TRANSITIONAL OBJECTS AND EARLY ALGEBRAIC THINKING

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According to Winnicott (1953), when a caregiver is absent, young children, to cope with separation anxiety, may use 'transitional' objects, such as thumb-sucking, or a soft toy, to stand in temporarily for the caregiver - an early form of symbolisation. Friedrich Froebel, the inventor of Kindergarten, similarly related babies' play with objects such as balls and cubes to pre-verbal enactment of relationships with caregivers (Froebel, 1895). This work-in-progress study aims to explore theoretical links between psychological projection of relationships with caregivers onto objects in Kindergarten play, and proto-algebraic thinking, where an object may stand for various things, which underpins e.g. Davydovian and Gattegnan primary mathematics curricula. I reviewed Froebelian activities with balls and cubes and attempted to interpret them through first a psychological and then a mathematical lens, mapping concepts broadly gathered from developmental psychology and the mathematics curriculum in England.



What the little one has up to this time directly felt so often by the touch of the mother's breast – union and separation – it now perceives outwardly in an object which can be grasped and clasped (Froebel, 1895, p.36)

PSYCHOLOGICAL:	MATHEMATICAL:
Attachment; Separation anxiety;	Problem and solution; Doing and
Containment; Splitting and integrating;	undoing, inverse relations;
Shared gaze; Paranoid-schizoid and	Sphere, line, circle; One;
depressive positions; Object permanence.	Finding the unknown, algebra.

Figure 1: A Froebelian activity mapped to psychological and mathematical concepts

References

Froebel, F. (1895). *Pedagogics of the Kindergarten* (Vol. 30). D. Appleton.

Winnicott, D. W. (1953). Transitional objects and transitional phenomena. A study of the first not-me possession. *International journal of psychoanalysis, 34,* 89-97.

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