

○ ● ● lecture 9:

monist causation

part two

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○ ● ● whatdiscourseisn't



# ○ ● ● whatdiscourseisn't

- not "talk" or "mere words"

# ○ ● ● what discourse isn't

- not "talk" or "mere words"
- not "free-floating ideas"

# ○ ● ● what discourse isn't

- not "talk" or "mere words"
- not "free-floating ideas"
- not "belief"

# ○ ● ● what discourse isn't

- not "talk" or "mere words"
- not "free-floating ideas"
- not "belief"
- not "rational" in a transcendental sense

○ ● ● discourse

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# ○ ● ● discourse

● neither “things” nor “thoughts”





# ○ ● ● discourse

- neither “things” nor “thoughts”
- focus on *social practice*



# ○ ● ● discourse

- neither “things” nor “thoughts”
- focus on *social practice*
- conditions of possibility are key



# ○ ● ● discourse

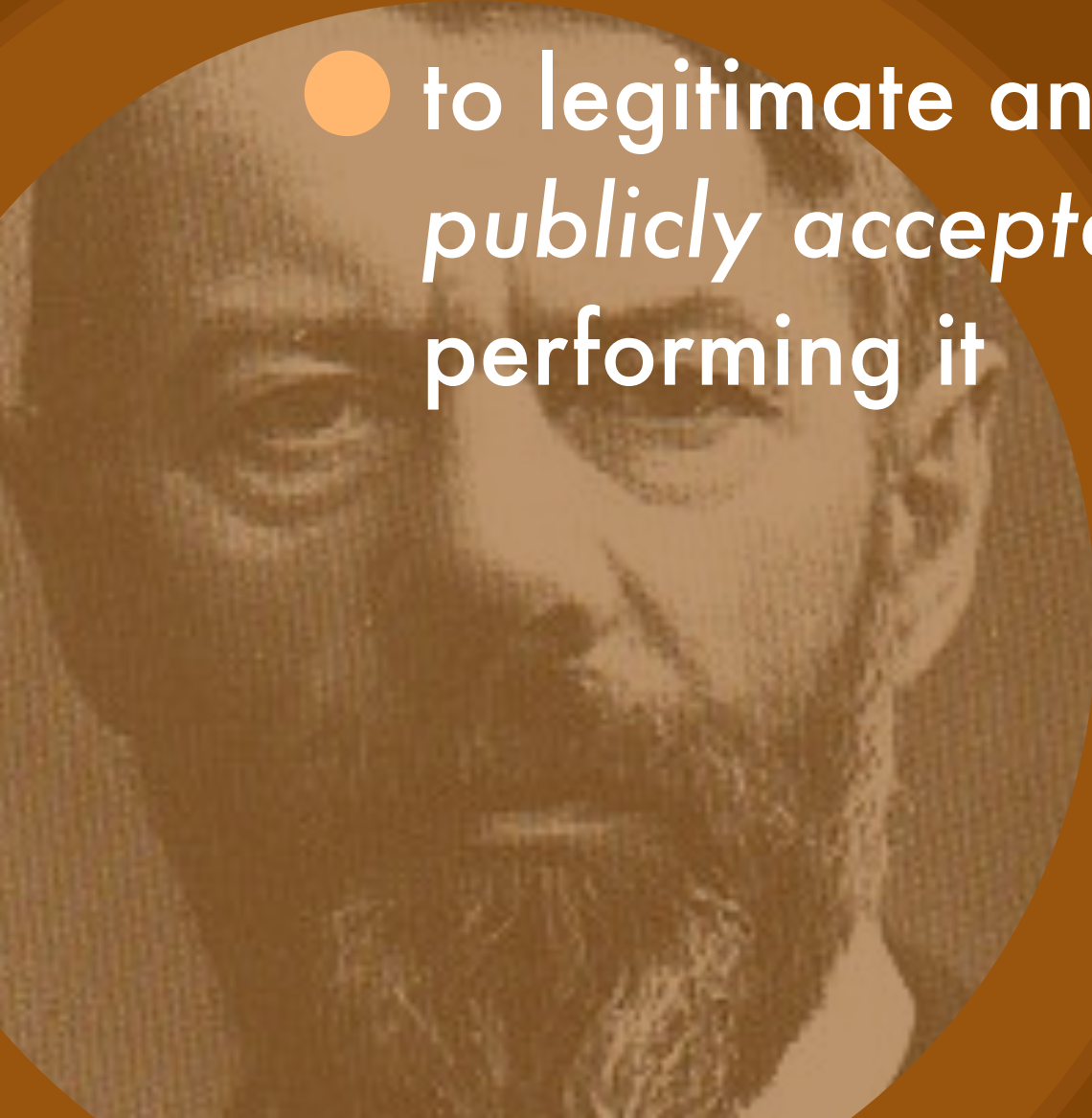
- neither “things” nor “thoughts”
- focus on *social practice*
- conditions of possibility are key
- *public articulations* are the source of data

# ○ ● ● legitimation



# ○ ● ● legitimation

- to legitimate an action is to give *publicly acceptable reasons* for performing it



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- “publicly acceptable” is contextual

# ○ ● ● legitimation

- to legitimate an action is to give *publicly acceptable reasons* for performing it
- “publicly acceptable” is contextual
- *how* an action is legitimated is key

# ○ ● ● examples

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# ○ ● ● examples

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● search warrant

# ○ ● ● examples

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- search warrant
- slavery

# ○ ● ● examples

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- search warrant
- slavery
- sovereign territoriality

# ○ ● ● discourse vs. interpretation



# ○ ● ● discourse vs. interpretation

- monist description explicates meaning

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- monist description explicates meaning
- discourse connects language and outcomes
- monist description looks for a coherent whole
- discourse is about *contention*

