

Social semiotics in university physics education: Leveraging critical constellations of

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disciplinary representations

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Uppsala Physics Education Research Group
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Undergraduate teaching and learning in physics
Interested in how people become physicists
Theoretical constructs from ten years of research



Overview

What is social semiotics?

Constructs we have introduced

- Fluency in critical constellations
- Discourse imitation

More recent constructs

- Disciplinary affordance
- Pedagogical affordance
- Unpacking
- Patterns of variation



What is social semiotics?

The study of the development and reproduction of specialized systems of meaning making in particular sections of society.

Airey & Linder (in production) (See also Halliday, 1978; van Leeuwen 2005)

Use as a lens to understand teaching and learning in undergraduate physics.



How is social semiotics different?

Only very small difference in emphasis

Interested in graphs, diagrams, equations, etc.

Use the term *semiotic resources* rather than representations

Don't talk about internal and external representations

Work only with what we can document and its meaning potential



How is social semiotics different?

Ask slightly different questions



How is social semiotics different?

What meaning can this resource convey and how is that meaning constructed by students?

What does this represent?

Two reasons:

- 1) Not easy to answer for important physics resources such as *apparatus* and *action*
- 2) Semiotic resources have by definition a range of meaning potentials



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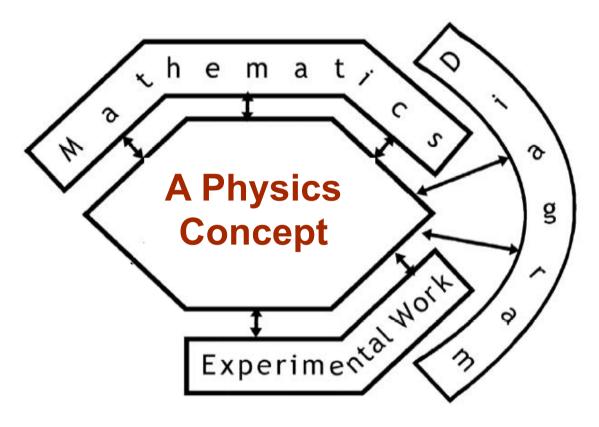
Theoretical constructs

Learning a particular physics concept is dependent on becoming *fluent* in a *critical* constellation of semiotic resources.

(Airey 2009, Airey & Linder 2009)



Critical constellations



Airey & Linder (2009)



Theoretical constructs

Discourse imitation is when students use semiotic resources appropriately without the associated disciplinary understanding

Discourse imitation occurs because students can't become fluent in everything at once.

Teachers should expect discourse imitation

Airey (2009); Airey & Linder (2009)



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Introduced the term disciplinary affordance for semiotic resources

Fredlund *et al.* (2012)

Definition:

The potential of a given semiotic resource to provide access to disciplinary knowledge

Fredlund *et al.* (2012:658)

Focuses on the *discipline's* interpretation of the resource rather than the learner's experience

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The agreed meaning making functions that a semiotic resource fulfils for the disciplinary community.

Airey (2014)

The disciplinary affordance of a semiotic resource is shaped by its:

Materiality
Rationalization
Historical convention

Airey (2014); Mavers



Disciplinary learning can be problematised in terms of coming to appreciate the disciplinary affordances of semiotic resources

Fredlund et al (2012:658)



Pedagogical affordance

Pedagogical affordance Wu & Puntembekar (2012)
However offer no definition...

For our purposes, pedagogical affordance *Usefulness for learning the discipline*Airey (2015)



