

The Unreliability of Naive Introspection

Eric Schwitzgebel
Department of Philosophy
University of California at Riverside
Riverside CA 92521-0201
951 827 4288
eschwitz@ucr.edu

June 9, 2005

Abstract:

We are prone to gross error, even in favorable circumstances of extended reflection, about our own ongoing conscious experience, our current phenomenology. Even in this apparently privileged domain, our self-knowledge is faulty and untrustworthy. Examples highlighted in this paper include: emotional experience, peripheral vision, and the phenomenology of thinking.

Philosophical foundationalism supposing that we infer an external world from secure knowledge of our own consciousness is almost exactly backward.

The Unreliability of Naive Introspection

Eric Schwitzgebel

i.

Current conscious experience is generally the last refuge of the skeptic against his own uncertainty. Though we might doubt the existence of other minds, that the sun will rise tomorrow, that the Earth existed five minutes ago, that there's any "external world" at all, even whether two and three make five, still we can know, it's said, the basic features of our ongoing stream of experience. Descartes espouses this view in his first two Meditations. So does Hume, in the first book of the Treatise, and – as I read him – Sextus Empiricus.¹ Other radical skeptics like Zhuangzi and Montaigne, though they appear to aim at very general skeptical goals, don't grapple specifically and directly with the possibility of radical mistakes about current conscious experience – is this an unmentioned exception to their skepticism? Unintentional oversight? Do they dodge the issue for fear that it is too poor a field on which to fight their battles?² Where is the skeptic who says: We have no reliable means of learning about our own ongoing conscious experience, our current imagery, our inward sensations – we are as in the dark about that as about anything else, perhaps even more in the dark?

Is introspection (if that's what's going on here) just that good? If so, that would be great news for the blossoming – or I should say recently resurrected? – field of consciousness studies. Or does contemporary discord about consciousness – not just about the physical bases of consciousness but seemingly about the basic features of experience itself – point to some deeper,

maybe fundamental, elusiveness that somehow escaped the notice of the skeptics, that perhaps partly explains the first, ignoble death of consciousness studies a century ago?

ii.

One must go surprisingly far afield to find major thinkers who hold, as I do, that the introspection of current conscious experience is both (i.) possible, important, necessary for a full life, central to the development of a full scientific understanding of the mind, and (ii.) for the most part badly done. In Eastern meditative traditions, I think this is a commonplace. Also the fiercest advocates of introspective training in the first era of scientific psychology (circa 1900) endorsed both claims – especially E.B. Titchener.³ Both the meditators and Titchener, though, took comfort in optimism about introspection “properly” conducted – so they hardly qualify as general skeptics or pessimists. It’s as though their advocacy of a regimen set them free to criticize introspection as ordinarily practiced. But might they be right in their doubts, less so in their hopes? Might we need introspection, though the prospects are bleak?

I won’t say much to defend (i), which I take to be both commonsense and the majority view in philosophy. Of course we have some sort of attunement to our ongoing conscious experience, and we impoverish ourselves to try to do without it. Part (ii) is the project. In less abbreviated form: Most people are poor introspectors of their own ongoing conscious experience. We fail not just in assessing the causes of our mental states or the processes underwriting them; and not just in our judgments about non-phenomenal mental states like traits, motives, and skills; and not only when we are distracted, or passionate, or inattentive, or self-deceived, or pathologically deluded, or when we’re reflecting about minor matters, or about the

past, or only for a moment, or where fine discrimination is required. We make gross, enduring mistakes about what one might think were obvious features of our currently ongoing conscious experience (or “phenomenology” as philosophers now say), even in favorable circumstances of careful reflection, with distressing regularity.

Contemporary philosophers and psychologists often doubt the layperson’s talent in assessing such non-conscious mental states as her personality traits, her motivations and skills, her hidden beliefs and desires, the bases of her decisions; and they may construe such doubts as doubts about “introspection”. But it’s one thing to be inaccurate in your assessment of why you chose a particular pair of socks (to use an example from Nisbett and Wilson 1977), and quite another to be inaccurate in your assessment of your currently ongoing visual experience as you look at those socks, your auditory experience as the interviewer asks you the question, the experience of pain in your back making you want to sit down. Few philosophers or psychologists express plain and general pessimism about the latter sorts of judgment. Or, rather, I should say this: I have heard such pessimism only from behaviorists, and their near cousins, who nest their arguments in a theoretical perspective that rejects the psychological value, sometimes even the coherence, of attempting to introspect conscious experiences at all – and thus reject claim (i) above – though indeed even radical behaviorists often pull their punches when it comes to ascribing flat-out error.⁴

Accordingly, mainstream philosophical criticism of infallibilism – the view that we cannot err in our judgments about our own current conscious experience – is surprisingly meek. Postulated mistakes are largely only momentary, or about matters of fine detail, or under conditions of stress or pathology, or at the hands of malevolent neurosurgeons.⁵ Even philosophers most of the community sees as radical are, by my lights, remarkably tame and

generous when it comes to assessing our accuracy in introspecting current conscious experience.

Paul Churchland (1985, 1988) puts it on a par with the accuracy of sense perception. Daniel

Dennett (2002) says that we can come “close” to infallibility when charitably interpreted.⁶

Where are the firebrands?

