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## Social perception from the point of view of the races

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**Abstract.** This study explores (1) Measuring social perception (I am myself). (2) Measuring the social perception (the Arab). (3) Measuring the social perception (Russian). (4) Identifying the correlation between the Arab and Russian self in the social perception scale. For the purpose of statistical analysis of the items of the Philip Carter Personality Test to extract standard characteristics, the test was applied to a sample of (1, 00) male and female students who were selected using the cluster sampling method. Based on the results that were extracted according to the paragraph response theory, the researcher concluded the following: (1) The T-test for a sample and population showed that the research sample for (I am myself) was negative because the calculated T-value was less than the theoretical tabular value. The second goal: measuring social perception of each characteristic of (Arabic): The t-test for a sample and population showed that the research sample for (I am myself) was negative because the calculated t-value was less than the tabulated value. The third goal: measuring the social perception of each characteristic of (Russian): The t-test for a sample and population in Table No. (10) Showed that the research sample for (I am myself) was negative because the calculated t-value was less than the tabulated value. Fourth goal: To identify the correlational relationship between (I myself, Arab, Russian) in the social perception scale. : By observing the results, it became clear that there is a (direct) and statistically significant relationship between (I am myself and the Arab, the Arab and the Russian, and I am myself and the Russian). This means that there is a convergent relationship in social perception for each of the three races.

**Keywords.** social perception, races, impression formation

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Research Problem

Societies at the present time are undergoing many changes in various fields, including cultural aspects, social aspects, and economic aspects, and this change can produce many behavioral patterns in building society from a social perspective, as it can be noted that there is a difference between behavioral patterns among different people, and this happens based on processes The interaction or change that occurs to people in their social lives, which requires them to agree, and the view of the other based on his culture and ethnic group is considered a social view in terms of the race to which people belong (Muhammad, 2008, p. 4).

Therefore, social perception is one of the important topics, which includes many sub-concepts that play a major role in forming an impression of others, as well as sharing points of view with others, as well as communicating with them, as there is a common factor between these important topics, as they assume that the person is seen as a being. Social person who

can think and can be effective in developing his own society, as he is led by his abilities, and social skill (Yasser, 2000, p. 69).

The person infers or analyzes how he deals with others who are different from him in terms of ethnicity, as many scientific studies indicate the fact that the concept of social perception is linked to many psychological concepts, as Friedman (1979) believes that the concept of social perception can negatively affect the limited availability of it. Information about other people, as Friedman points out that an individual may distort or change certain information in order to be able to fit in with the things he possesses in his social surroundings as well as with others, and thus he builds social hypotheses about them with the aim of passing judgments on them and on their ethnic backgrounds from which they come. This means the possibility of an individual's social perception is negatively affected towards other individuals and the intentions they hold. If he has a negative belief about them, he believes that they are negative. Therefore, if his perceived social attitudes are negative, then the individual has a negative social perception towards that group, nationality, or ethnic group (Geisinger, 1985, p.130). A clash can occur between different races based on what the other sees as a significant difference between him and them. Therefore, he shifts his personal motives and needs in a hostile direction to that culture or to that race, or vice versa. He can create a positive impression of the different races based on what the person perceives of them. A social awareness that achieves him compatibility with them, and thus he can harmonize with the race that is different from him. If harmony does not occur between the races, people tend to resist change in social relations and try to stay away from them, as the lack of harmony appears through the social behavior carried out by people of different races, where it can hinder the behavior of helping or empathizing with each other and influencing the mood as a result of negative social perception, which leads to the formation of a negative impression of them. Negative social perception results in the occurrence of a problem through issuing negative judgments about others in light of what has been concluded among individuals, which reflects negatively on others. The process of organizing social relations between people, and these conclusions are always incorrect because they are based on the emotional side (Al-Nadry, 1999, p. 8). Therefore, the problem of the current research can arise in identifying social perception among races?

## **1.2 Significance and Value of the Research**

Knowing the cultural distinction between different races is one of the important topics that requires in-depth studies for the purpose of openness to new experiences, which requires careful study, inspection, and understanding for the purpose of identifying the cultures that differ among them in order to facilitate the process of acquaintance and communication between the different races, as well as identifying the stereotypical image that Each particular race views other races, which allows scholars and researchers to establish scientific foundations for this view and the negative or positive aspects that result from it that can benefit society and different cultures (Al-Aswad, 2009, p. 88).

Social perception is one of the mental processes that is of great importance in terms of its indication, as the process of social perception represents the basis for forming an impression and making certain judgments about other people based on their social standards that they learned in their culture and through which others are evaluated negatively or positively (Medhat, 2004, p. 150).

