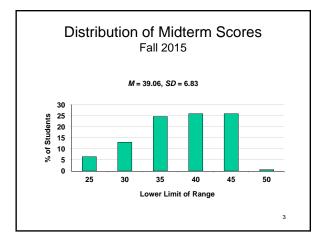
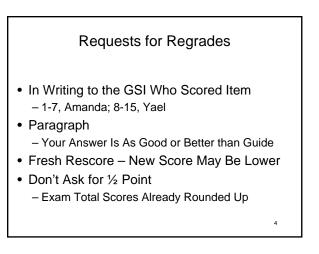


2





### 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

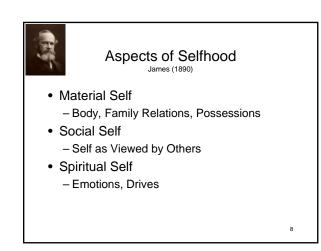


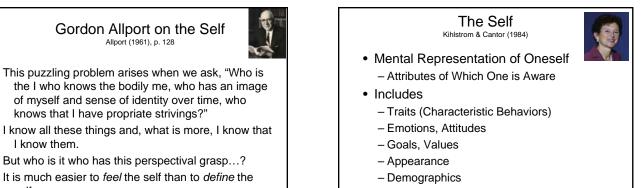
### William James on the Self James (1890), pp. 1, 221

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 "/ think" and / feel"....

The Self in Social Psychology Funder (2013); Gilovich et al. (2013); Taylor & Fiske (2013)					
Self-Actualization     Self-Adaptors     Self-Adaptors     Self-Adaptors     Self-Attention     Self-Attention     Self-Attention     Self-Categorization Theory     Self-Canegorization Theory     Self-Conngexity     Self-Conngexity     Self-Conngexity     Self-Connept     Self-Connept     Self-Connept     Self-Connect     Self-Connect     Self-Control     Self-Determination     Self-Determination     Self-Determination     Self-Determination     Self-Distancing     Self-Efficacy     Self-Efficacy     Self-Efficacy	<ul> <li>Self-Fulfiling Prophecies</li> <li>Self-Handicapping</li> <li>Self-Anadicapping</li> <li>Self-Anoroand</li> <li>Self-Anoroand</li> <li>Self-Anoroand</li> <li>Self-Perception</li> <li>Self-Regard</li> <li>Self-Regard</li> <li>Self-Regard</li> <li>Self-Attimation</li> <li>Self-Evaluation Maintenance</li> <li>Self-Evaluation Maintenance</li> <li>Self-Evaluation Maintenance</li> <li>Self-Regorts</li> <li>Self-Reports</li> <li>Self-Stemans</li> </ul>				
Self-Esterm     Collective     Implicit and Explicit     Self-Centered Bias	Self-Selection     Self-Serving Bias     Self-Transcendance     Self-Verification Theory				





### – Possessions

- Relationships with Others

Forms of Mental Representation

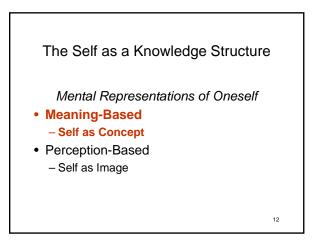
Perception-Based

self.

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

11

9



### The Self as a Concept

- List of Attributes
   Characteristic of Ourselves
  - Differentiate Ourselves From Other People

13

15

Not Merely Self-Esteem

### Assessment of Self-Concept

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

### But too many trait terms!

14



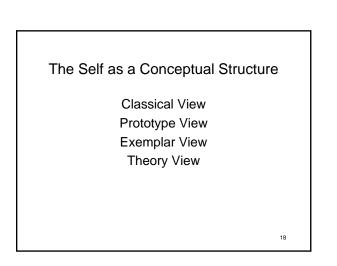
- Self-Ratings on Trait Adjectives – Self-Descriptiveness
  - Importance to Self-Concept
- Self-Schematic
  - Extremely Descriptive (High or Low)
  - Extremely Important
- Aschematic
  - Moderate on Descriptiveness
  - Unimportant to Self-Concept

The Self-Schema Confounds Descriptiveness and Importance Burke, Kraut, & Dworkin (1984)						
Descriptiveness						
Importance	Low	Medium	High			
High	Schematic	Aschematic	Schematic			
Low	Aschematic	Aschematic	Aschematic	16		

### Proper Balance of Descriptiveness and Importance in the Self-Schema

Descriptiveness

Importance	Low	Medium	High	
High	Schematic	Schematic	Schematic	
Low	Aschematic	Aschematic	Aschematic	17



### 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

19

### 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 Cooley (1902)



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.

