Mindreading Windreaders 9. Interacting Mindreaders



conjecture

The prior existence of capacities for shared agency partially explains how sophisticated forms of mindreading emerge in evolution or development (or both)

- 1. All shared agency involves shared intention.
- 2. Shared intention requires sophisticated mindreading.

Therefore: lecture

3. The prior existence of capacities for shared agency partially explains cannot explain how sophisticated forms of mindreading emerge in evolution or development (or both)

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<u>G is a distributive goal</u>: it is an outcome to which each agent's actions are individually directed and it is possible that: all actions succeed relative to this outcome.

shared motor action

G is a collective goal

- (a) it is a distributive goal;
- (b) the actions are coordinated; and
- (c) coordination of this type would normally facilitate occurrences of outcomes of this type.

- 1. we each have a motor representation of G;
- 2. we are each disposed to inhibit some (not all) of the resulting planning or actions;
- 3. we each expect that if G occurs, we will all be agents of its occurrence; and
- 4. (1) and (2) because (3)

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communication by language

natural pedagogy shared intentionality

referential communication

minimal theory of mind

shared motor representⁿ understanding distributive goals

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step 1: pure goal ascription to minimal theory of mind

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- (1) reliably: R(a,G) when and only when a is directed to G
- (2) R(a,G) is readily detectable
- (3) R(a,G) is readily detectable without any knowledge of mental states

 $R(a,G) =_{df} a$ is the most justifiable/efficient action towards G available within the constraints of reality and G is desirable

 $R_M(a,G) =_{df}$ if planning mechanism M were tasked with producing outcome G it would plan action a, and G is desirable.

Limits of pure goal ascription

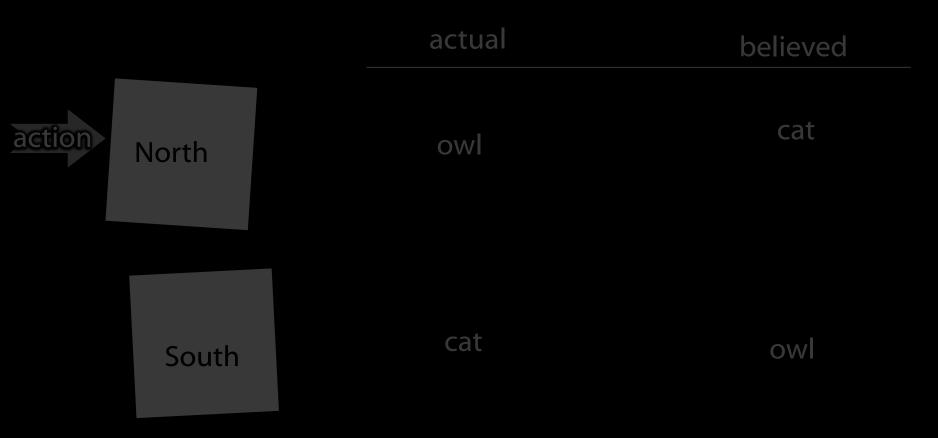
The problem of false belief

		actual	believed
action	North	owl	cat
	South	cat	owl

actual believed cat action ow North cat ow South

pure goal ascription: the goal of her action is to get the owl

goal+belief ascription: the goal of her action is to get the cat



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- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

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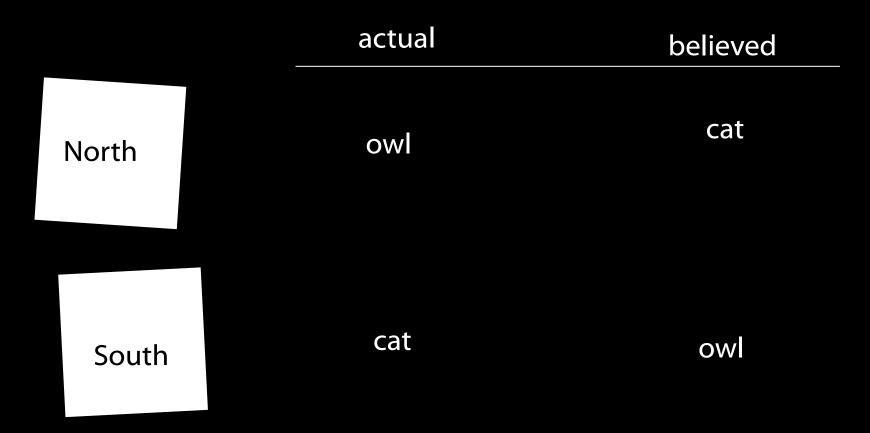
[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

