The Psychology of Money

Bodily Communication

First published in 1964, Psychology and Social Problems looks at a changing society and research into problems of the time. Many of the themes in the book, such as delinquency, mental health and racial conflict, are still familiar and current topics of discussion today. Social scientists had carried out extensive research into problems of urgent public concern, yet their findings were not widely known or understood and they had often been diffident in advocating policies based on their conclusions. Michael Argyle discussed the recent psychological and social research bearing on the origins of aggression, delinquency, mental disorder, racial and international prejudice, and industrial discontent; he went on to consider the implications of these studies for prevention and control and for the guidance of social change. This sophisticated and well-documented critique is presented with such lucidity and verve that it will appeal equally to laymen and to students and professional workers and can now be enjoyed in its historical context.

Psychology and Religion

Is human nature cooperative? Man is often said to be a social animal - but what does that mean? Michael Argyle believed that one of the most important components - our capacity to cooperate - had been overlooked and indeed that the whole notion of cooperation had not been properly understood. In this book, originally published in 1991, the author showed he was critical of earlier approaches, and put forward a new and extended understanding of what cooperation consists of, showing the form it took in different relationships and its origins in evolution and socialisation. He offered new solutions to intergroup and other social problems and took a new look at language and communication as a cooperative enterprise.

Cooperation, the Basis of Sociability

First published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Michael Argyle

The Scientific Study of Social Behaviour (Psychology Revivals)

This is the first book-length work to reflect the recent trend in social psychology away from artificial laboratory test results. It focuses directly on the detailed, concrete elements of social behavior as they are observed in a real-life setting. Michael Argyle's approach here differs from that more generally taken in two respects. First, he discusses human interaction in terms of the basic elements of behavior-bodily and facial movements, gestures, eye-movements, facial expression, proximity, and orientation, the verbal and non-verbal aspects of communication. Second, he has drawn on research in such varied areas as psychiatry, anthropology, linguistics, ethology, developmental and organizational psychology, as well as on his own extensive experimental studies. Particular emphasis is given to the biological roots of interaction, and to its cultural setting. Social Interaction demonstrates a strong awareness of the current theories of social psychology, while restricting itself in exposition to the observable aspects of human interaction. The result is a comprehensive and stimulating introduction to social interaction. This is primarily a textbook for students.
of social psychology, but it covers a field that is of central importance for all students of the social and biological sciences.

Gaze and Mutual Gaze

In attempting to understand and explain various behaviour, events, and phenomena in their field, psychologists have developed and enunciated an enormous number of ‘best guesses’ or theories concerning the phenomenon in question. Such theories involve speculations and statements that range on a potency continuum from ‘strong’ to ‘weak’. The term theory, itself, has been conceived of in various ways in the psychological literature. In the present dictionary, the strategy of lumping together all the various traditional descriptive labels regarding psychologists ‘best guesses’ under the single descriptive term theory has been adopted. The descriptive labels of principle, law, theory, model, paradigm, effect, hypothesis and doctrine are attached to many of the entries, and all such descriptive labels are subsumed under the umbrella term theory. The title of this dictionary emphasizes the term theory (implying both strong and weak best guesses) and is a way of indication, overall, the contents of this comprehensive dictionary in a parsimonious and felicitous fashion. The dictionary will contain approximately 2,000 terms covering the origination, development, and evolution of various psychological concepts, as well as the historical definition, analysis, and criticisms of psychological concepts. Terms and definitions are in English. *Contains over 2,000 terms covering the origination, development and evolution of various psychological concepts *Covers a wide span of theories, from auditory, cognitive tactile and visual to humor and imagery *An essential resource for psychologists needing a single-source quick reference

Operation of Glen Canyon Dam

The Social Psychology of Everyday Life

What is happiness? Why are some people happier than others? This new edition of The Psychology of Happiness provides a comprehensive and up-to-date account of research into the nature of happiness. Major research developments have occurred since publication of the first edition in 1987 - here they are brought together for the first time, often with surprising conclusions. Drawing on research from the disciplines of sociology, physiology and economics as well as psychology, Michael Argyle explores the nature of positive and negative emotions, and the psychological and cognitive processes involved in their generation. Accessible and wide-ranging coverage is provided on key issues such as: the measurements and study of happiness, mental and physical health; the effect of friendship, marriage and other relationships on positive moods; happiness, mental and physical health; the effects of work, employment and leisure; and the effects of money, class and education. The importance of individual personality traits such as optimism, purpose in life, internal control and having the right kind of goals is also analysed. New to this edition is additional material on national differences, the role of humour, and the effect of religion. Are some countries happier than others? This is just one of the controversial issues addressed by the author along the way. Finally the book discusses the practical application of research in this area, such as how happiness can be enhanced, and the effects of happiness on health, altruism and sociability. This definitive and thought-provoking work will be compulsive reading for students, researchers and the interested general reader