21



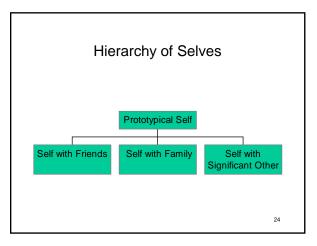
Self in Symbolic Interactionism Mead (1934)

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

22

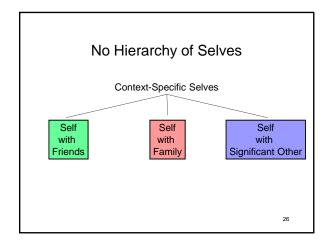
### Self and Family Resemblance

- 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

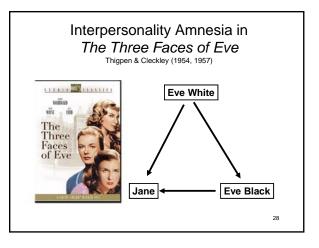


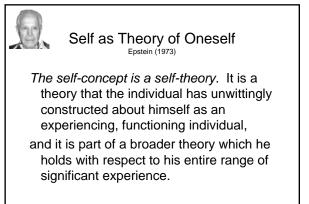


- Self with Friends
- Self with Family
- Self with Significant Other
- .....

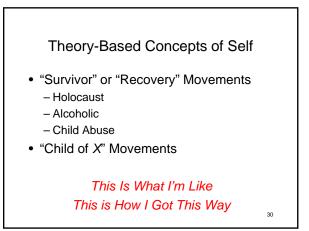


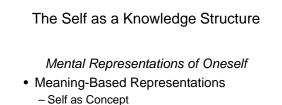
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29





• Perception-Based Representations - Self as Image

## Self-Image Schilder (1938)



32

34

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

### **Perception-Based Representations** in Social Cognition

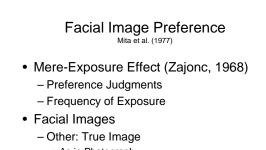
- Visual Images of Familiar People
- · Auditory Images of Voices
- Judgments Based on Visual Information
  - Age
  - Gender - Power (Babyfacedness)
- The Face as a Social Stimulus
  - Point of Contact
  - Information about Emotional States, Deception



31

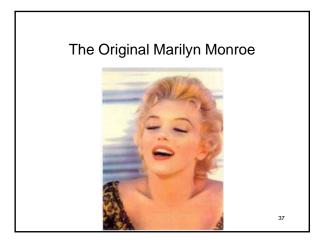
Body Schema Head (1926)

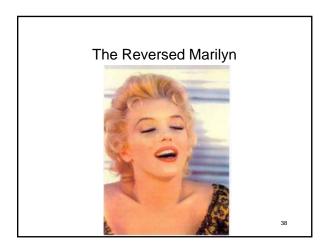
- Postural Model of Body - Maintain Stability
- Adjust to Environment
- Distortions in Prism-Adaptation
- · Internal Representation of Body, Parts - Independent of Immediate Sensory Stimulation



- As in Photograph
- Self: Reversed Image
  - As in Mirror



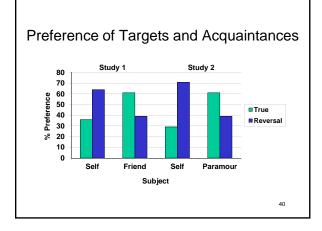




# Facial Image Preference Facial Photographs of Women Original Mirror-Reversed Acquaintance Should Prefer Original As She Usually Sees Her Person Should Prefer Mirror Reversal

