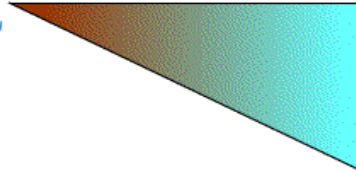




SCHOOL



---

# Training and Measuring Creativity Using Computer-Based Morphological Analysis Method

*Dr. Tan Choon Keong (Presenter)*

*School of Education and Social Development  
Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah*

*Co-authors:*

*Dr. Lee Kean Wah*

*School of Education and Social Development, UMS*

*Prof. Dr. Baharuddin Aris*

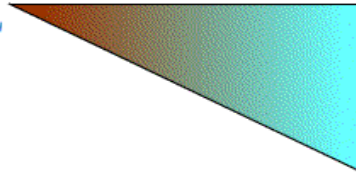
*Dr. Jamalludin Harun*

*Faculty of Education, UTM*

5<sup>th</sup> MIT LINC Conference, 23 – 26  
May 2010, MIT, Boston, USA



SCHOOL



## What is Creativity?

It is **divergent thinking** based on Guilford's Divergent Production Theory (Guilford, 1967; 1988; Torrance, 1988; 2000)

It is the **concept of lateral thinking** (opposed to vertical logical thinking) (DeBono, 1990)

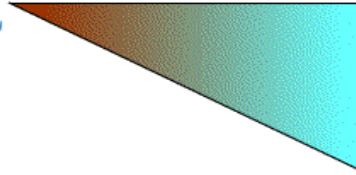
**The more ideas you produce,  
the more creative you are!**

**However**

Ideas that are produced must be **original, unique** although they may sound vague, impractical, elements of imagination or even crazy! (Aleinikov, 2002; Rawlinson, 2004)



SCHOOL



## Research Questions

**In what ways could ICT (multimedia) help to improve creativity?**

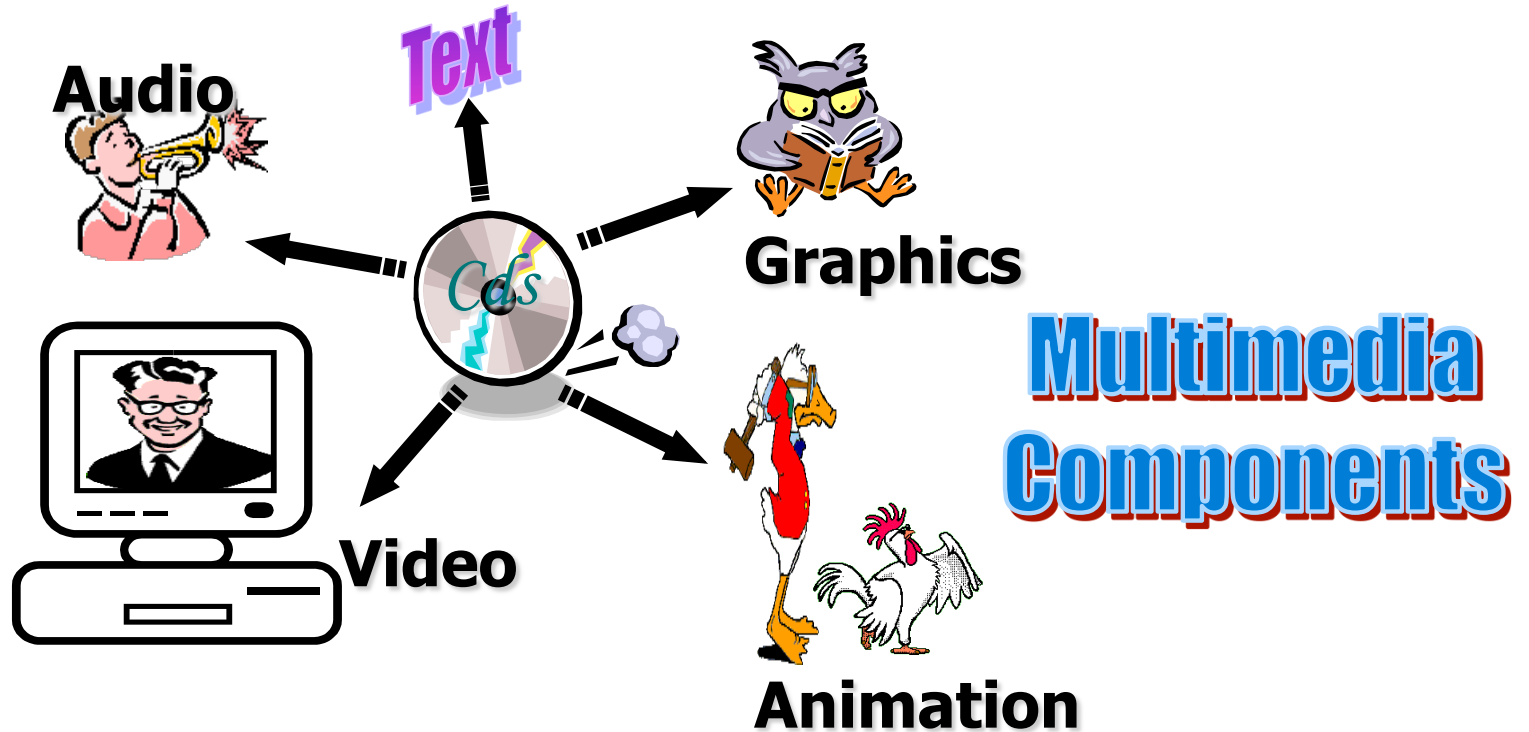
**What components of creativity were used to indicate creativity improvement?**

