

APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR LEARNING THEORY IN AN ATTEMPT UPGRADE TRUST STUDENT SELF

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Abstract

Learn as a lasting change in observable behavior that occurs as a result of experience. Early research on classical behavioral learning studied the effect of stimulation on reflexive behavior. Contributes to the notion of classical conditioning, whereby an initially neutral stimulus (NS) becomes a conditioned stimulus (CS) that evokes a conditioned response (CR) because of its temporal proximity to an unconditioned stimulus (AS) that triggers a similar unconditioned response (UR). Behavioral application using a systematic approach to applying the principles of operant conditioning to modify student behavior is known as applied analysis. Confidence needs to be owned by every individual. Self-confidence is formed from the realization that if you decide to do something.

Keywords– Behavioral learning theory, Self-confidence, Student.

1. Introduction

Learning theory is a combination of interrelated principles and explanations of a number of facts and findings related to learning events. Behavioristic learning theory in learning is an effort to form the desired behavior. Behavioristic learning is often referred to as stimulus learning. Learning outcomes are obtained from the process of strengthening the responses that arise to the learning environment, both internally as well as external. Learning means strengthening bonds, associations, traits, and tendencies to change behavior.

Behaviorism is the study of human behavior. According to behaviorism is a relatively long-lasting change in observable behavior that results from experience. The previous schools only emphasized the aspect of awareness. View in psychology and naturalism science, this new school emerged. The soul or sensation or image cannot be explained through the soul itself because actually the soul is psychological responses.

The main characteristic of behavioristic learning theory is that the teacher is authoritarian and as an agent of induction and propaganda and as a controller of behavioral input. "Behavioristic emphasizes on learning outcomes, namely changes in behavior that can be observed, measured and assessed concretely". The process of strengthening the response that appears to the learning environment, both internal and external. Learning means strengthening bonds, associations, traits, and tendencies to change behavior. One of the problems often faced by teachers in schools is about students' self-confidence, where students find it difficult to express opinions, appear in public, and develop their talents and interests.

Self-confidence is an individual's awareness of his abilities and strengths, believes there is confidence in himself, feels satisfied with himself, can act according to his capacity and is able to control in achieving the expected goals. The first lack of self-confidence arises due to fear, anxiety, worry, uncertainty accompanied by a shaking body that is psychological in nature caused by feelings of anxiety and restlessness. Lack of confidence in yourself does not always become an individual who lacks confidence. "If there is motivation from within

the individual to change his behavior to become a confident individual". Motivation can arise and encourage behavior, provide direction or purpose for behavior, provide equal opportunities and lead to certain behavioral choices.

Guidance aims to provide individuals so that they can overcome students' problems in handling KES-T (interrupted effective daily life) so that they can achieve KES (effective daily life) "to develop optimally according to their stage of development and talents. In other words, counseling guidance helps individuals to become useful people in their lives who have various views, interpretations, adjustments, choices and insights. Therefore The problem is related to lack of self-confidence. By using the theory of learning behavior in the formation of student behavior so that it can help the development of student behavior optimally.

2. Result and Discussion

According to Desmita (2009:44) "behavioristic learning theory is a theory of learning to understand human behavior that uses an objective, mechanistic, and materialistic approach, so that changes in behavior in a person can be done through conditioning efforts". In other words, studying a person's behavior should be done through testing and observing visible behavior, not by observing the activities of the internal body parts. Learning is the result of the interaction between stimulus and response (Slavin, 2000) .

According to this theory in learning what is important is input in the form of a stimulus and output in the form of a response. Stimulus is something given by the teacher to students, while the response is in the form of a reaction or student response to the stimulus given by the teacher. Behavioristic theory emphasizes the scientific study of various observable behavioral responses and environmental determinants. In other words, behavior focuses on interactions with the environment that can be seen and measured. "Principles of behavior are widely applied to help people change their behavior for the better" (King, 2010:15).

Behaviorism is a school in learning theory that places great emphasis on the need for observable behavior. According to the behavioristic school, learning is essentially the formation of associations between impressions captured by the five senses and the tendency to act or the relationship between stimulus and response. Therefore this theory is also called stimulus theory. Learning is an attempt to form as many stimulus and response relationships as possible. Behaviorism is a school of psychology that views individuals are more on the side of physical phenomena and ignore mental aspects such as intelligence, talents, interests, and individual feelings in learning activities.