A word about “introspection”. I happen to regard it as a species of attention to currently ongoing conscious experience, but I won’t defend that view here. The project at hand stands or falls quite independently. Think of introspection as you will – as long as it is the primary method by which we normally reach judgments about our experience in cases of the sort I’ll describe. That method, whatever it is, is unreliable as typically executed. Or so I will argue in this essay.

iii.

I don’t know what emotion is, exactly. Neither do you, I’d guess. Is surprise an emotion? Comfort? Irritability? Is it more of a gut thing, or a cognitive thing? Assuming cognition isn’t totally irrelevant, how is it involved? Does cognition relate to emotion merely as cause and effect, or is it somehow, partly, constitutive?

I’m not sure there’s a single right answer to these questions. The empirical facts seem ambiguous and tangled.⁷ Probably we need to conjecture and stipulate, simplify, idealize, to have anything workable. So also, probably, for most interesting psychological concepts. But here’s one thing that’s clear: Whatever emotion is, some emotions – joy, anger, fear – can involve or accompany conscious experience.

Now, you're not a wanton animal. You're a philosopher, or a psychologist, or someone interested in such things. You've had emotional experiences and you've thought about them, reflected on how they feel as they've been ongoing or in the cooling moments as they fade. If introspection is the diamond clockwork often supposed, then you have some insight. So tell me: Are emotional states like joy, anger, and fear always felt phenomenally – that is, as part of one's stream of conscious experience – or only sometimes? Is their phenomenology, their experiential character, always more or less the same, or does it differ widely from case to case? For example, is joy sometimes in the head, sometimes more visceral, sometimes a thrill, sometimes an expansiveness – or, instead, does joy have a single, consistent core, a distinctive, identifiable, unique experiential character? Is emotional consciousness simply the phenomenology of states of one's body, as William James (1890/1981) seems to suggest? Or, as most people think, can it include, or even be exhausted by, something less literally visceral? Is emotional phenomenology consistently located in space (for example, particular places in the interior of one's head and body)? Can it have color – for instance, do we sometimes literally “see red” as part of being angry? Does it typically come and pass in a few moments (as Buddhists sometimes suggest) or does it tend to last awhile (as my English-speaking friends more commonly say)?

If you're like me, you won't find all such questions trivially easy. You'll agree that someone – perhaps even yourself – could be mistaken about some of them, despite sincerely attempting to answer them, despite a history of introspection, despite – perhaps – years of psychotherapy or meditation or self-reflection. You can't answer these questions one-two-three with the same easy confidence that you can answer similarly basic structural questions about cars – how many wheels? hitched to horses? travel on water? If you can – well heck, I can't prove you wrong! But if my past inquiries are indicative, you are in a distinct minority.

It's not just language that fails us – most of us? – when we confront such questions (and if it were, we'd have to ask, anyway, why this particular linguistic deficiency?) but introspection itself. The questions challenge us not simply because we struggle for the words that best attach to a patently obvious phenomenology. It's not like perfectly well knowing what particular shade of tangerine your Volvo is, buffaloes only about how to describe it. No, in the case of emotion the very phenomenology itself is not entirely evident, or so it seems to me. But how could this be so, if we know the “inner world” of our own experience so much better than the world outside?

Relatedly, most of us have a pretty poor sense, I suspect, of what brings us pleasure and suffering. Do you really enjoy Christmas? Do you really feel bad while doing the dishes? Are you happier wedding or going to a restaurant with your family? Few people make a serious study of this aspect of their lives, despite the lip service we generally pay to the importance of “happiness”. Most people feel bad a substantial proportion of the time, it seems to me.⁸ We are remarkably poor caretakers of our emotional phenomenology. We may say we're happy – overwhelmingly we do – but we have little idea what we're talking about.⁹

iv.

Still, you might suggest, when we attend to particular instances of ongoing emotional experience, we can't go wrong, or don't, or not by far. We may concede the past to the skeptic, but not the present. It's impossible – nearly impossible? – to imagine my being wrong about my ongoing conscious experience right now, as I diligently reflect.

Well, philosophers say this, but I confess to wondering whether they've really thought it through, contemplated a variety of examples, challenged themselves. You'd hope they would have, so maybe I'm misunderstanding or going wrong in some way here. But to me at least, on reflection, the possibility that I could be infallible in everything I'm inclined to say about my ongoing consciousness – even barring purely linguistic errors, and even assuming I'm being diligent and cautious – well, unfortunately that just seems blatantly unrealistic.

