

What do we experience of action when we act together?

The *Indirect Hypothesis*: experiences revelatory of action are all experiences of bodily configurations, of joint displacements and of effects characteristic of particular actions.

The *Direct Hypothesis*: some experiences revelatory of action are experiences of actions as directed to particular outcomes.

‘word listening produces a phoneme specific activation of speech motor centres’ (Fadiga et al. 2002)

‘Phonemes that require in production a strong activation of tongue muscles, automatically produce, when heard, an activation of the listener’s motor centres controlling tongue muscles.’ (Fadiga et al. 2002)

Motor representations concerning the goals of observed actions sometimes facilitate the identification of goals.

An *experience revelatory of action* is on which provides the subject of experience with reasons for thoughts about the goals of actions someone, herself or another, is performing.

Motor representations concerning the goals of observed actions sometimes facilitate the identification of goals.

An outcome is a *collective goal* of two or more actions involving multiple agents if it is an outcome to which those actions are collectively di-

rected (Butterfill 2016).

References

Butterfill, S. A. (2016). Joint action: A minimalist approach. In J. Kiverstein (Ed.), *Routledge Handbook on the Social Mind* (pp. 357–369). London: Routledge.

Fadiga, L., Craighero, L., Buccino, G., & Rizzolatti, G. (2002). Speech listening specifically modulates the excitability of tongue muscles: a tms study. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 15(2), 399–402.