

'I take a collective action to involve a collective [shared] intention.'

(Gilbert 2006, p. 5)

'The sine qua non of collaborative action is a joint goal [shared intention] and a joint commitment'

(Tomasello 2008, p. 181)

'the key property of joint action lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shared" intention.'

(Alonso 2009, pp. 444-5)

'Shared intentionality is the foundation upon which joint action is built.'

'I take a collective action to involve a collective [shared] intention.'

(Gilbert 2006, p. 5)

'The sine qua non of collaborative action is a joint goal [shared intention] and a joint commitment'

(Tomasello 2008, p. 181)

'the key property of joint action lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shared" intention.'

(Alonso 2009, pp. 444-5)

'Shared intentionality is the foundation upon which joint action is built.'

take a collective action to involve a collective [shared] intention.'

(Gilbert 2006, p. 5

'The sine qua not of collaborative action is a joint goal [shared intention] and a joint commitment'

(Tanasello 2008, p. 181)

'the key property of joint ction lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shazed" intention.'

(Alonso 200), pp. 444-5)

'Shared Intentionality is the foundation upon which joint action is built.'

take a collective action to involve a collective [shared] intention.'

(Gilbert 2006, p. 5

'The sine qua not of collaborative action is a joint goal [shared intention] and a joint commitment'

(Transello 2008, p. 181)

'the key property of joint action lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shared" intention.'

(Alonso 200), pp. 444-5)

'Share's intentionality is the foundation upon which joint action is built.'

premise:

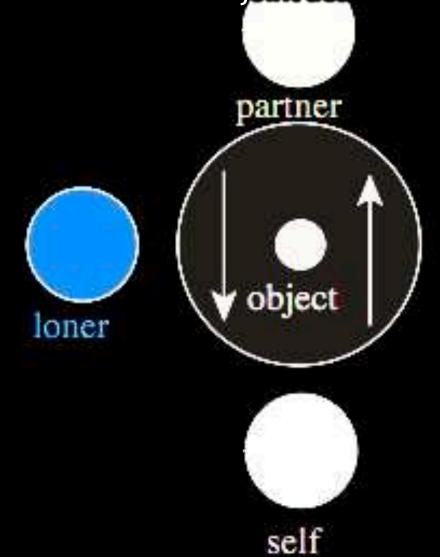
Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

"Simulation of another person's action, as reflected in the activation of motor cortices, gets stronger the more the other is perceived as an interaction partner."

--- Kourtis, Sebanz & Knoblich (2010, p. 4)

premise:

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions



Kourtis, Sebanz & Knoblich (2010)

premise: Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions **EEG** partner object loner EEG

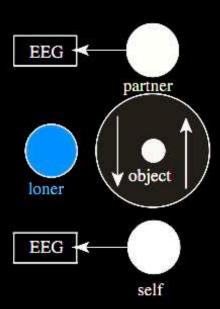
self

Kourtis, Sebanz & Knoblich (2010)

premise:

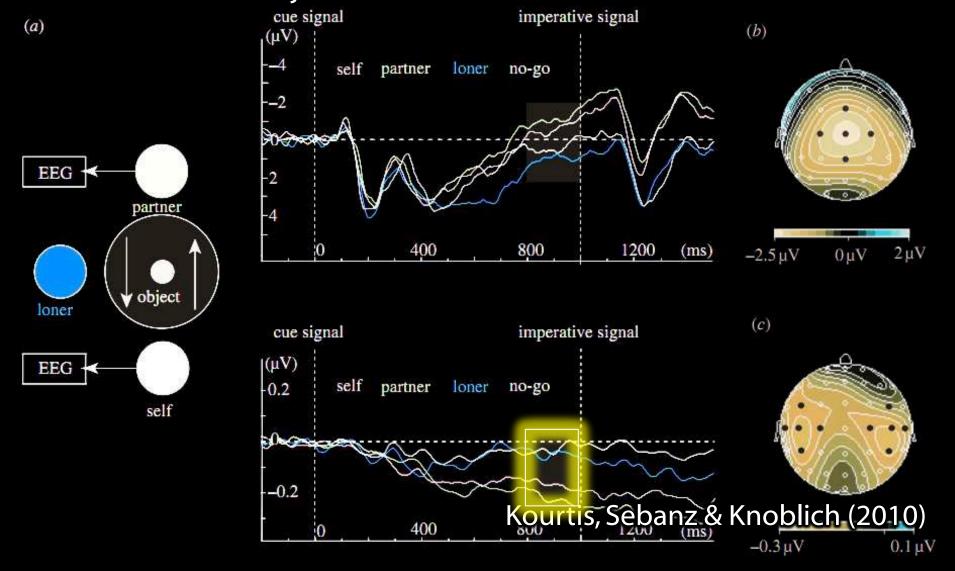
Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

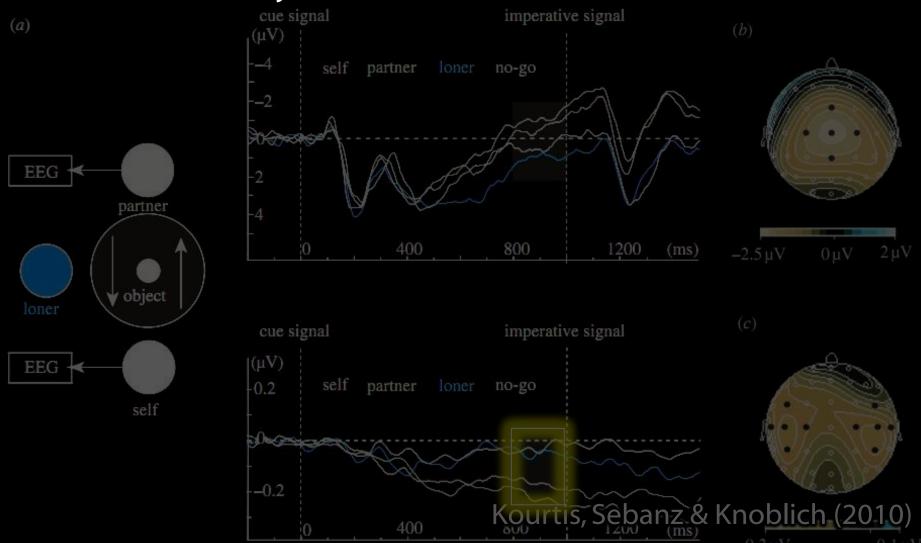
(a)





