

INTROSPECTION

“The end is in the beginning and lies far ahead.” Ralph Ellison

Frankly, I don't know where to begin with such abroad topic. Initially, I thought I'd begin by discussing research. But then I realized serious research in this area could take years to complete. I'm not saying I won't follow this path in the future; but now is not the time. This book should capture at least one perspective of the psychology of perception. Although it could end with theoretical assumptions, I would also like to incorporate the experiences I had while traveling around the world.

I don't know why this is so interesting to me. But, like anyone, I am adept at identification. It's not necessary to verbalize that which you identify. As long as you can decipher between reality and illusion, you can make a difference between what you see and what is seen. I'll explain this in more detail later.

Before we begin discussing concrete scenarios, we need to see all known factors contained in the perception. Our personal perception is determined by our experiences. The learning process occurs through patterns. For example, let's say you're in an unfamiliar situation.. Because it's new, we have no preconceptions,

even if prior experience could offer us a means of self-protection.

With each new experience, we enter the unknown. As we do so, our past experiences hang in the background, influencing our perception of the present and future. Think of it like a picture. The unfamiliar experience is the focal point, surrounded by small images representing that which is familiar.

The result is stored in our subconscious. As we behave automatically, it's nearly impossible to distinguish between what is unknown and what is happening. Naturally, we tend to approach most situations as though we're familiar, even when we're not.

For instance, when you arrive at a place you've never been before,, you automatically add the experience to your subconscious. This experience is laced with emotion and the influence of subconscious memories.

Now we have: new, known, and unknown experiences; momentary feelings; memories with a similar pattern; and a tendency that every unknown event is added to our subconscious as something known. These factors create the pattern in behaviour.

Now we'll delve deeper and specify underlying factors. We should consider the environment and the origins of the subjects, to which culture and traditions are connected. Of course, every scenario can bring about a new discovery, so I may expand the number of factors in the future.

Why should we consider the origin? It relates to the stages of personality development, beginning in early childhood. According to Erikson's Stages of Development, this stage spans from age 3 to 18. When we encounter a familiar or similar situation, our reaction often reflects affecting experiences from that stage of our life. In addition, our reaction will be affected by the settings in the present environment, as well as the languages spoken.

Here we are with another factor, and that's language. In particular, this pertains to situations in which you must use a language other than your native one. ,

It is quite interesting to discuss the perception of someone from another country, and how their experiences differ based on their unique origin, with its culture, tradition, and language. It is often difficult for that individual to make room for amendments to their

perception according to the new environment, language, and traditions they're experiencing.

It's worth noting that this has a significant impact on relationships. I'll discuss one theory as to why.