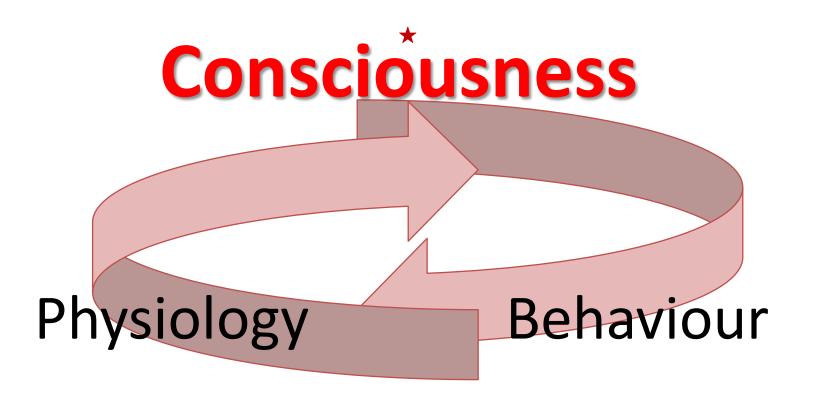


★ Concepts of CHAT Session 1 ★

Action, Behaviour and Consciousness

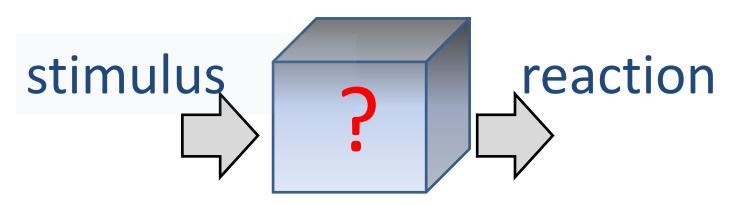




Consciousness is the totality of the subjective processes of a human being which mediate between a person's physiology and their behaviour.

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Behaviour



Behaviourism



Behaviour is the purely objective aspect of activity, excluding any reference to consciousness

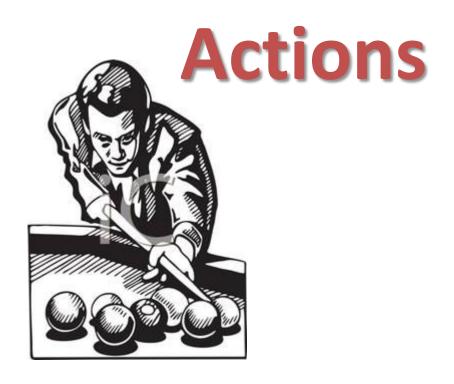
Action



Actions are what a person *does* - the main units of human life.



An <u>action</u> is a (prior?) <u>unity</u> of consciousness and behaviour.



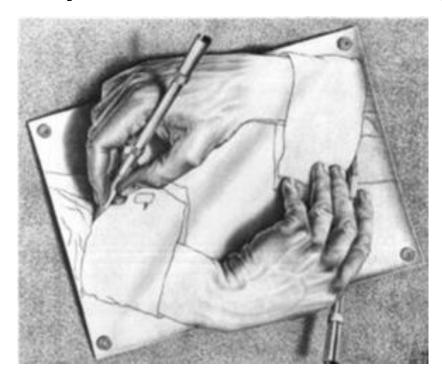
An <u>action</u> is directed towards an <u>object</u> (<u>goal</u>) which does **not** <u>coincide</u> with its <u>motive</u>.

