

Means-End Relations and Artifactual Functions

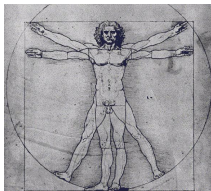
A Sketch

Jesse Hughes

Technical University of Eindhoven

June 4, 2005

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Epistemology:

- Knowledge of descriptive claims

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*

Epistemology:

- Knowledge of descriptive claims
- Knowledge of normative claims



Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*

Epistemology:

- Knowledge of descriptive claims
- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral



Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Epistemology:

- Knowledge of descriptive claims
- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral
 - Prescriptive — ought to do

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Epistemology:

- Knowledge of descriptive claims
- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral
 - Prescriptive — ought to do
 - **Functional — things ought to do**

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Applied to technical artifacts:

- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral
 - Prescriptive — ought to do
 - Functional — things ought to do

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Applied to technical artifacts:

- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral
 - Prescriptive — ought to do
Artifacts: HOWTOs
 - Functional — things ought to do

Introduction to *Norms in Knowledge*



Applied to technical artifacts:

- Knowledge of normative claims
 - Non-moral
 - Prescriptive — ought to do
Artifacts: HOWTOs
 - Functional — things ought to do
Artifacts: artifactual functions

Some examples of functional ascriptions



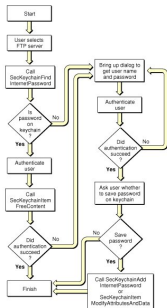
- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”

Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”

Some examples of functional ascriptions



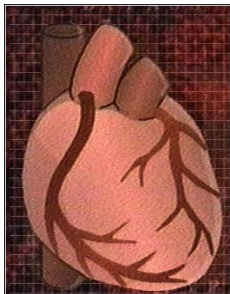
- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”

Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”
- “The magician’s assistant is for distracting the audience.”

Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”
- “The magician’s assistant is for distracting the audience.”

We ascribe functions to **biological stuff**,

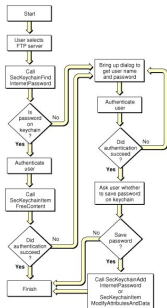
Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”
- “The magician’s assistant is for distracting the audience.”

We ascribe functions to biological stuff, **artifacts**,

Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”
- “The magician’s assistant is for distracting the audience.”

We ascribe functions to biological stuff, artifacts, **algorithms**,

Some examples of functional ascriptions



- “The function of the heart is to pump blood.”
- “That switch mutes the television.”
- “The subroutine ensures that the user is authorized.”
- “The magician’s assistant is for distracting the audience.”

We ascribe functions to biological stuff, artifacts, algorithms, **personal roles**...

How functions relate to means and ends



“That switch mutes the television.”

How functions relate to means and ends



“That switch mutes the television.”



One can use the switch to mute
the television.

How functions relate to means and ends



“That switch mutes the television.”



One can use the switch to mute
the television.



Some action involving the switch will cause
the television to be muted.

How functions relate to means and ends



“That switch mutes the television.”



One can use the switch to mute the television.



Some action involving the switch will cause the television to be muted.

- Functions imply means-end relations.

How functions relate to means and ends



“That switch mutes the television.”



One can use the switch to mute
the television.



Some action involving the switch will cause
the television to be muted.

- Functions imply means-end relations.
- **Step one: Provide a semantics for means-end relations.**

Outline

- 1 Means-end relations
 - Propositional Dynamic Logic
 - Means-end relations in PDL

Outline

- 1 Means-end relations
 - Propositional Dynamic Logic
 - Means-end relations in PDL

- 2 Artifactual functions
 - Functional ascriptions and fulfillment
 - Normal contexts

Outline

- 1 Means-end relations
 - Propositional Dynamic Logic
 - Means-end relations in PDL
- 2 Artifactual functions
 - Functional ascriptions and fulfillment
 - Normal contexts

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,
 - Closed under:
 - sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
 - non-deterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$.

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,
 - Closed under:
 - sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
 - non-deterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$.
- a set **prop** of propositions.

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,
 - Closed under:
 - sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
 - non-deterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$.
- a set **prop** of propositions.
 - Closed under:
 - boolean connectives,
 - dynamic operators $[\alpha]\varphi$, $\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$.

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,
 - Closed under:
 - sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
 - non-deterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$.
- a set **prop** of propositions.
 - Closed under:
 - boolean connectives,
 - dynamic operators $[\alpha]\varphi$, $\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$.

Intuitions:

- $[\alpha]\varphi$: after doing α , φ will hold.

PDL syntax

Propositional Dynamic Logic is a logic of actions.



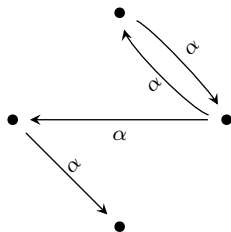
Basic types:

- a set **act** of actions,
 - Closed under:
 - sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
 - non-deterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$.
- a set **prop** of propositions.
 - Closed under:
 - boolean connectives,
 - dynamic operators $[\alpha]\varphi$, $\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$.

