DEVELOPING THE ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

Paper to be Presented at
The International and The Fourth National
Conference on Mathematics Education 21-22
July 2011, FMIPA UNY

By

Marsigit

Yogyakarta State University Indonesia

HERMENEUTICS OF LEARNING MATH Theories Math Expension of the content of the cont

DECONISTRUCTION Math Skill

text

Math Concept

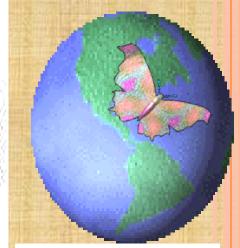
Att. T. Math

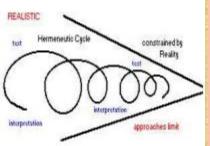
interpretation

unconstrained

interpretation

Practical/Implement









HERMENEUTICS OF LEARNING MATH

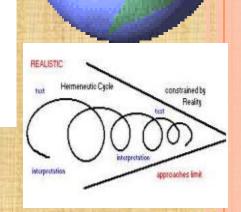




Attitude T



Practical/Implement



interpretation

West

ICEBERG



Indonesia VOLCANO

ATTITUDE OF....MATHEMATICS (MATHEMATICAL THINKING)



VULCANO'S ATTITUDE

Not Ready

Disaster

Phenomenon

Readiness Curiosity/ Ammusing Yor Seagh

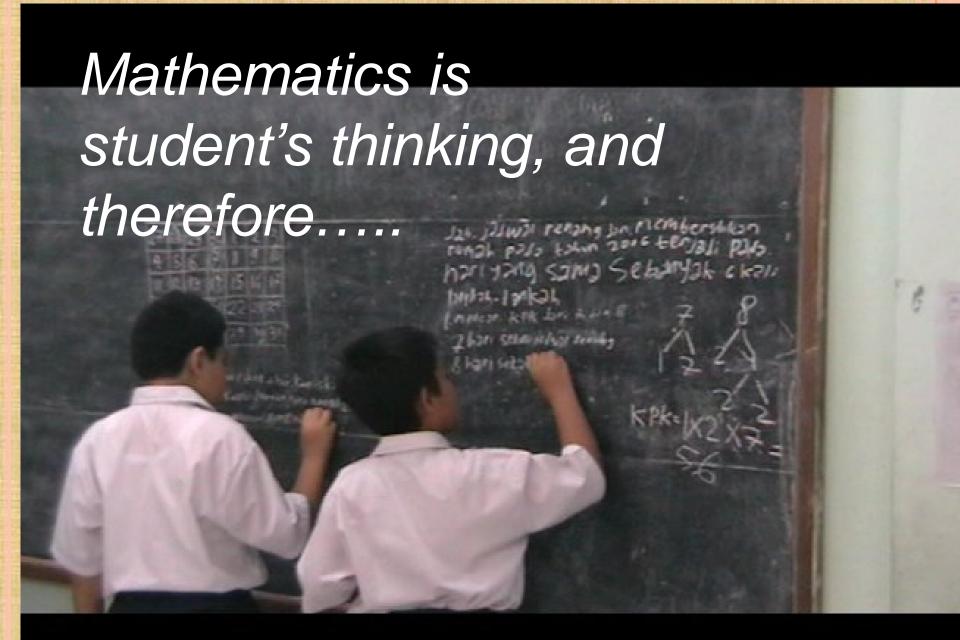
Disaster...for Students

MATHEMATICAL PHENOMENA



Readiness

Curiosity/ Ammusing...for Students



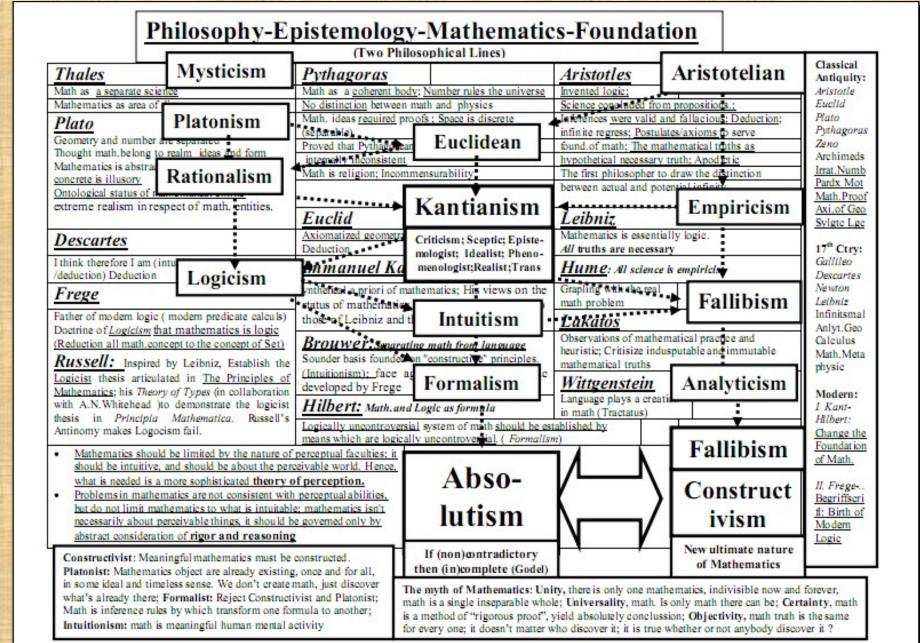
MATHEMATICS is....The Student himself

	Idst Trnr	Tech Prgm	Old Hum	Prgrs Educ	Pub. Educ
Poli- tics	Radical right	Conserv ative	Conserv ative/ liberal	Liberal	Demo- cratic
Ntur Math	Body of Knowle dge	Science of truth	Structu- re of truth	Process of Thinking	Social Activi- ties
Mral Val.	Good vs Bad	Pragmatis m	Hierark hies Paternal istics	Humani- ty	Justice, Free- dom