Two related affordances

Pedagogical affordance

Usefulness for learning the discipline

Disciplinary affordance

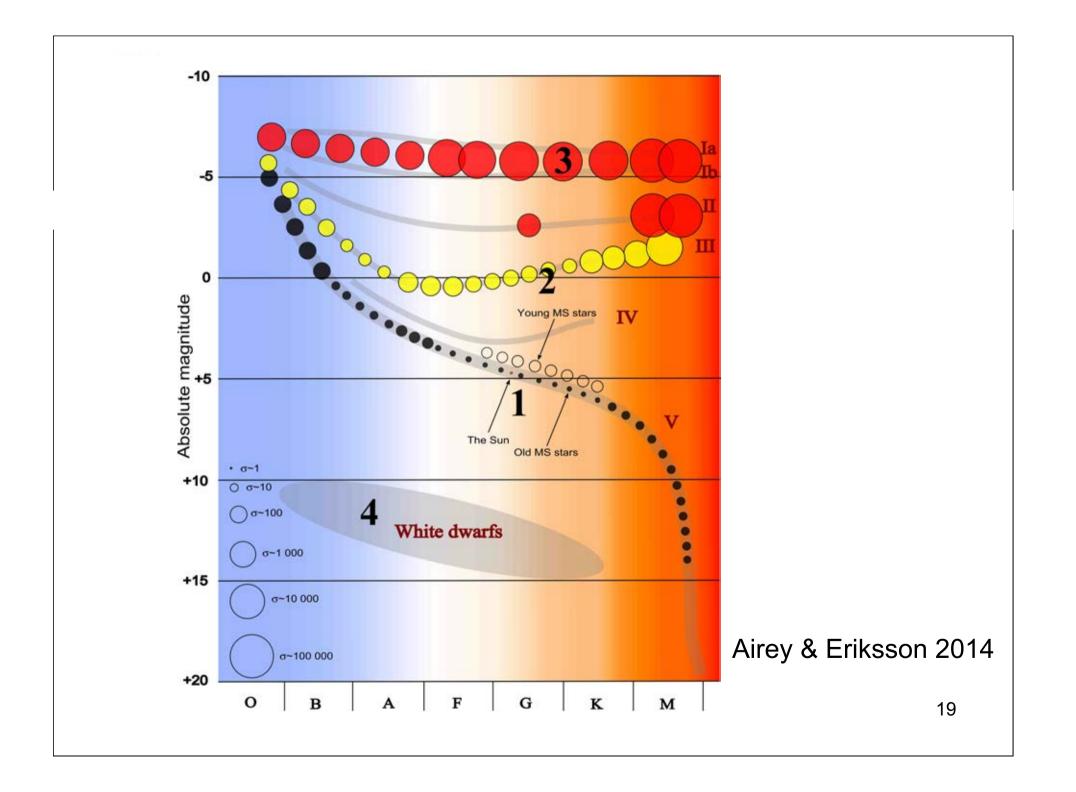
Usefulness in the discipline

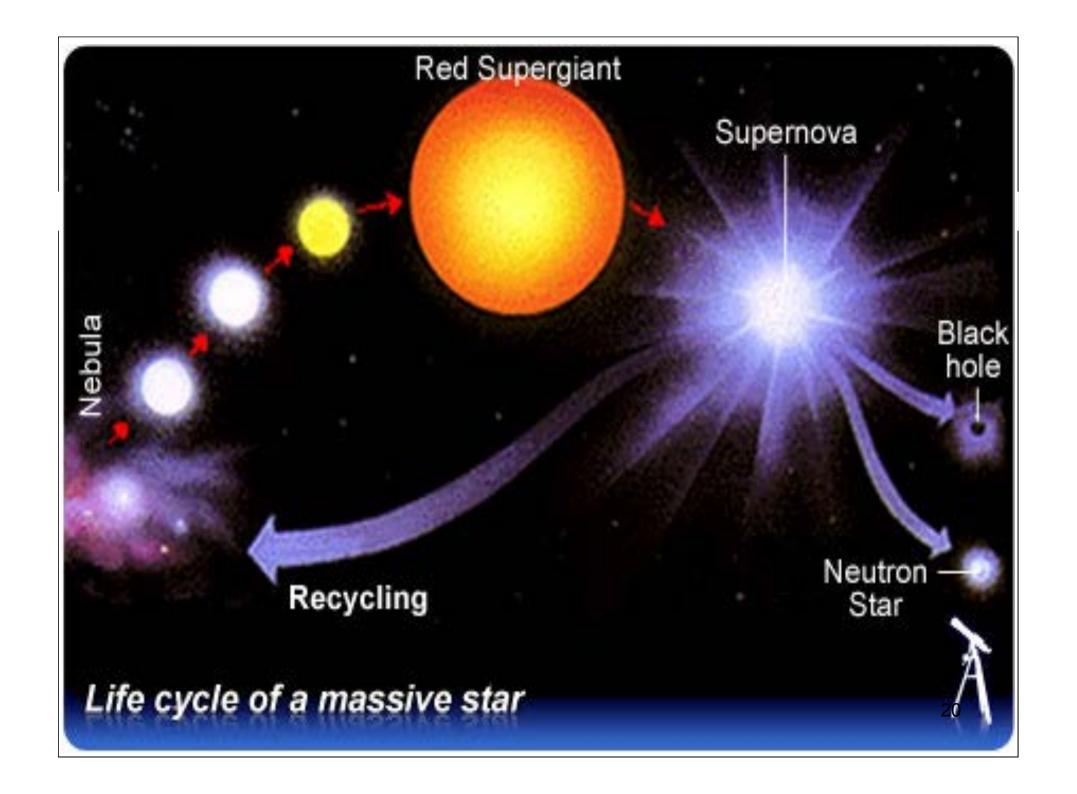


Two related affordances

Pedagogical affordance
Usefulness for learning physics

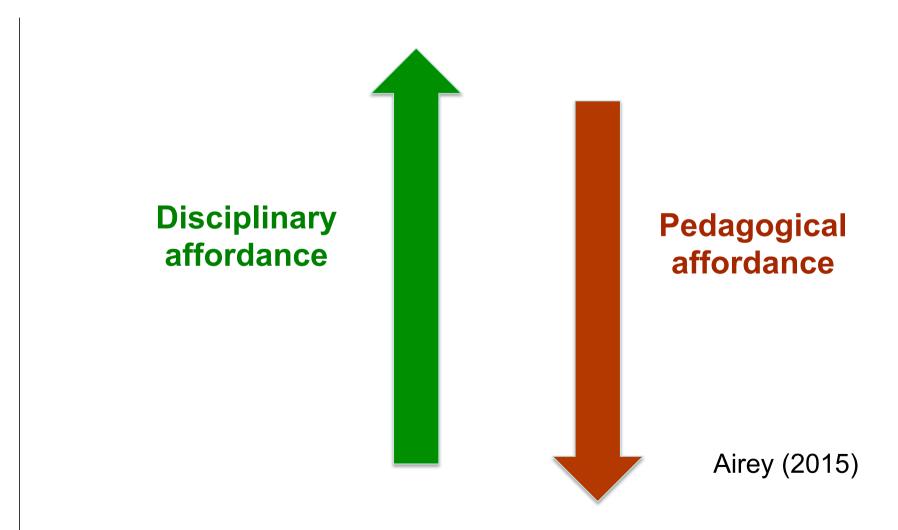
Disciplinary affordance Usefulness in physics







Pedagogical vs disciplinary affordance