**How did the creative potentials of a person improve?**



SCHOOL

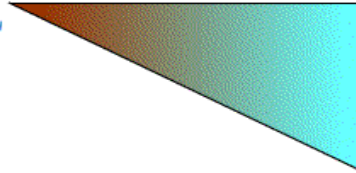
## The use of multimedia for training creativity



Carefully designed multimedia courseware **aids learner** greatly (Liou, 1994; Mayer, 1997; 1999)



SCHOOL



**Training creativity  
→ Brainstorming**

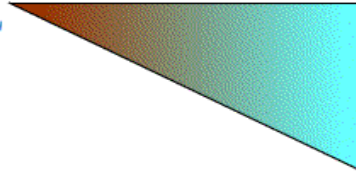
**Brainstorming was created by Alex Osborn in 1937; most popular method for creative problem solving (findings by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, June 2003)**

**Principles of brainstorming:**

- **Criticism is ruled out**
- **Freewheeling** is welcomed  
(Judgement of ideas are delayed)
- **Quantity** is wanted



SCHOOL



Training creativity  
→ Morphological Analysis

---

**Morphological Analysis (MA) Method was created Dr. Fritz Zwicky in the 1930's:**

- used widely for policy analysis and problem solving
- generates a very large number of ideas
- a problem is *broken down* into component variables and then *association* is when the variables are matched to form new ideas (Roy, 2004)



SCHOOL

# Training creativity → An Example on Morphological Analysis

## Problem: What can we do in Year 2050 ?

The problem can be broken down into components such as:

Type of activity → Transport, tourism and communication

Place of activity → home, workplace and space

This transforms into a 3 x 3 Matrix, that is 9 ideas

The matrix will look like this:

y-axis	x-axis	Transport	Tourism	Communication
Home				
Workplace		???		
Space			???	



