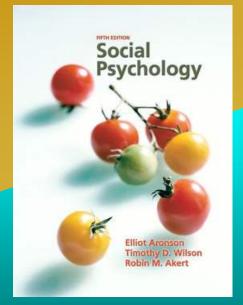
Chapter 6 The Need to Justify Our Actions



PowerPoint Presentation

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One of the most powerful determinants of human behavior is the need to preserve a stable, positive self-concept.

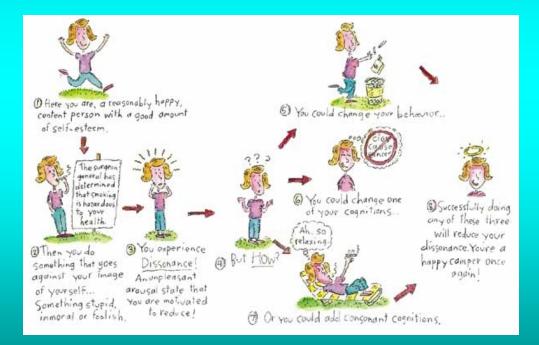
The Theory of Cognitive Dissonance

Leon Festinger originated the concept of *cognitive dissonance*, defining it as inconsistency between two thoughts. Cognitive dissonance may arise when a person engages in an act that is discrepant from one's self-concept.

The Theory of Cognitive Dissonance

Cognitive dissonance is the feeling of discomfort caused by information that is discrepant from your customary, typically positive, self-concept. Experiencing dissonance motivates an attempt to reduce it.

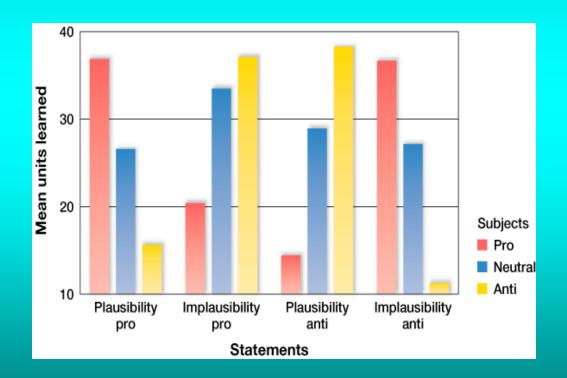
• The Theory of Cognitive Dissonance



 Rational Behavior Versus Rationalizing Behavior

The need to reduce dissonance and maintain self-esteem produces thinking that is rationalizing rather than rational.

Decisions, Decisions, Decisions



Decisions, Decisions, Decisions

Postdecision dissonance is aroused after we make any important decision; it is reduced by enhancing the attractiveness of the chosen alternative and devaluating the rejected alternative.

Decisions, Decisions, Decisions

One way to engage in postdecision dissonance reduction is to proselytize, recommending your decision/behavior to others.

Decisions, Decisions, Decisions

The more permanent a decision, the greater the need to reduce dissonance after making it. Feeling that one's decision is irrevocable may lead to falling prey to a sales technique called *lowballing*. Lowballing makes the customer feel compelled to pay a higher price for an item after first agreeing to pay a much lower price.

Decisions, Decisions, Decisions

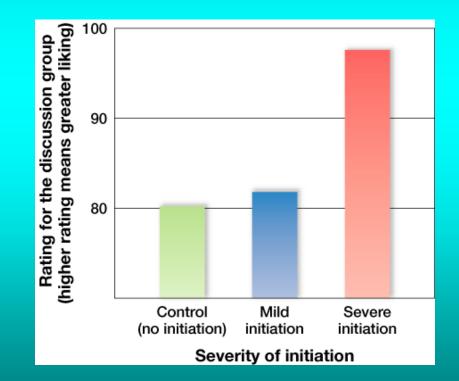
Dissonance reduction following a difficult moral decision can cause people to behave either more or less ethically in the future, because people's attitudes will polarize in the attempt to justify the ethical choice they made.

Justify Your Effort

What happens when a person voluntarily works hard and the goal doesn't seem worth it after all? People are unlikely to change their self-concept to believe they were unskilled or foolish; instead they change their attitude towards the goal and see it positively. This is called the

justification of effort.

• Justify Your Effort



The Psychology of Insufficient Justification

When people attempt to reduce their dissonance by changing something about themselves, for example their attitudes, they are using *internal justification*. When people attempt to explain their dissonant behaviors by focusing on reasons that reside outside of themselves, for example being paid a large sum of money, they are using *external justification*.

The Psychology of Insufficient Justification

Counterattitudinal advocacy is the process by which people are induced to state publicly an attitude that runs counter to their own attitude. If there is no external justification for counterattitudinal advocacy, a person's attitude may change in accordance with the view that was expressed publicly.

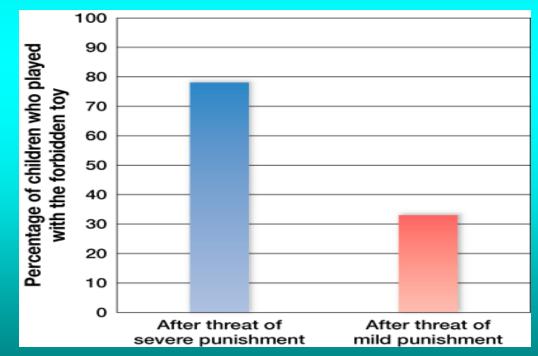
 Counterattitudinal Advocacy, Race Relations, and Preventing AIDS

Harsh punishments teach us to try to avoid getting caught, and thus require constant vigilance to be effective. In contrast, *insufficient punishment* induces dissonance about why one is not engaging in the behavior, and inspires dissonance reduction by devaluing the forbidden activity or object.

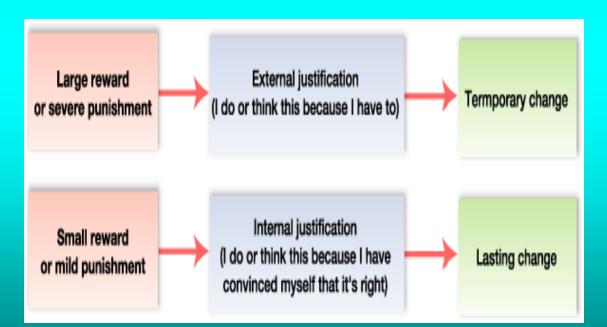
 Counterattitudinal Advocacy, Race Relations, and Preventing AIDS

When attitude change occurs due to insufficient reward or punishment, it becomes very enduring. Both insufficient punishment and insufficient justification lead to *self-persuasion*, a long-term form of attitude change that results from attempts at self-justification.

 Counterattitudinal Advocacy, Race Relations, and Preventing AIDS



 Counterattitudinal Advocacy, Race Relations, and Preventing AIDS



 Counterattitudinal Advocacy, Race Relations, and Preventing AIDS

Insufficient external justification is justification that is sufficient to produce the behavior, but insufficient for people to believe that they were "forced" through external justifications to do it.

Good and Bad Deeds

Dissonance theory and folk wisdom suggest that we like people not for the favors they have done us but for the favors we have done for them.

Good and Bad Deeds

If we harm someone, this induces dissonance between our actions and our self-concepts as decent people; to resolve this dissonance, we may derogate or dehumanize our victims.

Good and Bad Deeds

We are more likely to derogate people we have harmed if they are innocent victims. Derogating victims by dehumanizing them may lead to a continuation or escalation of violence against them.

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