	Idust Train	Tech Praam	Old Hum.	Progres Educ.	Public Educat
Theory Sciety	Hierarchy , Market Orientati- on	Hierarchy	Hierarchy	Well-fare	Need a reform
Nature Stdent	Empty Vessel	Empty Vessel	Character Building	Student Orient.	Psych. Develop
Theory Stdnts' Ability	Talent and Effort	Talent	Talent Develop- ment	Student Needs	Culture, Relative

	Idstrl Train	Techn Praam	Old Hum	Progrs Educ	Public Educ
Aim Math Educ	Back to Basic (Arithme- tics)	Certifica- tion	Transfer of knowledge	Crea- tivity	Math. Cons- truct
Th. Lear ning	Work Hard, Exercise s, Drill, Memorize	Thinking And practice	Understan ding and Application	Explo- ration	Auto- nom, Inter- action
Th. Teac hing	Transfer of knowldge (transmition)	External Motivation	Expository	Const, Develp	Discus, Investi gation

	Idstrl Train	Tech Praam	Old Hum	Progre Educ	Public Educ
Resources	White Board, Chalk, Anti Calcula- tor	Teaching Aid	Visual Teaching Aid for motiva- tion	Various resource s/environ ment	Social Environt ment
Evalu ation	External Test	External Test	External Test	PFolio, Assess ment	PFolio, Social Context
Diver sity	Monocult ure	Desentrali- zation	Compete nt Based Curricu-lum	Multiple Solution, Local Culture	Heterogo nomous



Kant's Theory Math Knowledge

Intrinsic to the mind; Contain internal structure; Automatically synthesize the sensory input

Paralogic

PURE

Impure

EMPI-

RI(D)

Empty Concept

Blind Intuition

Antinomy

gical Reason Trans.Ideas

IDEA

Transcendental Aesthetic

AnalyticPrinciple

Form of Appearance of Outer Sense

SPACE Not Empirical Pure Intuition

Predicate if-then etc

Discursivity

R

NOUMENA

Analytic

Not sensory intu object (is Problematic) Impression

Subserve

Receptivity

APPERCEPTION

Appearences

Vortellung

REPRE-

SENTATION / TION

SENSIBILITY

Capacity Receiv . Representati APPERSEPTION

Object of Possible Experience

PHENOMENA

Transc. Deduction

Sysof TranscIdeas

Logical Constant: All, some, this, propo.

Superservel

PureFormSensibleIntuit

TIME'

Imagination

PERCEP-

CONSCIOUSNESS

Degrre

AnticipOf Percep(1)

Generates:

SpatialTemporal form intuit Newmental.

Imagery: Schem

Transc Doc Method TranscendSchema TranscendDialectic

ProcedurbaseInnate

Axiom of Intuit(1)

Erkenmiss (Obv.)

KNOW-

MEDGE

Spontaneity

Apprehension

Reproduction Recognition

SENSA-

TION

Empfindung(Sby.) Togetherness Principle

Principof Contradic AnalyticofConcepts

Postulat

Analogy

Begriff

CON-.

CEPT

Quantity Quality

Realtion

Modality

Anschauung

INTUI-

TION (M)

ΈR

Contingen

Magnitude: Quality: Relation: Modality

Experient(D)

GeneralRepresent: DiscursiveRepresent: ComplexIntention:RepresentOfObject: Rule of Classifying Perception

purelogcon Refertoobie ExpressT/F Unified & Self Consci Truth functional form

NotSPform

Generates:

Logically

well form Semanticly

composed Truth Valu

UnifiedRep

well.

Exemply

Idgínnt PropoContent Semantic Cont.

(Çatgry Synthetic

Undrsdg)

Modal Otty Relat Uni Aff Cat Probl

Neg Part Assert Disj Sing Inf Apodi

Acrhitectonic of Pure Reason

Synthetic

tric empirical referen-

sial meaningfulness of judment (RobitHana

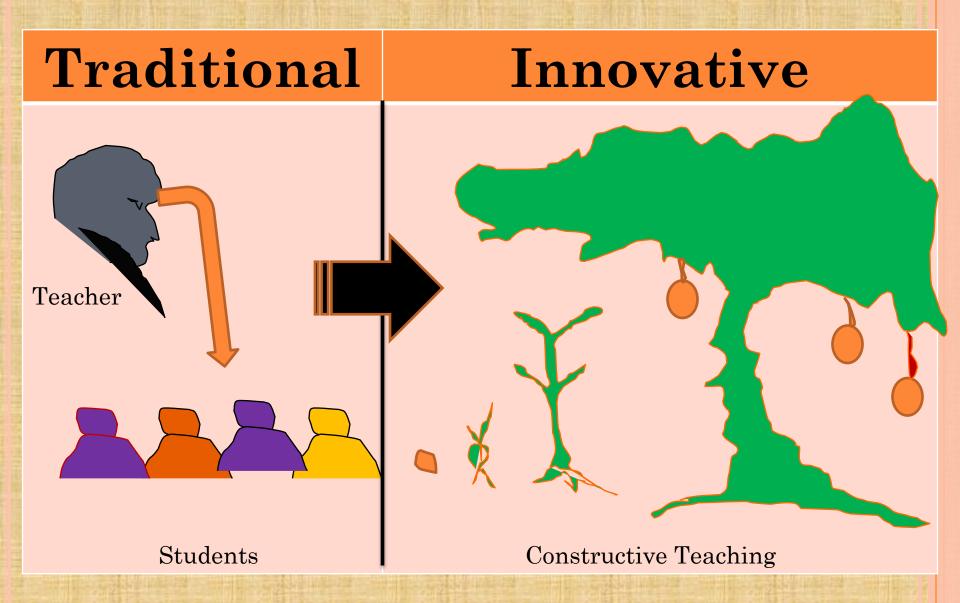
Antropocen

Analogies of Experience(3)

