

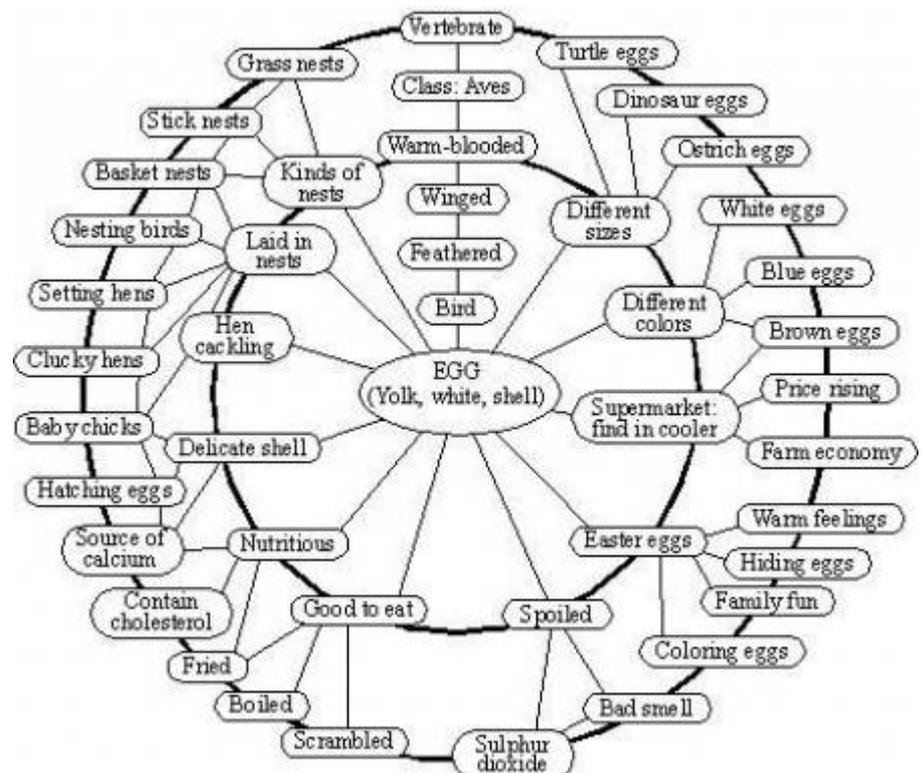
Schema Theory

General

Concept of schema theory, one of the [cognitivist learning theories](#), was firstly introduced in 1932 through the work of British psychologist [Sir Frederic Bartlett](#)¹⁾ (some suggest it was first introduced in 1926 by [Jean Piaget](#)²⁾) and was further developed mostly in 1970s by American educational psychologist [Richard Anderson](#)³⁾. Schema theory describes how knowledge is acquired, processed and organized. The starting assumption of this theory is that "very act of [comprehension](#) involves one's knowledge of the world"⁴⁾. According to this theory, knowledge is a **network of mental frames** or cognitive constructs called **schema** (pl. **schemata**). Schemata organize knowledge stored in the long-term memory.

What is schema theory?

The term **schema** is nowadays often used even outside cognitive psychology and refers to a **mental framework** humans use to represent and **organize remembered information**. Schemata ("the building blocks of cognition"⁵⁾) present our personal simplified view over reality derived from our experience and prior knowledge, they enable us to **recall, modify our behavior**, concentrate attention on key information⁶⁾, or try to **predict most likely outcomes of events**. According to [David Rumelhart](#)⁷⁾,



- "schemata can represent knowledge at all levels - from ideologies and cultural truths to knowledge about the meaning of a particular word, to knowledge about what patterns of excitations are associated with what letters of the alphabet. We have schemata to represent all

levels of our experience, at all levels of abstraction. Finally, our schemata are our knowledge. All of our generic knowledge is embedded in schemata."

Schemata also expand and **change in time**, due to acquisition of new information, but deeply installed schemata are inert and slow in changing. This could provide an explanation to why some people live with incorrect or inconsistent beliefs rather than changing them. When new information is retrieved, if possible, it will be **assimilated** into existing schema(ta) or related schema(ta) will be **changed** (*accommodated*) in order to integrate the new information. For example: during schooling process a child learns about mammals and develops corresponding schema. When a child hears that a porpoise is a mammal as well, it first tries to fit it into the mammals schema: it's warm-blooded, air-breathing, is born with hair and gives live birth. Yet it lives in water unlike most mammals and so the mammals schema has to be accommodated to fit in the new information.

