

Primer on Educational Theoretical Underpinnings

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Orientation

In the Educational theory literature we are after what is called a *typology of explanation* several exist and have been developed through the years see this paper [?] for an overview.

Purpose

Most of the papers I've found have developed a typology, then performed an experimental study of some sort, and then performed some statistical analysis to determine significance between some control group and some other group, typically a chi-squared test. The purpose of this document is to serve as a reference point for papers that may be interesting and to summarize those papers in terms that will be useful. I see two major roads that we can go down based on these papers: 1) We can develop our own typology, specifically designed to explicate and elucidate explanatory objects whose purpose is to explain algorithms - this is an extension of what we've already done. The end of this branch, in my mind, is a user study similar to what some researchers in this area have done with lectures (see Rosenshine below), this would allow us to say these categories are important, these aren't and so on. The other path I can envision is to recodify our methods in terms of these researchers' methods, specifically in terms of Bellack et al 1966.

Papers to look at

- Bellack et al, The Language of the classroom [?], look at this, Gage and Rosenshine indicate this is the source work for explanation in a pedagogical context

Papers that will be useful or relevant

Papers that detail what good explanations are

- Brown and Armstrong: Explaining and Explanations [?]
- Smith and Meux 1970
- Thyne 1963; 1968; The Psychology of Learning and Techniques of Teaching [?]
- Turney et al., 1975
- Gage and Berliner 1975; Research into Classroom Processes
- Brown 1978a, 1978b; Microteaching: Programme of Teaching Skills [?]

Papers that detail different Typography's of Explanations

- Swift 1967, Language and Concepts in Teaching [?]
- Bellack et al, The Language of the classroom [?]
- Ennis 1969, Logic in Teaching [?]
- Smith and Meux: Study in the logic of teaching [?]
- Hyman 1974: Vantage Points for Study [?]

Explaining and Explanations Typology

Keys

An explanation is divided up into "keys":

- Keys \triangleq A Key is part of the main explanation that must be explained for one to understand that which is to be explained

Links

One would then seek to "link" the discrete "keys" together:

Links PAPER DOES NOT DEFINE

Rules

One would also define any rules that are pertinent to what is being explained

Rules PAPER DOES NOT DEFINE

The Typology

The Typology is formed by 3 categories of explanation:

The Interpretive

That which clarifies, exemplifies, or interprets the meaning of terms. Roughly speaks to "What is ... ?"

The Descriptive

That which describes a process or structure. Speaks to "How is ..? How does ...?"

The "Reason Giving"

That which offers reasons or causes. Speaks to the occurrence of a phenomenon (Why is ...?)

An Example:

- Interpretive Explanations:
 - What are phyla?
 - What is a biome?
 - What is a fossil?
 - What is ecological succession?
- Descriptive Explanations:
 - Where does the energy of the living world come from?
 - How do streams come to be polluted?
 - How do environmental factors influence the number of plants and animals in a particular way
 - How are animal protected against the dangers of drying out
- Reason-giving Explanations:
 - Why are there no polar bears in the South Pole
 - Why is soil considered to be an ecosystem

I think that these roughly translate to our "Levels" in our coding scheme.

Gage et al Typology

N.L. Gage's main programme was to identify objective variables in teaching lectures that could be used to form a *standard* approach to lecturing. He compares the thrust of his work to that of physics; when physics hit a theoretical limit they often sought to surpass the limit by expanding and individuating constituents. For example, the Nucleus of an Atom is actually made up of subatomic particles, then they would seek to study the subatomic particles instead of the nucleus. This typology follows from Barak Rosenshines work See Chapter 9, pg 201, Research into Classroom Processes Westbury/Bellack. In this article Rosenshine develops the typology and then runs a user study to assess the correlative impact of each category on effective and ineffective lectures. So the typology merely serves as a way to classify, and differentiate good lectures from bad ones. This paper is meh, it doesn't define everything but the results are good although it can be hard to follow at times, especially the distinction between variables and categories - which I still don't understand.

