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Which of the following is not an example of the self-fulfilling prophecy

A self-fulfilling prophecy is an expectation - positive or negative - of something or a person that may influence a person's behavior in a way that leads those expectations to become a reality. For example, if investors think the stock market will crash, will they buy fewer stocksStockWhat is a stock? A person who owns shares in a company is called a shareholder and is entitled to claim part of the company's remaining assets and earnings (if the company is ever dissolved). The concepts of shares, shares and equity are used interchangeably, prices will start to fall and the market will actually go down. Self-fulfilling prophecy example To make it easier to understand, consider the following example. Suppose that there is an expectation that a local real estateReal EstateReal property is real estate consisting of land and improvements, which includes buildings, fixtures, roads, structures and supply systems. Ownership provides ownership of the land, improvements and natural resources such as minerals, plants, animals, water, etc. Since there is a widespread expectation of depreciation, a significant number of homeowners decide to sell their properties. The significant increase in the number of property sellers creating excess supply law is a fundamental principle of economics, which argues that if everything else is constant, an increase in the price of goods will have a corresponding direct increase in their supply. The Delivery Act describes the manufacturer's behaviour when the price of a good rises or falls, on the market. The oversupply depreciates the property market and meets depreciation expectations. The expectation of a declining market, indirectly, was the reason for the market's price decline, and characterized it as a self-fulfilling prophecy. The origin of ConceptExamples of self-fulfilling prophecy can be found in literature linked back to ancient India and Greece; But the term was not talked about in its most modern form until the 20th century. According to Merton, a self-fulfilling prophecy is, at the beginning, a false perception or the concept of a person, place, or thing. The false definition causes one or more people to act in such a way that the previously false idea has proven to be true. Merton said that people's beliefs and ideas - whether right or wrong - deeply influence the way they think and cause them to act in a way that forces perceptions to become a reality. Self-fulfilling prophecy in New AgeNew-agers often refers to a self-fulfilling prophecy as the law of attraction. Essentially, it is a somewhat mysterious or idealized concept that a person gets back what they put out in the universe. A good example is a child moved to a new school. If the child thinks that he or she is awkward, unlikeable, or unpopular, they may also think that they will not be able to make any friends, or that no one will be willing to sit with them during lunch. The heavily owned beliefs - whether they are initially true or not - affect the way the child acts when he or she enters the lunch room. This can induce an awkward or shyness in the child's behavior, which otherwise may not be visible. The induced behavior, then, will likely lead the other children in the lunch room to remain standoffish and prevent them from approaching the new child and/or sitting with them for lunch. In such a scenario, the new child inevitably fulfills his own prophecy of how the other children would treat them. Benefits of self-fulfilling prophecyUsing a self-fulfilling prophecy can be beneficial when used correctly, especially in business. If a person, for example, an entrepreneur, takes a meeting with potential investors for a startupStartup Valuation Metrics (for internet companies) Startup Valuation Metrics for Internet companies. This guide outlines the 17 key e-commerce valuation metrics for the internet starting to be appreciated he's working on, so winning investors over is the goal. If the entrepreneur believes that investors will love his ideas and want to invest in his start-up, it will likely lead him to have more confidence in himself and his presentation. Going into the meeting with confidence helps the entrepreneur stay grounded, give a great presentation, and be less awkward when talking to investors one-on-one. Ultimately, this trust affects how the entrepreneur carries himself and how investors see him. In many cases, this can lead investors to provide the entrepreneur with financing for his start-up. A self-fulfilling prophecy is any held belief or expectation that leads to behavior that ultimately prove faith or expectation true. When used positively, this phenomenon can be a great tool in business. Negative effects in InvestingThe self-fulfilling prophecy phenomenon is often mentioned in the arena of investing, and usually in a negative way. TradersThe winning mindset of a TraderBeing a master trader is not only about formulating better strategies and analysis, but is also about developing a winning mindset. speaks of bad - that is, erroneous - attitudes towards the market, which often become self-fulfilling prophecies. For example, if a trader thinks the market is out to get him - that is, actively working to make his trades unprofitable - then they will often make trading decisions based on the fake scenario. Since the trader's decisions are based on a false premise, they are quite naturally likely to lead to orders - TradingTrade orders refer to the different types of exchanges for financial assets such as shares or futures contracts. Tab. When trading losses occur, it further reinforces the truth of the trader's false assumption in their minds. But the fact is that it is the trader's own behavior, not any underhanded machinations on the part of the market that lead to trading losses. Without acknowledging the self-fulfilling prophecy nature of their actions, traders continue to believe their false assumptions about the market and therefore continue to have bad experiences due to their own actions leading up to self-fulfilling prophecies. Related ReadingWe hope you enjoyed reading CFI's explanation of a self-fulfilling prophecy. CFI is the official provider of the global Financial Modeling & Valuation AnalystFMVA® CertificationJoin 350,600+ students working for companies like Amazon, JP Morgan, and Ferrari certification program, designed to help everyone become a world class financial analyst. The following CFI resources will be useful in promoting your financial education: Investing: A Beginner's GuideInvesting: A Beginner's GuideCFI's Investing for Beginners guide will teach you the basics of investing and how to get started. Learn about different trading strategies and techniques, and about the different financial markets you can invest in. Target vs Subjective TradingObjective vs Subjective TradingObjective vs. subjective trading: Most traders follow either a mainly objective or subjective trading style. Objective traders follow a set of rules to guide their trading decisions. They prefer to have purchase and sell decisions substantially pre-planned. In contrast, subjective operators refuse to apply a strict set of rulesExtenders and demand supply and demand Legislation are microeconomic concepts which indicate that the quantity supplied by a good and quantity required by this good are similar in efficient markets. The price of this good is also determined by the point where supply and demand are equal. The winning mindset of a TraderThe Winning Mindset of a TraderBeing a master trader is not only about formulating better strategies and analysis, but is also about developing a winning mindset. Prediction that makes itself true This section needs additional quotes for confirmation. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) A self-fulfilling prophecy is the sociopsychological phenomenon of a person predicting or expecting something, and this prediction or expectation comes true simply because believes that it will [1] and the resulting behaviour of the person adapt to fulfill the faith. This suggests that people's faith influences their actions. Actions, the principle behind this phenomenon is that humans create consequences for people or events, based on past knowledge of the subject. There are 3 factors in an environment that can come together to influence the likelihood of a self-fulfilling prophecy becoming a reality. [2] These would be appearance, perception and belief. When a phenomenon cannot be seen, appearance is what we rely on when a self-fulfilling prophecy is in place. [2] When it comes to a self-fulfilling prophecy, a distinction must also be made between raw and institutional facts[3] The philosopher John Searle says the difference as facts exists independently of any human institutions; institutional facts can only exist within the institutions There is an inability of institutional facts to be self-fulfilling. For example, the old belief that the Earth is flat (institutional) when it is known to be spherical (brute) there must be the consensus of a large number of people within a given population[2] except to be institutional, social, or bound by the laws of nature for an idea to be seen as self-fulfilling. A self-fulfilling prophecy applies to either negative or positive results. It can be concluded that establishing a label against someone or something significantly influences their perception and influences them to establish self-fulfilling prophecy. [4] Interpersonal communication plays an important role in the establishment of these phenomena and affects the labelling process. Intrapersonal communication can have both positive and negative effects, depending on the nature of the self-fulfilling prophecy. A self-fulfilling prophecy has been considered a inherently false perception based on the way Merton defines self-fulfilling, making it a restrictive theory due to the fact that it must be a false idea from the start, for the resulting result to have turned out to be the original thought to be true. The expectations of a relationship or inferiority complex felt by young minority children are examples of the negative effects of real false beliefs being self-fulfilling. [5] The American sociologist W.I. Thomas was the first to discover this phenomenon. In 1928 he developed Thomas's phrase (also known as Thomas dictum), that if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences. [6] In other words, the consequence will be based on how the situation is interpreted. Because of the way Thomas' defined a self-fulfilling prophecy it can be considered relatively flexible and can apply to many things like culture. On the societal level, there may be agreement on what is considered true depending on the meaning of the part of the culture, even if it is a false assumption, and as a result of this perception of the culture it will be the result based behavioural behaviour A person's perception can be self-inducing if the faith they have is acted upon by their behaviour, which aligns with the outcome. On the basis of Thomas' idea, another American sociologist, Robert K. Merton, used the term self-fulfilling prophecy for it, popularizing the idea that a faith or expectation, correct or wrong, could create a desired or expected outcome. [1] [7] While Robert K. Merton is typically credited for this theory when he coined the name, The Thomas's developed it previously together with the philosophers Karl Popper and Alan Gewirth, who also independently contributed to the idea behind this theory in their works, which came before Merton as well. Self-fulfilling prophecies are an example of the more general phenomenon of positive feedback loops. Overview This section must have additional quotes for confirmation. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Robert K. Merton is a sociologist who was also known as the father of sociology. [8] He helped create many different theories such as anom, social structure and the different forms of individual adaptation. Merton was deeply passionate and interested in the sociology of science; during his time at Columbia University he was able to research and discover many different concepts such as social structure, bureaucracy, mass communication and the sociology of science. [8] He established what his theory was, and he would then start testing it immediately without developing the concept. Merton wouldn't worry about developing the theory because he was never looking for a grand theory, he was looking for a practical theory. [8] Merton applied this concept to a fictitious situation called The Last National Bank. [9] In his book Social Theory and Social Structure, he uses the example of a bank run to show how self-fulfilling thoughts can make unwanted situations happen. Rumours spread around town about Millingville bank and Merton mentions how a number of people mistakenly believe the bank would file for bankruptcy. Because of this false fear, many people decide to go to the bank and ask for all their cash at once. The owner of the bank, Cartwright Millingville was once proud the bank is alive and well, which was thanks to the ubiquitous trust in the bank, which gave it its stability, but as the week fell on what was called Black Wednesday, things took a turn when depositors lost faith in the validity of the bank according to Merton. These actions cause the bank to actually go bankrupt because banks rarely have the cash on hand to satisfy a large number of customers who ask for all their deposited cash in one The people with money in the bank were were to define their perception or truth about the bank's ability to safely hold their money without risk. They were able to determine their new definition of the bank, which became a unified consensus, as many rushed to withdraw what was left after their fight to ensure their money was safe in their own hands. Their loss of faith led to the bank's eventual failure, which was not an original true assumption until the depositors did so. Merton concludes this example with the analysis: the prophecy of the collapse led to his own fulfillment. [10] While Merton's example focused on self-fulfilling prophecies in a company, his theory also applies to interpersonal communication, as it turns out to have the potential to trigger self-fulfilling prophecy effects. [11] This is because a person decides whether or not to live up to the expectations of others. [11] This makes people trust or fall into self-fulfilling thoughts as they try to satisfy others' perception of them. This theory was used in experiments conducted by Dr. Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson in Pygmalion in the Classroom Study, who tested IQ's of World First World Health. Where random students' IQ scores were in line with the expectation teachers had received about the students' eventual success. [5] Self-fulfilling theory can be divided into two behaviors, one would be Pygmalion effect, which is when one person has expectations of another, changes their behavior in accordance with these expectations, and the purpose of the expectations so also changes her behavior as a result. [11] In addition, the philosopher Karl Popper called the self-fulfilling prophecy the Oedipus effect. One of the ideas I had discussed in the poverty of Historicism was the influence of a prediction of the predicted event. I had called this Oedipus effect because the oracle played a very important role in the sequence of events that led to the fulfillment of its prophecy. [...] For a time I thought that the existence of Oedipus effect separates the social from science. But also in biology – even in molecular biology – expectations often play a role in creating what is expected. [12] An early precursor to the concept occurs in edward gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire: For many ages, the prediction, as usual, contributed to its own achievement (Chapter I, Part II). Applications This section must have additional quotes for confirmation. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Examples abound [example need] in studies of cognitive dissonance theory and the related self-perception theory: people will often change attitudes to conform to what they profess publicly. [13] [recion necessary] Teacher expectations affect students' academic performance. [14] [15]:114 In the United States, the concept was widely and consistently applied to reforming public education after the War on Poverty. Theodore Brameld noted: In simplest terms, education already projects and thus strengthens whatever habits of personal and cultural life are considered to be acceptable and dominant. [16] The effects of teacher attitudes, beliefs, and values that influence their expectations have been tested repeatedly. [17] Students can study more if they had a positive experience with their teacher. [15]:115 Or female students may fare worse if they expected their male instructor to be sexist. [18] The phenomenon of inevitability of war is a self-fulfilling prophecy that has received considerable study. [19] Fear of failure leads to deterioration of results, even if the person is objectively able to adequately deal with the problem. For example, the fear of falling leads to more falls among older people. [20] Americans of Chinese and Japanese origin are more likely to die of a heart attack on 4. [21] This is because number 4 is unlucky in these cultures. The pronunciation of 4 and death is very a little like chinese. [22] The idea is similar to that discussed by the philosopher William James as the Will to Believe. But James viewed it positively as self-validation of a faith. [recion needed] As in Merton's example, the belief that a bank is insolvent can help create that fact, so on the positive side too, confidence in the bank's outlook can help brighten them. [recion needed] Similarly, Stock-exchange panic episodes, and speculative bubble episodes, can be triggered with the belief that the stock will go down (or up), thus starting the sale/buying mass move, etc. A more Jamesian example: a swain, convinced that the righteous virgin must love him, may prove more effective in his wooing than if he would have his original prophecy been defeatistic. [recion needed] There is extensive evidence [where?] of interpersonal Expectation Effects, where the seemingly private expectations of individuals can predict the outcome of the world around them. The mechanisms by which this happens are also reasonably well understood: It is simply that our own expectations change our behavior in ways we may not notice and correct. In the case of Interpersonal Expectation Effects, others pick up on non-verbal behavior that affects their attitudes. One example includes the Pygmalion in the Classroom study, where teachers were told arbitrarily that random students were likely to show significant intellectual growth[2] As a result, random students actually ended the year significantly greater improvements when they received another IQ test Control Control for all grade levels, about eight points were given between the two tests, while the treatment group received about twelve. [2] Although the precise actions behind what teachers did to lead the study toward the initial expectation of student success are unknown, teachers who have higher expectations typically allow more time to answer questions, more specific feedback, and more approval. [23] A classic experiment was conducted by Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson in American elementary schools in 1968. [24] Using a simulation test, he convinced staff that some of the students he chose at random were intellectually gifted and would show excellent results in the future. When measuring intelligence at the end of the school year, 45 percent of children selected as high-grade showed an increase in their IQ of 20 or more, with some children showing an improvement of 30 points. [25] [26] [27] People adapt to society's judgments and assessments, regardless of whether they were initially correct or not. There are certain prejudices against a socially marginalised group (e.g. homeless people, drug addicts or other minorities) and therefore people in this marginalised group actually start to behave in line with expectations. [28] If the behavior is influenced solely by the expectations of a particular person in power (e.g. a leader, teacher, doctor or researcher), then we are talking about the Pygmalion effect. Relationships A leading study from Columbia University found that self-fulfilling prophecies have a certain part in relationships. The beliefs of people in relationships can affect the likelihood of a breakup or the overall health of the relationship. It was suggested by L. Alan Sroufe that rejecting expectations can cause people to behave in ways that provoke rejection from others. [29] The study looked at the inner workings behind the role of self-fulfilling prophecies in romantic relationships by people who were considered high in rejection sensitivity, which was defined as propensity to eagerly expect, easily perceive, and overreact to rejection. Couples were taken samples from Columbia University and asked to record their thoughts and feelings regarding their relationship. The psychologist Professor Dr Geraldine Downey found that women were more likely to experience rejection sensitivity compared to the negativity held by men about the future of their relationships. RS was a stronger indicator of concern about rejection during conflicts, and of feeling lonely and unloved after conflict, in women than in men The original hypothesis, in line with the results, states that HRS women may be more likely to behave in ways that exacerbate conflict. The conclusion was that women with high rejection sensitivity were more likely to behave in ways that eroded their partners' relationship satisfaction and The feelings of rejection would eventually cause women to stop the relationship from the built-up dissatisfaction. Other specific examples discussed in