



The effect of different behaviors on language

Introduction

- While B. F. Skinner is best known for behaviorism in general, he did a lot of work in linguistics with the main focus being operant conditioning. The presentation will look at how operant conditioning is supposed to work, the principles on which it rests, and the reasons for its continued existence. Operant conditioning posits that people can learn a language through a system of reward and punishment.

Background

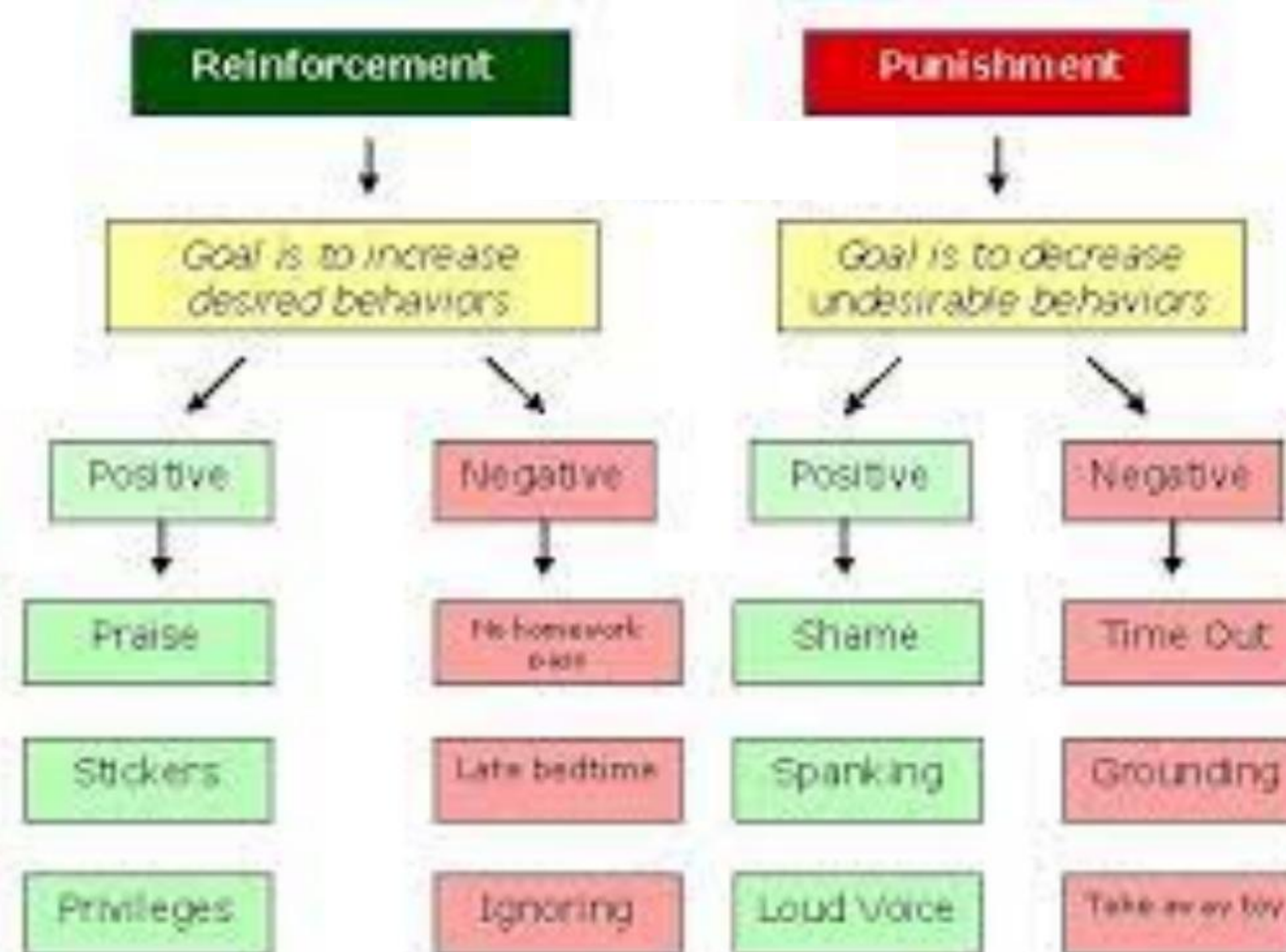
- Skinner developed his ideas about language after successfully testing and presenting the idea of behaviorism. He had demonstrated that it was possible to change behavior through punishment and reward. When it came to language, Skinner asserted that operant conditioning was the best approach. He opined that students should be punished for getting things wrong while learning. He suggested that the students could be made to repeat the drills until they got it right. The idea was that the students would learn by avoiding mistakes and doing the right thing.

Research Question

- Does Skinner's approach to linguistics have a place in modern linguistic inquiry?