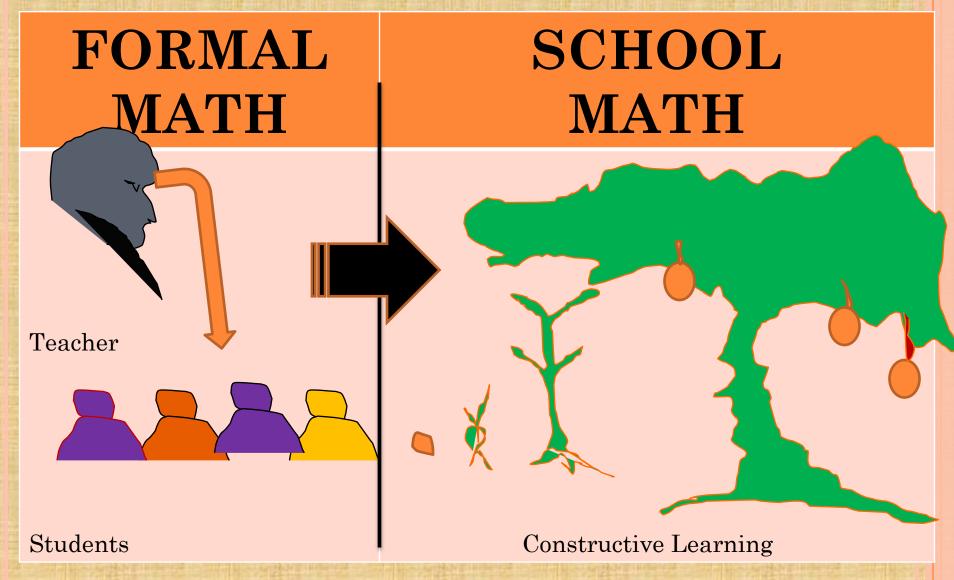
Postul Emp Though(4)

Criterion Truth-Isomorph

EMERGING MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY

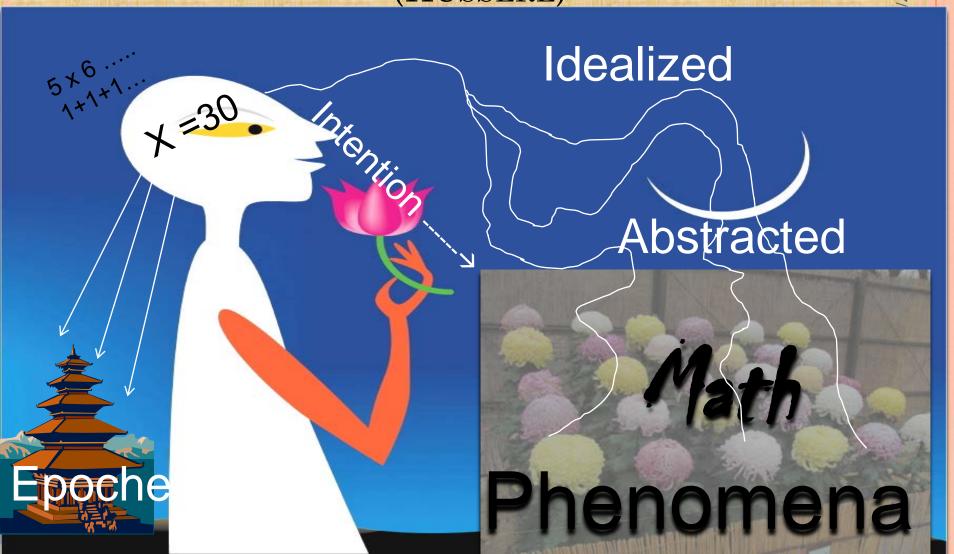


EMERGING MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY



PHENOMENOLOGY OF MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE

(HUSSERL)



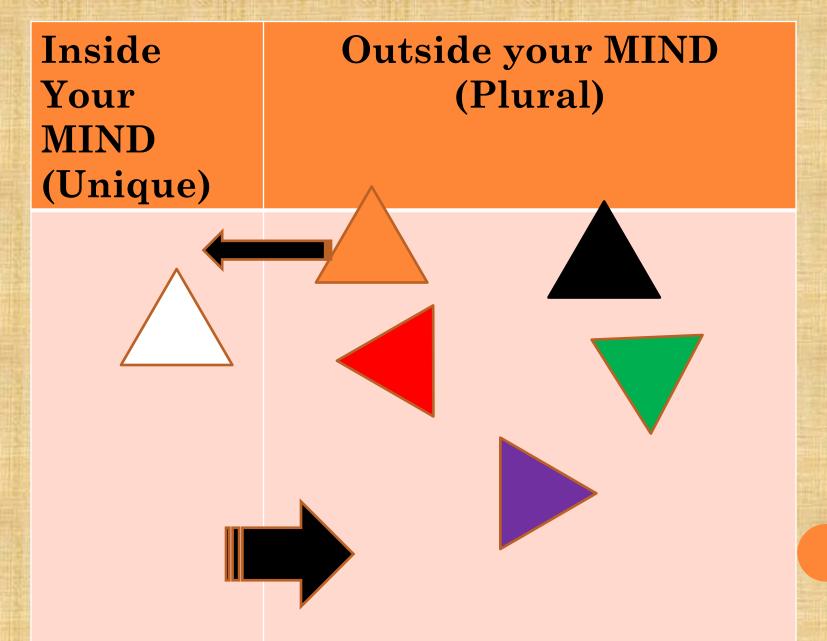
Inside your
MIND
(Superserve)

Outside your MIND (Subserve)

7/20/201

Marsigit, Indonesia

The Component of Math Attd.



