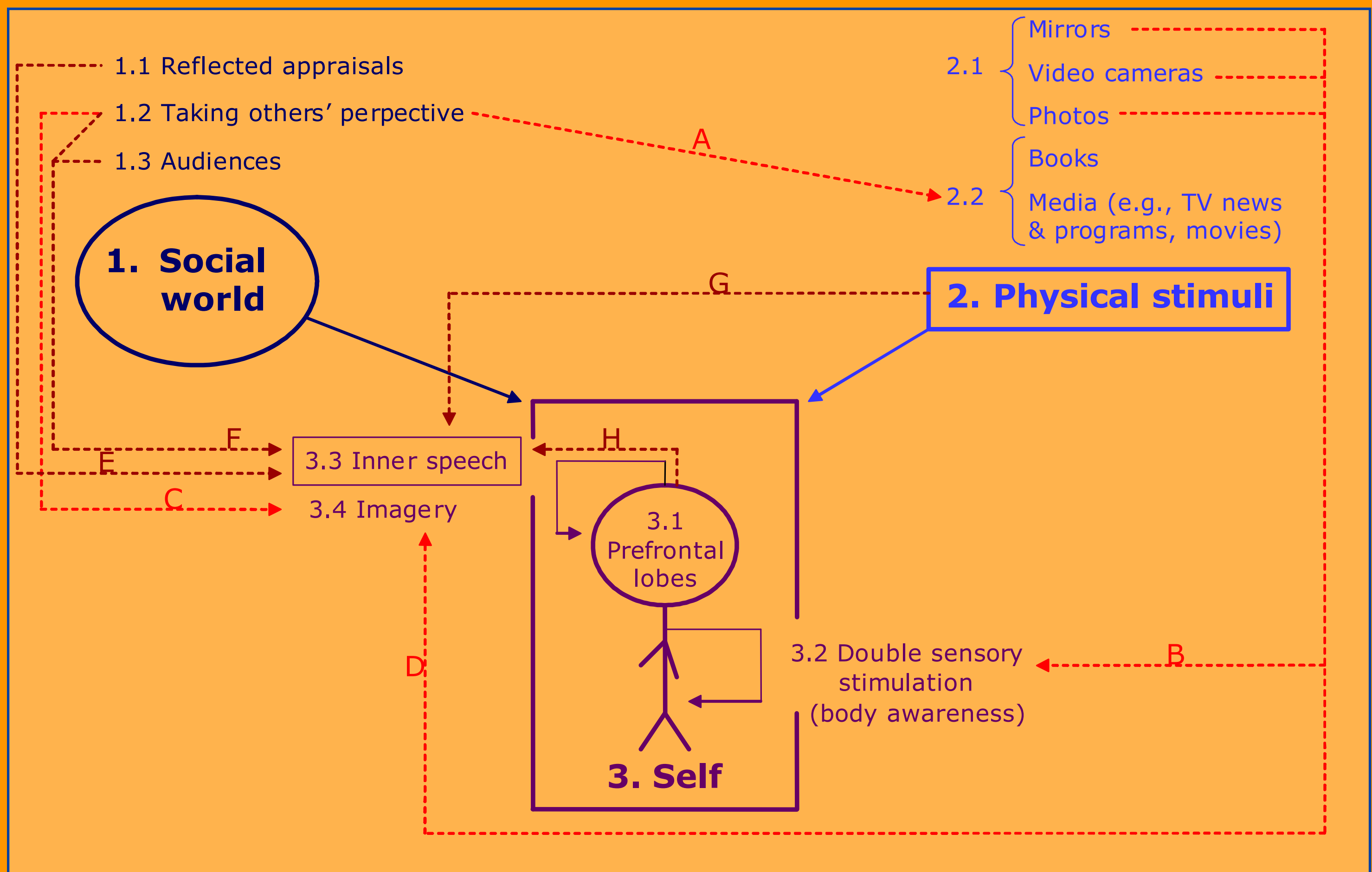


A neuro-socio-cognitive model of self-awareness

Alain MORIN
Mount Royal College, AB, Canada



Sources of self-information/awareness

1. We learn about ourselves by being exposed to other persons.
2. Environmental stimuli reflect public self-aspects & convey social information that trigger self-awareness.
3. The self can reflect upon itself with non-cognitive (3.2) & cognitive processes (3.3, 3.4); this requires adequate functioning of neurological structures (3.1).

Links

A: Physical stimuli (2.2) expand perspective taking (1.2).

B: Self-reflecting devices (2.1) participate in the formation of body awareness (3.2).

C: Imagery (3.4) internally reproduces social mechanisms (1.2, 1.3) responsible for self-awareness.

D: Exposure to self-reflecting devices (2.1) is crucial in acquiring autoscopic imagery (3.4).

E: Inner speech (3.3) reproduces social feedback (1.1) & redirects it toward the self.

F: Inner speech (3.3) internalizes others' perspective (1.2).

G: Inner speech (3.3) is activated when one is exposed to self-reflecting devices (2.1).

H: Inner speech (3.3) is activated when areas of the left prefrontal cortex (3.1) are working.

Inner speech is crucial because half of the links pertain to it. Without inner speech many parts of the model would be isolated & its internal consistency would greatly suffer.