Cooperation

Social psychology has much to offer real world problems, especially in industrial and organizational settings. Originally published in 1995, in Social Psychology at Work leading researchers in their respective fields discuss recent findings and their implications for the commercial world of work. All the contributors have been greatly influenced by the late Michael Argyle, to whom this book is dedicated. They examine aspects of the workplace from the perspectives of personality and individual difference, social psychology and organizational psychology. Subjects covered include the effects of age on work, leadership, productivity, how we are socialized for work, stress and anxiety, and the effect of the physical environment on working behaviour. Social Psychology at Work is a rich source book of ideas, research findings and reviews at the interface of pure and applied psychology. It will be important and rewarding reading for all those such as students, consultants and managers and trainers who are interested in psychology at work.

Psychology and Social Problems (Psychology Revivals)

BODILY COMMUNICATION. BY MICHAEL ARGYLE.

Social psychology has much to offer real world problems, especially in industrial and organizational settings. Originally published in 1995, in Social Psychology at Work leading researchers in their respective fields discuss recent findings and their implications for the commercial world of work. All the contributors have
been greatly influenced by the late Michael Argyle, to whom this book is dedicated. They examine aspects of
the workplace from the perspectives of personality and individual difference, social psychology and
organizational psychology. Subjects covered include the effects of age on work, leadership, productivity, how
we are socialized for work, stress and anxiety, and the effect of the physical environment on working
behaviour. Social Psychology at Work is a rich source book of ideas, research findings and reviews at the
interface of pure and applied psychology. It will be important and rewarding reading for all those such as
students, consultants and managers and trainers who are interested in psychology at work.

Social Situations

In the 10 years or so prior to original publication in 1978 new theories and discoveries in the social sciences
gave a scientific basis and new impetus to the development of social skills training as a form of therapy.
This book explores the progress made with this idea and gives practical guidance for therapists based on
several years’ experience with the technique. The book provides an account of the latest ideas at the time,
about the analysis of social behaviour – non-verbal communication, social skill, rules, analysis of situations,
etc. The different techniques for training and modifying social behaviour – some old, some very new - are
described and compared, with detailed accounts. There is a careful critical review of follow-up studies of
social skills training and other forms of social therapy on in-patients, out-patients and volunteer subjects.
The second part of the book consists of a manual for assessing deficits and difficulties, and for training in ten
main areas of social deficiency such as observation, listening, speaking, asserting and planning. A rating
scale, questionnaire and user’s booklet of training exercises is included. The book should be of interest, not
only to psychiatric professionals – psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric nurses, occupational
therapists - but to many others, such as social and community workers, teachers, prison officers, and lay
people who may be interested in forming self-help groups, either on their own or with professional guidance.

Social Psychology at Work (Psychology Revivals)

The Anatomy of Relationships

Social Theory and Economic Change

Is psychology good for our health? What is the effect of class on social behaviour? In this comprehensive and
fully up-to-date account of the psychology of everyday life, Michael Argyle looks at the most interesting and
practically important areas of social psychology. He takes social psychology out of the laboratory into real-
life settings and helps us to understand the world in which we live. He covers many of the pressing concerns
of the day - conflict and aggression, racial prejudice, social class, relationships, health, happiness - and
emphasises the practical applications of social psychology.

Elsevier’s Dictionary of Psychological Theories

Originally published in 1957, this book presented an up-to-date account of psychological research into human
social behaviour of the time. There are chapters on interaction between pairs of people, behaviour in small
social groups, and human relations in industry. The author avoided the adoption of any particular theoretical
position, and concentrated on the established empirical findings of the time. The results of several hundred
investigations are summarised and compared, so that the principal generalisations which emerge can be
seen. Stress is placed on rigorous methods of research, and a critical account is given of current techniques
of social research, showing the importance of experimental and statistical methods. Careful consideration is
given to the danger of the investigator disturbing what is being investigated. Use is made of recent ideas
about theory and explanation, and the different kinds of theory used in experimental psychology were
considered for the first time as possible ways of accounting for group behaviour. This book was intended not
only for students of psychology and of the other social sciences, but also for industrialists, administrators
and indeed all who were interested in the laws underlying social behaviour. Today it can be read and enjoyed
in its historical context.

