

الموضوع الثاني

The Development of Personality And Social Behavior

1– Socialization is the social experiences that influence the development of personality, motives, values, attitudes, opinions, and beliefs , Infants ordinarily show attachment to their caretakers (usually mothers) beginning at about eight months of age, and the caretaker’s reactions may have lasting on the child’s adjustment , Sensitivity to the baby’s needs and warm, intimate “mothering” foster sociability, alertness, and a basic sense of trust, while impersonal care produces only weak attachments and less interest in others , Prolonged and severe maternal deprivation–lasting for longer than the first year or eighteen months may result in profound emotional maladjustment , In the second year, the baby’s striving for autonomy and independence seems to be dominant. At the same time, adults begin to pressure the child to accept the demands of reality and limitations on freedom .

2– Parental rewards for independent activity and initiative stimulate the development of motives such as curiosity, autonomy, achievement and competence , As the child becomes more mature and his relationships with others become more complex, the characteristics of home atmosphere and childrearing practices– for example, democracy, control, demands for maturity– play a critical role in shaping behavior , For example, nursery– school children from democratic homes are outgoing, active, competitive, original, and self–assertive. Those from highly controlled, restrictive homes tend to be conforming, well–behaved, quiet, and lacking in

curiosity and originality. Parents who are supportive warm, loving, and secure –as well as firm and reasonable about discipline– are more likely to have mature and competent children .

3– Identification, the desire to be like another person, is a fundamental mechanism of personality development and socialization, and children are motivated to identify with models who are nurturing and gratifying, Through identification, the child acquires many of the parents' characteristics, reactions, attitudes, and ways of thinking, Sex–typing (the adoption of personality traits, behavior, and attitudes culturally appropriate to the individual's own sex) and conscience or superego are two major products of identification, Peers are also important agents of socialization, teaching through reward and punishment and serving as models for imitation and identification, Both desirable responses– such as generosity– and undesirable behavior– such as aggression– may be acquired or strengthened by imitating peers.

4– Personality develops and changes throughout the life span as the individual copes with changing conditions and psychosocial crises, social demands, and new relationships and roles , The principal problem of adolescence in Western culture is the identity crisis, the individual's attempt to acquire a sense of identity, a sense of who one is and where one is going, Later there are crises about establishing intimate relationships with others without sacrificing ego identity, and about commitment to future generations, one's family, and children. In the last years, people deal with the critical conflict of whether or not life has been satisfying and meaningful, Some early established personality characteristics persist into adolescence and adulthood:

achievement motivation, emotional, placidity, anxiety about social interactions, introspectiveness, impulsivity, aggression (in boys) and dependency (in girls).

5– However, in adulthood, most people become more highly integrated and self-assured, more dependable, and more productive. In old age, people generally have poorer self-concepts, less self-confidence and lower achievement motivation; but there are vast individual differences in social and personal adjustment .

الكلمة	معناها
Socialization	التنشئة الاجتماعية
social	اجتماعية
Social behavior	السلوك الاجتماعي
influence	تؤثر
development	نمو
personality	الشخصية
values	القيم
attitudes	الاتجاهات
opinions	الآراء
beliefs	المعتقدات
Infants	طفل/ المواليد / رضع
attachment	ارتباطات
caretakers	من يعتني ويهتم بالطفل
reactions	ردة فعل

elects	تأثيرات مستمرة
mothering	الأمومة
Sensitivity	حساسية
warm	دفع
intimate	حميمة
foster	تعزز
Sociability	الميل / القدرة الاجتماعية
alertness	الانتباه والوعي
basic sense of trust	الشعور الأساسي بالثقة
impersonal care	العناية غير الشخصية
weak attachments	ارتباطات ضعيفة
interest in others	الاهتمام بالآخرين
Prolonged	مطول
severe	قاسى
maternal	الأمهات
deprivation-lasting	حرمان - دائم
may result	قد يودى
profound	عميق
emotional	انفعالي
maladjustment	سوء توافق
striving	يجاهد / يكافح
autonomy	الحكم الذاتي / أو استقلال
independence	الاستقلال
independent	مستقل
adults	الكبار
pressure	يضغطون
accept	لقبول / يطيع