SCHOOL

## Criteria for measuring creativity

Definitions for fluency, flexibility, elaboration and originality adapted from Guildford's Alternative Uses Task (1967) in Dow (2006) and Torrance's Test of Creative Thinking (Torrance & Ball, 1984)

<b>Creativity components</b>	<b>Scoring criteria</b>	<b>Score awarded</b>
<b>Fluency</b>	The number of different ideas that one can produce (based on Quantity)	1 point for each idea
<b>Flexibility</b>	The number of categories of ideas that one produces	1 point for each category
<b>Elaboration</b>	Richness of detail in the ideas that one produces	1 point for each creative elaboration
<b>Originality</b>	the uniqueness of the ideas that one produced as compared to the whole sample	$\leq 1\%$ of sample (2 points) 1 to 5% of sample (1 point)





# Example of the Calculation

If a subject contributed 3 ideas as follows:  
**Idea 1: Flying car (Air transport)**  
 Explanation = "Powered by jet propeller"  
**Idea 2: Solar 3-wheel bike (Ground transport)**  
 Explanation = "Save fuel cost, environmental friendly"  
**Idea 3: Ali Baba's Flying carpet (Air transport)**  
 Explanation = "Fly by reciting powerful holy verses from Heaven"

Total ideas = 375, Maximum Creativity Index Score in the sample (n = 97) = 27

After computing by Creativity Assessment System, the results were:

Item	Creativity Components				Creativity Index
	Fluency	Elaboration	Flexibility	Originality	
Idea 1	1	1	1	0	11
Idea 2	1	1	1	1	
Idea 3	1	1	0	2	
TOTAL	3	3	2	3	

**Calculation on originality score:**  
 Idea 1 represents 6.7% ( $25/375 * 100$ ) of total ideas (25 subjects gave the same idea)  
 Idea 2 represents 1.6% ( $6/375 * 100$ ) of total ideas (6 subjects gave the same idea)  
 Idea 3 represents 0.8% ( $3/375 * 100$ ) of total ideas (3 subjects gave the same idea)  
**Rules for scoring originality:**  
 Less than 1% = 2, between 1% and 5% = 1, more than 5% = 0  
**Conclusion:** This subject belongs to "Moderate Creative" category  
 (Creative = 19 to 27, Moderate Creative = 10 to 18, Less Creative = 0 to 9)



SCHOOL

# Instrument

## The Integrated System

Instrument 1

**Brainstorming System:**  
Topic: "Future Transportation  
in Malaysia"

*alpha value,  $r = .497$  ( $p < .01$ )*

output

Ideas

**Creativity Traits:**  
Fluency, Elaboration, Flexibility  
and Originality

output



*Creativity  
Assessment  
System*

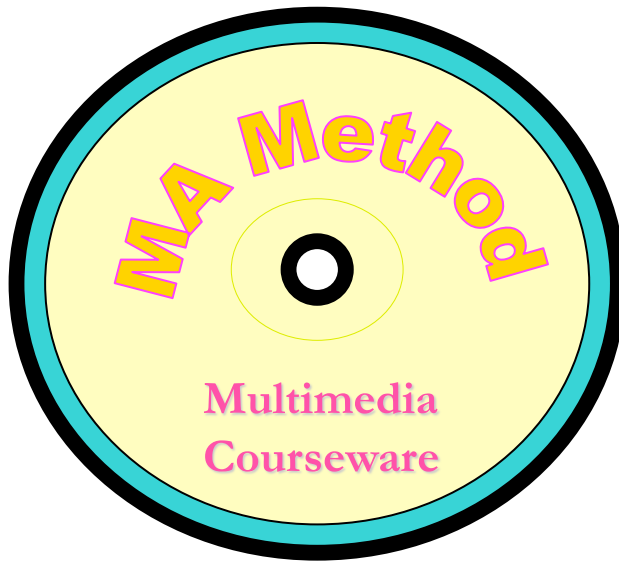
Instrument 2

**Post-experiment Survey:**  
6 questions (Yes/No and open-ended type)



SCHOOL

## Findings and Discussion: The multimedia approach



Multimedia modules for teaching MA Method:  
Creativity definitions + examples (MA Method)  
(**ANIMATED IN VIDEO FORMAT**)

87.6% (85 subjects) improved in posttest

Video was accepted as a **highly effective tool** for illustrating concepts  
(Roblyer, 2003; William & Abraham, 1995 in Brooks *et al.*, 2001)

