

DELHI INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
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BED – 105 LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

TOPIC – B F SKINNER THEORY ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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B.F.SKINNER THEORY ON LANGUAGE

DEVELOPMENT

LANGUAGE

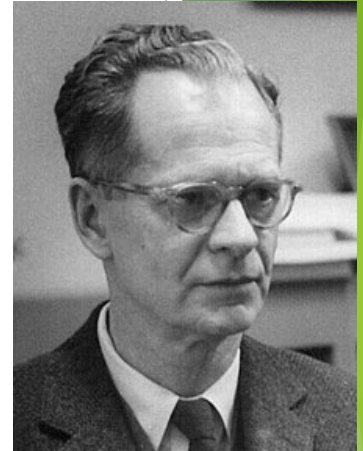
- 🗣️ The word 'Language' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Bhash' which means to speak or say, i.e. language is that which is spoken.
- 🗣️ Language is the means by which we can express our thoughts and for this we use vocal sounds.
- 🗣️ Language is a group of words and sentences etc. uttered by mouth, through which the thoughts of the mind are expressed. The phonemes representative of all the sounds of a language come together in one arrangement and form the concept of a complete language. With the help of which people of a society or country express their inner feelings and thoughts to each other. That group of words and sentences etc. which are pronounced orally, through which the thoughts of the mind are expressed, such as speech, language, special speech. Generally language can be called a medium of ideological exchange.

LIFE INTRODUCTION



B F SKINNER

-  **BF. Skinner** - Burh Frederick Skinner
-  **Born** - 20 March 1904
-  **Died** - 18 August 1990
-  **Cause of death** - Natural death Cancer of the blood
-  **Residence** - United States Citizenship -
United States Education - Harvard
University Occupation - Philosopher,
inventor, university teacher, writer
-  **Employers** - Harvard University,
University of Chicago
-  **Award** - National Medal of Science





Bui Frederick Skinner commonly known as B.F. Skinner, was an American psychologist, behaviorist, author, inventor, and social philosopher. He was the Edgar Pierce Professor of Psychology at Harvard University from 1958 until his retirement in 1974. Skinner considered free will to be an illusion. According to him, human action depends on the results of his previous actions. If the result is bad then most of the time that action will not be repeated and if the result is good then the action will become more probable. Skinner called this the reinforcement principle. Skinner developed a philosophy of science that he called radical behaviorism. He founded the school of experimental research psychology - experimental analysis of behavior. In his utopian novel 'Walden Two' he imagined the application of his ideas to the design of human society and his analysis of human behavior culminated in his spoken word. 227 Skinner was a prolific author, publishing 21 books and 180 articles. Contemporary scholarship lists Skinner as the most influential psychiatrist of the 20th century, along with John B. Batson and Ivan Pavlov.

B F SKINNER'S THEORY OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



BF. Skinner is an American behavioral psychologist. They believe that when two people come into contact, they learn. They say that a child does not learn from birth. Children learn language through moralizing, practice, punishment, reward, and reinforcement. B. F. Skinner was a professor at Harvard University from 1958 to 1974. This theory of his comes in verbal behaviour. His theory emphasizes on reinforcement. When a person gets a good result in return for his action, then he repeats that action again and again. This desire to repeat again and again is called reinforcement.



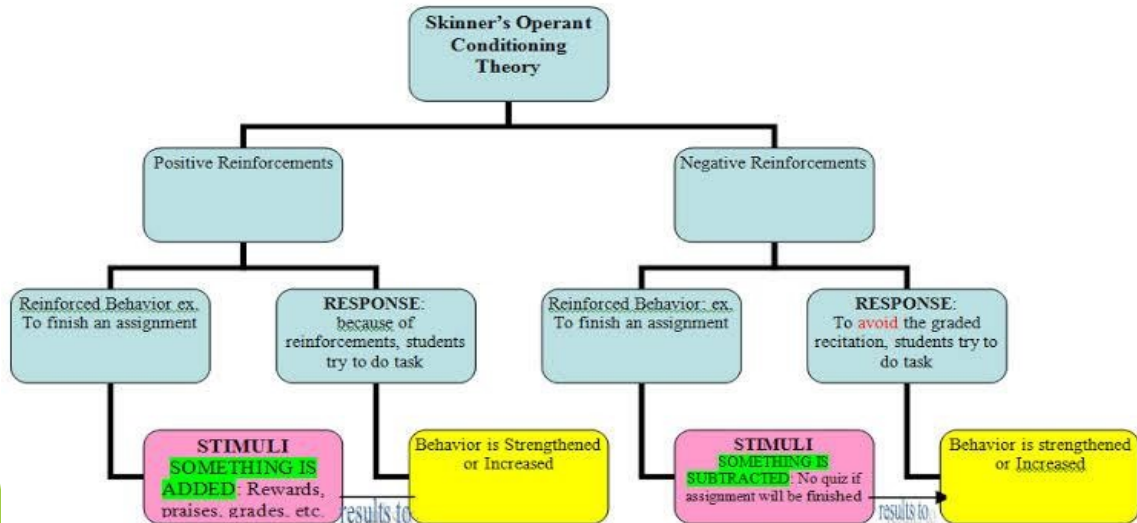
Skinner believes that the child learns in operant condition.