Let's try an experiment. You're the subject. Reflect on, introspect, your own ongoing emotional experience at this instant. Do you even have any? If you're in doubt, vividly recall some event that still riles you, until you're sure enough you're suffering some renewed emotion. Or maybe your boredom, anxiety, irritation, or whatever, in reading this essay is enough. Now let me ask: Is it completely obvious to you what your current emotional phenomenology is? Does introspection reveal it to you as clearly as visual observation reveals the presence of the text before your eyes? Can you discern its gross and fine features through introspection as easily and confidently as you can, through vision, discern the gross and fine features of nearby external objects? Can you trace its spatiality (or nonspatiality), its viscosity or cognitiveness, its involvement with conscious imagery, thought, proprioception, or whatever, as sharply and infallibly as you can discern the shape, texture, and color of your desk? I cannot, of course, force a particular answer to these questions. I can only invite you to share my intuitive sense of uncertainty. If this entire essay were dedicated to emotion, I could perhaps buttress this sense by appealing to disputes and divergences within the literature on emotional phenomenology – disputes that at least seem to be about the phenomenology itself, not merely about how best to capture it in a theory – but it would take us too far afield to go beyond the hints I have already given.¹⁰

Or consider this: My wife mentions that I seem to be angry about being stuck with the dishes again (despite the fact that doing the dishes makes me happy?). I deny it. I reflect, I sincerely attempt to discover whether I'm angry – I don't just reflexively defend myself but try to be the good self-psychologist my wife would like me to be – and still I don't see it. I don't think I'm angry. But I'm wrong, of course, as I usually am in such situations: My wife reads my face better than I introspect. Maybe I'm not quite boiling inside, but there's plenty of angry phenomenology to be discovered if I knew better how to look. Or do you think that every time we're wrong about our emotions, those emotions must be wholly nonconscious, dispositional, not genuinely felt? Or felt and accurately apprehended phenomenologically but somehow mislabeled? Can't I also err more directly?

Surely my "no anger" judgment is colored by a particular self-conception and lack of coolness. To that extent, it's less than ideal as a test of my claim that even in the most favorable circumstances of quiet reflection we are prone to err about our experience. However, as long as we focus on judgments about emotional phenomenology, such distortive factors will probably be in play. If that's enough consistently to undermine the reliability of our judgments, that rather better supports my thesis than defeats it, I think.

Infalible judges of our own emotional phenomenology? I'm baffled. How could anyone believe that? Do you believe that? What am I missing?

v.

Now maybe emotional phenomenology is an unusually difficult case. Maybe, though we err there, we are generally quite accurate in our judgments about other aspects of our

phenomenology. Maybe my argument even plays on some conceptual confusion about the relation between emotion and its phenomenology, or relies illegitimately on introspection's undercutting the emotion introspected. I don't think so, but I confess I have no tidy account to eradicate such worries.

So let's try vision. Suppose I'm looking directly at a nearby, bright red object in good light, and I judge that I'm having the visual phenomenology of redness. Here, perhaps – even if not in the emotional case – it seems rather hard to imagine that I could be wrong in my judgment (though I could be wrong in using the term 'red' to label an experience I otherwise perfectly well know).

I'll grant that. Some aspects of visual experience are so obvious it would be difficult to go wrong about them. So also would it be difficult to go wrong in some of our judgments about the external world – the presence of the text before your eyes, the existence of the chair in which you're sitting and are now (let's suppose) minutely examining. Introspection may admit obvious cases, but that in no way proves that it's more secure than external perception – or even as secure.

Now of course many philosophers have argued plausibly that one could be wrong even in "obvious" judgments about external objects, if one allows that one may be dreaming, or allows that one's brain may have been removed at night and teleported to Alpha Centauri to be stimulated by genius neuroscientists with inputs mimicking normal interaction with the world. Generally, philosophers have supposed (with Descartes) that such thought experiments don't undermine judgments about visual phenomenology. So perhaps obvious introspective judgments are more secure than obvious perceptual ones, after all, since they don't admit even this peculiar smidgen – usually it only seems like a smidgen – of doubt?

But in dreams we make baldly incoherent judgments, or at least very stupid ones. I think I can protrude my tongue without its coming out; I think I see red carpet that's not red; I see a seal as my sister without noticing any difficulty about that. In dream delirium, these judgments may seem quite ordinary, or even insightful. If you admit the possibility that you're dreaming, I think you should admit the possibility that your judgment that you are having reddish phenomenology is a piece of delirium, unaccompanied by any actual reddish phenomenology. Indeed, it seems to me not entirely preposterous to suppose that we have no color phenomenology at all in our sleep – or have it only rarely – and our judgments about the colors of things in our dreams are on par with the seal-sister judgment, purely creative fiction unsupported by any distinctive phenomenology.¹¹ If so, corresponding judgments about the visual phenomenology itself may be equally unsupported.

Likewise, if we allow malevolent neurosurgeons from Alpha Centauri to massage and stoke our brains, I see no reason to deny them the power to produce directly the judgment that one is having reddish phenomenology, while suppressing the reddish phenomenology itself. Is this so patently impossible?¹²

Absolute security, and immunity to skeptical doubt, thus eludes even “obvious” introspective judgments as well as perceptual ones. If we rule out radically skeptical worries, then we're left with judgments on a par (“red phenomenology now”, “paper in my hands”) – judgments as obvious and as secure as one could reasonably wish. The issue of whether the introspection of current visual experience warrants greater trust than the perception of nearby objects must be decided on different grounds.

Look around a bit. Consider your visual experience while you do this. Does it seem to have a center and a periphery, differing somehow in clarity, precision of shape and color, richness of detail? Yes? It seems that way to me, too. Now consider this: How broad is that field of clarity? Thirty degrees? More? Maybe you're looking at your desk, as I am. Does it seem that a fairly wide swath of the desk – a square foot? – presents itself to you clearly in experience at any one moment, with the shapes, colors, textures all sharply defined? Most people endorse something like this view when I ask them.¹³ They are, I think, mistaken.