Schema theory was partly influenced by **unsuccessful attempts** in the area of artificial intelligence. Teaching a **computer to read natural text** or display other human-like behavior was rather unsuccessful since it has shown that it is impossible without quite an amount of information that was not directly included, but was inherently present in humans. Research has shown that this inherent information stored in form of schemata, for example:

- **content schema** - prior knowledge about the topic of the text
- **formal schema** - awareness of the structure of the text, and
- **language schema** - knowledge of the vocabulary and relationships of the words in text

can cause easier or more difficult text comprehension⁸⁾, depending on **how developed** the mentioned schemata are, and whether they are **successfully activated**.⁹⁾ According to Brown¹⁰⁾, when reading a text, it alone does not carry the meaning a reader attributes to it. The **meaning is formed by the** information and cultural and emotional **context the reader brings** through his schemata more than by the text itself. Text **comprehension and retention** therefore **depend mostly on the schemata the reader possesses**, among which the content schema should be one of most important, as suggested by Al-Issa¹¹⁾.

What is the practical meaning of schema theory?

Schema theory emphasizes **importance of general knowledge and concepts** that will help forming schemata. In educational process the task of **teachers** would be to **help learners to develop new schemata** and **establish connections between them**. Also, due to the importance of prior knowledge, teachers should make sure that students have it.

*"The schemata a person already possesses are a principal determiner of what will be learned from a new text."*¹²⁾

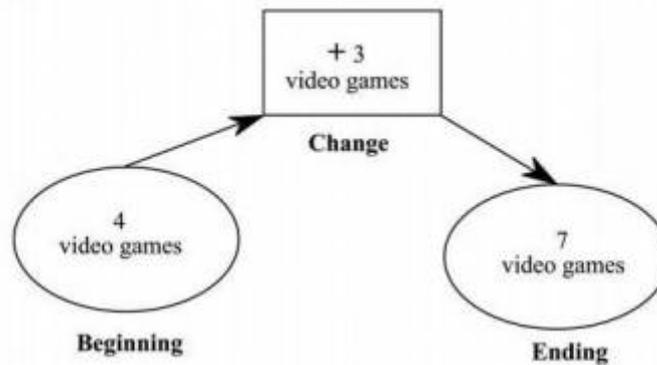
Schema theory has been applied in various areas like:

- **motor learning** - schema theory was extended to *schema theory of discrete motor learning* in 1975 by Richard Schmidt¹³⁾. Wulf¹⁴⁾ has shown that developing a motor schema has resulted in better performance in children when learning a motor task.
- **reading comprehension** - schema theory is often used to assist second language learning since it often contains reading a lot of texts in the target language. Failure to activate adequate

schema when reading a text has shown to result in bad comprehension¹⁵⁾. Various methods have been proposed for dealing with this issue¹⁶⁾ including giving students texts in their first language on certain topic about which they will later read in target language.

- **mathematical problem solving** - Jitendra et al.¹⁷⁾ conducted a research showing that 3rd-graders taught to using schemata to solve mathematical problems formulated in words performed better than their peers who were taught to solve them in four steps (*read and understand/plan to solve/solve/look back and check*).

Change: Jane had 4 video games. Then her mother gave her 3 more video games for her birthday. Jane now has 7 video games.



Criticisms

Explanations of structures of knowledge have been criticized for being rather **unclear** about what exactly can count as a schema and what does a schema include. The idea of schemata as more complex constructs of memory has also been questioned. Some researchers¹⁸⁾ suggest schemata as such are just networks of interacting simple (*low-level*) units activated at the same time. For example, a classroom schema is formed by simultaneously activated units of a blackboard, desks, chairs and a teacher.

On the other hand, schema theory was the starting point or a component for many other cognitivist theories and theorists like [Jean Mandler](#), [David Rumelhart](#) (modes of learning) or [Marvin Minsky](#) (frame theory) who have further expanded it's concepts, and was also included in works of many other theorists like Sweller's ([cognitive load theory](#)) or Ausubell's ([assimilation theory](#)).

Keywords and most important names

- **schema theory, schema, schemata, schema theory of discrete motor learning**
- [Sir Frederic Bartlett](#), [Richard Anderson](#), [David Rumelhart](#), [Richard Schmidt](#), [Roger Schank](#)

Bibliography

Al-Issa, Ahmad. Schema Theory And L2 Reading Comprehension: Implications For Teaching. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning*, 3(7), p41-48. July 2006.

Schema theory of learning. *LinguaLinks Library*, 1999. Retrieved March 15, 2011.

[Schema theory of learning. The Encyclopedia of Educational Technology.](#) Retrieved March 15, 2011.

[Routledge Encyclopedia of Language Teaching and Learning. Schema and script theory.](#) Retrieved March 15, 2011.

[Qualitative Research Methods. Schema Theory \(drawn from D'Andrade 1995\).](#) Retrieved March 15, 2011.

