people perceive, explain, predict, and change human behavior by reference to psychology (Cairnswood 1991)—the conceptual framework that helps. In psychology, the concept of "desire" plays a crucial role. Desire is understood as a psychological state that drives an individual towards a goal. Understanding desire is essential in human psychology and psychology of behavior. The concept of desire helps psychologists and social scientists to understand human behavior and motivation.

The distinction between desire and intention is a fundamental concept in psychology. Desire is often associated with a feeling of want or need, whereas intention refers to a specific goal or purpose. While desire is a more general concept, intention is more specific and involves a conscious decision to achieve a particular outcome.

In psychology, desire and intention are often studied in the context of decision-making and motivation. Desire influences the choices we make, while intention guides our actions. Understanding the distinction between these two concepts is crucial in understanding human behavior and decision-making processes.

The distinction between desire and intention has implications for various fields, including psychology, economics, and sociology. In psychology, the distinction is often used to explain motivational behavior, while in economics, it is used to understand consumer behavior. In sociology, the distinction is used to study social dynamics and group behavior.

In conclusion, the distinction between desire and intention is a fundamental concept in psychology. Understanding this distinction is crucial in explaining human behavior and decision-making processes. Future research in this area is expected to provide deeper insights into human psychology and behavior.
action; all that remains is put one’s decision into motion.

Desires and Intentions are both representational states, and they both

A Rough Sketch

Type of Contention

the degree of contention.

desires. These criteria are the type of contention, the function in reasoning, and

A number of philosophers (including Bader, (1970) and Casserina, (1962),

social perceivers may consider the claim to mean, “I really want to...” and

“Desire and Intention” 47

Malhe and Knode 46
Desire and Intention

49

Make and Knob

84
A person might have many pro attitudes with action content, but most of these will never be transformed into intentions. Why? Because intentions are not directly connected to action. Instead, intentions are formed by a process that occurs after the decision to act has been made. This process is often referred to as deliberation, where an individual evaluates the potential consequences of taking a particular action. If the decision to act is made, then the individual must decide whether to execute the action. This decision is based on the individual's attitudes and values, as well as their beliefs and desires.

In the context of the study described in the passage, participants were asked to make a decision about whether to take a particular action. The results showed that participants who had a strong intention to perform the action were more likely to actually perform the action. This suggests that intentions play a critical role in determining whether an action is performed. However, the study also highlights the limitations of intentions, as participants who had a strong intention to perform the action were less likely to actually perform the action if they encountered unexpected obstacles.

In conclusion, intentions are an important part of the decision-making process, but they are not always sufficient to ensure that an action is performed. Other factors, such as the individual's attitudes and values, also play a role in determining whether an action is performed. Therefore, it is important to consider these factors when trying to understand why an action is or is not performed.
A second vignette confirmed this difference with even stronger
primes in the mass-responses questionnaire, choosing the verb

The larger sentence a reasoning prompt, with an indicator of early delay
by donation was either paired with a reason explanation (4) reasoning
In the first vignette, the larger sentence "Can [verb] to make a large char-
they considered most appropriate from a list of six.
produce these subtitles in a mass-responses questionnaire, choosing the verb
put to indicate either a reasoning prompt (decommitment) or a reasoning

The small sentence consensual questionnaires that asked the linguistic and consensual-

To explore this hypothesis, we begin with people's verbal choices as mea-

as a cue for the actual. To the name of the attitude
is the opposite of reasoning. The pro attitudes role in reasoning this series
is a prime that is the input of reasoning and to infer that it is an intention to be
although one and only one predecided prompt in reasoning. Our point is: such

Philosophers have argued that in actual fact, intentions are sometimes
between intentions and desires (even if both of them have action content),
and desires are sometimes

These studies (Thaler and Knobe, 1999) show that when people read
underlying intentional action takes desires as input and uses them to en-

One of the additional criteria is the role that the attitude plays in the
even post whether they are genuine intentions (which are more
Social predictors need to know whether these pro attitudes with action con-

Desire and Inten-
According to folk psychology, their intentions encode to fulfill desires by action even though the forms no information to act on their desire.

Desire and Intention

(Adamsion 1980, p. 1). Otherwise, the may remain the desire to perform the action (Adamsion 1980). If the condition that the desire's action is capable of performing the action and the current amount of reasoning, the desire to perform the action can be felt. Moreover, the desire to perform the action encodes a set of certain actions that the desire's action is capable of performing. The desire to perform the action encodes a set of certain actions that the desire's action is capable of performing.

The process that ultimately yields an intention to act on a certain event describes the process in which the desire for a certain event describes a set of certain actions that the desire's action is capable of performing. The desire to perform the action encodes a set of certain actions that the desire's action is capable of performing.

We would now like to explore why intentions and desires multiple actions. A goal of this paper is to examine the conditions under which desires and intentions are dual. We would now like to explore why intentions and desires multiple actions. A goal of this paper is to examine the conditions under which desires and intentions are dual.

