

Borderline Consciousness,

When It's Neither Determinately True nor Determinately False That Experience Is Present

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Abstract: This article defends the existence of *borderline consciousness*. In cases of “borderline consciousness”, conscious experience is neither determinately present nor determinately absent, but rather somewhere between. The argument in brief is this. In considering what types of Earthly systems are conscious, we face a quadrilemma. Either only human beings are conscious, or everything is conscious, or there's a sharp boundary across the apparent continuum between conscious systems and nonconscious ones, or consciousness is a vague property admitting indeterminate cases. We ought to reject the first three options, which forces us to the fourth, vagueness. Standard objections to the existence of borderline consciousness turn on the inconceivability or unimaginability of borderline cases. However, borderline cases are only inconceivable by an inappropriately demanding standard of conceivability. I conclude with some plausible cases and applications.

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1. Introduction: The Central Claim, Some Clarifications, and the Argument in Brief.

I will defend the existence of *borderline consciousness*. By “borderline consciousness” I refer to cases where phenomenal consciousness is neither determinately present nor determinately absent, but rather somewhere between. In borderline cases, it is neither determinately true nor determinately false that there’s something it’s like to be the entity in question or to have the state in question. The existence of such indeterminate gray zones of consciousness has sometimes been defended on general evolutionary grounds or in view of seemingly “twilight” or transitional states of consciousness, coming in or out of sleep, anesthesia, or brain injury.¹ Others have rejected the possibility of such borderline cases, often on the grounds that they are inconceivable.² Rarely, however, have arguments in favor been systematically presented or arguments against systematically rebutted.³

By “consciousness” I mean *phenomenal consciousness* as the term is standardly used in recent Anglophone philosophy. The term is best defined by example. Look around a bit, considering your visual sensations as you do so. Pinch the skin on the back of one hand, observing the mild pain. Silently imagine singing the tune of “Happy Birthday”, and notice your

¹ For example, Unger 1988; Tye 1996; Dennett 1998; Overgaard and Overgaard 2010; Bruno, Vanhaudenhuyse, Thibaut, Moonen, and Laureys 2011; Casali et al. 2013; Godfrey-Smith 2020.

² For example, Campbell 1984; Searle 1992; Strawson 1994; Chalmers 1996; Antony 2008; Goff 2013; Bayne, Hohwy, and Owen 2016; Simon 2017; Carruthers 2019; Roelofs 2019.

³ Two exceptions are Papineau 2002, 2003, whose view will be contrasted with my own in Section 8, and Brogaard in an unpublished manuscript dated 2010, whose argument is primarily grounded in facts about ordinary language use and thus very different from the arguments here.

experience of the song. Contemplate who you'd revive from the dead if you could, and notice the thoughts at the forefront of your mind. The visual sensations, the felt pain, the song, and the thoughts all share something obvious in common. They are all *conscious experiences*. There's "something it's like" to have them (in Thomas Nagel's (1974) memorable phrasing). They have qualitative character. This obvious property is absent from some other mental states or processes, such as your knowledge (not actively recalled until just now) that Obama was U.S. President in 2010, or the processes by which your visual system converts retinal input into experienced shapes, or the fine-grained procedures keeping you in balance while walking.⁴ A conscious state or process is a state or process with the property that is most obviously present in the first set of cases and absent in the second set.⁵ This article defends the position that there are borderline cases of that property.

Phenomenal consciousness is thus a *vague* property, on my view. It's like the property of being bald, or green, or extraverted. It's unlike the property of being exactly equal to 4 or the property of a hydrogen electron's being in the lowest "ground state" orbital. The former properties admit of indeterminate, borderline, in-betweenish cases: a balding man in the gray zone just shy of outright baldness; a shade of turquoise that's kind of blue and kind of green but not straightforwardly one or the other; someone in the direction of being an extravert but not quite a full-on extravert. We can imagine spectra of cases from not-bald to bald, from not-green to green, from not-extravert to extravert. For such spectra, it seems wrong to point to the loss of a single hair, or a minuscule just-noticeable-difference between this shade and that, or the tiniest

⁴ If we wish to keep open the possibility that these states or processes are in fact conscious, we can instead define consciousness as the property that the first set of cases possess and that the second set of cases are normally assumed to lack.

⁵ For a fuller discussion of the virtues of defining consciousness by example and an assessment of the risks of doing so, see Schwitzgebel 2016.

shred more readiness to say “yes” to party invitations and say *there! That’s exactly the place!* where non-baldness, non-greenness, or non-extraversion become baldness, greenness, or extraversion. In contrast, a number either is exactly equal to 4 or it’s not, and (disregarding superposition) a hydrogen electron either is in its ground state orbital or it’s not, with no borderline cases. Vague properties like being bald, green, or extraverted – and on the view I will defend also phenomenally conscious – have “gray zones” inhabited by “in-between” or “borderline” cases in which the property is neither determinately present nor determinately absent. The logic of vagueness is contentious, however. If you prefer a different approach, I hope you can suitably translate my claims.⁶

My claim is not merely that conscious experiences can have vague *contents*. You might be able to visually imagine a speckled hen without visually imagining how many speckles it has. You might see a string of text in peripheral vision without seeing exactly what words compose the text. If someone’s name is on the “tip of your tongue” you might, without recalling the exact name, have a rough sense of the name’s approximate length, its first letter, and whether it’s common or rare. You might determinately have such experiences, despite some indeterminacy in their contents. It determinately feels like something to imagine that hen, see those peripheral letter-like shapes, have that name on the tip of your tongue. That’s not borderline consciousness. Borderline consciousness is more difficult to imagine or remember. In fact, as I’ll argue in Section 7, there’s a sense in which borderline cases are impossible to imagine or remember.

My argument in brief is this. In considering what types of Earthly systems are conscious, we face a quadrilemma. Either only human beings are conscious, or everything is conscious, or

⁶ Admittedly, some of my arguments below might not translate well for epistemicists about vagueness such as Williamson 1994.

there's a sharp boundary across the apparent continuum between conscious systems and nonconscious ones, or consciousness is a vague property.⁷ We ought to reject the first three options, which forces us to the fourth, vagueness. Close examination reveals that we ought to be unmoved by standard objections to treating consciousness as a vague property with borderline cases. I conclude with some plausible cases and applications.

2. *What Systems Are Conscious? A Quadrilemma.*

Are frogs conscious? Garden snails? Lizards, earthworms, honeybees, jellyfish, sea sponges, housecats, black widow spiders, trout, coral? Might some plants be conscious? Under what conditions, if any, might an artificial system such as a computer be conscious? Even without attempting to settle on a specific set of answers, we can see four general shapes that a set of answers might take.

