

Behaviorism category of individual Behavior profile

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe behavioristic theory, which is a theory that prioritizes changes in individual behavior as a result of stimulus and response. In other words, learning that is done by each individual is a form of change experienced by students in terms of their abilities which aim to change behavior by way of interaction between stimulus and response. According to Watson, student behavior is the result of genetic inheritance and environmental influences, whereas according to Pavlov it refers to a number of training procedures between one stimulus and a stimulus appearing to replace another stimulus in developing a response. Finally, according to Skinner, the relationship between stimulus and response occurs through interaction with the environment. which then causes a change in behavior. Thus, behavioristic learning theory focuses more on developing individual behavior in a better direction.

Keyword: individual behavior, behaviorism

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1. INTRODUCTION

Humans have unique characteristics compared to other creatures created by Allah SWT. This is because human nature can change and be able to adapt to all existing situations. Human behavior in adapting individually through interaction in the environment is based on the learning laws of classical habituation, operant habituation, and imitation. Unknowingly humans obtain results from learning outcomes that are changed and manipulated and then created according to the conditions for forming behavior that exist in society.

Behavior is the totality of activities as a result of learning from previous experiences and is learned through strengthening and conditioning processes. Behavior is a human reaction resulting from cognitive, affective, and psychomotor activities. These three aspects are interconnected if one aspect experiences obstacles, then other aspects of behavior are also disturbed. Preschool education aims to help lay the foundation for the development of attitudes, intellectual, physical and motor skills, social, moral and creativity needed by children to adapt to their environment, as well as for the growth and development of the next stage.

If you do a psychology literature study, you will find many learning theories originating from psychological schools. One of them is behavioristic learning theory. The basic principle of learning according to this theory is that what individuals learn, especially in social and moral learning, occurs through imitation and presentation of examples of behavior (modeling). This theory still considers the importance of conditioning. Through reward and punishment, an individual will think and decide which social behavior needs to be done. Behavioristic learning theory explains that learning is a change in behavior that is observed, measured and assessed concretely. Change occurs through stimuli (stimulants that give rise to reactive behavior (response) based on mechanistic laws). The stimulus is none other than the child's learning environment, both internal and external which is the cause of learning. Meanwhile, the response is the result or impact, in the form of a physical reaction to the stimulant.

Humans are more likely to take stimuli that can make them happy and discard or avoid stimuli that can make them unhappy. This is what can lead to right or wrong behavior in human behavior in life. The happy stimulus that exists in humans in excess can make humans give negative or deviant behavior that can harm the surrounding community. Behaviorism comes from the English language Behavior which means a way of behaving or behaving. Behaviorism is a flow of psychology that focuses attention and studies on behavior and uses it as a basis for building theories without reference to human experience and awareness.

The main working principles are stimulation, stimuli, and responses, responses. The theory is that behavior can be measured based on the stimuli given and the responses that are raised.

Human nature that develops and changes has been studied in the 1950s by psychologists and therapists who aim to develop human potential. Based on the results obtained, it is stated that humans assume that learning factors and the acquisition of optimal learning outcomes are very important in achieving a change in behavior. In general, human nature is based on a behavioral counseling approach, humans behave based on the learning process they want or don't want, based on the maturity of this learning process, humans begin to develop by evaluating their behavior from time to time and getting responses from the surrounding environment. The response obtained from the environment is also the most important element for humans in the process of learning and interacting and behaving in their environment, because basically humans have innate needs that are learned from time to time which make these needs physiological needs. This is what makes humans unique and reactive because they are able to respond/act according to the stimuli around them and are able to distinguish behavior patterns according to their environment.

Muthmainnah, L. (2017) explains as a school of psychology that emphasizes the study of behavior, behaviorism strictly rejects unreal elements of consciousness as objects of study from psychology, and limits itself only to the study of real behavior. Behaviorism disagrees with the breakdown of the soul into elements as structuralism believes. Behaviorism goes further than functionalism which still recognizes the existence of a soul and still focuses on mental processes. Like John Locke (2001) with his tabularasa, behaviorism also considers that the environment is the main factor that will determine human behavior, the soul is only passive. Behavior is something that arises from the human learning process.

The characteristics of this theory are prioritizing small elements and parts, being mechanistic, emphasizing the role of the environment, emphasizing the formation of a reaction or response, emphasizing the importance of training, emphasizing the mechanism of learning outcomes, emphasizing the role of ability and the learning outcomes obtained are the emergence of the desired behavior. In this learning theory it is often called psychological S-R, meaning that human behavior is controlled by rewards and reinforcement from the environment. Thus, in learning behavior there is a close relationship between behavioral reactions and the stimulus. Teachers who adhere to this view argue that student behavior is a reaction to the environment and behavior is the result of learning.