Appropriate disciplinary learning only possible when there is *a match* between:

what a given semiotic resource
 affords to the student (Gibson 1988; Norman 1979)

And

its disciplinary affordance

(i.e. what it affords for the discipline)



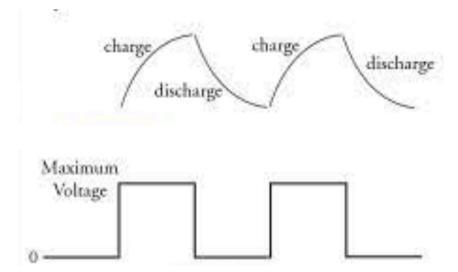
Unpacking disciplinary affordance

RC-circuits

Fredlund et al (2014)

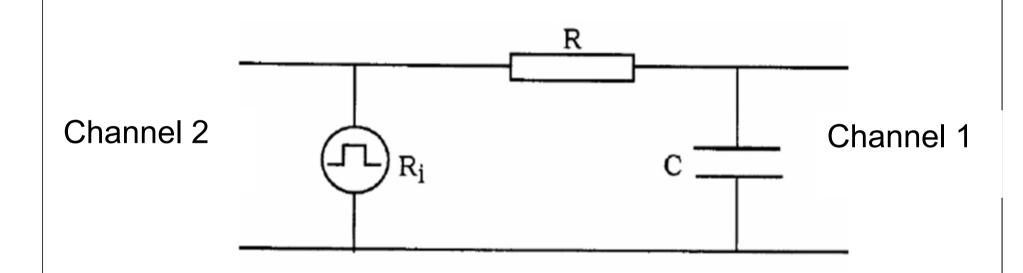
Channel 1:

Channel 2:

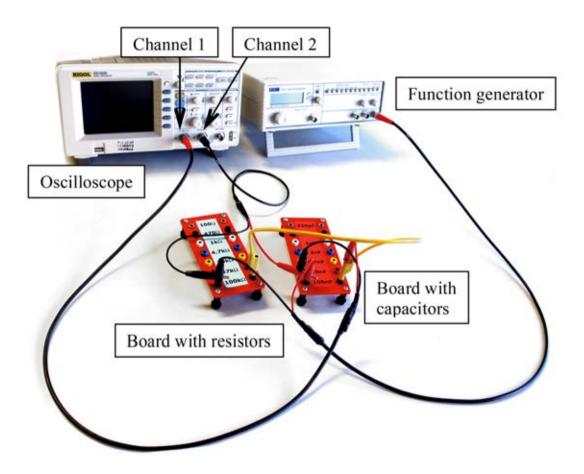




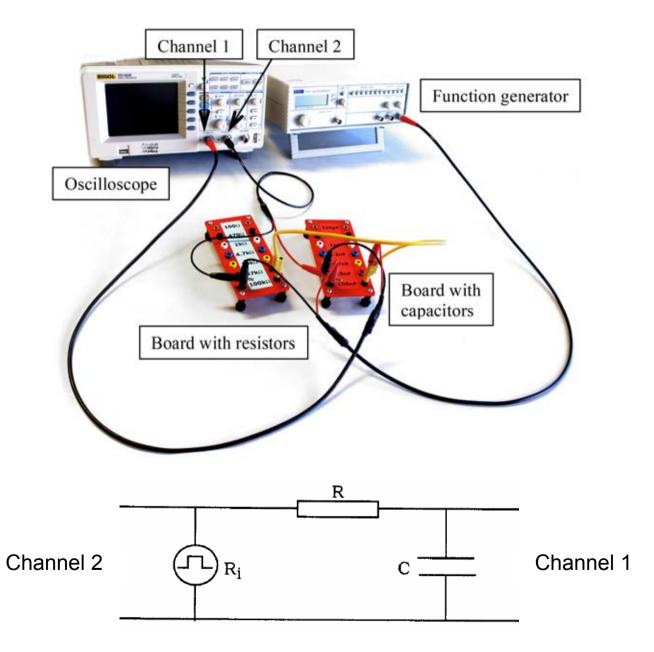
Unpacking disciplinary affordance



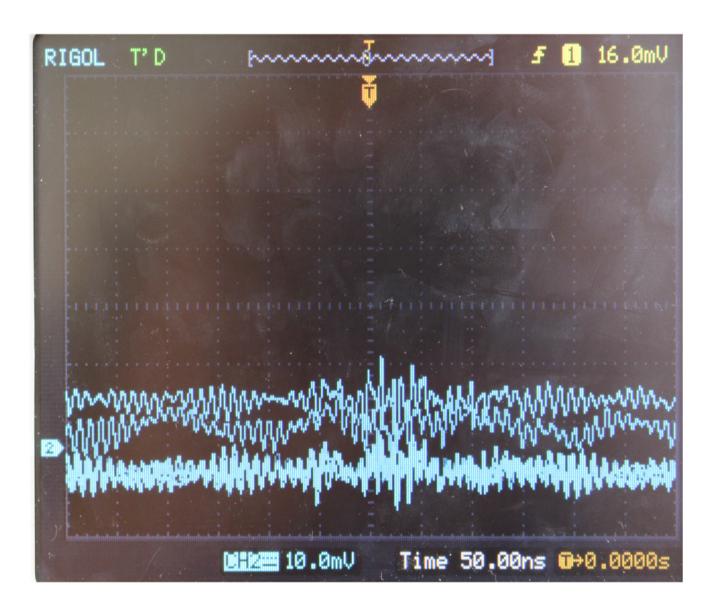






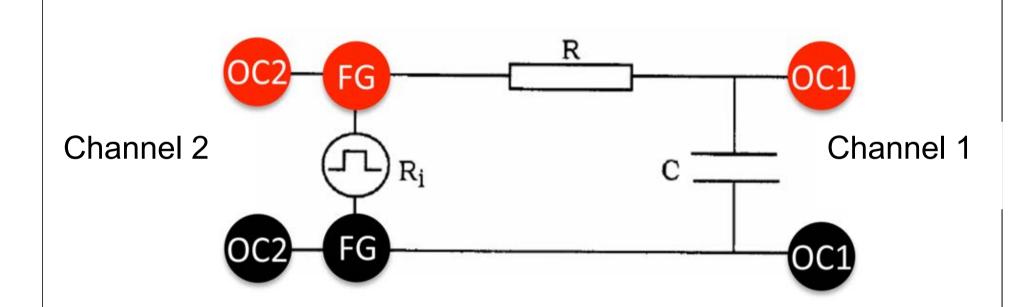




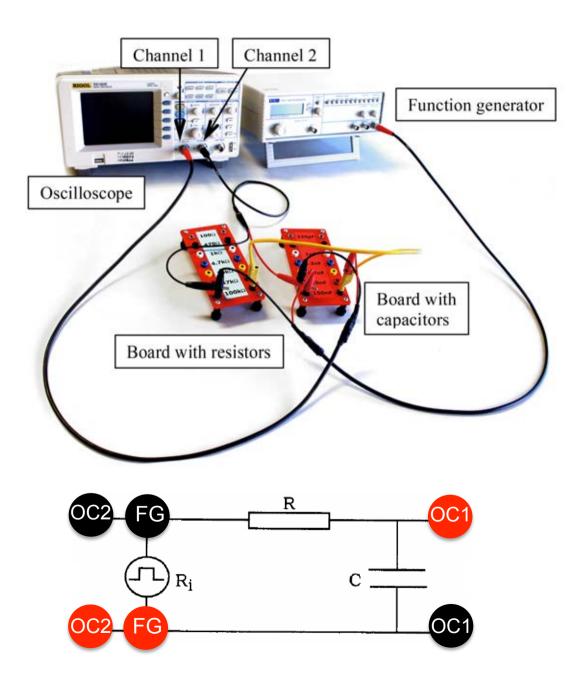




Unpacking disciplinary affordance









Circuit connection Description Image on the oscilloscope screen (a) The students' first connection (b) The students' simplified connection (c) The circuit after the TA's first intervention (d) The same circuit after having increased the frequency (e) The circuit after the TA's

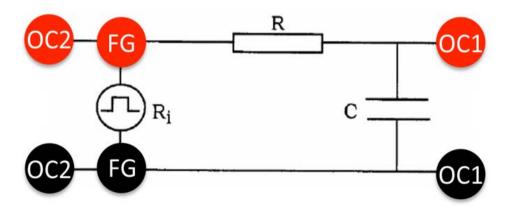
second intervention