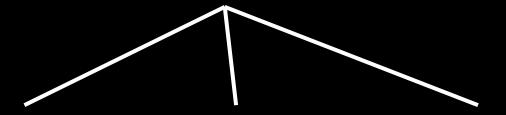
premise: Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions



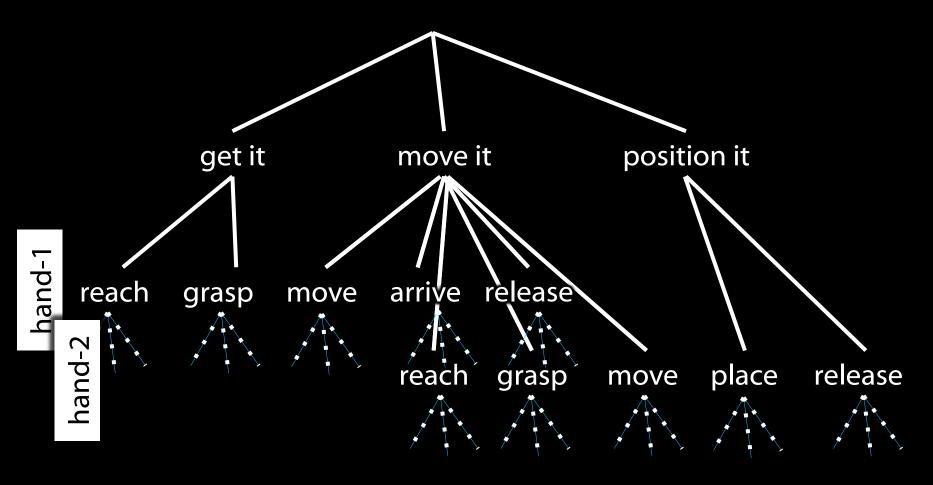


How could reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation ever enable any joint action?

