

? — “Note on Ch.1 Introduction of *Fixing Language: An Essay for Conceptual Engineering*”

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Summarized and commented by Shimpei Endo

In a nutshell...

Keywords: conceptual engineering, representational devices, metasemantics, Austerity Framework, representational skepticism, externalism, continuity of inquiry

1.1 Introduction

Representational devices=concepts! This book is about the process of assessing and improving our *representational devices*, which Cappelen calls *concepts*.

A note on the very terminology of *conceptual engineering*. After provided the list of similar practices, interestingly (and disappointly for some?), Cappelen confesses: “It’s important that readers don’t take that name as a description: on the view I defend in this book, the project isn’t about concepts and there isn’t really any engineering.” (p.4)

The construction of this book This book has five parts. Cappelen’s positive theory named the Austerity Framework is presented in the middle parts: II through IV.

Part I. Settle down the targets. Chapter 2 offers examples. Chapter 3 discusses more general issues.

Part II. Build a metasemantic ground for conceptual engineering. Chapter 6 XXX

Part III. Argue the limit of engineering. In particular, Cappelen tackles objections saying that what he calls conceptual engineering is just changing the subject. The objections are constructed in chapter 9 and the following chapters (10 and 11) respond to it.

Part IV. Complete Austerity Framework.

Part V. Consider and compare other approaches. This part, for instance, considers metasemantic negotiation, conceptual function, and Chalmers’ elimination.

1.2 A Heuristic: representational complacency vs. representational skepticism

People from different backgrounds other than philosophy can join conceptual engineering. Cappelen adopts a heuristic for dividing (roughly) people in two groups: the representationally *complacent* and the representationally *skeptics*. The complacent does not question concepts given to them. Note that skepticism on object-level is possible to excute in complacent in meta-level. The skeptics question concepts given to them and tries to improve them. The latter position is what conceptual engineers should belong to.

Look at himself. Cappelen himself is a sample of this tribe. In fact, Cappelen has argued that concepts such as intuition and *de se* are so defective as terminologies that cause philosophical problems. Cappelen mentions that skeptic attitude may also hold to what terminology/concept describes representationally skeptics themselves. An infinite regress? Or we should not talk about them at all because we cannot have a proper language to talk about? Cappelen does not have a conclusive discussion or promising strategy. Cappelen has rather sees this book as a progress report. As the chapter 2 does, Cappelen has initiated improving projects by showcasing local examples.

1.3 Central themes of this book

We will observe several examples in the next chapter 2. Notice that this book does not provide a detailed plan for improvement, which is out of the aim and scope of this monograph. Cappelen sees things more “from above”. To avoid losing track, Cappelen lists the six main themes of this book at the end of this introductory chapter.

1. *At the foundation of a theory of conceptual engineering is a theory of metasemantics!* See part II. We have not reached any consensus of which metasemantic should be picked.
2. *Conceptual engineering is compatible with externalism.* A reasonable but unacceptable question towards conceptual engineers is how to keep consistency with externalism. Given we the users themselves change our concepts used, does not it entail internalism, concepts are all about our mental activities and it is us which determines concepts? Part II, particularly chapter 6 defends externalisms within the Austery Framework.
3. *In or out of our control?* Relating the theme 2, Cappelen takes quite an unique position saying “not in our control.” In a nutshell, “being in control is overrated and for the most part an illusion anyway” (p.8).
4. *No systematic theory – contestation XXX?*

Warning: this book is not a checklist for successful conceptual engineering nor a beginner’s guide for this engineering. Instead, this book argues there is no such a thing. Revisionism works on meta-levels too; the rules governing conceptual engineering also get improved and revised as concepts in object-level do.

5. *Conceptual engineering and continuity of inquiry.* See Part III. Another possible concern is about continuity: can we still keep doing what we have done like arguing, (dis)agreeing on the same thing etc.? Chapter 9, for example, re-constructs Strawson’s worry, which belongs to this line, towards Carnapian explication. And proceeding chapters will successfully respond it!

6. *Conceptual engineering changes the world.* For example, when we improve our concept/word ‘race’, we also improve or change race. Conceptual amelioration (cf. Haslanger) is amelioration of the world.

Comments by me.

Reference