For example, if he wants to drink water, he learns the word drink. The child also learns language through trial and error (Trial and Error method). The child also learns things through reinforcement, like when the child is hungry, his aim and motivation at that time is to eat.



The child also learns things through reinforcement, like when the child is hungry, his aim and motivation at that time is to eat. The child also reacts with response. When he gets answers he learns. When he gets a response to his words or suppose he talks or asks something in the class and he gets the answer, then the process of learning and asking develops in him.



SKINNER VIEW ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



Skinner states that:-

1. Language is learned only through positive reinforcement
2. When the child is babbling, he should be corrected.
3. Children's vocal should be improved.
4. Children's language should be improved together. Their pronunciation and words should be improved.
5. If your child speaks a word, you should listen to it carefully.
6. Children learn from their surrounding environment. Children learn language only from those with whom they live more. The same influence remains on their language.
7. Language should be related to some event.
8. When a child cries when he is hungry or thirsty. If parents fulfill his needs then he will learn by reaction.
9. As the child grows, he will express his feelings through speaking.
10. If parents want language progress, they should support their children.

PRINCIPLE OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO SKINNER

1. Operant Condition are based on R-S Theory (Response Stimulus)
2. Imitation: The child does what the parents do.
3. Reward: If they get a good result from their efforts then the tendency to learn develops in them.
4. Practice:- Child once also learns from re-trying.
5. Language evolves with behavior. Which are based on two.



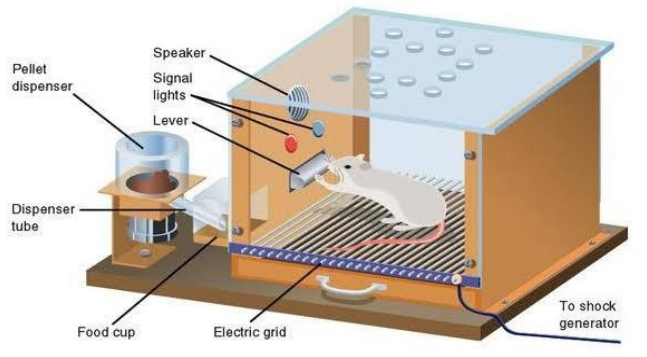
1. Reward 2. Punishment



These two are both positive and negative. I

R-S THEORY

 Skinner conducted his experiment on rats. For this, a lever box (Skinner box) was made. As soon as a mouse stepped on the lever, there was a clicking sound. Hearing this sound, the rat moved ahead and got food in the cup. This food acts as reinforcement for the rat. When the rat was hungry, it would become motivated and press the lever. In these experiments, when the animal itself performs a desired behavior, it receives a reward as a result of the behavior. perform other behaviors. But he does not achieve success. He learns rewarding behavior easily.



CRITICISM OF SKINNERS THEORY

🗨️ Chomsky and other critics provided positive and negative critique for this psychology theory and we can summarize them in the following points:

🗨️ Positive critique included:

1. This theory haprocess and most of Skinners concerns were in education fields
2. Many universities have recognized his contributions in the subjects of psychology .As a result, he was rewarded for his efforts and achievements 3. He followed the scientific methodological approach in his experiments which produced free contradictions results.

🗨️ Negative critiques were as:

1. Skinners results depended on a certain and limited number of experiments . From these experiments he came out with broad generalizations while in fact his cases were considered special and individual
2. The behavioral concepts that Skinner has proved and highlighted are shallow and simple ones, while the more complicated and more behaviors and attitudes received no explanation.

CONCLUSION

- 🧠 In the end we agree to :
- 🧠 Skinner's views had a strong impact on education as well as in psychology. We have stated that the goal of psychology is to understand human behavior and the ability to control and predict it later.
- 🧠 Skinner focused on controlling human behavior and examining relationships between humans and events and their impact on the environment of the human being. Skinner's theory also states that the process does not require repeated efforts, but it needs a Retrieved from quick reaction to a familiar stimulus