

Science of Influence

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Outline

• Science of Influence

• Unrelenting Standards

• Group Exercise

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• Science of Influence

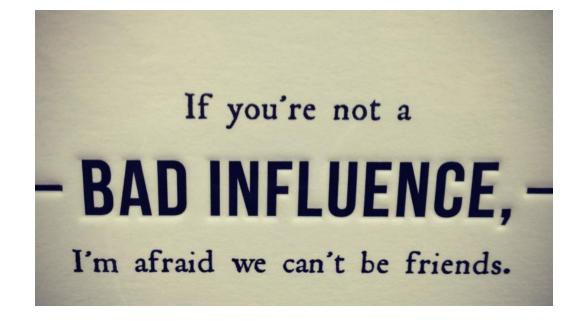
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Social Influence

• The influence of a person's attitudes or behaviours by another

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- Influence occurs along dimensions:
 - Conformity to peer expectations
 - Obedience to leadership
 - Persuasion others to do something

Power

• Power is "The ability... to bring about the outcomes they desire" (Salancik & Pfeffer, 1974, p. 3)

• People's ability to control the environment around them, including the behavior of other people, the capacity to influence decisions



Power Bases

- Legitimacy Formal authority based on position in organisation
- Reward Ability to give people rewards for their compliance
- Coercion Ability to punish people for their non-compliance
- Information Power stemming from formal control over the information that people need to do their work
- Expertise Ability to influence others through specialized knowledge, skills, abilities
- Reference Ability to influence others through desirable traits and characteristics e.g., liking, values or admiration

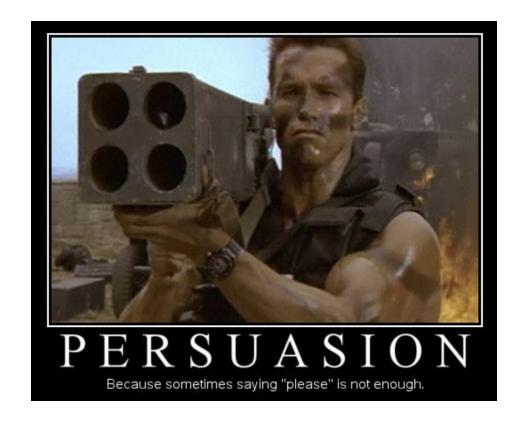
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Power Bases

• When leaders try to make their followers do something, three types of outcomes are possible (Cialdini & Goldstein, 2004)

- Resistance Failing to make the desired change
- Compliance Changing behaviour but not internal attitude
- Commitment Internalizing new attitude and behaviour



Reactance Theory

• When a person feels that someone is taking away choices, they may adopt positions contrary to what was intended and increase resistance

to persuasion, i.e. reverse psychology







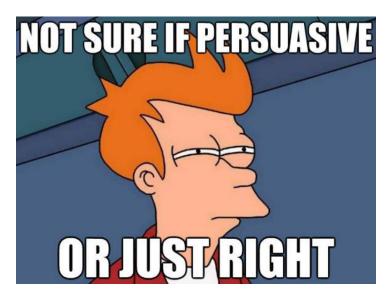




Persuasion

• When communicators try to convince others to change attitudes or behaviors through the transmission of a message in an atmosphere of free choice

• Persuasion can be, but is not always, a bad thing



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- Low-Ball: Get someone to agree to something then up the terms
- Thick Terms: Use positive words to attract; negative words to repel
- Intonation: Adjust pitch, tone, speed of speech for emotional response
- Patterns: Rhyming, melody, repetition, chiasmata
- Trigger Words: "Sorry" for trust; "because" to simulate reasons

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Let's **start by using an ontology** for semantic search—it will make your existing data more discoverable without changing your whole system.

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Since that worked well, let's **integrate an ontology** into our data pipeline so all future data is semantically structured.

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Now that you see the benefits, let's link it to external ontologies and build a reasoning engine on top.

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Without ontologies, your data will remain siloed, ambiguous, and fragile, making integration and scaling a nightmare.

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Imagine a system where all your data just connects effortlessly—ontologies make that possible! (upbeat for enthusiasm)

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If you don't standardize your terms now... you will run into major integration issues later. (slow and serious for gravity)

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Ontologies organize data. Ontologies clarify meaning. Ontologies future-proof systems. (repetition)

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No ontology, no consistency. (rhyming)

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You should adopt ontologies **because** they prevent data fragmentation and ensure reusability across systems.

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LEAVES ON A STREAM

TELL US ABOUT SOMETHING THAT EXCITES YOU

TELL US ABOUT SOMETHING THAT EXCITES YOU

MAKE US EXCITED ABOUT IT TOO

TELL US ABOUT SOMETHING THAT EXCITES YOU

(EVERYONE ELSE PAY ATTENTION TO HOW YOU FEEL)