

# Origins of Mind

## Pre-approved Essay Questions

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*For any of these questions, your answer may focus on a particular domain, such as core knowledge of objects or of number. You are not required to provide a comprehensive survey.*

*The readings suggested here are for general guidance. You're welcome to see me to discuss readings in relation to your plans for the essay.*

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## Mindreading

What is the puzzle about when humans can first represent others' beliefs? How might the puzzle be resolved?

### —Reading

Kristine H. Onishi and Renée Baillargeon. 2005. "Do 15-Month-Old Infants Understand False Beliefs?" *Science* 308 (8): 255–258

Ágnes Melinda Kovács, Ernő Téglás and Ansgar Denis Endress. 2010. "The Social Sense: Susceptibility to Others' Beliefs in Human Infants and Adults". *Science* 330 (6012): 1830–1834. doi:10.1126/science.1190792

Renée Baillargeon, Rose M. Scott and Zijiang He. 2010. "False-belief understanding in infants". *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 14 (3): 110–118

Stephen A. Butterfill and Ian A. Apperly. 2013. "How to Construct a Minimal Theory of Mind". *Mind and Language* 28 (5): 606–637

Peter Carruthers. 2013. "Mindreading in Infancy" [in en]. *Mind & Language* 28 (2): 141–172. doi:10.1111/mila.12014

## Core knowledge

What is core knowledge and what role, if any, could it play in explaining the transition from being unable to know things to being able to know things?

### —Reading

Susan Carey and Elizabeth Spelke. 1996. "Science and Core Knowledge". *Philosophy of Science* 63:515–533

Elizabeth S. Spelke et al. 1992. "Origins of knowledge". *Psychological Review* 99 (4): 605–632. doi:10.1037/0033-295X.99.4.605

Elizabeth Spelke and Katherine D. Kinzler. 2007. "Core Knowledge". *Developmental Science* 10 (1): 89–96

Susan Carey. 2009. *The Origin of Concepts*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

## Innateness

What if anything is innate in humans?

Hint: You should be careful to examine the notion of innateness (see Samuels 2004). Otherwise the reading is divided into topics; you should not try to cover all topics. I also suggest *not* structuring your essay by topic.

### —Reading

Richard Samuels. 2004. "Innateness in Cognitive Science". *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 8 (3): 136–41

### —Reading: comparative (cross-species)

Cinzia Chiandetti and Giorgio Vallortigara. 2011. "Intuitive physical reasoning about occluded objects by inexperienced chicks" [in en]. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 278, no. 1718 (September): 2621–2627. doi:10.1098/rspb.2010.2381

Daniel B.M. Haun et al. 2010. "Origins of spatial, temporal and numerical cognition: Insights from comparative psychology". *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 14, no. 12 (December): 552–560. doi:10.1016/j.tics.2010.09.006

### —Reading: syntax

Note: this is one-sided.

Jeffrey Lidz, Sandra Waxman and Jennifer Freedman. 2003. "What infants know about syntax but couldn't have learned: experimental evidence for syntactic structure at 18 months". *Cognition* 89, no. 3 (October): 295–303. doi:10.1016/S0010-0277(03)00116-1

Jeffrey Lidz and Sandra Waxman. 2004. "Reaffirming the poverty of the stimulus argument: a reply to the replies". *Cognition* 93, no. 2 (September): 157–165. doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2004.02.001

### —Reading: replying to Fodor's argument

Jerry Fodor. 1981. "The Present Status of the Innateness Controversy". In *Representations*. Brighton: Harvester

Susan Carey. 2009. *The Origin of Concepts*. Oxford: Oxford University Press chapters 4, 8

(There is also an exchange between Carey and Rey forthcoming in the journal *Mind and Language*—their papers may be available by the time you read this.)

### Knowledge of colour

At birth humans do not know this lime fruit is green whereas that tomato is red. How could some humans come to be in a position to know this?

Hint: you should discuss categorical perception of colour and its relation to knowledge. There was a lecture on this topic; the handout includes many references.

### —Reading

Kurt Kowalski and Herbert Zimiles. 2006. "The Relation between Children's Conceptual Functioning with Color and Color Term Acquisition". *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 94:301–321

Anna Franklin et al. 2005. "Color term knowledge does not affect categorical perception of color in toddlers". *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 90 (2): 114–141

Anna Franklin, Michael Pilling and Ian Davies. 2005. "The nature of infant color categorization: Evidence from eye movements on a target detection task". *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 91 (3): 227–248

J. Alison Wiggett and Ian R. L. Davies. 2008. "The effect of stroop interference on the categorical perception of color". *Memory & Cognition* 36 (2): 231–239

## Social interaction

If humans were incapable of social interaction and could only observe each other from behind one-way mirrors (if such a thing existed), how if at all would this affect the processes by which they get to know things?