This psychological approach prioritizes observing behavior in studying individuals and not observing the inside of the body or looking at people's judgments about their curiosity. Behaviorism wants psychology as a scientific knowledge, which can be observed objectively. Data obtained from self-observation and self-introspection are considered not objective. If you want to examine the human psyche, observe the behavior that appears, then you will get data that can be scientifically accounted for. According to this theory, all behavior, including responses (responses) are caused by stimuli (stimuli). If the stimulus has been observed and known, then the response can be predicted.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research in the nature of library research using books and other literature as the main object (Hadi, 1995: 3). The type of research used is qualitative, namely research that produces information in the form of notes and descriptive data contained in the text under study (Mantra, 2008: 30). With qualitative research, it is necessary to do descriptive analysis. The descriptive analysis method provides clear, objective, systematic, analytical and critical descriptions and explanations regarding the types of problems that fall into the category of behavioristic theory. This research is a type of literature study where the writer looks for references from articles, books, and other references that are in accordance with the discussion of the research article material. Literature study is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topic raised in a study. Literature studies can be obtained from various sources, journals, documentation books, the internet and libraries.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The theory of behaviorism is a group of theories that have similarities in observing and examining human behavior that is spread in various regions, besides America, this theory is developed in mainland England, France and Russia. Famous figures in this theory include E.L. Thorndike, I.P. Pavlov, B.F. Skinner, J.B. Watson, etc.

a. Thorndike

According to Thorndike (1911), one of the founders of the school of behavior, behavioristic theory associated with learning is the process of interaction between stimulus (which is in the form of thoughts,

feelings, or movements) and responses (which are also in the form of thoughts, feelings, and movements). According to Thorndike, changes in behavior may take the form of something concrete (observable) or non-concrete (unobservable). In its implementation, elementary school students experience an increase in their reading ability with the interaction of students with learning media, in this case in the form of picture story media. Learning by using learning media will form a mastery process because of the interaction in learning (Fahyuni, 2011). Thorndike has inspired other experts who have come after him. Thorndike's theory is called the flow of connectionism.

The experimental procedure was to make each animal escape from its cage to the place of food. In this case, if the animal is trapped, the animal often performs various behaviors, such as biting, rubbing its body against the sides of the box, and sooner or later the animal trips over the bar so that the box opens and the animal escapes into the food container.

According to Thorndike (in Amsari, D, 2018), learning is an event where associations are formed between events called stimulus (S) and response (R). Stimulus is a change from the external environment which is a sign to activate the organism to react or act, while the response is any behavior that arises due to a stimulus (Burhanuddin, 2008) Thorndike suggests that the association between this stimulus and response follows the following laws: (Moreno, 2010 p. 163) 1) The law of readiness, namely the more ready an organism is for a change in behavior, the implementation of this behavior will lead to individual satisfaction so that associations tend to be strengthened. 2) The law of exercise, namely the more often a behavior is repeated/trained (used), the stronger the association will be. 3) The law of effect, namely the stimulus-response relationship tends to be strengthened if the result is pleasant and tends to be weakened if the result is unsatisfactory.

Based on the above it is explained that this behavioristic learning theory, especially according to Thorndike, is a change in behavior through stimulus and response. That is, changes in behavior are formed in accordance with the wishes of the environment because individuals respond according to the stimulus provided.

b. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov

Classic Conditioning (conditioning or classical requirements) is a process discovered by Pavlov through his experiments on dogs, in which a native and neutral stimulus is paired with a conditional stimulus repeatedly to bring about the desired reaction. From the example of experiments with dogs that by applying Pavlov's strategy it turns out that individuals can be controlled in a way by replacing natural stimuli with the right stimuli to get the repetition of the desired response, while individuals do not realize that they are controlled by stimuli that come from outside themselves.

In society, learning has an important role in spreading culture and knowledge. While the learning process is a series of activities that occur in a person while learning. The learning process occurs in the abstract, because it cannot be observed. Therefore, the learning process can be observed if there is a change in someone's behavior that is different from before. And in observing student activities, the teacher directs and guides students both individually and in groups, in understanding the material as well as regarding the attitudes and behavior of students during learning activities. Changes in a person's behavior can occur in terms of knowledge, affective, and psychomotor. At this time that is happening in the world of education many developed and used learning theories to improve the quality of education. Learning theory is used to assist educators and students in designing learning so that it can provide convenience in achieving predetermined learning objectives. Learning theory is a combination of principles that are interconnected with each other and explain a number of facts found and discoveries related to learning events and behavior.

c. B.F. Skinner

Basically, Skinner's theory defines learning as a process of changing behavior in students which is achieved as a result of learning through a process of strengthening behavior carried out by a teacher. Burrhus Frederic Skinner Skinner held a behavioristic approach to explaining behavior. As a behavioristic figure, Skinner said that learning can be understood, explained, and predicted as a whole through observable events, namely the behavior of students along with their antecedents and environmental consequences. According to Skinner, to observe the consequences of behavior can be shown in subsequent behavior, for example, a student who gets a gift from his teacher in the form of a smile when asking for attention in the classroom is more likely to follow his teacher's directions than other students whose behavior is not visible and has never been reprimanded.