Person Should Prefer Mirror Revers

 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

41

39

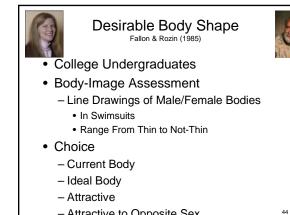
### Methods for Studying Body Image

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

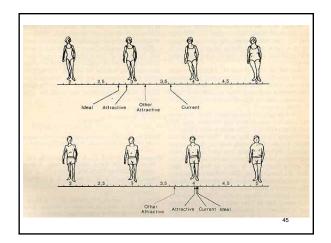
### **Body-Image Aberration Scale** Chapman, Chapman, & Raulin (1978)

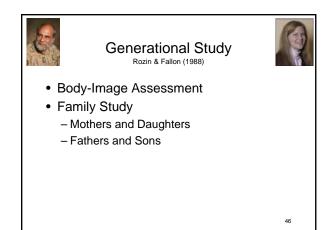
- · Unclear Body Boundaries
- "Sometimes I have had the feeling that I am united with an object near me" • Feelings of Unreality or Estrangement of Parts of One's Body
- "I have sometimes felt that some part of my body no longer belongs to me" · Feelings of Deterioration of One's Body
- "I have sometimes 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"

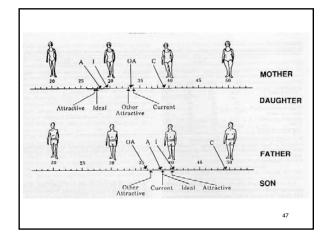
43

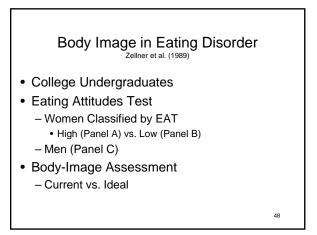


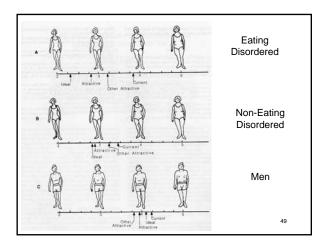
- Attractive to Opposite Sex

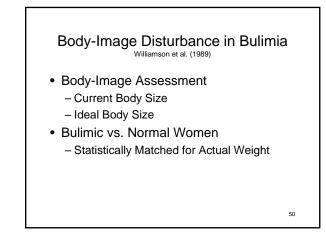


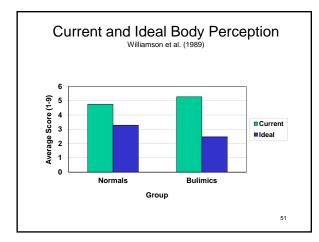


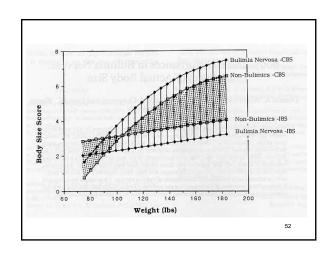


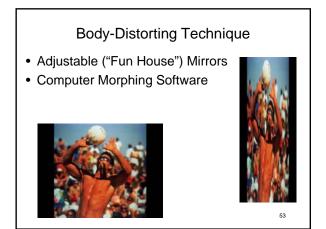


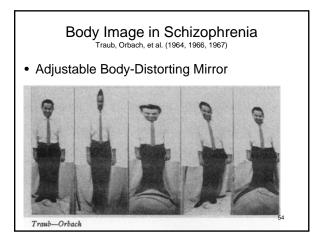


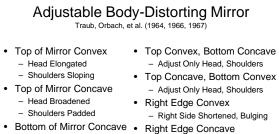




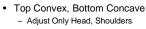






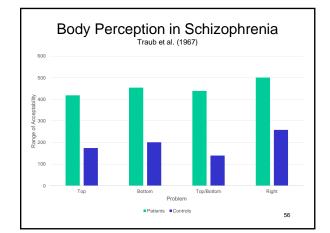


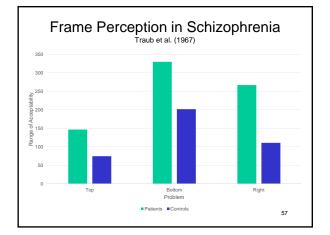
- Legs Dwarfed
- Feet Spread
- Bottom of Mirror Convex
  - Legs Elongated
  - Tiny Feet

