

The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction To Social Identity

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Dr. Hogg is a social psychologist whose research focuses on self and identity, group. Group cohesiveness: A critical review and some new directions. A tale of two theories: A critical comparison of identity theory with social identity. The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity Interpersonal attraction, social identification and psychological group formation. Small Groups: Key Readings - Google Books Result A critique of reductionism in social psychology frames his central argument. The Social Psychology of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction to Social Identity. Friendship and group identification - Wiley Online Library The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness has 1 rating and 1 review. The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction To Social Identity. 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Michael A. Hogg. imprint. New York London: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992. ?Intergroup relations and group solidarity: Effects of group. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol 702, Feb 1996, 295-309. Social attraction related to prototypicality and group identification was and the empirical co-occurrence of social and personal attraction in cohesive groups are Intergroup Relations: Essential Readings - Google Books Result 1 Aug 1992. The social psychology of group cohesiveness: from attraction to social identity. Front Cover. Michael A. Hogg. Harvester Wheatsheaf, Aug 1, Understanding Group Behavior: Volume 1: Consensual Action By Small. - Google Books Result relationship between roles and groups, and 4 salience of social context and identity. psychological roots of social identity theory. Identity theory may be more effective in dealing of Group. Cohesiveness: From Attraction to Social Identity. 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A Tale of Two Theories: A Critical Comparison of Identity. - My FSU Friendship and group identification: a new look at the role of cohesiveness in groupthink. Michael A. European Journal of Social Psychology. Volume 28 An experiment compared the roles of friendship and social attraction in groupthink. The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction To. Social Identity at Work: Developing Theory for Organizational Practice - Google Books Result Keywords: collaborative learning e-learning social identity psychology cohesion. At the same time, attraction to the group, appreciation of the group's to cohesiveness in CSCL lies in the application of the social identity approach to The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness: From. - Goodreads 2 Oct 2013. The Social Psychology Of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction To Social Identity Author: Michael A. Hogg, Publisher: Prent. Michael A. Hogg. The Social Psychology of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction to. Group Cohesiveness - Taylor & Francis Online Michael Hogg - Google Scholar Citations Social Identification and Group Cohesiveness in a. - JYX front page on social identity theory, self-categorization theory, and an intergroup. Psychology of Group Cohesiveness: From Attraction to Social Identity Hogg,. 1992.

Social identity theory, for example, assumes that we don't just classify other people into such social categories as man, woman, Anglo, elderly, or college student, but we also categorize ourselves. Moreover, if we strongly identify with these categories, then we will ascribe the characteristics of the typical member of these groups to ourselves, and so stereotype ourselves. Groups, though, tend to be underachievers. Studies of social facilitation confirmed the positive motivational benefits of working with other people on well-practiced tasks in which each member's contribution to the collective enterprise can be identified and evaluated. Members tend to enjoy their groups more when they are cohesive, and cohesive groups usually outperform ones that lack cohesion. New York: New York University Press. has been cited by the following article: TITLE: The Role of an Animal-Mascot in the Psychological Adjustment of Soldiers Exposed to Combat Stress. AUTHORS: Marion Trousselard, Aurelie Jean, François Beiger, Florent Marchandot, Bernard Davoust, Frédéric Canini. KEYWORDS: Animal-Mascot, Coping, Stress. JOURNAL NAME: Psychology, Vol.5 No.15, October 30, 2014. ABSTRACT: For many soldiers confronted with exposure to stressful situations, an animal-mascot bond is considered effective help for dealing with the stress. Both social and task cohesiveness can be promoted by encouraging voluntary interaction among group members or by creating a unique and attractive identity of the group, for example, by introducing a common logo or uniform. Finally, cohesiveness is generally larger in small groups. References: Hogg, M. A. (1992). The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity. New York: Harvester. Mullen, B., & Copper, C. (1994).

This advanced-level textbook analyzes how social psychology conceptualizes group cohesiveness and solidarity. Since 1950, the dominant perspective on this topic has been exposed through the concept of group cohesiveness: a concept tied to interpersonal processes among small interactive aggregates of people. Although repeatedly challenged, this perspective still thrives. In the first part of the book, Michael Hogg describes in detail the origins and nature of this concept, showing precisely how it has been modified, simplified, and ultimately reduced to personal attraction. 27. Hogg M.A. The social psychology of group cohesiveness: From attraction to social identity. New York: John Wiley, 1992. 28. Jacobsen C.B., Hvitved J. & Andersen L.B. Command and motivation: how the perception of external interventions relates to intrinsic motivation and public service motivation // Public administration. 2013. â„– 1. P. 32â€“51.Â 31. Karau S J. & Hart J.W. Group cohesiveness and social loafing: effects of a social interaction manipulation on individual motivation within groups // Group dynamics. 1998. â„– 2. P. 185â€“191. 32. Kim M. Performance norms and performance by teams in basketball competition // Perceptual and Motor Skills. Introduction social groups studying the social group group cohesiveness the book. Part 1 The concept of group cohesiveness: pre-experimental perspectives early experimental social psychology festinger, schachter and back transformation of the concept the social cohesion model conclusions. Part 2 Research and measurement: empirical antecedents of cohesiveness the measurements of cohesiveness conclusion. Part 3 Limitations and critiques: the demise of group cohesiveness historical trends in social pssychology limitations and criticisms of gorup cohesiveness conclusion. Part 4 Reconceptualization

READING 16. The Social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behavior. — Henri Tajfel — Much of the work on the social psychology of intergroup relations has focused on patterns of individual prejudices and discrimination and on the motivational sequences of interpersonal interaction. Outstanding examples of these approaches can be found, respectively, in the theory of authoritarian personality (Adorno et al., 1950) and in the various versions and modifications of the theory of frustration, aggression, and displacement (such as Berkowitz, 1962, 1969, 1974). — It appears, too, that intergroup competition enhances intra-group morale, cohesiveness, and cooperation (Fiedler, 1967; Kalin & Marlowe, 1968; Vinacke, 276. The Social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behavior — 277.

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Jetten, J., Spears, R., & Manstead, A. S. R. (1999). Group distinctiveness and intergroup discrimination. In N. Ellemers & R. Spears (Eds.), *Social identity: Context, commitment, content* (pp. 107–126). Oxford: Blackwell.

Kalkhoff, W., & Barnum, C. (2000). The role of prototypicality in group influence and cohesion: Contextual variation in the graded structure of social categories. In S. Worchel & J. F. Morales (Eds.), *Social identity: International perspectives* (pp. 75–92). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Oakes, P., Turner, J. C., & Haslam, S. A. (1991). Perceiving people as group members: The role of prototypicality in the salience of social categorisations. Social identity theory was proposed in social psychology by Tajfel and his colleagues (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Social identity refers to the ways that people's self-concepts are based on their membership in social groups. Examples include sports teams, religions, nationalities, occupations, sexual orientation, ethnic groups, and gender. (As discussed earlier in the chapter, psychologists' identification with a particular theoretical approach can also constitute a social identity.) Social identities are most influential when individuals consider membership in a particular group to be central to their self-concept and they feel strong emotional ties to the group. Affiliation with a group confers self-esteem, which helps to sustain the social identity.