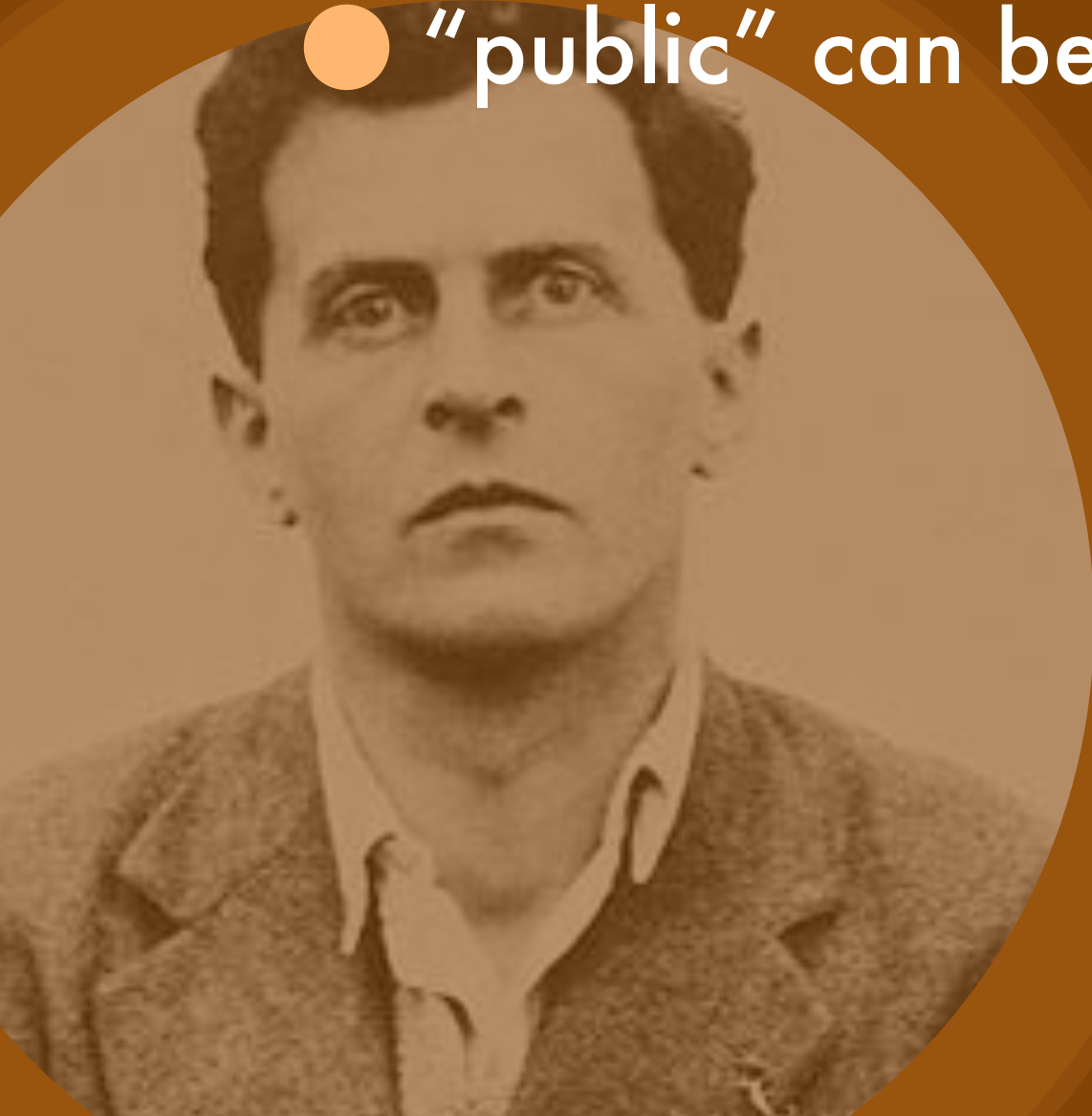


# ○ ● ● public articulations



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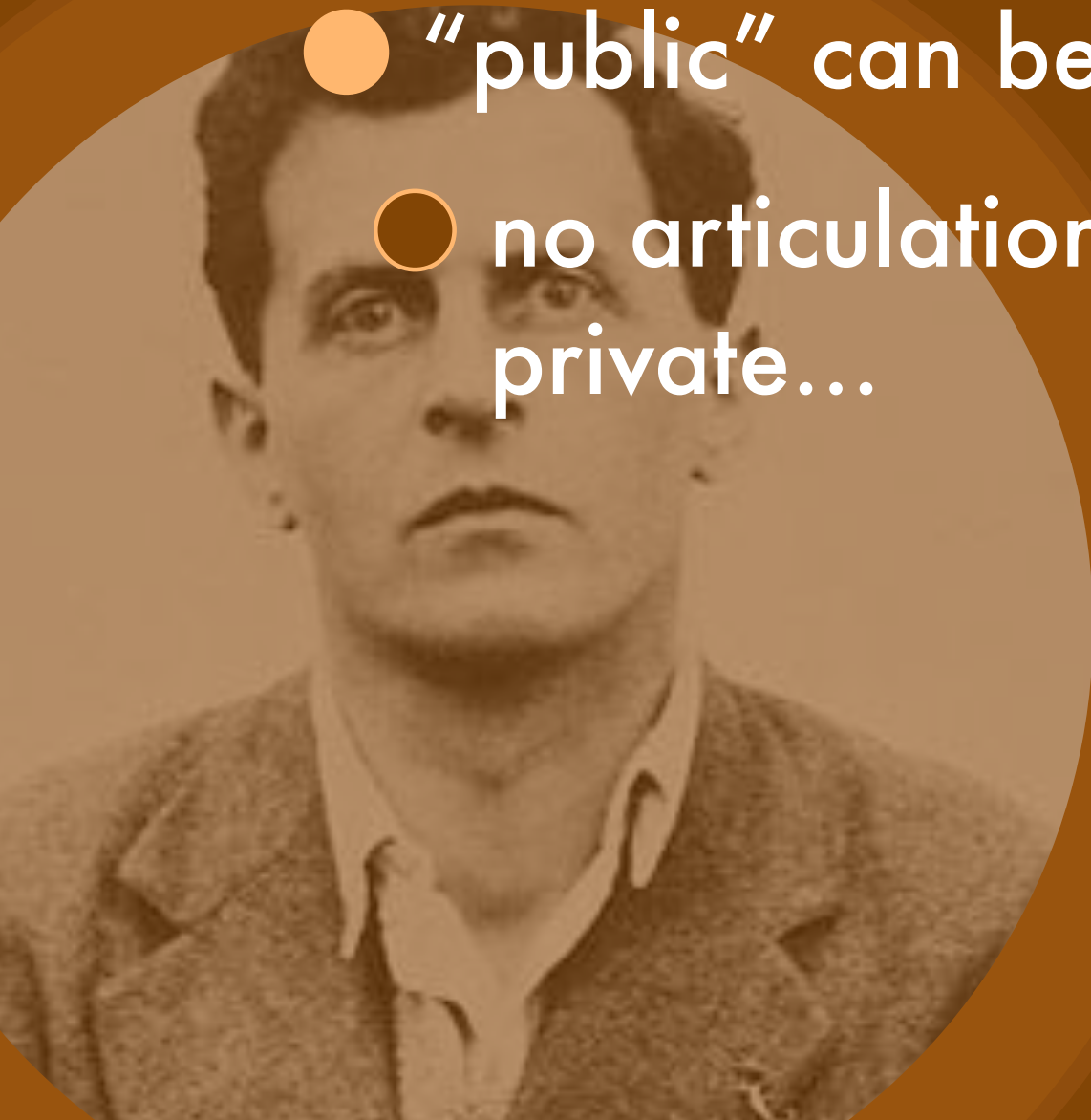
● "public" can be small or large



# ○ ● ● public articulations

● "public" can be small or large

○ no articulation is completely private...