The Social Psychology of Leisure

In The Psychology of Social Class, leading social psychologist Michael Argyle provides a comprehensive
account of psychological and other research into social class using data from Britain, the United States and
elsewhere. By addressing differences in social class, the book broadens the perspective of social
psychological research to examine such topics as the effect of achievement motivation and other personality
variables on social mobility and the effect of social class on health. After examining the historical
development of class and the attempts to abolish it, Argyle describes the class system currently existing in
Britain and compares it with others in the modern world. Included are discussions of psychological models of
class, and hierarchies in small groups and social organizations. A detailed account is provided of class differences in behavior and beliefs, covering such aspects as marriage, friendship, speech, style, personality, sexual behavior, crime, religion, and leisure. Finally, Argyle examines the images people have of the class system, the effects of class on well-being, and discusses possible explanations of class differences in terms of genetics, socialization, work experience, differences in lifestyle and the sheer effects of social status.

**The Social Psychology of Work**

Originally published in 1975, this book is a completely rewritten, revised version of Michael Argyle's standard work, Religious Behaviour, first published in 1958. A great deal of new research had appeared since that date, which threw new light on the nature and origins of religious behaviour, beliefs and experience. Trends in religious activity in Britain and the United States since 1900, and the state of religion in these two countries at the time, are examined. Evidence is presented on the origins of religious activity - including the effects of stress, drugs, meditation, evangelistic meetings, personality variables, and social class. Other studies examine the effects of religion, for example on mental and physical health, political attitudes, racial prejudice, sexual behaviour, morals, and the relation between religion and scientific and other achievements. The findings are used to test the main theories about religion which have been put forward by psychologists and other social scientists, such as Freud's father-projection theory, cognitive need theories, and deprivation-compensation theories.


**The Psychology of Religious Behaviour, Belief and Experience**

This fascinating book examines such diverse and compelling subjects as: money and power, gender differences, morality and tax, the very rich, the poor, lottery and pools winners, how possessions and wealth affect self-image and esteem, why some people become misers and others gamblers, spendthrifts and tycoons, and why some people gain more pleasure from giving away money than from retaining it. Comprehensive and cross-cultural, The Psychology of Money integrates fascinating and scattered literature from many disciplines, and includes the most recent material to date. It will be of interest to psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists and to people interested in business and economics.

**Social Interaction**

The efficiency of an organization and the well-being of those working within it are often dependent to a large extent on the social skills deployed by certain key personnel. The analysis of these skills and the training of people in their use had reached a stage of considerable sophistication. Originally published in 1981, this volume, edited by the foremost authority in the field, presents a wealth of ideas and information on how best to employ social skills training in health and welfare agencies that are still relevant today. The introduction describes the processes of social interaction in which social skills consist, introduces the social-skill model and shows how social competence is assessed and how the most effective social skills are discovered. Subsequent chapters deal with the social skills required of nurses, doctors, psychotherapists, social workers and those charged with child-rearing. There is a chapter which gives an account of the social skill problems of mental patients and the extent to which social inadequacy is responsible for their other problems. The final chapter discusses the main techniques of social skills training, and reviews their success in the light of follow-up studies. The book will be of historical value to all those concerned with the training and performance of personnel within the health related professions and to those with an academic interest in the psychology of human relations.

**The Social Psychology of Work**

**Social Theory and Economic Change**

Documents the authors' own studies of real life social situations and reviews the other literature in the field.

**The Social Psychology of Religion (Psychology Revivals)**

Because society is increasingly secular, it may seem irrelevant to consider the psychology of religion. But the diversity of our multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society in fact makes religion more important to the social sciences than it has ever been before. What are the social consequences of religion? Every day the news is full of events that can be blamed on religion perpetrated by a range of groups from whole societies to individuals. Beit-Hallami and Argyle are renowned for their clear, analytical approach to topics and this new,
state-of-the-art study of psychology and religion is no exception. It will be welcomed as an update to their previous work in the area by social psychologists, sociologists and theologians worldwide.

**Cooperation (Psychology Revivals)**

Is human nature cooperative? Man is often said to be a social animal - but what does that mean? Michael Argyle believed that one of the most important components - our capacity to cooperate - had been overlooked and indeed that the whole notion of cooperation had not been properly understood. In this book, originally published in 1991, the author showed he was critical of earlier approaches, and put forward a new and extended understanding of what cooperation consists of, showing the form it took in different relationships and its origins in evolution and socialisation. He offered new solutions to intergroup and other social problems and took a new look at language and communication as a cooperative enterprise.