Consider, first, our visual capacities. It's firmly established that the precision with which we see shape and color declines precipitously outside a central, foveal area of about 1-2 degrees of arc (about the size of your thumbnail held at arm's length). Dennett (1991) has suggested a way of demonstrating this to yourself. Draw a card from a normal deck without looking at it. Keeping your eyes fixed on some point in front of you, hold the card at arm's length just beyond your field of view. Without moving your eyes, slowly rotate the card toward the center of your visual field. How close to the center must you bring it before you can determine the color of the card, its suit, and its value? Most people are quite surprised at the result of this little experiment. They substantially overestimate their visual acuity outside the central, foveal region. When they can't make out whether it's a Jack or a Queen, though the card is nearly (but only nearly) dead center, they laugh, they're astounded, dismayed.¹⁴ You have to bring it really close.

By itself, this says nothing about our visual experience. Surprise and dismay may reveal error in our normal (implicit) assumptions about our visual capacities, but it's one thing to mistake one's abilities, quite another to misconstrue phenomenology. Our visual experience depends on the recent past, on general knowledge, on what we hear, think, and infer, as well as

on immediate visual input – or so it’s plausible to suppose. Background knowledge could thus fill in and sharpen our experience beyond the narrow foveal center. Holding our eyes still and inducing ignorance could artificially crimp the region of clarity.

Still, I doubt visual experience is nearly as sharp and detailed as most untutored introspectors seem to think. Here’s the root of the mistake, I suspect: When the thought occurs to you to reflect on some part of your visual phenomenology, you normally move your eyes (or “foveate”) in that direction. Consequently, wherever you think to attend, within a certain range of natural foveal movement, you find the clarity and precision of foveal vision. It’s as though you look at your desk and ask yourself: Is the stapler clear? Yes. The pen? Yes. The artificial wood grain between them and the mouse pad? Yes – each time looking directly at the object in question – and then you conclude that they’re all clear simultaneously.

But you needn’t reflect in this way. We can prize foveation apart from introspective attention. Fixate on some point in the distance, holding your eyes steady while you reflect on your visual experience outside the narrow fovea. Better, direct your introspective energies away from the fovea while your eyes continue to move around (or “saccade”) normally. This may require a bit of practice. You might start by keeping one part of your visual field steadily in mind, allowing your eyes to foveate anywhere but there. Take a book in your hands, and let your eyes saccade around its cover, while you think about your visual experience in the regions away from the precise points of fixation.

Most of the people I’ve spoken to, who attempt these exercises, eventually conclude to their surprise that their experience of clarity decreases substantially even a few degrees from center. Through more careful and thoughtful introspection, they seem to discover – in fact, I think they really do discover – that visual experience does not consist of a broad, stable field

flush with precise detail, hazy only at the borders – that, instead, the focal center is tiny, shifting rapidly around a rather indistinct background. My interlocutors – most of them – confess to error in having originally thought otherwise.

If I'm right about this, then most naive introspectors are badly mistaken about their visual phenomenology when they first reflect on it, when they aren't warned and coached against a certain sort of error, even though they may be patiently considering that experience as it occurs. And the error they make is not a subtle one: The two conceptions of visual experience differ vastly. If naive introspectors are as wrong as they seem to be, as wrong as they later confess they are, about the clarity and stability of visual experience, they're wrong about an absolutely fundamental and pervasive aspect of their sensory consciousness.

I'm a pretty skeptical guy, though. I'm perfectly willing to doubt myself. Maybe I'm wrong: Visual experience is a plenum. But if so, I'm not the only person who's wrong about this. So also are most of my interlocutors (whom I hope I haven't browbeaten too badly) and probably a good number of philosophers and psychologists.¹⁵ We – I, my friends and cobelievers – have been seduced into error by some theory or preconception, perhaps, some blindness, stupidity, oversight, suggestibility. Okay, let's assume that. I need only, now, turn my argument on my head. We tried to get it right. We reflected, sincerely, conscientiously, in good faith, at a leisurely pace, in calm circumstances, without external compulsion, and we got it wrong. Introspection failed us. Since what I'm trying to show is the aptitude of introspection to lead to just such errors, that result would only further my ultimate thesis. Like other skeptical arguments that turn on our capacity for disagreement, it can triumph in partial defeat.

I do have to hold this, though: Our disagreement is real and substantial. My interlocutors' opinions about their ongoing visual phenomenology change significantly as a result of their

reflections. The mistake in question, whichever side it's on, though perhaps understandable, is large – no miniscule, evanescent detail, no mere subtlety of language. Furthermore, opinions on both sides arise from normal introspective processes – the same types of process (whatever they are) that underwrite most of our “introspective” claims about consciousness. And finally, I must hold that those who disagree don't differ in the basic structure of their visual experience in such a way as to mirror precisely their disagreements. Maybe you can successfully attack one of these premises. I won't say for sure that you can't. I'd be interested to hear from you if you think you can.

vii.

