## The Problem of Personal Identity

Minds and Machines

#### What am I?

'I' am a human being?

• 'I' am a person?

#### Who am I?

• 'I' am unique; there is only one of 'me'

- 'I' have a personal identity
  - 'I' am 'I', 'I' am not 'you', and 'you' are not 'me'

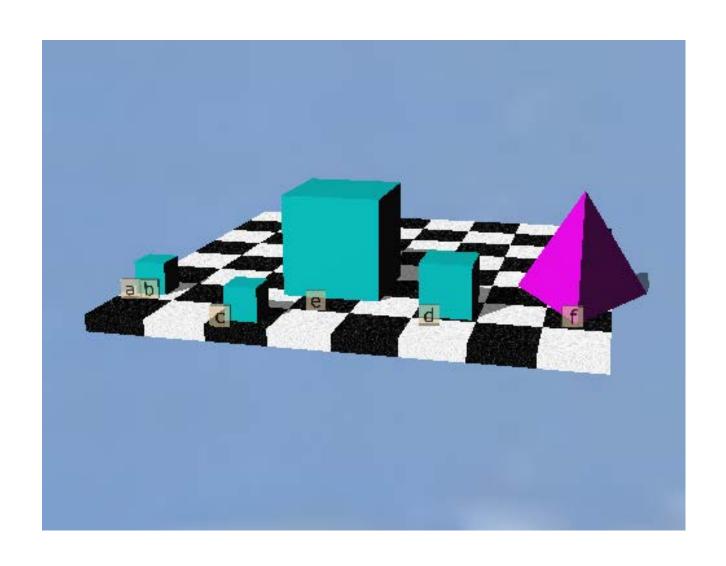
But what is my personal identity?

## Qualitative Identity vs True Identity

## 'Things' and Kinds of 'Things'

- 'Things' have a 'qualitative' identity
  - They are that 'kind' of thing
  - This book is a book
- 'Things' have a 'true' identity
  - Two things are two things, even if they are qualitatively exactly alike
  - This book is this specific book

## Qualitative vs True Identity



## Personal Identity

### **Body View**

- The 'I' is my body .. my 'physical self'
- The 'body' view focuses on 'outward' and 'observable' physical features, characteristics, behaviors. Typically a very 'physical' or 'biological' view:
- I am 5'11" tall. I weigh 150 lbs. I can run a mile in 6 minutes.
- I have a headshot on my driver's license, and I can be uniquely ID'd with my DNA and fingerprints.
- Are some 'bodily features' more important than others?

#### Mind View

- The 'I' is my mind ... my 'mental self'
- I believe that philosophy is cool. I prefer strawberry ice cream over chocolate ice cream. Etc.
- 'I' control my body. My 'personality' is in my mind.
- I can get a prosthetic arm, a new heart, or blood transfusion, but I can't get a brain transplant.
- Are some mental features more important than others?
  - Traits? Skills? Beliefs? Memories?

### Identifying and Differentiating People

#### Body view:

- My body is how people identify me
- One body -> one person
- Two different bodies: two different persons

#### Mind view:

- Your body may be how people recognize you, but that's just a useful heuristic
- E.g if you were to put a different mind in that body, others would quickly realize they're talking to a different person
  - Maybe Alzheimer's is kind of like that: there's a different mind in the same body -> different person!
- Also, do I \*know\* you just because I recognize your body? I need to talk to you, and get to know your preferences, values, beliefs, etc. to get to know who /what \*you\* are

#### Body view:

Oh yeah? On that Alzheimer's thing: If you say 'John got Alzheimer's, then clearly you are saying it is still the \*same\* person, but someone who got Alzheimer's ("poor John!")
 ... and why \*is\* it still John? Because it's still the same body!

#### Other Views

- 'Social' view:
  - I am son of my parents
  - I am married to my wife
  - I teach at RPI

#### Sense of Self

- 'I' = Sense of Self?
- Problematic:
  - Things without mind, and hence without sense of self still have true identity
  - I can have 'wrong' sense of self
    - E.g. I may think I am Jesus!
- Still: sense of self is a kind of 'narrative self' or 'biographical self' ... mostly formed by memories
  - Memory theory of personal identity:
    - Same (truly identical) person = same (truly identical) memory

## Identity Through Time

### Change and Identity Through Time

How can something change?

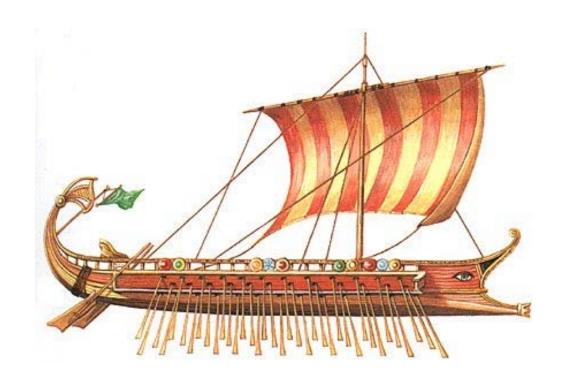
 How can something no longer be the same (because it changed), yet still be the same (because it is still there)?

 Our answer: Because it only changes its qualitatively identity, but not its true identity

# Persistence of identity through time: More Difficult Cases

- Disassembly and Reassembly (e.g. computer)
  - Does something ever cease to exist?
    - When there is the possibility of 'restoring' something, it isn't gone, i.e existence is relative to technological capability?
- Splits (e.g. break piece of chalk in two)
- Mergers (e.g. merge two heaps of sand)
- More difficult splits (e.g. mitosis)
- More difficult mergers (Tuvix!)
- Combinations thereof (Ship of Theseus!)

## Ship of Theseus



# Problem of Personal Identity ≠ Mind-Body Problem!!

- These are different problems:
  - Mind-body problem: what is mind?
  - Problem of Personal Identity: what is 'you'?
- For example, one can say and argue that personal identity is defined by one's mind without saying anything about whether that mind is something physical or non-physical.

#### Materialism and Dualism

- Still, there \*are\* some correlations ...
- A dualist is likely to go with the mind view
- But a materialist can still go both ways:
  - A materialist who thinks that the brain holds the 'essence' of who we are holds a mind view, not a body view.

# Personal Identity through Time on the Body View

- If I am my body, would any change to my body mean that I no longer exist? E.g. if I lose a hand ... or even a hair?
- No, because those are mere qualitative changes
   ... in terms of true identity, that body is still that
   body, and hence it is still me.
- OK, so some change is ok ... but what about more radical change, like losing all limbs? What is the 'end' of 'you'?

# Personal Identity through Time on the Mind View

- If I am my mind, would any change to my mind mean that I no longer exist? E.g. if I lose or gain a memory?
- No, because those are mere *qualitative* changes ... in terms of *true* identity, that mind is still that mind, and hence it is still me.
- OK, so some change is ok ... but what about more radical change, like getting Alzheimer's? What is the 'end' of 'you'?

#### Quiz 1

 Biology text: "In mitosis, a single cell divides into two identical cells"

 Here, by 'identical' the biology text means the cells are:

- A. qualitatively identical
- B. truly identical

#### Quiz 2

- Consider these two claims:
- I. Qualitative identity implies true identity
- II. True identity implies qualitative identity

- A. I is true and II is true
- B. I is true and II is false
- C. I is false and II is true
- D. I is false and II is false