Intuitions:

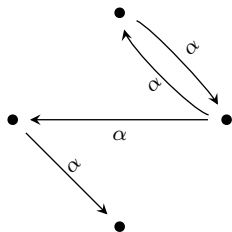
- $[\alpha]\varphi$: after doing α , φ will hold.
- $\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$: after doing α , φ might hold.

PDL semantics



Possible world semantics with
transition systems for each action α .

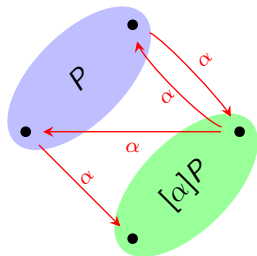
PDL semantics



Possible world semantics with transition systems for each action α .

$w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w'$ means:
one can reach w' by doing α in w .

PDL semantics

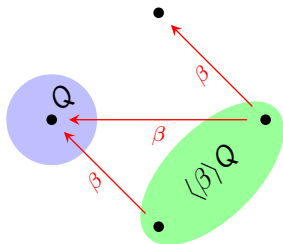


Possible world semantics with transition systems for each action α .

$w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w'$ means:
one can reach w' by doing α in w .

$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi \text{ iff } \forall w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w' . w' \models \varphi.$$

PDL semantics



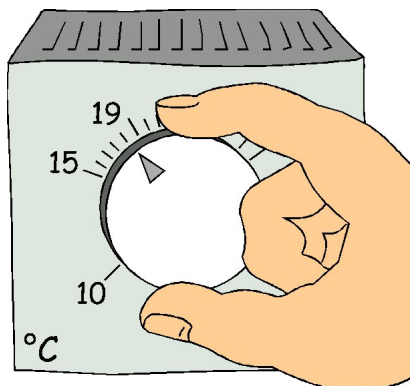
Possible world semantics with transition systems for each action α .

$w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w'$ means:
one can reach w' by doing α in w .

$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w' . w' \models \varphi.$$

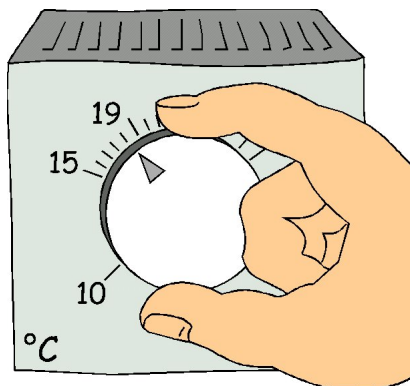
$$w \models \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists w \xrightarrow{\alpha} w' . w' \models \varphi.$$

A thermostat example



Thermostat connected
to heater.

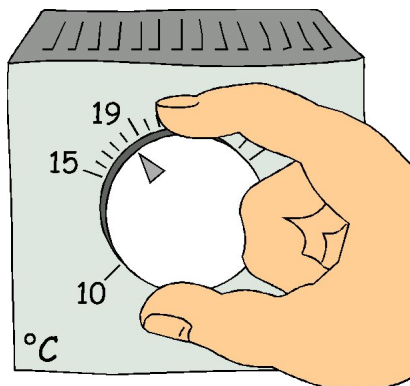
A thermostat example



Thermostat connected
to heater.

Three settings: *l*, *m*, *h*

A thermostat example



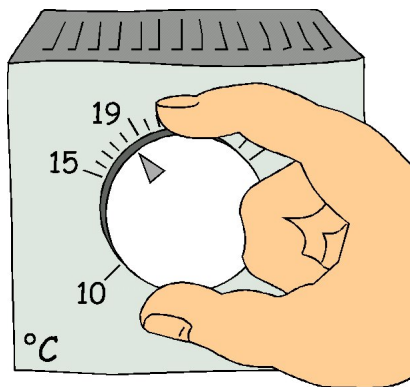
Thermostat connected
to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Propositions:

- **Setting:**
 - $S = l$
 - $S = m$
 - $S = h$

A thermostat example



Thermostat connected to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Propositions:

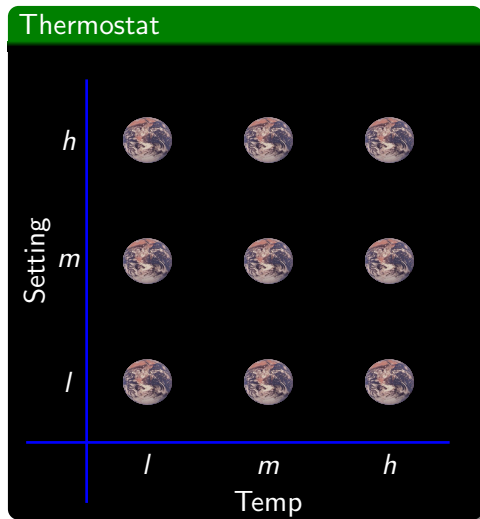
• Setting:

- $S = l$
- $S = m$
- $S = h$

• Temperature:

- $T \geq l$
- $T \geq m$
- $T \geq h$

A thermostat example



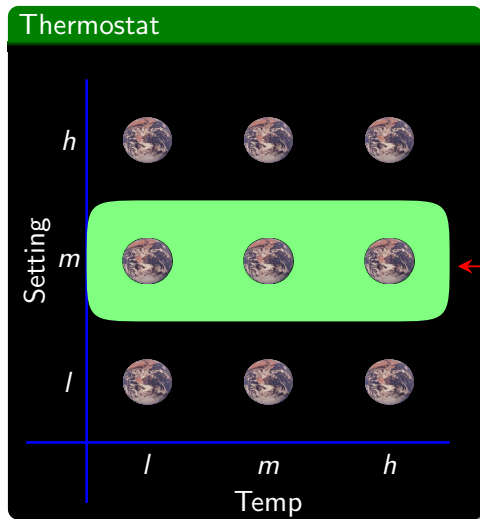
Thermostat connected
to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Propositions:

- Setting:
 - $S = l$
 - $S = m$
 - $S = h$
- Temperature:
 - $T \geq l$
 - $T \geq m$
 - $T \geq h$

A thermostat example



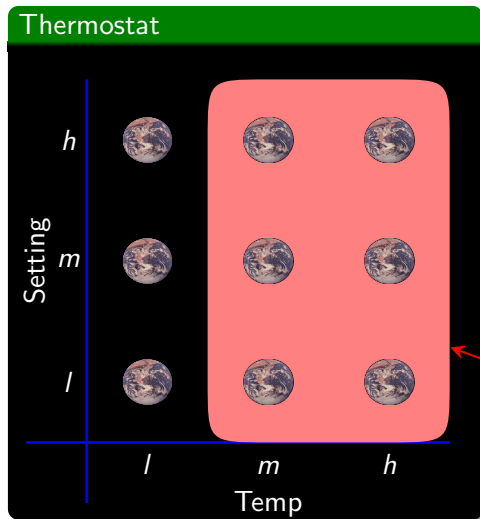
Thermostat connected to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Propositions:

- Setting:
 - $S = l$
 - $S = m$
 - $S = h$
- Temperature:
 - $T \geq l$
 - $T \geq m$
 - $T \geq h$

A thermostat example



Thermostat connected to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Propositions:

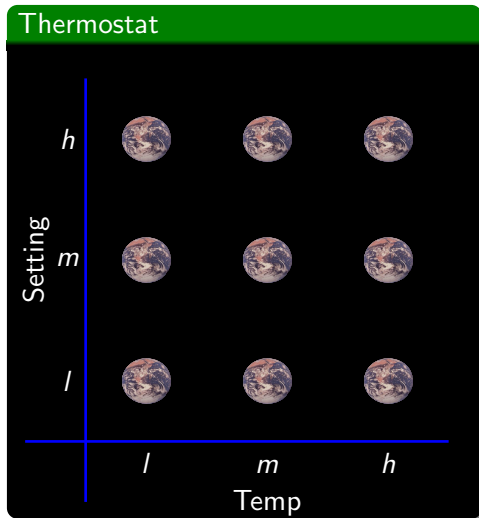
• Setting:

- $S = l$
- $S = m$
- $S = h$

• Temperature:

- $T \geq l$
- $T \geq m$
- $T \geq h$

A thermostat example



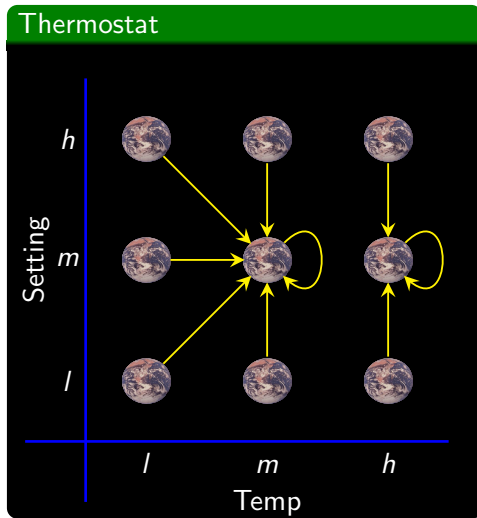
Thermostat connected to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Actions:

- Change setting:
 - **set(l)**
 - **set(m)**
 - **set(h)**

A thermostat example



Thermostat connected to heater.

Three settings: l , m , h

Actions:

- Change setting:
 - $\text{set}(l)$
 - $\text{set}(m)$
 - $\text{set}(h)$
- $\text{set}(m)$ changes:
 - setting to m ,
 - $\text{temp} \geq m$.

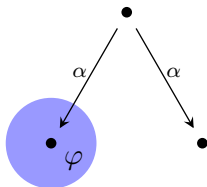
Weak and strong means-end relations

A means is an action α that can realize one's end φ .

Weak and strong means-end relations

A means is an action α that can realize one's end φ .