# ○ ● ● public articulations

- “public” can be small or large

- no articulation is completely private...

- ...but some are more public than others



# ○ ● ● public articulations

- “public” can be small or large

- no articulation is completely private...

- ...but some are more public than others

- claims tendered in a debate are particularly important

○ ● ● wheretolook

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# ○ ● ● wheretolook

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● campaigns

# ○ ● ● wheretolook

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● campaigns

● speeches



# ○ ● ● wheretolook

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- campaigns
- speeches
- public hearings

# ○ ● ● wheretolook

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- campaigns
- speeches
- public hearings
- websites

# ○ ● ● wheretolook

---

- campaigns
- speeches
- public hearings
- websites
- wherever people are forced to give *public reasons* for their actions

# ○ ● ● commonplaces

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# ○ ● ● commonplaces

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- synonyms: topoi; themes; threads; tropes; symbols

# ○ ● ● commonplaces

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- by definition, *common* to speaker and audience(s)

# ○ ● ● commonplaces

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- by definition, *common* to speaker and audience(s)
- weakly shared

# ○ ● ● commonplaces

- synonyms: topoi; themes; threads; tropes; symbols
- by definition, *common* to speaker and audience(s)
- weakly shared
- afford actions



○ ● ● motives are irrelevant



# ○ ● ● motives are irrelevant

- whether *anyone* believes what they are saying or doing makes no difference

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- articulations do their work on their own

# ○ ● ● motives are irrelevant

- whether *anyone* believes what they are saying or doing makes no difference
- articulations do their work on their own
- *social* sustainability is key

○ ● ● finding commonplaces



# ○ ● ● finding commonplaces

- no magic formula (sorry)

# ○ ● ● finding commonplaces

- no magic formula (sorry)
- indeed, no final specification of all relevant commonplaces!

# ○ ● ● finding commonplaces

- no magic formula (sorry)
- indeed, no final specification of all relevant commonplaces!
- instead, a “good enough” basis for capturing “interesting” aspects of an articulation



# ○ ● ● rhetorical topographies



# ○ ● ● retoricaltopographies

- a kind of “map” of commonplaces deployed in some situation

# ○ ● ● rhetorical topographies

- a kind of “map” of commonplaces deployed in some situation
- ideal-typical, not descriptive

# ○ ● ● retoricaltopographies

- a kind of “map” of commonplaces deployed in some situation
- ideal-typical, not descriptive
- captures the “limits of the possible” in a given situation

# ○ ● ● causation

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# ○ ● ● causation

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- rhetorical topographies are static

# ○ ● ● causation

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- rhetorical topographies are static
- they are *flattened*, like a social network diagram/matrix

# ○ ● ● causation

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- rhetorical topographies are static
- they are *flattened*, like a social network diagram/matrix
- causal research does more than draw maps



○ ● ● two possibilities

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# ○ ● ● two possibilities

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- go backwards: *specific history* of particular commonplaces

# ○ ● ● two possibilities

- go backwards: *specific history* of particular commonplaces
- go forwards: *deployment* of commonplaces in a legitimation contest

# ○ ● ● two possibilities

- go backwards: *specific history* of particular commonplaces
- go forwards: *deployment* of commonplaces in a legitimation contest
- can be combined

○ ● ● construction

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# ○ ● ● construction

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- delineate commonplaces empirically

# ○ ● ● construction

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- be sensitive to variation

# ○ ● ● construction

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- delineate commonplaces empirically
- be sensitive to variation
- “textual ethnography” can help here



# ○ ● ● construction

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- delineate commonplaces empirically
- be sensitive to variation
- “textual ethnography” can help here
- there are also formal techniques

# ○ ● ● specific history

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# ○ ● ● specific history

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- a commonplace's power comes from its past

# ○ ● ● specific history

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- a commonplace's power comes from its past
- seeking an account of formation and past deployment

# ○ ● ● specific history

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- a commonplace's power comes from its past
- seeking an account of formation and past deployment
- beware the genetic fallacy!

# ○ ● ● deployment

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# ○ ● ● deployment

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- commonplaces have to be deployed in order to be effective

# ○ ● ● deployment

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- commonplaces have to be deployed in order to be effective
- how they interact is crucial



# ○ ● ● deployment

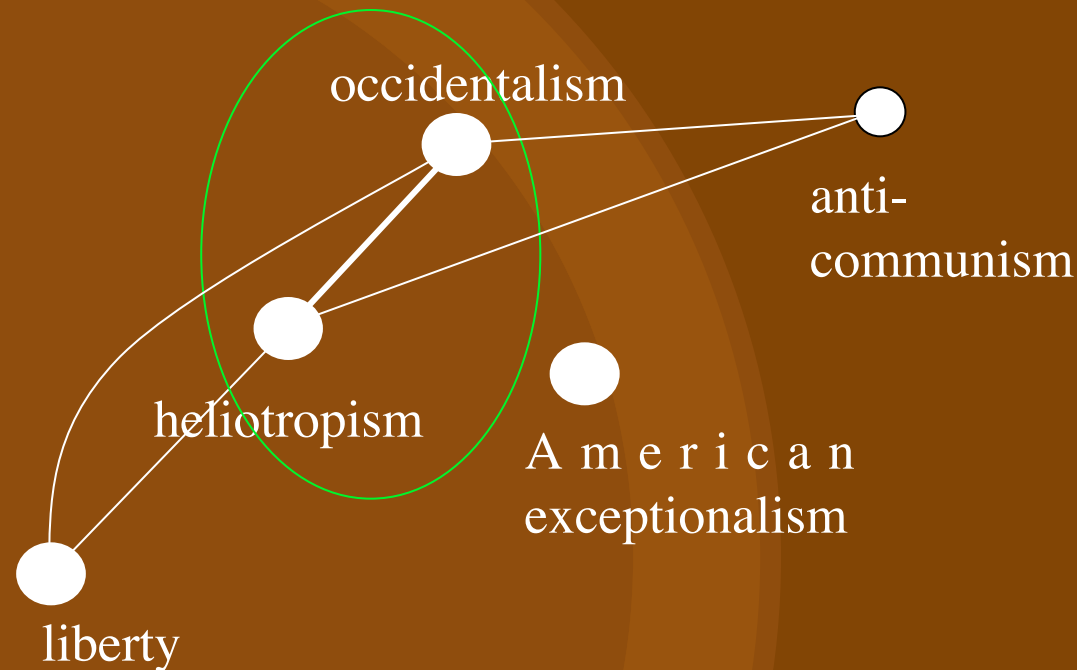
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- commonplaces have to be deployed in order to be effective
- how they interact is crucial
- be alert for “outflanking” and “rhetorical coercion”