Variables

Rosenshine identifies 27 variables that were verbal, non-verbal, communicated by teachers and received by students. The variables were developed from research in four general areas:

1. Linguistics
2. Instructional Set
3. Experimental studies of instruction
4. Multivariate Studies of the Behavioral Correlates of Teacher Effectiveness

Linguistic Categories

Consists of 9 "categories"

1. Word Length
2. Total number of relevant words
3. Length and structure of independent clause unit
4. prepositional phrases
5. readability estimate \triangleq based on a multiple-regression formula developed by Flesch
6. personal references \triangleq counts of first and second person pronouns
7. negative sentences \triangleq counts of sentences containing "not" modifying the verb, noun or some similar negation
8. passive verbs \triangleq counts of independent or dependent clauses containing passive verbs
9. awkward and fragmented sentences \triangleq counts of sentences which depart from usual sentence construction or phrases which lack a subject of a verb but add information. e.g. "Now to foreign affairs"

Instructional Set

Consists of 2 categories

1. Structuring Sets \triangleq set that contains variables which are words or phrases which indicate that the speaker is attempting to clarify distinctions between new and previously learned material
2. Focusing or Arousing Sets \triangleq set that contains variables which might identify phrases designed to arouse or focus attention.

Presentational Categories

Consists of 9 categories

1. Use of rule-and-example Pattern
2. number of examples
3. organization of topics
4. use of enumeration
5. movement and gesture
6. breaks in speech
7. use of maps and chalkboard
8. rate of speech
9. repetition and redundancy

Multivariate studies of teaching behaviors

Consists of 7 categories

1. Verbal Hostility
2. non-verbal affect
3. reference to pupil's interests
4. expansion of pupil's ideas
5. ratio of acceptance and praise to criticism
6. Conditional Words \triangleq counts of words such as "but", "however" and "although"
7. Explaining Links \triangleq prepositions and conjunctions which indicated the cause, result, means, or purposes of an event or idea.

Takeaway

We could co-opt a lot of rosenshines typology for our typology, a benefit of this would be that we would be in a position to co-opt his/her research on effective lectures to effective powerpoints/papers for algorithms.

Bellack Language of the Classroom

Chapter 2: Basic System For Analysis

Overview

To analyze classroom discourse Bellack et al. developed a "system of categories devised to describe the verbal performance of teachers and students". Protocols of classroom discourse were analyzed in terms of these categories. Basically, and probably unbeknownst to them, they developed a programming language that describes classroom discourse. Keep in mind that their data is based off of transcripts of lectures, so their coding scheme naturally reflects that.

The System

This system is heavily based on Wittgenstein's concept of a language game. The basic categories are:

- Pedagogical Moves \triangleq classroom discourse is viewed as a kind of "language game" (this is a technical term from Wittgenstein, specifically late-Wittgenstein, I can give you a run down later but suffice to say that the "door depends upon the hinge" - Wittgenstein in *On Certainty*). The basic unit of discourse is deemed a "pedagogical move" in this system. There are four types of pedagogical moves in the system:
 1. Structuring
 2. Soliciting
 3. Responding
 4. Reacting
- Teaching Cycles \triangleq Pedagogical moves occur in classroom discourse in certain cyclical patterns and combinations that are designated teach cycles.
- Categories of Meaning \triangleq Four functionally different types of meaning are communicated by teachers and pupils in the classroom:
 1. Substantive with associated

2. Substantive-logical meanings
3. instructional with associated
4. instructional-logical meanings

Coding is done from the viewpoint of the observer, with pedagogical meaning inferred from the speaker's verbal behavior.

