

TRIARCHIC THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE



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A prominent figure in the research of human intelligence, developed an alternative intelligence model, comprising 3 elements of thinking process kept in balance by metacognition.

STENBERG'S TRIARCHIC THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE

TRIARCHIC THEORY



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graph TD; A[TRIARCHIC THEORY] --> B[COMPONENTIAL]; A --> C[EXPERENTIAL]; A --> D[CONTEXTUAL]; B --> E["•Metacomponents<br/>•Performance<br/>•Knowledge acquisition"]; C --> F["•Novelty<br/>•Automation"]; D --> G["•Adaption<br/>•Selection<br/>•Shaping"]
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The diagram illustrates Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence. It starts with a central box labeled 'TRIARCHIC THEORY' which branches into three categories: 'COMPONENTIAL', 'EXPERENTIAL', and 'CONTEXTUAL'. Each category then points to a list of specific components or processes.

COMPONENTIAL

- Metacomponents
- Performance
- Knowledge acquisition

EXPERENTIAL

- Novelty
- Automation

CONTEXTUAL

- Adaption
- Selection
- Shaping

Sternberg describes three different kinds of intelligence in his model:



Analytical

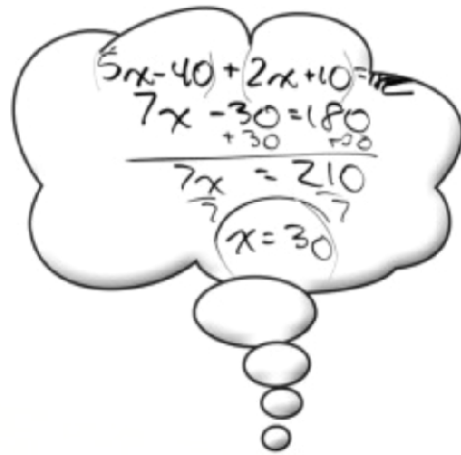


Creative



Practical

Analytical Thinking (Componential)



A thought bubble containing a handwritten algebraic equation and its solution. The equation is $5x - 40 + 2x + 10 = 12$. Below it, the equation is rearranged to $7x - 30 = 180$. Then, $+30$ is added to both sides, resulting in $7x = 210$. Finally, $\div 7$ is applied to both sides, leading to the solution $x = 30$. The thought bubble is connected to a person's face, which is visible at the bottom of the frame, looking up at the bubble.

- Focuses on planning, monitoring reflection and transfer.

- Is influential in being able to take apart problems and being able to see solutions not often seen.

*Analytical Thinking

- **METACOMPONENTS** - Control, monitor and evaluate cognitive processing.
- **PERFORMANCE** - Execute strategies assembled by the metacomponents . They are the basic operations involved in any cognitive act.
- **KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION** - Are the process used in gaining and storing new knowledge.

CREATIVE THINKING (EXPERIENTIAL)



- Focusing on developing, applying new ideas and creating solutions.
- Deals with how well a task is performed with regard to how familiar it is

*Creative thinking

- **NOVELTY** - situation that you have never experienced.
- **AUTOMATION** - has been performed multiple times and can now be done with little or more extra thoughts.

PRACTICAL THINKING (CONTEXTUAL)



- Focuses on selecting and shaping real world environments and experiences.
- Deals with the mental activity involved in attaining fit to context.

*Practical Thinking

- **ADAPTATION** - Occurs when one makes a change within oneself in order to better adjust to one's surroundings.
- **SHAPING** - Occurring when one's changes their environment to better suit one's needs.
- **SELECTION** - Replace the previous, unsatisfying undertaken when a completely new alternate environment is found to meet individual's goals.

