Joe Levine's Purple Haze





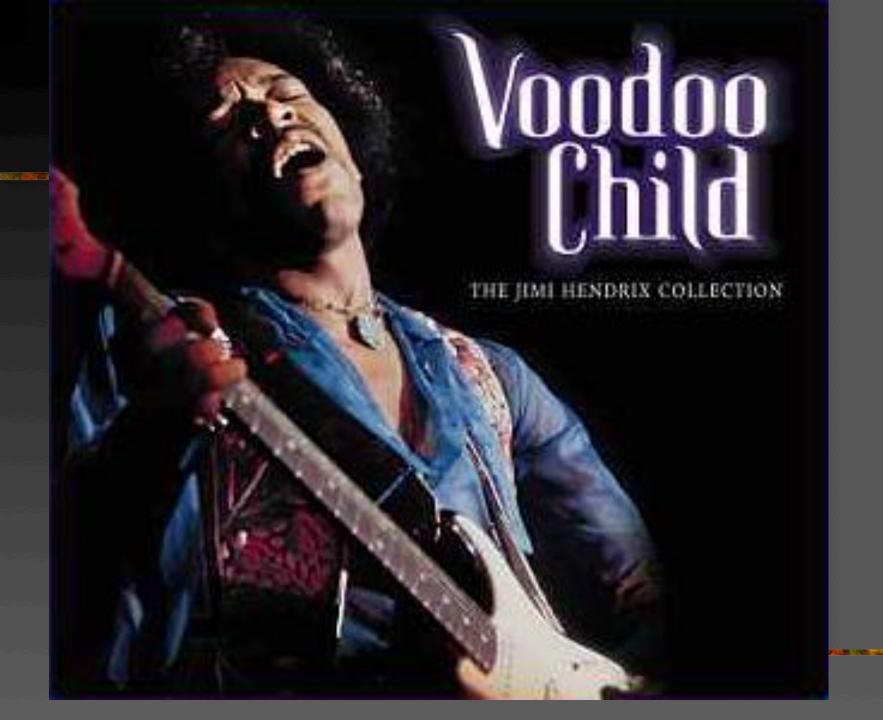
Physical/Phenomenal Gaps

- P = the complete microphysical truth
- Q = a phenomenal truth

- Q1: Is there an epistemic gap between P and Q?
- Q2: Is there an ontological gap between P and Q?

The Conceivability Argument

- (1) P&~Q is conceivable
- (2) If P&~Q is conceivable, P&~Q is possible.
- (3) If P&~Q is possible, materialism is false.



Refinement 1

- (1) P&~Q is ideally conceivable
- (2) If P&~Q is ideally conceivable, P&~Q is primarily possible.
- (3) If P&~Q is primarily possible, materialism is false.

Refinement 2

- (1) 'p≠q' is ideally conceivable
- (2) If 'p≠q' is ideally conceivable, p and q have distinct properties as MOPs.
- (3) If p and q have distinct properties as MOPs [for all p], materialism is false.

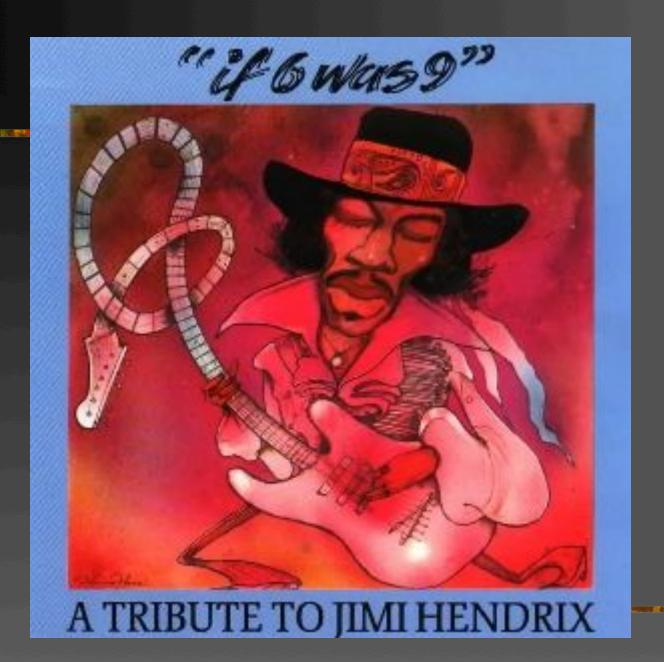
The Conceivability Argument

- (1) P&~Q is conceivable
- (2) If P&~Q is conceivable, P&~Q is possible.
- (3) If P&~Q is possible, materialism is false.

Type-A and Type-B Materialism

- Type-A materialist: denies premise (1)
 - No (ideal) epistemic gap
 - P&~Q conceivable

- Type-B materialist: denies premise (2)
 - Epistemic gap but no ontological gap
 - P&~Q conceivable but not possible





E-Type and NE-Type Materialists

- NE-type (non-exceptionalists): The phenomenal case is not special
 - Epistemic gap between P and Q (conceivability of P&~Q) is analogous to gaps in other domains
 - "Water zombies" (P&~W) are conceivable too
- E-type (exceptionalists) The phenomenal case is special
 - The epistemic gap between P and Q (conceivability is not analogous to epistemic gaps in other domains.
 - Water zombies aren't conceivable.

Puzzle

- Joe says he's an NE-type materialist.
- But he also thinks there's a special explanatory gap in the case of consciousness, manifested in the conceivability of zombies.
- So presumably he thinks there's a sense in which zombies are conceivable but water-zombies are not.
- Doesn't this force him to be E-type?