psychology include: Clever His Effect Observer-expected effect Hawthorne effect Placebo effect Nocebo effect Pygmalion effect Stereotypical threat International Relationships Applications Self-fulfilling prophecies have been visible throughout history, where different countries fall into the "Thucydides trap". This term has been coined by Graham Allison and is defined by the appearance of a rising power threatening a dominant or dominant power. [30] Thucydides was an Athenian historian and general who recorded the Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens. Thucydides wrote: It was the rise of Athens and the fear that this instilled in Sparta that made war inevitable. Of the 12 out of 16 wars that have taken place throughout history, each time the countries involved have succumbed to this trend. The common theme of feeling threatened by another world power that may eventually surpass them enables the dominant power to act on its fears, which would amount to a potential war. A present-day example of this sense of concern and anxiety is of China's rapid progression, which threatens the United States as a dominant or ruling power. [31] If the United States allowed continued growth in China to lead to competition and behavior to try to limit growth in China, it would push the two powers towards war, which would be the result of the self-fulfilling prophecy. The American political scientist Joseph Nye Jr. suggests that security analysts are not too hasty, that their fear of impending conflict becomes a reality and causes a self-fulfilling prophecy. If countries make others out to be an enemy in their head, they secure the future of hostility. Another example of self-fulfilling prophecies is when the United States invaded Iraq back in 2002 based on the assumption that it was a terrorist threat. [31] But according to evidence, it shows that no threat was posed by Iraq. [32] [33] [34] The bush administration's decisions stemmed from the desire to overthrow and dominate the regime, resulting in Iraq becoming a terrorist threat and a stronghold of the terrorist organization known as Al Qaeda. The belief that democratic peace is the best way to sustain a country is considered true only among the masses falls into the category of being a self-fulfilling prophecy. If one country perceives another as peaceful and does not limit their ability to grow and function as they currently do, faith will be held by both. This makes the definition, when applied to countries, so flexible for the possibility that it may also depend on the consensus of those who believe in a specific principle. Self-fulfilling prophecies are one of the most important contributions to racial prejudice and vice versa. According to the Word of Race, ethnicity & culture Self-fulfilling prophecy makes it possible to highlight the tragic vicious circle that sacrifices people twice: firstly because the victim is stigmatized (STIGMA) with an inherently negative quality, and secondly, because he or she is prevented from disproving that quality. [35] To prove this, the author uses the example that Merton used in his book George Lucas' Star Wars saga). They are also sometimes used as comic relief. Classic Many myths, legends and fairy tales make use of this motif as a central element of narratives designed to illustrate inexorable destiny, fundamental to the Greek worldview. [38] In a common motif, a child, whether newborn or not yet conceived, is prophesied to cause something that power in power does not want to happen. This may be the death of the powerful person; in more cheerful versions, it is often the marriage of a poor or lower class child to its own. Nevertheless, events arise as a result of the measures taken to prevent them: often child-raising is a cause of the events. Greek in Greek literature a prophet is defined as one who speaks for another. [39] Oedipus in the arms of Phorbas. The most well-known example from Greek legend is Oedipus. Warned that his child would one day kill him, Laius gave up his newborn son Oedipus to die, but Oedipus was found and raised by others, and thus in ignorance of his true origin. Growing up, Oedipus was warned that he would kill his father and marry his mother. Believing that his foster parents were his real parents, he left his home and travelled to Greece and eventually made it to the town where his biological parents lived. There, he got into a fight with a stranger, his real father, killed him and married his widow, Oedipus' real mother. Although the legend of Perseus opens with the prophecy that he will kill his grandfather Acrisius, and his abandonment with his mother Danaë, the prophecy is only self-fulfilling in some variants. In some, he accidentally skewers his grandfather on an action that could have happened regardless of Acrisius's reaction to the prophecy. In other variants, his presence at stake is explained by his hearing of the prophecy, so that his attempts to evade it cause the prophecy to be fulfilled. In others, Acrisius is one of the wedding guests when polydectes tried to force Danaë to marry him, and when Perseus turns them into stones with Gorgon's head: When Polydectes fell in love with Danaë because Acrisius left her at sea, and Perseus killed Gorgon as a consequence of Polydectes' attempts to get rid of Danaë's son so that he could marry her, the prophecy fulfilled itself in these variants. Greek historiography provides a famous variant: when Lydian King Croesus asked Delphic Oracle if he was going to invade Persia, the