

الموضوع الثالث

Socialization

What Functions Does Socialization Perform for Society :

People enter the human social community through socialization , and societies transmit to new generations their culture and social order through socialization .

Socialization , then is the process of transmitting socially appropriate beliefs and behavior patterns to an individual and making possible the development of a self or personality .

The socialization process helps maintain order in society , provides for the transmission of culture and thus the reproduction of society , and passes on customs , facts , and skills to the next generations .

Maintaining Social Order :

An important function of socialization is to bring order to a society an incredible variety of human behavior gets organized through socialization so that societies run relatively smoothly , instead of acting out on their impulse, most people are socialized to do things at the right time and place , socialization is the reason we drive on the right side of the highway, and act in other socially appropriate ways .

Providing for the Continuation of Society :

Socialization transmits culture and in this way provides for the continuation of society, through socialization an individual is able to benefit from knowledge discovered by previous generations, people today do not have to discover how to use fire or calculus, because these ideas have been transmitted to us through the process of socialization .

Socialization also transmits elements of given social order, by this we mean people are socialized to accept their social positions, and they usually attempt to change them only through socially acceptable procedures .

Transmitting Customs, Facts, and Skills :

Through socialization people learn countless customs, ranging from what to do at a new year to how to behave at a funeral .

People also learn facts through socialization , Americans believes an American invented the telephone, Russians believe it was a Russian similarly, we all known that the earth is round and orbits the sun, and that sickness comes from invisible germs .

Finally, socialization transmits differing skills in different societies Americans take it for granted that food comes from stores, which get it from large mechanized factories, which get it from stores, which get it from large mechanized factories, which get it from large mechanized farms, in simpler societies people know how to hunt game and grow their own fruits and vegetables industrial societies depend on socialization to supply people with currently useful skills like the practice of medicine, police work, or designing T.V games simpler societies must produce excellent trackers, skimmers, and farmers.

During the first five years of life a totally un-socialized infant becomes a highly socialized individual thus, a five year-old has learned customs, the child known many facts, including the name of relatives, the alphabet, some numbers and good deal of the language a five-year old has skills as well, including walking, speaking, dressing, bathing, and may be like riding .

Theories of Socialization :

A new born infant is helpless and dependent: unable to work, to talk, to feed itself, By the end of adolescence this helpless creature has been totally transformed, how does socialization work its magic?

In this section we will examine two views of dynamics of socialization in infancy and children, jean piaget focused on cognitive development – How children learn to think like adults and the symbolic reactions .

The Cognitive View : Piaget :

The Swiss psychologist jean piaget (1896 – 1980) his concerned with cognitive development with the development of intellectual abilities, he spend half a century observing children, including his own, and inventing games, that in fact were experiments, he concluded that cognitive development from the last fixed stages and that each stage qualitatively different from the last– that is there are changes in the way that the child thinks .

Piaget discovered four distinct stages in the child's intellectual development :

1– The Sensorimotor Stage : In sensorimotor stage (birth to about age two), children explore the relationship between their sensations and motor behavior or (movements), at first they do not distinguish themselves from their environment they do not realize, for example that their movements are causing the sound that's coming from their rattle .

2– Preparational Stage : (above ages two to seven), children learn to speak and to use world to represent objects and images symbolically, but their thinking is largely intuitive, they are not understand, for example, that if water is poured from a tall, thin container into a short, wide one, the volume remains the same, even when they observe this experiment with their own eyes, their thinking is single–minded, they can only think about one dimension, height or width, at a time .

3– Concrete Operational Stage : (about age seven to twelve), children begin to perform logical operations, they learn to consider more than one dimension at a time to look at an object or person from different angles, they are able to use concepts and categories in a more sophisticated way, but their thinking is concrete .

4- Formal Operation Stage : (beginning about age twelve), young people begin to think in abstract terms, in solving problems, they search for general rules rather than following the trial and error approach younger children use, they think about what might be as well as what is piaget attributes much of adolescent idealism to this emerging cognitive skills .

Piaget maintained that cognitive development is not simply a matter of learning more (quantitative changes), but involves qualities changes in the way a child thinks .

The Symbolic-Interactions Theory :

Cooley and Mead :

Piaget acknowledged the importance of social interaction, but the first fully sociological model of childhood development was put forward by two Americans, Charles Horton Cooley (1864 – 1929) and George Herbert Mead (1863 – 1931), Cooley and Mead were primarily concerned with the emergence of the self-of the individual's sense of identity or " Who I am ", in their theories social interaction is the driving force, and biology takes a back seat .

Cooley showed that our self-images are largely a reflection of what we see in other people's eyes (the looking-glass self), the image of ourselves we form by observing how other people react to us .

Mead identified two stages in the development of self: the play stage, in which children learn to take the role of the other, and the game stage, in which children learn to participate in reciprocal relationships through games.

Life Cycle Theories of Socialization :

Although much socialization takes place in childhood, many researchers believe significant socialization experiences continue after childhood (Clausen, 1972, Inkless and Smith, 1974), much recent attention has been focused on adult socialization, and sociologists have growing interest in such areas as life stages and aging .

As an individual's life situation changes, his or her role changes, the changes say, from wife to mother to working woman, create a need in each instance for socialization in new roles to take place, people must learn different socially appropriate behaviors for each new situation .