Grammar

Each pedagogical move is coded as follows, I've added indices to follow the text:

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Move = 1. Speaker
      | 2. Type of Move
      | 3. Substantive Meaning
      | 4. Substantive-Logical Meanings
      | 5. Number of Lines in (3) or (4)
      | 6. Instructional Meanings
      | 7. Instructional-Logical Meanings
      | 8. Number of lines in (6) or (7)
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Semantics

- **Semantic of Moves:** I'll elucidate the meaning of each move, I'll maintain the indices from the Grammar to avoid confusion:
 1. **Speaker** \triangleq Indicates the source of the utterance, is one of:
 - (a) *Teacher* (T)
 - (b) *Pupil* (P)
 - (c) *Audio-Visual Device* (A)
 2. **Type of Pedagogical Move** \triangleq reference to function of move, there are 2 types each with sub-types:
 - (a) Initiatory Moves
 - i. *Structuring* (STR) \triangleq sets context for subsequent behavior by launching or halting-excluding interaction.
 - ii. *Soliciting* (SOL) \triangleq directly elicits a verbal, physical, or mental response; coded in terms of response expected.
 - (a) Reflexive Moves
 - i. *Responding* (RES) \triangleq fulfills expectation of solicitation; bears reciprocal relation only to solicitation.
 - ii. *Reacting* (REA) \triangleq modifies (by clarifying, synthesizing, expanding) and/or rates (positively or negatively); occasioned by previous move, but not directly elicited; reactions to more than one previous move coded in italics like this *REA*
 - (b) *Not Codable* (NOC) \triangleq serves as the \perp in their coding scheme.
 3. **Substantive Meaning** \triangleq reference to a subject matter topic
 4. **Substantive-Logical Meaning** \triangleq reference to cognitive process involved in dealing with subject matter under study. 3 Main Types each with subtypes:
 - (a) Analytic Process
 - i. *Defining-Denotative* (DED)
- The / Operator Moves are syntactically conjoined into strings with the "/" operator:

$$\frac{n \in \text{Move} \quad m \in \text{Move}}{n/m \in \text{Move}} \quad (1)$$

- An Example Sentence An example, coded pedagogical move is:

T/STR/IMX/XPL/4/PRC/FAC/2

The interpretation is as follows:

T / STR / IMX / XPL / 4 / PRC / FAC / 2
(1) / (2) / (3) / (4) / (5) / (6) / (7) / (8)

This translates to: A *teacher* (1) makes a *structuring* (2) move in which they *explain* (3) something about *imports and exports* (4) for *four* (5) lines of transcript and also states *facts* (7) about class *procedures* (6) for *two* (8) lines of the transcript.

- Structuring (STR)
 - Purpose:
Structuring moves function to *set the context* for subsequent behavior. Think of this as identifying, setting, or initializing the state.
 - Mechanics: This is achieved by:
 1. Launching or Halting or Excluding interactions between teacher and pupils
 2. Indicating the nature of the interaction in terms of the dimensions of time, agent, activity, topic and cognitive process, regulations, reasons, and instructional aid.
 - Response: Structuring moves do not elicit a response, are not direct responses and are not called out by anything in particular in the classroom
 - Examples:
 1. T/STR: All right, getting down to it now, I think international trade, then, or international economic relations, whatever you call it, is a field of study within economics which in many cases has been unfortunately divorced from or too far divorced from domestic trade because there are great similarities, and also there are some rather distinct differences.
- Soliciting (SOL)
 - Purpose:
These are moves that tend to elicit an active verbal response, a cognitive response, or a physical response to the persons addressed.
 - Mechanics: Soliciting moves are encoded in terms of the response expected rather than the solicitation itself
 - Examples:
 1. T/SOL: What are the factors of production?
 2. P/SOL: May we keep our books open?
 3. T/SOL: Pay attention to this!
- Responding (RES)
 - Purpose:
These moves are reciprocal to soliciting moves and only occur in relation to them. They function to fulfill the expectation of soliciting moves, and as such are reflexive.
 - Mechanics: There can be no solicitation that is not intended to elicit a response, and no response that has not been directly elicited by a solicitation
 - Examples:
 1. T/SOL: What are the factors of production? P/RES: Land, Labor, and capital.

