I. INTRODUCTION

1. Multiple uses of the term “Ideology”

2. Ideology and other aspects of social relations/practices (recapitulation)
   2.1 Ideology as a practice, contrasted with political and economic practice.

   DEFINITION of ideological practice: Ideological practice is the social process through which (conscious) subjectivity is formed through the real activities of people engaged in social relations in which what happens to them – lived experiences -- are transformed into cognitive products.

   2.2 Once again: Type vs Dimension of practice

   2.3 Ideology, Culture, Consciousness, Nonconsciousness

   Patriarchal ideology VS Patriarchal culture
   Bourgeois ideology V Bourgeois culture

   2.4 Key dynamic issue: contradictions between ideological and cultural practices

II. THERBORN’S ANALYSIS

1. Basic objectives & definition:
   • the historical investigation of ideology.
   • To expand the concept of ideology to encompass nonclass subjectivities/subjects.
   • To give an account of the content and specific forms of “interpellation”
   • the fundamentally contradictory character of the process of subject-formation

   ideology = “The operation of ideology in human life involves, fundamentally, constituting and patterning how human being live their lives as conscious, reflecting initiators of acts in a universe of meaning....In this sense, ideology constitutes human beings as subjects.”

2. Conceptual Distinctions on the Terrain of Ideology

   2.1. Modes of Interpellation

      1. meaning of interpellation = subjection & qualification
         • Subjection = the effects of ideology on individual subjectivity;
         • Qualification = effects of such subjectivity on the individual’s insertion into social relations.

      2. modes of interpellation: answers to three questions: what exists? what is good? what is possible?

   2.2 Material Matrix of Ideology: discursive and nondiscursive practices; sanctions & affirmations

   2.3 The Analysis of Contradictions and Transformations of Ideology

      1. Intergenerational perspective on ideology ➔ Transformations of ideologies always presuppose an existing ideology
      2. Key idea = Changes in social structures change the forms of sanctions/affirmations and disjunctions of subjection and qualification.
      3. Contradictions & the temporality of change