Continuing with the Cultural Perspective: Self, Identity and Gender

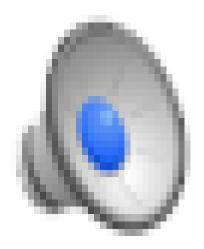


The self and identity



What is "a self"?





Evolution of self – overview

Old view

- Self as singular entity
- Timeless self
- Self as "essence of who you are"
- "I need to stay true to myself"

Contemporary view

- Self as multiple
- Self as contextual (across space and time) and expressed through multiple identities
- Self as shaped by the gaze by "general others"



THE SELF:

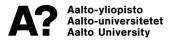
"the totality of the individual's thoughts and feelings having references to himself as an object."

In other words, how I see myself, and how I think others see me.





What is identity?



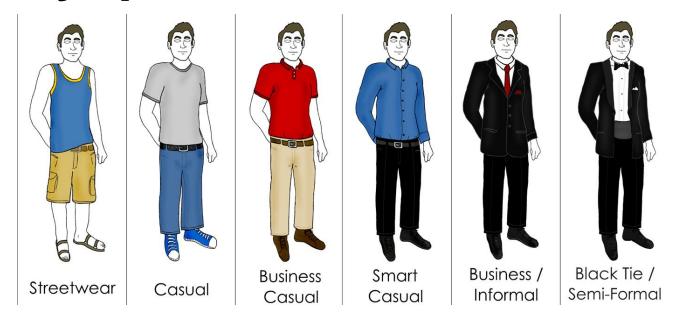
Identity vs. the self

Note: there is disagreement on the boundaries of identity and self...

But more often than not, identity is seen as the representation of the self



Identity: presentation of the self



Constructing an identity is quite reflexive, creating a presentation of the self to others



Identity – different views and approaches



The traditional view of possessions as part of the self (Belk 1988)

"Incorporating objects to the self" More fluctuating "I am what I own" Extended self (persons, places, and things to which one feels attached) Core self (body parts, internal processes, personality, ideas and experiences "Something given to us" Fairly stable, fixed



From owning to possessing

We invest "psychic energy" into objects that we have spent time, effort, and attention on (Belk 1988)

They become more dear to us, and more indicative of the self.

Different categories of possessions:

- Heirlooms
- Disposable goods
- Shared possessions (e.g., a family table)
- Intangible goods
- Art or other collectibles





Possessions can be extended to the self literally or symbolically

Literal extensions:

- "These shoes help me perform as an athlete"
- "This tool allows me to do things I would otherwise not be able to do"
- → Possessions entail physical, instrumental value

Symbolic extensions:

- "This dress communicates my values"
- "This Rolex makes me feel confident"
- → Possessions entail symbolic, identity linking value





"Post Belk era": identities have become more liquid

Today, society lacks identity determining structures (such as class) and is marked by increasing **fragmentation**, **speed** and **liquidity**:

- fast product cycles
- changing values
- consumer movements
- sub-cultures
- ...

Identities have become fluid, on-going projects that are pursued in the presence of rapidly changing circumstances.

Identity is an activity rather than something stable - a process.





Identity as a narrative

Identities are predominantly seen as a **narrative**: people integrate key attributes of their being, memories of past experiences and their desires **to a story of who they are** (current self), **who they were** (past self) **and where they are going** (potential future self).

Individuals as meaning generators – attempting to make sense of themselves and their lives, and form it into a meaningful story.

The identity narrative consists of multiple, not necessarily unitary selves.



Identity conflicts

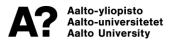
Endless resources for identity construction through objects and consumption activities

- The overwhelming task of navigating through all the options and represent oneself in a coherent way
- Who do I want to be? How do I want to live?

Multiple, conflicting desired identities

How to pursue all of them? Is it even possible?





Think about some of the theories of identity. Do you agree / disagree with them? How do you see yourself as a consumer?

What identity conflicts do you identify in your life or in general?



Building on Belk's theory: loved objects (Ahuvia 2005)

Possessions vs. loved objects:

- Possessions are limited to privately owned physical objects (clothes, grooming products, accessories etc.).
- Loved objects can be anything that consumers love: objects, public spaces like nature, consumption activities,...

Object involvement:

• Consumers can also love objects that are far away or which they are not currently using (books, clothes,...)



Building on Belk's theory: loved objects (Ahuvia 2005)

The notion of a "core" self romanticizes identity.

The division between a "core" and an "extended" self cannot be drawn that clearly. Rather, objects form a grey area around our identities.