2. T/SOL: What is exchange control P/Res: I don't know
- Reacting (REA)
 - Purpose:

These moves are occasioned by a structuring, soliciting, responding, or some prior move but are not directly elicited by them. These qualify the moves that preceded them, either by clarifying some point, synthesizing a new one, or expanding on a previous point.
 - Mechanics: Preceding moves *only* serve as the occasion for reaction moves.
 - Examples:
 1. T/REA: All right
 2. T/REA: That's partly it
 3. T/REA: Good. It limits specifically the number of items of one type or another which can come into this country. For example, we might decide that no more than one thousand German cars will be imported in any one calendar year. This is a specific quota which the government checks.
 - Special Modifiers: When a reaction move is italicized (*REA*); this denotes that the reaction is occasioned by more than a single move.
 - * Special Modifier Examples:
 1. T/REA: All of the instances of foreign investment that we have discussed here can be classified as either direct or portfolio types of investment.

Teaching Cycles

Pedagogical moves occur in cyclical patterns and combinations, which are designated as *teaching cycles*. A cycle begins with a structuring move or a solicitation that is not preceded by a structuring move. A cycle ends with the move that precedes a new cycle. Teaching cycles are coded *only after* all moves have been coded. These define structuring and soliciting moves as *initiatory* and responding and reacting moves as *reflexive*. There are 21 types of teaching cycles possible. The first 12 are structure-initiated and the last 9 are initiated by soliciting moves.

- Types of Teaching Cycles
 1. STR
 2. STR SOL
 3. STR REA
 4. STR REA REA ...
 5. STR SOL RES
 6. STR SOL RES RES ...
 7. STR SOL REA
 8. STR SOL REA REA ...
 9. STR SOL RES REA
 10. STR SOL RES REA REA ...
 11. STR SOL RES REA RES ...
 12. STR SOL RES REA RES ... REA ...
 13. SOL
 14. SOL RES
 15. SOL RES RES ...
 16. SOL REA

17. SOL REA REA ...
18. SOL RES REA
19. SOL RES REA REA ...
20. SOL RES REA RES ...
21. SOL RES REA RES ... REA ...

Each type of teaching cycle represents a different pattern of pedagogical discourse. For example, Cycle 9, represents a pattern of discourse that is initiated by a structuring move and is followed by a solicitation; this solicitation then elicits a response that is the occasion for a reaction. Cycle 21 is initiated by a solicitation that elicits multiple responses which are in turn the occasion for multiple reactions.

- **Purpose of Teaching Cycles** Teaching Cycles provide a way of describing pedagogical moves in relationship to each other. By utilizing the concept of teaching cycles it becomes possible to determine the extent to which solicitations elicit single or multiple responses or the regularity with which reactions follow responses. If a single pedagogical move may be compared to a move in chess or a single play in football. Then teaching cycles are an interrelated series of moves or plays, like a drive in football or a strategy in chess.

Categories of Meaning

There are four functionally different types of *meaning* communicated in the classroom. *substantive* with associated *substantive-logical* meanings, *instructional* with associated *instructional-logical* meanings. Within each pedagogical move these four types of meaning are identified when they appear in the discourse

- **Substantive** meanings refer to the subject matter under study by the class. For example, some previous example's substantive meanings referred to a teaching unit based on *International Economic Problems* By James Calderwood. These meanings can then be *atomized*, note that sub codings are possible as well, here are just a few examples:

1. *Trade* (TRA) \triangleq refers to General discussions of trade; nature of trade in broad terms.

1.11. *Trade - Domestic and International* (TDI) refers to Domestic trade compared and contrasted with international trade.

1. *Factors of Production and/or Specialization* (FSP) \triangleq refers to general discussion of factors of production; what they are; specialization etc.
2. *Barriers to Trade* \triangleq General discussion of barriers, including policies directed toward maintaining or increasing barriers.
3. *Not Trade* (NTR) \triangleq Discussion not about trade or economics
4. *Promoting Free Trade* (PFT) \triangleq Discussions regarding the promotion of free trade
5. *Barrer-Tariffs* (BAT) \triangleq Specific Discussions of tariff.

