

THEORY OF IMITATION

GROUP 1

THEORY OF IMITATION IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- posits that children learn language by observing and imitating the speech patterns and sounds of their caregivers.
- suggests that children naturally mimic the words, sounds, and grammar structures of those around them as a way of learning language

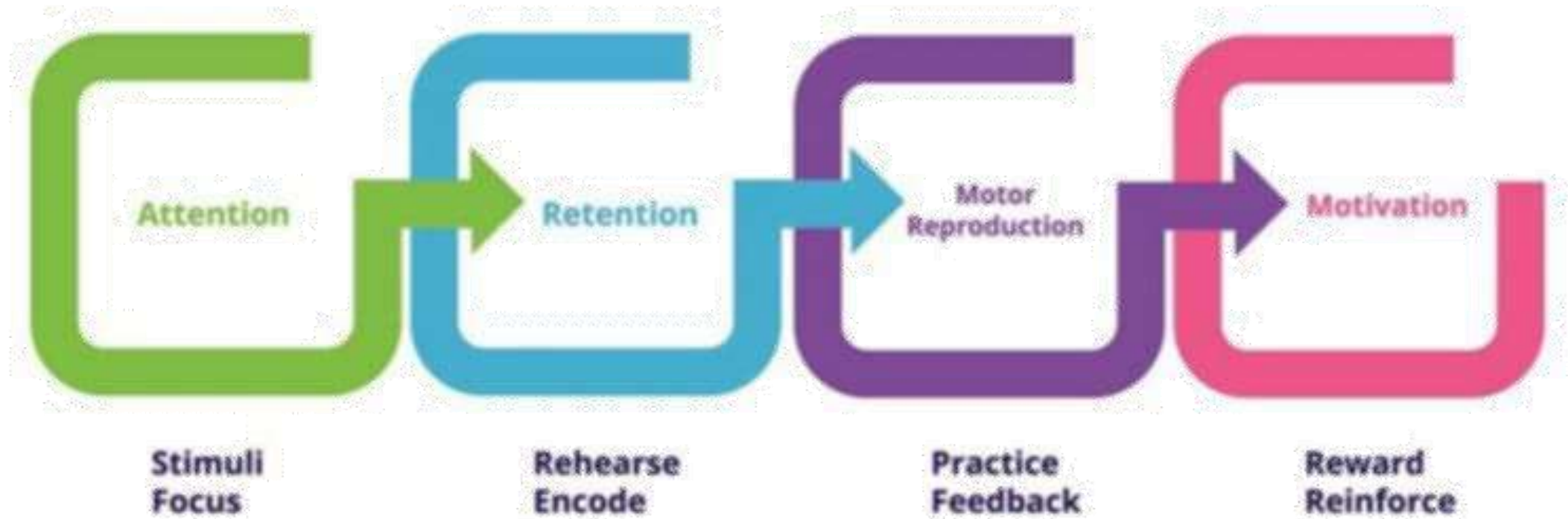
ALBERT BANDURA'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

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suggests that people learn new behaviors by observing and imitating others. The theory emphasizes the importance of observational learning, where individuals acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes, and beliefs by watching the actions of others and the consequences that follow, leading to the modeling and adoption of observed behaviors.

Children observe the people around them behaving in various ways. This is illustrated during the famous Bobo Doll Experiment (Bandura, 1961).

Social Learning Theory



BANDURA'S BOBO DOLL EXPERIMENT



KEY IDEA

BANDURA'S SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

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KEY IDEA

People learn primarily by observing and imitating the behaviors of others, also known as "models," which is called observational learning; meaning individuals acquire new behaviors through watching and mimicking others' actions.

KEY CONCEPT

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KEY CONCEPT

- **Observational Learning** – Learning by watching others.
- **Modeling** – Copying behaviors seen in parents, teachers, or peers.
- **Vicarious Reinforcement** – If a model is rewarded for a behavior, children are more likely to imitate it.
- **Self-Efficacy** – Confidence in one's ability to imitate and apply learned behavior.

BEHAVIORISM THEORY (B.F. SKINNER)

B.F SKINNER

- one of the most influential psychologists during 1930s.
- Master's Degree in Psychology in Harvard (1930) then got his Doctrate (1931)
- studied in a specific field of Psychology (Behaviorism)



Skinner, c. 1950

WHAT IS BEHAVIORISM?

- Type of psychology that studies how the environment affects the observable behaviors.
- Individuals acquire all behaviors through the environment.
- Behaviorism is driven by Nurture!

KEY IDEA

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KEY IDEA

- Operant Conditioning
- Reinforcement
- Punishment
- Shaping
- Environmental Influence

KEY CONCEPT

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KEY CONCEPT

Stimulus: The initial event that causes a response.

Response: The action that follows the stimulus.

Reinforcement: The consequence that follows the response.

Punishment: An aversive stimulus that can be applied or removed.

Extinction: The absence of a rewarding stimulus.

GABRIEL TARDE'S IMITATION THEORY

Gabriel Tarde's "imitation theory" posits that social behavior is largely driven by individuals imitating each other, with people copying actions, ideas, and behaviors from those around them, particularly those they perceive as superior, which he believed is the primary force shaping society and its development, including the spread of crime and cultural trends.

THREE LAWS OF IMITATION

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Law of close contact: People are more likely to imitate those they are in close proximity to, like family, friends, or community members.

Law of imitation of superiors: Individuals tend to imitate those they perceive as superior in status, power, or social standing.

Law of insertion: New behaviors learned through imitation gradually replace existing ones, becoming integrated into a person's routine.

THANK YOU!