(1.) *Human exceptionalism.* On Earth, right now, only human beings are conscious. There's something it's like to be a human, but there's nothing it's like to be any other type of entity, not even an ape or a dog. To a dog, all is dark inside – or rather, not even dark. Dogs react to visual and olfactory stimuli, howl in seeming-agony, leap up and wag their tails in seeming anticipation of going for a walk; but beneath it all they have no more conscious experience than a stone or a toy robot (on the standard view of stones and toy robots). Similarly, no plant, no corporation, and no currently existing computer is conscious. Human beings are determinately conscious; everything else is determinately nonconscious.

⁷ This quadrilemma resembles the argument of Goff 2013. However, Goff finds vagueness unacceptable on broadly the types of inconceivability grounds discussed in Sections 7 and 9 and thus embraces panpsychism instead.

(2.) *Panpsychism*. Frogs, snails, lizards, and all the rest – they’re all conscious. Coral are simple sessile polyps with nerve nets instead of brains, the *C. elegans* roundworm has only 302 neurons total, the sponge lacks a nervous system entirely, but all have conscious experiences. Dreary monotony might be the sponge’s fate, but there’s something it’s like to be one, waving around in the current, expelling indigestible material. Not only is every animal conscious, but so also is every plant, every computer, every micro-organism, every elementary particle.⁸

(3.) *Saltation*. There’s a line in the sand. Some non-human systems are determinately conscious and other systems are determinately nonconscious, with no gray area. Among animals, for example, there might be one or more minimally conscious species that just barely (in their better moments?) possess consciousness, while other species, virtually identical but ever so slightly less sophisticated, lack consciousness. Maybe one species of toad has just barely what it takes while another species in the same genus lacks that little smidgen extra.

(4.) *Indeterminacy*. Some systems – humans, apes, dogs – are determinately conscious. Other systems – elementary particles, sea sponges – are determinately nonconscious. Somewhere in the middle are systems of intermediate and indeterminate status, capable only of “borderline consciousness” in the sense described above. This indeterminate middle might be relatively low on the scale of neural and cognitive complexity (maybe jellyfish are in the gray area) or it might be relatively high (maybe lizards are in the gray area). This indeterminate middle might be relatively narrow (e.g., among currently existing animals, maybe only the cnidarians) or it might be very broad (e.g., all the way from jellyfish to lizards). Either way, no sharp line divides the conscious organisms from the nonconscious ones.

⁸ Not all versions of panpsychism attribute consciousness to all intermediate-sized entities. Such versions must then accept some form of human exceptionalism, saltation, or indeterminacy regarding consciousness in intermediate-sized entities.

These four options are logically exclusive, and they are exhaustive if we accept that human beings are determinately among the conscious entities.⁹

I have framed this quadrilemma in terms of conscious and nonconscious *systems*, since that is more intuitive than some other framings. We can think of a determinately conscious system as any system that sometimes enters determinately conscious states, even if it is not always determinately conscious.

3. Against Panpsychism and Human Exceptionalism.

Barring some radical change in situation, I am more confident that there is something it's like to be a dog than I could ever be that a philosophical argument to the contrary was in fact sound. At risk of alienating human exceptionalists, I assume that this is the reader's condition also. We must start our thinking somewhere, and among those starting points, for most of us, is that dogs have conscious visual experiences, and can feel pain, and can feel excited. Dogs are not empty machines, devoid of all experience. If a theory of consciousness implies that dogs have no conscious experiences, I will reject the theory rather than accept the implication – and given the uncertain and disputatious state of consciousness studies, I can surely find plausible enough grounds to resist.

Furthermore, even if we were to accept human exceptionalism, we cannot fully escape the quadrilemma. The quadrilemma can be reframed in terms of human development and/or evolution. In the developmental version, either human beings are conscious from the moment of

⁹ Thus, I am assuming the falsity of eliminativism or illusionism about consciousness. See Schwitzgebel 2020. At least some illusionists accept the existence of “phenomenal consciousness” when defined by example without dubious epistemic or metaphysical baggage, as in Section 1 (Frankish 2016).

conception, or they are not conscious until well after birth, or there's a sudden moment when consciousness winks in, or there's a period of borderline consciousness in fetal development or early infancy. In the evolutionary version, either consciousness didn't arrive until the beginnings of human history, or it traces so deep into our primate lineage as to raise the question of why current non-human primates aren't (on this view) conscious, or it suddenly winked in with, say, a single mutation in a single individual member of *Homo erectus*, or somewhere in our hominin lineage are entities with borderline consciousness. So even the human exceptionalist might need to choose between saltation and indeterminacy.

Similarly, barring some radical change in situation, I am more confident that there is nothing it's like to be an electron than I could ever be that a philosophical argument to the contrary was in fact sound. At risk of alienating panpsychists, I assume that this is the reader's condition also. We must start our thinking somewhere, and among those starting points, for most of us, is that simple elementary particles don't have conscious experiences. Consciousness is the privilege only of substantially more complicated entities. If a theory of consciousness implies that electrons have conscious experiences, I will reject the theory rather than accept the implication – and given the uncertain and disputatious state of consciousness studies, I can surely find plausible enough grounds to resist.

Furthermore, panpsychism is sometimes motivated partly by desire to avoid the perceived problems of borderline consciousness (Goff 2013; Roelofs 2019). If borderline consciousness proves tolerable, that might reduce some of the pressure toward panpsychism.

4. Contra Saltation, Part One: Consciousness Is a Categorical Property with (Probably) a Graded Basis.

Baldness is a categorical property with a graded basis. A person is either determinately bald, determinately non-bald, or in the gray area between. In that sense, baldness is categorical. However, the basis or grounds of baldness is graded: number of hairs and maybe how long, thick, and robust those hairs are. If you have enough hair, you're not bald, but there's no one best place to draw the categorical line. Similarly, greenness and extraversion are categorical properties with graded bases that defy sharp-edged division. In contrast, being in the ground orbital is a categorical property without a graded basis. That's the "quantum" insight in quantum theory. Bracketing cases of superposition, the electron is either in this orbital, or that one, or that other one, discretely. There's discontinuity as it jumps, rather than gradations of close enough. Similarly, although the real numbers are continuous, a three followed by any finite number of nines is discretely different from exactly four. Being *approximately* four has a graded basis, but being *exactly* four is sharp-edged.

