Social Self



Discussion Questions

- 1. What is a self-concept? How do we develop a self-concept?
- 2. What is self-esteem? How is it determined?
- 3. What is self-regulation?
- 4. How do we enhance our self-esteem?
- 5. What is self-presentation?

What is a self-concept? How do we develop a self-concept?

What is a self-concept?

• Self-concept: All your beliefs about yourself



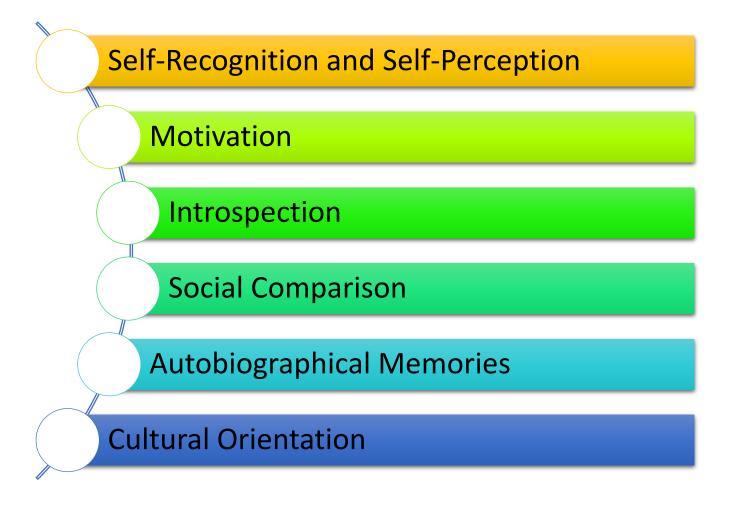
What is a self-concept?

- Inner self-concept
- Outer self-concept
- Stable yet malleable
- Molded by life experiences and the social context
- Multifaceted



What is a self-concept?

- Affect (and Cognition) → Self-esteem
 - How do we evaluate ourselves and defend against threats to our self-esteem?
- Behavior (and Cognition) → Self-presentation
 - How do we regulate our actions and present ourselves?
- Cognition → Self-concept
 - How do we come to know ourselves and maintain a stable sense of identity?









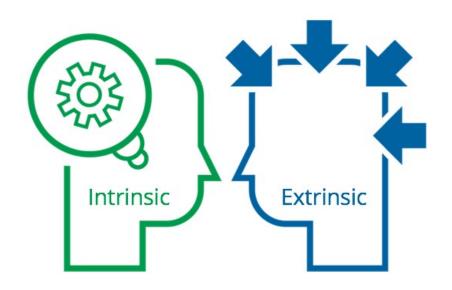
- Selfrecognition begins at about 18-24 months
- Both humans and nonhumans

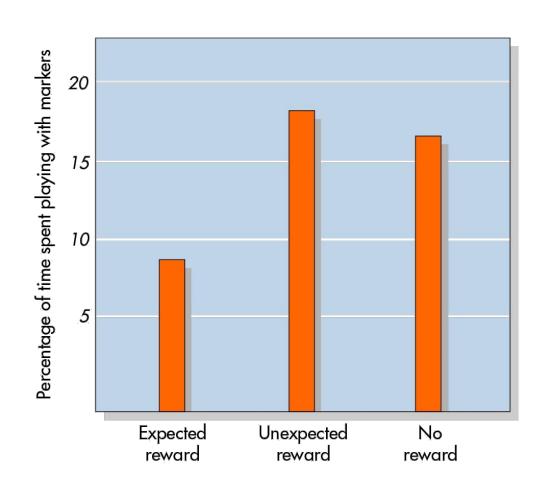
- **Self-perception:** The process of perceiving information about the self
- **Self-perception theory:** Says we understand ourselves by observing our own behavior in ambiguous situations (Bem, 1972)



- Intrinsic motivation: "Originates in factors within a person"
 - Over-justification
 effect: Occurs when an
 external reward
 undermines intrinsic
 motivation

Extrinsic motivation:
 "Originates in factors outside the person"







