The self-concept is an important term for both social and humanistic psychology. Lewis (1990) suggests that the development of a concept of self has two aspects: (1) The Existential Self. This is "the most basic part of the self-scheme or self-concept; the sense of being separate and distinct from others and the awareness of the constancy of the self" (Bee, 1992). According to Lewis awareness of the existential self begins as young as two to three months old and arises in part due to the relation the child has with the world. For example, the child smiles and someone smiles back, or the child touches a mobile and sees it move. (2) The Categorical Self. A book about psychology, self-respect, feminism, and care &c" from Twitter. Read Amazon reviews||Rate or write a review. See also: Persistence, Psychoanalysis. Social Psychology introduces the key concepts of the field through an acclaimed storytelling approach that makes research relevant to students. Drawing upon their extensive experience as researchers and teachers, Elliot Aronson, Tim Wilson, Robin Akert, and new co-author Sam Sommers present the classic studies that have driven the discipline alongside the cutting-edge research that is the future of social psychology. Social Psychology, Ninth Edition is also available via REVELâ„¢, an immersive learning experience designed for the way today's students read, think, and learn. The psychology of self is the study of either the cognitive, conative or affective representation of one's identity, or the subject of experience. The earliest formulation of the self in modern psychology derived from the distinction between the self as I, the subjective knower, and the self as Me, the object that is known. Current views of the self in psychology position the self as playing an integral part in human motivation, cognition, affect, and social identity. It may be the case that we can