[Wiki: Schema Theory.](#) Retrieved March 15, 2011.

Read more

[Sherwood, D. E, and T. D Lee. Schema theory: critical review and implications for the role of cognition in a new theory of motor learning." Research quarterly for exercise and sport 74, no. 4: 376-382. 2003.](#)

[D'Andrade, Roy G. The development of cognitive anthropology. Cambridge University Press, 1995.](#)

[Mandler, Jean Matter. Stories, Scripts, and Scenes: Aspects of Schema Theory. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers, 365 Broadway, Hillsdale, NJ 07642, 1984.](#)

[Minsky's frame system theory. In Proceedings of the 1975 workshop on Theoretical issues in natural language processing, 104-116. TINLAP '75. Stroudsburg, PA, USA: Association for Computational Linguistics, 1975.](#)

[Mandler, J. M. The foundations of mind: The origins of conceptual thought. New York: Oxford University Press. 2004.](#)

[Bartlett, F.C. Remembering: A Study in Experimental and Social Psychology. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. 1932.](#)

1)
[Bartlett, Frederic \(Sir\). Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology. Cambridge University Press, 1932.](#)

2)
[Erasmus, A. C, E. Bishoff, and G. G. Rousseau. The potential of using script theory in consumer behaviour research. Journal of Family Ecology and Consumer Sciences, 2010.](#)

3)
[Kearsley, Greg. Script theory \(R. Schank\). The Theory Into Practice Database.](#)

4)
[Anderson, R. C., R. E. Reynolds, D. L. Schallert, and E. T. Goetz. Frameworks for Comprehending Discourse. American Educational Research Journal 14, no. 4: 367-381. January 1977.](#)

5)
[Rumelhart, D. E. Schemata: The building blocks of cognition. In J. Guthrie \(Ed.\), Comprehension and teaching: Research reviews \(pp. 3-26\). Newark, DE: International Reading Association. 1982.](#)

6)
[Anderson, Richard C, Rand J. Spiro, and Mark C Anderson. Schemata as Scaffolding for the Representation of Information in Connected Discourse. American Educational Research Journal 15, no. 3: 433-440, June 20, 1978.](#)

7)

Rumelhart, D. E. Schemata: The building blocks of cognition. In J. Guthrie (Ed.), *Comprehension and teaching: Research reviews* (pp. 3-26). Newark, DE: International Reading Association. 1982.

8)

Schema Theory And L2 Reading Comprehension: Implications For Teaching. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning*, 3(7), p41-48. July 2006.

9)

Carrell, P.L. Interactive text processing; Implications for ESL/second language reading. In P, L. Carrell, J. Devine & D.E. Eskey (Eds.) *Interactive Approaches to second language reading*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1988.

10)

Brown, H.D. *Teaching by principles: An interactive approach to language pedagogy*. White Plains, NY: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc. 2001

11)

Al-Issa, Ahmad. Schema Theory And L2 Reading Comprehension: Implications For Teaching. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning*, 3(7), p41-48. July 2006.

12)

Anderson, Richard C., Rand J. Spiro, and Mark C. Anderson. Schemata as Scaffolding for the Representation of Information in Connected Discourse. *American Educational Research Journal* 15, no. 3: 433-440, June 20, 1978.

13)

Schmidt, Richard A. A schema theory of discrete motor skill learning. *Psychological Review* 82, no. 4: 225-260. July 1975.

14)

Wulf, Gabriele. The effect of type of practice on motor learning in children. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 5(2), p123-134. March/April 1991.

15)

Bransford, John D., and Merieta K. Johnson. Consideration of some problems of comprehension. In Chase, W. G. (editor). *Visual information processing*. New York: Academic. 1973.

16)

See: Al-Issa, Ahmad. Schema Theory And L2 Reading Comprehension: Implications For Teaching. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning*, 3(7), p41-48. July 2006.

17)

Jitendra, Asha K., Cynthia C. Griffin, Priti Haria, Jayne Leh, Aimee Adams, and Kaduvettoor, Anju. A Comparison of Single and Multiple Strategy Instruction on Third-Grade Students' Mathematical Problem Solving. *Journal of Educational Psychology* 99, no. 1: 115-127. February 2007.

18)

McClelland, J.L., Rumelhart, D.E. and the PDP Research Group. *Parallel distributed processing: explorations in the microstructure of cognition*, vol. 2, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986.

From:

<https://www.learning-theories.org/> - **Learning Theories**

Permanent link:

https://www.learning-theories.org/doku.php?id=learning_theories:schema_theory&rev=1310392321Last update: **2023/06/19 15:49**