Unpacking

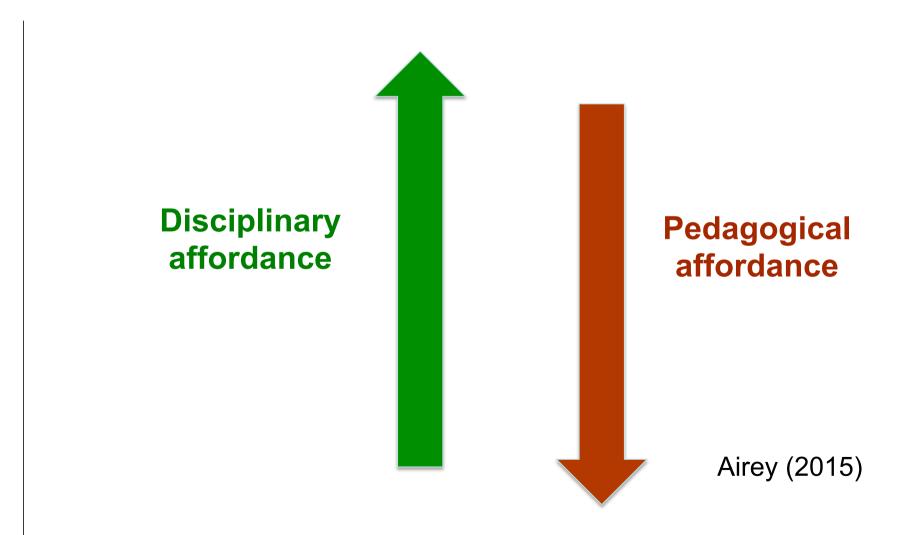
Unpacking a semiotic resource *increases* its *pedagogical affordance* but *decreases* its *disciplinary affordance*

Airey (2015)





Pedagogical vs disciplinary affordance





Patterns of variation

Explained earlier that semiotic resources have multiple affordances

Use *variation theory* to draw the appropriate disciplinary affordance to students attention (Marton and Booth, 1997; Lo, 2012; Marton, 2015)

We notice aspects that vary...





Hold all aspects constant except for the aspect of you want students to notice



See Fredlund, Airey & Linder (2015a)