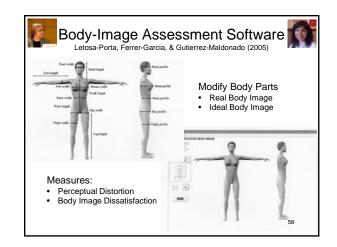


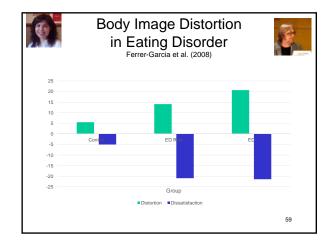
- Adjust Only Head, Shoulders
- - Right Side Elongated, Indented

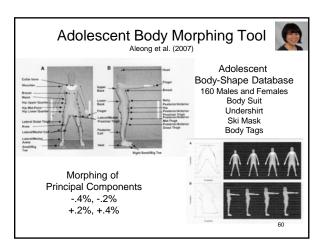








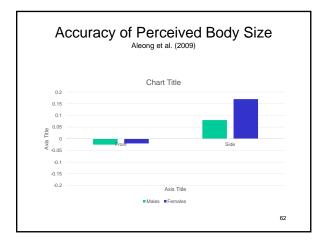


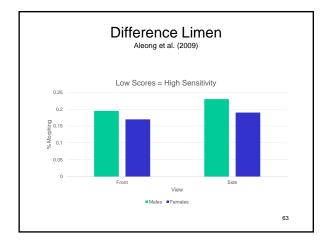


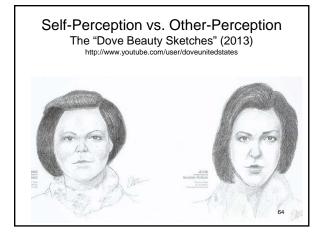
### Adolescent Body Image Aleong et al. (2009)

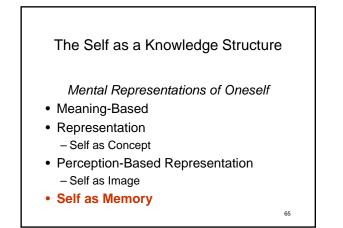


- 182 Normal Adolescent Males and Females
- Match Subjects to Image in Database
- Height, Weight, BMI
- Distort Image
  - Especially Hips, Thighs, Calves
- Psychophysical Measures
  - Point of Subjective Equality
  - How Accurate is Body Image
  - Difference Limen
    - How Much Morphing Required to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











### 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  $\ensuremath{\,^{\mbox{\tiny 66}}}$

### The Self as a Memory Structure

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



# 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."





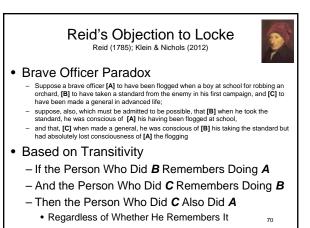
69

67

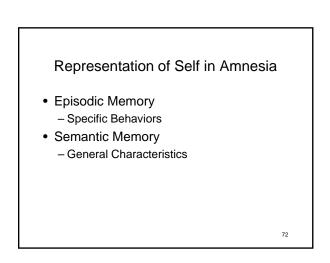
· No Enduring Self

 Impression of Identity Created by Memory - Recollection of Past Episodes

- Includes Knowledge and Belief Based on Inferences







### The Case of K.C. Tulving (1993)

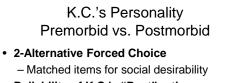
- Motorcycle Accident at Age 30
- Amnesia
  - Anterograde
  - Retrograde
- Personality Change
  - Premorbid, Extraverted
  - Postmorbid, Introverted

73

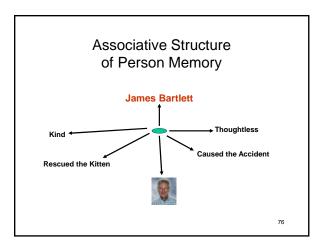
75

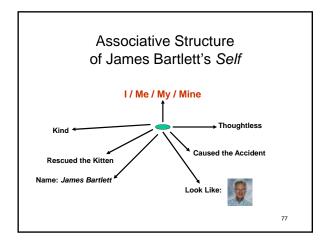
### Ratings of K.C.'s Postmorbid Personality