According to him, a real response also produces a number of consequences which will later change human behavior. To fully understand student behavior, according to Skinner, it is necessary to understand the relationship between one stimulus and another, understand the response itself, and share the consequences caused by that response. Skinner also argued that using mental change as a tool to explain behavior would only make things more complicated, because the tool eventually had to be explained again. From the results

of his experiments, Skinner distinguished the response into two, namely (a) responses that arise from certain stimuli, and (b) "operant (instrumental)" which arise and develop because they are followed by certain stimuli.

Skinner, was very interested in applying his learning theory to the educational process. According to Skinner, learning will take place very effectively if: (1) The information to be learned is presented in stages; (2) learning is immediately given feedback regarding the accuracy of their learning, that is, after learning they are immediately informed whether they have understood the information correctly or not; (3) learners are able to learn in their own way. Learning also according to Skinner B. F. Skinner's view is a process of adaptation or adjustment of behavior that takes place progressively. Learning is also understood as a behavior, when a person learns, the response becomes better. Conversely, if he does not learn, the response decreases. So learning is a change in the possibility or chance of a response. According to Skinner, the following things were found in learning: (1) the chance of an event occurring that causes a learning response; (2) the student's response; (3) consequences that are using the response, both consequences as gifts and reprimands or punishments.

d. J.B. Watson

Behaviorism is a school of psychology that believes that studying individual behavior must be carried out on every individual activity that can be observed, not on hypothetical events that occur within the individual. Therefore, adherents of behaviorism strongly reject the existence of aspects of awareness or mentality in individuals. This view has actually been going on for a long time since the days of Ancient Greece, when psychology was still considered part of the study of philosophy. But the birth of behaviorism as a stream of formal psychology was initiated by J.B. Watson in 1913 who considered psychology as an experimental and objective part of natural science.

According to Desmita (2009:44), behaviorism is a school of understanding human behavior developed by John B. Watson (1878-1958), an American psychologist in 1930, as a reaction to psychodynamic theory. The behavioristic perspective focuses on the role of learning and explaining human behavior. The basic assumption regarding behavior according to this theory is that behavior is complete, determined by predictable and controlled rules. According to Watson and other experts, human behavior is the result of genetic innate and environmental or situational influences. Behavior is controlled by irrational forces. This is based on the results of environmental influences that shape and manipulate behavior. Humans are reactive creatures whose behavior is controlled by external factors. One of these factors is the environmental factor which determines human behavior. Based on this understanding, individual personality can be returned to the relationship between the individual and his environment. Things that affect the development of an individual's personality solely depend on the environment. According to this theory, people are involved in behavior because they have learned it through previous experiences, linking this behavior with gifts. People stop behavior, because they have not been rewarded or have been punished. All behavior, whether beneficial or destructive, is behavior that is learned by humans.

4. CONCLUSION

Behavioristic learning theory is a learning theory that emphasizes human behavior as a result of the interaction between stimulus and response. Behavioristic learning theory influences the development of educational and learning theories known as behavioristic schools. Behavioristic learning theory with a stimulus-response relationship model places students who learn as passive individuals. Certain responses or behaviors using training methods or habituation. According to behavioristic schools, learning is essentially the formation of associations between impressions captured by the senses and tendencies to act or the relationship between stimulus and response.

The main focus in behavioristic learning theory is the observable behavior and the external causes that stimulate it. Learning is a change in behavior as a result of experience. Learning based on behavior is obtained from environmental conditioning. Conditioning occurs through interaction with the environment. Thus, in learning behavior there is a close relationship between behavioristic reactions and the stimulus.

According to this theory, what is important is the input in the form of a stimulus and the output in the form of a response. Stimulus is whatever the teacher gives to students, while the response is in the form of a student's reaction or response to the stimulus given by the teacher. The process that occurs between stimulus and response is not important to note because it cannot be observed and cannot be measured. Observable are stimulus and response. Therefore, what is given by the teacher (stimulus) and what is received by students (response) must be observable and measurable. This theory prioritizes measurement, because measurement is an important thing to see whether or not a change in behavior occurs. In the learning process this input can be in the form of props, pictures, or certain ways to help the learning process

(Budinarsih, 2003). Behavioristic learning theory views individuals as reactive beings who respond to the environment. Experience and nurture will shape their behavior.

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