Most naturalistic theories of consciousness give consciousness a graded basis. Consider broadcast theories, like Dennett's "fame in the brain" theory (2005; similarly Tye 2000; Prinz 2012). On such views, a cognitive state is conscious if it is sufficiently "famous" in the brain – that is, if its outputs are sufficiently well-known or available to other cognitive processes, such as working memory, speech production, or long-term planning. Fame, of course, admits of degrees. *How much* fame is necessary for consciousness? And in what respects, to what systems, for what duration? There's no theoretical support for positing a sharp, categorical line such that consciousness is determinately absent until there is exactly this much fame in exactly these systems (see Dennett 1998, p. 349; Tye 2000 p. 180-181).

Global Workspace Theories (Baars 1988; Dehaene 2014; Mashour, Roelfsema, Changeux, and Dehaene 2020) similarly treat consciousness as a matter of information sharing

and availability across the brain. This also appears to be a matter of degree. Even if typically once a process crosses a certain threshold it tends to quickly become very widely available in a manner suggestive of a phase transition, measured responses and brain activity are sometimes intermediate between standard “conscious” and “nonconscious” patterns.¹⁰ Looking at non-human cases, the graded nature of Global Workspace theories is even clearer (Carruthers 2019). Even entities as neurally decentralized as jellyfish and snails employ neural signals to coordinate whole-body motions. Is that “workspace” enough for consciousness? Artificial systems, also, could presumably be designed with various degrees of centralization and information sharing among their subsystems. Again, there’s no reason to expect a bright line.

Or consider a very different class of theories, which treat animals as conscious if they have the right kinds of general cognitive capacities, such as “universal associative learning”, trace conditioning, or ability to match opportunities with needs using a central motion-stabilized body-world interface organized around a sensorimotor ego-center (Merker 2007; Ginsburg and Jablonka 2019; Birch forthcoming). These too are capacities that come in degrees. How flexible, exactly, must the learning systems be? How long must a memory trace be capable of enduring in a conditioning task, in what modalities, under what conditions? How stable must the body-world interface be and how effective in helping match opportunities with needs? Once again, the categorical property of conscious versus nonconscious rests atop what appears to be a smooth gradation of degrees, varying both within and between species, as well as in evolutionary history and individual development.

¹⁰ Sergent, Baillet, and Dehaene 2005; Salti, Monto, Charles, King, Parkkonen, and Dehaene 2015; Sy, Miao, Marois, and Tong 2021.

Similarly, “higher-order” cognitive processes, self-representation, attention, recurrent feedback networks, even just having something worth calling a “brain” – all of these candidate grounds of consciousness are either graded properties or are categorical properties (like having a brain) that are in turn grounded in graded properties with borderline cases. Different species have these properties to different degrees, as do different individuals within species, as do different stages of individuals during development. Look from one naturalistic theory to the next – each grounds consciousness in something graded. Probably *some* such naturalistic theory is true. Otherwise, we are very much farther from a science of consciousness than even most pessimists are inclined to hope. On such views, an entity is conscious if it has *enough* of property X, where X depends on which theory is correct, and where “enough” is a vague matter. There are few truly sharp borders in nature.

I see two ways to resist this conclusion, which I will call the *Phase Transition View* and the *Luminous Penny View*.

5. Contra Saltation, Part Two: Against the Phase Transition View.

Water cools and cools, not changing much, then suddenly it solidifies into ice. The fatigued wooden beam takes more and more weight, bending just a bit more with each kilogram, then suddenly it snaps and drops its load. On the Phase Transition View, consciousness is like that. The basis of consciousness might admit of degrees, but still there’s a sharp and sudden transition between nonconscious and conscious states. When water is at 0.1° C, it’s just ordinary liquid water. At 0.0°, something very different happens. When the Global Workspace (say) is size X-1, sure, there’s a functional workspace where information is shared among subsystems, there’s unified behavior of a sort, but no consciousness. When it hits X – when there’s that one

last crucial neural connection, perhaps – bam! Suddenly everything is different. The bright line has been crossed. There's a phase transition. The water freezes, the beam snaps, consciousness illuminates the mind.

I'll present a caveat, a dilemma, and a clarification.

The caveat is: Of course the water doesn't *instantly* become ice. The rod doesn't *instantly* snap. If you zoom in close enough, there will be intermediate states. The same is likely true for the bases of consciousness on naturalistic views of the sort discussed above, unless those bases rely on genuine quantum-level discontinuities. Someone committed to the impossibility of borderline cases of consciousness even in principle, even for an instant, as a matter of strict necessity, ought to pause here. If the phase transition from nonconscious to conscious needs to be *truly* instantaneous without a millisecond of in-betweenness, then it cannot align neatly with any ordinary, non-quantum, functional or neurophysiological basis. It will need, somehow, to be sharper-bordered than the natural properties that ground it.

The dilemma is: The Phase Transition View is either empirically unwarranted or it renders consciousness virtually epiphenomenal.

When water becomes ice, not only does it change from liquid to solid, but many of its other properties change. You can cut a block out of it. You can rest a nickel on it. You can bruise your toe when you drop it. When a wooden beam breaks, it emits a loud crack, the load crashes down, and you can now wiggle one end of the beam without wiggling the other. Phase transitions like this are notable because many properties change suddenly and in synchrony. But this does not appear always to happen with consciousness. That precipitates the dilemma.

There are phase transitions in the human brain, of course. One is the transition from sleeping to waking. Much changes quickly when you awaken. You open your eyes and gather

more detail from the environment. Your EEG patterns change. You lay down long-term memories better. You start to recall plans from the previous day. However, this phase transition is *not* the phase transition between nonconscious and conscious, or at least not as a general matter, since you often have experiences in your sleep. Although people sometimes say they are “unconscious” when they are dreaming, that’s not the sense of consciousness at issue here, since dreaming is an experiential state. There’s something it’s like to dream. Perhaps there is a phase transition between REM sleep, associated with longer, narratively complex dreams, and nREM sleep. But that probably isn’t the division between conscious and nonconscious either, since people often also report dream experiences during nREM sleep. Similarly, the difference between being under general anesthesia and being in an ordinary waking state doesn’t appear to map neatly onto a sharp conscious/nonconscious distinction, since people can apparently sometimes be conscious under general anesthesia and there appear to be a variety of intermediate states and dissociable networks that don’t change instantly and in synchrony, even if there are also often rapid phase transitions.¹¹

While one could *speculate* that all of the subphases and substates of sleep and anesthesia divide sharply into determinately conscious and determinately nonconscious, the empirical evidence does not provide positive support for such a view. The Phase Transition View, to the extent it models itself on water freezing and beams breaking, is thus empirically unsupported in the human case. Sometimes there are sudden phase transitions in the brain. However, the balance of evidence does not suggest that falling asleep or waking, starting to dream or ceasing to dream, falling into anesthesia or rising out of it, is always a sharp transition between conscious

¹¹ John and Prichep 2005; Bruno et al. 2011; Lee, Müller, Noh, Choi, and Mashour 2011; Casali et al. 2013; Bonhomme, Staquet, Montupil, Defresne, Kirsch, Martial, et al. 2019.

and nonconscious, where a wide range of cognitive and neurophysiological properties change suddenly and in synchrony. The Phase Transition View, if intended as a defense of saltation, is committed to a negative existential generalization: There can be *no* borderline cases of consciousness. This is a very strong claim, which fits at best uneasily with the empirical data.