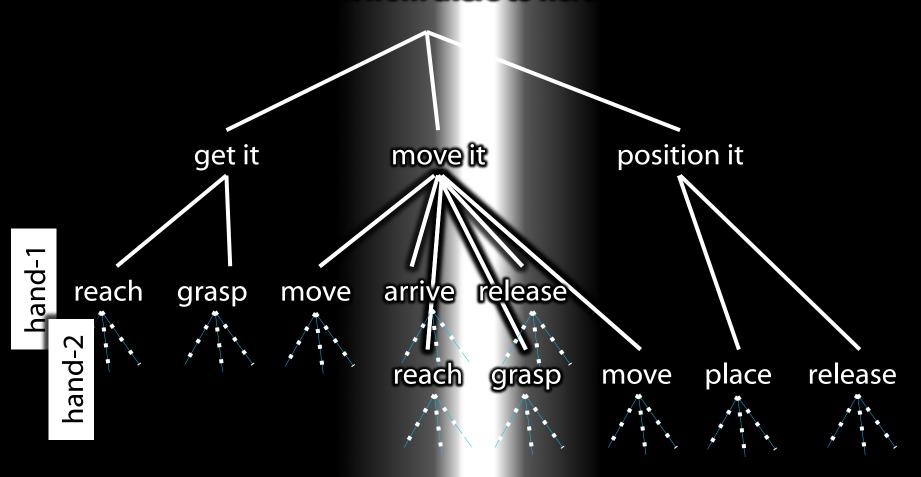
# Move it from there to here

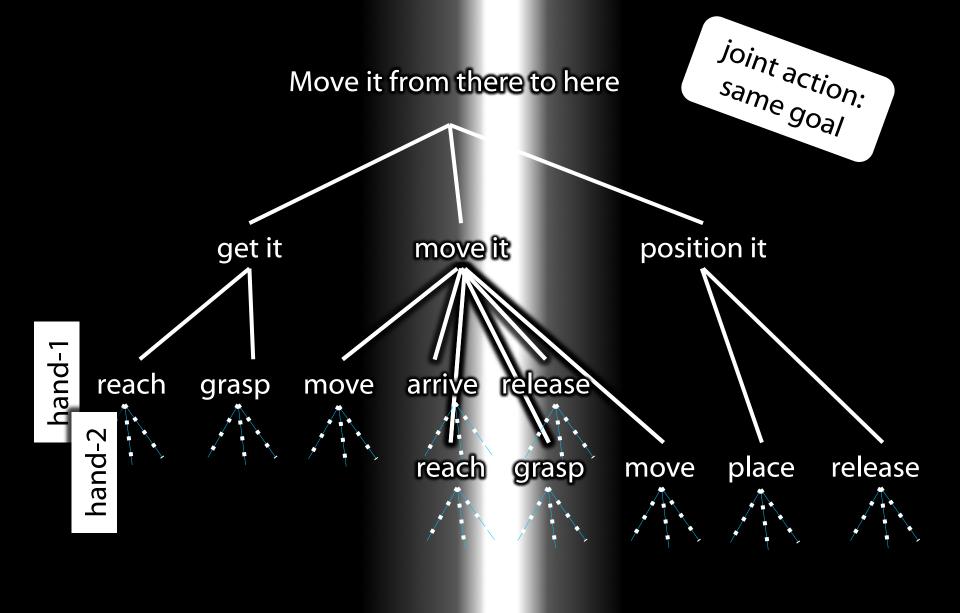


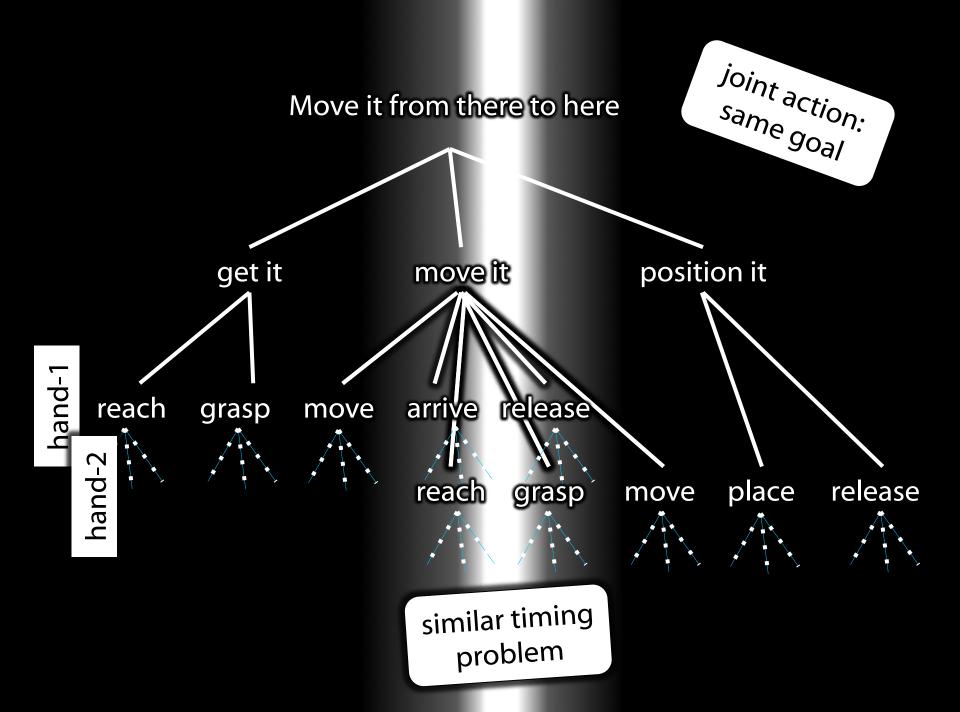
### Move it from there to here

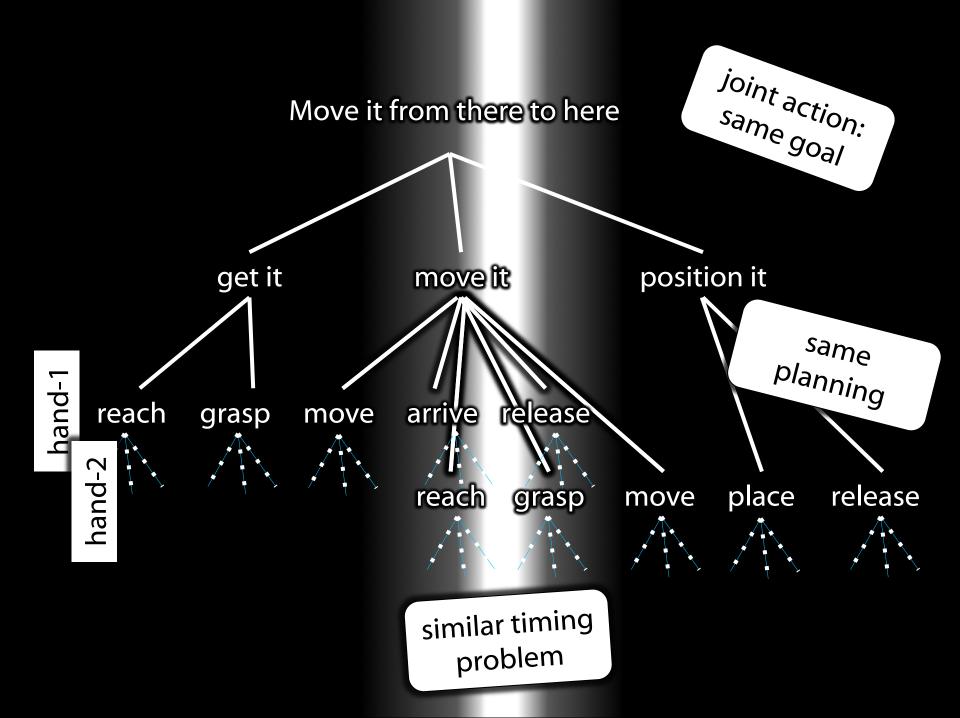


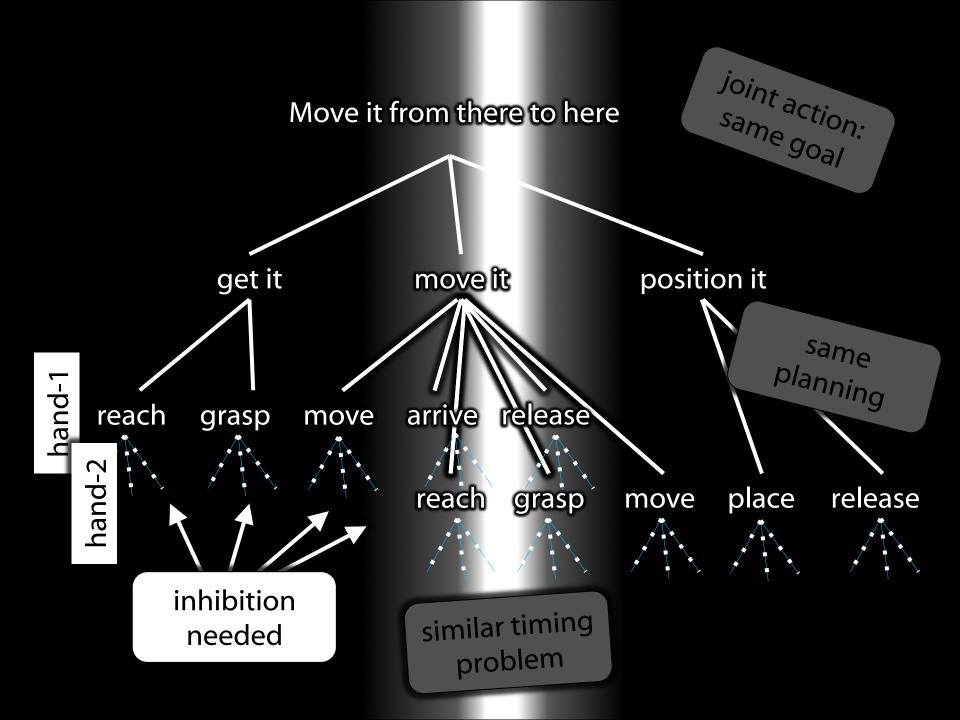
## Move it from there to here











#### premise:

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

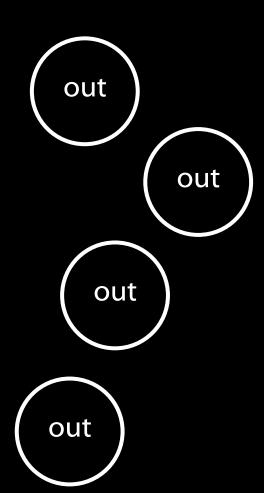
### question:

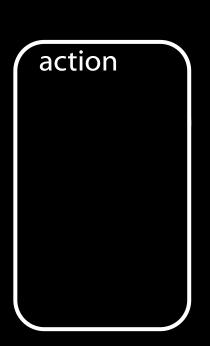
Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes]

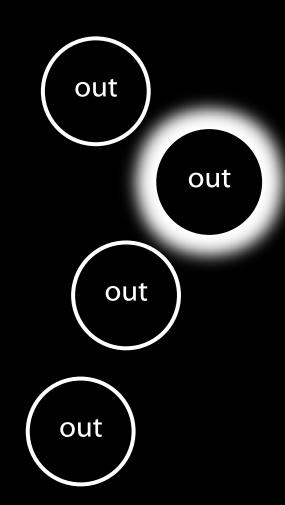
### challenge:

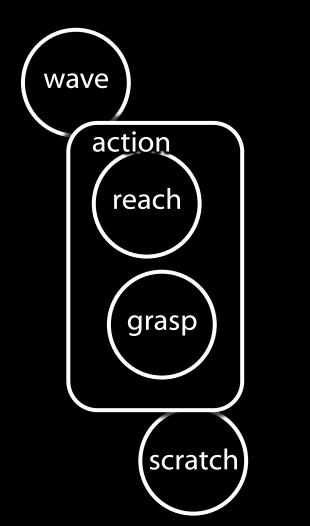
How could social motor representation and shared intention harmoniously contribute to joint action?

