

Simple & of the mind:

- * minds have in common: power of thought
- * distinguishes individuals: which concepts they have
(so which things they can think about as such)
- * it's all tied together by processes of reasoning,
practical & theoretical, which to an interesting
extent bring together the various thoughts, and
desires, values & intentions.

Dev. minds: 1st challenge:

- they're like us & not like us w/ objects, number, ...
- so there is a problem of differentiation - we wanted to
differ just by which concepts each has, but now we can't.

Dev. minds: 2nd challenge

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* Experience ties different bits of
the mind together (insofar as they
are tied together).

* Simple Theory of the Mind (no ties are needed)
defeated by development -
have systematicity but it's different

What do I need

Therist

Problem

History of problem

Requirements (on a solⁿ to
the problem)

Obstacles (to meeting the
requirements)

Background: Simple of the mind don't work

Thesis: Perceptual & other forms of experience
incl. ~~pass~~ action ties it all together

Problem

How do different bits of the mind talk to each other?

History (of the problem)

: Stich; syntax, knowledge of

Requirements (on a solⁿ to the problem)

At least explain how it is possible for there to be non-accidental harmony

Obstacles.

1. Main model for integration is inference: but typically inference only works among sentence-like representations; and even when it doesn't, don't have combinatorial sentence + non-sentence models

2. Reasons — knowledge proper gives you reasons whereas merely fact knowledge does not

3. ~~For~~ Awareness — aware of knowledge proper but not of merely fact knowledge.

The Social Mind

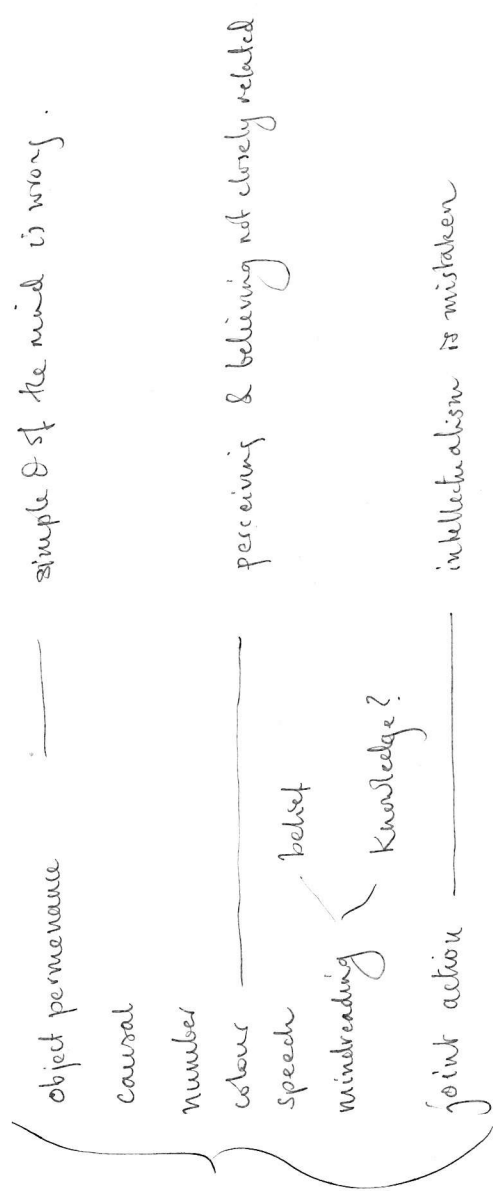
ja explains emergence indirectly

How could ja explain emergence?

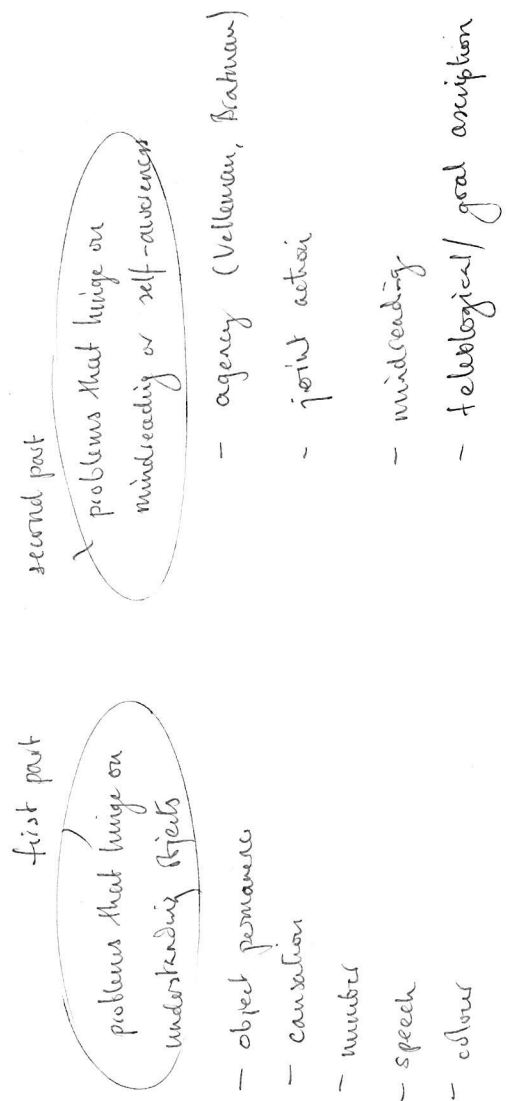
- 1) presupposes 2) is already present

The Developing Mind: What are the problems? (i.e. why philosophy?)

There are the things I want to talk about



useful example of a gap?
 Quine et al 2011 —
 word-object error measured
 by (i) looking
 (ii) reaction to a request



1. object permanence — simple & of the mind

these are made for each other.

(moral is just that we have to recognize multiple systems, and there may remain throughout development).

3. causal thinking & causal perception

getting from core knowledge to full-blown thinking often involves external tools (names, words etc).

3. joint action

1. object permanence, number — simple & of the mind is problematic, system retained throughout development

2. mindreading — minimal and more elaborate forms — moral is that dev. requires us to re-think not just the kind of rep'd concept in question (tacit vs explicit) but also ~~the~~ what is represented.

3. ~~joint action~~

~~moral is that we may have to recognize simpler forms of purposive action than~~

3. joint action — if we think the social basis of social cognition then we need to avoid intellectualizing ~~shared~~ joint action & maybe shared intention too.

Two problems w this plan — 1) where speech & law fit in? & causation

2) overall theme.