Practice 1	Practice 2
252 ideas	375 ideas

Extra feature:  
The videos can be  
**replayed anytime**



SCHOOL

## Findings and Discussion: Morphology Analysis Method

### Improvement in creative potentials

Creativity Components	Pretest (SD)	Posttest (SD)	Difference	T-test Result at 95% confidence level
Fluency	3.87 (1.68)	6.46 (2.71)	2.59	Significant (t = -10.94, p < .05)
Elaboration	3.82 (1.70)	6.42 (2.68)	2.60	Significant (t = -10.90, p < .05)
Flexibility	3.22 (1.42)	4.49 (1.28)	1.27	Significant (t = -8.61, p < .05)
Originality	7.00 (3.27)	12.03 (5.23)	5.03	Significant (t = -10.30, p < .05)

## Results of Survey:

The effectiveness of MA Method:

- organised thoughts on ideas (intersection between variables) → 74.2%
- systematic and easy to use → 63.9%
- helped to focus on ideas → 75.3%



SCHOOL

# The Interface for the MA Method

The Ideas Generator (Practice 2) : Brainstorming for products/ideas

**Creativity: THE IDEAS GENERATOR (PRACTICE 2): Welcome, MOHD RADHI**  
The Master of all Innovations ...

Please contribute your ideas [ 5 minutes only ]

**INSTRUCTION:** Click on any IDEA button to start (Maximum 15 ideas). This is idea No: 10. You can contribute another 5 idea(s) only.

**STUDY THIS PROBLEM:** What type of transport do you think will be available in the future?

MODE OF TRANSPORT	POWERED BY:					
	ELECTRICITY	DIESEL	SOLAR	PETROL	ATOMIC	SOUL
UNDERGROUND	IDEA 1	IDEA 7	IDEA 13	IDEA 19	IDEA 25	CAR-BOT
GROUND	IDEA 2	IDEA 8	BED MOVERS	IDEA 20	MOTOR-TOM	BED TRANSPORT
AIR	IDEA 3	IDEA 9	FLYING CHAIR	IDEA 21	IDEA 27	IDEA 33
SEA	IDEA 4	IDEA 10	CHAIR BOAT	IDEA 22	IDEA 28	IDEA 34
UNDERWATER	IDEA 5	IDEA 11	SOLAR POWERED SUBMARINE	IDEA 23	SUB MOTORBIKE	IDEA 35
TIME	TIME SHIFTER	IDEA 12	IDEA 18	IDEA 24	IDEA 30	TIME SHIFTER'S WATCH

EXAMPLES    DISPLAY PROBLEM    SUBMIT ANSWERS

5th MIT LINC Conference, 23 – 26  
May 2010, MIT, Boston, USA



SCHOOL

## Findings and Discussion: Morphology Analysis Method

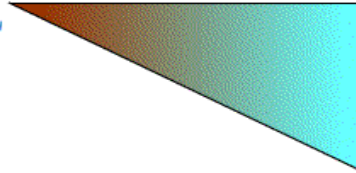
MA Method uses the matrix in creative problem solving.  
It was proved effective in this research.

Recommendation:

This method **can be adapted** to suit academic activities (in schools or universities/colleges) that **require brainstorming for ideas**. The **repeated uses** of this technique will be able to **improve the creative potentials** of a person in the long term