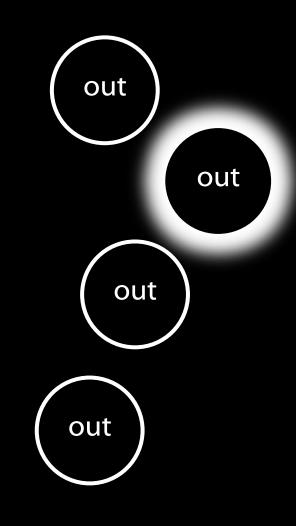


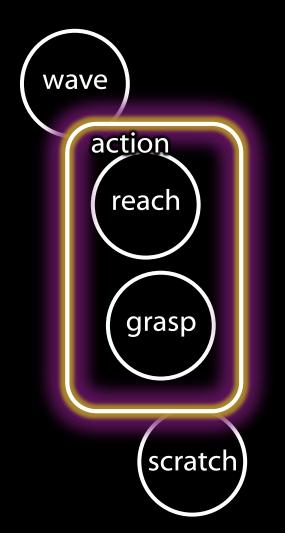


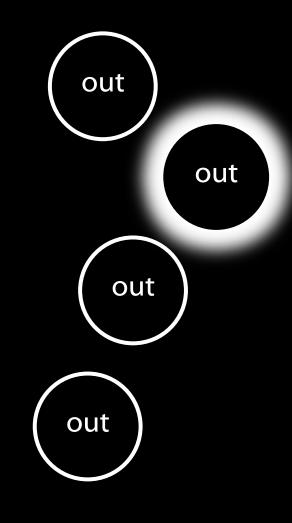


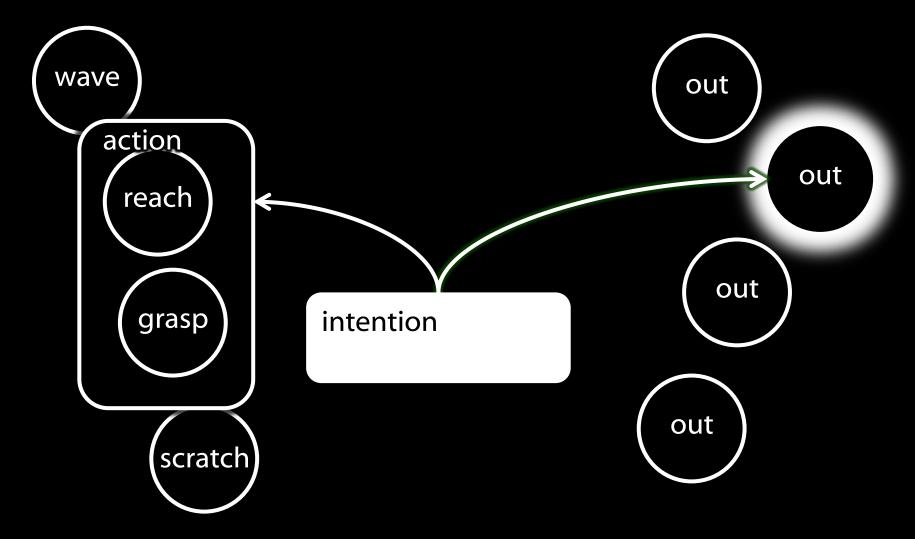


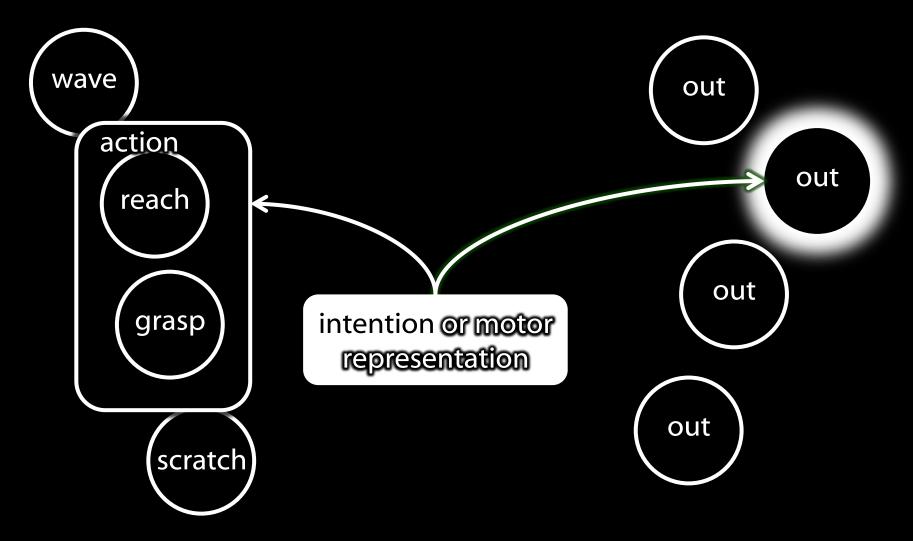


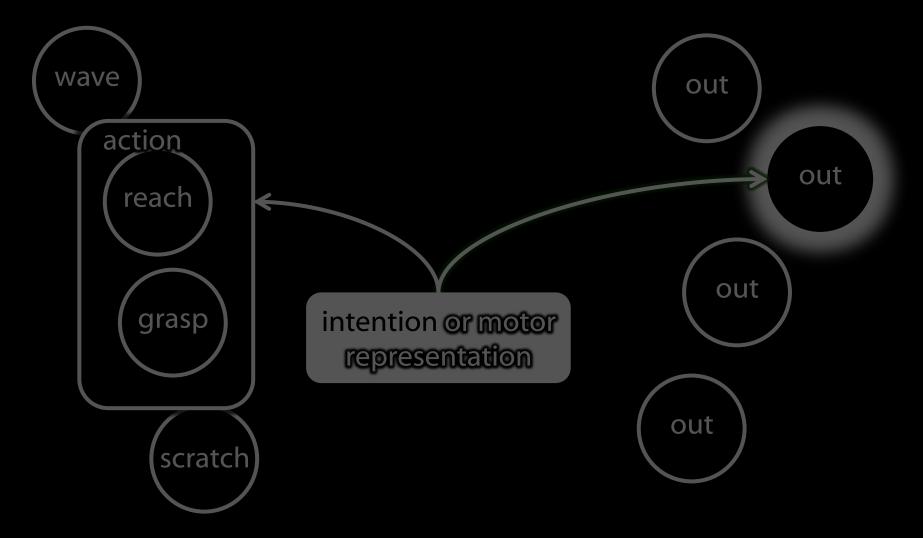


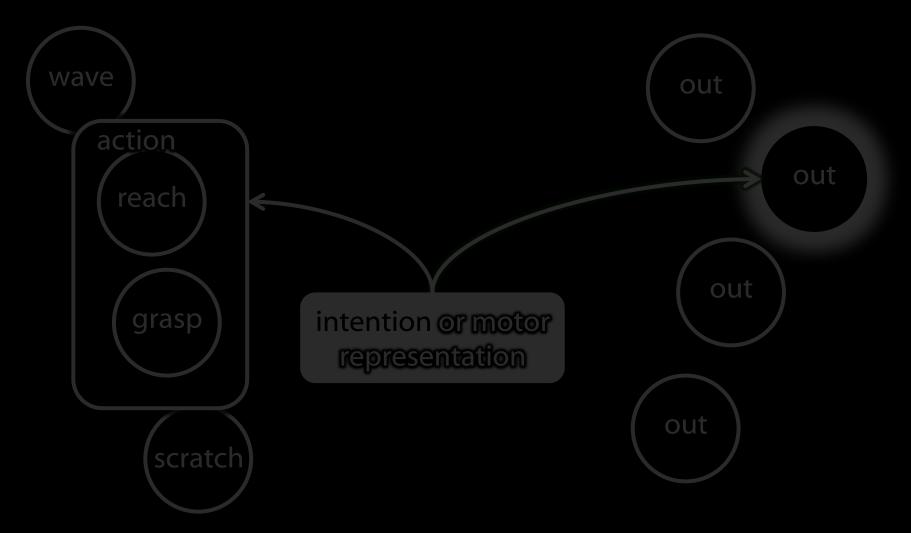




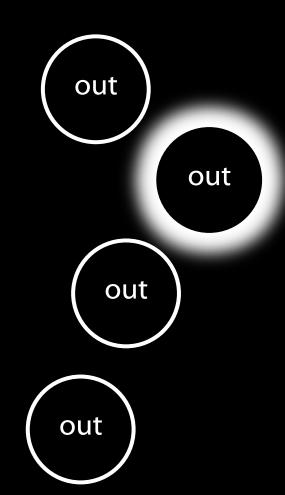


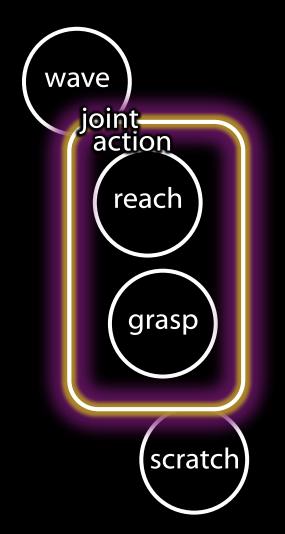


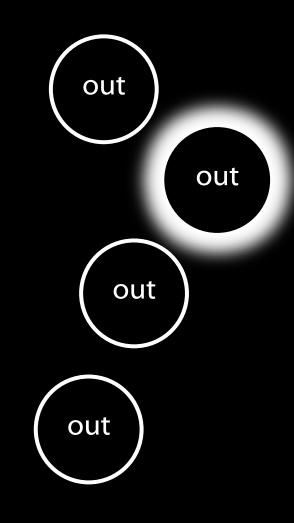




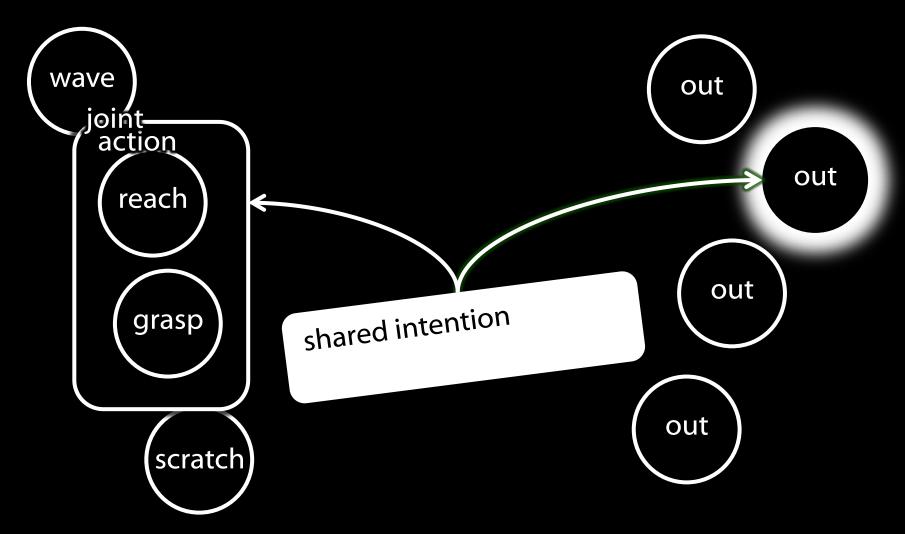




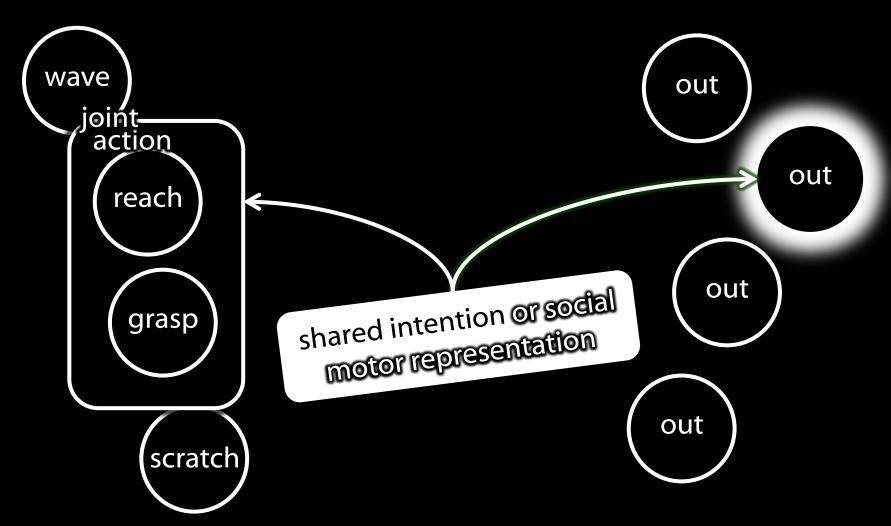




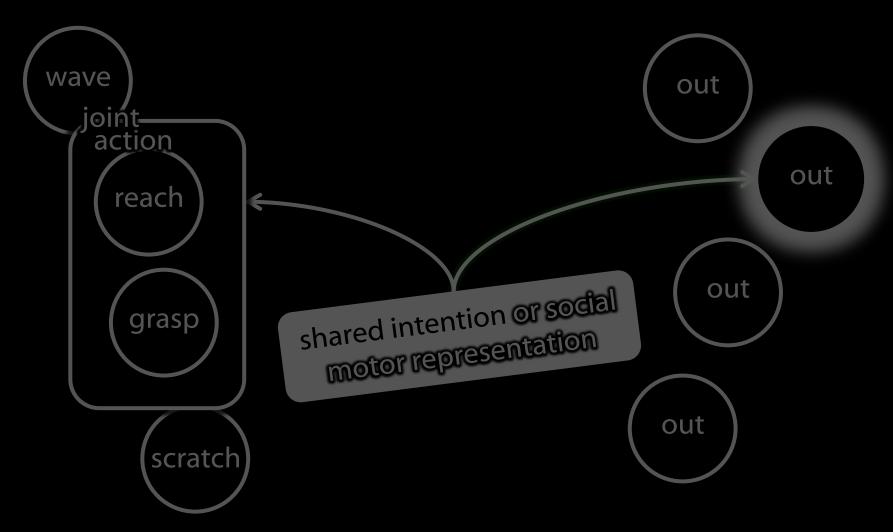
joint What is the relation between a purposive action and the outcome or outcomes to which it is directed?



joint What is the relation between a purposive action and the outcome or outcomes to which it is directed?



joint What is the relation between a purposive action and the outcome or outcomes to which it is directed?





We have a shared intention that we J if

"1. (a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J

"2.I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend [likewise] ...

"3.1 and 2 are common knowledge between us"

(Bratman 1993: View 4)

We have a shared intention that we J if

"1.(a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J

"2.I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend [likewise] ...

"3.1 and 2 are common knowledge between us"
(Bratman 1993: View 4)



We have a shared intention that we J if

"1. (a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J

"2. I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend [likewise] ...

"3.1 and 2 are common knowledge between us" (Bratman 1993:View 4)



We have a shared intention that we J if

"1. (a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J

"2.I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend [likewise] ...

"3.1 and 2 are common knowledge between us"

(Bratman 1993: View 4)





We have a shared intention that we J if

"1. (a) I intend that we J and (b) you intend that we J

"2.I intend that we J in accordance with and because of la, lb, and meshing subplans of la and lb; you intend [likewise] ...

"3.1 and 2 are common knowledge between us"

(Bratman 1993: View 4)

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

#### question:

Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes]

#### challenge:

How could social motor representation and shared intention harmoniously contribute to joint action?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

question:

Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes] challenge:
How could social motor
representation and
chared intention
reciprocal agent-neutral
motor representation
= shared intention?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