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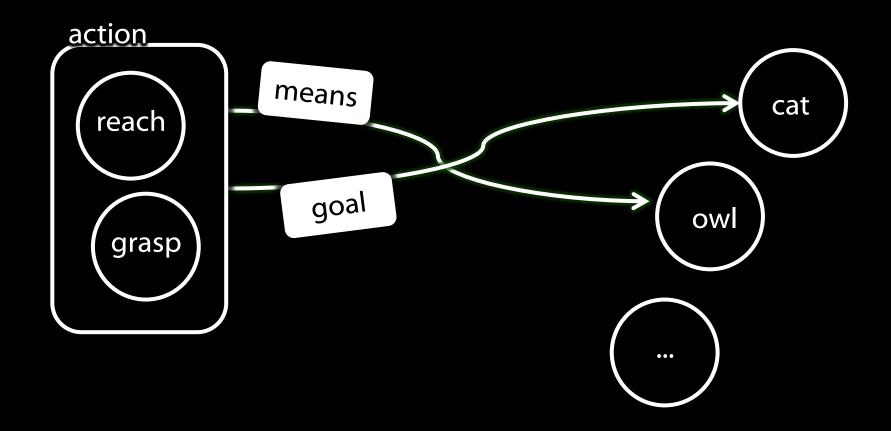
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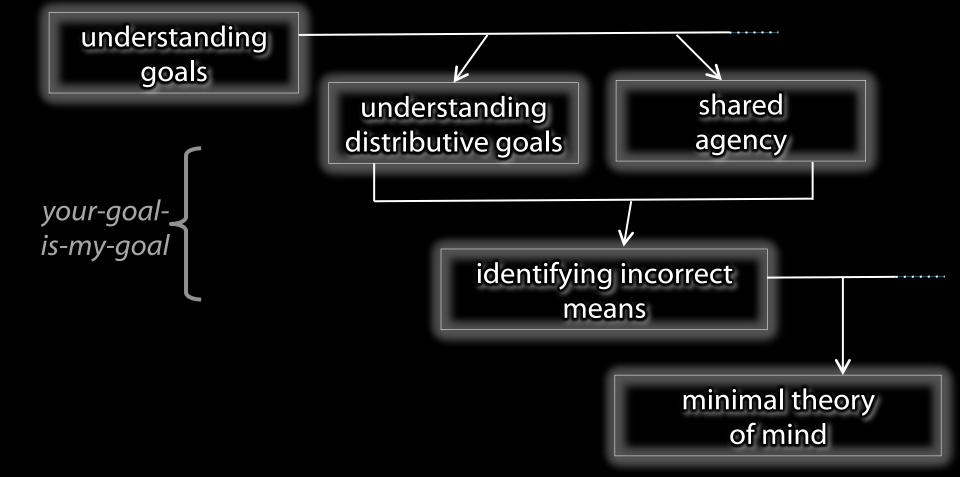
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pure goal ascription: the goal of her action is to get the **owl** your-goal-is-my-goal: the goal of her action is to get the **cat** goal+belief ascription:the goal of her action is to get the **cat**





step 1: goal ascription to minimal theory of mind

step 2: goal ascription to referential communication

The prior existence of capacities for shared agency partially explains how sophisticated forms of mindreading emerge in evolution or development (or both)

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

failed reach



point



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communicative actions are opaque

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point



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"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" (Moll & Tomasello 2007)

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	goal	target object(s)	status
actual	I attend to this object because I recognise that you intend, by means of this gesture, to get me to attend to it.	me, the right box	partial failure
ascribed	discover the reward	the right box	failure

how identified	your-goal-is-my-goal goal	association, causal reasoning, target object(s)	observation status
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ascribed	[my goal]	[associated object]	failure

application to Natural Pedagogy

`infants, by decoding ostensive signals, recognize the communicative intentions of communicators ... Attributing a communicative intention is attributing a second-order intention' (Csibra 2010: 160; cf. Gergely & Csibra 2012: 7)

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'the assumption of relevance requires the learner to decode the teacher's manifestation with respect to his own knowledge. ... the pedagogical question driving the learner's inferential interpretation of the teacher's demonstration is this: "What is the new information in this manifestation that I don't yet know and would not be able to figure out myself?"

