

# Introduction

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Two cognitive skills that are often considered to set humans apart from their evolutionarily closest relatives are on the one hand our outstanding capacity for reasoning, and on the other our profound communicative abilities. Broadly considered to be unmatched in the animal kingdom are on the one hand our sophisticated reasoning abilities and on the other hand our communication using languages that are infinitely creative in enabling the production of complex sentences (Cheney and Seyfarth, 1997).

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Our reasoning and communication are intertwined with each other in different ways; it is hard to imagine our communication without reasoning. In our everyday lives, a lot of the content we intend to convey to others, we relay pragmatically: we do not literally spell out these things, but rather hope and expect our interlocutors to infer the intended message from the communicated content. When I ask my dinner partner if they can pass me the salt, they infer that I am not interested in learning about their ability to pass me the salt but rather that I am requesting to be passed the salt. When I give feedback on an interlocutor's behavior, I first reason about how my words will come across to her in order to minimize social conflict.

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It is thus easy to see that reasoning and communication are intricately linked. But what is exactly the extent and nature of this link? In 2011, Hugo Mercier and Dan Sperber proposed a revolutionary theory of reasoning that intended to account for a number of issues in the experimental psychology of reasoning. According to their *argumentative theory of reasoning*, the main function of reasoning in humans is argumentative; that is, reasoning evolved in humans in order to devise arguments and evaluate those of others. Their theory is able to explain a number of properties of human reasoning, such as poor performance on historically standard reasoning tasks such as the Wason selection task; confirmation bias; and the phenomenon of motivated reasoning leading to attitude polarization.

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In the words of Mercier and Sperber,

Reasoning has evolved and persisted mainly because it makes human communication more effective and advantageous. (Mercier and Sperber, 2011, p. 60)

In this thesis, I intend to scrutinize this position and take it further, in order to ultimately answer the question of whether advanced reasoning skills in humans evolved because they facilitate more advanced communication.

In order to answer this research question, after addressing methodological considerations on functions and explanations in evolutionary biology, I will at length consider the argumentative theory of Hugo Mercier and Dan Sperber (Mercier, 2016; Mercier and Sperber, 2011, 2017). Then, an exploration of the origins of human communication is in order (Benítez-Burraco, Ferretti, and Progovic, 2021; Moore, 2017; Scott-Phillips, 2017, 2018; Tomasello, 2008).

# **1 | Causation in evolution**

# Bibliography

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