Let me emphasize that last point, by way of clarification. The Phase Transition View, as articulated here with respect to the question of whether borderline consciousness is possible at all, that is, whether borderline consciousness *ever* exists, is much bolder than any empirical claim that transitions from nonconscious to conscious states are *typically* phase-like. The argument here in no way conflicts with empirical claims by, for example, Lee et al. (2011) and Dehaene (2014) that phase transitions are typical and important in a person or cognitive process transitioning from nonconscious to conscious.

The Phase Transition View looks empirically even weaker when we consider human development and non-human animals. It *could* have been the case that when we look across the animal kingdom we see something like a “phase transition” between animals with and without consciousness. These animals over here have the markers of consciousness and a wide range of corresponding capacities, and those animals over there do not, with no animals in the middle. Instead, nonhuman animals have approximately a continuum of capacities. Similarly, in human development we *could* have seen evidence for a moment when the lights turn on, so to speak, in the fetus or the infant, consciousness arrives, and suddenly everything is visibly different. But there is no evidence of such a saltation.

That’s the first horn of the dilemma for the Phase Transition View: Accept that the sharp transition between nonconscious and conscious should be accompanied by the dramatic and sudden change of many other properties, then face the empirical evidence that the

conscious/nonconscious border does not always involve a sharp, synchronous, wide-ranging transition. The Phase Transition View can escape by retreating to the second horn of the dilemma, according to which consciousness is cognitively, behaviorally, and neurophysiologically unimportant. On second-horn Phase Transition thinking, although *consciousness* always transitions sharply and dramatically, nothing else need change much. The lights turn on, but the brain need hardly change at all. The lights turn on, but there need be no correspondingly dramatic change in memory, or attention, or self-knowledge, or action planning, or sensory integration, or.... All of the latter still change slowly or asynchronously, in accord with the empirical evidence.

This view is unattractive for at least three reasons. First, it dissociates consciousness from its naturalistic bases. We began by thinking that consciousness is information sharing or self-representation or whatever, but now we are committed to saying that consciousness can change radically in a near-instant, while information sharing or self-representation or whatever hardly changes at all. Second, it dissociates consciousness from the evidence for consciousness. The evidence for consciousness is, presumably, performance on introspective or other cognitive tasks, or neurophysiological conditions associated with introspective reports and cognitive performance; but now we are postulating big changes in consciousness that elude such methods. Third, most readers, I assume, think that consciousness is important, not just intrinsically but also for its effects on what you do and how you think. But now consciousness seems not to matter so much.

The Phase Transition View postulates a sharp border, like the change from liquid to solid, where consciousness always changes suddenly, with no borderline cases. It's this big change that precipitates the dilemma, since either the Phase Transition advocate should also expect there

always also to be sudden, synchronous cognitive and neurophysiological changes (in conflict with the most natural reading of the empirical evidence) or they should not expect such changes (making consciousness approximately epiphenomenal). The saltationist can attempt to escape these objections by jettisoning the idea that the sharp border involves a big change in consciousness. It might instead involve the discrete appearance of a tiny smidgen of consciousness. This is the Luminous Penny View.

6. Contra Saltation, Part Three: Against the Luminous Penny View.

Being conscious might be like having money. You might have a little money, or you might have a lot of money, but having any money at all is discretely different from having not a single cent.¹² Maybe a sea anemone has just a tiny bit of consciousness, a wee flicker of experience – at one moment a barely felt impulse to withdraw from something noxious, at another a general sensation of the current sweeping from right to left. Maybe that's \$1.50 of consciousness. You, in contrast, might be a consciousness millionaire, with richly detailed consciousness in several modalities at once. However, both you and the anemone, on this view, are discretely different from an electron or a stone, entirely devoid of consciousness. Charles Siewert (1998) imagines the visual field slowly collapsing. It shrinks and shrinks until nothing remains but a tiny gray dot in the center. Finally, the dot winks out. In this way, there might be a quantitative difference between lots of visual consciousness and a minimum of it, and then a

¹² There are probably borderline cases of money-possession too, such as when your last dollar is in transit to a creditor or when all your money is in the currency of a collapsing regime, but set such cases aside for the sake of the analogy.

discontinuous qualitative difference between the minimum possible visual experience and none at all.¹³

On the *Luminous Penny View*, as I'll call it, there is a saltation from nonconscious to conscious in the sense that there are no in-between states in which consciousness is neither determinately present nor determinately absent. Yet the saltation is to such an impoverished state of consciousness that it is almost empirically indistinguishable from lacking consciousness. Analogously, in purchasing power, having a single penny is almost empirically indistinguishable from complete bankruptcy. Still, that pennysworth of consciousness is the difference between the "lights being on", so to speak, and the lights being off. It is a luminous penny.

The view escapes the empirical concerns that face the Phase Transition View, since we ought no longer expect big empirical consequences from the sudden transition from nonconscious to conscious. However, the Luminous Penny View faces a challenge in locating the lower bound of consciousness, both for states and for animals.

Start with animals. What kind of animal would have only a pennysworth of consciousness? A lizard, maybe? That seems an odd view. Lizards have fairly complex visual capacities. If they are visually conscious at all, it seems natural to suppose that their visual consciousness would approximately match their visual capacities – or at least that there would be *some* visual complexity, more than the minimum possible, more than Siewert's tiny gray dot (for example, a complex visual representation that ignites across a global workspace, is involved in the right kind of feedback loop, or is the target of a higher-order representation). It's equally odd to suppose that a lizard would be conscious without having visual consciousness. What would

¹³ Reference needs to be confirmed. ***

its experience be? A bare minimal striving, even simpler than the states imaginatively attributed the anemone a few paragraphs back? A mere thought of “here, now”?