Demands of reality and limitations	مطالب/ نطاق الواقع وحدوده
freedom	الحرية
Parents	الوالدين
reward	الثواب
achievement	الانجاز
activity	مكافآت
initiative	مبادرة / مبادآه
stimulate	تشير تحفز
curiosity	حب الاستطلاع
competence	الكفاءة
mature	نضجاً
relationships	علاقته
complex	معقدة
characteristics	خصائص
The Parents– characteristics	خصائص الآباء/ الوالدين
of home atmosphere	المناخ الأسرى
childrearing	تنشئة الطفل / أو تربية الطفل
PRACTICES	ممارسات
democracy	الديمقراطية
demands	الرغبة
maturity	النضج
play a critical role	تلعب دور حاسم
Shaping behavior	تشكيل السلوك
nursery – school children	حضانة الأطفال

democratic homes	المنازل الديمقراطية
outgoing	منطلقين ودودين
active	نشطين
competitive	تنافسين
Self- assertive	مؤكدين لذواتهم
Self- confidence	الثقة بالنفس
Highly controlled	شديدة السيطرة
restrictive	تقيديه / قيود
conforming	متوافقين
behaved	حسن السلوك
quiet	هادئين
lacking in curiosity	يفتقدون إلى حب الاستطلاع
tend to	يميلون
supportive	التدعيم
loving	الحب
firm and reasonable	الحزم / المعقولية
secure	الأمان
Identification	التوحد (التعين الذاتي)
desire	الرغبة
person	شخص
fundamental mechanism	الميكانيزم الأساسي
personality development	نمو الشخصية
identify	يتوحدوا / يقتدوا
models	نماذج
nurturing	الرعاية
gratifying	إشباع

acquires	يكتسب
Through	من خلال
ways of thinking	طرق التفكير
Sex-typing	التنميط الجنسي
adoption	تبنى
personality traits	سمات الشخصية
personality characteristics	صفات / خصائص الشخصية
culturally	ثقافيا
culture	ثقافة
appropriate	مناسب
the individual's own sex	لجنس الفرد
conscience or superego	الضمير / أو الأنا الأعلى
Peers	الأقران / الرفاق
agents	وسائل مهمة
reward	الثواب
punishment	العقاب
teaching	التدريس
imitation	تقليد / محاكاة
desirable	مرغوبة
responses	الاستجابات
generosity	الكرم
undesirable behavior	سلوك غير مرغوب
aggression	العدوان
acquired	يكتسب

strengthened	يقوى
throughout	خلال / أثناء
Life Span	المدى العمري
psychosocial crises	الأزمات النفسية
social demands	المطالب الاجتماعية
demands for maturity	مطالب للنضج
roles	الأدوار
principal problem	المشكلة الرئيسية
adolescence	المراهقة / المراهقين
the identity crisis	أزمة الهوية
self-concepts	مفهوم الذات
conflict	صراع
Western	الغربية
acquire	اكتساب
sense of identity	شعور الهوية
sense	الشعور / الإحساس
where one is going	إلى أين هو ذاهب
establishing intimate relationships	إقامة/ تكوين علاقات حميمة
without sacrificing	بدون التضحية
ego identity	هوية الأنا
commitment	الالتزام
generations	الأجيال
deal	يتعامل
the critical conflict	الصراع الحاسم

Satisfying and meaningful	مشبعة ولها معنى
persist	تستمر
adulthood	سن الرشد
motivation	الدافعية
impulsivity	الاندفاعية / التهور
emotional	العاطفية / الانفعال
placidity	الهدوء
anxiety	القلق
social interactions	التفاعلات الاجتماعية
introspectiveness	الاستبطان
dependency	الاستقلالية
However	أي حال
integrated	متكاملين
dependable	واثقين
productive	منتجين
generally	عموماً
In old age	الأعمار المتقدمة
poorer have	لديهم نقص أو ضعف
lower achievement	انخفاض الإنجاز
individual	فردية
differences	فروق
Adjustment	التوافق
Personal Adjustment	توافق شخصي