# ○ ● ● deployment

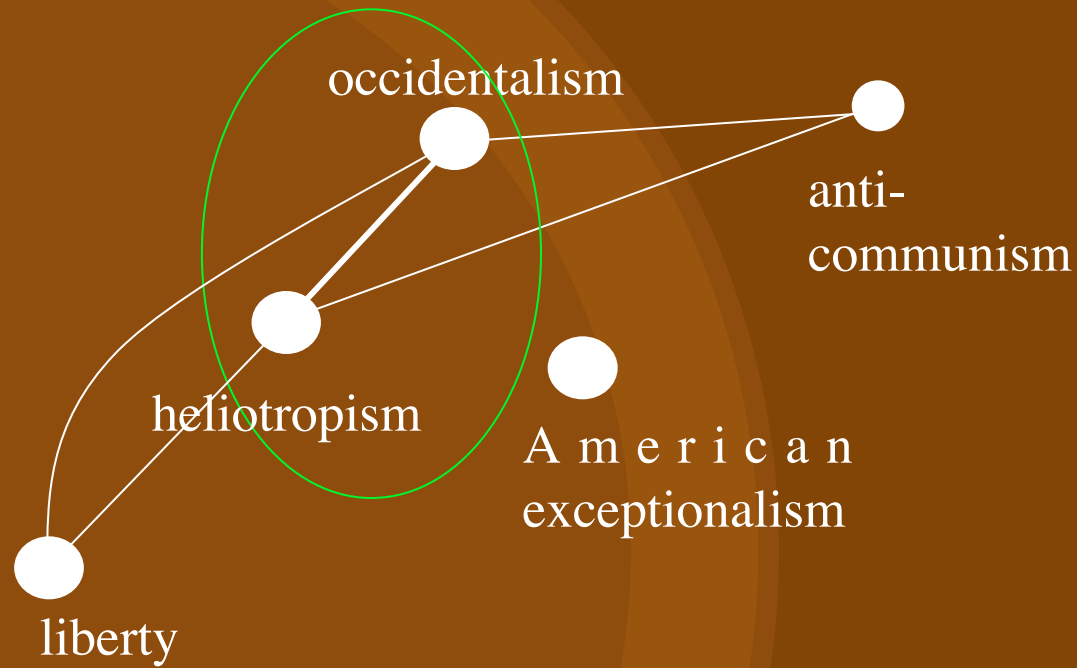
- commonplaces have to be deployed in order to be effective
- how they interact is crucial
- be alert for “outflanking” and “rhetorical coercion”
- there can also be overall changes in the map

# ○ ● ● analyzing american identity

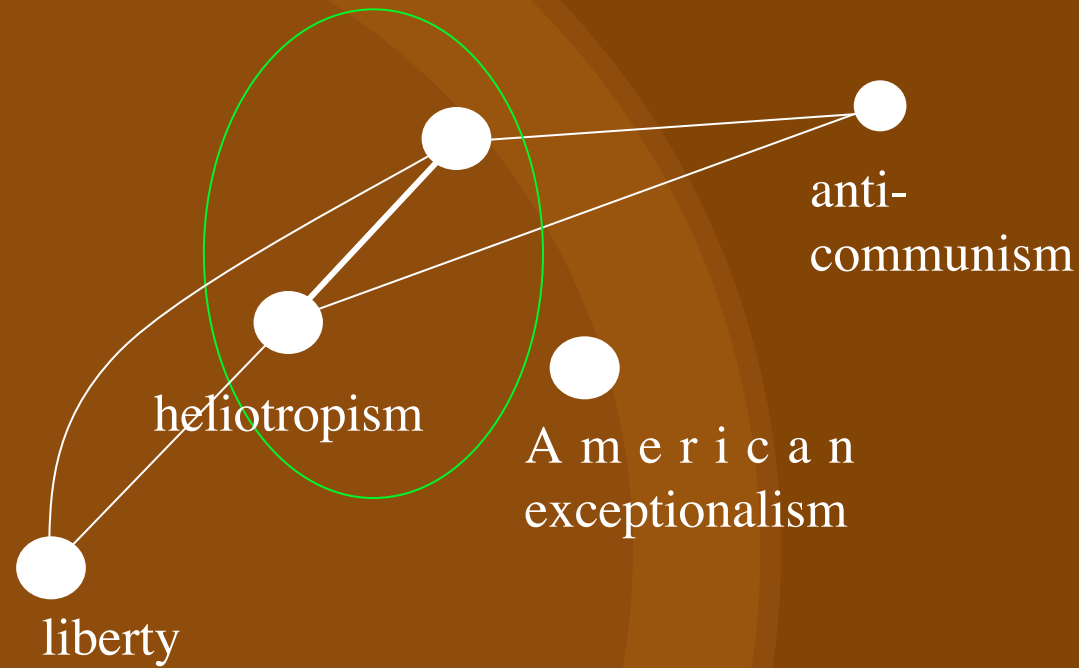


“multilateralism” in the United States during the Cold War  
(oval = “leader of the West / free world”  
[where “free world” means the West and its allies])

