# Indication and Representation

Important Terminology

## Indication (Covariance Clarified)

Occurrences of S indicate that O is A, just in case if O weren't A, S wouldn't have occurred

- Tree rings indicate age
- Tree rings also indicate age

(S is a signal: word, bit pattern, neural pattern)

#### Intentionality & Representation

# Indication and Representation

Important Terminology

### Indication (Covariance Clarified)

Occurrences of S indicate that O is A, just in case if O weren't A, S wouldn't have occurred

- Tree rings indicate age
- Tree rings also indicate age
- (*S* is a signal: word, bit pattern, neural pattern)

#### Representation (Covariance With a Purpose)

Occurrences of S represent that O is A, just in case:

► S has the function of indicating that O is A

Carlotta Pavese

### What is a Representational System? A System with the Function of Indicating

#### What is a Representational System (RS)?

A system whose function is to indicate how things stand with respect to some other object, condition or magnitude

Suppose the RS's function is to indicate whether O is in condition A or B and the way RS performs this function is by occupying one of two possible states 1 (indicating that O is A) and 0 (indicating that O is B)

(4月) (4日) (4日)

### What is a Representational System? A System with the Function of Indicating

#### What is a Representational System (RS)?

A system whose function is to indicate how things stand with respect to some other object, condition or magnitude

- Suppose the RS's function is to indicate whether O is in condition A or B and the way RS performs this function is by occupying one of two possible states 1 (indicating that O is A) and 0 (indicating that O is B)
- ► Then 1 and 0 are the elements of RS and they represent that *O* is *A* and that *O* is *B*

- 4 回 2 - 4 回 2 - 4 回 2 - 4

#### Intentionality & Representation

æ

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

3 importantly different kinds of RS's

Carlotta Pavese

#### Intentionality & Representation

(本間) (本語) (本語)

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- ► 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems

Carlotta Pavese

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural
  - 3. Natural Systems

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural
  - 3. Natural Systems
- They differ on:

→ 同 → → 目 → → 目 →

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural
  - 3. Natural Systems
- They differ on:
  - 1. How the elements serve their function

#### Intentionality & Representation

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural
  - 3. Natural Systems
- They differ on:
  - 1. How the elements serve their function

Carlotta Pavese

2. How the elements indicate

### Kinds of Representational Systems

Three Types

- 3 importantly different kinds of RS's
  - 1. Purely Conventional Systems
  - 2. Hybrid Systems: Partly Conventional, Partly Natural
  - 3. Natural Systems
- They differ on:
  - 1. How the elements serve their function
  - 2. How the elements indicate
- We'll see examples in a moment...

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

Conventional Representation: Type 1

1. Elements are called symbols

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

#### Conventional Representation: Type 1

- 1. Elements are called symbols
  - Popcorn kernels and coins

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

#### Conventional Representation: Type 1

- 1. Elements are called symbols
  - Popcorn kernels and coins
- 2. Symbols indicate because there is a person making sure they covary with world

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

#### Conventional Representation: Type 1

- 1. Elements are called symbols
  - Popcorn kernels and coins
- 2. Symbols indicate because there is a person making sure they covary with world
  - Popcorn & coins indicate game because I am making them covary w/game

イロン 不同と 不同と 不同と

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

#### Conventional Representation: Type 1

- 1. Elements are called symbols
  - Popcorn kernels and coins
- 2. Symbols indicate because there is a person making sure they covary with world
  - Popcorn & coins indicate game because I am making them covary w/game
- 3. Symbols can have the function of indicating anything

向下 イヨト イヨト

A Summary

#### Example Conventional RS

A basketball game re-enacted with popcorn and coins

#### Conventional Representation: Type 1

- 1. Elements are called symbols
  - Popcorn kernels and coins
- 2. Symbols indicate because there is a person making sure they covary with world
  - Popcorn & coins indicate game because I am making them covary w/game
- 3. Symbols can have the function of indicating anything
  - We get to assign them!