Partial Answer

- Joe distinguishes thin and thick conceivability.
- Both zombies and water-zombies are thinly conceivable:
 - No formal/conceptual contradiction in P&~Q or P&~W.
- Zombies but not water-zombies are thickly conceivable.
 - P is thickly conceivable iff P plus "non-gappy identities" is thinly conceivable
 - Water-zombies are ruled out by adding non-gappy identity (water = H₂O)
 - Ruling out zombies requires adding "gappy" identity p=q

Priority?

- The notion of thick conceivability is derivative on notion of an explanatory gap. Is this the right way around?
 - (1) Plenty of people (including Levine 1983?) argue from conceivability of zombies to an explanatory gap
 - (2) Intuitively, there's a fairly pretheoretical sense of conceivability in which zombies but not water-zombies are conceivable.
 - (3) Joe's approach puts a lot of weight on the notion of "gappy identity" problematic?

Positive Conceivability

- Desirable: zombies (not not water-zombies) are conceivable in a sense that isn't definitionally dependent on e-gap.
- My view: zombies (but not water-zombies) are positively conceivable:
 - one can *imagine* zombies, form a positive conception of them, imagine a world containing them, etc.
- Joe can reasonably hold this too

Positive/Negative Conceivability

- Joe's view: water-zombies are thinly but not thickly conceivable
 - Close to: water-zombies are negatively conceivability (~P is not a priori) but not positively conceivable (not imaginable).

Two Conceivability Arguments

- Positive conceivability argument (PCA):
 - (1) Zombies are positively conceivable
 - (2) Positive conceivability entails possibility
 - (3) Zombies are possible
- Negative conceivability argument (NCA):
 - (1) Zombies are negatively conceivable
 - (2) Negative conceivability entails possibility
 - (3) Zombies are possible

Divided Response

- In effect, Joe must give
 - E-type response to the positive conceivability argument
 - NE-type response to the negative conceivability argument.

Positive Conceivability Argument

- Joe: zombies (but not water-zombies) are thickly (positively?) conceivable
 - So needs to give E-type response here.
 - But doesn't give any such response
 - In fact, says that E-type responses are "can easily seem to be ad hoc"?
- Q: Why isn't Joe (in effect) forced to be equally ad hoc in responding to PCA? And how will this be justified?

Negative Conceivability Argument

- Joe: Water-zombies are negatively conceivable too.
- There is no a priori entailment from P to W
- 'Water', 'consciousness', etc, all have nonascriptive modes of presentations
 - They support very few a priori/conceptual connections

A Priori Entailments

- My view: there are a priori entailments from PQTI (physics, qualia, that' s-all, indexicals) to W (water-truths)
 - See Chalmers and Jackson 2001
- Basic idea: knowing PQTI enables one to know macro truths about appearance, behavior, composition, distribution, etc, which enables one to know truths about water, without further empirical information.

Joe's View

- Levine 1993 accepts "quasi-analytic" entailment of water-truths by underlying truths.
- Levine 2002 denies an a priori/analytic entailment.
- He concedes some strong epistemic disanalogies between deducibility of water and consciousness truths, though:
 - Allows "armchair" knowability of water-truths but not consciousness-truths without further empirical work.
 - Knowledge argument also provides disanalogy in knowability of water/consciousness truths given base truths?





Semantic/Substantive Questions

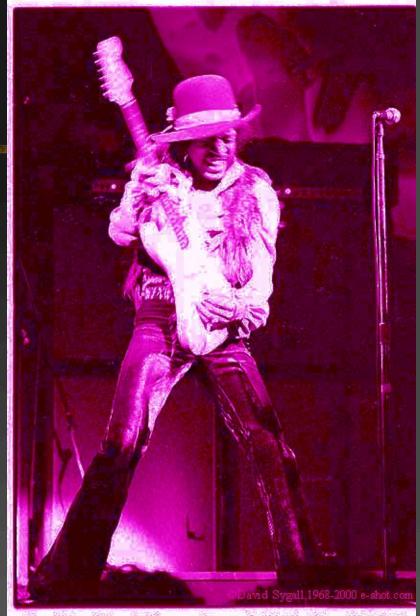
- Further Joe elsewhere articulates a disanalogy between questions about consciousness and about (e.g.) water, given full knowledge of underlying facts:
 - Questions about consciousness are "substantive"
 - Questions about water are "semantic"
- Cf: Carnapian questions of fact and of meaning?
 - Suggests something reminiscent of a conceptual/semantic entailment in one case but not the other
- I think: this situation yields a priori entailment
- At least, is a strong epistemic disanalogy that deserves attention in analyzing the conceivability argument.

Theory of Reference?

- Joe suggests briefly: these judgments about high-level truth and reference may be mediated by theory of reference, which is a posteriori
- Response:
 - (1) Judgments about cases aren't mediated by theory of reference; rather, knowledge of theory of reference is mediated by judgments about cases
 - (2) The theory of reference is in the relevant sense a priori, since we can arrive at it by non-empirical reflection on ways the world might turn out
 - (3) When the theory of reference is responsive to empirical information, we still have an a priori inferences from the empirical information to the conclusion about reference.

Psychoanalytic Conclusion

- Joe's torment: how to reconcile the highly distinctive epistemic gap with the absence of an ontological gap?
- His official NE-type response allows him to paper over the epistemic gap in this context.
- But deep down Joe is really E-type: there's a distinctive epistemic gap with respect to both consciousness and deducibility.
- So, Joe needs to either (i) come out of the closet as an E-type responder (and give the response), or (ii) accept his glorious destiny as an anti-physicalist.



Jim Hendrix - Fillmore East - NYC - May 10,1968 ©David Sygall 1968-2000 e-shot.com