Two interpretations:

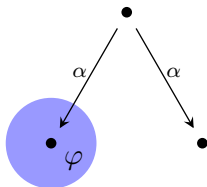


Weak: α might realize φ .

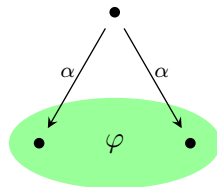
Weak and strong means-end relations

A means is an action α that can realize one's end φ .

Two interpretations:



Weak: α might realize φ .

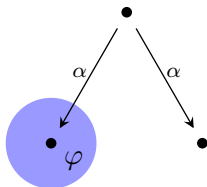


Strong: α will realize φ .

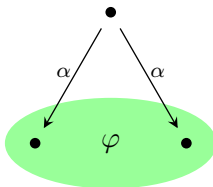
Weak and strong means-end relations

A means is an action α that can realize one's end φ .

Two interpretations:



Weak: α might realize φ . Strong: α will realize φ .

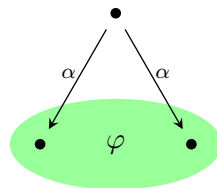
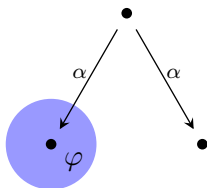


α is a weak means to φ in w \iff $w \models \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$.

Weak and strong means-end relations

A means is an action α that can realize one's end φ .

Two interpretations:



Weak: α might realize φ . Strong: α will realize φ .

α is a weak means to φ in w \iff $w \models \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$.

Strong is slightly subtler.

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ

Doing α in w will yield φ

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ

Doing α in w will yield φ

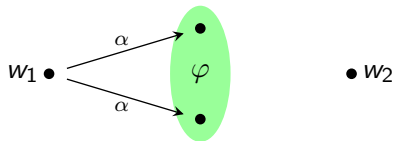
$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi$$

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ

Doing α in w will yield φ

$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi$$



But...

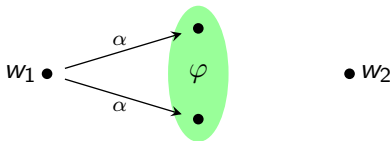
both w_1 and w_2
satisfy $[\alpha]\varphi$!

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ

Doing α in w will yield φ and one can do α in w .

$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi$$



But...

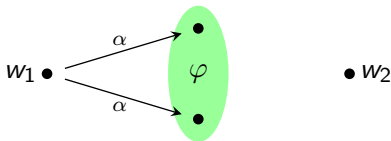
both w_1 and w_2
satisfy $[\alpha]\varphi$!

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ

Doing α in w will yield φ and one can do α in w .

$$w \models [\alpha]\varphi$$



But...

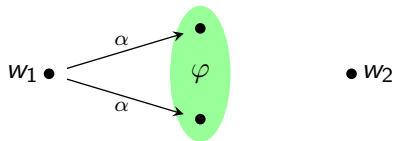
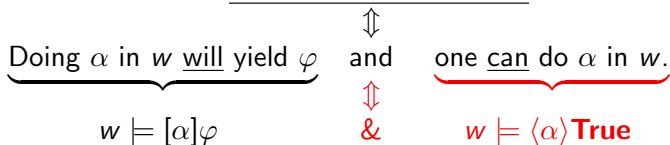
both w_1 and w_2
satisfy $[\alpha]\varphi$!

Fix: $w \models \langle \alpha \rangle \text{True}$

one can do α in w .

Strong means-end relations in PDL

In w , α is a strongly sufficient means to φ



But...
both w_1 and w_2
satisfy $[\alpha]\varphi$!

Fix: $w \models \langle \alpha \rangle \text{True}$
 \updownarrow
one can do α in w .

Additional topics on means-end relations

(All the thrilling details we won't discuss)

- Necessary means to an end.

Additional topics on means-end relations

(All the thrilling details we won't discuss)

- Necessary means to an end.
- **Conditional means-end relations.**

Additional topics on means-end relations

(All the thrilling details we won't discuss)

- Necessary means to an end.
- Conditional means-end relations.
- Practical consequences of means-end relations.

Additional topics on means-end relations

(All the thrilling details we won't discuss)

- Necessary means to an end.
- Conditional means-end relations.
- Practical consequences of means-end relations.
- Efficacy via fuzzy logic.

Outline

- 1 Means-end relations
 - Propositional Dynamic Logic
 - Means-end relations in PDL
- 2 **Artifactual functions**
 - **Functional ascriptions and fulfillment**
 - **Normal contexts**

Where do functions come from?

Historic account:

The function of o is f



the fact that o does f
explains the existence of o .

Where do functions come from?

Historic account:

The function of o is f



the fact that o does f
explains the existence of o .

Biological function same as
artifactual function.

Where do functions come from?

Historic account:

The function of o is f



the fact that o does f
explains the existence of o .

Biological function same as
artifactual function.

Intentional account:

The function of o is f



Someone intends to use o
to do f .

Where do functions come from?

Historic account:

The function of o is f



the fact that o does f
explains the existence of o .