- Consciousness
- Behaviour
- Actions



Genetic Method

Unity and Dichotomy



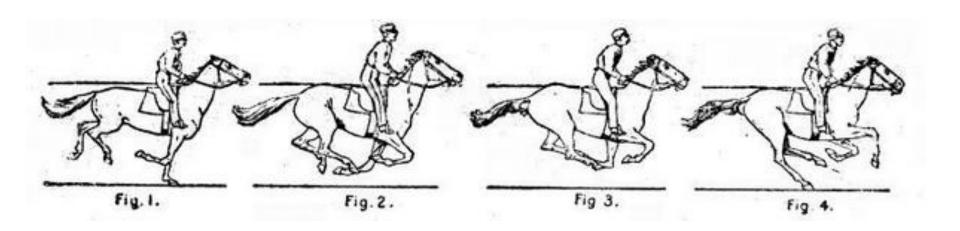
Genetic Method



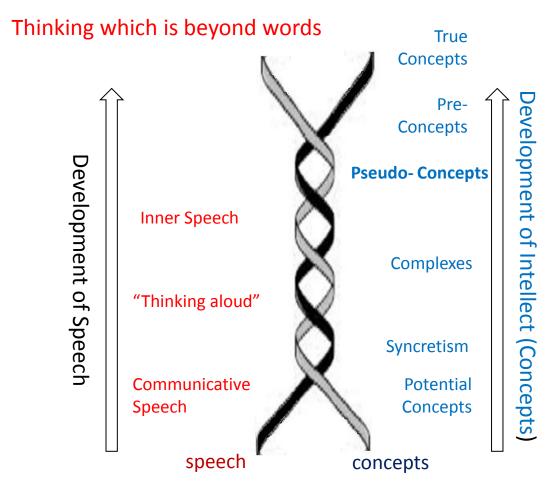
The genetic method is the research approach used by Vygotsky to reveal the essential nature of particular psychological functions by

- Bringing them into being in an experimental setting, or
- Tracing their formation and <u>disintegration</u> in the course of the **natural development**

Genetic Method



By looking only at the product of a process, or a snapshot, we miss the interconnections and functional relations between apparently separate processes, which make up the whole.



Pre-Intellectual Speech and Pre-verbal Intelligence

The Genetic Roots of Thinking & Speech

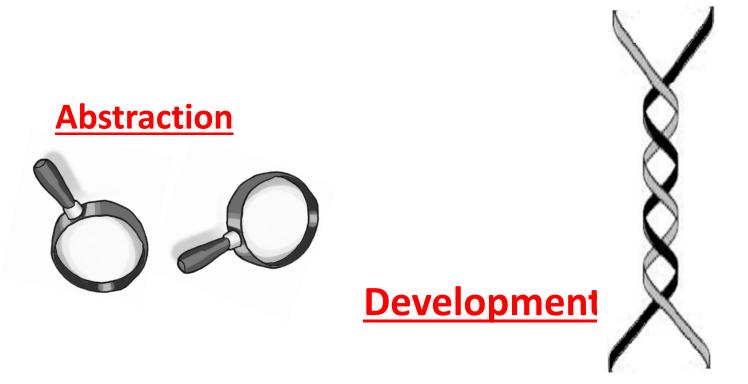
Unity and Dichotomy





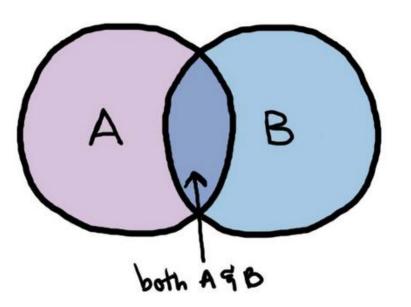
dualism

Unity ← Distinction



Unity ← Dichotomy

Union/Intersection





For example: person & environment; sound & meaning?