In 2002, David Chalmers and David Hoy ran a summer seminar in Santa Cruz, California, for professional philosophers of mind. They dedicated an entire week of the seminar to the “phenomenology of intentionality”, including most centrally the question of whether thought has a distinctive experiential character.

There can be little doubt that sometimes when we think, reflect, ruminate, dwell, or what have you, we simultaneously, or nearly so, experience imagery of some sort: maybe visual imagery, such as of keys on the kitchen table; maybe auditory imagery, such as silently saying “that's where they are”. Now here's the question to consider: Does the phenomenology of thinking consist entirely of imagery experiences of this sort, perhaps accompanied by feelings (emotions?) such as discomfort, familiarity, confidence? Or does it go beyond such images and feelings? Is there some distinctive phenomenology specifically of thought, additional to or conjoined with the images, perhaps even capable of transpiring without them?

Scholars disagree. Research and reflection generate dissent, not convergence, on this point. This is true historically,¹⁶ and it was also true at the Santa Cruz seminar: Polled at the week's end, seventeen participants endorsed the existence of a distinctive phenomenology of thought, while eight disagreed, either disavowing the phenomenology of thought altogether or saying that imagery exhausts it.¹⁷

If the issue were highly abstract and theoretical, like most philosophy, or if it hung on recondite empirical facts, we might expect such disagreement. But the introspection of current conscious experience – that's supposed to be easy, right? Thoughts occupied us throughout the week, presumably available to be discerned at any moment, as central to our lives as the seminar table. If introspection is as reliable as vision, shouldn't we reach agreement about the existence of a phenomenology of thought as easily and straightforwardly as we reach agreement about the existence of the table?

Unless people diverge so enormously that some have a phenomenology of thought and others do not, then someone is quite profoundly mistaken about her own stream of experience. Disagreement here is no matter of fine nuance. If there is such a thing as a conscious thought, then presumably we have them all the time. How could you go looking for them and simply not find them? Conversely, if there's no distinctive phenomenology of thought, how could you introspect and come to believe that there is – that is, invent a whole category of conscious experiences that simply don't exist? Such fundamental mistakes beggar the imagination and plead for reinterpretation as disagreements only in language or theory, not real disagreements about the phenomenology itself.

I don't think that's how the participants in these disputes see it, though; and, for me at least, the temptation to recast it this way dissipates when I attempt the introspection myself. Think of

the Price of Wales. Now consider: Was there something it was like to have that thought? Set aside any visual or auditory imagery you may have had. The question is: Was there something further in your experience, something besides the imagery, something that might qualify as a distinctive phenomenology of thinking? Try it again, if you like. Is the answer so obvious you can't imagine someone going wrong about it? Is it as obvious as that your desk has drawers, your shirt is yellow, your shutters are cracked? Must disagreements about such matters necessarily be merely linguistic or about philosophical abstracta? Or, as I think, might people genuinely misjudge even this very basic, absolutely fundamental and pervasive aspect of their phenomenology?

viii.

In my view, then, we're prone to gross error, even in favorable circumstances of extended reflection, about our ongoing emotional, visual, and cognitive phenomenology. Elsewhere, I've argued for a similar ineptitude in our ordinary judgments about auditory experience and visual imagery. I won't repeat those arguments here.¹⁸ All this is evidence enough, I think, for a generalization: The introspection of current conscious experience, far from being secure, nearly infallible, is faulty, untrustworthy, and misleading – not just possibly mistaken, but massively and pervasively. I don't think it's just me in the dark here, but most of us. You too, probably. If you stop and introspect now, there's likely very little you should confidently say you know about your own current phenomenology. Perhaps the right kind of learning, practice, or care could largely shield us from error – an interesting possibility that merits exploration! – but I see no robust scientific support for such hopes.¹⁹

What about pain, a favorite example for optimists about introspection? Could we be infallible, or at least largely dependable, in reporting ongoing pain experiences? Well, there's a reason optimists like the example of pain – pain and foveal visual experience of a single bright color. It is hard, seemingly, to go too badly wrong in introspecting really vivid, canonical pains and foveal colors. But to use these cases only as one's inference base rigs the game. And the case of pain is not always as clear as sometimes supposed. There's confusion between mild pains and itches or tingles. There's the football player who sincerely denies he's hurt. There's the difficulty we sometimes feel in locating pains precisely or in describing their character. I see no reason to dismiss, out of hand, the possibility of genuine introspective error in these cases. Psychosomatic pain, too: Normally, we think psychosomatic pains are genuine pains, but is it possible that some, instead, involve sincere belief in a pain – even a severe pain – that doesn't actually exist?

Inner speech, also – “auditory imagery” as I called it above – can seem hard to doubt – that I'm silently saying to myself “time for lunch”. But on closer inspection, I find it slipping my grasp. I lean toward thinking that there is a conscious phenomenology of imageless thought (as described in section vii) – but as a result, I'm not always sure whether some cogitation that seems to be in inner speech is not, instead, imageless. And also: Does inner speech typically involve not just auditory images but also motor images in the vocal apparatus? Is there an experiential distinction between inner speaking and inner hearing? I almost despair.

ix.