Biological function same as
artifactual function.

Intentional account:

The function of o is f



Someone intends to use o
to do f .

Includes a social aspect.

Where do functions come from?

Historic account:

The function of o is f



the fact that o does f
explains the existence of o .

Biological function same as
artifactual function.

Intentional account:

The function of o is f



Someone intends to use o
to do f .

Includes a social aspect.

Tough question. Let's avoid it.

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,
- an end φ

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
 - a list σ of parameter types,
 - an action α ,
 - an end φ
- } Context types

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,
- an end φ

Context types

Takes parameters from

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,
- an end φ

Context types

Takes parameters from

Expected means-end relation:

Given: a T -token o
a list τ of σ -tokens

One expects: $\alpha(o, \tau)$ is a means to $\varphi(o, \tau)$.

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,
- an end φ

Context types

Takes parameters from

Expected means-end relation:

Given: a T -token o
a list τ of σ -tokens } f -context

One expects: $\alpha(o, \tau)$ is a means to $\varphi(o, \tau)$.

The structure of functional ascriptions

A functional ascription f includes the following components.

- an artifact type T ,
- a list σ of parameter types,
- an action α ,
- an end φ

Context types

Takes parameters from

Expected means-end relation:

Given: a T -token o

a list τ of σ -tokens

f -context

One expects: $\alpha(o, \tau)$ is a means to $\varphi(o, \tau)$.

A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*



A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$



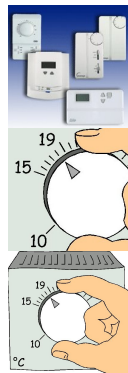
A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set?**(?)



A return to the thermostat

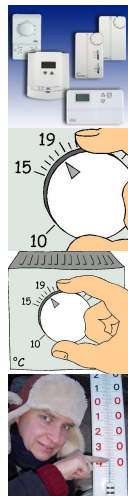
Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set**_?(?)

End: **$T \geq ?$**



A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

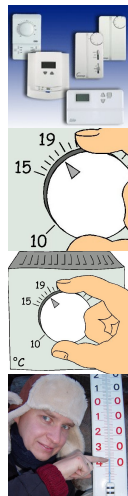
Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set**_?(?)

End: $T \geq ?$

An *f-context* is given by

- a thermostat *o*,



A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

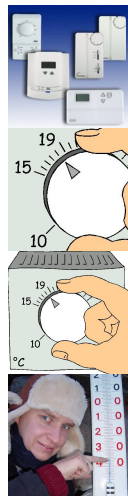
Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set**_?(?)

End: $T \geq ?$

An *f-context* is given by

- a thermostat o ,
- a setting $x \in \{l, m, h\}$.



A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set**_?(?)

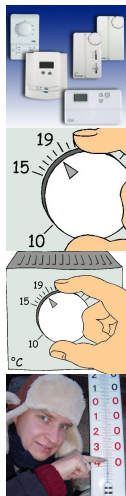
End: $T \geq ?$

An *f-context* is given by

- a thermostat o ,
- a setting $x \in \{l, m, h\}$.

In an *f-context* $\langle o, x \rangle$,

- our action is **set** _{o} (x): set thermostat o to x .



A return to the thermostat

Thermostats are used to regulate temperature.

Type: *Thermo*

Parameter: $\{l, m, h\}$

Action: **set**_?(?)

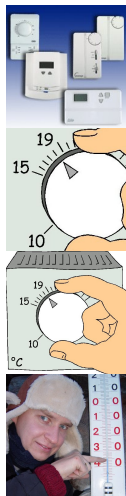
End: $T \geq ?$

An *f*-context is given by

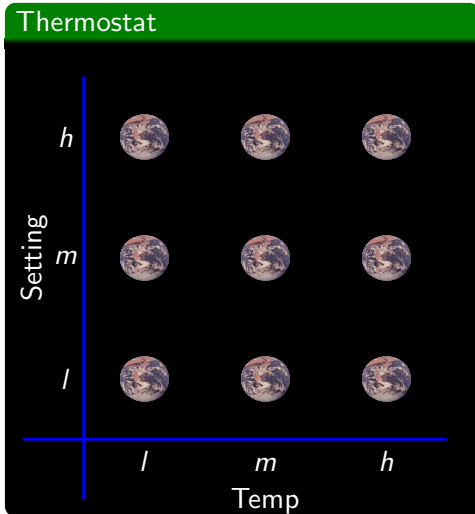
- a thermostat o ,
- a setting $x \in \{l, m, h\}$.

In an *f*-context $\langle o, x \rangle$,

- our action is **set** _{o} (x): set thermostat o to x .
- our end is $T \geq x$.