A Summary

#### Hybrid Representation: Type 2

1. Elements are called signs

- < ≣ →

A Summary

- 1. Elements are called signs
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate

A Summary

- 1. Elements are called signs
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level

A Summary

- 1. Elements are called signs
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level
  - Needle on gas gauge and electrical current

A Summary

- 1. Elements are called signs
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level
  - Needle on gas gauge and electrical current
- 3. Signs can have the function of indicating a range of things, but a limited range

A Summary

- $1. \ {\sf Elements \ are \ called \ signs}$
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level
  - Needle on gas gauge and electrical current
- 3. Signs can have the function of indicating a range of things, but a limited range
- 4. Sign users determine which of these functions it has

A Summary

#### Hybrid Representation: Type 2

- $1. \ {\sf Elements \ are \ called \ } {\sf signs}$
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level
  - Needle on gas gauge and electrical current
- 3. Signs can have the function of indicating a range of things, but a limited range
- 4. Sign users determine which of these functions it has
  - We give a gas gauge the function of indicating fuel level, not electrical current in gas tank

(4回) (4回) (4回)

A Summary

- $1. \ {\sf Elements \ are \ called \ } {\sf signs}$
- 2. Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them and what they indicate
  - Needle on gas gauge and fuel level
  - Needle on gas gauge and electrical current
- 3. Signs can have the function of indicating a range of things, but a limited range
- 4. Sign users determine which of these functions it has
  - We give a gas gauge the function of indicating fuel level, not electrical current in gas tank
  - But it could serve either function

A Summary

#### Natural Representation: Type 3

1. Elements are called natural signs

∃ >

A Summary

#### Natural Representation: Type 3

- 1. Elements are called natural signs
- 2. Natural Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them what they indicate

A Summary

#### Natural Representation: Type 3

- 1. Elements are called natural signs
- 2. Natural Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them what they indicate
  - Magnetosomes in marine bacteria indicate whereabouts of oxygen-free environments

A Summary

#### Natural Representation: Type 3

- 1. Elements are called natural signs
- 2. Natural Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them what they indicate
  - Magnetosomes in marine bacteria indicate whereabouts of oxygen-free environments
- 3. Natural signs have an intrinsic function that derives from the way they are used and developed by the system of which they are part

A Summary

#### Natural Representation: Type 3

- 1. Elements are called natural signs
- 2. Natural Signs indicate because of natural dependency between them what they indicate
  - Magnetosomes in marine bacteria indicate whereabouts of oxygen-free environments
- 3. Natural signs have an intrinsic function that derives from the way they are used and developed by the system of which they are part
  - Magnetosomes indicate many things, but they represent oxygen-free environments because that's their function in marine bacteria

・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト

< ≣⇒

#### (1) ... Tree Rings



ヘロン ヘロン ヘビン ヘビン

æ

#### (2) ... Smoke



<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三)

#### (3) ... Spots



・ロ・・(四・・)を注・・(注・・)注

# **Exercise**: Can you think of any other example of *natural* signs?

・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

æ

However, the kind of signs we are interested in this course are *artifacts* which are made to represent something.

< ≣⇒

But the ways artifacts can represent is extremely multifarious and diverse.

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

æ

For example, consider the case of *pictures*. Pictures seem to represent by *resemblance*. Presumably, the portrait below represents the philosopher Francis Bacon by resembling *him*:



The following picture represents a ship by *looking alike* a ship:



・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト

< E > E

# **Exercise**: Can you think of any counterexamples to the claim that pictures represent what they do by resemblance?

• 3 > 1

3 ×

A ■

### Other signs represent what they do by stipulation:



Э

We *have* to learn that the following sign means *denial of access*:



Image: A mathematical states and a mathem

< ≣ >

Э

Presumably, we don't have to learn that the following picture represents a woman thus and so (although, of course, we need to be told who the woman featured is):



Other kinds of signs represent by a mixture of stipulation and resemblance:



個 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

æ

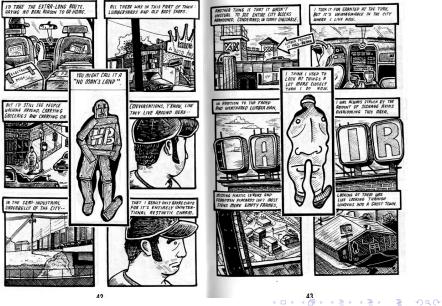
#### Another example of mixed representation:



・ロン ・回 と ・ ヨ と ・ ヨ と

3

#### Still another one:



Carlotta Pavese

Intentionality & Representation

## Representational Systems

#### What Kind?



Carlotta Pavese

Intentionality & Representation

### Representational Systems

What Kind?



Carlotta Pavese

Intentionality & Representation

### Representational Systems

What Kind?



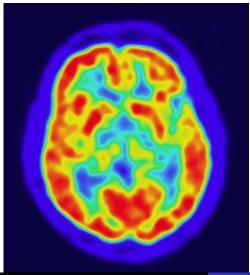
・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト

< ≣⇒

Э

### Representational Systems

What Kind?



Carlotta Pavese

Intentionality & Representation

▲□ > ▲圖 > ▲ 圖 >

< ≣ >

æ