

# **Communication as commitment sharing**

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- Mentalist view: **1** comes first.
- Socialist view: **2** comes first.

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- ❑ Mentalist pragmatics stands in the way of theories of ontogeny and phylogeny.

## 1. Speech acts



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5. Marrying socialism and mentalism

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- ❑ Commitments are normative.



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**NB** telic  $\neq$  intentional

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## Sharing is the default

Ceteris paribus, if speech act  $S$  causes  $C_{a,b}\varphi$ , then:

1.  $S$ 's purpose is that  $b$  share  $a$ 's commitment and
2.  $b$  will share  $a$ 's commitment.

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- If  $b$  refuses to share,  $a$ 's commitment is not necessarily cancelled (e.g., speakers may agree to disagree).

$C_{a,b}$  and  $C_{b,a}$  may be viewed as operators in a normal modal logic in which at least the following hold:

1.  $C_{x,y}\varphi \rightarrow \neg C_{x,y}\neg\varphi$
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3.  $C_{x,y}\varphi \rightarrow C_{y,x}C_{x,y}\varphi$  (Acceptance)

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- As defined here, common ground doesn't require knowledge, belief, or evidence.
- Common ground is a normative construct.

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- It is a purely social construct.
- It is more general:
  - It is not intrinsically epistemic or psychological.
  - *Every* felicitous speech act expands the common ground ( $a$ ) by being accepted and ( $b$ ) by being shared (by default).

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NB These are normative concepts.

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A stronger version of SINCERITY:

- SINCERITY\* : If  $C_{a,b}\varphi$  then  $C_{a,a}\varphi$ .



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Cf. Grice’s “quality implicatures” and Searle’s “sincerity conditions”.

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👉 How can that be?

Athena (3 years):

Looks at model, places purple piece at correct location.

That goes there, does it?

Sees other purple piece already placed incorrectly.

Ah...

Looks at model.

That shouldn't go there, should it? Who put that there?

Not me.

Removes incorrectly placed purple piece.

Help... where's the orange bit?

Points to model. Finds orange piece.

There.

Places orange piece at correct location.

Goes... in the corner.







Washoe was often seen “moving stealthily to a forbidden part of the yard signing QUIET to herself.” (Gardner & Gardner 1974)

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- ❑ All of us talk to ourselves some of the time, though we may not always be aware of doing so.
- ❑ Self talk supports reasoning, problem solving, planning and plan execution, attention, motivation, ...

If Bruce tells Agnes: ( $\varphi$ ) “I will mow the lawn today”,

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THIS DOESN’T FEEL RIGHT

- Bruce to Bruce: “Do the dishes!”

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Agnes becomes privately committed to act on  $\llbracket$ Agnes forgot her keys $\rrbracket$ , i.e she now believes that she forgot her keys.

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⇒ Self talk is a way of making commitments to oneself, and thus form beliefs and intentions.

In press: Communication as commitment sharing.

*Theoretical linguistics.*

2018: Making sense of self talk.

*Review of philosophy and psychology.*

2018: Convention and common ground.

*Mind and language.*