Solving identity conflicts with loved objects (Ahuvia 2005)

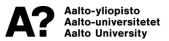
Identity A: feminist

- Standing for the liberation of women
- Opposing the idea of "the male gaze"



Identity B: decorative femininity

- Liking "pretty things"
- Wanting to look good



Solving identity conflicts with loved objects (Ahuvia 2005)

Solutions to solve conflicts:

- (1) Demarcating (choose A and reject B)
- (2) Compromising (create a partway identity between A and B)
- (3) Synthesizing (take advantages of A and B and form identity C)
 - Loved objects or consumption activity combine conflicting aspects of identities and give the consumer the best of both worlds (example of Ahuvia 2005)
 - Self transformation



Building on Belk's theory: Extended Self in a Digital World (Belk 2013)

 Takes into account the impact of digitalization and technological changes that have taken place since Belk first introduced his concept of the "extended self"

SUMMARY OF DIGITAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE EXTENDED SELF

Digital dimension	Self	Possessions
Dematerialization		Attachment to and singularization of virtual possessions; almost, but not quite the same
Reembodiment	Avatars affect offline self; multiplicity of selves	Attachment to avatars
Sharing	Self revelation; loss of control	Aggregate possessions; sense of shared place online
Co-construction of self	Affirmation of self; building aggregate extended self; "Attachment to Virtual Possessions in Videogames"	
Distributed memory	Narratives of self	Digital clutter; digital cues to sense of past

Building on Belk's theory: Extended Self in a Digital World (Belk 2013)

All in all, the self is much more actively managed, jointly constructed, interactive, openly disinhibited, confessional, multiply manifest, and influenced by what we and our avatars do online. All of this is dramatically new and suggests that only studying extended self offline is missing a large part of the influences on our contemporary self concepts and our and others' activities in creating them.



Identity: case fashion and clothing

Clothes are very fruitful for identity construction, as they are:

- simultaneously functional and highly symbolic objects
- used every day and are visible to others
- close to our body

Through clothes consumers communicate the self, build desired self images, initiate identity changes and distinct oneself from others.

For many, clothes are a long-term material commitment, even though they would be worn for a shorter period of time.





The many dimensions of clothes

"Clothes as who I am"

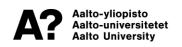
Consumers' everyday relation to clothing General appearance one wants to communicate in everyday life (e.g. at work) Clothes as practical and symbolic

"Clothes as who I am not"

Miss purchases
Outfit failures and embarrassment

"Clothes as who I want to be"

Searching and reaching out for desired identities
Trying out different styles
Inventing and transforming the self





Gender

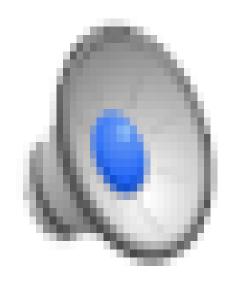


What is the difference between sex and gender?

SEX: biological features that demarcate men and women

GENDER: behavioral characteristics and how they are perceived within a cultural sphere, usually through a binary of masculine versus feminine





"ONE IS NOT BORN, BUT RATHER BECOMES, A WOMAN."

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

How do we "learn" gender?

Accoding to Eckert and McConnell-Ginet

- · Learning starts in early childhood
 - "early linguistic acts set up a baby for life". The following set up the learning process:
 - How others talk about us and name us
 - How we are dressed, what kind of presents are we given
 - How we are treated as children, how we are talked to, how we are played with
 - What kind of activities we are directed to, how we are measured, what traits are praised in us
 - → Adults "do the child's gender work" for them in the beginning, after which kids learn to do gender for themselves, to produce sex-differentiated behavior"





Accoding to Eckert and McConnell-Ginet

- Learning continues in adolescence
 - "The heterosexual market" dominates the models of pairing up, and men and women are given "rules" of how to behave in relation to one another





Gender role portrayals in media

"Everywhere we look, we see images of the perfect couple. They are heterosexual. He is taller, bigger, darker than her. They appear in poses in which he looks straight ahead, confident and direct; she looks down or off into the distance, often dreamily. Standing or sitting, she is lower than him, maybe leaning on him, maybe tucked under his arm, maybe looking up to him."













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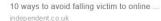
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Breadcrumbing, orbiting and more:... economictimes.indiatimes.com



Five Tips for Safe Online Dating | Psychology psychologytoday.com



What is the difference between a relations. quora.com



The Dating Advice You Need to Hear (From ... greatist.com



15 Dating Rules for Men that'll Transform Your...



Best Dating Sites For Over 40 - Rom...



Dating app fatigue comes from a lack of ...



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A Romantic Winter Wedding... brides.com



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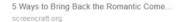
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Me Before You - not just anothe... theilliteratejuror.wordpress.com



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Romantic Comedy images The Pro... fanpop.com



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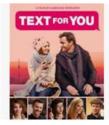
Loren's Fabulous Foundati... latymerfoundationloren09.blog



Romantic Comedy by MAG. deviantant.com



Romantic Comedy Movie ... fandangonow.com



Romantic Comedies | SBS ... sbs.com.au



Best Romantic Comedies of 2010 | POP... popsugar.com



Gender role portrayals in media

"Even the athletic young woman, however, is instructed to work on making her body desirable to men, as is attested by advertising and features in such publications as Sports Illustrated for Women."





Gender development does not end with childhood or adolescence. Gender continues to be transformed as we move into the marketplace – as we learn to act like secretaries, lawyers, managers, janitors. And it continues to be transformed as our family status changes – as we learn to be wives and husbands, mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles, sisters and brothers, grandmothers and grandfathers. As we age, we continue to learn new ways of being men and women: what's expected from the teenage girl is rather different from expectations for a woman in her mid-forties and those expectations differ from those for a woman approaching eighty.





Performing malehood – what is malehood?



Breaking gender roles?

Male makeup signals a move away from rigid gender roles - but there's a catch

Arwa Mahdawi

Male body image issues are on the rise and studies suggest men are as likely to be insecure about their appearance as women





Breaking gender roles?



















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Thank you!

