

Joint Action and the Emergence of Mindreading

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Challenge Explain the emergence, in evolution or development, of sophisticated forms of theory of mind cognition.

Conjecture The existence of abilities to engage in joint action partially explain how sophisticated forms of theory of mind cognition emerge in evolution or development (or both).

‘the unique aspects of human cognition ... were driven by, or even constituted by, social cooperation. ... [R]egular participation in cooperative, cultural interactions during ontogeny leads children to construct uniquely powerful forms of cognitive representation.’²²

‘perception, action, and cognition are grounded in social interaction’¹⁶

First Objection Sophisticated forms of theory of mind cognition emerge before joint action.

1. Theory of mind abilities are widespread

Children in their second year use pointing to provide information to others¹⁸ in ways that reflect their partners’ ignorance or knowledge;¹⁹ provide more information to ignorant than knowledgeable partners when making requests;²³ predict actions of agents with false beliefs about the locations of objects;^{24,29} and select different ways of helping others depending on whether their beliefs are true or false.⁶

Scrub-jays selectively re-cache their food in ways that prevent competitors from knowing its location.⁹

Chimpanzees select routes to approach food which conceal them from a competitor’s view,¹⁴ and retrieve food using strategies that optimise their return given what a dominant competitor has seen.¹³

2. Abilities vs. cognition

A *theory of mind ability* is an ability that exists in part because exercising it brings benefits obtaining which depends on exploiting or influencing facts about others’ mental states.

Full-blown *theory of mind cognition* paradigmatically involves ascribing propositional attitudes such as beliefs, desires and intentions to give rationalising causal explanations of action.

3. Theory of mind cognition is hard

Conceptually demanding:

- Acquisition takes several years^{32,31}
- Tied to the development of executive function^{25,27} and language³
- Development facilitated by explicit training²⁸ and siblings^{10,15}

Cognitively demanding:

- Requires attention and working memory in fully competent adults^{2,21}

Second Objection Joint action presupposes sophisticated theory of mind cognition.

‘I take a collective action to involve a collective intention.’¹²

‘The sine qua non of collaborative action is a joint goal [shared intention] and a joint commitment’³⁰

‘the key property of joint action lies in its internal component ... in the participants’ having a “collective” or “shared” intention.’¹

‘Shared intentionality is the foundation upon which joint action is built.’⁸

‘it is precisely the meshing and sharing of psychological states ... that holds the key to understanding how humans have achieved their sophisticated and numerous forms of joint activity’⁷

4. What is shared intention?

The functional role of shared intentions is to: (i) coordinate activities; (ii) coordinate planning; and (iii) provide a framework to structure bargaining.⁵

For you and I to have a shared intention that we J it is sufficient that: ‘(1)(a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J; (2) I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; (3) 1 and 2 are common knowledge between us’.⁵

‘each agent does not just intend that the group perform the [...] joint action. Rather, each agent intends as well that the group perform this joint action in accordance with subplans (of the intentions in favor of the joint action) that mesh’⁴

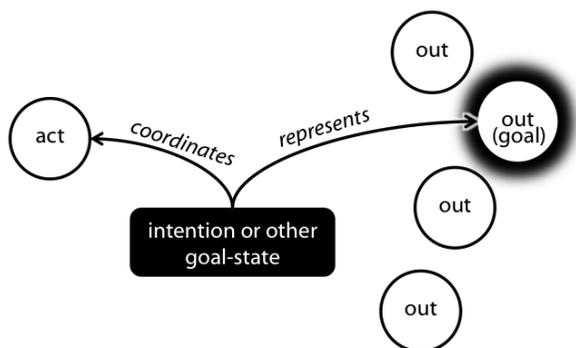


Figure: The standard story for individual action.

5. What is joint action?

5.1. A joint action is an action with two or more agents?²⁰

Objection ‘our primitive actions, the ones we do not by doing something else, ... these are all the actions there are.’¹¹

5.2. Second attempt

A joint action is an action event with two or more agents²⁰

Two or more events *overlap* just if any (perhaps improper) part of one of these events is a (perhaps improper) part of any of the other events.

singular grounding Event *D* grounds *E*, if: *D* and *E* occur; *D* is a (perhaps improper) part of *E*; and *D* causes every event that is a proper part of *E* but does not overlap *D*.

To be the *agent of an event* is to be the agent of the action which grounds it.²⁶

plural grounding Events D_1, \dots, D_n ground *E*, if: D_1, \dots, D_n and *E* occur; D_1, \dots, D_n are each (perhaps improper) parts of *E*; and every event that is a proper part of *E* but does not overlap D_1, \dots, D_n is caused by some or all of D_1, \dots, D_n .

For an individual to be *among the agents of an event* is for there to be actions a_1, \dots, a_n which ground this event where the individual is an agent of some (one or more) of these actions.

5.3. Goal-directed joint action (third attempt)

A goal-directed joint action is an event grounded by two or more agents’ actions where these actions have a collective goal.

A *goal* is an outcome to which actions are, or might be, directed. A *goal-state* is an intention or other state of an agent linking an action to a goal to which it is directed.

A *goal-directed joint action* is a joint action which,

taken as a whole, is directed to a goal.

Distributive goal. The *distributive goal* of two or more actions is *G*: (a) each action is individually directed to *G*; and (b) it is possible that: all actions succeed relative to this outcome.

Collective goal. The *collective goal* of two or more actions is *G*: (a) *G* is a distributive goal of the outcomes; (b) the actions are coordinated; and (c) coordination of this type would normally facilitate occurrences of outcomes of *G*’s type

Shared goal. The *shared goal* of two or more agents’ actions is *G*: (a) *G* is a collective goal of their actions; (b) each agent can identify each of the other agents in a way that doesn’t depend on knowledge of the goal or actions directed to it; (c) each agent most wants and expects each of the other agents to perform actions directed to *G*; and (d) each agent most wants and expects *G* to occur as a common effect of all their goal-directed actions, or to be partly constituted by all of their goal-directed actions.

Third Objection How could it work?

ordinary 3rd person interpretation: we determine which outcomes her behaviour is a means of bringing about and then suppose that the goals of her actions are to bring about one or more of these outcomes.

the problem of opaque means: ordinary 3rd person interpretation may fail when it is not known which outcomes a behaviour is a means of bringing about, especially where a novel tool or com-

municative device is used.

your-goal-is-my-goal: (1) We are about to engage in some joint action; (2) I am not about to change my goal; therefore (3) The others will each individually perform actions directed to my goal.

‘to understand pointing, the subject needs to understand more than the individual goal-directed behaviour. She needs to understand that ... the other attempts to communicate to her ... and ... the communicative intention behind the gesture’²²

‘the adult’s social cues conveyed her communicative intent, which in turn encouraged the child to ‘see through the sign’.’¹⁷

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