

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN “UMARAH” BY KAMIL KAILANI: A SKINNERIAN ANALYSIS

PERUBAHAN PERILAKU DALAM CERPEN “UMARAH” KARYA KAMIL KAILANI: ANALISIS PERSPEKTIF SKINNER

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the behavioral changes experienced by the main character in the short story *Umarah* by Kamil Kailani. Umarah is portrayed as a lazy and annoying child who often makes his mother angry. His negative behavior gradually changes after receiving stimuli from his environment, including his mother, workplace, and the Sultan of the kingdom. The stimuli received by Umarah produce responses that contribute to the process of behavioral change within himself. Through various experiences, Umarah and his mother eventually enjoy a better life with the Sultan in the kingdom. This study aims to describe the stimuli, responses, and effects experienced by the main character in the short story *Umarah* based on the behaviorism theory of Burrhus Frederic Skinner. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method using reading and note-taking techniques for data collection. The results show that the main character receives twelve stimuli from his environment, and these stimuli generate responses that shape the process of behavioral change within Umarah. This study implies that the environment plays an important role in shaping individual behavior. Future studies are recommended to examine psychological aspects or moral values in other works by Kamil Kailani.

Keywords: Behaviorism, response, stimulus, short story.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang perubahan perilaku yang terjadi pada tokoh utama dalam cerita pendek berjudul *Umarah* karya Kamil Kailani. *Umarah* adalah anak pemalas dan menjengkelkan sehingga sering membuat ibunya marah. Perilaku buruk *Umarah* tersebut mengalami perubahan setelah dia mendapatkan stimulus yang datang dari lingkungannya, baik ibu, tempat bekerja atau Sultan dari kerajaan. Stimulus yang didapatkan *Umarah*, memunculkan respons yang kemudian terbentuk dan ikut serta dalam proses perubahan perilaku yang terjadi dalam diri *Umarah*. Melalui beberapa proses yang dialami, *Umarah* dan ibunya merasakan nikmatnya hidup bersama Sultan dari sebuah kerajaan di tempatnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan stimulus, respons serta akibat yang terjadi pada tokoh utama dalam cerita pendek berjudul *Umarah* karya Kamil Kailani berdasarkan teori behaviorisme Burrhus Frederic Skinner. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan teknik baca catat dalam teknik pengumpulan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tokoh utama menerima stimulus sebanyak 12 kali yang datang dari lingkungannya. Penelitian ini berimplikasi pada pemahaman bahwa lingkungan memiliki peran penting dalam pembentukan perilaku seseorang. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan mengkaji aspek psikologis atau nilai moral dalam karya-karya Kamil Kailani lainnya.

Kata kunci: Behaviorisme, cerita pendek, respons, stimulus.

INTRODUCTION

From a psychological perspective, behavioral change involves psychological symptoms that manifest in an individual's behavior within society or other contexts. Behavioral change occurs as a result of an organism's response, while such responses cannot be predicted or controlled. There are various causes that shape human behavior, human behavior can be viewed through several causes, one of which is the general cause. The general cause relates to the place where a person is born or the environment in which they live (Skinner, 2013). It turns out that behavioral changes are not only found in real-life situations but also in fictional worlds, such as changes in the behavior of characters in novels, short stories, and similar works.

A short story is a brief narrative (Jassin, 1965). Short stories are typically ten to twenty pages long, though some are as short as a single page. The elements of a short story include plot, theme, characterization, setting, and moral. Each character possesses distinct traits and behaviors. Changes in the character and behavior of each character cannot be separated from the triggers that underlie them. This is the subject of B.F. Skinner's behaviorist theory.

Behaviorism is a school of psychology developed by B. F. Skinner, particularly through his major work *Science and Human Behavior* (1953). This theory emphasizes the relationship between stimulus, response, and consequence in shaping human behavior. According to Skinner, behavior changes occur because of environmental influences that reinforce or weaken certain responses. The focus of the social behavior paradigm is the interaction between individuals and their environment, consisting of social and non-social objects that produce consequences influencing human behavior (Mangunhardjana, 1997). Therefore, B.F. Skinner's behaviorist theory is used to analyze behavioral changes in individuals based on stimuli, responses, and the consequences arising from those responses. Studying behavioral changes is important because it helps identify the factors influencing changes in a person's behavior.

