

LEARNING THEORIES IN ART EDUCATION.

Learning define as comprehension, knowledge and understanding gained through practice or experience.

According to;

MATTHEW H. OLSON define learning refer to **change of observable behavior**.

GREGORY A. KIMBLE define learning as **behavioral potentiality** occur as result of **reinforced practice**.

For the Week 2 in Learning of PSV 705,

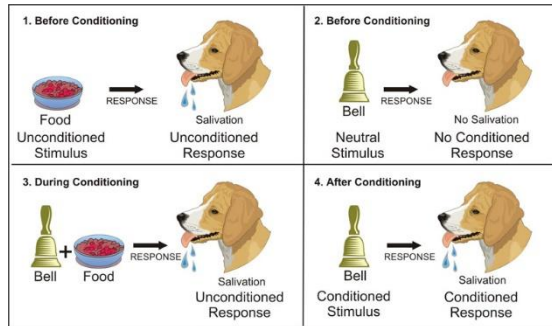
The task for Reflective Writing regarding to week 2 is to understand and getting the information about theories of;

1. Pavlov Classic Conditioning
2. Thorndike The Law of Effect

Pavlov Classic Conditioning and Thorndike the Law of Effect

PAVLOV CLASSIC CONDITIONING	TYPE	THORNDIKE THE LAW OF EFFECT
<p>IVAN PAVLOV</p> <p>Born : September 14, 1849 Birthplace : Ryazan, Russia Education : Attend Ryazan Ecclesiastical Seminary for several years, dropped out and enrolled at the University of St. Petersburg. Earned his decorated (equivalent to a Bachelor's Degree) in 1879 Death : February 27, 1936</p>	<p>Background</p>	<p>EWARD LEE THORNDIKE</p> <p>Born : August 31, 1874 Birthplace : Williamsburg, Massachusetts Education : Study animal behavior and the learning process led to the theory of connectionism. Laying the foundation for modern educational psychology. Death : August 09, 1949</p>
<p>Pavlov is learning to associate a behavior with a once-neutral stimulus.</p> <p>It is involuntary, automatic nature of respond.</p> <p>Timing of Stimulus is before the response, its immediate Timing of response is after the stimulus</p> <p>Acquisition happen when it is associated announcement, Conditional Stimulus announces Unconditional Stimulus</p> <p>Characteristic of Pavlov is unconditioned stimuli</p>	<p>Definition</p>	<p>The Law of effect which is an individual respond to a specific situation, follow by reward will eventually make those responses stronger.</p> <p>If a respond deters an individual from archiving reward, or 'rewarding state' it become it become weaker.</p> <p>Thorndike theory is the development of operant conditioning within behaviorism.</p>

Pavlov Experiment



Classical Conditioning

Before Conditioning

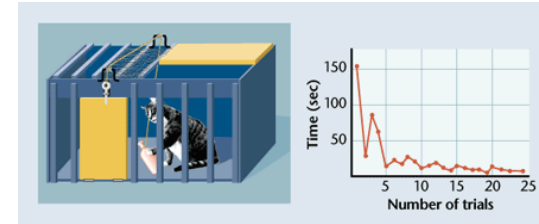
Pavlov present food (US) to dog.
Pavlov rang the bell (NS) to dog

During Conditioning

Pavlov present the food and ring the bell to dog. (US)
Pavlov rang the bell (CS) without food present. (CR)

Example

Thorndike Puzzle Box Experiment



Thorndike put a hungry cat in 'puzzle box' and place fish just for out of reach.

The cat escape from the through trial and error which is random voluntary movement.

The cat accidently pull the stringed, escape from the box so that it could reach reinforcement (fish)

When the cat was put back in the box, once again it went through a series of incorrect respond before pushing the lever.

The cat become progressively quicker at escaping. (incorrect behavior)