988)
  - Control Both Cue and Epoch

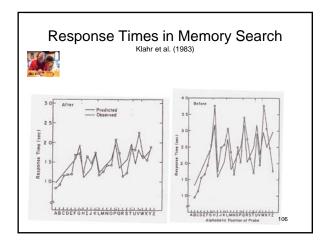
103

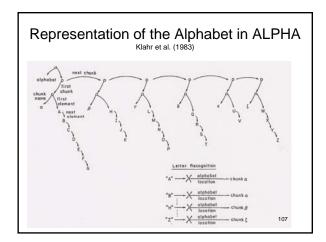


# Is Temporal Organization Qualified by Chunking?

- What's the letter of the alphabet after B?
- What's the letter of the alphabet before S?



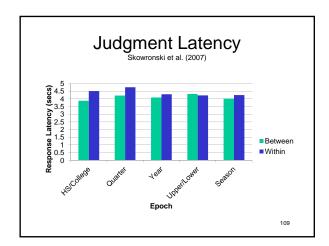






# Temporal "Chunks" in ABM? Skowronski et al. (2007)

- List and Date Autobiographical Memories
  - Every Quarter, High School through College
- Judgments of Recency (Accuracy = 82.5%)
  - Random Pairs of Events
  - Between or Within Epochs
    - College/High School
    - School Quarter
    - Year
    - Freshman-Sophomore/Junior-Senior
    - School Year/Summer



# Expanded View of Temporal Epochs Kihlstrom (2009)

- Individual, Not Universal
  - Reflections of Self-Concept
- Subjective, Not Objective
  - May Change with Time
    - Telescoping (Neter & Waksberg, 1964)
      - Recent Events Displaced Backwards
      - Remote Events Displaced Forwards
  - May Change with Alterations in Self-Concept

### **Autobiographical Memory**

- Episodic Memory
  - Unique Spatiotemporal Location
- Self-Reference
  - Agent vs. Patient, Stimulus vs. Experiencer
  - Cognitive, Emotional, Motivational State
- "Aristotelian" Plot Structure
  - Chronological Sequence
  - Causal Organization of Episodes
  - Relevance to Character and "Life Style"



# Causal Relations in Autobiographical Memory

Kihlstrom (2009), after Aristotle (c. 335 BCE)

### Plot in Aristotle's Poetics

- Incentive Moments (Begins the Chain of Cause and Effect)
- Climaxes (Middle of the Causal Chain)
- Resolutions (End of the Causal Chain)
- Complications (Desis) Leading to the Catastrophe
- Catastrophes (Changes to Good or Bad Fortune)
- Unravelings (Lusis) After the Catastrophe
- Reversals of Intention (Peripeteia)
- Moments of Recognition (Anagnorisis)
- · Catharsis (End of the Story)

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# Causal Relations in Autobiographical Memory



Kihlstrom (2009), after Pillemer (1998, 2001)

### Pillemer's "Life Story"

- Originating Events Define a "Life Path"
- Turning Points Redirect a Life Path
- Anchoring Points Provide Foundations for Belief System
- Analogous Events Provide Models for How to Behave

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# Causal Explanations for Traits, Behaviors

After Malle (2005)

### Reasons for Intentional Actions

- Beliefs
- Desires

### Causal History of Reasons

Unconscious Processes Personality Factors Socialization and Culture Immediate Context

### Causes of Unintended Behaviors

- · Internal vs. External
- Stable vs. Unstable
- · Global vs. Local

### Enabling Factors

Skill Opportunity Removed Obstacles

### Is the Self Just Another Person?

- Quantitative Differences in Representations
  - Size of Memory Structure
    - Amount of Information
    - Organization of Information
  - Emotional and Motivational Involvement
- Qualitative Differences
  - Direct Introspective Awareness
    - Knowledge, Expectations, Beliefs
    - Feelings, Values
    - · Desires, Goals

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# Self as Object and Self as Subject



Allport (1961), p. 128

This puzzling problem arises when we ask, "Who is the I who knows the bodily me, who has an image of myself and sense of identity over time, who knows that I have propriate strivings?"

I know all these things and, what is more, I know that I know them.

But who is it who has this perspectival grasp...?

It is much easier to *feel* the self than to *define* the self.