Patterns of variation

Physics concepts have multiple aspects

For a given task, only a smaller set of these aspects are needed

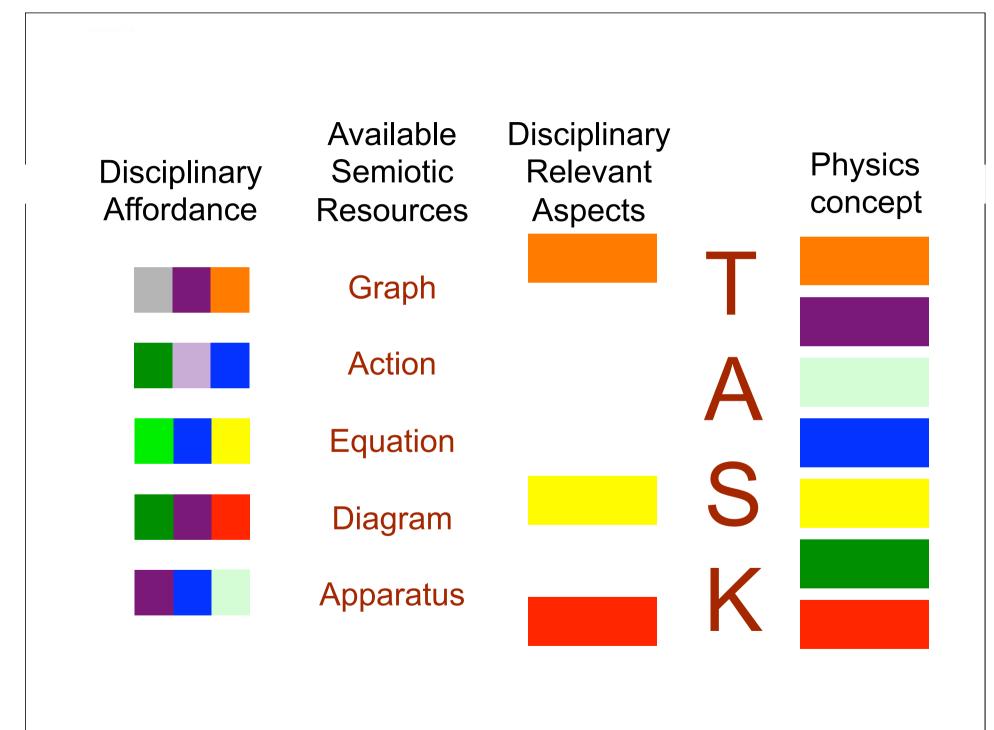
These are the *disciplinary relevant aspects* for the task

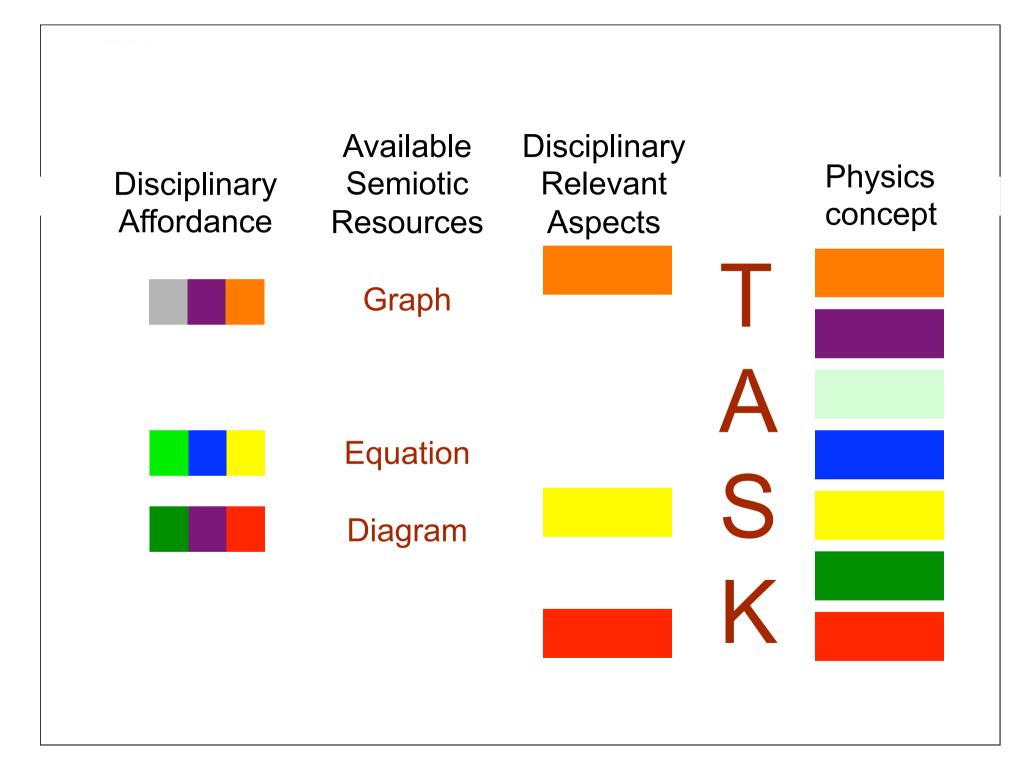
Disciplinary Affordance Available Semiotic Resources Disciplinary Relevant Aspects