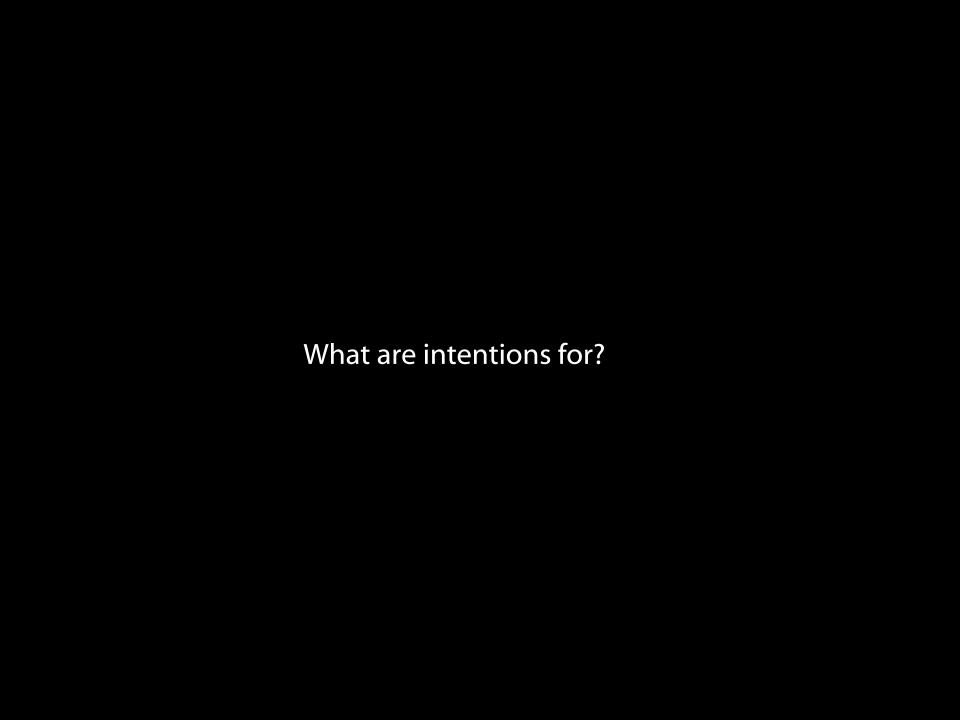
#### question:

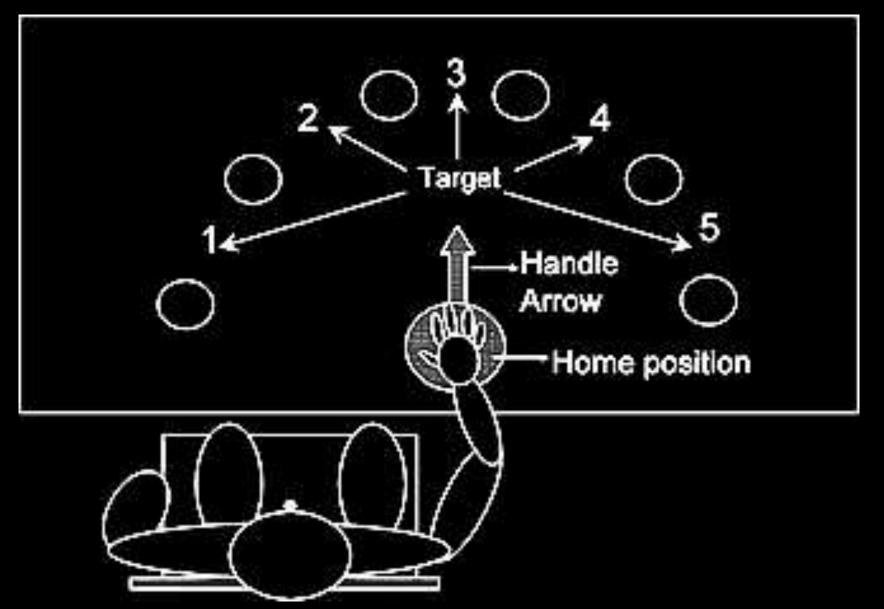
Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes] challenge:
How could social motor representation and chared intention reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation

'the key property of joint action lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shared" intention.'

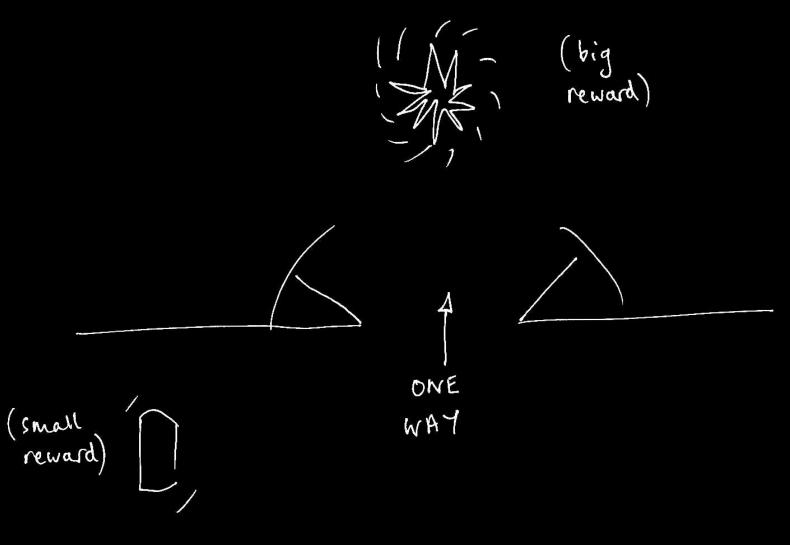
(Alonso 2009, pp. 444-5)

= shared intention?



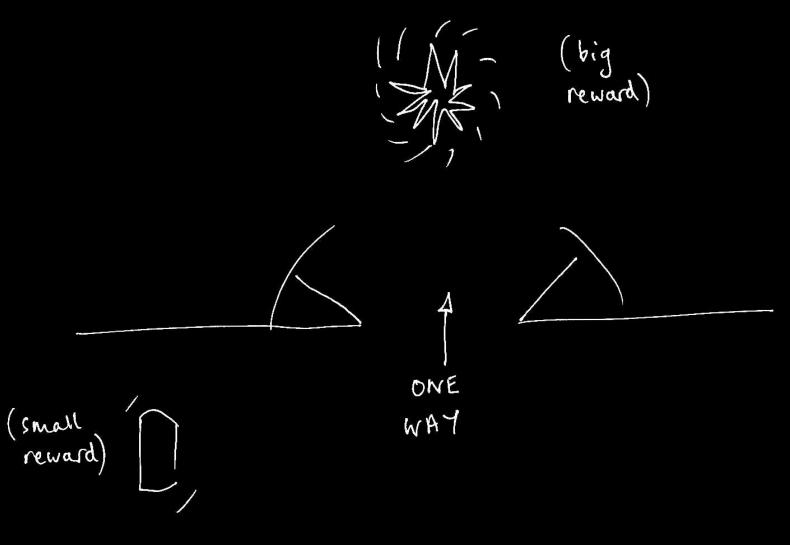


(Zhang and Rosenbaum 2007)



x start here

What are intentions for?



x start here



moving an object together
(Kourtis et al 2010)

tidying up the toys together
(Behne et al 2005)

cooperatively pulling handles in sequence to make a dog-puppet sing

(Brownell et al 2006)

bouncing a cube on a large trampoline together

(Tomasello & Carpenter 2007)

WA-

ON

pretending to row a boat together



start here

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

#### question:

Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes] challenge:
How could social motor representation and chared intention reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation

'the key property of joint action lies in its internal component [...] in the participants' having a "collective" or "shared" intention.'

