Social Construction of Reality Key thinkers: Peter Berger, Thomas Luckmann, Alfred Schütz

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The Social Construction of Reality (1966)

- Inspiration: Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Schutz (etc.)
- Marx: dialectical structure
- Durkheim: social facts are something external to humans (e.g., language, religion) and coercive
- Weber: the social is a creation of subjective meanings
- Weber + Durkheim = social reality as both objective and subjective
 - > SCR How so? How do social facts come into existence?
 - "How is it possible that subjective meanings become objective facticities?" (SCR, p. 30)





Phenomenology

- Husserl father of phenomenology
 - Interested in epistemological questions of knowledge -
 - ▶ How do we know (reality) and what do we know (as reality)?
 - Reality is a creation of our mental processes, but we adopt a "natural attitude"
- Alfred Schütz
 - What we perceive as reality is not just a creation of individuals, but of social groups
 - Social groups create "lifeworlds" (Lebenswelt)
 - Key aspects of "lifeworld": intersubjectivity, typification, sense of social order, bracketing



Sociology of knowledge and "reality"

- Berger and Luckmann are developing a sociology of knowledge
 - ► SoK must concern itself with everything that passes for 'knowledge' in society
 - SoK must concern itself with what people "know" as "reality" (→ common sense knowledge)
- Reality exists independent of our mind, we can't escape it; it is:
 - Intersubjective it is constructed through interactions with others
 - Grounded in 'here' and 'now' everyday life is structured temporally and spatially
 - Ordered through "typifications" which come into existence through social interactions
 - Social structure is the sum total of "typifications" and the recurrent patterns of interaction established through them

Dialectical process of social construction of reality

- Society is a human product
 - **Externalization** creation of cultural products (e.g., values, belief, material objects...) through social interaction; these products become external to their creators
- Society is objective reality
 - ▶ **Objectivation** patterned behaviours receive legitimacy
- Man is a social product
 - ▶ Internalization we are socialized into this "reality", we are thought to behave in this patterned way of living in the world

Legitimation

- Institutional world needs legitimation
- ► Effective institutionalization → less coercion
- Legitimation is built and expressed through language.

Society as subjective reality

- Internalization of reality involves primary and secondary socialization
- Primary socialization of a child identity development, move from internalizing concrete roles to generalized roles
 - Individual becomes a member of society
- Secondary socialization learning behavior specific to particular social situations/roles and the norms and values they carry (e.g., school, workplace, peer groups)

Mind mapping

- Create groups
- Choose a concept, idea, thought we take for granted (e.g. law, evil, marriage...)
- Map out how it is socially constructed (trace down its constructedness)