**The Psychology of Happiness**

Social Encounters is an approach to social psychology that is not what one might expect to find in textbooks on this subject. As a companion to Social Interaction advocated by Michael Argyle and his associates, it has been used by a rapidly growing number of researchers in social psychology, and related aspects of ethology, anthropology, and linguistics. The two key ideas are to study the detailed processes of social interaction at the level of the elements of interaction, and to relate social behavior to its biological basis and cultural setting. This work collects excellent representative studies of different aspects of social interaction; as such they are important in their own right. Within the general approach described, a range of different academic orientations are included. All selections report empirical findings, and most of them introduce conceptual notions as well. One achievement of the volume has been to establish the basic elements of which social interaction consists; current research is concerned with finding out precisely how these elements function. The contributors agree that the field consists of various signals: verbal and non-verbal, tactile, visible and audible, bodily contact, proximity, orientation, bodily posture, physical appearance, facial expression, movements of head and hands, direction of gaze, timing of speech, emotional tone of speech, speech errors, type of utterance and linguistic structure of utterance. These elements can be further analyzed and divided into categories or dimensions; each plays a distinctive role in social interaction. Social behavior is studied in natural settings or replicas of natural settings, for which there are cultural rules familiar to the subjects. This is a pioneering statement in sociobiology.

**Social Encounters**

**Social Interaction**

The Psychology of Social Situations: Selected Readings focuses on the situations in which social behavior occurs, taking into consideration the effects of these situations on different forms of social behavior. The selection first discusses the structure of social situations, including the structural elements of games and scenes of social interaction. Topics include paradigm for the analysis of the components and dimensions of scenes and the components, dimensions, and behavioral consequences of scenes. The publication also reviews studies on behavioral appropriateness and situational constraint as dimensions of social behavior; the use of free-response description approach for the analysis of person-situation interaction; and goal structure of situations. The book examines situational dimensions, perceived dimensions of interpersonal relations, and psychological effects of social environments. The text also ponders on the trait-situation controversy and the concept of interaction, person-situation interactions, and personality measurement. The selection is a dependable reference for psychologists and social scientists.

**National Union Catalog**

Non-verbal communication - the eye movements, facial expressions, tone of voice, postures and gestures that we all use more or less consciously and more or less effectively - can enhance or diminish every form of social interaction. Michael Argyle's second edition of Bodily Communication is an invaluable up-to-date guide for students of the subject. In the last ten years NVC has become recognized as an important part of social psychology and of professional training, particularly in social work, education and management. Greatly expanded from the first edition, and significantly revised, this second edition has two completely new chapters on social skills and personality, and a new chapter on research methods. The author, a pioneer in the study of non-verbal communication, presents the second edition in the same accessible style as the first, bringing to the reader both his intense interest in the subject and his authoritative knowledge of it.


Michael Argyle believes that one of the most important components - our capacity to cooperate - has been
overlooked and that the whole notion of cooperation has not been properly understood. Highly critical of earlier approaches he puts forward a new and extended understanding of what cooperation consists of. He offers new solutions to intergroup and other social problems and gives a new look at language and communicaiton as a cooperative enterprise.

**The Psychology of Interpersonal Behaviour**

**Social Skills and Health (Psychology Revivals)**

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

**The Psychology of Social Situations**

**Social Skills and Mental Health (Psychology Revivals)**

Is psychology good for our health? What is the effect of class on social behaviour? In this comprehensive and fully up-to-date accoung of the psychology of everyday life, Michael Argyle looks at the most interesting and practically important areas of social psychology. He takes social psychology out of the laboratory into real-life settings and helps us to understand the world in which we live. He covers many of the pressing concerns of the day - conflict and aggression, racial prejudice, social class, relationships, health, happiness - and emphasises the practical applications of social psychology.

**Social Interaction**

**The Social Psychology of Everyday Life**

**Social Theory and Economic Change**

**The Psychology of Social Class**

Tavistock Press was established as a co-operative venture between the Tavistock Institute and Routledge & Kegan Paul (RKP) in the 1950s to produce a series of major contributions across the social sciences. This volume is part of a 2001 reissue of a selection of those important works which have since gone out of print, or are difficult to locate. Published by Routledge, 112 volumes in total are being brought together under the name The International Behavioural and Social Sciences Library: Classics from the Tavistock Press. Reproduced here in facsimile, this volume was originally published in 1967 and is available individually. The collection is also available in a number of themed mini-sets of between 5 and 13 volumes, or as a complete collection.

**Social Psychology at Work (Psychology Revivals)**

Examines the social factors influencing our experience of work.

Copyright code: 073ac242fb14838a9868b0e03d111290