Descartes, I think, had it quite backwards when he said the mind – including especially current conscious experience – was better known than the outside world. The teetering stacks of paper around me, I'm quite sure of. My visual experience as I look at those papers; my emotional experience as I contemplate the mess; my cognitive phenomenology as I drift in thought, staring at them – of these, I'm much less certain. My experiences flee and scatter as I reflect. I feel unpracticed, poorly equipped with the tools, categories, and skills that might help me dissect them. They are gelatinous, disjointed, swift, shy, changeable. They are at once familiar and alien.

The tomato is stable. My visual experience as I look at the tomato shifts with each saccade, each blink, each observation of a blemish, each alteration of attention, with the adaptation of my eyes to lighting and color. My thoughts, my images, my itches, my pains, bound away as I think about them, or remain only as self-conscious, interrupted versions of themselves. Nor can I hold them still, even as artificial specimens – as I reflect on one aspect of the experience it alters and grows, or it crumbles. The unattended aspects undergo their own changes too.

I know better what's in the burrito I'm eating than I know my gustatory experience as I eat it. I know it has cheese. In describing my experience, I resort to saying, vaguely, that the burrito tastes "cheesy", without any very clear idea what this involves. Maybe, in fact, I'm just – or partly – inferring: The thing has cheese, so I must be having a taste experience of "cheesiness". Maybe also, if I know that the object I'm seeing is evenly red, I'll infer a visual experience of smooth "redness" as I look at it. Or if I know that weeding is unpleasant work, I'll infer a negative emotion as I do it. Indeed, it can make great sense as a general strategy to start with judgments about plain, easily knowable facts of the outside world, then infer to what is more

foreign and elusive, our consciousness as we experience that world.²⁰ I doubt we can fully disentangle such inferences from more “genuinely introspective” processes.

Descartes thought – or is often portrayed as thinking – that we know our own experience first and most directly, and then infer from that to the external world.²¹ I suspect the truth is closer to the reverse: Our judgments about the world to a large extent drive our judgments about our experience. Sensibly so, since the former are the more secure.²²

¹ For Descartes, see esp. his Second Meditation (1641/1984), p. 19. For Hume, the first Book of his Treatise (1739/1978), esp. I.IV.II p. 190, 212 and I.IV.V. p. 232. (Hume may change his mind in the Enquiries: See the first Enquiry [1748/1975], §1, p. 13 and §7, p. 60.) For Sextus, Outlines of Skepticism (c. 200/1994), esp. Ch. VII and X. Pierre Bayle takes a similar position in the entry on Pyrrho in his Dictionary (1702/1734-8, vol. 4, esp. remark B, p. 654).

² For Zhuangzi, see the second of his “Inner Chapters” (Chuang Tzu 3rd c. BCE/1964). For Montaigne, “Apology for Raymond Sebond” (1580/1948), esp. the last forty pages or so. Sanches’ brief treatment of the understanding of the mind in That Nothing is Known (1581/1988, esp. p. 243-245 [57-59]) is at most only a partial exception to this tendency. So also Unger (1975, III.§9), who seems to envision only the possibility of linguistic error about current experience and whose skepticism in this instance seems to turn principally upon an extremely demanding criterion for knowledge. Huet’s Against Cartesian Philosophy (1694/2003) is nicely explicit in extending its skepticism to internal matters of ongoing thought, though the examples and arguments differ considerably from mine here.

³ See esp. his Primer of Psychology (1899) and his Experimental Psychology (1901-1905). I discuss Titchener’s views about introspective training at length in Schwitzgebel (2004).

⁴ Some classics along these lines: Watson (1913), Skinner (1945), Ryle (1949), Bem (1972).

⁵ For example: Armstrong (1963), Churchland (1988) – even Kornblith (1998), reading with a careful eye to distinguish error about current conscious experience from other sorts of error. See also, recently: Dennett (1991), Shoemaker (1994), Lycan (1996), Dretske (2000), Jack

and Shallice (2001), Chalmers (2003), Nichols and Stich (2003), Goldman (2004, in preparation), Horgan, Tienson, and Graham (in preparation), and most of the essays collected in Gertler (2003), among many others.

⁶ For more on Dennett's urge to give people unchallengeable authority regarding their own experience, see Schwitzgebel (in preparation).

⁷ Prinz (2004) helpfully reviews a variety of positions and evidence pertinent to them.

⁸ See, for example, Brandstätter (2001). It wouldn't surprise me in the least if positive mood even in studies such as this is considerably overreported.

⁹ Haybron (2003) presents an impressive array of evidence suggesting that we don't know how (un-)happy we are.

¹⁰ James (1890/1981) and Lambie and Marcel (2002) may be a good place to start on this topic.

¹¹ On skepticism about color phenomenology in dreams see Schwitzgebel (2002b).

¹² I take this argument to be in the spirit of Armstrong (1963). It needn't require that the phenomenology and the judgment be entirely "distinct existences" in the sense Shoemaker (1994) criticizes, though of course it assumes that the one state is possible without the other. The only reason I see to reject such a possibility is a prior commitment to infallibilism.

¹³ For example, Chrissy in Hurlburt and Schwitzgebel (in preparation), Beep 1.3.

¹⁴ See also Dennett (2001), p. 982.