According to the theory of behaviorism, learning is a change in behavior as a result of experience. Learning is obtained due to the interaction between stimulus and response. "A person is considered to have learned if he can show a change in behavior (Zulhammi, 2015)". According to behavioristic theory, human behavior is controlled by rewards or reinforcement from the environment. Thus, in learning behavior there is a close relationship between behavioristic reactions and the stimulus. This is according to Sujanto (2009: 118), learning theory of behaviorism objects of psychology must be seen, can be sensed, and can be observed. . The method used is observing and concluding.

sCharacteristics of Behavioristic Learning Theory

John B. Watson

Moreno (2010) Behaviorism stemming from the work of American psychologist John B. Watson in 1913 Watson published an article also known as "The Behaviorist Manifesto," which argued that psychology should be concerned with the study of human behavior rather than with the study of the mind. humans, because it is called behaviorism. Desmita (2009:44) finds "behavioristics is a school in understanding human behavior developed by John B. Watson (1878-1958)", as a reaction to psychodynamic theory.

Ivan P. Pavlov

Ivan Pavlov's masterpiece is the classical conditioning paradigm. This Russian scientist who developed the theory of behavior through experiment on

dog saliva. The process was discovered by Pavlov, because neutral stimuli or stimuli are usually repeatedly paired with elements amplifier that causes a reaction. Through his classical conditioning paradigm, Pavlov Watching dogs can be trained to salivate right? to initial stimuli or food, but to sound stimuli. In this case it happened at the time pay attention to food the dog as a stimulus that causes salivation, followed by ringing the bell or the bell many times, finally the dog will salivate when he hears the sound of the bell or bell. This classic behavioral paradigm become a paradigm of various forms of behavior that are a series from one to another.

BF Skinner

According to Skinner, development is behavior. Therefore behaviorists believe that development is learned and often changes according to environmental experience.

Skinner's concept about learning is superior to the concepts of the previous characters. Skinner explains the concept of learning in a simple way, but more comprehensive.

According to Skinner, the relationship between stimulus and response that occurs through interaction with the environment, then causes changes in behavior that are not simple proposed by previous character. "Skinner also posited by using mental changes as a tool to explain behavior that only adds to the complexity of the problem, because every tool used is necessary explanation (Putrayasa, 2013: 48)".

Confidence is a mental attitude of optimism from the child's ability to his ability to solve everything and his ability to make adjustments to the situation at hand. Students who have high self-confidence can understand their strengths and weaknesses. Weaknesses that exist in themselves are natural and as motivation to develop their strengths are not used as obstacles or obstacles in achieving the goals set.

Trust Self has a very significant role in learning activities. If students in learning have With good self-confidence, the learning outcomes obtained will be maximized. Confidence affects independence in making their own decisions

without help or being influenced by others. Independent individuals are able to survive the difficulties they face and can accept failure with a rational mind.

Self-confidence is an act of knowing what is expected and belief in having to be able to achieve expectations (Jakson, 2011). Self-confidence is a belief in students to achieve the desired hopes or ideals. Confidence level self on A student can be seen from his daily activities at school. These activities include teaching and learning activities, interacting with teachers and friends, individual student activities and other activities for students who have high self-confidence will have a positive impact on him now and in the future.

Self-confidence arises because of certain weaknesses in oneself individuals who will become obstacles in achieving a goal in life, such as in achieving achievements in certain fields. "A number of Weakness is the source feeling insecure including disability, weak economy, social status, low education, environmental differences, unfamiliar, easily nervous, often avoids, can not attract sympathy other people (Judge, 2005)".

Individuals who People who have low self-confidence tend to surrender themselves to others both in action and in opinion (Carthy & Jameson 2016). "Students who have low self-confidence will have attitudes, do not have confidence in acting, tend to surrender, do not have self-confidence in opinions, tend to like to stay silent". From The symptoms mentioned lack of self-confidence can be overcome by convincing students that they must start believing in themselves (Okpa, 2011). With start to believe on him then students will be able to get through the crisis self confidence start to find confidence in doing something himself.

3. Conclusion

Behavioral learning theory defines learning as a relatively long-lasting change in observable behavior that occurs as a result of experience. Study beginnings about classical behavior about learning to learn effect of stimulation on reflexive behavior. Self-confidence is born from the realization that if you decide to do something, something must be done. That confidence come from

individuals who have the determination to do anything, until desired goal is achieved. Confidence arises because of "certain weaknesses in the individual that will become an obstacle in achieving a goal on his life, as in achieving achievements in certain fields.

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