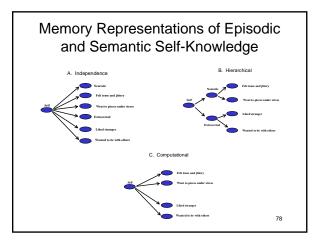
- K.C.'s vs. Mother's Ratings of *K.C.* - Q = .77
- K.C.'s vs. Mother's Ratings of *Mother* - Q = .80



- 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)



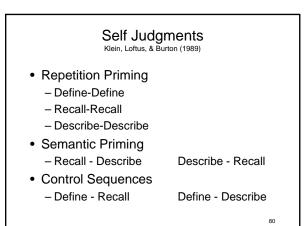


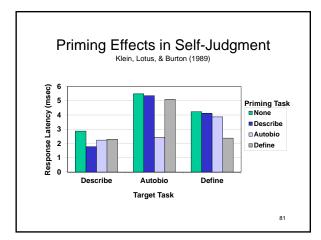


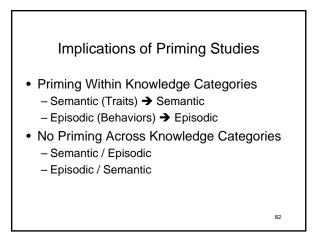


### Self Judgments Klein, Loftus, & Burton (1989).

- 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







# Conscious Recollections

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

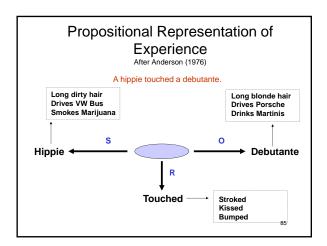
83

79



### Consciousness in Memory James (1890)

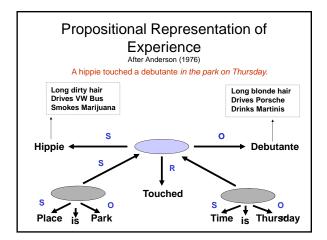
• The first element which such a knowledge involves would seem to be the revival in the mind of an image or copy of the original event....





### Consciousness in Memory James (1890)

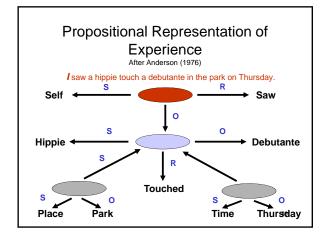
- The first element which such a knowledge involves would seem to be the revival in the mind of an image or copy of the original event....
- [But] a farther condition is required before the present image can be held to stand for a *past original*.
- That condition is that the fact imaged be expressly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

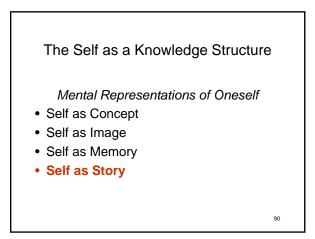




### Consciousness in Memory James (1890)

- 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* past.
- 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.







### 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



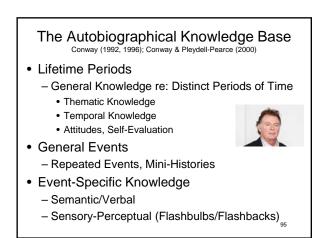
### The "Memoir Boom" Atlas (1996); Yagoda (2009)

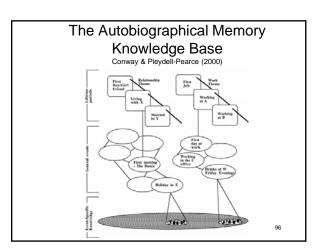
- History

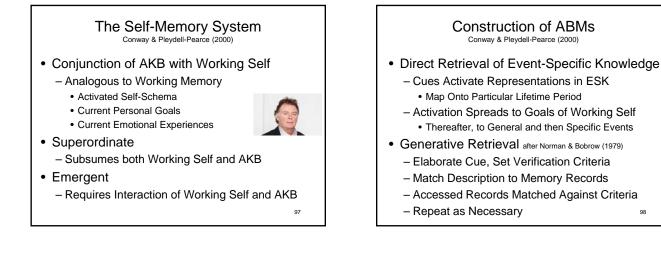
   1<sup>st</sup>-Person Narrator in Fiction
  - 19th, early 20th Centuries
    - Memoirs About Other People
  - Late 20th Century
    - Memoirs about Oneself
    - 1<sup>st</sup>-Person Academic Writing
- "Performance of Self" (Bernard Cooper, 1999)