Dualism & Distinction



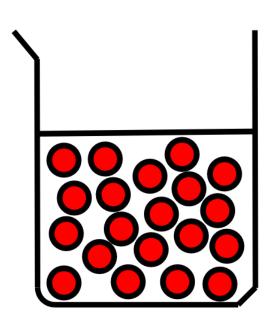


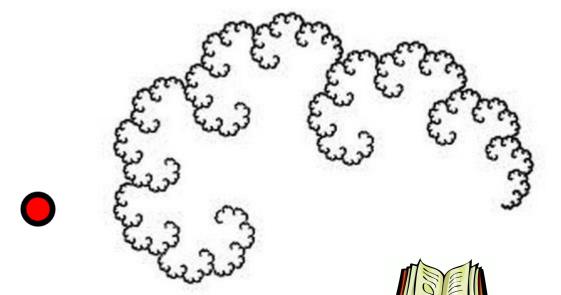
- Genetic Method
- Unity
- Dualism



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 3 ★

Unit and Germ-cell





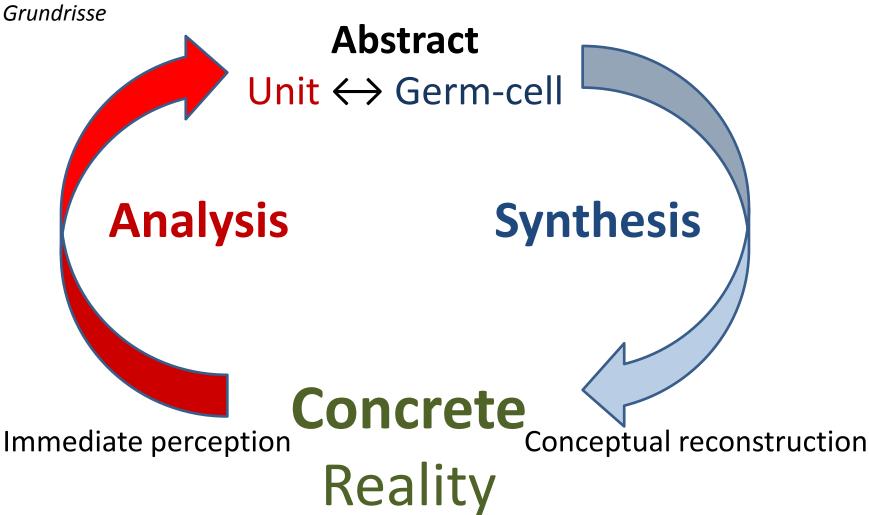
Unit and Germ-cell

In contrast to the term "element," the term "unit" designates a product of analysis that possesses all the basic characteristics of the whole. The unit is a vital and irreducible part of the whole."

Vygotsky

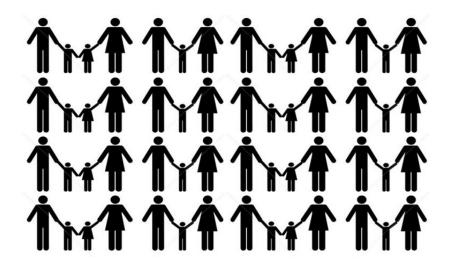
The specificity of this [commodity] form consists in that it contains, like a 'cell' or embryo, the wealth of more complex, more developed forms of capitalist relations. Ilyenkov





Unity and Unit

Unity of A and B = Unit of C



Unit expresses the relation between the whole and the part. **Unity** expresses the relation between the elements within each part.



- Unit of Analysis
- Germ Cell
- Abstract and Concrete



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 4 ★

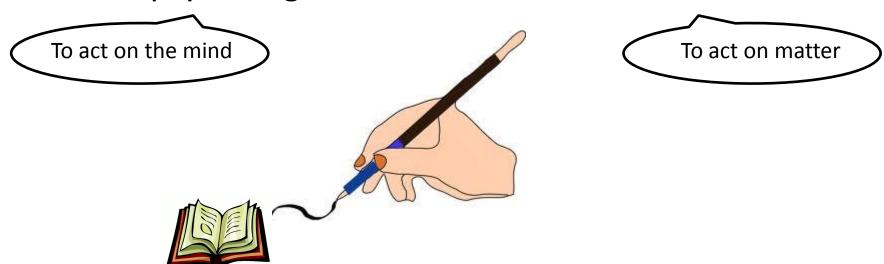
Word-meaning and Artefactmediated action, Dual stimulation