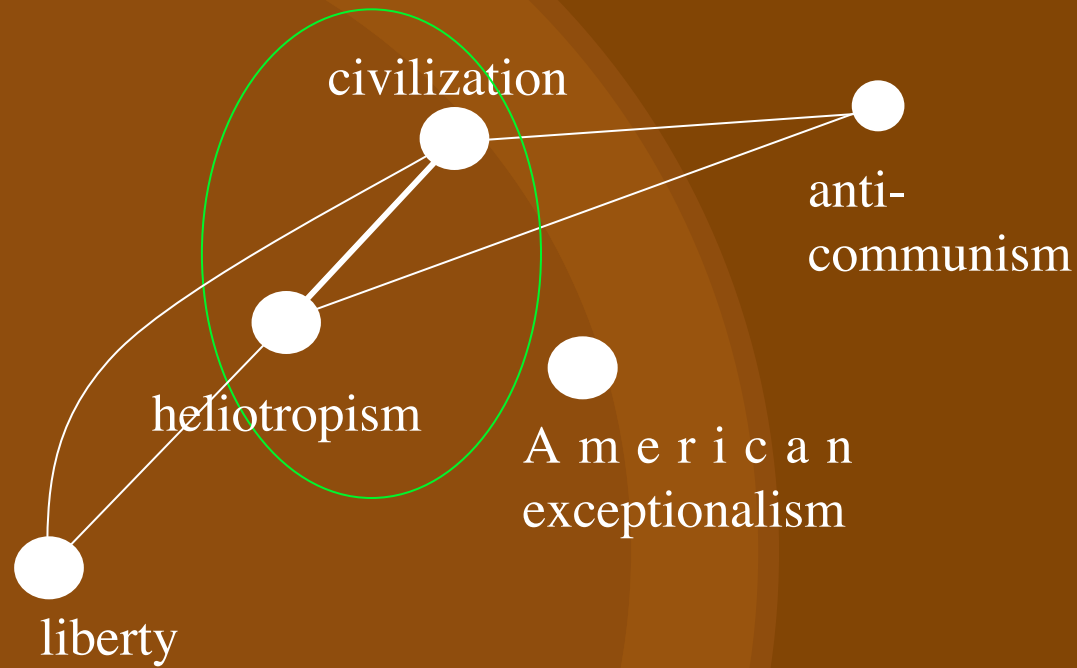
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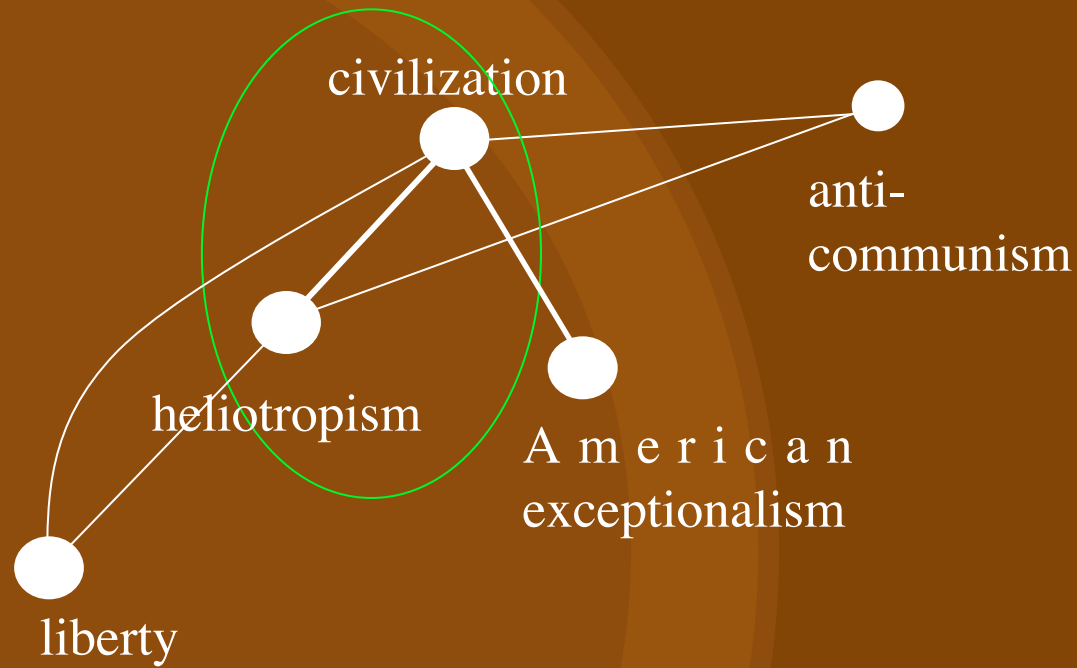
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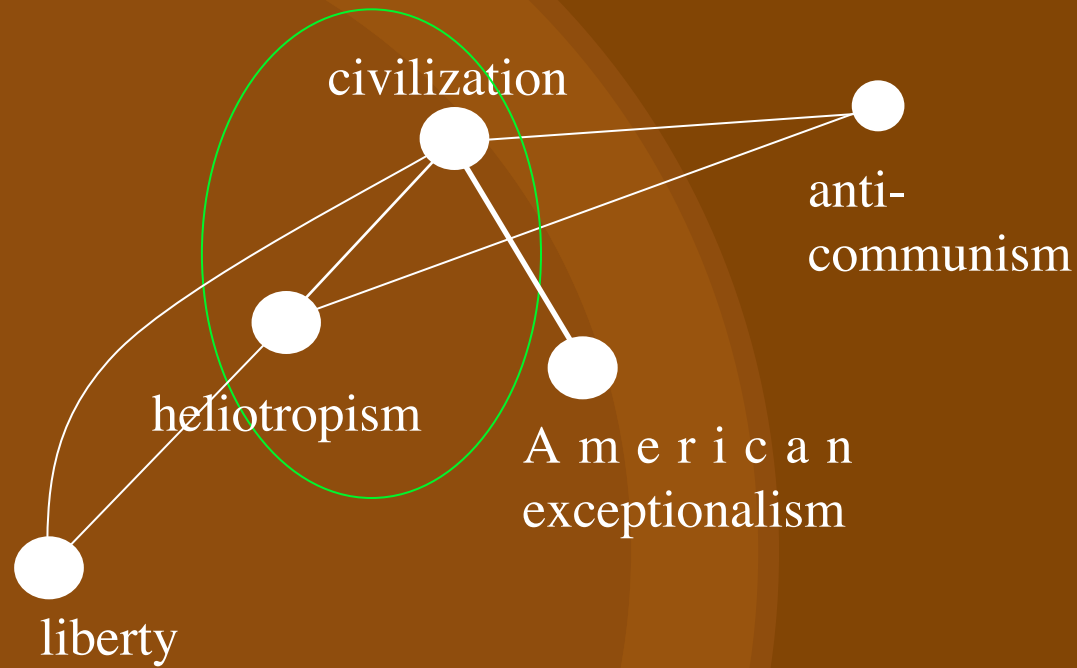
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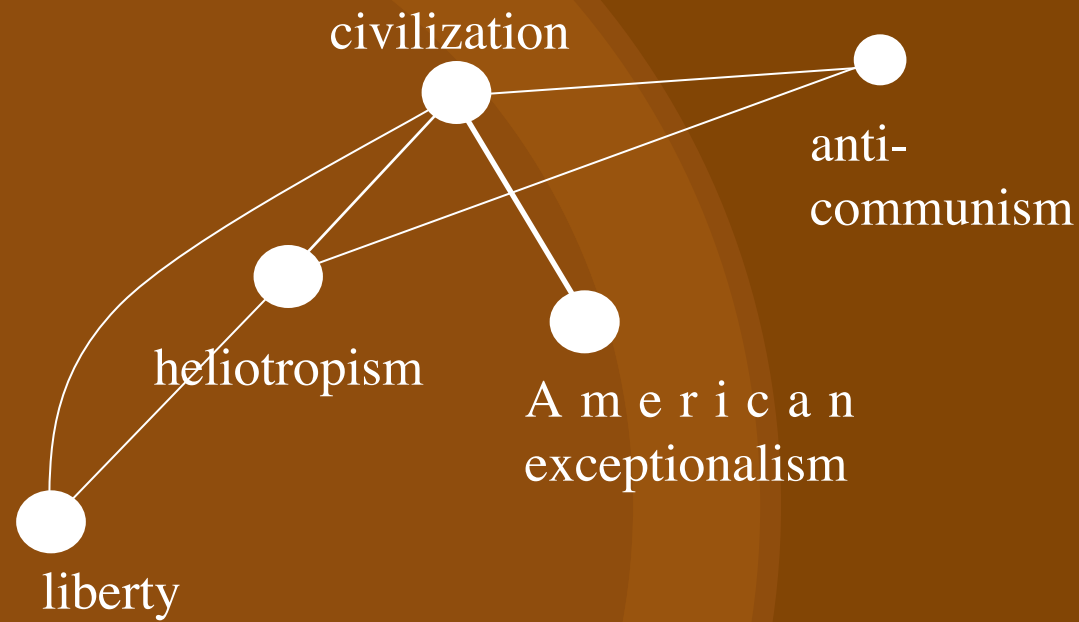


