MUNI

Organizational Behavior

organizational lying, bullshitting, and deceiving

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Snake Oil

(Anti-Cancer Club, 2016)



INTRODUCTION

Cannabis Oil

(Horsley, 2013)



INTRODUCTION

Examples

(Hiscott, 2017)



questions

- Are today's approaches to lying and bullshitting applicable to lying and bullshitting done by an organization?
- How can we distinguish between a lying organization and a lying member of an organization?
- What conditions have to be met to determine that an organization is lying?

WHO, WHOM, AND WHAT

Who is lying/deceiving?

WHO, WHOM, AND WHAT

Who is lying/deceiving?

speaker

- management
- employee
- third person
- ...
- organization

Who is lied to? Who is deceived?

Who is lied to? Who is deceived?

public

- state or other oversight organizations
- (potential) buyers
- employees

...

organization

Who is lied to? Who is deceived? organization

(ACFE, 2019; Hart, 2019)

- \$3.5 trillion each year
- hidden loss
 - trust breach
 - climate
 - employee engagement

WHO, WHOM, AND WHAT what

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

what

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

- products
- economic situation
- organizational settings
- organizational culture a climate
- ...

what

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

- advertising
- psychological contract
 - reasonable expectations
-

CONDITIONS

conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

- Statement condition
 - a person make a statement
- Untruthfulness condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement, which is a statement that the person believes to be false
- Addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person
- Intention to deceive addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person with the intention that that other person believe that statement to be true

statement condition

- advertising
- press release
- ...
 - the problem of ascription
 - a scapegoat problem
 - organizational reaction (Benoit, 2014)

untruthfulness condition

organizational knowledge

- the collective knowledge and abilities possessed by the people who belong to an organization
- stricter restrictions
 - presumption of general knowledge in the given field
 - presumption of general understanding of the target audience

E.g.: Subway

(Restaurant Marketing: Five Dollar Foot Longs, Not A Foot Long, 2013)



addressee condition

- a plurality of audiences
 - eavesdropper problem
 - message targetting

conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

■ collective intentionality (Bratman (1992); Searle (1990))

- lying by association, by admission
- reaffirming position
 - legal defense
 - attacking accuser
 - (full) apologizing

question

Are today's approaches to lying and bullshitting applicable to lying and bullshitting done by an organization?

yes

- different notion of intention
- different notion of knowledge
- difference between lying, deceiving and bullshitting
 - statement condition
 - reaction to criticism

question

- How can we distinguish between a lying organization and a lying member of an organization?
 - difference based on organizational reaction
 - scapegoating
 - reaffirming position
 - legal defense, attacking the accuser

question

- What conditions have to be met to determine that an organization is lying?
 - addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person
 - intention to deceive addressee condition
 - collective intentionality: lying by association
 - reaffirming position: legal defense, attacking the accuser

conclusion

- Determination of lying or deceiving or bullshitting of an organization can be done regarding its reaction to criticism.
 - reaffirming statement
 - accepting or changing the claim

CONCLUSION

bibliography I

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