More natural is to suppose that if a lizard is determinately conscious, it has more than the most minimal speck of consciousness. To find the minimal case, we must then look toward simpler organisms. How about ants? Snails? The argument repeats: These entities have more than minimal sensory capacities, so if they are conscious it’s reasonable to suppose that they have sensory experience with some detail, more than a pennysworth. Reasoning of this sort leads Chalmers (1996) to a panpsychist conclusion: The simplest possible consciousness requires the simplest possible sensory system, such as the simple too-cold/okay of a thermostat.

The Luminous Penny View thus faces its own dilemma: Either slide far down the scale of complexity to a position nearly panpsychist (thus landing back on Horn 2 of the original quadrilemma) or postulate the existence of some middle-complexity organism that possesses a single dot of minimal consciousness despite having a wealth of sensory sensitivity.

Perhaps the problem is in the initial move of quantifying consciousness, that is, in the commitment to saying that complex experiences somehow involve “more” consciousness than simple experiences? Maybe! But if you drop that assumption, you drop the luminous penny solution to the problem of saltation.

State transitions in adult humans raise a related worry. We have plausibly nonconscious states on one side (perhaps dreamless sleep¹⁴), indisputably conscious states on the other side (normal waking states), and complex transitional states between them that lack the kind of

¹⁴ Though see Windt, Nielson, and Thompson 2016 for discussion of possible non-dream experiences during sleep.

simple structure one might expect to produce exactly a determinate pennysworth of consciousness and no more.

If consciousness requires sophisticated self-representational capacity (as, for example, on “higher order” views), lizard or garden snail consciousness is presumably out of the question. But what kind of animal, in what kind of state, would have exactly one self-representation of maximally simple content? (Only always “I exist” and nothing more?) Self-representational views fit much better with either phase transition views (if phase transition views could be empirically supported) or with gradualist views that allow for periods of indeterminacy as self-representational capacities slowly take shape and, to quote Wittgenstein, “light dawns gradually over the whole” (Wittgenstein 1951/1969, §141).¹⁵

If you’re looking for a penny, ask a panpsychist (or a near cousin of a panpsychist, such as an Integrated Information Theorist: Oizumi, Albantakis, and Tononi 2014). Maximally simple systems are the appropriate hunting grounds for maximally simple consciousness, if such a thing as maximally simple consciousness exists at all. From something as large, complicated, and fuzzy-bordered as brain processes, we ought to expect either large, sudden phase transitions or the gradual fade-in of something much richer than a penny.

7. *On the Inconceivability of Borderline Consciousness.*

Borderline consciousness might seem inconceivable. We can imagine that there’s something it’s like to be a particular garden snail at a particular moment, or we can imagine that there’s nothing it’s like, but it seems impossible to imagine its *sort of* being like something.

¹⁵ On gradualism in cognitive development, see also Schwitzgebel 1999; McGeer and Schwitzgebel 2006.

How might such an in-between state feel, for the snail? As soon as we try to answer that question, we seem forced either to say that it wouldn't feel like anything or to contemplate various types of conscious experiences the snail might have. We can imagine the snail's having some flow of experience, however limited, or we can imagine the snail to be an experiential blank, but we can't in the same way imagine some in-between state such that it's neither determinately the case that the snail has conscious experiences nor determinately the case that the snail lacks conscious experiences. Even a dim light is a light, determinately on, and even a flickering light is determinately on or off at any particular moment.

Similarly, we can imagine what it's like to be in a hazy, confused state immediately after waking. We can imagine, and maybe remember, feeling unsure where we are, being unable to clearly distinguish dream from reality, and not yet having a sense of the coming day. Maybe that's what it's like, sometimes, to slowly awaken. But in imagining this, we seem to be imagining a state that is determinately conscious (though it might have some indeterminate content in the sense of Section 1). We can also, in a different way, imagine being in a dreamless sleep with no experiences whatsoever – though of course we can't imagine what it's like to be in such a deep sleep, because there's nothing it's like. As soon as we try to imagine the transition between nonconscious sleep and dream, or between nonconscious sleep and waking, we start to imagine dream experiences or waking experiences or confused half-awake experiences, that is, experiences of some sort or other. We imagine that it's like nothing – nothing – nothing – something – something – something. Between nothing and something is no middle ground of half-something. A half-something is already a something. Borderline consciousness, it seems, must already be consciousness unless it is no consciousness at all.

I grant that all of this is highly intuitive. These considerations, on their face, present a serious obstacle to understanding what even could be meant by “borderline consciousness”. What kind of state could the phrase even refer to? Before admitting the existence of borderline or in-between states of consciousness, we want to know what such a state *would be like*. We want a sense of it, a feel for it. We want to remember some borderline experiences of our own. Before accepting that a snail or frog might be borderline conscious, neither determinately lights on nor determinately lights off, we want at least a speculative gesture toward the experiential character of such in-betweenish phenomenology.

I feel the pull of this manner of thinking, but it is a paradoxical demand. It’s like the Catch-22 of needing to complete a form to prove that you’re incompetent, the completing of which proves that you’re competent. It’s like demanding that the borderline shade of only-kind-of-green must match some sample of determinate green before you’re willing to accept that it’s a borderline shade that doesn’t match any such sample. An implicit standard of conceivability drives the demand, which it is impossible to meet without self-contradiction. The implicit standard appears to be this: Before granting the existence of borderline consciousness, we want to be able to imagine what it would be like to be in such a state. But of course there is not determinately anything it’s like to be in such a state. The more we try to imagine what it would be like, the worse we miss our target. If you look through a filter that shows only determinately bald people, you won’t see anyone who is borderline bald. But you ought not conclude that no borderline bald people exist. The fault is in the filter. The fault is in the imaginative demand.

In another sense, borderline states of consciousness are perfectly conceivable. They’re not like four-sided triangles. There is no self-contradiction in the very idea. If you’re unhappy

with your understanding of them, it could be because you desire something that you cannot reasonably expect to have. The proper response is to shed the desire.

A philosophically inclined middle-schooler, on their first introduction to imaginary numbers, might complain that they cannot conceive of a number whose square is -1 . What is this strange thing? It fits nowhere on the number line. You can't hold $3i$ pebbles. You can't count $3i$ sheep. So called "imaginary numbers" might seem to this middle-schooler to be only an empty game with no proper reference. And yet there is no contradiction in the mathematics. We can use imaginary numbers. We can even frame physical laws in terms of them, as in quantum mechanics. In a *certain way*, imaginary numbers are, despite their name, unimaginable. But the implicit criterion of imagination at work – picturing $3i$ sheep, for example – is inappropriate to the case.