- **Substantive-logical meanings** refer to the cognitive processes involved in dealing with the subject matter under study. Substantive-logical meanings are categorized under three generate headings:

- **Analytic Process:** Analytic statements are statements about the proposed use of language. Analytic statements are true by virtue of the meaning of the words of which the are composed (they are true *a priori*). Or in other words these are true by an agreed upon set of rules and inferences. Statements like "All single Men are Bachelors". The book describes several sub-classifications here are just a few:

1. **Defining-General (DEF) ::=** To define in a general manner is to give the defining characteristic of a *class* and to give a specific example of an item within that class. DEF is also coded when the type of definition asked for or given is not clear.

Examples:

- (a) T: What is a barrier? Code: T/SOL/BAR/DEF/1/-/-/-
 - (b) P: It's something that hinders trade. Code: P/RES/BAR/DEF/2/-/-/-
- 2. Defining-Denotative (DED) ::= To define denotatively is to refer to the objects to which the term is applicable. A denotative definition cites the objects to which the term may correctly be applied, and these objects constitute the denotation of the term.
- Empirical Process: Empirical statements give information about the world, based on one's experience of it. These statements are distinguished by tests that are conducted in reference to one's experience. Some Examples:
 - 1. Fact-Stating (FAC) ::= Giving an account, description or report on the current state of affairs. To State a fact is to state what is. Coding Example:
 - (a) T: Now in 1934 ... in 1934 ... who was President? Code: T/SOL/PFT/FAC/2/-/-/-
 - (b) P: Roosevelt Code: P/RES/PFT/FAC/1/-/-/-
 - 2. Explaining (XPL) ::= TO explain is to relate an object, event, action, or state of affairs to some other object, event, action, or state of affairs; or to show the relation between an event or state of affairs and a principle or generalization; or to state the relationships between principles or generalizations. For this document explanation and inference are taken to be identical. A statement is coded XPL when it concerns the *effect* of some event or state of affairs on some other even or state of affairs; or when a statement provides *reasons* for some event or state of affairs. Coding Examples:
 - (a) T: What would happen if we raised the tariff on transistor radios? Code: T/SOL/BAT/XPL/2/-/-/-
 - (b) P: Prices would go up. Code: P/RES/BAT/XPL/1/-/-/-
- Evaluative Process: Evaluative statements are statements of grade, praise, blame, condemnation, or criticism. I'm only going to show the OPN example, there is also a Justification example (JUS) in the book:
 - 1. Opining (OPN) ::= To make a statement of opinion, simply to opine. Includes statements of the nature: 1) What ought to be done or 2) fairness, worth, importance, or quality of an action, event, person, idea, plan, or policy. Coding Example:
 - (a) P: I think the farmer is being exploited. Code: P/REA/BAT/OPN/1/-/-/-
- **Instructional Meanings** These refer to conversations about classroom management, assignments, procedures etc. I'm going to omit these because they will not pertain to our explanatory objects and the book goes enumerates many of them in great detail.
- **Instructional-Logical Meanings** Meanings that include those processes listed under substantive-logical meanings, but also refer to distinctly didactic verbal moves such as those involved in positive or negative rating and giving instructions. These include statements of qualitative judgment. Its easier to understand with examples. There are many of these but I'll only explicate a few to get the point across:
 - 1. Positive (POS) \triangleq refers to distinctly affirmative rating, usually in a reaction to a statement.
 - (a) T: Right! Code: T/REA/TDI/-/-/STA/POS/1
 - 2. Admitting (ADM) \triangleq Hesitation of part of rater, mildly accepting or equivocally positive rating usually in reaction to a statement.
 - (a) T: Mm-hmm. Code: T/REA/PFT/-/-/STA/ADM/1