Artefacts

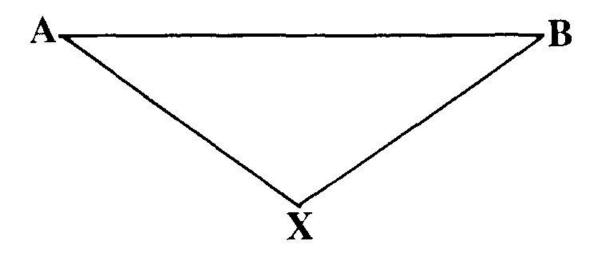
"psychological tools" or "technical tools"



All artefacts are both material and Ideal

For example: a spoken word; a car; a pointed gun; a train ticket; a telephone.

Artefact-mediation



Actions and perceptions are both immediate and mediated

Word-meaning

or meaningful word

is an <u>action</u> mediated by a sound which is meaningful

Word or Action?





Perception is also an action



Reflex Arc?



The artefact-mediation of action is the key to the cultural formation of the mind.

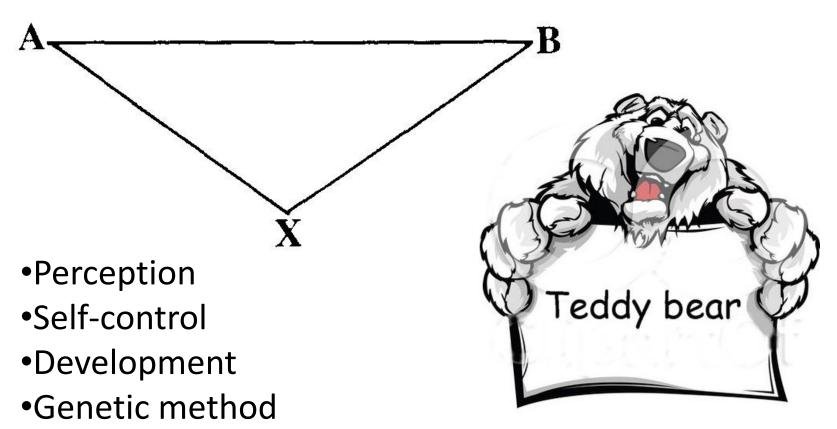


"Every function in the cultural development of the child appears on the stage twice, in two planes, first, the social, then the psychological."



Genetic law of cultural development

Dual Stimulation



- Artefact
- Artefact-mediation
- Dual Stimulation



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 5 ★

Perezhivanie and Catharsis, Social situation of development, Disability/compensation



Predicaments and Development

Perezhivanie plural, perezhivanija

An intense experience which is worked over, usually with others.

The personality is formed by a series of

perezhivanija.

Translation?



Perezhivanie

What do we mean by a "unity of individual and the environment"?

What do we mean by "unity of intellect and affect"?

Personality manifested as forms of collective

Freud

behaviour, and only later ...





Social situation of Development

Predicament

Resolved by adopting a new role and being accepted in that role.





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Defect/Compensation

Predicament

The defect is in the social relation.

Resolved by development of psychological functioning of individual and adjustment of the environment to meet needs of individual.





- Perezhivanija
- Catharsis
- Social situation of development
- Disability/compensation



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 6 ★

The development of Concepts during childhood

A concept is a form of activity

Concepts are formed to solve some problem.

Concepts formed in childhood are generally not *true* concepts.



The development of Concepts during childhood

- Syncretic concepts
- Complexes
- Pseudoconcepts

Potential concepts
Pre-concepts



Syncretic concepts

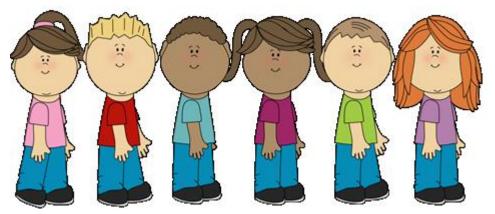
Isolate object from background and name it.