Method

- The data for the presentation was collected through secondary analysis. The analysis of secondary literature is an effective way of gathering information about an issue that has existed for a while. Additionally, it allows students to learn from their more experienced and learned seniors. All of the sources selected were current, relevant, and accurate. The researcher used key words to find the sources in the school's digital library.



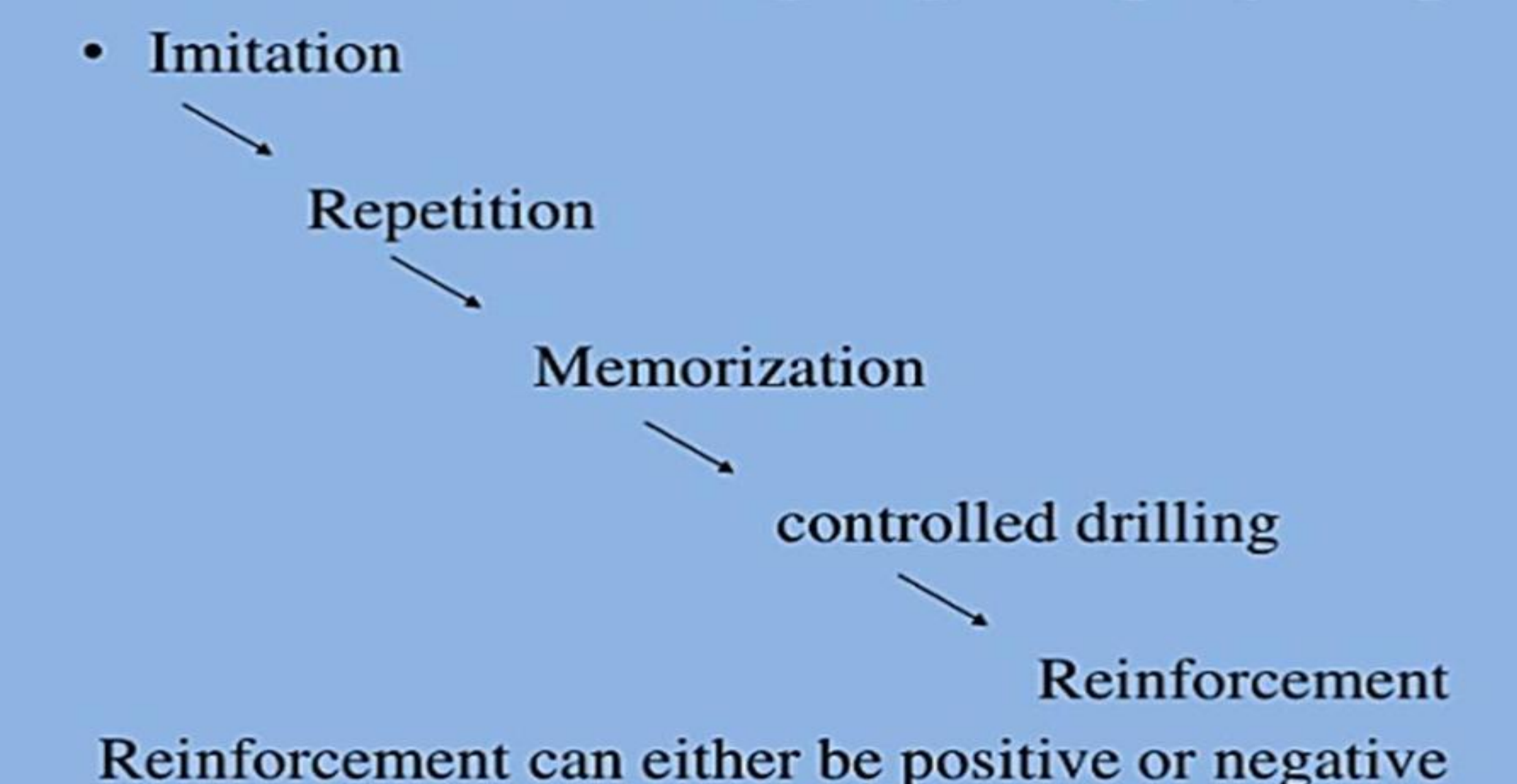
Discussion

- The research shows that the acquisition of language is as complex a topic as any in social psychology. For instance, language is built on the existence of meaning. Operant conditioning removes this connection between language and meaning. In so doing, it makes the whole process quite empty thus negatively affecting the students' motivation and learning experience. The result is poor learning. Secondly, making mistakes is part of learning and creating a language. It is where innovation and progress happens. Without the freedom to make mistakes, there is no way to enrich the process.

Results

- Operant conditioning might work in principle. It will enable students to acquire a language well enough to pass tests.
- However, The output and communication of language does not rely on external stimulation, the speaker himself can also use many methods to control their own language.

Children learn language step by step



References

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