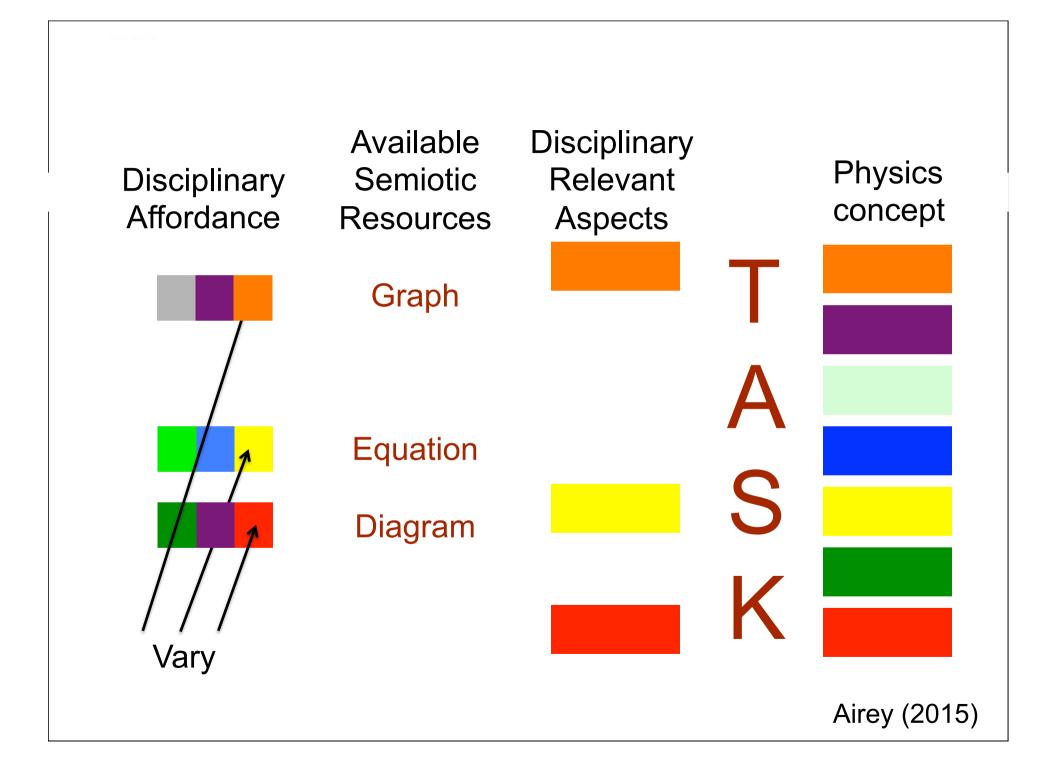
Physics concept

Available Disciplinary **Physics** Semiotic Relevant Disciplinary concept Affordance **Aspects** Resources S

Available Disciplinary **Physics** Semiotic Relevant Disciplinary concept Affordance **Aspects** Resources Graph Action Equation S Diagram **Apparatus**









Patterns of variation

Identify disciplinary-relevant aspects Select appropriate semiotic resources Create systematic pattern of variation

Fredlund (2015), Fredlund, et al (2015 a; 2015b; 2015c)



Patterns of variation

Clearly better if required disciplinary affordance is in available in one single semiotic resource

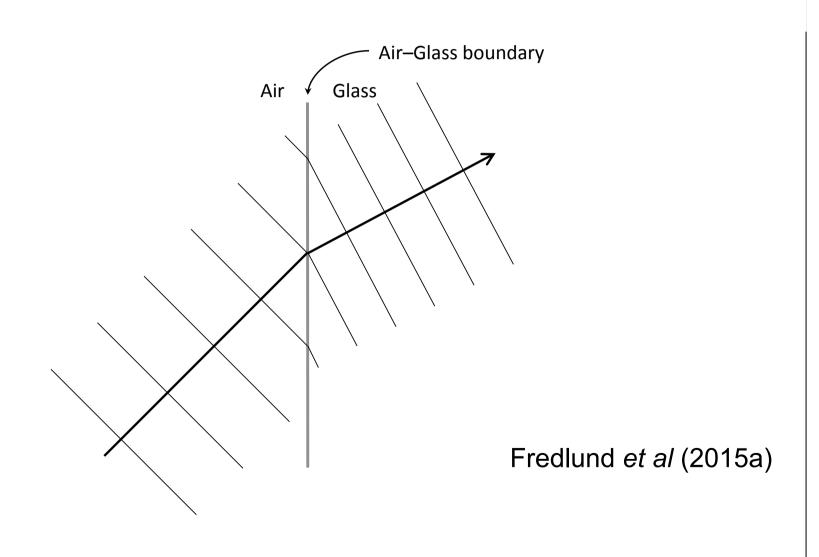
e.g.