7/20/201

Marsigit, Indonesia

The Component of Math Attd.

Inside your MIND (analytic/coherence)

Outside your MIND (synthetic/Correspondence)



$$3+2=5$$

3 pencil + 2 pencil = 5 pencil

$$3 \text{ book} + 2 \text{ pencil} = 5$$
?

$$3 \text{ book} + 2 \text{ pencil} = 5$$
?



Inside your MIND (abstract)

Outside your MIND (concret)

20/2011

Marsigit, Indonesia

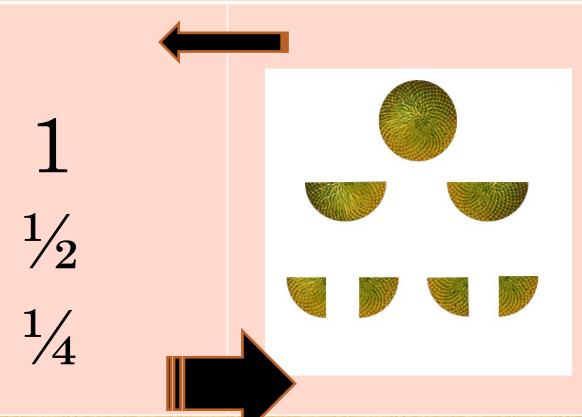
X = 30



The Component of Math Attd.

Inside your
MIND
(Realistic Math:
Vertical)

Outside your MIND (Realistic Math:Horizontal)



THE APPROACH TO MATHEMATICAL ATTDITUDE

(EBBUT AND STRAKER, 1995)

- 1. Mathematics is a search for PATTERN and RELATIONSHIP
- 2. Mathematics is PROBLEM SOLVING activity
- 3. Mathematics is a mean of INVESTIGATION
- 4. Mathematics is a mean of COMMUNICATION

- 1. Attempting to grasp one's own problems or objectives or substance clearly, by oneself
 - •Attempting to have questions
 - •Attempting to maintain a problem consciousness
 - •Attempting to discover mathematical problems in phenomena