Accordingly, social perception is the basis in the process of social interaction, as it provides the opportunity to link the behavior of any person towards other people through the

conclusions he reaches about the personality of the other person after conducting the process of social interaction with him (Salman, 2003, p. 86).

Based on the importance of the topic that was presented, the importance is highlighted in the following points:

1- The importance of research stems from knowing the different races in terms of how they think and their stereotypes about each other.

2- Revealing the level of social awareness among different races based on their prejudices taken from the culture from which they come.

3- Facilitating the process of communication between different races for the purpose of achieving understanding and harmony between different races.

### **1.3 Research objectives**

1- Measuring social perception of each trait of (I am myself).

2- Measuring the social perception of each characteristic of (the Arab).

3- Measuring social perception of each characteristic of (Russia).

4-Identifying the correlations between the Russian self and the social perception scale.

### **1.4 Definition of terms:**

1- Social perception

Social perception was defined by: Abdul Rahman (1967): (Social perception is the perception that is achieved thanks to social conditions or situations that influence the person. A person's perception of others in a specific situation means that only this person is in accordance with the person's personal emotional control and characteristics) (Abdul Rahman, 1967, p. 284).

Social perception is defending a department that divides information and trying to know their social trends and personal contacts and then making certain difficult judgments by calling them positive or negative or making a decision to establish relationships with them (Al-Sayyid, 1980, p. 211).

Social perception is the process through which we try to interpret the social situations in which people appear. Our evaluation of people's behavior usually depends on the attitudes, values, and feelings that people have (Leyns & Codel, 1989, p. 89).

A process by which we understand and interpret social stimuli that reach us from the social environment, and usually depend on our feelings, values, and attitudes) (Hassan, 2001, p. 88) .

Social perception is the process through which we try to interpret the social situations in which people appear. Our evaluation of people's behavior usually depends on the attitudes, values, and feelings that people have) (Leyns & Codel, 1989, p. 89).

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Concept Of Social Perception**

What is meant by social perception is the process through which impressions are formed about other people and then they are evaluated and judged on the nature of their behavior and characteristics based on their personalities, tendencies, and aptitudes.

### **2.2 Social Cognition Fields**

1- Familiarity: Stimuli that are related to a person's experience are perceived by him more than stimuli or variables that are far removed from his past experiences. (Khalifa, 2003, p. 90).

2 -Social place: It can be said in this case that the social place that characterizes the person within the social group can affect how he perceives the world surrounding him. The distinctive social place that the person enjoys will lead to his perception in a way that differs from the perception of that person who enjoys a position of little importance, and this It means that others will judge him with a kind of admiration, appreciation, respect, or vice versa. (Goldstein, 1978, p. 45).

3- The group: We can consider that the group in which a person lives can bring him an important benefit. Among the things that affect the person's behavior and that occur according to some psychological processes within the group is the group's influence on its members, and therefore the members will intend to keep up with the standards set by the group and vice versa. The member will feel some anxiety if he violates these standards. (Khalifa, 2003, p. 90).

4 -Communication system: It must be said first that a person cannot live in isolation from other people because he needs the process of interaction with other people. Therefore, during social interaction with other people, the person uses communication with many types of verbal communication or non-verbal communication. (Hassan, 2001, p. 112).

Likewise, social perception also includes the process of placing people into specific categories that is, classifying them. The person categorizes the person on the basis of his external physical appearance or facial features, as well as noticing the apparent psychological personality traits on him, such as tolerance, hostility, and hatred (Raven & Rubin, 1983, p. 88).

### **2.3 Characteristics Of Social Perception:**

The most important characteristics of social perception are: Characteristics of social perception there are several characteristics of social perception, which are:

1- Emotional process: It includes a group of feelings that work to communicate between people, including their love and inclination toward them and accepting them, as well as some feelings of hatred and aversion. It is also observed that a person may tend to perceive the people he loves and interact with them emotionally in a positive way than he does when he perceives them. People negatively.

2- A reciprocal process: where social perception is in a way that represents two mutual directions between a person and other people and between a specific group and other groups. He is the one who knows that some feelings of appreciation, trust, love, and cooperation are at their best when social perception is mutual.

3- Comparison: In which a person compares the frame of reference he adopts with other frames of people in a way that may tend to make him perceive those who are similar to him and become like him among other people, as this perception decreases for those who differ from him in some personal traits as well as some social, cultural, and economic standards. (Zahran, 2000, p. 266).

