

The Theories of Illusory Shared Honor and Dishonor Effect for objects.

Bryce Petofi Towne brycepetofitowne@gmail.com

Abstract

This article introduces the theories of Illusory Shared Honor Effect for Objects (ISHE for Objects) and Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect for Objects (ISDE for Objects) proposed by Bryce Petofi Towne. These two theories are derived from Illusory Shared Honor Effect and Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect proposed by the same author.

Illusory Shared Honor Effect for Objects

Illusory Shared Honor Effect for objects (ISHE for objects) is a theoretical framework proposed by Bryce Petofi Towne, which is derived from Illusory Shared Honor Effect. This effect suggests that an object can be perceived as sharing an honor awarded to another person or entity, even if it has not contributed to the honor. This perception occurs when the object is seen as having a psychological correlation or shared characteristic with the honoree. For ISHE to apply to an object, the following conditions must be met:

- I. The object must not have made any contribution, effort, or dedication towards the honor in question.
- II. There must exist a relationship or characteristic commonality between the object and the honored entity, such as shared nationality, identity, or institutional affiliation.
- III. This relationship or commonality must place the object and honoree within the same distinct category or group in some capacity and set them apart from other objects.
- IV. The object must evoke admiration or appreciation from third parties, directed towards the object itself.
- V. The honored entity may take the form of an individual, collective, organization, or object.
- VI. The strength of the ISHE for objects is inversely proportional to the extent of dissimilarity or distance between the relationship or characteristic commonality.

Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect for Objects

Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect for objects (ISDE for Objects) is a theoretical framework proposed by Bryce Petofi Towne, which is derived from Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect. This effect suggests that an object can share a sense of shame, which is not self-

centered, resulting from the wrongdoing of another person or entity, even if it has not contributed to it. This effect occurs when an object perceives a connection with the person or entity being blamed, causing it to be incorrectly believed that the blame can be shared due to a psychological correlation or shared characteristic. For ISDE to apply to an object, the following conditions must be met:

- I. The object must not have contributed to or been involved in the dishonorable act.
- II. The object must have a close or inseparable relationship with the shameful person or entity.
- III. The object must belong to a category associated with the shameful individual or entity.
- IV. The shame is not centered on the object, but rather on a shared characteristic, group with which they identify or the guilty person or entity.
- V. The closer the relationship, the more likely the object which shares the shame will defend the guilty person or entity.
- VI. The disgraced individual or entity may be a person, a group, an organization, or an object.
- VII. There is no Illusory Shared Dishonor Effect when no close or significant connection between the object and the disgraced individual or entity exists.