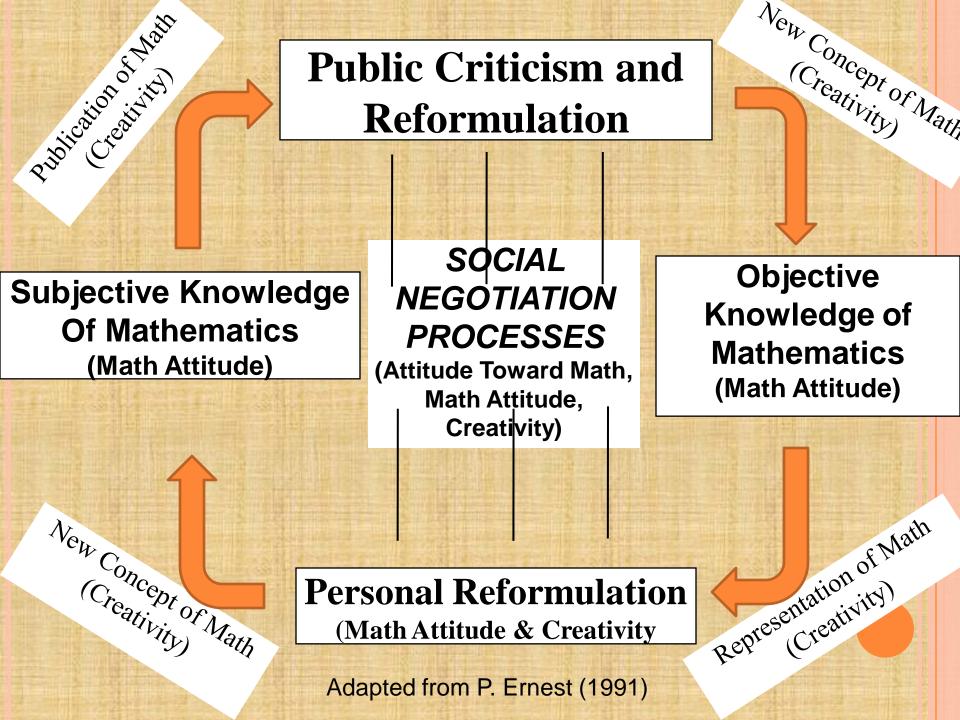
2. Attempting to take logical actions

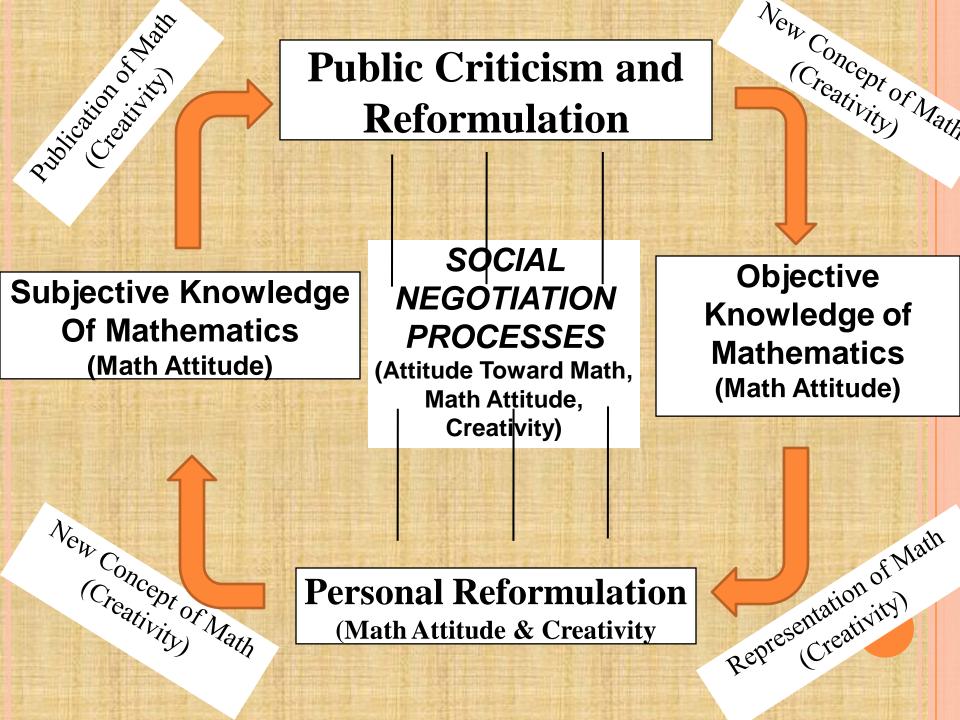
- •Attempting to take actions that match the objectives
- •Attempting to establish a perspective
- •Attempting to think based on the data that can be used, previously learned items, and assumptions

- 3. Attempting to express matters clearly and succinctly
 - Attempting to record and communicate problems and results clearly and succinctly
 - Attempting to sort and organize objects when expressing them

4. Attempting to seek better things

- •Attempting to raise thinking from the concrete level to the abstract level
- •Attempting to evaluate thinking both objectively and subjectively, and to refine thinking
- Attempting to economize thought and effort



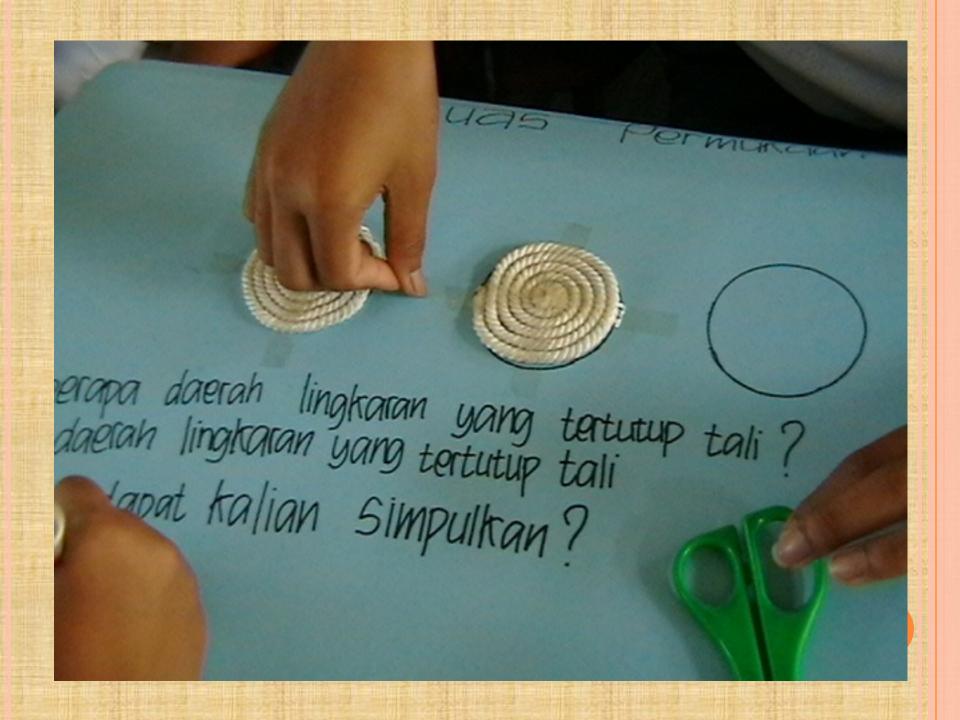




EVIDENCES INDICATE:

THE STUDENTS ARE TO DEVELOP MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY THROUGH SOME FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

- 1.Identifying or describing the specific mathematics:
 - a. in the routine activities
 - b. in the non-routine activities
- 2. Schematizing, formulating and visualizing a problem in different ways
- 3. Discovering relations among mathematical concepts



