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Opponent process theory examples

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Not to be confused with the Dual Systems model. Psychological theory of how thought can arise in two different ways in psychology, a theory of dual processes provides a report of how thought can arise in two different ways, or as a result of two different processes. Often, the two processes consist of an implicit (automatic), unconscious process and in an explicit process (controlled), conscious. Verbalized explicit processes or attitudes and actions can change with the persuasion or education; Although implicit processes or attitudes usually require a long time to change with the formation of new habits. Dual process theories can be found in social psychology, personality, cognitive and clinical. It was also connected with the economy through the theory of perspective and the behavioral economy, and more and more in sociology through cultural analysis. [1] [2] History The basics of double process theory probably come from William James. He believed that there were two different types of thought: the associative and the real reasoning. James theorised that empirical thought was used for things like art and design. For James, images and thoughts came to the mind of past experiences, providing comparison or abstraction ideas. He claimed that associative knowledge came only from past experiences describing it as «just reproductive. There are various theories of the double process that have been produced after William James work. Double process models are very common in the study of social psychological variables, such as change of attitude. Examples include Petty and Cacioppo Probability Probability Model (explained more ahead) and the chaiken systematic Euroistic model. According to these models, the persuasion can take place after a careful examination or an extremely superficial thought. Even in cognitive psychology, the attention and work memory have been conceptualized as based on two distinct processes. [3] Whether we focus on social psychology that on cognitive psychology, there are many examples of theories of the double process produced in the past. The following shows only a taste of the variety that you can find. Peter Wason and Jonathan Evans suggested the theory of the double process in 1974. [4] In the next theory of Evans, there are two distinct types of processes: heuristic processes and analytical processes. He suggested that during the heuristic processes, an individual chooses what information is relevant to the current situation. The relevant information is then further processed, while the irrelevant information is not. After the heuristic processes, analytical processes come. Analytical processes, relevant information chosen during euristic processes are then used to judge the situation. [5] Richard E. Petty and John Cacioppo proposed a theory of dual processes focused on social psychology in 1986. Their theory is calledmodel of persuasion. In their theory, there are two different persuasion paths in making decisions. The first path is known as the central path and this happens when a person is thinking carefully about a situation, processing the information that is provided and creating a subject. This path occurs when the motivation and ability of an individual are high. The second way is known as the peripheral way and this happens when a person is not thinking carefully about a situation and uses shortcuts to make judgments. This path occurs when an individual's motivation or ability is low. [6] Steven Sloman produced another interpretation on double processing in 1996. He believed that the associative reasoning takes stimuli and divides it into logical clusters of information based on statistical regularity. He proposed that the way in which it is associated is directly proportional to the likeness of past experiences, based on temporal and similar relationships to determine reasoning rather than on an underlying mechanical structure. The other reasoning process in Sloman's opinion was the rule-based system. The system worked on logical structure and variables based on rule systems to come to conclusions other than that of the associative system. He also believed that the Rule-based system had control over the associative system, although it could only suppress it. [7] This interpretation corresponds well to the previous work on the computational models of the dual processes of reasoning. [8] Daniel Kahneman provided a further interpretation by differentiating the two processing styles more, calling them intuition and reasoning in 2003. Intuition (or system 1), similar to associative reasoning, was determined to be fast and automatic, usually with strong emotional ties included in the reasoning process. Kahneman said that this sort of reasoning was based on formed habits and very difficult to change or manipulate. The reasoning (or system 2) was slower and much more volatile, being subject to conscious judgments and attitudes. [9] Fritz Strack and Roland Deutsch proposed another dual-process theory focused on social psychology in 2004. According to their model, there are two separate systems: reflective system and impulsive system. In the reflective system, decisions are made using the knowledge and information that comes from the situation. On the other hand, in the impulsive system, decisions are made using patterns and there is no or no thought required. [10] The Theories Ron Sun's dual-process learning model proposed a dual-process learning model (both implicit learning and explicit learning). The model (called CLARION) hasvoluntunous behavioral data in psychological studies of implicit learning and acquisition of skills in general. The resulting theory is at two levels and interactive, based on the idea of the interaction of learning of explicit rules (i.e., explicit learning) and implicit implied gradual implicit/through reinforcement (i.e., implicit learning), it represents many cognitive data and previously unexplained phenomena based on the interaction of implicit and explicit learning. [11] The dual process learning model can be applied to a group learning environment. This is called the dual objective model of cooperative learning and requires a group practice consisting of cognitive and affective skills between the team. [12] It involves the active participation of the teacher to monitor the entire group until the product has been successfully completed. [12] The teacher focuses on the effectiveness of cognitive and affective practices within the Group's cooperative learning environment. The instructor acts as a helper to the group encouraging their positive emotional behavior and ideas. In addition, the teacher remains, continuously observing the improved development of the Product Group and the interactions between students. The teacher will interrupt to give feedback on ways in which students can best contribute to contribute attractively or cognitively to the group as a whole. The objective is to promote a sense of community among the Group by creating a skillful product that is a culmination of each student's unique ideas. [12] Double coding using a slightly different approach, Allan Paivio developed a theory of double coding of information processing. According to this model, cognition involves the coordinated activity of two independent but connected systems, a non-verbal system and a specialized verbal system to deal with language. The non-verbal