

THEORIES OF LEARNING: FROM COGNITIVISM TO EXPANSIVE LEARNING OPPIMISTEORIAT KOGNITIVISMISTA EKSPANSIIVISEEN OPPIMISEEN

Oppimistehtävät 1-3 Pertti Huhtanen

ATMO-maisteriohjelma Syksy 2008



COGNITIVISM

LEGITIMATE PERIPHERAL PARTICIPATION

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WHY DO THEY LEARN?

WHAT DO THEY LEARN?

HOW DO THEY LEARN?

MAIN LIMITATION OF THE THEORY?

?	STUDENTS	APPRENTICES
	MIND IS A MACHINE, PROCESSING SENSOR DATA, MEMORIZING AND CALCULATING ACTUATOR OUTPUT.	LEARNING AS SIDE EFFECT OF REAL PARTICIPATION - MOTIVATION AND EVALUATION COME NATURALLY.
	MENTAL REPRESENTATIONS, MODELS.	SKILLS?
	BY ACCRETION, STRUCTURING, TUNING. LEARNING TAKES PLACE INSIDE THE LEARNER AND ONLY INSIDE THE LEARNER.	BY PARTICIPATION IN A PRACTICE. IMITATION, STORY TELLING, CONTINU- OUS FEEDBACK, MASTER'S EXAMPLE, JUST DOING IT.
ı	HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND BODILY FACTORS ARE NOT ESSENTIAL, NO CONTEXT, ONLY INSIDE THE LEARNER.	COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE ARE STABLE – WHAT ABOUT CHANGE?

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CONSTRUCTIVISM

KNOWLEDGE BUILDING APPROACH

WH	10	A	RE	
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WHY DO THEY LEARN?

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MAIN LIMITATION OF THE THEORY?

LEARNER	KNOWLEDGE BUILDING COMMUNITY
TO SOLVE PROBLEMS	TO SOLVE PROBLEMS, PRODUCE NEW THOUGHTS, ADVANCE COMMUNAL KNOWLEDGE
TO THINK LIKE A SCIENTIST, MATHEMATICALLY, TO CONSIDER MATTER AS A HISTORIAN DOES	THEY LEARN TO ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE BY TRANSFORMING AND DEVELOPING CONCEPTUAL ARTIFACTS
BY SELECTING AND TRANSFORMING INFOR- MATION, CONSTRUCTING HYPOTHESES AND MAKING DECISIONS, IN A SPIRAL MANNER, BASED ON THEIR PAST AND PRESENT KNOWLEDGE	BY WORKING ON, ELABORATING, CRITICIZING AND TRANSFORMING KNOWLEDGE OBJECTS
INDIVIDUAL LEARNING, DISREGARDS IMPORTANCE OF NEGOTIATION AND SHARING. ANY PSYCH. PROCESS MAY BE SEEN AS CONSTRUCTIVE.	EMPHASIS ON EPISTEMICS AND CON- CEPTUAL ARTIFACTS, DISREGARDS MATERIAL ARTIFACTS, LIMITED TOOLS FOR ANALYSING CLASSR. PRACTICES

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NONAKA &

ARGYRIS

MARCH

WHO ARE LEARNING?

WHY DO THEY LEARN?

WHAT DO THEY LEARN?

HOW DO THEY LEARN?

MAIN LIMITATION OF THE THEORY?

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INDIVIDUAL LEARNING AGENTS AND ORGANISATION	INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATION[AL CODE]	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, ORGANISATIONS, OTHER ORGANISATIONS
INDIVIDUAL SEES A MIS- MATCH OF OUTCOME TO EXPECTATION	VARIETY, ADAPTATION	INDIVIDUAL'S DEALING W. THE WORLD; SOCIAL INTERACTION LEADS TO SECI CONVERSION SPIRAL
MENTAL MODELS, KNOW- HOW, CRAFTS AND SKILLS. RESOLVE INCOM- PATIBLE ORGAN. NORMS	ORGANISATION SEEKS TO SURVIVE BY OPTIMAL EQUILIBRIUM OF EXPLOI- TATION AND EXPLORATION	SCHEMATA, PARADIGMS, PERSPECTIVES, BELIEFS, VIEWPOINTS. INTERACTING SPIRALS PRODUCE INNOVATION.
INDIVIDUAL'S DISCOVE- RIES, INVENTIONS AND EVALUATIONS EMBEDDED IN ORGANISAT. MEMORY	1.REFINEMENT AND EXTENSION OF EXIST. COMPETENCES, TECHNOLOGIES, PARADIGMS. 2.EXPERIMENTATION WITH NEW ALTERNATIVES	THEIR MINDS. SOCIALIZING, EXTERNALIZING, COMBINING
COUNTS ON REASONA- BILITY AND BONA FIDE. HOW DOES IT HANDLE POWER PLAY?	SYSTEMIC APPROACH, CENTERED AROUND PRO- PABILISTIC SIMULATION, INDIVID. LEARNING GIVEN	EMPHASIS ON SECI CONVERSION SPIRAL, MISSES ANALYSIS AND MODELLING OF INDIVIDUAL