### —Reading

M. Tomasello. 2008. *Origins of human communication*. The MIT Press

Michael Tomasello et al. 2005. "Understanding and Sharing Intentions: The Origins of Cultural Cognition". *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 28:675–735 [Read the commentaries.]

Stephen Butterfill. 2012a. "Interacting mindreaders". *Philosophical Studies* 165 (3): 841–863. doi:10.1007/s11098-012-9980-x

## Joint action

Could there be a role for joint action in explaining how humans come to know things about other minds?

### —Reading

Henrike Moll and Michael Tomasello. 2007. "Cooperation and human cognition: the Vygotskian Intelligence Hypothesis". *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 362 (1480): 639–648

Malinda Carpenter. 2009. "Just How Joint Is Joint Action in Infancy?" [In en]. *Topics in Cognitive Science* 1 (2): 380–392. doi:10.1111/j.1756-8765.2009.01026.x

Deborah Tollefsen. 2005. "Let's Pretend: Children and Joint Action". *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* 35 (75): 74–97

Stephen Butterfill. 2012b. "Joint Action and Development". *Philosophical Quarterly* 62 (246): 23–47

## Language

‘Children learn words through the exercise of reason’ (BLOOM). Discuss.

Note: the reading for this is one-sided, which makes this question difficult.

### —Reading

Paul Bloom. 2000. *How children learn the meanings of words*. Learning, development, and conceptual change. Cambridge, Mass. ; London: MIT Press

Dare Baldwin. 2000. “Interpersonal Understanding Fuels Knowledge Acquisition”. *Current Directions in Psychological Science* 9 (2): 40–5

Mark Sabbagh and Dare Baldwin. 2001. “Learning Words from Knowledgeable versus Ignorant Speakers: Links Between Preschoolers’ Theory of Mind and Semantic Development”. *Child Development* 72 (4): 1054–1070

Danielle Matthews, Elena Lieven and Michael Tomasello. 2008. “How Toddlers and Preschoolers Learn to Uniquely Identify Referents for Others: A Training Study”. *Child Development* 78 (6): 1744–1759

Michael Dummett. 1993. “Language and Communication”. In *The sea of language*. Oxford: Clarendon Press

## What is ‘shared intentionality’ and what might it explain?

Compare Tomasello et al. (2005, p. 688): ‘Our ... hypothesis is that it is precisely these two developing capacities [to read intentions and to share psychological states] that interact during the first year of life to create the normal human developmental pathway leading to participation in collaborative cultural practices.’

### —Reading: theoretical

Pick one of these (first is probably the best; last is shortest; the middle one comes with critical commentaries).

\*Henrike Moll and Michael Tomasello. 2007. “Cooperation and human cognition: the Vygotskian Intelligence Hypothesis”. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 362 (1480): 639–648

Michael Tomasello et al. 2005. "Understanding and Sharing Intentions: The Origins of Cultural Cognition". *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 28:675–735

Michael Tomasello and Malinda Carpenter. 2007. "Shared Intentionality". *Developmental Science* 10 (1): 121–5

**—Reading: experimental (pick one or more)**

Henrike Moll et al. 2008. "Fourteen-Month-Olds Know What We Have Shared in a Special Way". *Infancy* 13 (1): 90–90

Felix Warneken, Francis Chen and Michael Tomasello. 2006. "Cooperative Activities in Young Children and Chimpanzees". *Child Development* 77 (3): 640–663

Michael Tomasello, Malinda Carpenter and Ulf Liszkowski. 2007. "A New Look at Infant Pointing". *Child Development* 78 (3): 705–722

**—Reading: background**

Michael E. Bratman. 1992. "Shared Cooperative Activity". *The Philosophical Review* 101 (2): 327–341

John R. Searle. 1990. "Collective Intentions and Actions". In *Intentions in Communication*, edited by P. Cohen, J. Morgan and M.E. Pollack, 90–105. Reprinted in Searle, J. R. (2002) *Consciousness and Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (pp. 90–105). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Stephen Butterfill. 2012b. "Joint Action and Development". *Philosophical Quarterly* 62 (246): 23–47