For the Week 3 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. Skinner Operant Conditioning
2. Watson Behaviorism

SKINNER OPERANT CONDITIONING	TYPE	WATSON BEHAVIORISM
BURRHUS FREDERIC SKINNER Born : March 14, 1940 Birthplace : American Education : PHD in Psychology in Harvard University Death : August 18, 1990	Background	**JOHN BROADUS WATSON** Born : January 09, 1878 Birthplace : South Carolina Education : Psychology as the Behaviorist Columbia University in 1913. Death : September 25, 1958
Skinner is the father of Operant Conditioning, but his work was based on Thorndike's (1905) law of effect. Changes in behavior are the result of an individual's response to events (stimuli) that occur in the environment. Conducting experiments using animals which he placed in a 'Skinner Box' which was similar to Thorndike's puzzle box. Roughly changing of behavior by the use of reinforcement which is given after the desired response	Definition	Watson is best known for taking his theory of behaviorism and applying it to child development. Child's environment is the factor that shapes behaviors over their genetic makeup or natural temperament. Watson's work was based on the experiments of Ivan Pavlov, who had studied animals' responses to conditioning. He became interested in the work of Ivan Pavlov and included a brief summary of Pavlov's works in his major works.

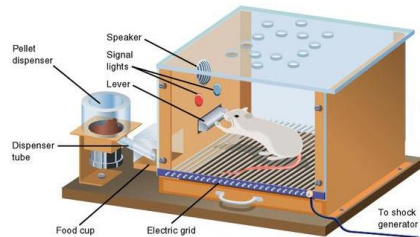|		
Skinner identified three types of responses or operant that can follow behavior. Neutral operants: responses from the environment that neither increase nor decrease the probability of a behavior being repeated. Reinforces: Responses from the environment that increase the probability of a behavior being repeated. Reinforces can be either positive or negative. Punishers: Responses from the environment that decrease the likelihood of a behavior being repeated. Punishment weakens behavior.		Pavlov believed, as Watson was later to emphasize, that humans react to stimuli in the same way.
Skinner Box Experiment The use of punishment to change behavior runs contrary to most schools' philosophies, and is not recommended. It is usually more productive to use positive reinforcement to increase a desired behavior than it is to use punishment to decrease an undesirable one.	Example	The Little Albert Experiment By behaviorist John B. Watson and graduate student Rosalie Rayner. The participant in the experiment was a child that Watson and Rayner called "Albert B.", but is known popularly today as Little Albert.

Both positive and negative reinforcements strengthen the associated behavior. Negative reinforcement is not the same as punishment with which it is often confused		The boy initially showed no fear of any of the objects he was shown. Exposed the child to a series of stimuli including: • a white rat • a rabbit • a monkey • masks and burning • newspapers • Observed the boy's reactions. **WATSON'S LITTLE ALBERT** **Before Conditioning** Baby "Albert" is allowed to play with a pet rat. Albert enjoys petting the rat and does not fear it. Albert was scared of loud noises. **During Conditioning** When Albert tried to pet or come near the rat, Watson would make a loud noise. This scared Albert. This scaring when coming close situation was repeated many times. **Once conditioned** When Albert was presented with the rat again, he became scared, cried, and tried to move away from the rat. He had become conditioned into realizing that the white rat was related to the loud noise.