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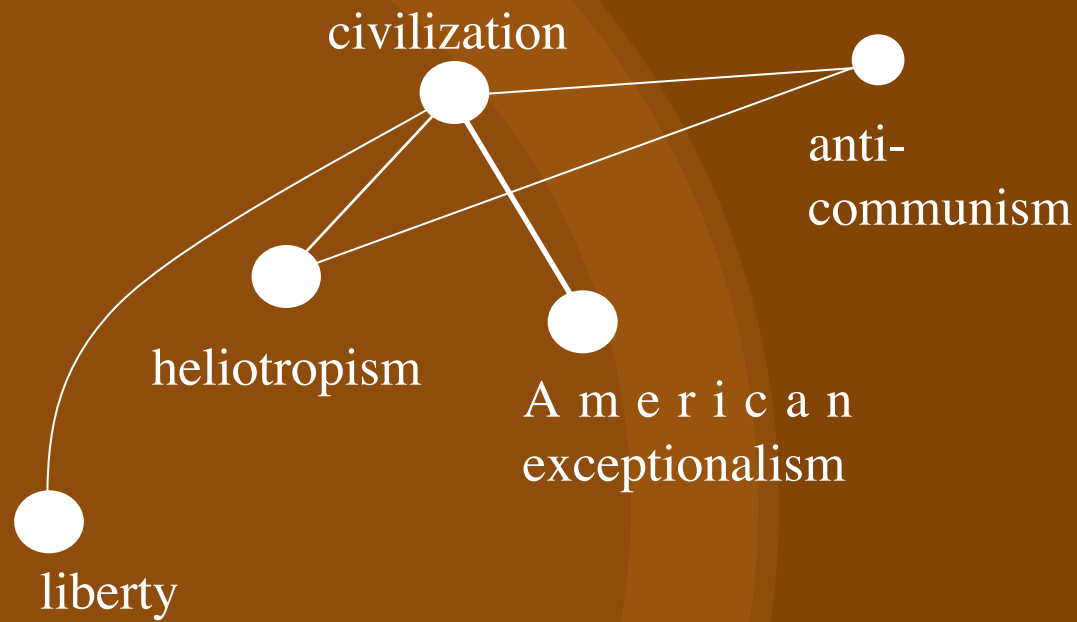