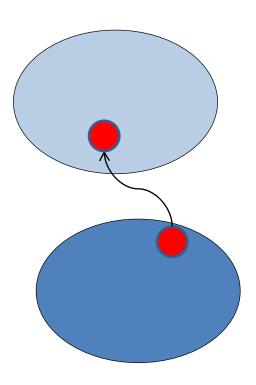
- Incoherent Heap
- Subjective series
- •"Those there"

Complexes

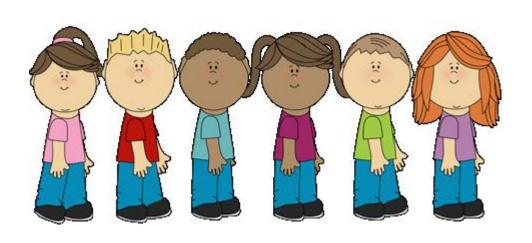
Abstract a feature and group objects according to the same feature.

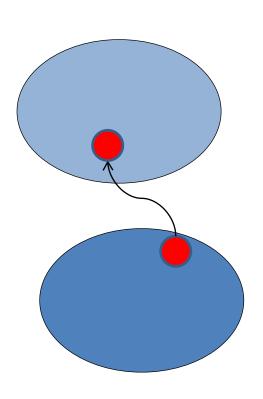


- Chain complex
- Associative complex
- Collection complex
- Diffuse complex



Complexes





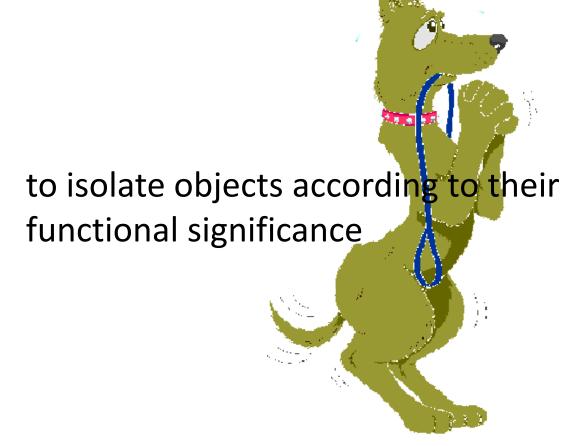
- Abstract a feature from object
- Hold the feature in consciousness
- Synthesise objects by features
- Extend complex beyond experience

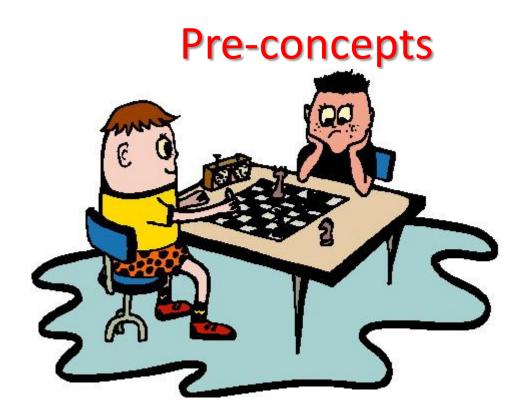




to form complex under guidance of others' word use.

Potential concepts





to reason within a finite set of objects according to rules

- Syncretic concepts
- Complexes
- Pseudoconcepts
- Potential concepts
- Pre-concepts