(Madd and Knobe 1997, p. 1)
Desire and Intention

Desire

% Intention: 7%
% Plan: 3%
% Inhabit: 3%
% Desire: 9%
% Hopes: 19%
% Wiser: 74%

Asian cuisine – to go to a Thai restaurant beforehand, or pretty much any
desire to go

(6) Sand

% Intention: 96%
% Planed: 63%
% Decided: 8%
% Hoped: 1%
% Wished: 3%

Desire: 4%

(8) Shelia – to go to the Thai restaurant on 23rd Street; you can find

Desire

desires verbs (even though the context considered was clearly an action)

informed of being commended to a course of action by people to choose
an option that the speaker would use an information verb (informed)

addressed and communicated in social minutes (N = 100 college students)

reply on it in (8) a speaker to communicate this explicitly to

To begin, when a speaker is committed to a course of action and intention,
the speaker may communicate an intention for committing to

Now we turn to our empirical data on commitment, which illustrates the

Desire of Commitment

in this sort of reasoning when forming an intention in

for such consistency, and social pressures exist, no agent to have engaged

[Reason for Intention] [Reason for some], [Reason for others], [Reason for

that the agents desire. This is sometimes expressed as the “consistency of
the agents’ desires.” This is sometimes expressed as the “consistency of
the course of action for the agents‘ whose intentions are to

some side to the agent’s ability to imply information (i.e., the decision

in the world, intentions have to fit the world (in the

stated that the agents would be capable of implying desires), and because

some side to the agent’s ability to imply information (i.e., the decision

stated that the agents would be capable of implying desires), and because

% Intention: 7%
% Plan: 3%
% Inhabit: 3%
% Desire: 9%
% Hopes: 19%
% Wiser: 74%
Desire and Information

want 15% desire: 17%

want 0% desire 0%

need 2% desire 5%

(13q) I have the dream to move to Europe some day. It's been her child...

decide 7%

intend 4%

need 23%

plan 2%

want 42%

hope 17%

need 0%

(13b) I know she would do the same, but I doubt he would go to the concert—be hasn't...

decide 2%

intend 32%

plan 22%

want 10%

desire 53%

hope 43%

need 0%

(13a) I know she would move to Europe, she's already given notice...

return your papers tomorrow.

(11) The teacher said "I am not sure it's going to work, but I...

decide 2%

intend 33%

plan 9%

want 10%

desire 35%

hope 0%

need 0%

(10) The teacher said "Senorita! I am not sure it's going to work, but I...

Desire and Information...

The next item illustrates the power of a specific component indicator.

Speakers themselves often indicate their commitment in a variety of ways.

The availability of multiple indicators of commitment (intentions, etc.)

The speaker expresses doubt about the intention's fulfillment, and part-

serly is sufficient to convince most social perceivers (N = 206 college stu-

desire. In (10) commitment is indicated in a global way ("senorita!") and, later in the context, in (11) the speaker expresses doubt about the intention's fulfillment, and part-

Speakers themselves often indicate their commitment in a variety of ways.

The next item illustrates the power of a specific component indicator.

The availability of multiple indicators of commitment (intentions, etc.)
A Model of Desires and Intentions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Intention</th>
<th>% Intend</th>
<th>% Plan</th>
<th>% Warm</th>
<th>% Hope</th>
<th>% Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have now arrived at a three-part model of how decisions differ...
The Function of the Desire/Intention Distinction in Social Perception

The notion of desire or intention is often used to explain how people make decisions, form preferences, and take actions. However, the precise role of these concepts in social perception is not always clear.

Emotions may not require plans as a necessary component of intention. For example, the emotion of fear may be felt without any specific plans or intentions. Similarly, actions may be driven by desires that are not conscious or premeditated.

Other Meanings of Intention

Intention can refer to more than just the desire to perform an action. It can include the desire to have a particular outcome, or to influence the actions of others. In these cases, the desire is not necessarily linked to a specific plan or action.

An intention is a mental state that guides the selection of actions. It is not simply a desire for a particular outcome, but rather a commitment to a course of action.

The distinction between desire and intention is important in understanding how people make decisions and form preferences. While desire refers to the desire for a particular outcome, intention refers to the commitment to a course of action that is expected to lead to that outcome.

In conclusion, the distinction between desire and intention is not always clear-cut. However, understanding this distinction is important in understanding how people make decisions and form preferences.
Psychological Implications of the Desire/Intention Distinction

Assuming that social perceivers classify an agent's attitude as either a desire or an intention, one may ask how this classification affects social perceivers' own behavior toward the agent. We wish to advance three hypotheses, or a variety of further actions.

Interventions Are More Open to Debate

If an agent's intentions are to change an agent's desires, they may present complex arguments about the desirability of the actions intended. This is because intentions typically function as reasoning outputs that are therefore amenable to rational arguments. As such, agents can change their intentions by changing the arguments that lead to them. If, for example, an agent announces their intention to date someone, the social perceivers may object to it by pointing out the disadvantages of doing so, or by arguing that the agent would be unlikely to succeed in implementing the intention. In short, perceivers provide arguments against the agent's intention, and if they retain their intention despite powerful counterarguments, the agent's intention is preserved. However, if the agent is disinclined to change the agent's intention, they may consent to the demands or alter their intentions.

When people wish to indicate uncertainty about the agent's future trying, they may emphasize that the agent has a desire but not an intention. "She really wants to go, but she can't be sure she'll make it..."
Desire and Intention

Concerts are built on the premise that the audience is engaged in the ebb and flow of the performers' emotions and actions. This engagement is fostered through a combination of visual, auditory, and emotional cues that resonate with the audience and draw them into the performance. The social aspect of concerts plays a crucial role in this engagement, as the audience is not just spectators but active participants in the experience. The interaction between the performers and the audience is what makes concerts unique and memorable, creating an atmosphere of shared enthusiasm and enjoyment.

Notes

Especially for the authors of this chapter: Michael Breinman, Donald Davidson, Gilbert Harman, Alfred Mele, and Nelson. We also thank Paul Churchland for his continued support and encouragement.

Acknowledgments

The distinction between desire and intention is a complex one, and it is important to recognize that they are not always synonymous. While desire can be seen as a precursor to intention, intention is more about the deliberate action that follows desire. The relationship between the two is not always straightforward, and it is often difficult to determine the exact role of each in a given situation.