

VY GOTSKY'S SOCIOCULTURAL THEORY

- highlights the role of culture in a child's development of cognitive abilities such as ~~as~~ reasoning and communication
- in a society adult ~~for~~ fosters cognitive development in children by engaging them in meaningful and challenging activities.
- argued that culture has a significant impact on the mental abilities of a child
- He believed that concepts, writing and oral language arising from a cultural development ^{improves the} ~~improves the~~ mental abilities ^{to the top most} ~~to the top most~~ level.
- He also believed that interaction with learned peers and adults helps improved and developmental abilities
- The absence of interpersonal instructively a child's psychological and mental ability will not ~~a~~ show a progress which a child will show like he has it

- This mode continues later in many physical activities such, as riding a bike
- Many adults can perform motor tasks (typing, sewing a shirt, operating a lawnmower) that they would find difficult to describe in iconic (picture) or symbols (word) word.

ii) Iconic mode (1-6 yrs)

- Information is stored in image form, usually visual ones, like picture in the mind

For eg - it is easier to understand the diagram or illustration of a concept as compared to verbal information

- It is also based on ^{the use} of other mental images such as hearing, smell or touch

(iii) Symbolic mode (7 year onwards)

This develops last. where info is stored in the form of code or symbol such as language.

- acquired around 6-7 years
- it includes language words, mathematical symbols or other symbol systems such as music.
- symbols can be manipulated, ^{not} ~~words are~~ flexible ^{actions or images}

Bruner development

— ~~consider~~ continuous process
— language imp factor of develop.

— speed on cognitive dep can be increase

Piaget

Series of stages

— language develop. as a consequence of cognitive develop.

— Cog. dev. goes on its pace.

Witkin Cognitive Style

Cognitive Styles ~~means~~ refers to the manner in which individual differ in certain dimension and the way they handle the perceptual experiences

Two types of Cognitive Styles

1) Field independent (analytic) - objects in one's environment are experienced as separate and distinct from their surroundings, they can be easily disassembled

2) Field dependent (holistic) - ^{when} interact with stimuli, they find it difficult to locate the information they are seeking because other information mask what they are looking for.

- Field ind. ~~are~~ finds easier to organize and select imp. info from its surrounding field.

When the info. is presented in an ambiguous format, the field independent will impose their own structure on the info.

The field dependent will attempt to understand and learn the info. as it is presented and without reconstructing it

- Another way of looking at field ind. and field dep. is by Global vs articulated cognitive style.

Global perceived field dep. see things in the ~~in~~ entire perceptual field
(Whole forest have difficulty in separating the path from the whole)

Field inde see parts as they are able to separate and impose their own structure
(see ~~see~~ trees in the forest).