A qualitative description of refraction requires 3 disciplinary relevant aspects: medium, speed, direction

(Fredlund et al 2012, Kryjevskaia et al 2012).



All three are present in a wavefront diagram



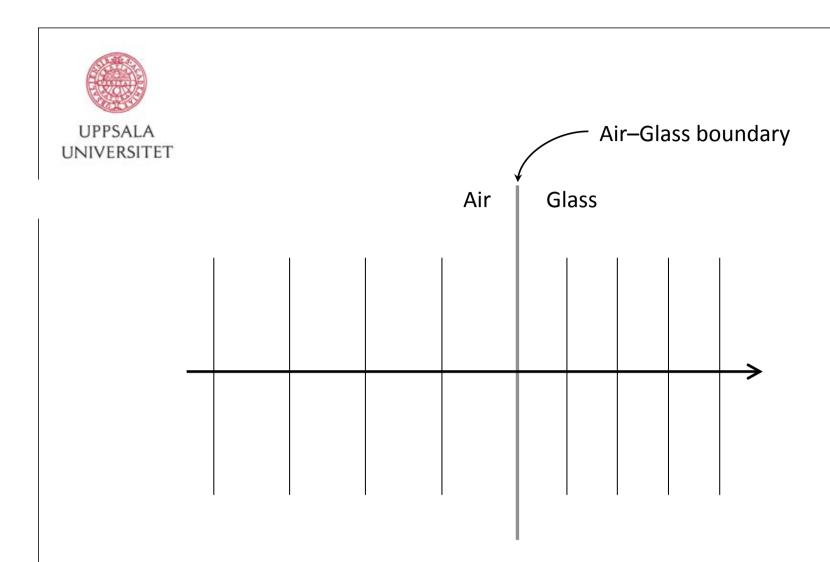


(a) ———

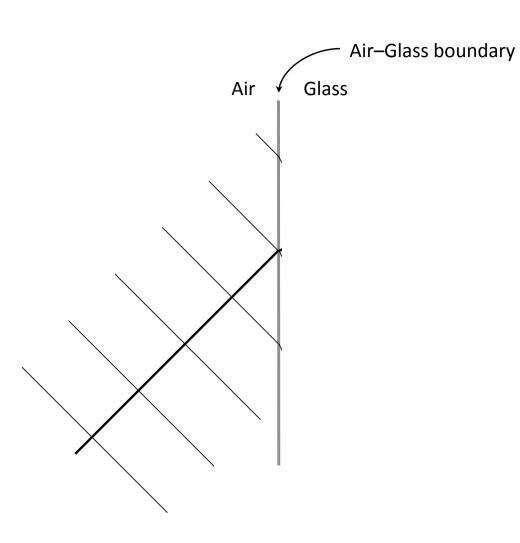
Wavefronts



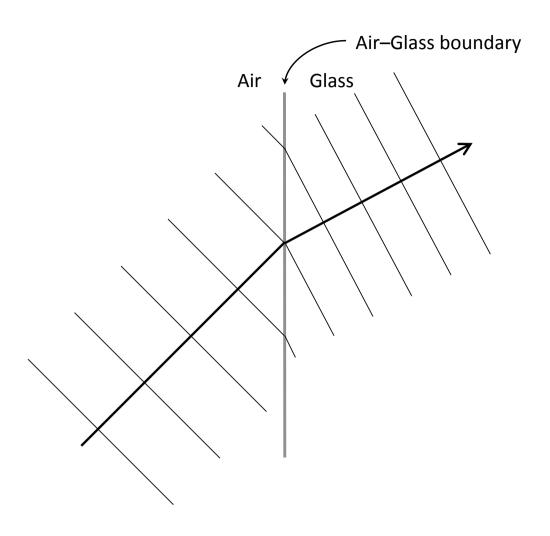
(c) Glass













Shown how this could be applied in Electrostatics

Fredlund (2015); Fredlund et al (2015b)



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Thanks for listening!



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