The Everyday Sexual Self in Late Modern Life

by

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Summary

This research, which seeks to better understand the everyday sexual self in late modernity, rests within the theoretical orientation developed by George Herbert Mead in which sociality constitutes the self. There is a clear sociological tradition that argues that Mead's scholarship about the self provides a coherent account of constitutive social interaction and applies it to sexual self-making. Data from this study resonate with this argument.

Whilst scholars of late modernity highlight some of the key shifts present in contemporary life, their claims are overstated and problematically dichotomise tradition and post-tradition to the detriment of a deeper understanding of these concepts. Other scholars argue that the contemporary world has become so complex and lives so transitory that it is no longer relevant to think about the individual and society as separate from one another. In this new scheme of seemingly liquid social conditions, it is argued that the sexual self has become a key part of reflection on the past, present and future, and that studies of the everyday ought not inform theory. In this thesis, I argue against these positions and instead demonstrate that the application of Mead is vital to better understanding the everyday sexual self in late modern social life.

Using an inductive tradition data were obtained through in depth interviews with thirty men and women (n=30) aged between thirty and sixty-five years of age, the data highlight factors that generate increased opportunities for sexual self-making. In particular, participants cited specific biographical events such as experiences gained

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through engagement with others in employment and travel, as well as relationships with significant others as transformatory for the sexual self because they provided new opportunities for sexual self-making. Participants in this study noted the constraining effects of social inequality.

The overall finding of this study is that the sexual self in late modernity is 'made' through social processes. Whilst agency may be theorised through the engagement in playful learning and imaginative accounts of the perspectives of the generalised other, ultimately sexual self-making is constrained by social and cultural scripts. It is vital to extend Mead's theory of sociality to sexual self-making, his notion of play to adulthood and to critically understand the intersections between biography, spatiality and temporality to adequately theorise the everyday sexual self in late modernity.

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Declaration

I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text.

Priscilla Dunk-West	
Date	

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Acknowledgements

I feel privileged to have participated in many conversations about the sexual self over the years. These have occurred in my varied roles at university, including as a student, activist, and later as a lecturer and researcher, as well as outside university life. Working as a social worker in London and later as a sexual health counsellor in Australia enabled me to hear how people made sense of their sexualities. It was here I witnessed people's shifting ideas and thinking about their sexual selves. Therefore, I thank my clients for being the inspiration behind this research. It was through them that I witnessed transformations evident at the 'everyday' level: transformations that had occurred despite what might be considered great social disadvantage. In my professional role I drew heavily on my sociological knowledge and I feel thankful that I worked in an environment where sexuality was viewed through a socio-political lens.

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Dedication

To Brad, for teaching me how to play the long game.

Dedication x

A Guide to Reading the Thesis

This thesis is informed by inductive empirical work which highlights the importance of recognising the constructed nature of knowledge. In line with this tradition, I have, where relevant, chosen to write in the first person. This choice has been made to reflect my position as the researcher with the aim of not wishing to distract from the participant accounts upon which this study is based. Spelling is based on English language conventions except where terms have been popularised in literature with specific spelling (such as globalization, generalized other, detraditionalization and so on).

The chapters are arranged around the themes emerging from the data and discussion of theoretical material grows from an analysis of these themes. This means that data and theory are intertwined—with the former informing the latter. Again, this choice reflects the constructionist epistemology that underpins this study. Data discussion involves relevant theoretical ideas and makes up the bulk of the thesis. A general discussion of the material contained within the thesis as a whole precedes presentation of the chapters from One to Seven. The purpose in doing this is to highlight and cross-reference the ways in which the chapters examine material relevant to this project. Key terms are explained at the beginning of the thesis to assist in locating the work within a particular sociological tradition since there are many competing and complimentary traditions within sociology that examine the self, the everyday sexual self and periodization of the late modern era: all of which this thesis is concerned.