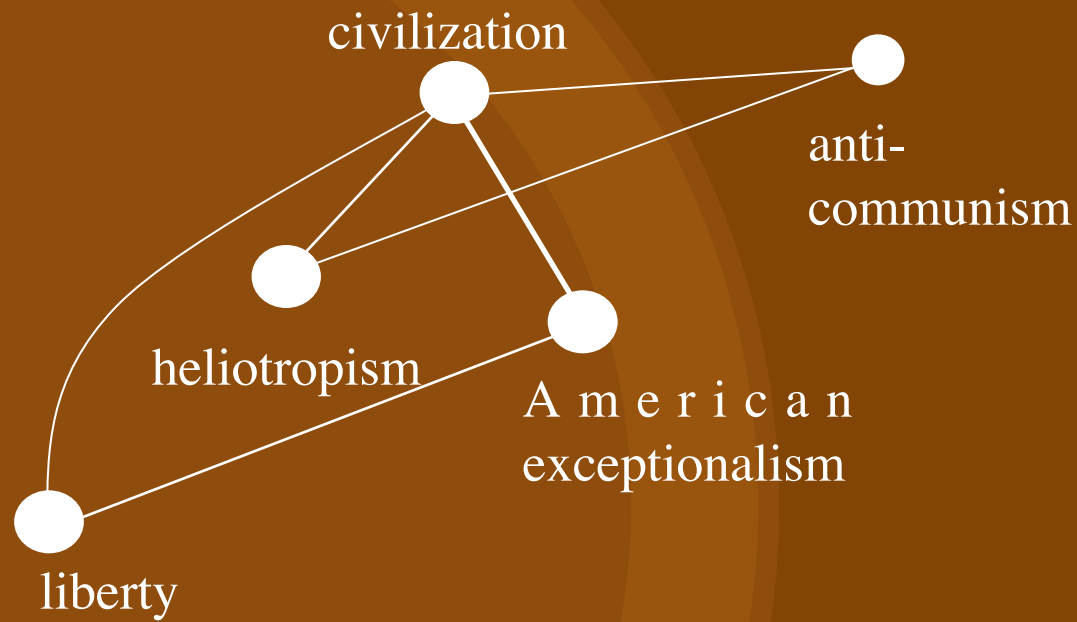
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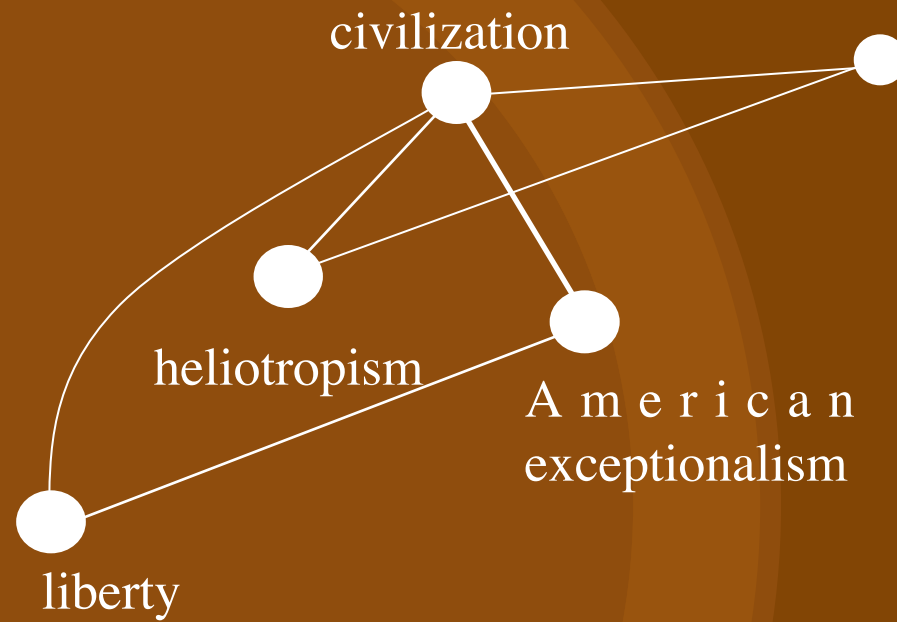
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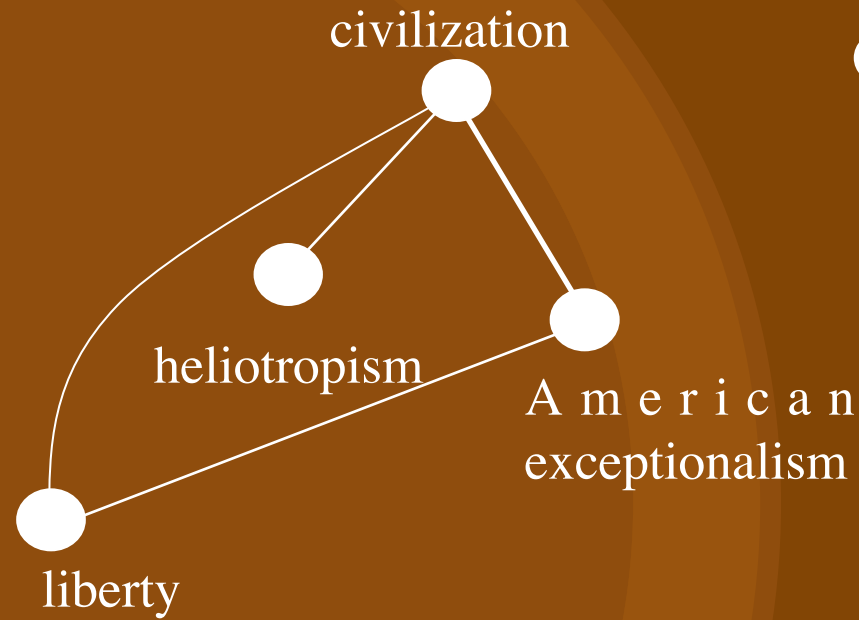
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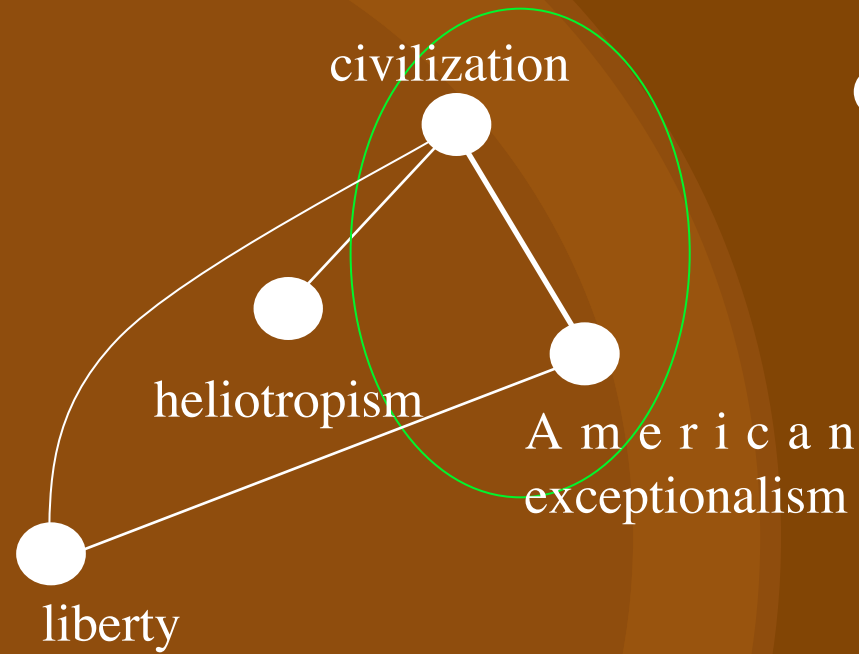
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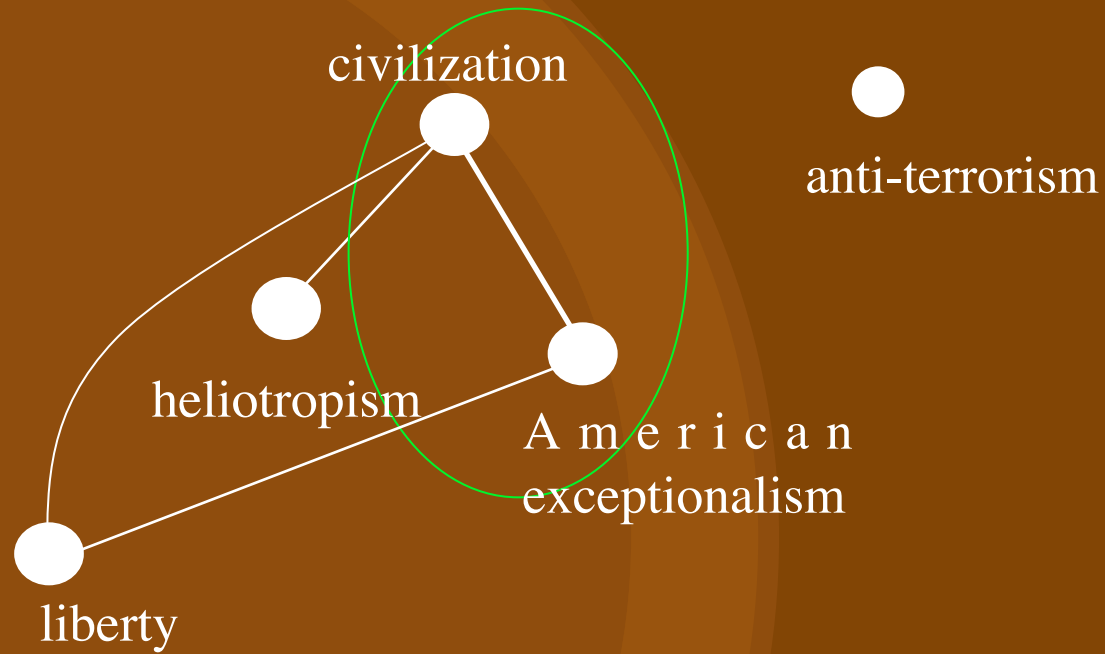
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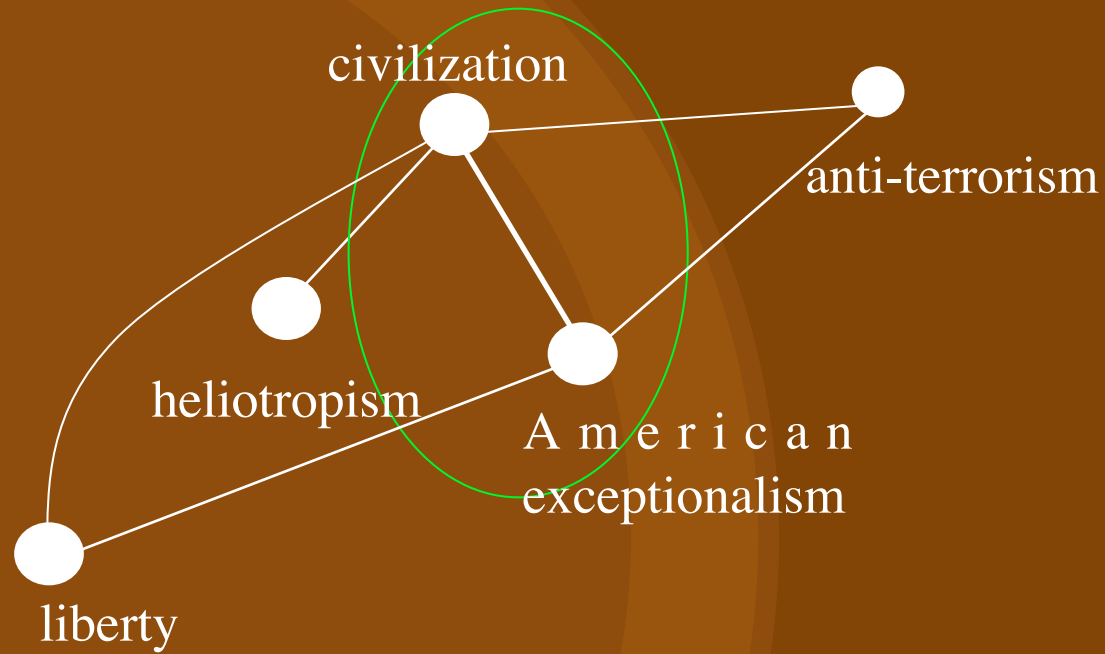
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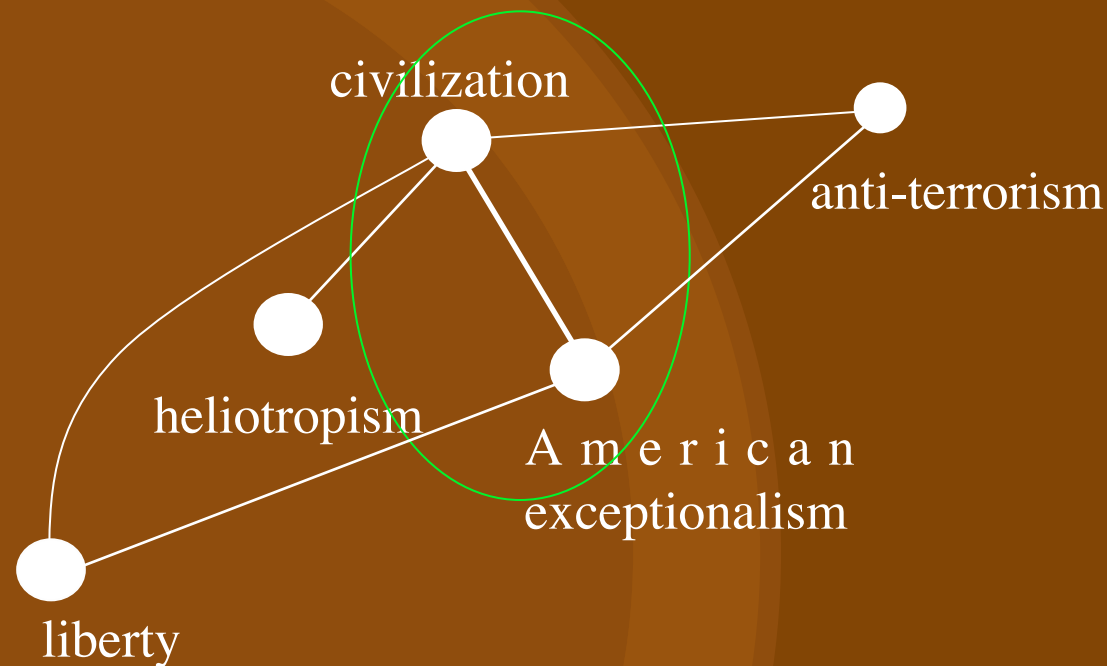


# ○ ● ● analyzing american identity





# ○ ● ● analyzing american identity



“imperial unilateralism” in the United States during the War on Terrorism  
(oval = “this is civilization’s fight”)

# ○ ● ● proposals

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# ○ ● ● proposals

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1. research question ("how")

# ○ ● ● proposals

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1. research question (“how”)
2. initial guess, *including factors if a configurational project*

# ○ ● ● proposals

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1. research question (“how”)
2. initial guess, *including factors if a configurational project*
3. population definition

# ○ ● ● proposals

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1. research question (“how”)
2. initial guess, *including factors if a configurational project*
3. population definition
4. data sources