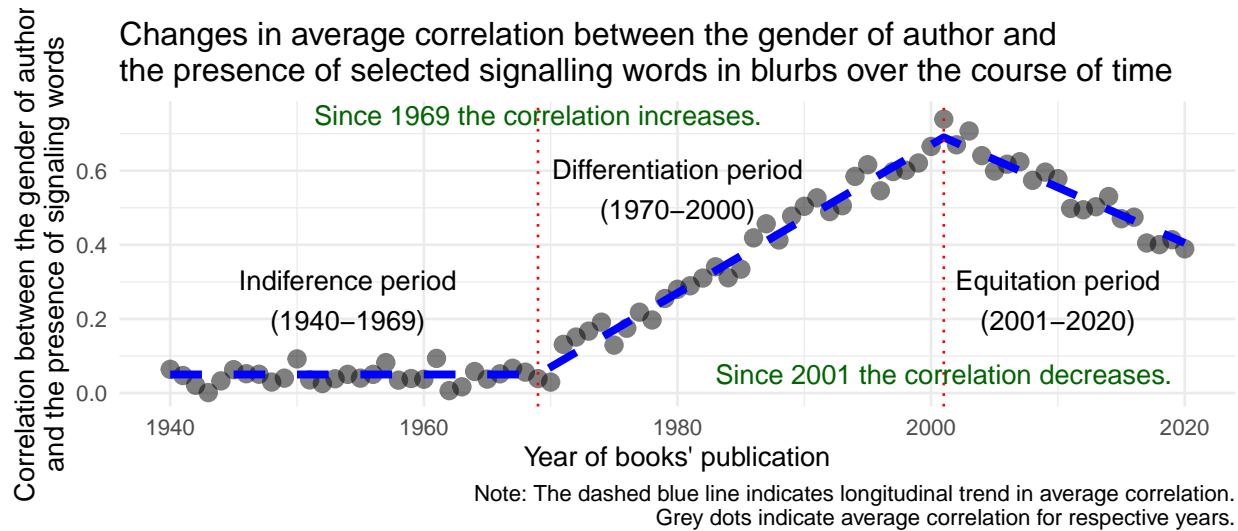


# FAHA – Assignment 02

## Question 1: Understanding

I drew the graph in the R software.



## Question 2: Application

### Question 2.1 – Novelty in the set of blurbs

#### Mesuring novelty

We could measure novelty by finding new metaphors. More precisely, we could count how many new metaphors not used in past 5 years before blurb's publication the blurb contains.

#### Scenario description

The main idea is that raw reviews from academics and in newspapers are same, but a marketing department of publishing house chooses blurbs from raw reviews differently, inspired by Simon's lecture (<https://youtu.be/8rDUREWVnEM?t=808>). Let's suppose for the sake of simplicity that the newspapers' and academics' reviews contain same number of new metaphors, i.e. the raw material for blurbs is homogeneous. But then the marketing department takes its turn – it excerpts for blurbs more often the passages with new metaphors from academics' reviews and more often the passages with old metaphors from newspapers' reviews. The reason for the difference in blurbs is the strategic selection of the publishing house's marketing department, not the differences in raw reviews.

## Why does the scenario emerged?

The root of scenario is the marketing department's expectations of the public's expectations. The employees in marketing department think that the public academics with novelty, inventions etc. That is why they preferably excerpt the novel metaphor from academic's review for the blurb, because it is coherent with novelty expectation of the public which is expected by marketing department. On the other hand the marketing department thinks that the public associates newspapers with mainstream, time-tested and solid ideas. That is why they preferably excerpt the old metaphors from newspaper's review, because it is coherent with the solidity expectation of the public which is expected by marketing department. Expectations of expectations lead to strategic selection.

## Question 2.2 – Novelty and imitation across institutions

### Description of imitation and novelty

For distinguishing imitation and novelty we again use the 5 years window. The novelty we measure as a count of the metaphors not used in other blurbs in the 5 years before the publication of respective blurb. The imitation then we measure as a count of the metaphors that have been used in the 5 years before the respective blurb's publication.

### Scenario description

The main idea is same – raw reviews from different academic institutions are same, but a marketing department of publishing house chooses blurbs from raw reviews differently. Let's again suppose for the sake of simplicity the homogeneity of raw reviews across the institutions – there are no differences in raw reviews. But then the marketing department excerpts for blurbs more often the passages with new metaphors from publicly appreciated persons employed at prestigious institutions (e.g. Ivy League Universities: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivy\\_League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivy_League)). And also the department excerpts more often the passages with imitative (previously used) metaphors from other academics. Then it seems like these other academics follow and imitate the publicly appreciated persons from prestigious institutions. The reason for the imitation-versus-novelty pattern is again the strategic selection of the publishing house's marketing department, not the differences in raw reviews.

## Why does the scenario lead to the imitation-versus-novelty pattern?

The root of scenario is the interaction between *the rules of the academic labor market* on one hand and *the marketing department's expectations of the credit of publicly appreciated persons* on the other hand. The marketing department seeks novel metaphors and prefers introducing them from reviews of publicly appreciated persons and reusing/imitating them from reviews of other academics. But these publicly appreciated persons are usually employed by prestigious universities. The pattern of *novelty in blurbs from prestigious institutions and imitation by other institutions* is the side effect. For the novel metaphors introduction the marketing department seeks the publicly appreciated persons, not their prestigious institutions. But since the sought after publicly appreciated persons are employed usually at prestigious universities, the novel metaphors are signed by employees of prestigious institutions and imitative metaphors by employees of others.

Why does the marketing department prefer publicly appreciated persons? The marketing department employees think they must offer the public something new in the blurbs, something surprising, so they offer novelty in blurbs to catch the public's attention. But the employees know the risk the novel metaphor might be rejected by the public as something incomprehensible. To prevent the public's denial the employees insure novel metaphor by the publicly appreciated author of review. The employees expect that the public will easily accept the novel metaphor if the metaphor is signed by the publicly appreciated author. When the eyes-catching metaphor is introduced in the blurbs corpus then it might be reused also in blurbs from reviews of other academics.

Why do the publicly appreciated persons work at prestigious institutions? The publicly appreciated persons choose the prestigious institutions because of their better work environment. Prestigious universities prefer the publicly appreciated persons, because their public appreciation further supports the prestige of the institution. The mutual selective behavior places the publicly appreciated persons almost exclusively at prestigious institutions.