SCHOOL



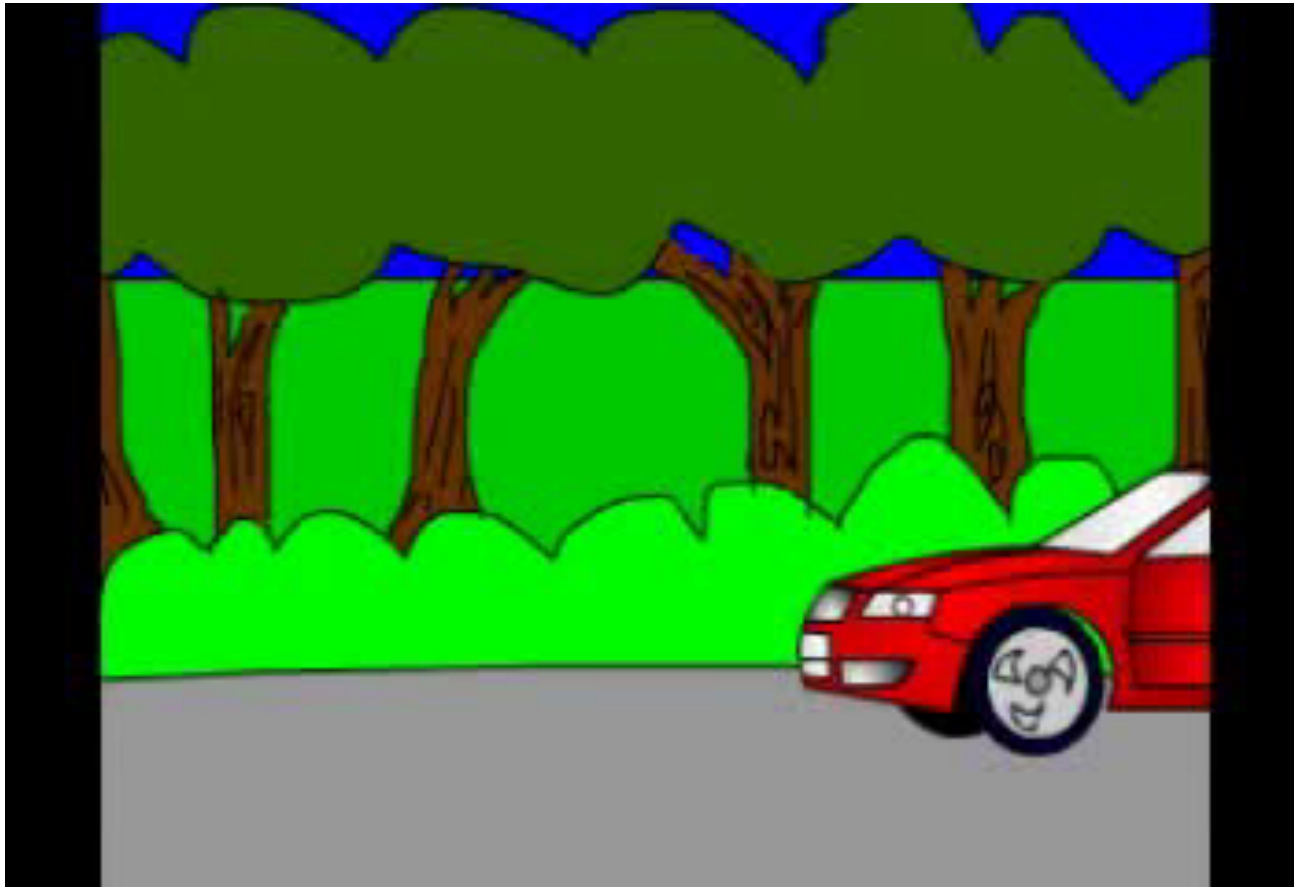
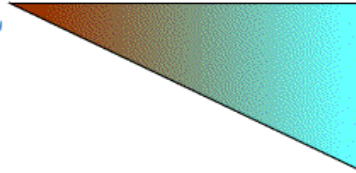
**Thank you for  
your kind attention**



