5 STAGES OF PERCEPTION

1) STIMULATION —

The occurrence of sensory stimulation basically this part of perception process involves in contact with a particular stimulus. The world is full of stimuli that can attract our attention through various senses. Thus we are able to discribe systematically the sights, sound, smell and taste that populate our concious experience. Stimulation includes selective attention and selective exposure. Selective attention occurs by anticipating fulfill needs and brove enjoyable (Rooks & Willson, 2000; Devito, 2009). For example, freinds talking to you but you were daydreaming. you won't hear what th are saying untill they called out your name. Selective exposure occurs by exposing information that will confirm an existin belief, contributing to objectives and havi a state of satisfaction. As we are not able to percept everything that is happen around us simultaneously, we tend t engage in selective perception; perceivin only positive things. For example, after bu a laptop, one's tend to read onli or asked people around that the prod one's bought is good because we wo to tell ourselves that we make right decision. and avoid negative fee (Devito, 2009)

2 Organization —

The capacity to indentfy and recognise objects and events is crucial for normal perception. Without that capacity, people cannot effectively use their senses. Perception which organised by rules, schemata and scripts. Organised by rules, people perceive things that are physically close together constitute a unit. People depeloped schemata from actual experiences as well as vicarious experience from daily activities & from television, reading & heansay (Devito, 2009) Some familiarity represented in mind will be some kind of schema. This would help ones perception to categories into number of categories. However, it may cause perception errors as it influences one's to perceive non existence things & miss seeing things in presence. A script is a form of schema that ~~fott~~ focuses on action, event & procedure. It is a process of how we beleved and how we organized it with our own action which organized by a pattern (Rookes & Willson, 2000; Devito, 2009)

3 INTERPRETATION - EVALUATION —

In this interpretation - evaluation stage it is two process of stimuli by individual

experiences, needs, wants, values, expectations, physical and emotional state, gender and beliefs meaning based on by individuals rules, schemata and scripts. For example meeting a new person who is a doctor, one's tend to view this person as some serious, ~~sus~~ succesful, health concious, academic strong. In other words, evaluating individuals depending on one's own script the way individual behave and perform the action appropriate or inappropriate (Devito, 2009)

4) MEMORY —

After undergoing the stages of stimulation, organization and interpretation-evaluation, this leads us to another stage called memory. It is a ~~stor~~ storage of both perception and interpretation evaluation that are kept according to ~~or~~ scripts and schemas Events or ~~expor~~ experiences is not the objective of recollection but is more likely heavily influenced by individuals preconceptions and individuals schemata (Russell, 1976)

5) Recall —

After some time, the memory that are stored individuals want to recall certain information. Recall stage reconstruct what individual heard in a way ~~that are~~