¹⁵ Among recent authors, Dennett (1991), O'Regan (1992), Mack and Rock (1998), Rensink, O'Regan, and Clark (2000), and Blackmore (2002) come to mind – though we differ somewhat in our positive views. Some of these authors believe we do not visually experience

what we don't attend to. I mean to take no stand here on that particular question. See also Noë (2002) for a critique of this view.

¹⁶ The British empiricists (most famously, Locke 1690/1975; Berkeley 1710; Hume 1739/1978) appear to have believed that conscious thought is always imagistic. So did many later introspective psychologists influenced by them (notably Titchener 1909, 1910), against advocates of "imageless thought" (notably the "Würzburg group", whose work is nicely reviewed in Humphrey 1951). Recent philosophers participating in the controversy include Siewert 1998; Horgan and Tienson 2002; Pitt forthcoming; Robinson forthcoming.

¹⁷ These and related poll results were published at <http://consc.net/neh/pollresults.html> (accessed May 2005). I am inclined to read the disagreement between the "no phenomenology of thought" and the "imagery exhausts it" camps as a disagreement about terms or concepts rather than about phenomenology – a disagreement about whether having an image should count as "thinking". However, I see no correspondingly easy terminological explanation of the central dispute.

¹⁸ See Schwitzgebel and Gordon (2000); Schwitzgebel (2002a).

¹⁹ I explore the possibility of classical introspective training, along the lines of early introspective psychology, in Schwitzgebel (2004) and the possibility of careful interview about randomly sampled experiences in Hurlburt and Schwitzgebel (in preparation).

²⁰ Titchener thinks this strategy common among untutored introspectors, and he repeatedly warns against it as "stimulus error" or "R-error": Titchener 1901-1905; Boring 1921. This strategy bears some relation to the strategy that such "transparency theorists" as Dretske (1995, 2000) and Tye (2003) think we always use in reaching judgments about our experience (though they hardly think of experience as "elusive").

²¹ Whether this is the best interpretation of Descartes, I am uncertain. My impression is that Descartes is not entirely clear on this point, and sympathetic interpretations of him shift with the mood of the times. The view is also associated with Locke (1690/1985).

²² For helpful comments, criticism and discussion, thanks to Donald Ainslie, Tony Jack, Tori McGeer, Jennifer Nagel, Shaun Nichols, Josh Rust, Aaron Zimmerman, and audiences at Washington University in St. Louis, University of Redlands, U.C. Santa Barbara, Cal State Long Beach, and University of Toronto.

References:

- Armstrong, D.M. (1963). Is introspective knowledge incorrigible? Philosophical Review 72, 417-432.
- Bayle, Pierre (1702/1734-8). The dictionary historical and critical of Mr. Peter Bayle, trans. des Maizeaux (London: Knapton et al.).
- Bem, Daryl J. (1972). Self-perception theory. Advances in Experimental and Social Psychology 6, 1-62.
- Berkeley, George (1710/1965). A treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge. In C.M. Turbayne, ed., Principles, dialogues, and philosophical correspondence. New York: Macmillan.
- Blackmore, Susan (2002). There is no stream of consciousness. Journal of Consciousness Studies 9, no. 5-6, 17-28.
- Boring, E.G. (1921). The stimulus error. American Journal of Psychology 32, 449-471.
- Brandstätter, Hermann (2001). Time sampling diary: An ecological approach to the study of emotion in everyday life situations. In H. Brandstätter and A. Elias, eds., Persons, Situations, and Emotions. Oxford: Oxford.
- Chalmers, David J. (2003). The content and epistemology of phenomenal belief. In Q. Smith and A. Jovic, eds., Consciousness: New philosophical essays. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Chuang Tzu (3rd c. B.C.E./1964). Basic Writings, trans. Burton Watson. New York: Columbia.
- Churchland, Paul M. (1985). Reduction, qualia, and the direct introspection of brain states. Journal of Philosophy 82, 8-28.

- Churchland, Paul M. (1988). Matter and consciousness, rev. ed. Cambridge, MA: MIT.
- Dennett, Daniel C. (1991). Consciousness explained. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co.
- Dennett, Daniel C. (2001). Surprise, surprise. Behavioral and Brain Sciences 24, 982.
- Dennett, Daniel C. (2002). How could I be wrong? How wrong could I be? Journal of Consciousness Studies 9, no. 5-6, 13-16.
- Descartes, René (1641/1984). Meditations on first philosophy. In The philosophical writings of Descartes, trans. J. Cottingham, R. Stoothoff, and D. Murdoch. Cambridge: Cambridge.
- Dretske, Fred (1995). Naturalizing the mind. Cambridge, MA: MIT.
- Dretske, Fred (2000). Perception, knowledge, and belief. Cambridge: Cambridge.
- Gertler, Brie, ed. (2003). Privileged access. Aldershot, England: Ashgate.
- Goldman, Alvin (2004). Epistemology and the evidential status of introspective reports. Journal of Consciousness Studies 11, no. 7-8, 1-16.
- Goldman, Alvin (in preparation). Simulating minds.
- Haybron, Dan (2003). Do we know how happy we are? Available at <http://www.slu.edu/colleges/AS/philos/DoWeKnowHowHappyWeAre.pdf>, accessed May 2005.
- Horgan, Terence and John Tienson (2002). The intentionality of phenomenology and the phenomenology of intentionality. In D.J. Chalmers, ed., Philosophy of Mind. New York: Oxford.
- Horgan, Terence, John Tienson, and George Graham (in preparation). Internal-world skepticism and the self-presentational nature of phenomenal consciousness.

