Sociology 100
Oct 6 – Ch. 3

Components of Socialization:

1. Primary – language, how to eat, practicing hygiene, gender roles, dealing with emotions

2. Secondary – how to function in groups (behaviour that society expects of us while acting in group situations)

3. Anticipatory – develop the ability to think ahead and act accordingly

All of the above create a human being who is accepted as a person of society, these are the processes through which society perpetuates itself.

More on each component:

1. Primary – Berger and Luckman
   - Being brought into personhood, into society
   - People aren’t born as a member of society, a baby can’t be considered as part of society, there is no way for them to participate yet until they learn about/are incorporated into
   - Definitions of situation are imposed by significant others based on their positions
   - These are internalized, and form the basis of social identity
   - Example – teaching babies/toddlers about how to act, etc.
   - “monkey see monkey do” has a big impact, rather than just words (not just a top-down process, rather one that is driven by being socialized) (other people impact them as well)
   - We see it in:
     - Conversations
     - Cultural and gender performances
     - Religion
   - Parents change children, but children also drive the change in children, who then change the parents (RECIPROCAL PROCESS)

2. Secondary – Berger and Luckman