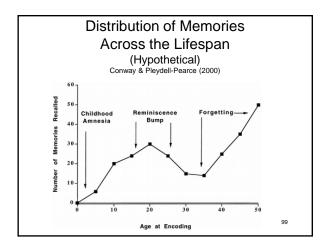
92

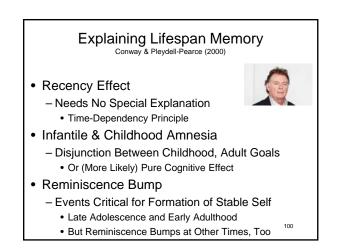
Temporal Organization Autobiographical Memory Kihlstrom (2009) Episodic Memory Internal - Unique Spatiotemporal Location - Beginning, Middle, End Self-Reference External - Agent vs. Patient, Stimulus vs. Experiencer - Temporal Relations to Other Events - Cognitive, Emotional, Motivational State Chunking • "Aristotelian" Plot Structure - Chronological Sequence 93 94

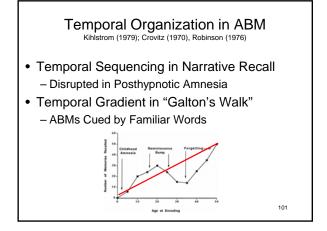


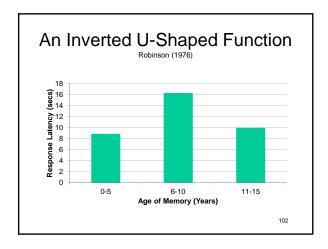


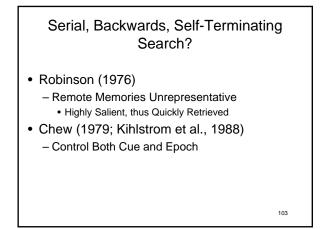


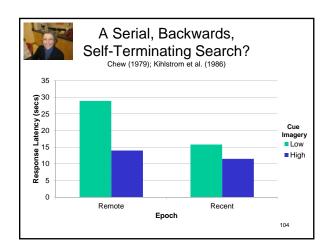


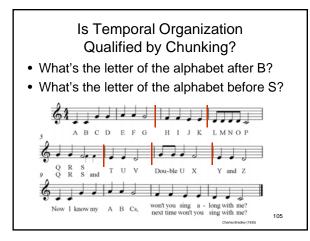


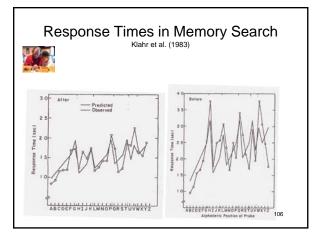


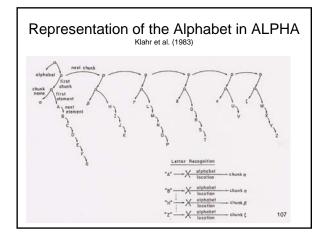








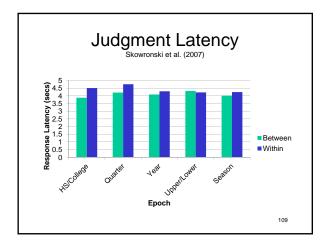


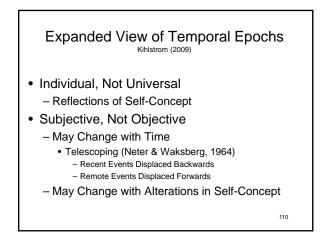




### Temporal "Chunks" in ABM? Skowronski et al. (2007)

- 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-SeniorSchool Year/Summer





### 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)

### Causal Relations in Autobiographical Memory Kihlstrom (2009), after Pillemer (1998, 2001)

Pillemer's "Life Story"

· Anchoring Points Provide Foundations for Belief System

· Analogous Events Provide Models for How to Behave

· Originating Events Define a "Life Path"

• Turning Points Redirect a Life Path



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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

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- 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

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### • Qualitative Differences

- Direct Introspective Awareness
  - Knowledge, Expectations, Beliefs
  - Feelings, Values
  - Desires, Goals

### Self as Object and Self as Subject Allport (1961), p. 128



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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.