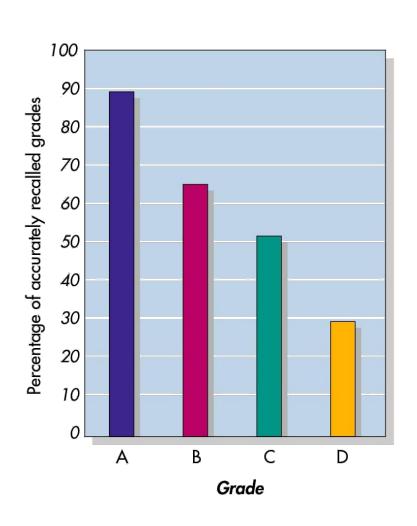
- Introspection:

 Looking inward
 at your own
 thoughts and
 feelings
- Not always accurate

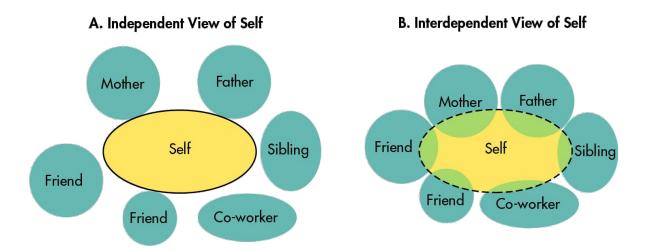
- Social comparison theory: Suggests we compare ourselves to others who are similar to us and near us (Festinger, 1954)
 - Occurs when objective information is not available

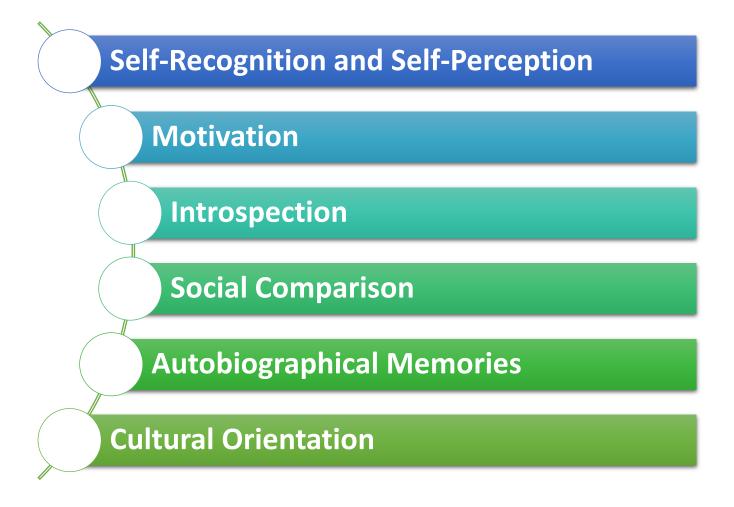


- Autobiographical memories:
 Memories of significant life events
- More recent memories
- Malleable



- Individualism: Cultures that value the self, independence, competition, and standing out
- Collectivism: Cultures that value the group, interdependence, harmony, and unity





What is self-esteem? How is it determined?

What is self-esteem?

- Self-esteem: Positive and negative evaluations of ourselves
- Global and domain-specific
- Fluctuates over time
- Gender and race differences?
 (Kling et al., 1999; Gray-Little & Hafdahl, 2000)
- Positive life outcomes?

"I'm the best at what I do."

"I have zero skills."

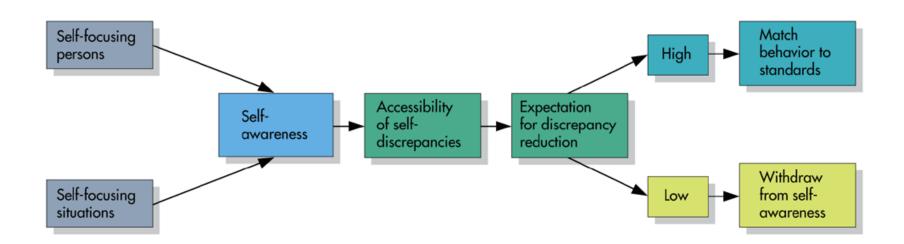
• Self-discrepancy theory: Suggests self-esteem depends on the match between the actual self and the "ought to be" and "would like to be" selves (Higgins, 1989)