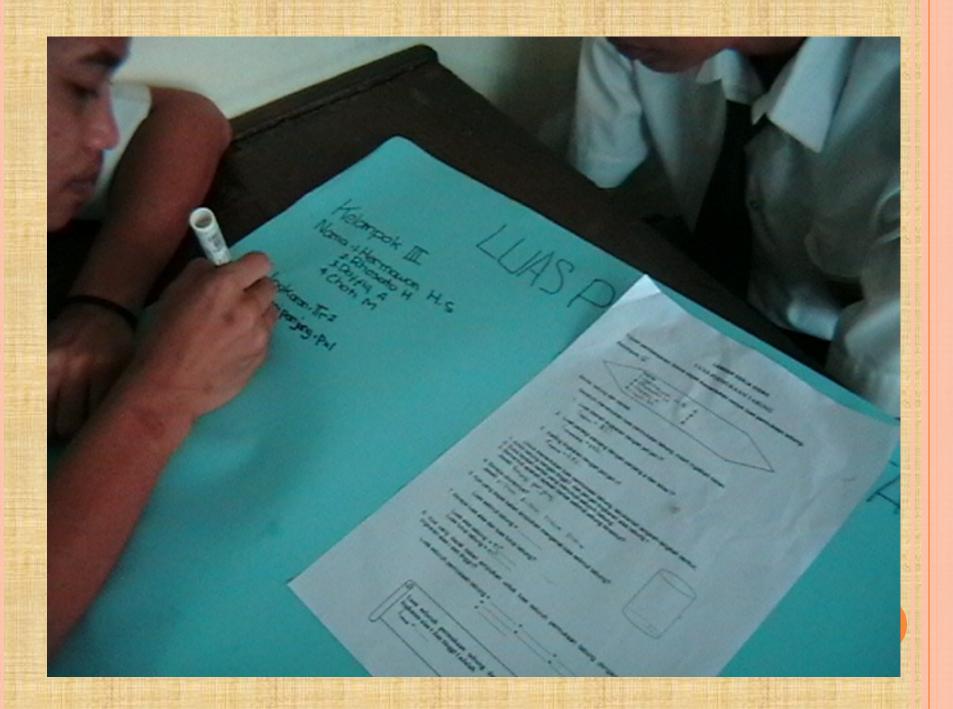
THE STUDENTS ARE TO DEVELOP MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY THROUGH SOME FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

- 4. Discovering regularity arousing from the concepts of "routine activities"
- 5. Recognizing isomorphic aspect in different problems
- 6. Transferring a real world problem to a mathematical problem



THE STUDENTS ARE TO DEVELOP MATHEMATICAL ATTITUDE AND CREATIVITY THROUGH SOME FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

- 7. Striving to represent daily problems in a related mathematical formula
- 8. Strived to prove regularities of consisting concepts
- 9. Refined and adjusting mathematical models
- 10. Performing vertical mathematization by employing different models

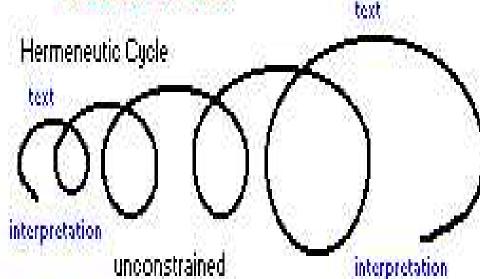


ICEBERG APPROACH TO MATH ATTD.