Research related to B.F. Skinner's theory can be found in several journals, such as Partingingsih (2018), who discusses the behaviorist personality of the character Anya in Ika Natassa's novel *Critical Eleven* a study of Skinnerian psychology, M. Abdul Wahid (2020), who discusses the impact of the behavioral changes of the character Dhirga in the novel *Dhirga* by Natalia Tan from the perspective of Skinnerian behaviorist psychology, K. Dyah Puspa & Ahmadi A. (2012), who discuss the personality of the character Bagus in the novel *Penari dari Serdang* by Yudisthira ANM Massardi a study of B.F. Skinner's behaviorist psychology, M. Fibiani & Saraswati E. (2020) discuss the behavioral changes of the character Saya in the novel *Jangan Sisakan Nasi dalam Piring* by Kembang manggis from the perspective of Skinnerian behaviorism.

Of the many journals the researcher found, the majority focused on novels. Therefore, in this study, the researcher chose short stories as the subject matter to distinguish this work from previous studies. The researcher's current objective is to expand the scope of research on behavioral change using B.F. Skinner's Behaviorist approach. The researcher selected the short story titled *Umarah* by Kamil Kailani

because the researcher aligned the narrative within the story with B.F. Skinner's Behaviorist theory. Thus, the purpose of this study is to uncover and describe the stimuli, responses, and consequences experienced by the main character in Kamil Kailani's short story Umarah. The novelty of this study lies in the application of B.F. Skinner's Operant Conditioning theory to analyze the behavioral changes of the main character in Kamil Kailani's short story Umarah there by introducing a systematic behavioral psychology approach to Indonesian literary studies an approach that has not been widely employed previously.

METHOD

This study is a descriptive qualitative study because it presents and describes the behavior of the main character in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani. The primary data source in this study is the short story Umarah by Kamil Kailani. This study analyzes the behavior of the main character in the short story titled "Umarah" by Kamil Kailani using the behavioral psychology approach from B.F. Skinner's perspective. Behaviorism is a school of psychology founded by Burrhus Frederic Skinner, better known as B.F. Skinner. He was a renowned American psychologist whose core philosophy held that every action experienced by humans occurs due to stimuli from the surrounding environment (Mustaqim, 2016).

This theory operates through the presence of stimuli, responses, and reactions. The focus of the social behavior paradigm is the relationship between individuals and their environment, which consists of diverse social and non-social objects, there by causing consequences or changes that influence a person's behavior (Mangunhardjana, 1997). The researcher summarizes the findings into a brief analysis of the stimulus, response, and consequences experienced by the main character in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Stimulus of the Main Character in Kamil Kailani's Short Story Umarah

Based on the findings and data analysis conducted by the researcher on the short story Umarah using B.F. Skinner's behaviorist approach, the researcher made several discoveries. Upon analyzing the second plot of the short story Umarah, the researcher identified stimuli in the form of his mother's anger and threats. This emerged from the story when Umarah was expelled from school due to his laziness and negligence upon learning this, his mother became very angry with Umarah and issued threats. His mother's anger toward Umarah and the threats she issued served as stimuli received by Umarah from his mother, as evidenced by the following data from the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

و لما جاء موعد المدرسة في اليوم التالي ولم يذهب إليها سألته أمه غاضبة: لماذا لم تذهب إلى المدرسة في هذا اليوم؟ وما بالك تتشائب أمها الكسلان؟
فقص عليها ما حدث لهن فاشتد غضبها عليه، وقالت له متوعدة: حذرتك عاقبة التهاون و الكسل، فلم

تسمع نصيحتي. ولم يبق عليك بعد أن أخرجت من المدرسة إلا أنتذهب لتتعلم أي صناعة، أو تعمل أي عمل لتكسب قوت يومك بنفسك. وإلا طردتك من البيت، كما طرَضوك من المدرسة. (Kailani, 2011, 6).

Translation:

(When school started the next day and he didn't go to school, his angry mother asked him, "Why didn't you go to school today? What's wrong with you that you're yawning, you lazybones?"

Umarah told his mother what had happened to him. His mother grew even angrier and said to Umarah in a threatening tone: "I have warned you about the consequences of your carelessness and laziness, but you did not listen to my advice. And now that you have been expelled from school, your only options are to learn a trade or find a job to support yourself." If not, I will kick you out of the house just like you were expelled from school.)

From the analysis of the third plot of Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of advice from his mother. This emerged from the story when Umarah worked for a farmer and received payment in the form of coins. Her happiness was evident as she headed home, crossing the canal with the coins clenched in his fist. The coins fell into the water because Umarah jumped with all his might to cross the canal. Umarah recounted the incident to his mother. Umarah received a stimulus from his mother in the form of advice regarding what had happened to him. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

و لما قص على أمه ما حدث له، قالت له مدهوشة: كان عليك أن تضع القرش في جيبك حتى لا يسقط من يدك! (Kailani, 2011, 7)

Translation:

(And when he told his mother what had happened to him, she said to him in surprise, You should keep the coin in your pocket so it does not slip out of your hand!)