Intelligence

Analytic



- Analyze
- Critique
- Judge
- Compare/ Contrast
- Evaluate
- Asses

Practical

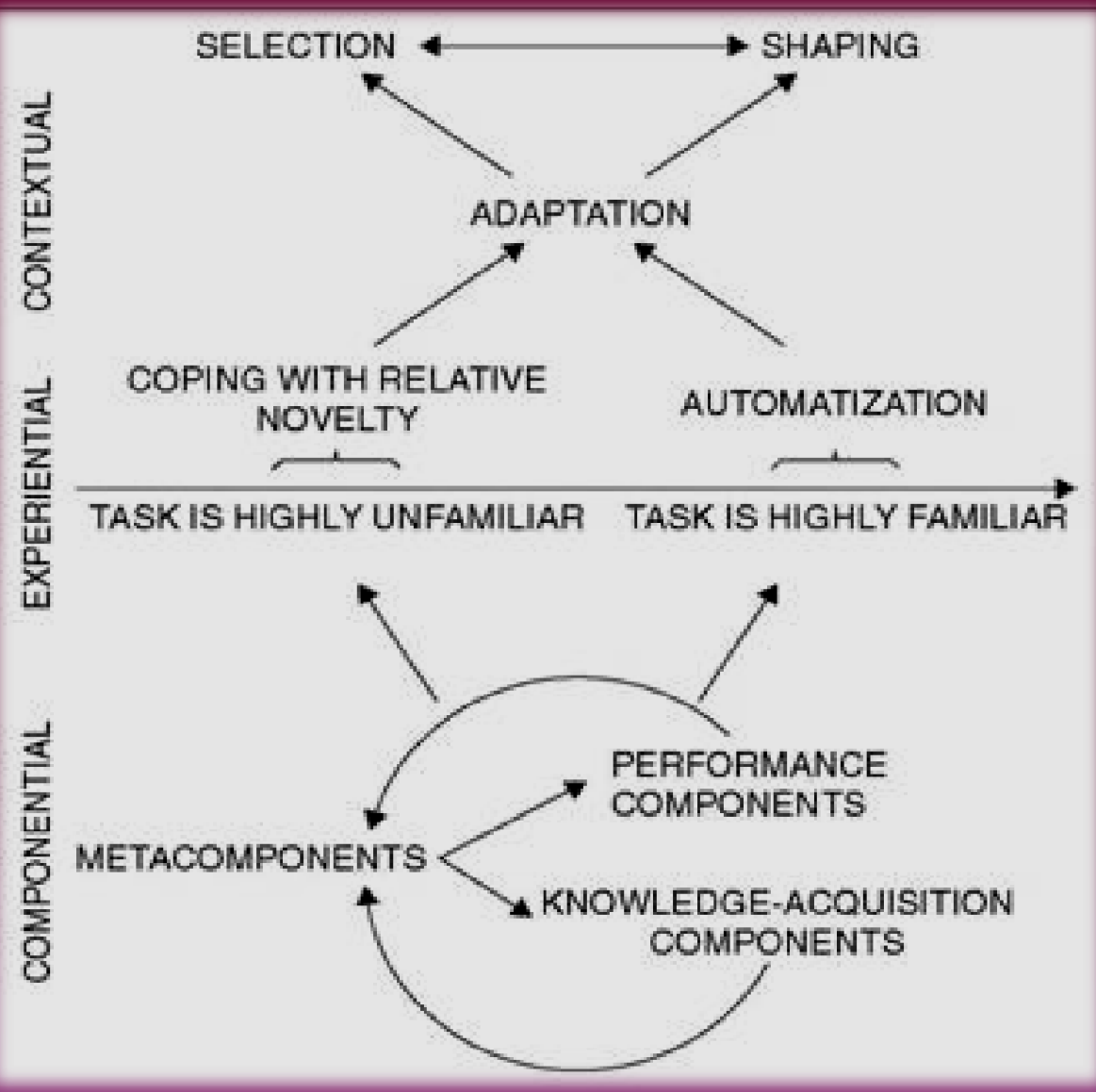


- Apply
- Use
- Put into practice
- Implement
- Employ
- Render practical

Creative



- Create
- Invent
- Discover
- Imagine if...
- Suppose that...
- Predict



Typology of people based on the triarchic intelligence:

- The Analyzer
- The Creator
- The Practitioner
- The Analytical Creator
- The Analytical Practitioner
- The Creative Practitioner
- The Consummate Balancer

ANALYZER- fares well in academic environments, but isn't likely to make creative contribution to the field.

CREATOR- generates ideas easily, but is unable to analyze these ideas or to put them into practice.

PRACTIONER- is persuasive and maybe entertaining, but lacks substance in thinking.

ANALYTIC CREATOR- is able analyze created ideas, but doesn't easily communicate these ideas to others.

ANALYTIC PRACTIONER- succeeds in conventional terms because high IQ is translated into practical work, but he is unlikely to make a lasting contribution.

CREATIVE PRACTIONER- has the ability to come up with new ideas and can persuade other people of the value of these ideas, regardless whether those ideas are worth it or not.

CONSUMATE BALANCER- is able to apply all of three intelligences as needed, and is therefore in the best position to make a valuable contribution to society.