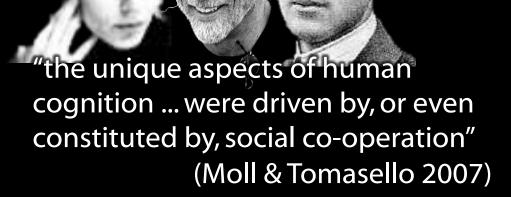




"the unique aspects of human cognition ... were driven by, or even constituted by, social co-operation" (Moll & Tomasello 2007)



"perception, action, and cognition are grounded in social interaction" (Sebanz & Knoblich 2008)

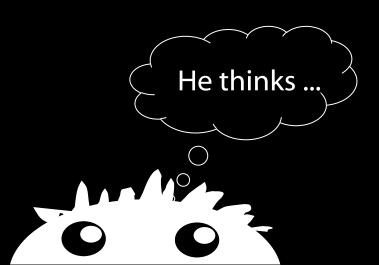


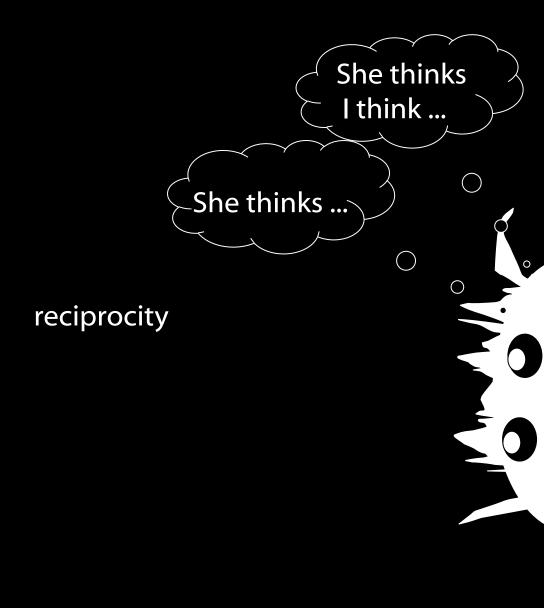




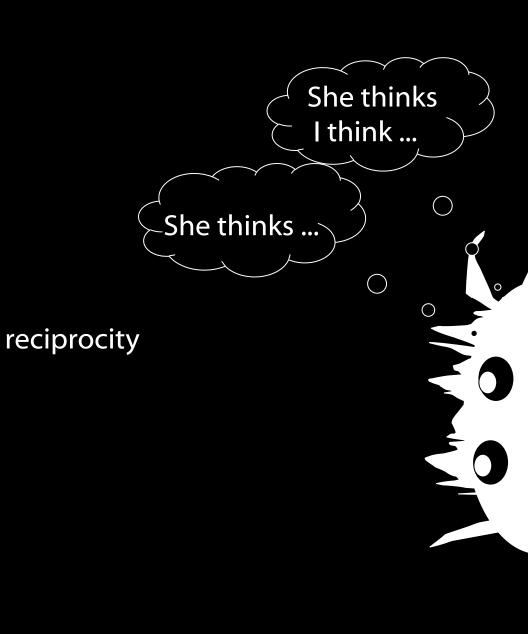
reciprocity











He thinks
I think he
thinks ...

He thinks ...



She thinks
I think she
thinks I
think ...

reciprocity



She thinks
I think she
thinks I
think ...

She thinks ...

reciprocity without escalation?



evidence for goal ascription

1. action *a* is directed to some goal;

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;
- 3. no available alternative action is a significantly better* means of realising outcome *G*;

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;
- 3. no available alternative action is a significantly better* means of realising outcome *G*;
- 4. the occurrence of outcome *G* is desirable;

1. action *a* is directed to some goal;

- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;
- 3. no available alternative action is a significantly better* means of realising outcome *G*;
- 4. the occurrence of outcome *G* is desirable;
- 5. there is no other outcome, *G'*, the occurrence of which would be at least comparably desirable and where (2) and (3) both hold of *G'* and *a*

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;
- 3. no available alternative action is a significantly better* means of realising outcome *G*;
- 4. the occurrence of outcome *G* is desirable;
- 5. there is no other outcome, *G'*, the occurrence of which would be at least comparably desirable and where (2) and (3) both hold of *G'* and *a*

Therefore:

- 1. action *a* is directed to some goal;
- 2. actions of a's type are normally means of realising outcomes of G's type;
- 3. no available alternative action is a significantly better* means of realising outcome *G*;
- 4. the occurrence of outcome *G* is desirable;
- 5. there is no other outcome, *G'*, the occurrence of which would be at least comparably desirable and where (2) and (3) both hold of *G'* and *a*

Therefore:

the problem of opaque means

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

the problem of opaque means

Being able to interact with another sometimes makes available a route to knowledge of the goals of her actions which avoids the problem of opaque means.