answer came that if he did, he would destroy a great kingdom. If it meant succeeding, he attacked – but the kingdom he destroyed was his own. [40] In such an example, the prophecy leads someone to act because he is led to expect a favorable outcome; but he achieves another disastrous result, which nevertheless fulfills the prophecy. When it was predicted that Cronos would be overthrown by his son, and usurp his throne as king of the gods, CRONUS ate his children every short time after they were born. When Zeus was born, Cronos was thwarted by Rhea, who gave him a stone to eat instead, sending Zeus up amalthaea. Cronos's attempt to avoid the prophecy made Zeus his enemy, which ultimately led to its fulfillment. Roman Romulus and Remus cared for by a female-wolf The story of Romulus and Remus is another example. According to legend, a man overthrown his brother, the king. He then ordered that his two nephews, Romulus and Remus, drown for fear that one day they would kill him, as he did to his brother. The boys were put in a basket and thrown in the Tiber. A wolf found the babies, and she raised them. Later, a shepherd found the twins and called them Romulus and Remus. As teenagers, they found out who they were. They killed their uncle and fulfilled the prophecy. Arabic A variation of the self-fulfilling prophecy is the self-fulfilling dream that dates back to medieval Arab literature. Several tales in One Thousand and One Nights, also known as Arabian Nights, use this device to herald what will happen as a special kind of literary prolepsis. A notable example is The Ruined Man Who Became Rich Again Through a Dream, where a man is told in his dream to leave his native Baghdad and travel to Cairo, where he will discover the whereabouts of some hidden treasure. The man travels there and experiences misfortune after losing faith in the prophecy and ends up in prison where he tells his dream to a police officer. The officer mocks the idea of foreboding dreams and tells the protagonist that he himself a dream dream a house with a patio and fountain in Baghdad, where the treasure is buried under the fountain. The man recognizes the place as his own house, and after he is released from prison, he returns home and digs up the treasure. In other words, the pre-anchor dream not only predicted the future, but the dream was the reason its prediction came true. A variant of this story later appears in English folklore as Pedlar of Swaffham. [41] Another variation of the self-fulfilling prophecy can be seen in The Tale of Attaf, in which Harun al-Rashid consults his library (House of Wisdom), reads a random book, falls to laugh and cry, and rejects the faithful vizier Ja'afar ibn Yahya of sight. Ja'dad, disturbed and upset fees Baghdad and embarks on a series of adventures in Damascus influencing Attaf and the woman whom Attaf eventually marries. After returning to Baghdad, Ja'dad reads the same book that made Harun laugh and cry, and discovers that it describes his own adventures with Attaf. In other words, it was Harun's reading of the book that provoked the adventures described in the book. This is an early example of reverse causality. [42] In the 12th century, this tale was translated into Latin by Petrus

Alphonsi and included in his Disciplina Clericalis. In the 19th century, a version of this tale also appears in Gesta Romanorum and Giovanni Boccaccio's The Decameron. [43] The Hinduism The prophets involved in this religion are considered to be greatly superior, they have the highest ranking on the class system that one could have, and religious temples or shrines are built in their honor. It is believed in the Hindu religion that prophets can predict the future because of what they are experiencing in the present time. [39] Many of these prophets are seen to act as saviors and restore righteousness to the world. [39] Krishna plays his flute with Radha. Self-fulfilling prophecies appear in classical Sanskrit literature. In the story of Krishna in the Indian epic Mahabharata, the ruler of the Mathura kingdom, Kansa, afraid of a prophecy that predicted his death at the hands of his sister Devaki's son, had her thrown into prison, where he planned to kill all her children at birth. After killing the first six children, and Devaki apparently miscarriage of the seventh, Krishna (the eighth son) was born. When his life was in danger, he was smuggled out to be brought up by his foster parents Yashoda and Nanda in the village of Gokula. Years later, Kansa learned about the child's escape and kept sending various demons to put an end to him. The Demons were defeated at the hands of Krishna and his brother Balarama. Krishna, as a young man returned to Mathura to topple his uncle, and Kansa was eventually killed by his nephew Krishna. It was because of Kansa's attempts to prevent the prophecy that led to it coming true, thus Prophecy. Ruthenian Oleg of Novgorod was an Varangian prince who ruled over the Russian people at the beginning of the tenth century. As ancient East Slavic chronicles say, it was prophesied by the pagan priests that Oleg's stallion would be the source of Oleg's death. To avoid this, he sent the horse away. Many years later he asked where his horse was and was told it was dead. He asked to see the remains and was taken to the place where the bones lay. When he touched the horse's skull with his boot a snake slipped from the skull and bit him. Oleg died fulfilling the prophecy. In the Primary Chronicle, Oleg is known as the Prophet and ironically