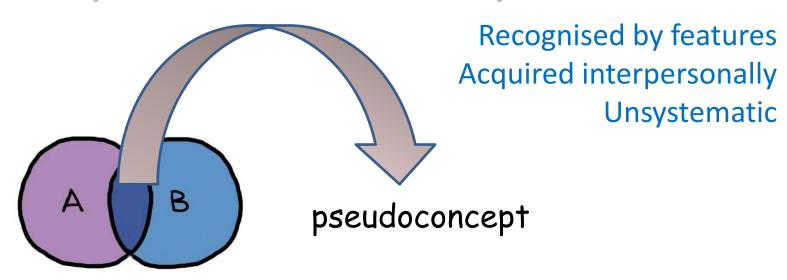
★ Concepts of CHAT Session 7 ★

Spontaneous, True and Actual Concepts

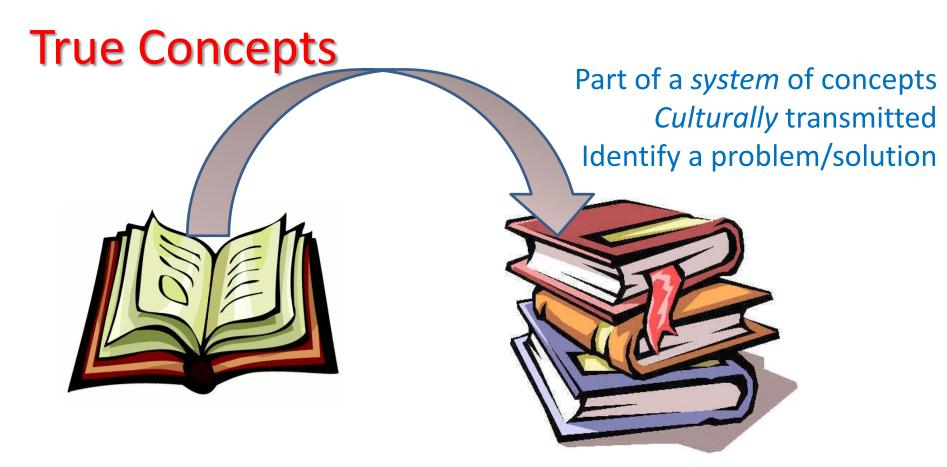


Ideal lines of development, not types of concept

Spontaneous Concepts



... Everyday or "empirical" concepts



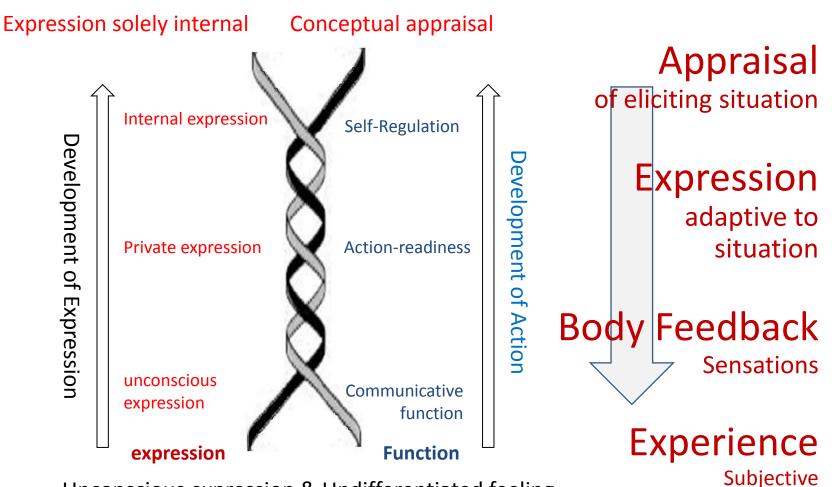
Scientific, religious, literary concepts ... "book (institutional) learning"

Actual Concepts



Have roots in both "institutional" learning and life-experience

The Emotions



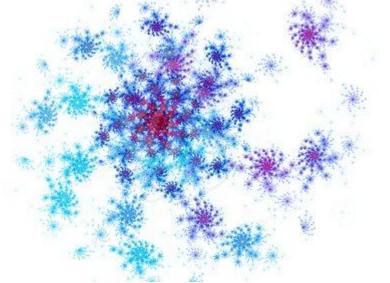
Unconscious expression & Undifferentiated feeling