Being able to interact with another sometimes makes available a route to knowledge of the goals of her actions which avoids the problem of opaque means.

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

Applications

- pram

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

Applications

- pram
- tools

Your-goal-is-my-goal

- 1. You are willing to engage in some joint action* or other with me
- 2. I am not about to change the single goal to which my actions will be directed.

Therefore:

3. A goal of your actions will be the goal I now envisage my actions being directed to.

[*in at least the minimal sense associated with distributive goals]

Applications

- pram
- tools
- communication

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

"to understand pointing, the subject needs to understand more than the individual goal-directed behaviour. She needs to understand that ... the other attempts to communicate to her ... and ... the communicative intention behind the gesture" (Moll & Tomsello 2007)

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

"to understand pointing, the subject needs to understand more than the individual goal-directed behaviour. She needs to understand that ... the other attempts to communicate to her ... and ... the communicative intention behind the gesture" (Moll & Tomsello 2007)

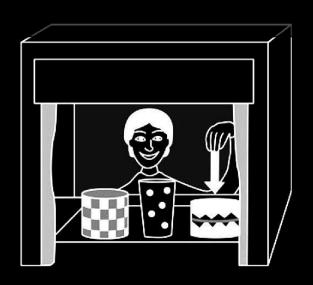
failed reach

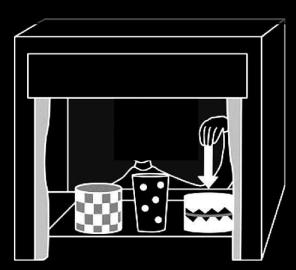


point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

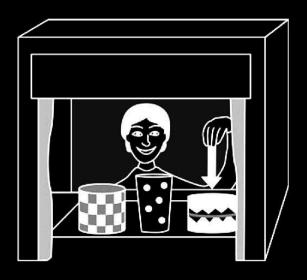


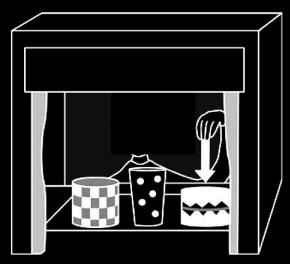


source: Leekam et al (2010)

"the adult's social cues conveyed her communicative intent, which in turn encouraged the child to 'see through the sign'."

(Leekam, Solomon & Teoh 2010:118)





source: Leekam et al (2010)

failed reach



point



source: Hare & Tomasello (2004)

"to understand pointing, the subject needs to understand more than the individual goal-directed behaviour. She needs to understand that ... the other attempts to communicate to her ... and ... the communicative intention behind the gesture" (Moll & Tomsello 2007)

(mis)understanding communicative intent

understanding distributive goals

Csibra's 'two stances':

Teleological and referential action interpretation 'rely on different kinds of action understanding'

These are initially two distinct 'action interpretation systems' and they come together later in development

Csibra (2003, p. 456)

sophisticated theory of mind cognition

communication by language

(mis)understanding communicative intent

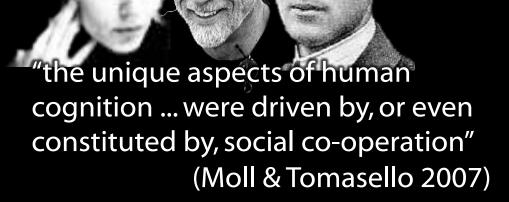
understanding distributive goals



The problem of false belief

contents

actual believed cat owl North cat owl South



"perception, action, and cognition are grounded in social interaction" (Sebanz & Knoblich 2008) understanding communicative intent

understanding distributive goals

sophisticated theory of mind cognition

communication by language

(mis)understanding communicative intent

understanding distributive goals

joint action (ability to share goals)

minimal theory of mind cognition

understanding communicative intent

communication by language

sophisticated theory of mind cognition

other stuff

other stuff