Current state

Ought to be, would like to be



 Self-awareness theory: Suggests that certain situations lead us to focus on ourselves and compare ourselves to a standard (Wicklund, 1975)



• Self-awareness trap: High self-focus can exaggerate discrepancies and temporarily lower self-esteem



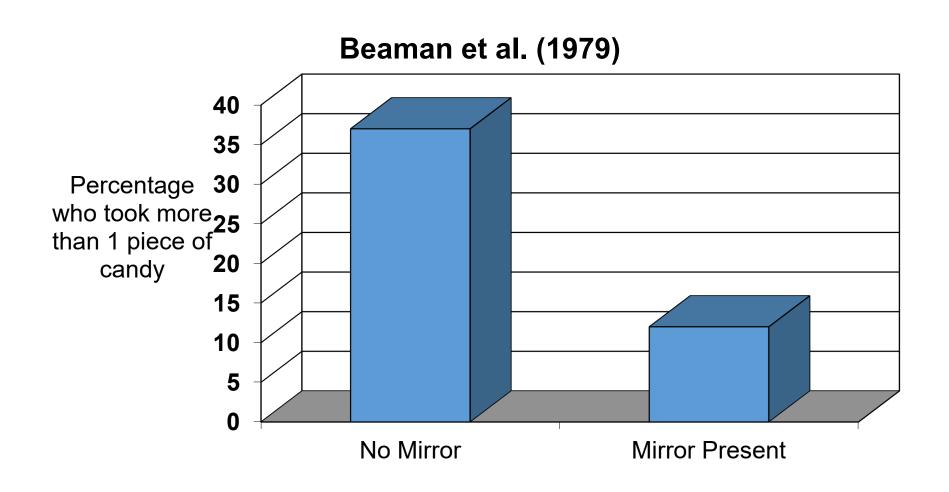
What is self-regulation?

What is self-regulation?

- Self-regulation: The process of controlling our thoughts, emotions, and behaviors in socially acceptable ways
- Requires self-awareness
- Continuous process
- Constant need
- Limited resource
- Sometimes fails



What is self-regulation?



- Distort reality with positive illusions
- Can promote mental health, self-confidence, and success
- Can lead to self-defeating behaviors (e.g., poor performance, less likeability)

Self-Better-than-**Downward social** handicapping average effect comparison **CORF** Implicit egotism **BIRG**

 Better-thanaverage effect: Thinking of ourselves as better than the typical person



 Downward social comparison: Comparing ourselves to others who are worse off than us



- **Self-handicapping:** Sabotaging our own performance, thereby creating an excuse for failure
 - Procrastination: Purposeful delay in finishing something
 - Sandbagging: Downplaying ability, lowering expectations, or openly predicting failure



- Basking in reflected glory (BIRG):
 Associating with others who succeed
- Cutting off reflected failure (CORF):
 Disassociating from others who fail





- Implicit egotism: Preferring things that we associate with ourselves
- Other self-serving beliefs:
 - Attribute success to ourselves
 - Attribute failure to others or the situation
 - See ourselves as objective and in control
 - Unrealistically optimistic about our future





- **Self-presentation**: The portrayal of oneself to others
- Strategic self-presentation: The process of shaping others' impressions of us

- Ingratiation: A
 technique used to gain
 acceptance and get
 along with others
 - E.g., compliment others, discuss common interests, show enthusiasm, and use friendly gestures
- Self-promotion: A technique used to gain respect or competence and get ahead
 - E.g., embellish, advertise, take charge, and take credit

- Self-verification: The process of shaping impressions so others perceive us in the same way we see ourselves
 - Interact with people who verify our self-concepts
 - Can overwhelm the need for self-enhancement



- Self-monitoring: The process of regulating behavior to meet situational demands
 - High self-monitors behave differently across situations
 - Low self-monitors behave consistently across situations