(Alonso 2009, pp. 444-5)

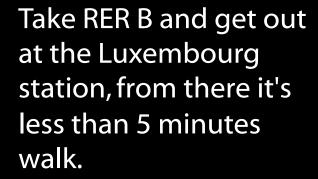
= shared intention?

### < different content >





Head southeast on Rue Cujas toward Rue Victor Cousin. Turn right onto Rue Saint-Jacques....







Head southeast on Rue Cujas toward Rue Victor Cousin. Turn right onto Rue Saint-Jacques....



Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

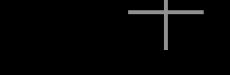
My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

All intentions are propositional attitudes.

Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

All intentions are propositional attitudes.



No motor representations are propositional attitudes.

Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

All intentions are propositional attitudes.

No motor representations are propositional attitudes.

No motor representations are intentions

Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

All intentions are propositional attitudes.

+

No motor representations are propositional attitudes.

No motor representations are intentions

Any two intentions can be inferentially integrated in practical reasoning.

My intention that I visit Paris on Friday is a propositional attitude.

All intentions are propositional attitudes.

No motor representations are propositional attitudes.

No motor representations are intentions

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representation enables some joint actions

#### question:

Does reciprocal agentneutral motor representation also play a role in explaining what joint action is? [Yes] challenge:
How could social motor
representation and
chared intention
eciprocal agent-neutral
motor representation
= shared intention:

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

### The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

### The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from (the constituent attitudes of) shared intentions.

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

# The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from(the constituent attitudesof) shared intentions.

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

# The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from(the constituent attitudesof) shared intentions.

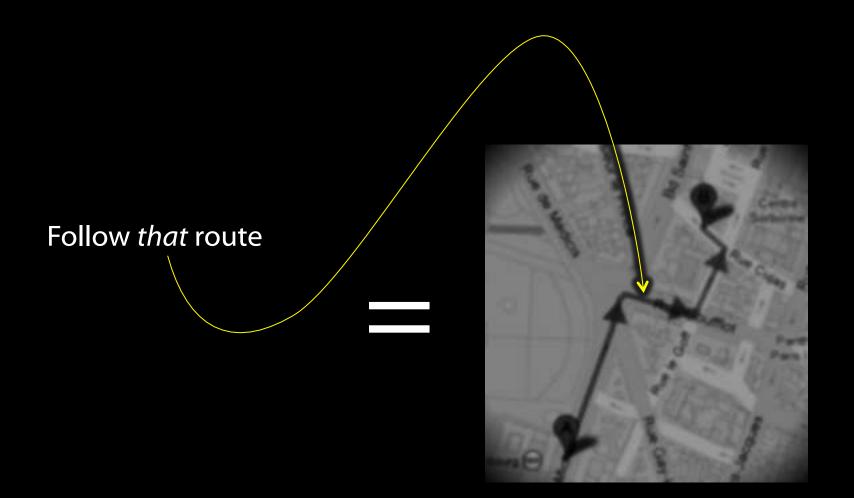
Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

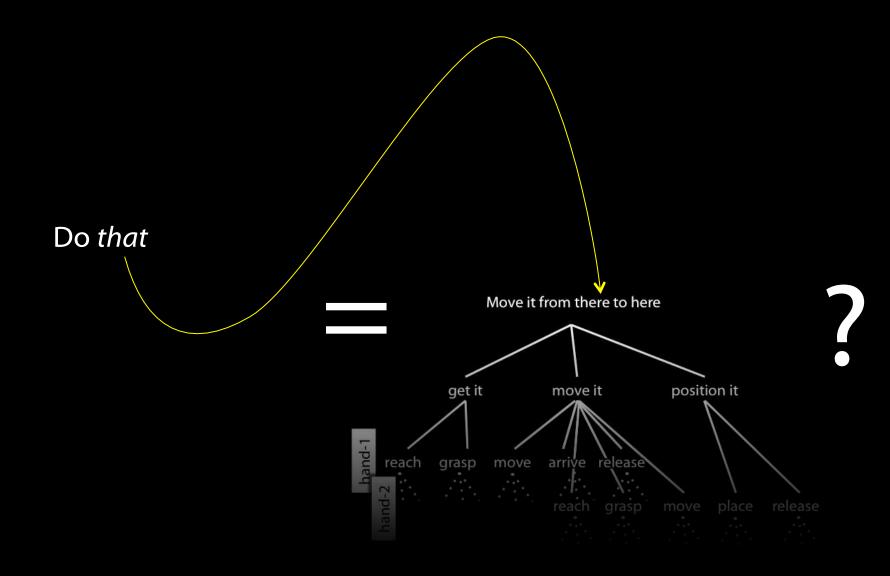
Head southeast on Rue Cujas toward Rue Victor Cousin. Turn right onto Rue Saint-Jacques....



### Follow that route







# The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from(the constituent attitudesof) shared intentions.

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

# The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from(the constituent attitudesof) shared intentions.

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.

### The Interface Problem: How are non-accidental matches possible?

Reciprocal agent-neutral motor representations:

i. represent outcomes;

ii. ground the purposiveness of some joint actions; and

iii. differ in format from (the constituent attitudes of) shared intentions.

Two outcomes, A and B, match in a particular context just if, in that context, either the occurrence of A would normally constitute or cause, at least partially, the occurrence of B or vice versa.