# Solving the 'Paradox' of Language Development

## Pointing and language development



Infants understand pointing at 12months (Behne et al. 2012)

 They start to use words only around 14-months (Bloom 2000)

Pointing is a prerequisite of language (Tomasello 2008)

### An allegedly fundamental difference

#### STANDARD VIEW

 Human communication has a 'Gricean' intentional structure.

- o Explanatorily powerful:
  - communicative intentions
    - → language



#### Communicative intentions (Grice 1957, Neale 1992)

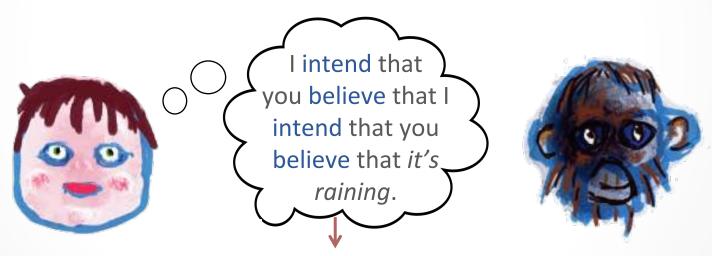
S acts with communicative intent iff she

performs an utterance x for H, intending:

- (1) H to produce a particular response r, and
- (2) *H* to recognise that *S* intends (1).
- (3) H's recognition of (2) is part of her reason for producing r.

### Gricean communication requires mindreading

STANDARD VIEW (Sperber 2000; Tomasello 2008; Scott-Phillips 2014): Gricean communication requires high-orders of ToM.



4<sup>th</sup> order metarepresentation

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### Uniquely human ToM emerges late in ontogeny



Implicit/minimal ToM

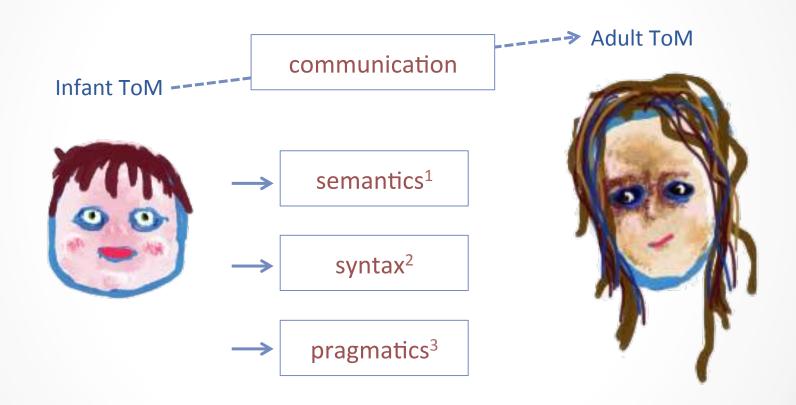
→ But is it really belief? (Apperly & Butterfill 2009; Heyes 2017)

explicit ToM (3-4yrs)
(Wimmer & Perner 1983)

 fourth-order ToM (11-12yrs) (Liddle & Nettle 2006)



#### Explicit ToM is learned through communication



<sup>1</sup>(Ruffman, Slade & Crow 2002; Adrian et al. 2005) <sup>2</sup>(Lohmann & Tomasello 2003; Low 2010) <sup>3</sup>(Harris, de Rosnay & Pons 2005; McAlister & Peterson 2013)

## The paradox of language development

#### STANDARD VIEW

- 1. Pre-verbal communication requires communicative intentions.
- 2. Communicative intentions require ToM.
- 3. ToM requires language.

# Avoiding the paradox: Deny (3)

- 1. Pre-verbal communication requires communicative intentions.
- 2. Communicative intentions require ToM.
- 3. ToM requires language.

## ToM is early developing

- Belief concept innate, but children <4 years fail explicit FBTs because</li>
  - Misunderstand questions (Helming, Strickland & Jacob 2016)
  - Don't understand significance of belief talk (Westra 2016)

- Nativism driven in part by explanatory concerns re: learning
  - Gricean foundations of language (e.g. Tomasello 2008)

## Avoiding the paradox: Deny (1)

- 1. Pre-verbal communication requires communicative intentions.
- 2. Communicative intentions require ToM.
- 3. ToM requires language.

#### Language without communicative intentions

Bar-On (2013), Sterelny (2017), Millikan (2017), Geurts (2019)

- (1) Treats Gricean cognition story as definitional
  - Potentially a misreading

- (2) Pragmatic power constraint
  - Must explain how we can master language without prior grasp of communicative intentions

## Avoiding the paradox: Deny (2)

- 1. Pre-verbal communication requires communicative intentions.
- 2. Communicative intentions require ToM.
- 3. ToM requires language.

## 'Minimally Gricean' communication

(Moore 2017a Philos Q, 2017b Interface Focus, 2017c Biol & Philos; see also Csibra 2010)



No rich folk psychological concepts.

### A real disagreement between denying (1) and (2)?

- In principle much rests on denying communicative intentions to infants
  - ... in practice, perhaps not so much.
  - Both sides about the resources infants do possess.
- Potentially uninteresting semantic dispute about what deserves to be called 'Gricean intentions'? (Moore 2017b)

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