- Hume, David (1740/1978). A treatise of human nature, ed. L.A. Selby-Bigge and P.H. Nidditch. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Hume, David (1748/1975). An enquiry concerning human understanding. In L.A. Selby-Bigge and P.H. Nidditch, eds., Enquiries concerning human understanding and concerning the principles of morals. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Humphrey, George (1951). Thinking. London: Methuen.
- Hurlburt, Russell T., and Eric Schwitzgebel (in preparation). Describing inner experience? Proponent meets skeptic.
- Jack, Anthony I, and Tim Shallice (2001). Introspective physicalism as an approach to the science of consciousness. Cognition 79, 161-196.
- James, William (1890/1981). The principles of psychology. Cambridge, MA: Harvard.
- Kornblith, Hilary (1998). What is it like to be me? Australasian Journal of Philosophy 76, 48-60.
- Lambie, John A. and Anthony J. Marcel (2002). Consciousness and the varieties of emotion experience: A theoretical framework. Psychological Review 109, 219-259.
- Locke, John (1690/1975). An essay concerning human understanding. Ed. P.H. Nidditch. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Lycan, William G. (1996). Consciousness and experience. Cambridge, MA: MIT.
- Mack, Arien and Irvin Rock (1998). Inattention blindness. Cambridge, MA: MIT.
- Montaigne, Michel de (1580/1948). The complete essays of Montaigne, trans. D.M. Frame. Stanford, CA: Stanford.
- Nichols, Shaun and Stephen P. Stich (2003). Mindreading. Oxford: Clarendon.

- Nisbett, Richard E. and Timothy DeCamp Wilson (1977). Telling more than we can know: Verbal reports on mental processes. Psychological Review 84, 231-259.
- Noë, Alva (2002). Is the visual world a grand illusion? Journal of Consciousness Studies 9, no. 5-6, 1-12.
- O'Regan, J. Kevin (1992). Solving the "real" mysteries of visual perception. The world as an outside memory. Canadian Journal of Psychology 46, 461-488.
- Pitt, David (forthcoming). The phenomenology of cognition, or what is it like to think that P? Philosophy and Phenomenological Research.
- Prinz, Jesse J. (2004). Gut reactions. Oxford: Oxford.
- Rensink, Ronald A., J. Kevin O'Regan, and James J. Clark (2000). On the failure to detect changes in scenes across brief interruptions. Visual Cognition 7, 127-145.
- Robinson, William S. (forthcoming). Thoughts without distinctive non-imagistic phenomenology. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research.
- Ryle, Gilbert (1949). The concept of mind. New York: Barnes & Noble.
- Sanches, Francisco (1581/1988). That nothing is known, ed. and trans. E. Limbrick and D.F.S. Thomson. Cambridge: Cambridge.
- Schwitzgebel, Eric (2002a). How well do we know our own conscious experience? The case of visual imagery. Journal of Consciousness Studies 9, no. 5-6, 35-53.
- Schwitzgebel, Eric (2002b). Why did we think we dreamed in black and white? Studies in History and Philosophy of Science 33, 649-660.
- Schwitzgebel, Eric (2004). Introspective training apprehensively defended: Reflections on Titchener's lab manual. Journal of Consciousness Studies 11, no. 7-8, 58-76.

Schwitzgebel, Eric (in preparation). No unchallengeable epistemic authority, of any sort, regarding our own conscious experience – contra Dennett?

Schwitzgebel, Eric, and Michael S. Gordon (2000). How well do we know our own conscious experience? The case of human echolocation. Philosophical Topics 28, 235-246.

Sextus Empiricus (c. 200/1994). Outlines of skepticism, trans. J. Annas and J. Barnes. Cambridge: Cambridge.

Siewert, Charles P. (1998). The significance of consciousness. Princeton, NJ: Princeton.

Skinner, B.F. (1945). The operational analysis of psychological terms. Psychological Review 52, 270-277.

Shoemaker, Sydney (1994). Self-knowledge and “inner sense”. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research 54, 249-314.

Titchener, Edward Bradford (1899). A primer of psychology. New York: Macmillan.

Titchener, Edward Bradford (1901-1905). Experimental psychology. New York: Macmillan. [Note: the widely available 1971 omits the instructor’s part of the first volume.]

Titchener, Edward Bradford (1909). Lectures on the experimental psychology of the thought-processes. New York: Macmillan.

Titchener, Edward Bradford (1910). A text-book of psychology. New York: Macmillan.

Tye, Michael (2003). Representationalism and the transparency of experience. In B. Gertler, ed., Privileged access. Aldershot, England: Ashgate.

Unger, Peter (1975). Ignorance. London: Clarendon.

Watson, John B. (1913). Psychology as the behaviorist views it. Psychological Review
20, 158-177.