*Self-forming actions:*

A is torn between different choices, which seem equally appealing, but for very different reasons.

* In some sense, each appeals to a different part of A.
* A decides “This is who I am,” and chooses one option.
* A becomes the person who prefers that option. (When?) [see also Ruth Chang’s on hard choices]

How does this work?

*Jenning’s model*

We have a bunch of different interests and goals, and not enough resources to pursue all of them

We are torn between options when we give *our* attention to the attractive features of each option at the same time

We make a choice by giving out attention to one goal/option over the other

The self which makes these choices is an emergent property of all of our parts

*The constructed-self model*

There are a bunch of different cognitive processes which prefer different options.

These compete with each other to determine which ends up determining A’s choice.

The competition is decided by built in biological or psychological rules (or is somewhat random).

A looks at the choices they have made over their life and makes a story to make sense of them.

*The homunculus model*

The “real” A is like a person inside A’s head

They listen to all of the different preferences and judgments of the different parts of A

And then they make up their mind about what A will do

1. What are some problems with the homunculus model?

*incomparable options versus options that are “on a par”*

*emergent properties*

*confabulation*

1. Which model would Tollefson prefer? Why?
2. Which view would Brison prefer? Why?
3. What do you think of Jennings’ view? Why?