Socialization in adulthood is more concerned with learning overt norms and behaviors than is the socialization of childhood which is concerned primarily with regulating social behavior, the primary study areas of adult socialization are the changes surrounding marriage, parenthood and learning and the specific works .

Agents of Socialization :

An agent of socialization is an individual, group or organization that influences a person's behavior and sense of self whether by rewarding and punishing behavior, by providing instruction in social rules and social roles, or simply by serving as a model socialization agents also are the persons or devices that act to carry out the process of socialization .

The family is the primary agent of socialization in early childhood, and remains a central influence for years thereafter, but as children grow older, the last expands to include teachers, peers, (others their own age), and mass media .

Family as Socializes :

The family is a primary agent of socialization in the sense that is the first, and perhaps most important influence on the individual, there is indication of the importance of the family as an agent of socialization in Diana Baum rind's (1975) research Baum rind found that youngsters who are alienated from their families and dependent on peers are more likely to be delinquent than other youngsters .

In primitive traditional societies the family is the principle agent of socialization throughout childhood and even adolescence, this has become less true in urban–industrial societies such as the United States, where unclear family units (mother, father and their children) usually live apart

from other relatives and where the father is typically away from home for a large part of the day—party for these reasons, more and more outside groups are performing task of child rearing and socialization that were formerly carried out by the family .

Peers as Socializes :

Your peers are people who are like you, they are people who occupy the same statuses as you, if you are a college student for, example, your classmates are you peers since you have many statues, you have many peer groups, and since you change statuses, overtime, you peers keep changing also .

During childhood, peer groups are particularly important socialization forces, after a review of the research that has been done on the influence of peer groups, Boyd McCadless (1969) concluded that peers are more powerful socializes than either teachers or siblings, only parents are more powerful, the importance of peers as agent of socialization increases in adolescence, in part this is because what was " play " at six or seven become serious at fifteen or sixteen, what teachers and parents thinks may not matter half as much to an adolescent as what his or her friends think, popularity in high school become tangible affirmation of self worth .

Schools as Socializes :

School are charged with the formal tasks of passing on many of a culture's symbols, beliefs, values, and norms, instruction in language and in mathematics is one way in which two symbol system are passed from one generation to the next .

Schools also play an important role in the transmission of beliefs, thus schools today teach children that the sun revolved around the earth .

In addition, schools transmit cultured agreements regarding values and norms, as in the case with symbols and beliefs, the arguments to be transmitted change, the function of the schools, however, is to assist students in learning whatever agreement exist at a given time .

Much of the school curriculum is specifically designed to socialize—to turn individual children into active members of society who are committed to its culture .

Mass Media as Socializes :

In recent years, considerable concern has been expressed over the role of mass media—especially television, television is a relatively new but very influential socialization agent, boys and girls between the ages of two and five watch an average of over twenty–three hours of television a week .

Whether T.V , is a good or a bad influence, one thing is clear, children who have grown up with T.V, have been exposed to a wide range of social roles and relationships that they might not have encountered otherwise, in just one evening of T.V, viewing, they may travel the Amazon, to the outer space and to Paris, they are exposed to other cultures in a way previous generations were not .

Socializing The Socializes :

While a father and mother are teaching their baby what is means to be a baby, the baby is teaching its parents what being a father or a mother means, at the same time, your professor is showing you what it means to be a student, you are showing him or her what it means to be a professor .

We are all learning together from each other, more–over, socialization never stops, no matter how old you get .

Adult Socialization and Resocialization :

Socialization happens to adults as well as to children, every time you interact with someone, you are being further socialized by that person, and you are socializing him or her, when you buy something in a store, you learns a little more about being a customer, and the sales person learns a little more about being a sales person, you may not have noticed it, but your understanding of the role of customer probably changed a little in the process.

Resocialization occurs when an individual is socialized to adopt a system of beliefs different than those into which he or she was first socialized, in modern society there are many visible attempts to resocialize individuals, for example, military training resocialized people from civilian benefits and behaviors to military ones, Medical schools resocialize student to beliefs and behaviors found among physicians .

الكلمة	معناها
Socialization	التنشئة الاجتماعية
social	اجتماعية
Maintaining social order	الحفاظ على النظام الاجتماعي
influence	تؤثر
Providing for the continuation of society	السعي لاستمرارية المجتمع
Transmitting customs facts skills	نقل العادات والحقائق والمهارات
values	القيم
Cognitive development	التطور الإدراكي
Previous generations	الأجيال السابقة
beliefs	المعتقدات
Personality	الشخصية
Childhood	الطفولة
Adolescence	البالغين
Old age	السن المتقدمة
The symbolic interactions approach	منهج التفاعل الرمزي

Sensormotor stage	مرحلة إعادة التنشئة الاجتماعية
Preparational stage	المرحلة التحضيرية
Concrete operations stage	مرحلة العمليات
Formal operations stage	مرحلة العمليات الرسمية
Self	الذات
Play stage	مرحلة اللعب
Agents of socialization	عوامل التنشئة الاجتماعية
Life cycle theories	نظريات دورة الحياة
Peers as socializes	الزملاء كعامل تنشئة اجتماعية
School as socializes	المدارس كعامل تنشئة اجتماعية
Mass media as socializes	وسائل الإعلام كعامل تنشئة اجتماعية
Adult socialization and resocialization	التنشئة الاجتماعية وإعادة التنشئة الاجتماعية للكبار