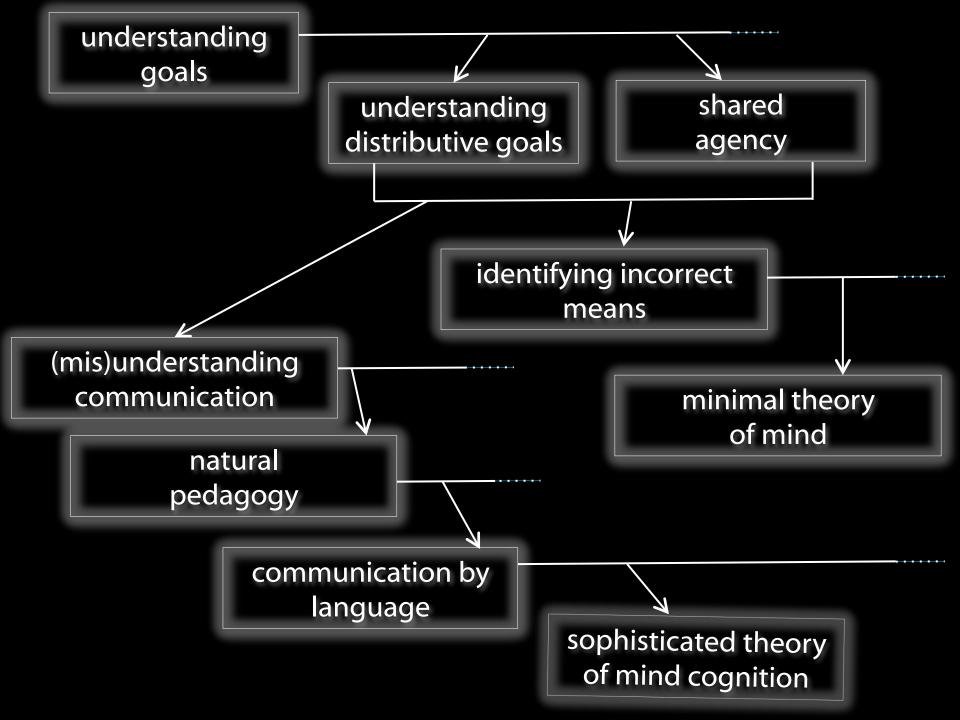
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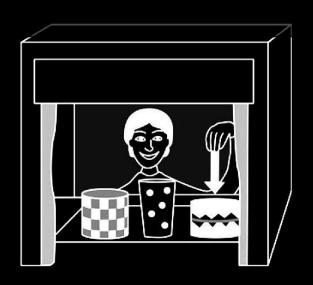
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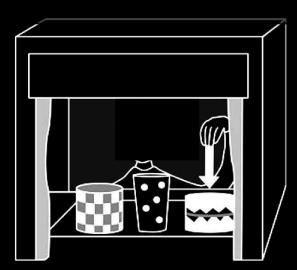


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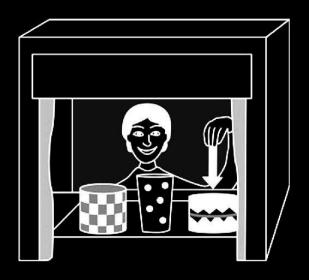


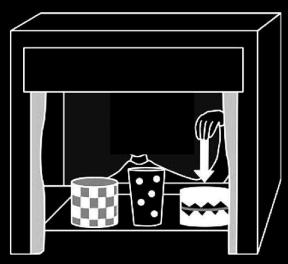


source: Leekam et al (2010)

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

(Leekam, Solomon & Teoh 2010:118)





source: Leekam et al (2010)