

Understanding Behavioristic Theory

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Abstract: Behavioristic theory is changing student behavior from not being able to being able to or from not understanding to understanding. Behavioristic theory is able to show changes in behavior that are considered learning. In madrasa education, behavioristic theory is very relevant. This theory argues that stimulus and response through a reward board known as a “point system” can increase students’ desire to learn and worship. Thus, students are more motivated to study and worship. The Learning Menu, according to behavioristic learning theory, is a process of changing behavior caused by the interaction between stimulus and response. The concepts of behavioristic learning theory are negative or contrary to Islam. On the other hand, other learning theories do not conflict with Islam, so they need to be synthesized.

Keywords: Behavioristic Theory, Educational Philosophy, Religion

A. Introduction

According to (A. A. Aziz & Muhid, 2022), the behaviorist learning theory emphasizes individual behavior change. According to this theory, learning is considered successful if there are tests and observations of changes in behavior and experiences to learn occurring behaviors. According to Zuhri & Sumaryati (2022), by applying behaviorist learning theory in daily learning using reinforcement, motivation, stimuli, and exercises, learners undergo beneficial behavioral changes, such as becoming motivated to learn, interacting, improving memory, and being tolerant. Research indicates that behaviorism methods can be applied in the field of mental health to address patients’ needs.

According to Maulana Maslahul Adi (2020), according to behaviorist theory, learning is changing students’ behavior from inability to ability or from not understanding to understanding. Teachers must control stimuli and the learning environment so that behavior changes toward the desired goals, and afterward, they should reward students to achieve those goals. According to Shahbana et al (2020), behaviorist theory states that knowledge is objective, certain, fixed, and unchanging. Therefore, learning is defined as acquiring knowledge. According to A. N. Aziz et al

(2022), in online learning, the advantage of using behaviorist theory is that teachers can pay attention to the class situation and conditions, shape student behavior as expected, replace inappropriate stimuli, and use them effectively for students who enjoy practical lessons. According to Saihu & Mailana (2019), by using behaviorist theory in online learning, teachers can pay attention to the class situation and conditions, shape student behavior as expected, replace inappropriate stimuli, and use them effectively for students who enjoy practical lessons.

B. Methods

In this article I employ the article review by collecting and comparing various journal articles related to behaviorism in the field of philosophy. The data collection technique used involves gathering multiple data and information from various sources as references from several relevant sources, ranging from books to national and international journal articles.

C. Results and Discussion

According to Anfasyah et al (2022), demonstrating a change in behavior is considered learning according to behaviorist theory. This thesis research employs a qualitative, descriptive approach, and data are collected through structured interviews, non-participant observation, and documentation. Muktar (2019) states that one of the benefits of behaviorism in education is its assistance in learning and motivation, resolving controversial debates on mentalistic and mechanistic approaches to human behavior, and focusing on various psychology areas such as emotional issues and children's behavior.

According to Mytra et al (2022), the behaviorist learning theory emphasizes stimuli or behaviors that should be presented to students. This learning process is expected to produce responses of behavioral change, which are the learning outcomes acquired from the influence of the student's environment. Oktariska et al (2018) note that due to its ease of application for improving student quality, behaviorist theory is still widely used in education in Indonesia, from early childhood to higher education. One way this theory is applied is by implementing a point system for students who violate school rules.

Khoir & Ikhwan (2022) argue that behaviorist theory is highly relevant in madrasah education. The theory suggests that stimuli and responses through a reward system known as the "point system" can enhance students' desire to learn and worship. As a result, students are more motivated to learn and worship.

According to Suardipa et al (2021), behaviorist learning theory states that learning is a process of behavioral change caused by the interaction between stimulus and

response. In other words, learning is a change that occurs in the student's ability to behave differently as a result of the interaction between stimulus and response. Rusuli (2014) mentions that while other learning theories are not in conflict with Islam and can be integrated, behaviorist concepts are negative or conflicting with Islamic principles.

Maulana Maslahul Adi (2020) asserts that, according to behaviorist theory, learning is the transformation of student behavior from inability to ability or from not understanding to understanding. Educators have the responsibility to control stimuli and the learning environment to guide student behavior towards goals.

Suswandari (2021) emphasizes that behaviorist learning theory is the subject of this research involving teachers and children. Data for this research is gathered through digital library services, the internet, and Google Scholar. Behaviorist learning, children, and teachers are keywords used in the search for relevant books and journals.