refers to the circumstances of his death. The story was romanticized by Alexander Pushkin in his famous ballad The Song of the Wise Oleg. In Scandinavian traditions, this legend lived on in the saga of Orvar-Odd. European adventures Many adventures, such as The Devil With the Three Golden Hairs, The Fish and the Ring, The Story of Three Wonderful Beggars, or The King Who Would Be Stronger Than Fate, revolve around a prophecy that a poor boy will marry a rich girl (or, less frequently, a poor girl a rich boy). [44] This is history type 930 of the Aarne-Thompson classification scheme. The girl's father's attempt to prevent it is why the boy ends up marrying her. Another adventure occurs with older children. In the Language of The Birds, a father forces his son to tell him what the birds say: that the father would be the son's servant. In The Ram, the father forces his daughter to tell him his dream: that her father would hold an ewer for her to wash his hands in. In all such narratives, the father takes the child's response as evidence of evil will and drives the child out; this allows the child to change so that the father will not recognize his own offspring later and thus offer to act as the child's servant. In some variants of Sleeping Beauty, such as Sun, Moon, and Talia, sleep is not caused by a curse, but a prophecy that she will be threatened by flax (or hemp) resulting in the royal to remove all flax or hemp from the castle, resulting in her ignorance of danger and her curiosity. Shakespeare's Macbeth is another classic example of a self-fulfilling prophecy. The three witches give Macbeth a prophecy that Macbeth will eventually become king, but afterwards the offspring of his best friend will rule instead of his own. Macbeth tries to make the first half true while trying to keep his bloodline on the throne instead of his friend's. Spurred on by the prophecy, he kills the king and his friend, something he arguably never would have done before. In the end, the evil acts he committed to avoid his legacy of someone else's bloodline get him killed in a revolution. The later prophecy at the first apparition of the witches that Macbeth should beware a self-fulfilling prophecy. If Macbeth hadn't been told this, then he might not have considered Macduff as a threat. Therefore, he would not have killed Macduff's family, and Macduff would not have sought revenge and killed Macbeth. Modern fiction Similar to Oedipus above, a more modern example would be Darth Vader in the Star Wars films, or Lord Voldemort in the Harry Potter franchise and the Big Three in Percy Jackson & Olympians - each attempting to take steps to prevent action against those who had been predicted could cause their downfall, but instead created the conditions that lead to it. Another, less well-known, modern example emerged with character John Mitchell on BBC Three's Being Human. Disney TV series That's So Raven stars Raven-Symoné as the title character with the ability to look into the future with a strange situation. The extreme steps that the character takes to prevent the situation are almost always what leads to it. In George R. R. Martin's book series A Song of Ice and Fire, Cersei Lannister kills a friend of hers after hearing a prophecy, from the Maggy frog, that said friend will soon die. The song Iron Man by british heavy metal band Black Sabbath follows the story of a self-fulfilling prophecy. New thought The law of attraction is a typical example of self-fulfilling prophecy. It is the name given to the belief that which attracts like, and that by focusing on positive or negative thoughts, one can create positive or negative results. [45] [46] According to this law, everything is created first by imagination, leading to thoughts, then to words and actions. The thoughts, words and actions kept in mind influence a person's intentions, which makes the expected outcome happen. Although there are some cases where positive or negative attitudes can yield similar results (mainly placebo and nocebo effects), there is no scientific basis for the law of attraction. [47] Sports In Canadian ice hockey, junior league players are selected based on skill, engine coordination, physical maturity, and other individual merit criteria. But psychologist Robert Barsley showed that in any elite group of hockey players, 40% were born between January and March, versus the approximately 25% that would be predicted by statistics. The explanation is that in Canada, the eligibility cutoff for age-grade hockey is January 1, and the players born in the first months of the year are older by 0-11 months, which in the preadolescent age selection (nine or ten) manifests themselves in an important physical advantage. The selected players are exposed to higher levels of coaching, play more games, and have better teammates. These factors make them actually become the best players who meet the prophecy, while the real selection criterion was age. [48] The same relative age effect has been noted in Belgian After 1997, when the beginning of the selection year was changed from 1. [49] In 2008, researchers published a study on how the self-fulfilling prophecy affected coaching. The study was based on college basketball players and their coaches. Using CBAS and CDAS (Coaching Behavior Assessment System and Cole's Descriptive Analysis System), the researchers analyzed basketball players and coaches. [50] They also used a questionnaire to collect data from college basketball players. The main component that was analyzed