- Spontaneous concepts
- True concepts
- Actual concepts
- Emotions



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 8 ★

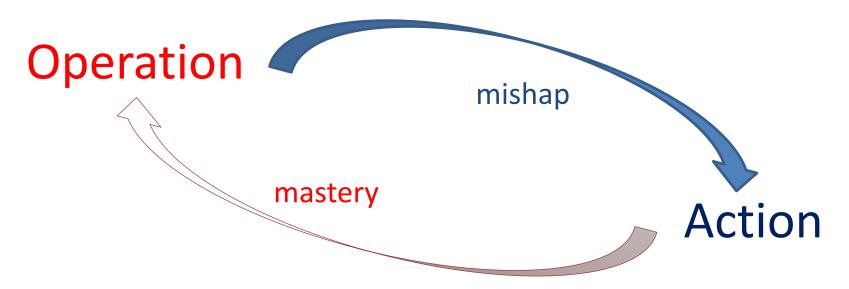
Activity: operations, actions and activities



"Activity" is a substance

(Artefact-mediated) Actions

- An action is directed towards a goal which does not coincide with its motive.
- An action is determined by its goal.
- An action is consciously controlled by the subject.



- An operation is a fixed pattern of behaviour which can be adapted to conditions.
- The subject is not consciously aware or controlling the operation, which is controlled by goal of action.
- An operation is determined by its conditions.



- An Activity has an intrinsic motive or object which can only be realised socially, by many actions.
- The subject is aware of the motive of the activity.
- The activity provides the motive for its actions.

Motivation

Personal Sense

Objective Meaning



Psychological

Non-psychological

- Operations
- Actions
- Activities



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 9 ★

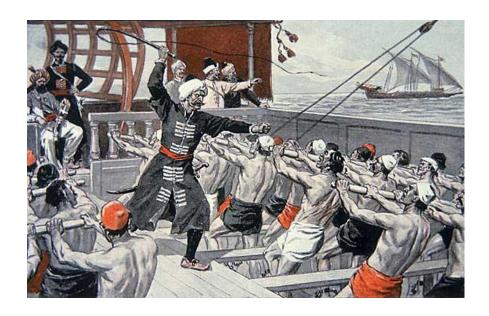
The Object

in Leontyev, Engeström and Vygotsky



"Object" is a highly polysemous word!

The Object for Leontyev



Leontyev's Activity Theory reveals the structure of motivation

The Object for Leontyev



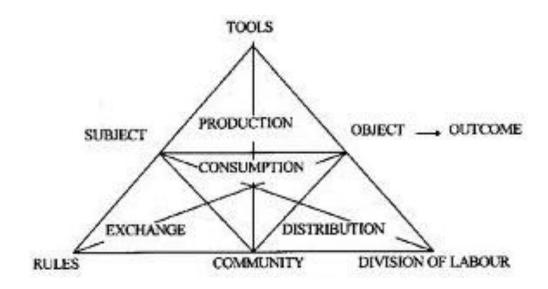
Предмет: 'the object of activity' is the imagined and desired objective product or outcome of the activity.

The Object for Leontyev



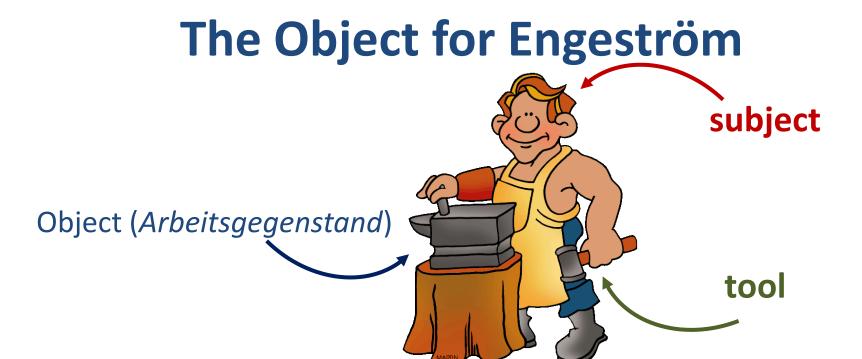
The object meets a social need, which itself arises from activity. But this may differ from the personal sense of the object which motivates an individual's action.