I will admit that I haven't provided much by way of a positive conception of borderline states of consciousness, apart from gesturing toward clear cases of consciousness and clear cases of nonconsciousness and saying that there is good reason to accept a gray area between. If the situation were different in one of two ways, I could do more.

First, if I had the right theory of consciousness to hand, I could characterize borderline cases in terms of that theory. Suppose, for example, that I knew that Global Workspace Theory was true, and suppose I knew that when information occupies a workspace of size X it's determinately conscious and when information occupies a workspace of size $X-1000$ it's determinately nonconscious. Suppose also that the theory implies no sudden saltation between. I could then point at workspaces of size $X-360$ and $X-742$, theorize about them, discuss how they work in animal cases and maybe some human state transitions, and in that way render the idea

more familiar and workable. Someone initially skeptical might slowly lose the feeling that they need to be able to imagine or remember what the states are like to accept their existence.

Second, if borderline consciousness were common enough and important enough in human life, we might grow accustomed to the idea and even develop an ordinary language term for it. We might say, “ah yes, one of those *mizzy* states, in the intermediate zone between consciousness and nonconsciousness.” But we have no need for such a folk concept. We care little about and needn’t track borderline cases, whether in transition between dreamless sleep and dreams, dreaming sleep and waking, or in and out of anesthesia or other forms of nonconsciousness. For everyday purposes, we can afford to be loose in our thinking about the twilight zone. The same goes for development and phylogeny. We assume that infants are determinately conscious from birth, so any developmental borderline consciousness is fetal. Nonhuman animals we can adequately enough imagine as either determinately conscious or as nonconscious machines. There has never been serious linguistic pressure toward an accurate heterophenomenology of fetuses and nonhuman animals, much less a heterophenomenology with a dedicated label for the in-between conditions.

We will thus need to reconcile ourselves with a certain sort of dissatisfaction. It’s incoherent to attempt to imagine, in any determinate way, what it would be like to be in such a state, since there’s nothing determinate it would be like; so first-person imaginative transportation and phenomenological memory won’t give us a good handle on the idea. But neither can we yet gain a good handle on the idea through third-person methods in consciousness science, since consciousness science is still so contentious and underdeveloped. Nor do we have a pre-existing folk concept or any habit of thinking carefully about such states. All we can do is indicate uncontroversially determinate cases of consciousness over here and uncontroversially

determinate cases of nonconsciousness over there and say, somewhere in the middle, borderline cases must exist.

I don't blame the reader who wants more. But from the fact that I cannot seize the culprit and display their physiognomy it does not follow that the jewels were stolen by no one.

8. Two Types of Indeterminacy about Consciousness.

David Papineau (2002, 2003) has argued at length for indeterminacy and vagueness not only concerning the contents of consciousness but also concerning “consciousness as such”. In this respect, his view is similar to mine. Consciousness, Papineau argues, can be identified with any one of a number of material properties, such as a certain neurophysiological state, a certain functional state that always co-occurs with the neurophysiological state in ordinary cases, a certain first-order representational state, or a certain higher-order representational state. The term “consciousness” is insufficiently precisely specified to pick out exactly one of those properties as opposed to another (similarly Birch 2021). This type of indeterminacy is different from the indeterminacy of in-betweenness. Citing Block (2002/2007), Papineau writes:

Actually, an analogy with baldness is less than perfect, since baldness is a matter of degree, vague because there is no sharp cut-off point. Phenomenal concepts, by contrast, are vague because it is indeterminate what kind of property they refer to, rather than where to divide some continuum. A better analogy is provided by the traditional Eskimo word for whale oil.... At some point in Eskimo history, a petroleum product which looked and functioned just like natural whale oil was introduced as a substitute. Did the original Eskimo word (let's pretend it was 'whale oil') apply to this new substance or not? If 'whale oil' referred to a biologically or chemically identified type, it did not; but

if ‘whale oil’ referred to anything with the requisite appearance and use, then it did. But of course there is likely to be no answer here (2003, p. 215).

Let’s call the whale-oil species of indeterminacy *kind indeterminacy* and indeterminacy due to vagueness along a continuum *in-betweenness indeterminacy*.¹⁶ Other cases of kind indeterminacy might include whether H₂O composed of heavy hydrogen (that is, D₂O) is water or not, or whether tree-like organisms on an alien planet would be trees or not. Papineau defends only kind indeterminacy for consciousness and might in fact reject in-betweenness indeterminacy, as suggested by his contrasting consciousness with baldness in the quote above.¹⁷

Although Papineau and I agree that “consciousness” is a vague term that admits indeterminate cases, my view is the opposite of Papineau’s regarding the type of indeterminacy. My arguments above concern only *in-betweenness indeterminacy*. The existence of *kindness indeterminacy* is less clear to me. There is, as I suggested in Section 1, an obvious property that conscious experiences share in common, and the term “conscious” refers to that obvious property. I see little room for its being indeterminate what kind of property this term refers to – though of course we might be, and probably are, ignorant about what physical or functional property is identical with this introspectively discoverable property, or whether indeed any physical or functional state is identical to it. The kind in question – consciousness – is, I hope, a

¹⁶ In-betweenness indeterminacy in the present sense includes both degree and combinatory indeterminacy in Alston’s (1964) sense. It might also be indeterminate whether a particular kind of indeterminacy is kind indeterminacy or in-betweenness indeterminacy, for example, whether some particular song is “rock music” or not.

¹⁷ Although I don’t find the phrasing completely clear, Papineau also says, regarding a “silicon doppelgänger” (conscious on a functional-structural theory but not on a neurophysiological theory) that although it’s a vague case of consciousness “It is not vague how it is for the doppelgänger himself” (2003, p. 219; cf. 2002, p. 227).

determinate or close to determinate kind. I argue for indeterminacy only regarding the boundaries or borders of that determinate kind.

9. *Antony and Simon Against Vagueness.*

Although many philosophers have expressed reservations about the possibility of borderline cases of consciousness (see note 2), I am aware of only two sustained arguments against it, the arguments of Michael Antony (2006, 2008) and Jonathan Simon (2017).¹⁸ Both are versions of the inconceivability objection.

