

Forschungsorientierte Einführung in die Experimentelle Philosophie

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SoSe 2024







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)



Seminarstruktur





Klassisches Beispiel aus der Experimentellen Philosophie

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ANALYSIS 23.6
                                                           TUNE 1963
           IS HISTIFIED TRUE BELIEF KNOWLEDGE?
                          By EDMIND L. GETTER
 TARDOUS attempts have been made in recent years to state accessory
    and sufficient conditions for someone's knowing a given reprosition.
The attempts have often been such that they can be stated in a form
 similar to the following:
  (a) S knows that P - JPT
                                      (ii) S believes that P. and
                                      (ii) S beseves that P, ass.
(iii) S is justified to believing that P.
 For excepte. Chickolm has held that the following gives the pressure.
and sufficient conditions for knowledge?
  (b) S known that P IFF
                                       (i) S scorpts P.
                                       (ii) S has adequate evidence for P.
 Aver has stated the necessary and sufficient conditions for knowledge as
  60 S knows that P / JEE
                                       (ii) S is sure that P is true, and
                                      Oil) Sharthe right to be somethat P.
I shall argue that (a) is false in that the conditions stated therein do not
constitute a cofficient condition for the routh of the personition that S
knows that P. The same argument will show that (b) and (c) fail if
 "has adequate exidence for " or " has the right to be sure that " is sub-
estuped for ' is justified in believing that ' throughout.
   I shall best by reging two points. First, in that series of ' justified
in which 5's being justified in believing P is a necessary condition of
S'a knowing that P, it is nounfale for a person to be instifued in believing
a proposition that is in fact false. Secondly, for any proposition P. is
S is instified in believing P. and P. errails O. and S. deduces O from P.
O. Keering these two points in mind. I shall now present two costs
Plano useem to be considering norm such defection at Thurston 201, and pottings energing one at Moor 98.

"Enabling M. Chabrins, Frenching a Hillingblad Dudy, Contal University Press (Huses,
 New York, 1973, p. 16.
A. J. Aper, The Problem of Knowledge, Macmillan (Leasther, 1950), p. 34.
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Gettier (1963)



Weinberg, Nichols und Stich (2001)





Originalstudie

Intentional action and side effects in ordinary language

The chairman of the board of a company has decided to implement a new program. He believes $% \left\{ \left\{ 1\right\} \right\} =\left\{ 1\right\} =\left$

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

and
(2) that the program will also produce some other effect a:

But the chairman doesn't care at all about effect is. His sole reason for implementing the new program is that the believes it will easily a be a but of money for the compays. In the end, recycling proceeds a satispated, the program makes a bot of money for the compays and also produces effect is. Here is appeared that, although the chairman forcease that it would mostly from his behavious, the did not care either any whether it actually occurred. Let us say, then, that it was a Value field with of this behaviour. The question of the chair was a Value field with a Value a Value field with a behaviour. The question of the value of the

said error interactionary.

This specifies goes to the heart of a major conneveroy regarding the purpose analysis of the concept of intenticent action. So, for example, on Almad Marle (2001) analysis, it is always wereago to say their a said effect (1914) analysis, they are not only the said of the control of the contro

sealors have come down so one sake or the other of this issue.

Now, when we emissioner a contravery like this one, it can securities be helpful to not countries what proprie would colourity say about the six union under floressions. Wheth quade emissionly upon the sake effects of a behaviour wave brought about recentrically? Clearly, orthinsy like the behaviour wave brought about recentrically? Clearly, orthinsy like the behaviour wave brought about recentrically? Clearly, orthinsy like the barriors wave brought about recentrically clearly clearly the barriors of the contravery or all the sake the contravers of the

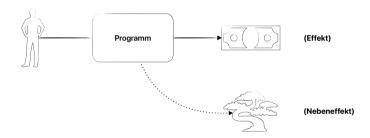
and I provided empirical support for the conclusion that people only con-

¹ Mele (2003) now setracts this view in response to an earlier remion of the present

Knobe (2003)



Problemstruktur



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



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 f
 ür ihre Entscheidung? (Skala von 0 bis 6)
 - Hat die Person den Nebeneffekt absichtlich herbeigeführt? (ja oder nein)



Vignette (Original)

"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]." (Knobe 2003, S. 190)

Fragen (Original)

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



Vignette (Übersetzung)

"Der Vizepräsident eines Unternehmens ging zum Vorstandsvorsitzenden und sagte: "Wir überlegen uns, ein neues Programm ins Leben zu rufen. Es wird uns dabei helfen, die Gewinne zu steigern, aber [und] es wird auch die Umwelt schädigen [schützen]."

Der Vorstandsvorsitzende antwortete: "Es ist mir völlig gleichgültig, ob die Umwelt geschädigt [geschützt] wird. Ich will nur so viel Gewinn machen wie möglich. Beginnen wir also mit dem neuen Programm."

Sie begannen mit dem neuen Programm. Und tatsächlich wurde die Umwelt geschädigt [geschützt]."

(Knobe 2014, S. 98)

Fragen (Übersetzung)

- "Die Versuchspersonen wurden dann gebeten, zu entscheiden, wie viel Tadel [Lob] der Vorstandsvorsitzende für sein Handeln verdiente (auf einer Skala von 0 bis 6)" (ebd.)
- "Die Versuchspersonen wurden dann gebeten, zu [···] sagen, ob sie dachten, dass der Vorsitzende die Umwelt absichtlich schädigte" (ebd.)



Umfragematerial

serunys. Ex variation filosostilana and his Pratica Inglios. Der Virgensteiner inns Germannen filosostilana and der Medica Resident filosostilana der Francisco der der der der Der Virgensteiner inns Drümenheume ger zum Versteiner- versteinen, und zeglin. Wir derlingen uns, ein neuen Pragemen der gestellt der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der der							Vision Desire for the Statistimes on losse Lindage, Desire United at the Statistime of Lindage (Lindage Lindage Linda						
□0	D1	□2	□3	□4	□5	□6	□0	D1	□2	□3	□4	□5	□6
(2) Hat der Vorstandsvorsitzende absichtlich die Umwelt geschädigt? Bitte kreuzen Sie an.						(2) Hat der Vorstandsvorsitzende absichtlich die Umwelt geschützt Bite kreuzen Sie an.							
		neira.	Die						nein	Di			



3 Analyse der Replikationsstudie



Bibliografie

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

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