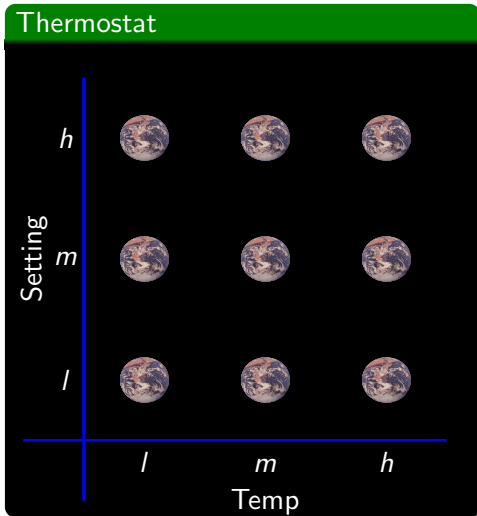


Contexts and transition systems



Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

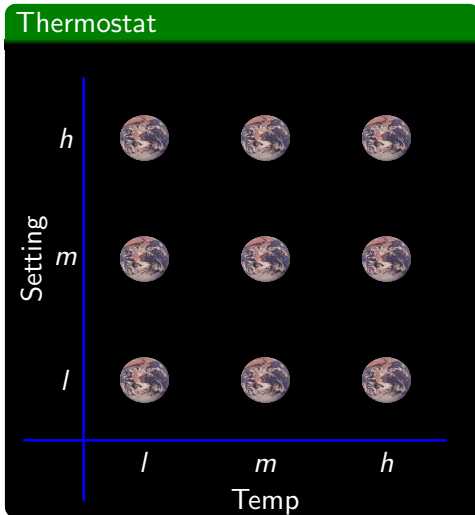
Contexts and transition systems



Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.

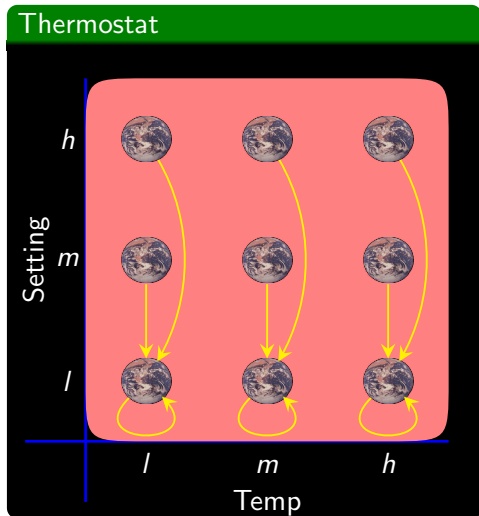
Contexts and transition systems



Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Contexts and transition systems



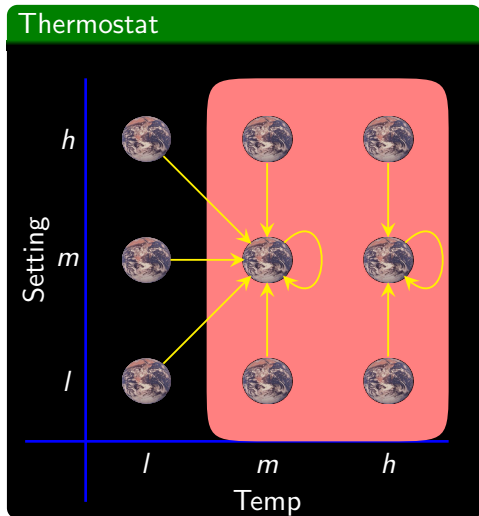
Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Working}, l \rangle$.

Contexts and transition systems



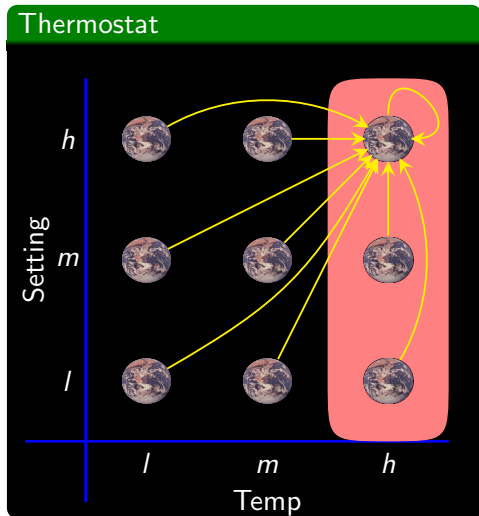
Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Working}, l \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Working}, m \rangle$.

Contexts and transition systems



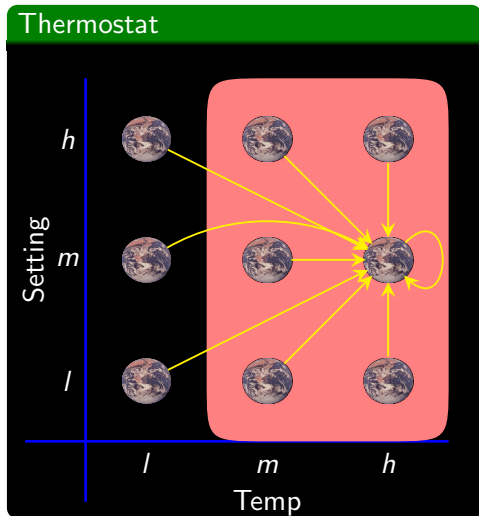
Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Working}, l \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Working}, m \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Working}, h \rangle$.