According to Antony, to be competent with a vague concept F, we must be able to conceive of clear Fs, clear not-Fs, and borderline Fs. Conceiving of borderline Fs requires representing a series of individual cases from not-F to F in which the individuals' parts or properties gradually change from being such that the individual is clearly not-F to being clearly F with borderline cases between. For example, being competent with the concept *bald* requires being able to imagine a series of individuals with varying amounts of hair from clearly not-bald to clearly bald with borderline cases between. Antony argues that this condition cannot be met for the concept *conscious state*. The reason is that there are no parts or properties that can be arranged in such a series. There is no analog of the amount of hair. Some candidate elements, like having qualia or a point of view, entail the presence of consciousness and so cannot be arranged in such a series. Other candidate elements, such as having physical or functional structure such-and-such, are not theoretically neutral in the way required for the concept of consciousness, since our current concept of consciousness is theoretically neutral among various

¹⁸ *** Recommendations for historical and/or scientific sources welcome ***

materialist, dualist, and idealist theories. Consequently, we cannot conceive of borderline cases in the required way.

Antony considers a hypothetical objector who argues that borderline conscious states can't be imagined because they can't be introspected and thus that our failure to clearly conceive of borderline cases is "an artifact of the nature of introspection, which has nothing to do with whether there are borderline cases" (2008, p. 260). This is close to the objection I would make, drawing on considerations I explored in Section 7. The demand that we clearly conceive or imagine borderline cases of consciousness is illegitimate, if the standard of adequate conception or imagination requires conceiving or imagining determinately *what it would be like* to be in a borderline state. By definition, such states are not determinately like anything. To this hypothetical objector, Antony replies that the limit of introspection does not show that the boundary is in fact vague. He then reiterates the claim that imagining the boundary between the conscious and the nonconscious is a matter of imagining what such states "are like", which yields an intuitively sharp boundary between the presence and absence of phenomenology.

Two initial remarks: First, I am happy to grant that the impossibility of clearly introspecting borderline consciousness doesn't show that the conscious-nonconscious boundary is vague. My case rests on entirely different grounds. Second, it is telling that Antony's reply is *not* to change the criterion of conceivability to something other than imagining what the states would be phenomenologically like, as he might do if he were aiming to avoid the illegitimately paradoxical demand. Instead, Antony appears to repeat the illegitimate demand.

However, let's grant that the demand is in a certain sense legitimate. Maybe, to be fully competent with a vague concept, we need a good sense of the borderline cases, and maybe in the case of the concept of consciousness we don't have a good enough sense. It then follows that

either the concept of consciousness is not vague *or* we are not fully competent with that concept. We may choose the second disjunct. We have only a partial conception of consciousness, based on our ability to conceive of clear cases of its presence or absence, but limited by our incomplete grasp of the borderline cases that must (if the arguments of previous sections are correct) exist. A concept with which we aren't fully competent by Antony's high standards might nonetheless successfully pick out an interesting property in nature. In the year 1500, the human concepts of *gold*, *planet*, and *alive* left much to be desired. Those concepts were grounded in examples, with a poor understanding of the underlying nature and range of possible cases, and they were in some respects erroneous. Yet the concepts functioned well enough, successfully referring to entities in nature. People might have intuitively regarded *gold* as a graded concept, admitting a range of borderline cases from lead to gold, and they might intuitively have regarded *alive* as a sharply-bordered concept, but the phenomena themselves turned out to be closer to the reverse. At best, Antony shows that we don't fully grasp *conscious* as a vague-boundaried concept – a fact that might concern only our current limitations – not that consciousness, as it actually exists in nature, is a sharp-boundaried phenomenon. Indeed, drawing a historical parallel with the concept of life, Antony suggests that in the future we might shift from having a sharp to a graded concept as our empirical knowledge improves. Thus, Antony and I needn't fundamentally disagree.

Simon's (2017) argument that *phenomenally conscious* has no borderline cases also turns on a version of conceivability. Simon holds, similarly to Antony, that for the predicate "phenomenally conscious" to be vague, there must be a "positive characterization" of a borderline case that can show any sufficiently competent speaker what makes it a borderline case. Relying on property dualism as a background assumption, Simon argues that no purely

physical or structural description could suffice, since no such description could (if property dualism is true) render it a priori that the case was a borderline case of “phenomenally conscious”. For an adequate characterization, then, we must turn to cases like slowly falling asleep, or cases of consciousness without attention, or cases of hearing ever quieter sounds until one is no longer sure whether one is hearing a sound or not (Tye 1996). However, Simon suggests, no such case is convincing as a positive characterization of an in-between state of borderline consciousness, since each description is consistent with there being determinate cutoffs.

Simon’s reliance on property dualism will make his argument unattractive to the majority of philosophers who are not property dualists, but set that aside. The primary weakness of the argument, if construed as an objection to my thesis, is the same as Antony’s. It moves too quickly from our inability to adequately characterize or conceptualize borderline cases to their probable nonexistence. At best, these arguments reveal limits in our *conceptualization* of consciousness.

I am taking a stand in philosophy of language. Consider a property that admits borderline cases, Property X. Perhaps ordinary English speakers can imagine clear cases of X, clear cases of not-X, and borderline cases of X. Maybe English speakers have a word for X, such as “bald” or “alive” or “divine”. In a different linguistic community – monolingual Esperanto speakers, maybe – people use a different word that picks out the same clear cases of X and not-X, including matching English-speakers’ judgments for a variety of hypothetical configurations and situations. I suggest that those monolingual Esperantans can have a *good enough* concept of X to successfully refer to X, even if for whatever reason (such as bad theory, lack of imagination, or an inclination to try to imagine the wrong sorts of things) they cannot clearly conceive of or

positively characterize borderline cases of X. Antony's and Simon's constraints on the use of concepts for properties that admit of borderline cases is too strong.

Antony or Simon might object as follows. For many vague properties, such as baldness, we can conceive of two clear cases of the property that differ in such a way that one is closer to being a borderline case than the other. For example, we might imagine two determinately bald men, one of whom has slightly more hair than the other and thus is closer to being borderline case. But it's not clear we can do the same with consciousness. Perhaps no two determinately conscious states will be such that one is closer to being nonconscious than the other; they will both be just fully conscious, full stop.¹⁹

To this concern, I see two response options. The first option is as follows. Some vague-boundaried properties consist mostly of clear cases intuitively equidistant from the borderline. The many cars, motorcycles, bicycles, trucks, scooters, and busses on our roads are (plausibly) all just straight-up cases of *vehicle*, with none closer to the borderline than the other, even though there are borderline cases of vehicle (a motor home with its wheels off, a piece of cardboard being used as a sled). Similarly, humans, worms, bacteria, and trees, are all (plausibly) equally *living things*, with no one type closer to being a borderline case of a living thing than the other. If that's correct for at least some vague-boundaried properties, then consciousness might be like that, with the intuitive, familiar cases all equally far from borderline. For consciousness, the borderline cases (unlike for vehicle or living thing) might then be hard to locate and conceptualize for the reasons discussed in Section 7.