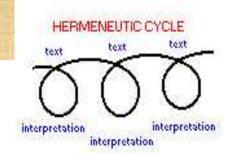


Vertical Mathematics

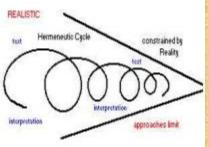
DECONSTRUCTION

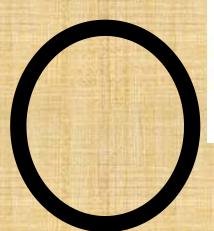


Horizontal Mathematics

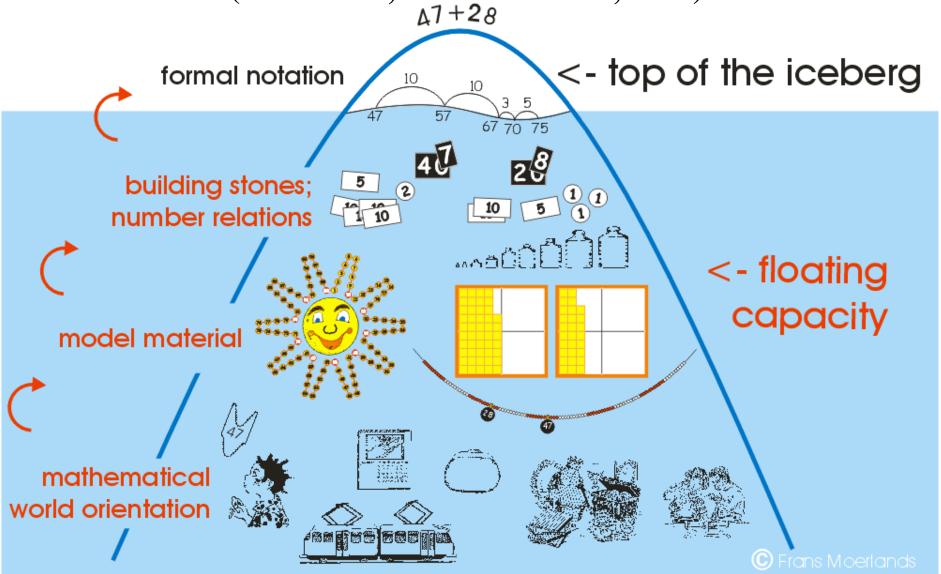


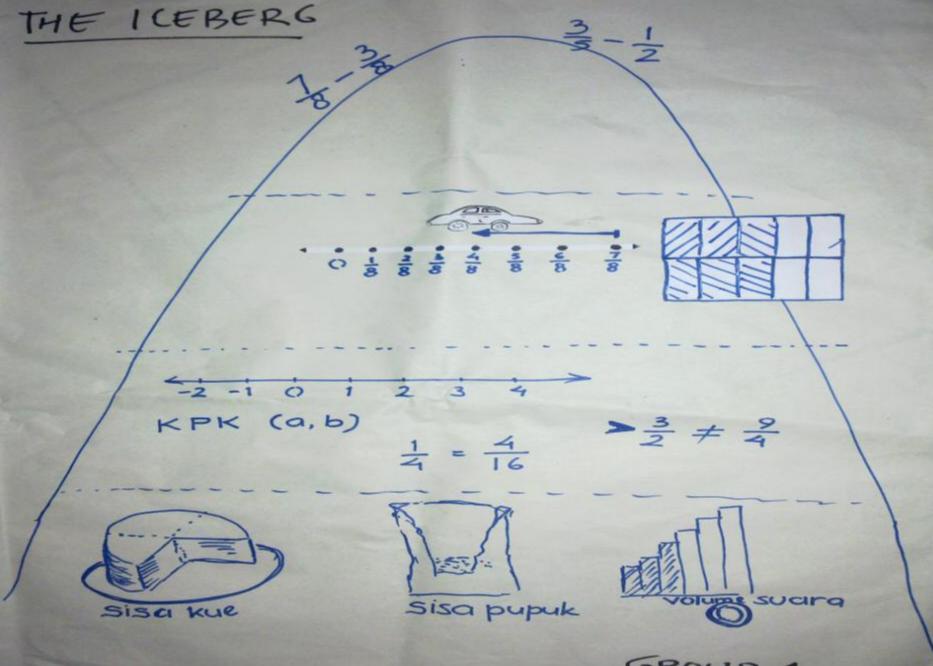




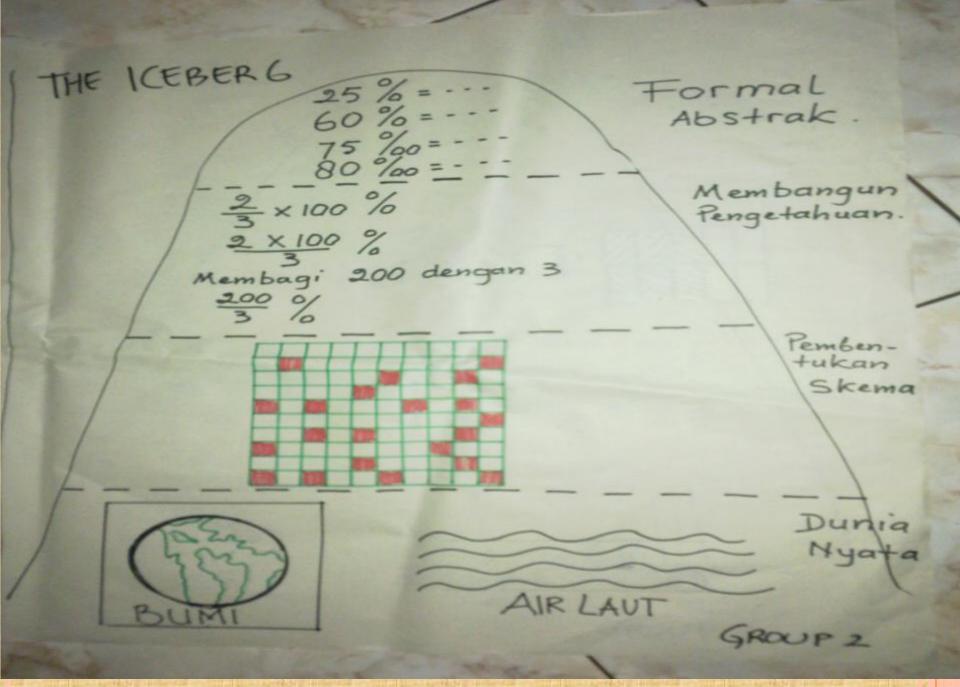


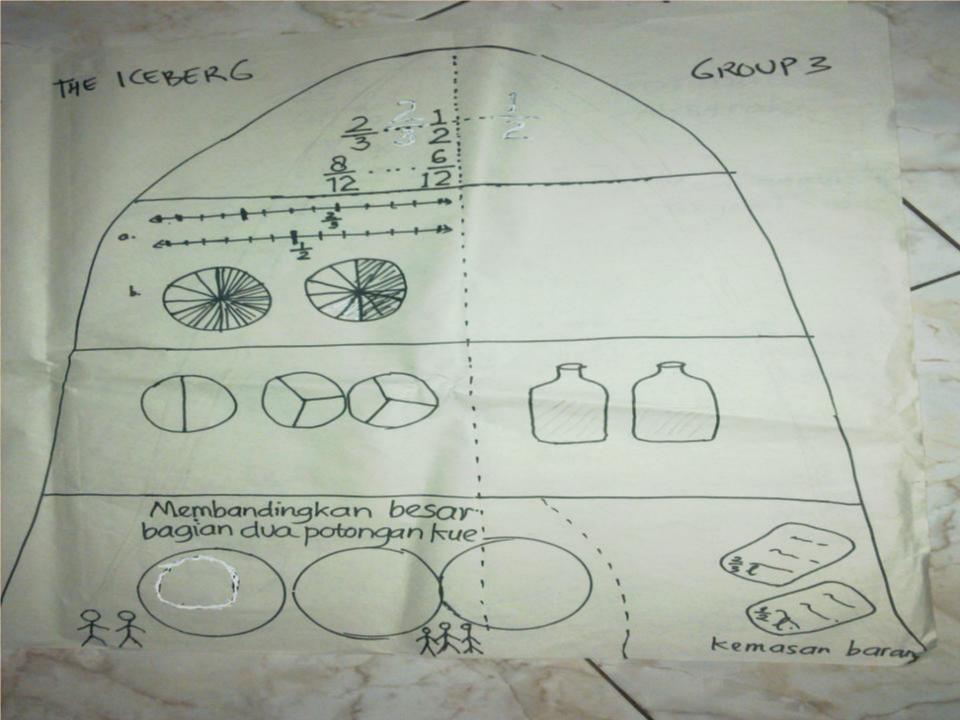
Iceberg Approach in Realistics Mathematics (Moerlands, 2004 in Sutarto, 2008) $_{\Delta7}^{+28}$