5th MIT LINC Conference, 23 – 26  
May 2010, MIT, Boston, USA



SCHOOL

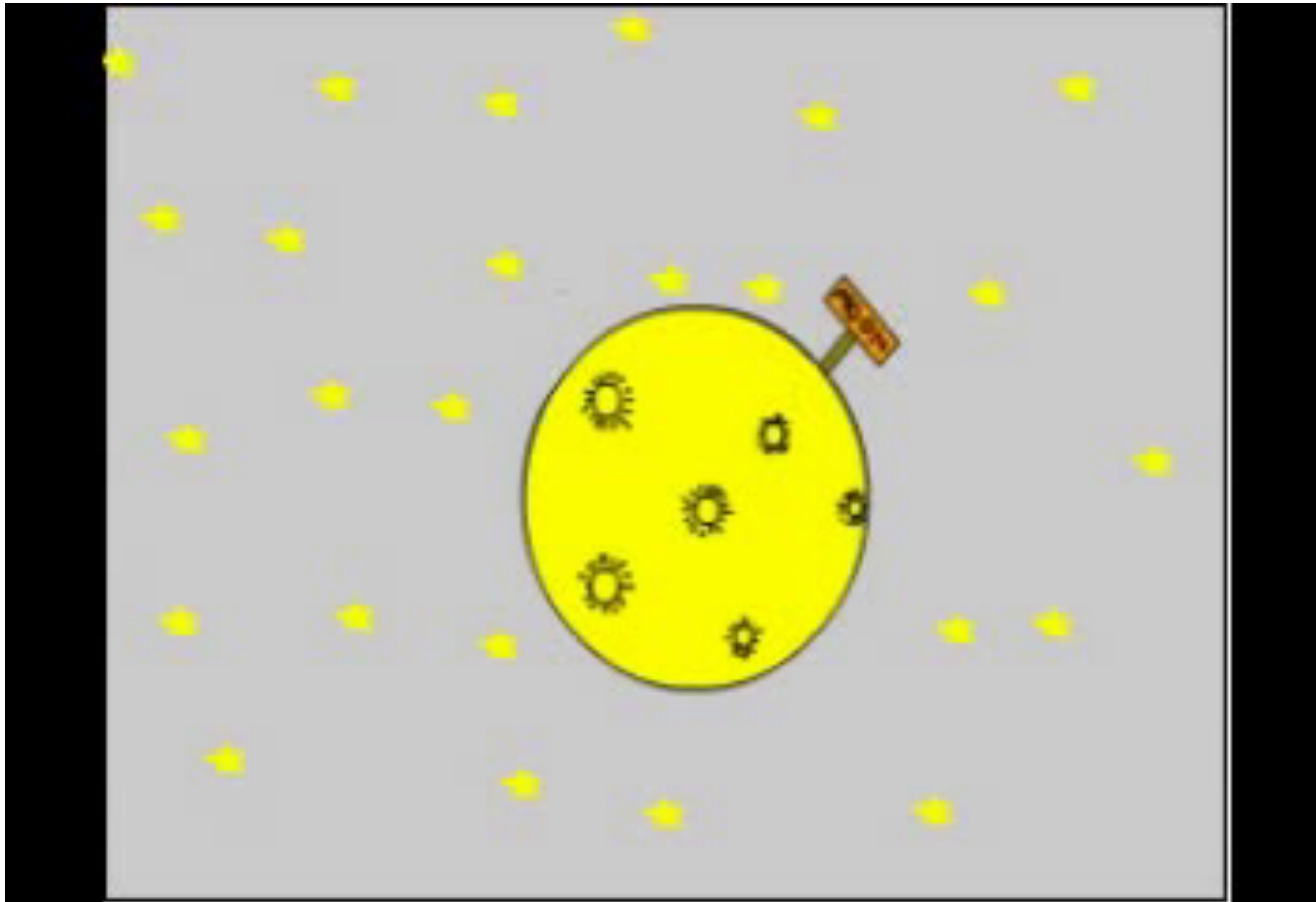
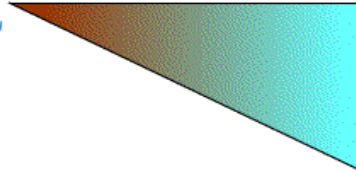


5th MIT LINC Conference, 23 – 26  
May 2010, MIT, Boston, USA





SCHOOL



5th MIT LINC Conference, 23 – 26  
May 2010, MIT, Boston, USA