Contexts and transition systems



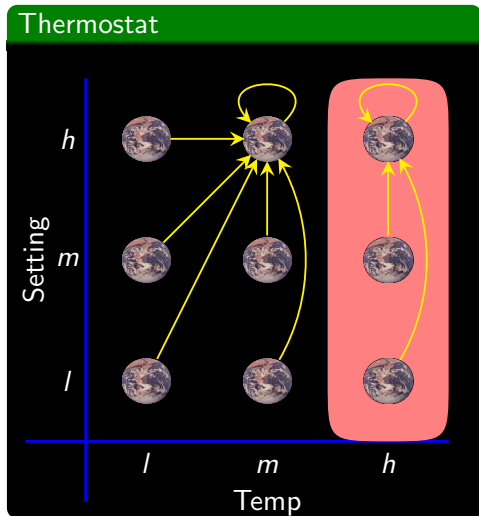
Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Miscal}, m \rangle$.

Contexts and transition systems



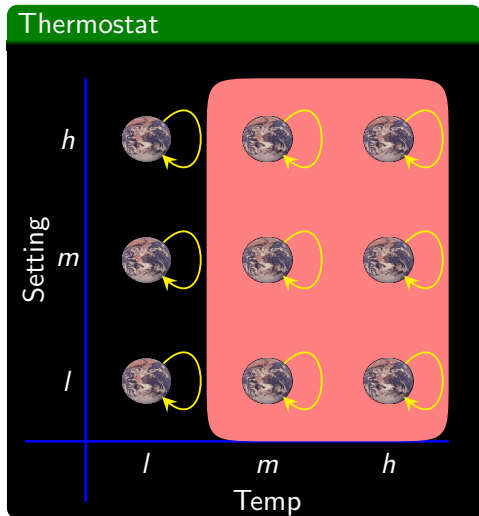
Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Miscal}, m \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Weak}, h \rangle$.

Contexts and transition systems



Each f -context $\langle o, x \rangle$ determines a PDL model.

- o : the artifact used.
- x : the setting.

Examples:

- $\langle \text{Miscal}, m \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Weak}, h \rangle$.
- $\langle \text{Broke}, m \rangle$.

Fulfillment

An artifact o (weakly/strongly) fulfills f wrt τ



α is a (weak/strong) means to φ in $\mathcal{M}_{\langle o, \tau \rangle}$.

Fulfillment

An artifact o (weakly/strongly) fulfills f wrt τ



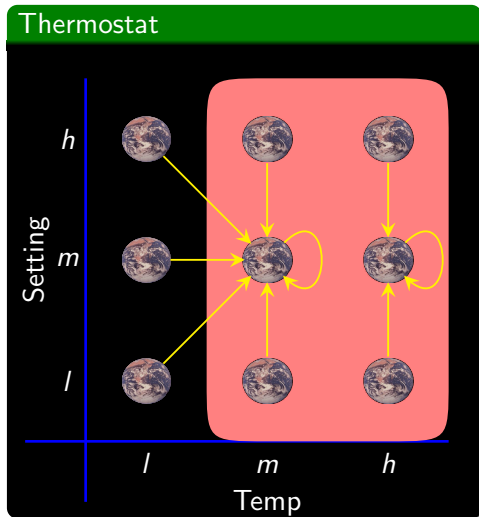
α is a (weak/strong) means to φ in $\mathcal{M}_{\langle o, \tau \rangle}$.

A thermostat t fulfills f wrt x



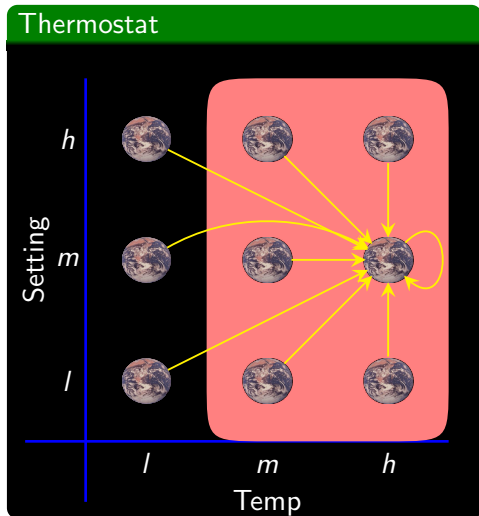
Setting t to x realizes $T \geq x$.