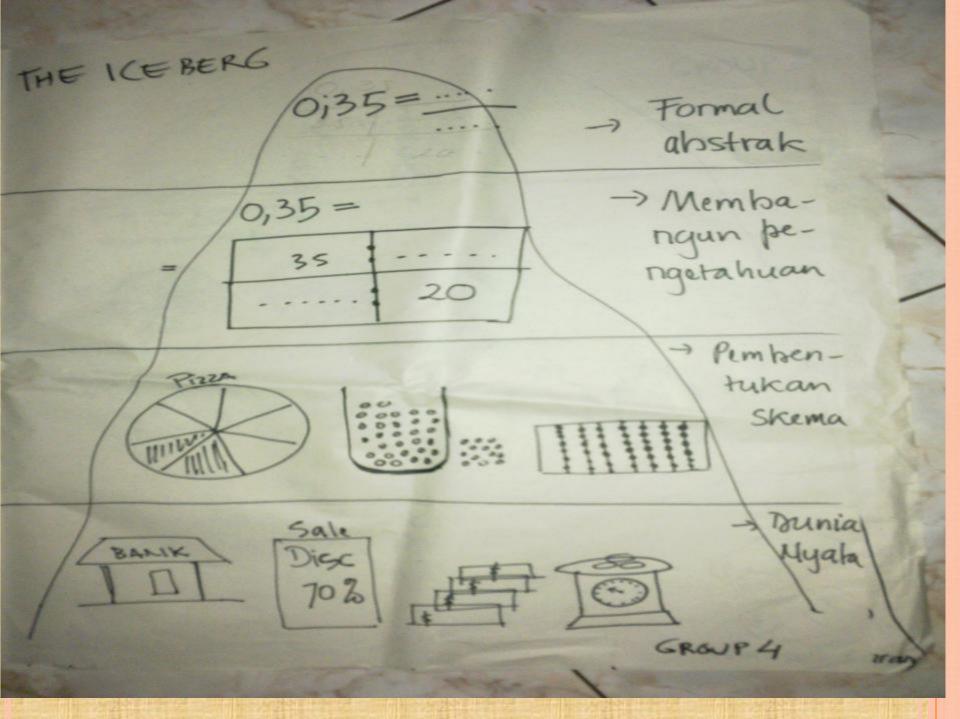




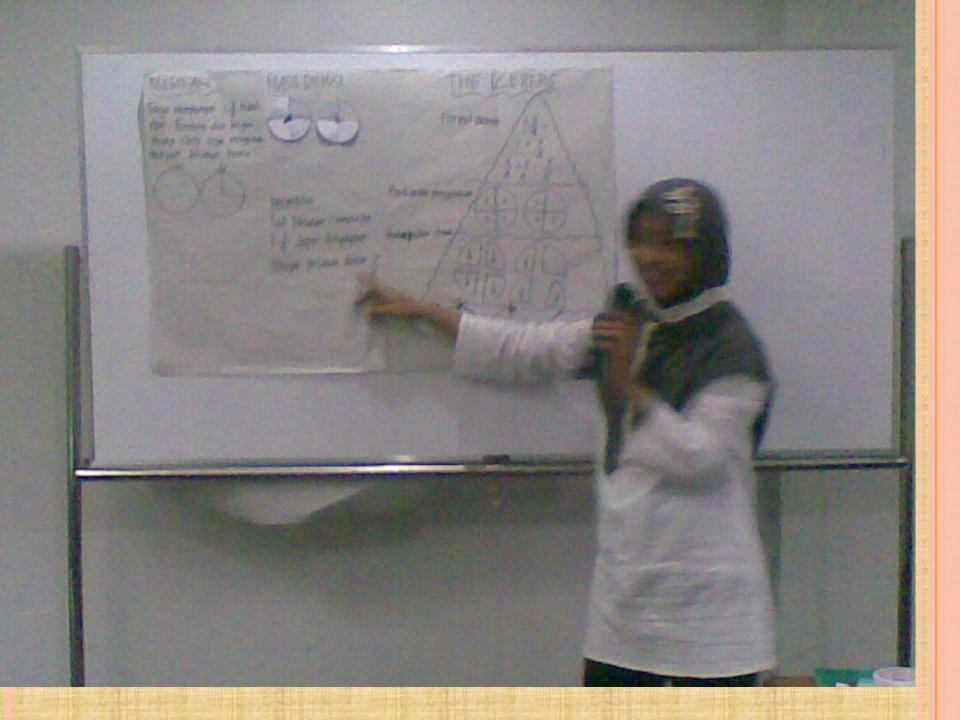
GROUP 1

















EVIDENCES INDICATE:

The teachers need to have clear picture of the NATURE OF SCHOOL MATHEMATICS, REALISTICS MATHEMATICS, and CONSTRUCTIVE TEACHING



The teachers need to organize presentation, demonstrate and interconnected relationships among the components of mathematical attitude



7/20/201

The teachers need to promote students' mathematical attitude and creativity on using concrete materials (i.e., manipulatives) before proceeding to semi-concrete materials (e.g., pictorial representations); and before proceeding to abstract problems (e.g., numerical representation)



The teachers need to develop methods to uncover the variations of all problem types lead the students to make generalizations (e.g., that all fractions represent parts of a whole)



7/20/201

The teacher need to develop various methods of teaching, various learning resources, and various interaction/communication



The evidences indicated that most teachers still have problems in developing mathematical attitude in the frame of mathematical world orientation to formal form of mathematics.



Material model of mathematics and searching the relationship help the teacher to develop method to encourage students to develop their mathematical attitude and creativity.