### **2.5 Theories That Explained Social Perception**

#### **1- Hider Theory.**

Heider is considered one of the theorists of attribution theories, and he laid the foundation for these theories through his book published in 1958, which bears the title *The Psychology of Interpersonal Relations*. Heider points out that it is possible to study and understand a person's understanding of the social world to which he belongs, and it must be taken into account that the person's understanding The world surrounding him is the starting point for this understanding (Antaki, 1982, p. 6), and this issue became of interest to Heider in that members of one group or one culture form specific basic assumptions about the behavior

of people, so that these assumptions are formed in a way that represents a system of beliefs. What is specific to this group or culture in a way that distinguishes it from other cultures. Bennett pointed out in 1993 on this subject that members of the same culture must reach a kind of common understanding among them of their social world that surrounds them, because this determines the frame of reference and direction through which they can understand each other, and therefore the lack of common social systems used by the group. Or culture to understand their behavior; this makes their social life almost impossible. (Salman, 2003, p. 100).

#### 2- Social Classification Theory:

Social classification theory (Tajfel, 1964) emerges from several main ideas:

1- People may have a tendency to classify the social world that surrounds them into two categories: first, the person's own group, which is the group to which the person belongs, and the other group, which is the group to which he does not belong. This is the distinction that the person makes for the sake of racial classification or division, which is necessary. Salt among people.

2- A state of social conflict occurs as a result of the discrimination carried out by individuals of one action or the same two groups to classify people into different categories or races on the basis of nationality, religion, gender and race. (McFlin and Gross, 2002, p. 264).

### **3. Methodology**

This study employs a descriptive method, where descriptive research intends to study phenomena or conditions and find out the relationship between them, by obtaining an accurate description to help in the process of interpreting the phenomena, and that the function of descriptive research is the process of collecting data and information about psychological, social, or educational phenomena (Suleiman, PT, pp. 131-132). As well as the process of preparing and analyzing the research tool in terms of validity, reliability and ability to discriminate. Through the use of statistical methods through the (SPSS) program.

#### **3.1 Society of the Research**

The current research community includes students from the University of Basra in Iraq.

#### **3.2 Sample Research**

The sample for the current research was chosen according to the cluster random sampling method, which is a method. A probability sample where members of the community are chosen randomly is called clusters, meaning that clusters are a grouping or formation of complete groups of members of the community that are similar in characteristics and attributes. For example, educational cities, universities or classes (Daniel, 2015, pp. 214-215).

#### **3.3 Scale social perception application**

Applied the social perception scale to a sample of (100) male and female students according to the cluster sampling method in a random manner from the community according to the variables of gender (males and females) and age.

#### **3.4 Instrument of the Research**

The social perception scale was used prepared by (Peabody, 2001).

### 3.5 Indicators of scale stability

Reliability is an indication of the amount of expected variation in a set of measurements repeated on one individual or group in a specific period of time (Thorndike and Hagin, 1986, p. 73). For the purpose of calculating the stability of the social perception scale, the researcher used:

1- Calculating reliability using the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for internal consistency:

This method was proposed by the scientist Alpha Cronbach in 1951 for the purpose of estimating reliability to determine the internal consistency of measures and tests. This method depends on calculating the internal consistency in the performance of sample members from one item to another, as it is based on the standard deviation of the measure or test or through standard deviations. For single paragraphs (Thorndike and Hagin, 1986, p. 79).

To extract the stability of the social perception scale using the internal consistency method, the researcher used the (Alpha) equation. The stability of the social perception scale consisting of (32) reached (0.85).

2- Calculating reliability by retest method:

The retest method is an indication that respondents tend to obtain the same score when applying the measures or tests in different periods of time. The measure or test is considered stable if a positive correlation is obtained between the scores of the two applications for the same sample over a period of time not exceeding two weeks and not less than a week, (Adams, 1964, p. 85).

For the purpose of extracting reliability by re-testing the Social Cognition Scale, the researcher re-applied the Social Cognition Scale to the students of the University of Basra, the number of whom was (50) male and female students. After two weeks had passed from the first application, the second test was applied. Then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated for the results of the two applications. The coefficient reached Correlation for the social perception scale (0.86). It is a very good correlation coefficient.

### 4. Research Findings

1- Measuring social perception for each trait of (I am myself):

Using a one-sample t-test, it was found that the calculated t-value is (-5.45) less than the tabulated value (1.96) and is not statistically significant at the level of (0.05), and Table No. (1) Indicates this.

Table (1)

T-test table for a sample and a population of the scores of the research sample members on the social perception scale for (I am myself)

Sample	Arithmetic Average	Hypothetical Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated T-Value	Significance Level
100	115,25	128	23,37	- 5,45	0,05

Degree of freedom  $N - 1 = 99$

2- Measuring the social perception of each characteristic of (the Arab):

After using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the calculated t-value is (-6.88) less than the tabulated value of (1.96) and is not statistically significant at the level of (0.05). Table No. (2) Shows this.