The **Object** for Engeström



Engeström's Activity Theory, the object is the 'raw material' at which the activity is directed and which is transformed into the outcome. The object carries in itself the purpose and motive of the activity.

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Engeström's Activity Theory does not address how the outcome is/is not intended by individuals, but focuses on actions. Engeström's *outcome* may be Leontyev's *object*.

Boundary Object



Cooperation between different systems of activity (which "speak different languages" so to speak) is achieved by means of an object which has features recognised by both subjects.

The Object for Vygotsky



For Vygotsky, the object is part of the concept the subject forms of some <u>task</u> or <u>problem</u>. The concept is the form of activity by means of which the object is realised.

The Object for Vygotsky



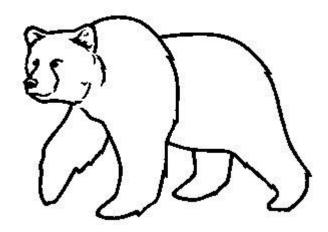
For Vygotsky, the separate actions relate to the object in the same way word meanings relate to the concept.

The Object for Vygotsky



People form different concepts of the same task according to their social position. The difference is not one of personal sense; it is social.

For example: an encounter with a dangerous bear



A subject will form a different concept according to:

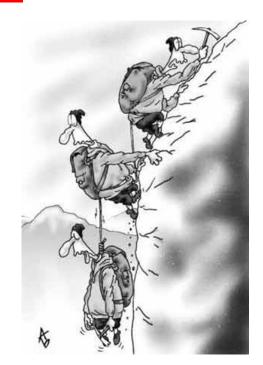
- Social position
- Available means

- The Object for A. N. Leontyev
- The Object for Yrjö Engeström
- The Object for Lev Vygotsky



★ Concepts of CHAT Session 10 ★

"Project" is a unit of social life



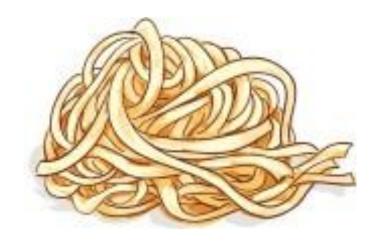
A project is an activity.

The object of a project is the concept it has of itself



A project is a process of concept formation.

Projects are units of social life



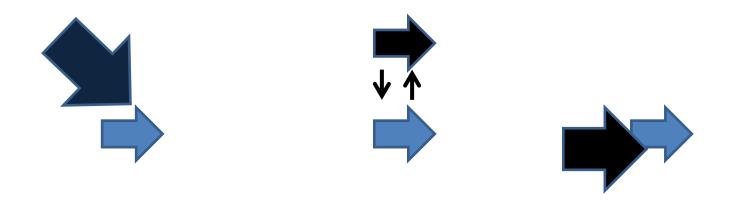
Social life is a large number of projects interacting with one another.

The Project is a practice with an object



The Project provides the "frame" or context in which the judgments are made (ideology)

Projects collaborate with one another



by colonisation negotiation or solidarity

Collaboration includes both conflict and cooperation

Concepts of CHAT

The End

Thank you

Unit of personal development, an Experience=unity of individual & environment; Unit of the intellect, a word=unity of sound & meaning; Unit of economic life, a commodity=unity of exchange-value & use value; Unit of culture, an artefact=unity of material and ideal; Unit of behaviour, a reflex=unity of stimulus and response;

Elements disclosed by analysis

Unit of action, an action=unity of consciousness and behaviour; Unit of language, a sentence=unity of subject and predicate.

Units not dialectically constructed

Unit of formal logic=a proposition; Unit of discourse=an utterance.

