

Forschungsorientierte Einführung in die Experimentelle Philosophie

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1 Einführung und Organisatorisches

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Modulzuordnung und Prüfungsformen

- **phi331:** Theoretische Philosophie und ihre Konsequenzen für die Grundlagen der Wissenschaften
 - Hausarbeit (16–18 Seiten)
 - Referat (30–35 Minuten) mit schriftlicher Ausarbeitung (10–12 Seiten)
 - Mündliche Prüfung (25–30 Minuten)
- **phi530:** Theoretische Philosophie und Grundlagen der Wissenschaften
- **phi540:** Akzentuierung
 - Hausarbeit (18–20 Seiten)
 - Referat (40–45 Minuten) mit schriftlicher Ausarbeitung (12–14 Seiten)
 - Mündliche Prüfung (30–35 Minuten)

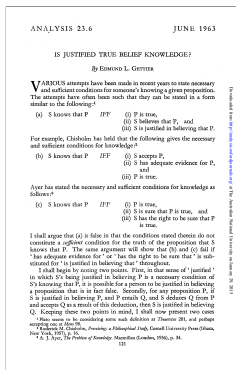
1 Einführung und Organisatorisches

Seminarstruktur

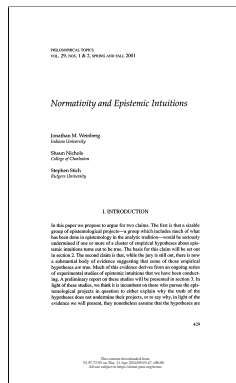


1 Einführung und Organisatorisches

Klassisches Beispiel aus der Experimentellen Philosophie



Gettier (1963)



Weinberg, Nichols und Stich (2001)

2 Replikationsstudie

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Originalstudie

Intentional action and side effects in ordinary language

JOSHUA KNOBE

The chairman of the board of a company has decided to implement a new program. He believes

(1) that the program will make a lot of money for his company
and

(2) that the program will also produce some other effect *x*.

But the chairman doesn't care at all about effect *x*. His side reason for implementing the new program is that he believes it will make a lot of money for the company. In the end, everything proceeds as anticipated: the program makes a lot of money for the company and also produces effect *x*.

Here it appears that, although the chairman foresees that *x* would result from his behaviour, he did not care either way whether *x* actually occurred. Let us say, then, that *x* was a 'side effect' of his behaviour. The question I want to address here is: Shall we say that the chairman brought about this side effect intentionally?

This question goes to the heart of a major controversy regarding the proper analysis of the concept of intentional action. So, for example, on Alvin Mole's (2001) analysis, it is always wrong to say that a side effect was brought about intentionally.¹ By contrast, on Michael Bennett's (1984, 1987) analysis, there are circumstances under which side effects can truly be said to have been brought about intentionally. Numerous other authors have come down on one side or the other of this issue.

Now, when we encounter a controversy like this one, it can sometimes be helpful to ask ourselves what people would ordinarily say about the situation under discussion. Would people ordinarily say that the side effects of a behaviour were brought about intentionally? Clearly, ordinary language does not here constitute a court of final appeal. (Even if it turns out that people ordinarily call side effects 'intentional', we might conclude that they are truly unintentional.) Still, it does seem plausible that the examination of ordinary language might provide us with some useful guidance about difficult cases like this one.

In an earlier publication, the experimental psychologist Bertram Malle and I provided empirical support for the conclusion that people only con-

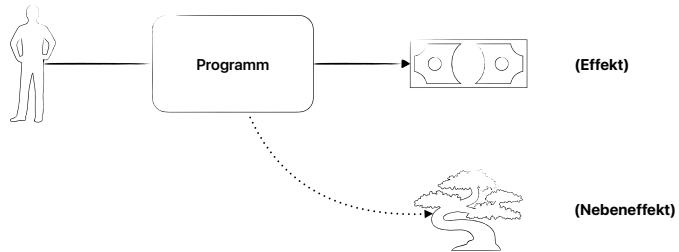
¹ Mole (2001) now revisits this view in response to an earlier version of the present paper.

Analysis 61.3, July 2001, pp. 180–94. © Joshua Knobe

Knobe (2003)

2 Replikationsstudie

Problemstruktur



„Shall we say that the chairman brought about this side effect *intentionally*?“
(Knobe 2003, S. 190)

2 Replikationsstudie

Studienaufbau

- Zwei Varianten einer Vignette (Entscheidung schadet oder hilft der Umwelt)
- Teilnehmer*innen sehen immer nur eine Variante der Vignette
- Im Anschluss zwei Fragen
 - Wie tadelns- oder lobenswert ist die Person für ihre Entscheidung? (Skala von 0 bis 6)
 - Hat die Person den Nebeneffekt absichtlich herbeigeführt? (ja oder nein)

2 Replikationsstudie

Vignette

„The vice-president of a company went to the chairman of the board and said, ‚We are thinking of starting a new program. It will help us increase profits, but [and] it will also harm [help] the environment.‘

The chairman of the board answered, ‚I don’t care at all about harming [helping] the environment. I just want to make as much profit as I can. Let’s start the new program.‘

They started the new program. Sure enough, the environment was harmed [helped].“
(Knoke 2003, S. 190)

Fragen

- „These subjects were then asked to determine how much blame the chairman deserved for what he did (on a scale from 0 to 6)“ (ebd., S. 191)
- „These subjects were then asked [···] to say whether they thought the chairman *intentionally* harmed the environment“ (ebd.)

Bibliografie

Gettier, Edmund (1963): „Is Justified True Belief Knowledge?“, *Analysis* 23 (6), S. 121–123.

Knobe, Joshua (2003): „Intentional Action and Side Effects in Ordinary Language“, *Analysis* 63 (3), S. 190–194.

Weinberg, Jonathan, Shaun Nichols und Stephen Stich (2001): „Normativity and Epistemic Intuitions“, *Philosophical Topics* 29 (1/2), S. 429–460.