Table (2)

T-test table for a sample and a population of the scores of the research sample members on the social perception scale for (Arab)

Sample	Arithmetic Average	Hypothetical Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated T-Value	Significance Level
100	106,16	128	31,70	- 6,88	0,05

Degree of freedom N -1 = 99

3- Measuring the social perception of each characteristic of the (Russian):

After using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the calculated t-value is (-4.45) less than the tabulated value of (1.96) and is not statistically significant at the level of (0.05). Table No. (3) Shows this.

Table No. (3)

T-test table for a sample and a population of the scores of the research sample members on the (Russian) social perception scale.

Sample	Arithmetic Average	Hypothetical Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated T-Value	Significance Level
100	116,57	128	25,65	- 4,45	0,05

Degree of freedom N -1 = 99

Table No. (4)

Table of positive items that received a percentage of (57%) or more for the three races on the social perception scale (I am myself, Arab, Russian).

Sequence	I myself	Arabi	Russian
3		63 %	
6	61%		
9	61%		
10	57%		57%
19			57%
21			59%
23			60%
27		59%	57%
30	64%		59%
<b>The total number of positive items for each race</b>	4	2	6

4- Identifying the correlation between the Arab and Russian self in the social perception scale:

To achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher calculated the correlation between the total scores of the research sample on the social perception scale between the three races (me, Arab, Russian).

Table No. (5)

Pearson correlation coefficient for the relationship between myself, Arab, and Russian in the social perception scale.

The relationship between variables	calculated Pearson value	Pearson value	Degree of freedom	significance
I am myself and Arab	0.206	0.15	98	Indicative
Arab and Russian	0.12 -	0.15	98	Indicative
I myself And the Russian	0.20	0.15	98	Indicative

#### 4.2 Interpretation of the results

The first goal: to measure the social perception of each characteristic of (I am myself):

The T-test for a sample and population in Table No. (1) Showed that the research sample for (I Myself) was negative because the calculated T-value was less than the theoretical tabular value. This result can be interpreted according to the theory of social classification, which holds that if social classification is a cognitive tool, Through it, the process of arranging and organizing the social environment, and this tool can perform various forms of social work, because it not only organizes the social environment, but because it provides a guiding system for self-reference, and on this basis, people were classified and built their social image based on their understanding of their surroundings, and this understanding is not necessarily It is a mature understanding that a person needs experience, knowledge, and a good level of awareness in order to improve his perception of his reality.

#### The second goal: measuring social perception of each characteristic of (Arabic):

The T-test for a sample and population in Table No. (2) Showed that the research sample for (I Myself) was negative because the calculated T-value was less than the tabulated value. These results (for the second and third objectives) can be interpreted according to the social classification theory, which believes that people have a tendency to... To classify the social world surrounding them into two categories: “We,” meaning the person’s own group, and “they,” meaning the other group. This discrimination cannot occur unless this classification or division occurs, in a way that makes classification necessary for the purpose of discrimination, and on this basis a state of conflict and discrimination may occur between groups or races. Based on this interpretation, it can be said that the difference between the three races in social perception is a case of discrimination made by people based on their perception of their social environment, even though the discrimination was slight.

#### The third goal: measuring the social perception of each characteristic of (Russian):

The T-test for a sample and population in Table No. (3) Showed that the research sample for (I Myself) was negative because the calculated T-value was less than the tabular value. These results (for the second and third objectives) can be interpreted according to the social classification theory, which believes that people have a tendency to... To classify the social world surrounding them into two categories: “We,” meaning the person’s own group, and “they” meaning the other group. This discrimination cannot occur unless this classification or division occurs, in a way that makes classification necessary for the purpose of discrimination, and on this basis a state of conflict and discrimination may occur between groups or races. Based on this interpretation, it can be said that the difference between the three

racism in social perception is a case of discrimination that people make based on their perception of their social environment.

**Fourth goal: Identify the correlation between (I am myself, the Arab, the Russian) in the social perception scale:**

By observing the results in Table No. (4), it became clear that there is a (direct) and statistically significant relationship between (I am myself and the Arab, the Arab and the Russian, and I am myself and the Russian). This means that there is a convergent relationship in social perception for each of the three races.

**Recommendations:**

In light of the findings, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Preparing media programs and holding guidance seminars on developing personal traits to improve social awareness.
2. Providing guidance programs for university students to introduce them to the importance of social awareness.

**Suggestions:**

In light of the results obtained, the researcher suggests the following:

1. Conduct a study to identify social perception and its relationship to social values.
2. Conduct a study to identify social perception and its relationship to mental health.
3. Conduct a comparative study on social perception according to social class, ethnicity, and psychological violence.
4. Conduct a study to identify social perception and its relationship to personality variables (realism - emotional expression).

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