system is assumed to have developed previously in evolution. Both systems are based on different areas of the brain. Paivio reported evidence that non-verbal and visual images are processed more efficiently and are about twice as memorable. In addition, verbal and non-verbal systems are additive, so you can improve memory by using both types of information during learning. [13] Dual-process account of reasoning Background Dual-process account of reasoning Postulate that there are two systems or minds in a brain. One current theory is that there are two cognitive systems at the basis of thought and reasoning and that these different systems have been developed through evolution. [14] These systems are often referred to as "implicit" and "explicit" or by the more neutral system "System 1" and "System 2", known by Keith Stanvich and Richard West. [15] Systems have multiple names by which they can be called, as well as many different properties. System 1 John BARGH has reconceived the notion of an automatic process by breaking down the term "automatic" into four components: awareness, intentionality, efficiency and controllability, how automatic is that the person is not aware. There are three ways in which a person can be unaware of a mental process: they can be unaware of the presence of the (subliminal) stimulus, as the stimulus is or interpreted (unconscious of the activation of stereotype constructs or strokes), or the effect of the stimulus on the judgments or actions of the person (irreached attribution). Another way to label a mental process as an automatic is that it is involuntary. Intentionality refers to the "beginning" aware of a process. An automatic process can begin without the person consciously wanting to start. The third component of automation is efficiency Efficiency refers to the amount of cognitive resources needed for a process. An automatic process is efficient because it requires few resources. The fourth component is controllability, which refers to the conscious ability of the person to stop a process. An automatic process is uncontrollable, in the sense that the process will run until completion and the person will not be able to stop it. Bargh conceptualized automaticity as a vision of components (any combination of awareness, intention, efficiency and control) in opposition to the historical concept of automatism as a dichotomy of all or nothing.[16] An example of psychological research on dual process theory is that our System 1 (intuition) is more accurate in areas where we have collected many data with reliable and fast feedback, such as social dynamics.[17] System 2 in man System 2 is evolutionarily recent and specific to man. It is also known as an explicit system, rules-based system, rational system.[14] or analytical system.[18] It follows the slower and sequential thought. This is general domain, executed in the central system of working memory. Because of this, it has a limited capacity and is slower than system 1, which correlates it with general intelligence. He is known as a rational system because he reasons according to logical criteria.[18] Some general features associated with system 2 are that it is based on rules, analytical, controlled, requiring cognitive and slow capacity.[14] Social psychology The dual process has an impact on social psychology in areas such as stereotyping, categorization and judgment. In particular, the study of automatism and implicit theories in dual processes has the greatest influence on the perception of a person. People usually perceive others' information and categorize them by age, gender, race, or role. According to Neuberg and Fiske (1987) a perceptor who receives a good amount of information on the target person will use his formal mental category (unconscious) as a basis to judge the person. When the perceptor is distracted, it must pay more attention to the target information (Conscio).[19] categorization is the basic process of stereotyping where people are categorized into social groups that have specific stereotypes associated with them.[20] Can recover automaticallyjudgment of people without intention or subjective effort. The attitude can also be spontaneously activated by the object. John Bargh's study offered an alternative view, believing thatAll attitudes, even weak ones are able to activate automatically. If the attitude is formed automatically or works with effort and control, it can still bias further processing of information on the object and influence the actions of the person. According to Shelly Chaiken, heuristic processing is the activation and application of judgmental rules and heuristics is assumed to be learned and stored in memory. It is used when people are making accessible decisions as "experts are within the right" (System 1) and systematic processing is inactive when individuals make individuals a control of all relevant information requiring cognitive thinking (system 2). [21] Heuristic and systematic elaboration therefore influences the rule of change of attitude and social influence. The theory of unconscious thought is the unintentional and contested view that unconscious mind is adapted to a very complex decision-making process. Where most dual system system models define complex reasoning as the domain of conscious thinking emerges, UTT argues that complex problems are better faced unconsciously. Stereotypes dual-process stereotype process models propose that when we perceive a salient stereotype individual relevant to them they are activated automatically. These activated representations will therefore guide behavior if no other motivation or cognition will take place. However, controlled cognitive processes can inhibit the use of stereotypes when there are cognitive motivations and resources to do so. Devine (1989) provided evidence for the theory of the dual stereotype process in a series of three studies. Studying 1 related prejudice (according to the modern scale of racism) is not linked to the knowledge of the cultural stereotypes of African Americans. Study 2 showed that subjects used stereotypes automatically activated in judgments regardless of the level of prejudice (personal belief). Participants were undeniable with relevant or irrelevant stereotypes and then asked to offer the hostile ratings of a target with an unspecified race that was performing ambiguously hostile behavior. Regardless of the level of prejudice, participants grafted with multiple relevant stereotypes words gave higher hostile ratings to the ambiguous target. Studio 3 has studied whether people can control stereotype use by activating personal beliefs. Preliminary rulings asked the African Americans to list the most positive examples of the above in prejudice. [22] Theory of the management of terror and the dual process model according to the psychologists Pyszczynski & Solomon, a heuristic orientation system is necessary to align the various and incoming environmental data with the existing neural information. The evidence of initial conceptual training and future self-operation within the hippocampus supports the model.[26][27] In the cognitive driving model, a conscious state emerges from an associative simulation, necessary to accurately align the novel data with the remote memory, through successive algorithmic processes. On the contrary, fast unconscious automaticity consists of unregulated simulation distortions, which induce errors in subsequent algorithmic processes. 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