

The comparison of contrast mead and bourdieu theories



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Mead and Bourdieu Theories George Herbert Mead, born in 1863, was a famous American sociologist, philosopher and psychologist. He was affiliated with the Chicago University, where he was recognized as qualified pragmatist in university. George's vision demanded a crucial place for individuals. Mead presented many theories and grounded human perception in an "action-nexus" (Baldwin, 304). His assumptions concerning the society's nature parallel to ambivalence in human impulses theories usually. For instance, on ethical side, his perceiving argued that, food is same to perceive eating. Perceiving a house is same as to perceive shelter. That is why it is concluded that perception is the action plans that individual takes (Baldwin, 90-91).

Mead's society based on an open society of open selves, (Herbert, pp 6). His theories are synthesis of German idealism which states that, the self's "perception and semantics" and "a common practice of various subjects" (Baldwin, 203-205) found particularly in social brushes., Mead's self states to be significantly knitted within a sociological presence: For Mead, existence in community lies before individual awareness. Mead focused that all human beings including men and women start their apprehension of the social world through "play" and "game". "Play" lies prior in the child's development and growth (Baldwin, pp. 23-31).

The self-development is dependent on learning in order to capture the role of other. Therefore, a child can play different actions he notices in "adult" society, and performs them out to take an understanding of the various social roles. Moreover, it is simply the matter that, what others do. Every step is a learning step that starts from imitation through play acting world of children.

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Whereas, Pierre Bourdieu was a famous French sociologist born on first august 1930. his work provide the framework for social and symbolic violence that enables the dynamics to reveal the human power connections in our social life. However, he argued that individuals either schools or writers should bring their expertise to bear responsibly on political and social issues. He drew different methods from a broad range of various disciplines, specially philosophy anthropology and sociology. One of his famous books is “Distinction” describes the space of social lifestyle and space of social positions or a Social Critique of the assessment of Taste. Moreover, Bourdieu describes the scholastic point of view, means things of logic and logic of things. Moreover, he loved intellectual combat, who argues, “ struggle for social distinction is a fundamental dimension of all social live” (Swartz, pp. 19-25).

Contrasts

In addition, both sociologists present the same idea based on social classes. More specifically, it boasts equally the opportunity of social mobility.

Bourdieu saw the life as a form of constructive and intellectual entertainment and a serious discipline of nature. However, both sociologists represent the same idea in different words in terms of social, cultural and different external factors (Herbert, pp. 41-44).

Comparison

George Herbert Mead focuses on human perception that whatever an individual does depend on his mentality and his perception. He highlighted that human actions are highly influence by his/her perception. He focuses that when a child grows up he observes things /roles from adults and then try to adopt them accordingly. Whereas, Pierre Bourdieu was a famous
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French sociologist and he argues that judgment of taste is mainly linked to social position.

References

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