

Review

1. Following is a list of some of the courses you can take at a university. Arrange the list in order from most prototypical to least prototypical.

心理学と詐欺

宇宙観光経済論

マンガの書き方

物理科学入門

ロープワーク（ヒモやロープの縛り方）

2. Arrange the following colors in order from basic to advanced.

green, purple, red, white

3. The words 先輩 and 後輩 are two examples of categories. Furthermore, you change your language depending on which of these categories your addressee belongs to. For example, if your addressee belongs to the category represented by 先輩, you use more polite language. What is the most important characteristic that separates these two groups?

Groups

- A group is a category for people
- I belong to the following groups:
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- In Japan, people often say their group before they say their name

Groups and Communication

- Human psychology 心理学:
 - humans make relationships with other humans
 - these relationships are used to make groups
 - humans automatically and unconsciously classify 分類 other humans as **in-group** or **out-group**
- Write down the definitions
 - **in-group:** _____
 - **out-group:** _____

Check your understanding: Circle the groups that are in-groups for you:

関西人

阪神タイガーズのファン

日本人

総合政策学部

E C 5

三田市民

- When we compare our in-groups to out-groups, we want:
 - _____ to be large, and
 - _____ to be small.
- Why? Because a very clear difference between our in-group and out-groups helps to create a strong sense of identity.
- Four examples of this from Japanese culture are:
 -
 -
 -
 -

An example of Groups: 内 and 外

- Prototypical characteristics of 内
 -
 -

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- Prototypical characteristics of 外

-
-

Writing Exercise

Complete the following table with examples from your own life.

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	<i>prototypical member</i>	<i>non-prototypical member</i>
外		
内		

Comparing Groups

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1. People compare groups, and decide which group is better
2. When we compare, we are bias towards our own group
 - bias: 偏見を持つ、傾く
3. We want our group to be different
4. We want our group to be better
 - our self-esteem goes up; self-esteem 自尊心

Writing Exercise

Characteristics of a 総合政策学部生

Characteristics of a 理工学部生

An example of group bias is sports

- Hanshin Tigers fans identify themselves as members of a group
- Fans compare the Tigers to other teams, and conclude that that Tigers are the best
- When the team wins, the fans feel happy
- When the team loses, fans feel that they were unlucky

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An example from the 2010 Winter Olympics

- Which athlete do you think is better, Kim Yuna (金妍兒), or Asada Mao (浅田真央)?
- Why? _____
- Using the idea of groups, explain in your own words why Japanese people say things like: 「キムヨナの演技は上手と思うけど感動はしない。」

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