# Discursivity and semiotic complexity as driving the shape of animal choice and human freedom

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#### What is freedom?

- ZERIST.
- CAUSA SUI

- Battle of definitions
- Topical agreement:
  - the ability to do as one pleases
    - The ability of agents to determine their own behavior
    - Self-determination
      - A subject defining itself, being its own cause

To explain the *what* of freedom one needs to explain the *how* of freedom

# A meaningful theory of freedom

#### A rich conception of freedom:

- 1. Ability both to wish for some future and capable of acting in order to try and achieve the desired state of affairs
- 2. Action in the world
- 3. Self a joint locus of willing and acting
  - a. Clear separation between the agent and the world
  - Interaction between the self and the world,
     at least to a degree on self's terms

#### The desiderata of freedom

#### 1. Access to realizable alternative

Accessing different courses of action mentally

#### 2. Imagination

Being able to imagine the outcome of choice

#### 3. Activity in the world

Ability to act in the world: perception, responsiveness, etc.

#### 4. Self-control

Not merely spontaneity but action driven by the imagined outcomes

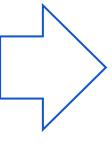
#### 5. Conscious intentionality

Conscious connection between imagining and acting

# The problem of freedom

How can biochemically constructed beings, subject to biological and thus ultimately physical causality, be capable of determining themselves and pursuing the chosen course of action?

the how of freedom



we need

material entities in a material world,
determined entities in a determined world,
that are not merely objects of causality but its subject, its source

# Life

## Freedom is life, life is freedom

- A self that determines itself
- Boundary between the self and the world
- Interaction with the world
- Autopoiesis: life creates itself, directs itself, renews itself

"The self exists only insofar as that which is inside contains an intentionality toward or reference to that which is outside - an aboutness"

- 1. Access to realizable alternatives
- 2. Activity in the world
- 3. Self-control

Hoffmayer, 2008. Biosemiotics: An Examination into the Signs of Life and the Life of Signs. 26

The question of freedom

is the question of the evolution of freedom.

# Three steps toward substantial animal freedom

- Awareness
  - Naked awareness of own discomfort (hunger, thurst, etc.)
  - Required for future subject-object distinction
- 2. Sentient consciousness
  - Subject-object distinction without an awareness of this distinction
- 3. Representing consciousness
  - The ability to record, recall, associate, and generalize over sensory images



Bateson's dolphins



# Gradual development

The scope and depth of choice is enabled by and is correlated with "the depth of meaning communicated or interpreted by living systems"\*

- Complexity of the organism's *Umwelt*
- The ability to interpret signs

gradual "loosening of the rigid causal bonding of one signal to one response"\*\*

<sup>\*</sup> Hoffmeyer, 2010. God and the World of Signs: Semiotics and the Emergence of Life, Zygon, 45(2), 367-390. 377

<sup>\*\*</sup> Hoffmeyer, 2008. Biosemiotics: An Examination into the Signs of Life and the Life of Signs. 154

#### Forms of life

- Aristotle's psyche (ψυχή): nutritive/plant, sensitive/animal, rational/discursive
- Wittgenstein's *Lebensform*: way of behaving, esp. using signs
- Agamben:
  - $zoe(\zeta\omega\eta)$  biochemical body and  $bios(\beta io\varsigma)$  the use zoe makes of itself
  - Overcoming the difference
     between the static psyche and dynamic Lebensform
  - The use zoe makes of itself umweltlich, biosemiotic in all what pertains to its active life in the world

#### Forms of life as forms of freedom

- The way freedom is actualized is defined by the type of the form of life
- Two main types:
  - 1. Poor-in-world
  - 2. World-building



# Animal choice: Poor-in-world getting richer

- (1) Centrally controlled unified organism, (2) sentience, (3) acting in the world
  - Hegel: concrete subjectivity, or existence for itself
- Greatly varies on all three dimensions
  - → Subject-object distinction, aware of its own sensations yet not *as* sensation
  - → Perceives and stores sensory images, intuits objects, associates, generalizes, recollects yet not aware of these *as* perception, storing of images, etc.

# Animal choice: Poor-in-world getting richer

#### Non-verbal animal's *Umwelt*.

- Can expand across the dimensions of control, sentience, and action
  - In an individual: based on life experience and generalization within the inherited biological toolset
  - In a species: can evolve the toolset
- Yet no self-directed improvement or world-changing projects
- Heidegger: *weltarm*, poor-in-world



## Animal freedom

Choosing among available alternatives without being able to create new ones intentionally.

# Human's world-building freedom

Dog's love vs human love

- Reflexivity, the ability to address itself
  - Discursive metacognition
- Tool: language
  - Chomsky: the Basic Property of Language mental contents ranging over other mental contents
  - Enabled by the *Merge* operation:
     combining two existing signs into a new sign with a new meaning

→ Aware and virtually unlimited aboutness

# Human's world-building freedom

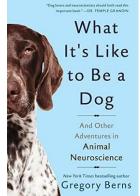
- Human *Umwelt*:
  - Going *meta* on every mental content
  - Normative considerations
  - Reasoned scrutiny
    - Which can also lead to a decision not to engage in one
- Dynamic
  - Sprouts new dimensions
  - Always-ready-to-explode semiotic complexity
- Heidegger: weltbildend, world-building

Rational animal: not a specific sort of cognitive behavior but the ability to scrutinize itself

Uexküll's cholera bacilli

Mutual understanding

Understanding other species?



#### Human freedom

- Generate new alternatives
- Expand the space of alternatives
- Conceptual criteria
  - We can choose what criteria to apply



- Absolute freedom not lack of constraints
   but the ability to consider any aspect of choice
- Self is an object of conscious choice
- Human life form not having a definite form

Pico della Mirandola: We have given to three, Adam, no fixed seat, no form of thy very own, no gift peculiarly thine [...] Neither heavenly nor earthly, neither mortal nor immortal have We made thee [...] though mayest sculpt thyself into whatever shape thou dost prefer.



# Implications: Animal rights

- For non-verbal animals currently rooted in their ability to feel pain,
   yet for humans in freedom, having the ability to choose
- Redefining the discussion:
   the type of freedom a subject possesses
   would define the rights it can be ascribed
  - Bateson's dolphins go free



# Implications: Artificial intelligence and freedom

- Intelligence is tied to the ability to choose
- A computer program, even a neural network that can alter its own parameters based on inputs, cannot be free - it does not determine itself
- To achieve genuine AI, we might want to consider mimicking evolution
  - For example: neural networks that are programmed to jump-start a process of giving rise to new autonomous neural networks, having something like descent with modification, need for resources to survive and procreate, etc.

# Implications: Intellect, IQ assessment, education

- Intellect as the ability to consider multiple dimensions of choice, expand its scope
  - The real *g factor*
  - Emotional intelligence as considering the subjectivity of others
- IQ assessment that focuses on specific abilities, e.g., reading comprehension, does not measure human intellect
  - The ability to go meta?
- Education to enable better choosing?

# Ethics: Responsibility

- Having the capacity to alter the dimensions of choice and being aware of this capacity
   leads to the imputation of responsibility -
  - To choose where to make choices
  - To make choices in the situation one is thrown into
  - For the consequences of the said choices
- The outsourcing of responsibility to enforcement institutions



# Tak!

# ANIMAL CHOICE AND HUMAN FREEDOM

On the Genealogy of Self-Determined Action

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