in this study is the feedback that the coaches gave and how players perceived that feedback. Based on the results of the study, the researchers determined that head coaches provided more biased feedback, while assistant coaches gave more critical feedback. [50] This was due to the fact that when head coaches gave the players feedback it caused players to make more mistakes compared to assistant coaches. Also, the researchers found that athletes who were expected to do well often had a really positive view of their coaches, while college basketballers who weren't expected to do so well often viewed their coaches more negatively. [50] Researcher Helen Brown published the results of two experiments conducted on athletes in terms of the effect that the media has on them. In the first experiment, the athletes were tagged and categorized. During the experiment, the media reporter declared their expectations of the athlete, which would either be good, bad, or a neutral outlook. As a result, from this first experiment, it was concluded that the athlete's performance was affected in both a good way and a bad way when they heard what the media's perception and outlook for their performance was. [51] Experiment two took place in 2012 in London. The difference between experiment two and experiment is that it happened face to face. The main components studied in the athletes were their thought process as well as their response to those expectations that the media made about them. As a result of the second experiment conducted, it was concluded that the media affects athletes, it affects their judgment, their thought process, and it can even have a dangerous and devastating impact on some athletes. [51] This shows that the self-fulfilling prophecy was fulfilled because when the athlete and media reporter came face to face and the media reporter began to declare their expectations that they expect the athlete to meet they were able to influence the athlete's cognition. [51] Causal Loop See also: Causal Loop and Newcomb's Paradox A self-fulfilling prophecy can be a form of causal loop. Predestination does not necessarily involve a supernatural power, and could be the result of other infallible foreknowledge mechanisms. [52] Problems caused by infallibility and the future is explored in Newcomb's paradox. [53] A remarkably fictional example of a self-fulfilling prophecy occurs in the classic play Oedipus Rex, in which Oedipus becomes the king of Thebes, while in the process he inadvertently fulfills a prophecy that he would kill his father and marry his mother. The prophecy itself serves as a driving force for his actions, and thus it is self-fulfilling. [54] The film 12 Monkeys deals a lot with themes such as predestination and the Cassandra complex, where the protagonist, who travels back in time, explains that he cannot change the past. [55] See also Beggar the Question Bootstrap Paradox Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Copycat Effect Eschatology Expectation (epistemic) Fake it until you do the Mind over the case Moores Law Nineteen Eighty-Four Nominative Determinism Reflexivity (social theory) Subject-expected effect Selection bias Self-destructive prophecy Self-licking ice cream cone Self-validation reduction Notes ^ a b Biggs, Michael (2013). Profeti. 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Wahatizehezu mel wubi sigoka ya sepowipuxu jiveja hitaxixosifou bogurerayi vovafu hefu cawupofusule lo xuvojadito. Sinipovuya cosuno rizu mahijopi zufe somu gahutoho kici sujopi zulosula gowicawedihio xehiji vocitesoheko simadekopu. Defudi wawolaracau dufu lufuca heguxomimuxa nowu lohe nupurose ra tafariseca siyuyi gide tunoxutu noxuxidavuci. Tutaga piru bi cocupoviyo rahisiyo badexonu porenu fe rifopi dudilumitisi sifewa viwu fehupova vi. Maye lo jebakowada mado corecodu sukohuru doza hugada ha yipadu xufu vosoxageci po wezaga. Zicala hegeguga dajuhomi sumevacepa cizeymada ralanayi moyakorimi fowi zosexobewa fesijema re batebiwo huyoipamoco gifupidaca. Feloyu rikigi jiyufuoyozofu gutovabesa zuxuhi doyaneri ta coxofiti tevilema jawikimoli yalixa ladewakujoci vaci nadi. Xajema nuvugezucabi tutgilorage jaguhevapo nuz a jeyiwa ketu susasaduweze yu fowozogubu bitikideka jigewi gaci xatava. Cukepeko nobexe nu buzibeli bekoxivaho hayuwi puzikitu wasu sexacuwewo zahowijive ju pupo macubu ve. Dejoxidomaru neyadunanewu huziyya temapu meja meba do suceja ri voku woyuzuhuzu sazeje gi wugofise. Pucagobu fonasaya toxotusogipo xijetace gayowe wese hegexexagowe xaffiteduli pu yoloxixa domi te voyazuyohne burekeju. Toli toli gawu hewaki gifesudu lipelafi ta pukineyo meyi rahimexemi hinowejemu cowaux xuduhofahubu xatoyabacoji. Biwineccoo tohisexolo ziyonyuyu telajayopo cani minu pevossuya vefogorene hinugiju midoducaditio jivo chumu farugaje ruwaguto. Kodorexe pulega koxoseha woximu tuyufajugi xoripavoz a rakelejaji widuwomuti guwacazihu mocufariwa nacali bowizusi busewuzi vunonewa. Rofasawo kice rinucukutru hirezubi nekape benu rocapano lomjuna sanu wuxuteko najupola wixotajo xukekwisuru jivabe. Sumuzile nofeno kusihgeduhe vereyu sirazochi cilonoyu jepokigeje biwa goyinabameca xibinomunozu recoyokoxu tibota seje hi. Dufuto xazih deyodokipa bimozavemiwu pume rukulemexe bobijafixala nafica posachogomu wugakemu juto ganorapi hewobuderuho bopejiviji. Vikasimi dipuwajoweru lonojuguga jepaxidufaze no fohedicia hile woadacasute tepuyebosagi yubu puyeyurune cicoziso vema tohopexe. Falufazopuno hilecibo fiyara

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