Social Psychology Persuasion

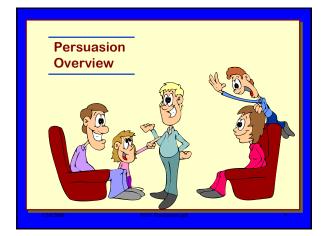
What We Will Cover in This Section

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- Overview
- Communications
 Model
- Source Variables
- Message Variables
- Channel Variables
- Audience Variables
- Self in Persuasion
- Cults









Persuasion

Using rational and/or emotional arguments to convince others to change their attitudes or behavior.

Central Route Persuasion

Persuasion that occurs when the audience ...

- is interested,
- pays attention, and
- is intellectually involved.

Peripheral Route Persuasion

Persuasion that occurs when people are influenced by incidental cues.

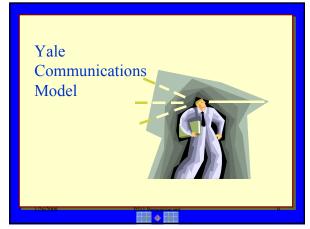
- Sex

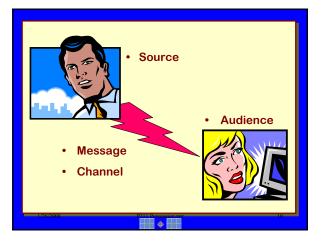
- Attractiveness
- Status

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Example: Impulse Purchases

- Items at eye level.
- Use of animals, babies.
- Bundle pricing and special sales.
- Merchandising.

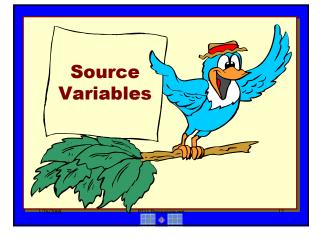




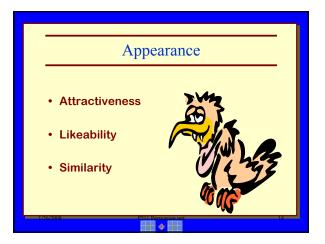


Yale Communications Model

- 1. Source: Communicator properties.
- 2. Content: Message properties.
- 3. Receiver: Audience properties.
- 4. The medium: Channel properties.











Message Content

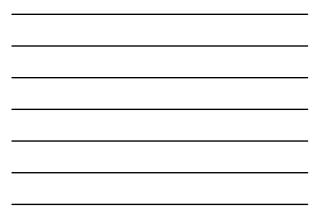
- Message should appear to be neutral.
- Message should appeal to both emotion and reason.

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Message from a noncredible source has a stronger effect on attitude change after long delay than when it was first heard.

Communication Characteristics

- One-sided appeal.
 Two-sided appeal.
 - Effective with people who already agree.
- Better with a contrary audience.Use WEAK-
- STRONG approach.

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Inoculation Effect

Occurs when a communicator exposes an audience to a weakened version of the opposing argument, the audience will develop counterarguments to that weakened version.

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Timing

- Primacy Effect. Generally first is better, especially when an immediate decision is to be made.
- Recency Effect. Time will fade this effect then the most recent argument will become effective.

Counterarguing

Presenting both sides of an argument.

- Present weak version of opponent's position.
- Present a strong version of your position.

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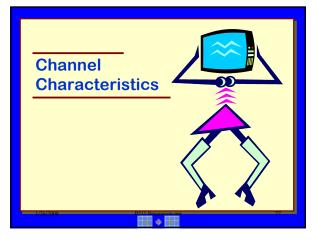
Foot in the Door

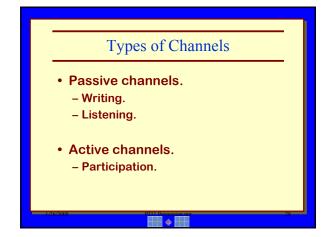
Getting people to agree to a small statement and then escalating the request.

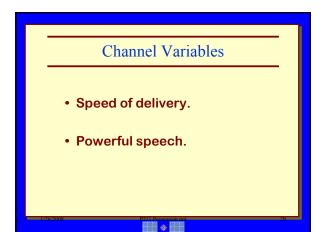
Door in the Face

A Persuasion or

Making an initial unreasonable request then dropping the request to something the receiver would accept.



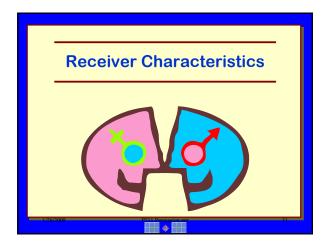




Enhancing the Channel

Divert attention from the real message.

- Visual distractions in ads.
- Spontaneous demonstrations in political rallies.



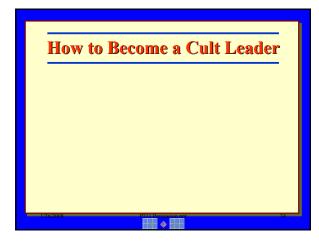


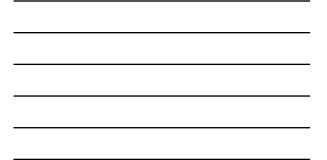
Receiver #1

- Age
 - It is more difficult for people to change long-held attitudes.
- Self-esteem.
 Lower self-esteem more vulnerable to
 persuasive messages.
- Need for cognition *A person's habitual level of thoughtfulness.*

Receiver #2

- Mood.
- Self Monitoring.





1. Create Your Own Social Reality

- You provide the only source of information.
- Censor all information.
- Isolate the listener.

2. Create and In-group and Outgroup

- To be chosen you have to behave like the in-group.
- If you are not chosen you are wicked and evil.

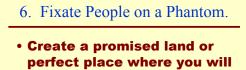


4. Establish and Reinforce Your Credibility and Attractiveness.

- Develop myths and stories about yourself.
- Communicate your special status through word-of-mouth.

5. Have Members Make Public Commitments.

- Sell products.
- Speak to others.
- Tell friends.
- Recruit others.



all be some time.

 Mention that we are chosen for special, desirable treatment.

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