Contexts and transition systems



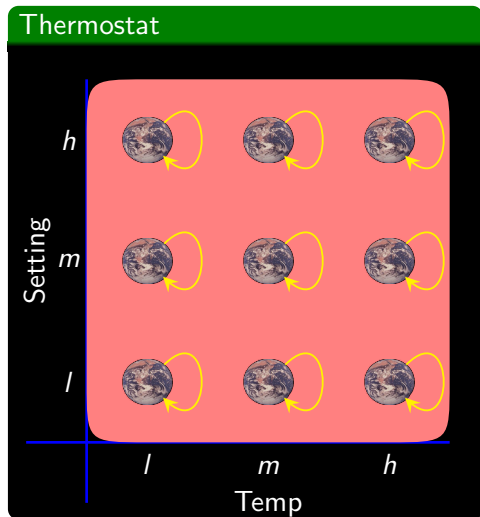
Token	fulfills f
<i>Working</i>	<i>l, m, h</i>

Contexts and transition systems



Token	fulfills f
Working	l, m, h
Miscal	l, m, h

Contexts and transition systems



Token	fulfills f
Working	l, m, h
Miscal	l, m, h
Broke	l

Fulfillment

An artifact o (weakly/strongly) fulfills f wrt τ



α is a (weak/strong) means to φ in $\mathcal{M}_{\langle o, \tau \rangle}$.

A thermostat t fulfills f wrt x



Setting t to x realizes $T \geq x$.

A thermostat t universally fulfills f



t fulfills f wrt every x .

Type fulfillment

Defined: token fulfills a function f .

Type fulfillment

Defined: token fulfills a function f .

When does a subtype $T' \leq T$ fulfill f ?

Type fulfillment

Defined: token fulfills a function f .

When does a subtype $T' \leq T$ fulfill f ?

Universal fulfillment:



every $o \in T'$ fulfills f .

Type fulfillment

Defined: token fulfills a function f .

When does a subtype $T' \leq T$ fulfill f ?

Universal fulfillment:



every $o \in T'$ fulfills f .

Normal fulfillment:



every "normal" $o \in T'$ fulfills f .

Normal tokens: the controversial bits

Each type T comes with a set N_T
of normal tokens.



Normal tokens: the controversial bits

Each type T comes with a set N_T of *normal* tokens.

Are normal tokens “real” tokens?



Normal tokens: the controversial bits

Each type T comes with a set N_T of *normal* tokens.

Are normal tokens “real” tokens? **NO!**

every T -token is broken



normal T -tokens are broken.



Normal tokens: the controversial bits

Each type T comes with a set N_T of normal tokens.

Are normal tokens “real” tokens? NO!

every T -token is broken



normal T -tokens are broken.



Normal tokens are useful fictions.
Express how T -things are expected to behave.

Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?



Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?

- Counterfactuals bad. Fictions barely worse.



Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?

- Counterfactuals bad. Fictions barely worse.
- **Fictional tokens approximate intuitions.**



Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?

- Counterfactuals bad. Fictions barely worse.
- Fictional tokens approximate intuitions.
- **Formally simple, conceptually opaque.**



Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?

- Counterfactuals bad. Fictions barely worse.
- Fictional tokens approximate intuitions.
- Formally simple, conceptually opaque.
- Gives sense of malfunction.



Normal tokens: the excuses

We add fictional objects to our semantics?

What are you thinking?

- Counterfactuals bad. Fictions barely worse.
- Fictional tokens approximate intuitions.
- Formally simple, conceptually opaque.
- Gives sense of malfunction.
- **Distinguishes subtypes.**



Normal tokens: subtypes

Subtypes do not always inherit functional ascriptions.



Normal tokens: subtypes

Subtypes do not always inherit functional ascriptions.

f is a function of T and $T' \leq T$



T' fulfills f .



Normal tokens: subtypes

Subtypes do not always inherit functional ascriptions.

f is a function of T and $T' \leq T$



T' fulfills f .

Universal fulfillment:

T fulfills $f \Rightarrow T' \text{ fulfills } f$



Normal tokens: subtypes

Subtypes do not always inherit functional ascriptions.

f is a function of T and $T' \leq T$



T' fulfills f .

Universal fulfillment:

T fulfills $f \Rightarrow T' \text{ fulfills } f$

Normal fulfillment:

T fulfills f and $N_{T'} \subseteq N_T \Rightarrow T' \text{ fulfills } f$



Normal tokens: subtypes

Subtypes do not always inherit functional ascriptions.

f is a function of T and $T' \leq T$



T' fulfills f .

Universal fulfillment:

T fulfills $f \Rightarrow T' \text{ fulfills } f$

Normal fulfillment:

T fulfills f and $N_{T'} \subseteq N_T \Rightarrow T' \text{ fulfills } f$



Normal flare guns aren't normal guns.

Outstanding issues

- A philosophical treatment of “normal tokens”.

Outstanding issues

- A philosophical treatment of “normal tokens”.
- Add efficacy to functions.

Outstanding issues

- A philosophical treatment of “normal tokens”.
- Add efficacy to functions.
- **A formalization of malfunction.**

Outstanding issues

- A philosophical treatment of “normal tokens”.
- Add efficacy to functions.
- A formalization of malfunction.
- **Types and function inheritance.**

Outstanding issues

- A philosophical treatment of “normal tokens”.
- Add efficacy to functions.
- A formalization of malfunction.
- Types and function inheritance.
- **Everything else.**