The second option is to take a cue from the Luminous Penny View. Even though there might be no luminous pennies, it might still be reasonable to say that determinately conscious

¹⁹ Thanks especially to Ryan McElhaney for helpful conversation on this point.

states still typically differ in *how* conscious they are. Perhaps one is more vivid than another. Perhaps one is more readily introspectible than another. Perhaps one is more widely broadcast or accessible than the other. The less vivid state, less introspectible state, the less widely broadcast or accessible state, or the state with less of some other Feature X might thus be closer to being a borderline case, if borderline states of consciousness are states with insufficient vividness, introspectibility, broadcast, accessibility, or Feature X.

If we had no good grounds for thinking that consciousness admits borderline cases and no good explanation for our failure to be able to clearly characterize borderline cases, then the lack of a clear characterization might justify doubt about the existence of such cases. However, there are good reasons to think that consciousness does admit borderline cases, namely, (1.) the graded nature of the naturalistic phenomena that constitute or give rise to conscious experiences and (2.) the unattractiveness of the other three horns of the quadrilemma, that is, human exceptionalism, panpsychism, and saltation. And our current inability to clearly characterize such states can be explained. It can be explained by, on the one hand, our temptation to paradoxically want to know what they are like, which invites but also ruins the imaginative or memorial approach, and, on the other hand, by the lack of a good folk or scientific understanding of consciousness in general and borderline conscious states in particular.

10. Possible Cases and Applications.

If borderline consciousness exists, where ought we expect to find it? And what implications would its existence have?

Let's start with where. Some candidates include:

(1.) *In non-human animals of intermediate sophistication.* If we reject human exceptionalism, panpsychism, and saltation views, then we ought to predict that some non-human animals will be borderline conscious. Exactly which animals will depend on which theory of consciousness is true. If consciousness requires sophisticated self-representations, perhaps social mammals and birds, with good but subhuman theory-of-mind capacities might be borderline conscious.²⁰ If consciousness requires flexible learning of the sort present in bees but (apparently) absent in simple gastropods like the sea hare, then maybe more sophisticated gastropods, like terrestrial snails and slugs, have borderline consciousness.²¹

(2.) *In human fetal development.* If we assume that the fertilized egg is not yet conscious and the newborn infant is conscious, and if the empirical evidence continues to suggest no crucial, consciousness-instilling phase transition in fetal cognitive and/or neurophysiological development, then we might expect a period during which the fetus is borderline conscious. Presumably at least some neural differentiation will be required, but how far along in development such an in-between phase occurs, and how long it persists, will depend on what theory of human consciousness is correct.

(3.) *In transit between conscious and nonconscious states.* If we assume that there are at least some moments in dreamless sleep, sedation under anesthesia, or traumatic brain injury during which people are determinately nonconscious, and if empirical evidence suggests that the transition can sometimes be gradual between these states and determinately conscious states, then we might expect in-between consciousness in some of these transit or “semi-conscious” states.

²⁰ On this issue, contrast Carruthers 2000 and Gennaro 2012.

²¹ Ginsburg and Jablonka, p. 395; Schwitzgebel forthcoming.

In the examples above, the entire organism is in a borderline state of consciousness. There might also be borderline conscious states in organisms that are determinately conscious at the moment in question. For example:

(4.) *Perceptual states near the limit of conscious perceivability.* A visual stimulus presented for 200 milliseconds, then masked, will ordinarily be consciously perceived by most research participants. A visual stimulus presented for 30 milliseconds, then masked, will ordinarily not be consciously perceived, though it might influence future behavior, at least on standard views.²² At intermediate presentation lengths, participants will often be uncertain whether a stimulus was presented. While it is possible that in all such cases the stimulus was either determinately experienced or determinately not experienced, another possibility is that in some such cases the stimulus is borderline conscious. For example, on a theory of consciousness that ties consciousness closely to reportability, the stimulus might be borderline reportable – reportable given certain prompts or response modalities but not given others. Something similar might be possible for a tone that fades slowly into silence (Tye 1996) or a scent that slowly fades as you stroll away from its source.

(5.) *Perception without attention.* There's considerable debate about the extent to which consciousness can “overflow” attention, if it can do so at all.²³ Do you have constant tactile experience of your feet in your shoes? Do you normally consciously experience the background hum of the refrigerator? Or do these things fade from consciousness when they fade from attention? If you're presented with a complex visual display and given a demanding task that

²² For discussion both of the standard view and challenges to it, see Peters, Kentridge, Phillips, and Block 2017.

²³ For example, Block 2007 and the many reactions to that article; also Schwitzgebel 2007; Prinz 2012.

requires you only to attend to one part of the display, do you experience the unattended features of the display? While it *might* be the case that every well-framed question of this sort deserves a determinate yes-or-no answer, if borderline consciousness is possible, then some such cases might involve borderline consciousness. This might be an especially natural view if consciousness is closely linked to attention and attention is a graded phenomenon that admits of borderline cases.

(6.) *The fringe of consciousness.*²⁴ Do you have a conscious experience of willing the actions you take? Are there a half-dozen thoughts always hanging out, so to speak, on the fringe of your awareness? Do you have constant half-conscious expectations about what is about to happen in your environment? We might consider the possibility that some such states are borderline conscious.

To be clear, I am not committing to the existence of borderline consciousness in any one type of case. What I am arguing is that the graded basis of consciousness makes it likely that borderline consciousness occurs sometimes somewhere. Absent evidence of sudden, synchronous phase changes in exactly the right places, we ought by default expect instances of borderline consciousness wherever we can arrange a sorites series of tiny steps between cases of nonconsciousness and cases of consciousness.

If the possible existence of borderline consciousness is accepted, debates about animal consciousness, consciousness without attention, and so on, might become less stark than they currently seem. If the only options on the table are the determinate presence or determinate absence of consciousness, then it's black versus white. With borderline consciousness, shades of gray become possible.

²⁴ I use "fringe" in the sense of Mangan 2001.

I leave applications to the moral status of animals and the aesthetic value of background music as an exercise for the reader.

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