Abidin (2022) explains that behaviorist learning theory posits that learning is a process of behavioral change caused by the interaction between stimulus and response. Due to the importance of measurement in this theory, assessment is considered crucial to determine whether there is a change in behavior.

Murniyati & Suyadi (2021) mention that learning only occurs when there is a change in observable and measurable behavior or physical symptoms, according to behaviorist theory. The behaviorist theory also focuses on observation to understand how changes in behavior occur.

Aziz & Muhid (2022) state that, according to behaviorist theory, learning is the process of changing human behavior caused by stimuli in their environment. Harahap & Suyadi (2020) note that behaviorism is a psychological learning theory that shapes educational theory and practice.

According to Andriyani (2015), behaviorist psychology considers learning as environmental control. Conditional environmental factors influence an individual's ability to learn. According to A. A. Aziz & Muhid (2022), behaviorist learning theory focuses on individual behavior change. According to this theory, learning is considered successful if there are tests and observations of changes in behavior and experiences to learn occurring behaviors. According to Zuhri & Sumaryati (2022), by applying behaviorist learning theory in daily learning using reinforcement, motivation, stimuli, and exercises, learners undergo beneficial behavioral changes, such as becoming motivated to learn, interacting, improving memory, and being tolerant. Research indicates that behaviorism methods can be applied in the field of mental health to address patients' needs.

Maulana Maslahul Adi (2020) states that changing a student's behavior from inability to ability or from not understanding to understanding is called learning according to behaviorist theory. Teachers must control stimuli and the learning environment for the behavior to change towards the goal. After that, they should reward the students. According to Shahbana et al (2020), behaviorist theory states that knowledge is objective, certain, fixed, and unchanging. Therefore, learning is defined as acquiring knowledge.

According to A. N. Aziz et al (2022), in online learning, the advantage of using behaviorist theory is that teachers can pay attention to the class situation and conditions, shape student behavior as expected, replace inappropriate stimuli, and use them effectively for students who enjoy practical lessons. According to Saihu & Mailana (2019), by using behaviorist theory in online learning, teachers can pay attention to the class situation and conditions, shape student behavior as expected, replace inappropriate stimuli, and use them effectively for students who enjoy practical lessons. According to Amsari (2018), behaviorist theory states that people learn passively. It is based on the stimulus-response model and specific behavior or response learned through habituation or training. Behavior will be enhanced by reinforcement, and punishment will diminish.

According to Majid & Suyadi (2020), behaviorist learning theory focuses on the role of the learning process in explaining human behavior. This theory argues that predicted and controlled rules determine behavior as a whole. According to Sudarti (2019), according to behaviorist theory, student behavior originates from the learning process; therefore, appropriate stimuli must be provided to students to achieve the desired learning. According to Pratama (2019), according to behaviorist theory, as student behavior originates from the learning process, students must receive the appropriate stimulus to achieve the desired learning.

According to Novitasari & Abduh (2022), behaviorism has several figures who developed this theory. One of the figures, Albert Bandura, developed the theory of behaviorism known as observational learning. According to Westri (2016), the behavioral counseling approach is a scientific perspective on human behavior. This approach is based on the premise that behavior is orderly, and the laws that control behavior can be found through well-controlled experiments. Limiting attitudes and procedures to observable data are signs of behaviorism. According to Gantini & Fauziati (2021), cognitive theory and behaviorist learning are closely related to the process of forming a child's personal character. According to Bandura, the process of forming a child's personal character consists of several stages. Attention, retention in memory, reproduction, and motivation are stages where only behaviorist processes are involved. However, in the stages of retention, reproduction, and motivation, cognitive processes begin to be involved.

D. Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from this article review is as follows: in behaviorist theory, learning is the process of changing students' behavior from inability to ability or from not understanding to understanding. The teacher's task is to control stimuli and the learning environment so that behavior changes toward the desired goals, followed by rewarding the students. The learning based on behaviorist theory argues that knowledge is objective, certain, fixed, and unchanging. Therefore, learning is defined as the acquisition of knowledge. The behavioral counseling approach is a scientific perspective on human behavior. This approach is based on the premise that behavior is orderly, and the laws that control behavior can be found through well-controlled experiments. Limiting attitudes and procedures to observable data are signs of behaviorism.

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