Based on an analysis of the fourth plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of receiving a glass of milk from a farmer. This occurs in the story when Umarah returns to work and is rewarded with a glass of milk from a farmer. This reward serves as a stimulus that Umarah receives from an individual in her community. This is based on the following data found in the short story Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

وفي اليوم الثاني أعطاه الزارع قدحا من اللبن (Kailani, 2011, 8)

Translation:

(On the second day, the farmer gave him a glass of milk)

From the analysis of the fourth plot of Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of being scolded by her mother. This emerged from the story when Umarah responded based on his mother's advice regarding a mistake he had made the previous day. Umarah placed the glass of milk in his pocket, just as his mother had advised him to put coins in his pocket. Umarah made the same mistake again, the glass of milk fell out of his pocket, leaving not a single drop of milk in the glass. When his mother found out about the incident, Umarah was scolded by his mother for his carelessness. This scolding became the stimulus Umarah received from his mother. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

و لما علمت أمه ما حدث له قالت له مدهوشة: ويحك لماذا لم تغط القدح حتى لا يسيل منه اللبن؟
(Kailani, 2011, 8)

Translation:

(And when his mother found out what had happened to him, he said to him in astonishment, "Oh no! Why did not you cover the glass so the milk would not spill?")

Based on an analysis of the fifth plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of receiving a chicken from a farmer. This occurs in the story when Umarah receives a small chicken from a farmer as payment for his work. This gift also serves as a stimulus for Umarah because it triggers a subsequent response. This is based on the following data from the short story Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فلما جاء اليوم الثالث أعطاه الزارع دجاجة صغيرة (Kailani, 2011, 9)

Translation:

(On the third day, the farmer gave him a little chick)

From the analysis of the fifth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of a reprimand and advice from his mother. This emerged from the story when Umarah subsequently responded by placing the chicken into a box and securing the lid. Umarah's response was based on his mother's advice from a previous incident. However, as a child who was lazy in school, Umarah lacked the ability to think clearly. After opening the box, Umarah found the chicken dead. Umarah once again received a stimulus from his mother in the form of a reprimand and advice regarding the mistake he had made. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فوبخته أمه على ذلك، وقالت له مدهوشة: ويحك أما تعلم أن الهواء ضروري لحياة الإنسان و الحيوان و النبات؟ فكيف تعيش الدجاجة بعد أن غطيت العلبه و حرمتها أن تتنفس الهواء؟ لماذا لم تحملها بيديك؟ (Kailani, 2011, 9)

Translation:

(His mother scolded him for that and said to him in astonishment, “Goodness gracious! Don’t you know that air is essential for the survival of humans, animals, and plants? How will the chicken survive after you have closed its cage and prevented it from breathing? Why don’t you just carry it in your hands?”)

Based on the analysis of the sixth plot point in Umarah’s short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of Umarah’s joy at receiving a cat from the baker. This emerged from the story when Umarah returned to work, recalling his mother’s warning not to be kicked out of the house, just as he had been expelled from school. On the fourth day, Umarah worked for the baker. As payment for his work, Umarah received a white cat. Umarah was happy with the white cat given to him by the baker. The happiness Umarah felt was a stimulus he received from the baker. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فكافأه الخباز على عمله بقط أبيض. فرح به « عمارة » (Kailani, 2011, 10)

Translation:

(And the baker gave him as a reward for his work a white cat. Umarah was delighted with his cat.)

From the analysis of the sixth plot point in Umarah’s short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of advice from his mother. This emerged from the story when the stimulus Umarah received made him so happy that he responded by carrying the cat in his arms as he returned home in a cheerful mood. However, Umarah’s response to the stimulus caused him to lose the cat. The cat scratched Umarah and then ran away from him. Upon learning of this incident, Umarah’s mother was very surprised by her son’s behavior. She then advised Umarah on how he should have carried the cat home. This advice constituted the stimulus Umarah received from his mother. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فقالته له مدهوشة: ما أعجب أمرك يا عمارة! لماذا لم تربط القط بحبل و تجره إلى البيت ؟ (Kailani, 2011, 10)

Translation:

(His mother said to him in amazement, “What an amazing decision, Umarah! Why did not you tie the cat with a rope and drag it home?”)

Based on the analysis of the seventh plot point in Umarah’s short story, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of being given a lamb’s leg. This emerged from the story when Umarah heard his mother’s advice. The next day, Umarah went to work at the butcher’s shop. Umarah was very enthusiastic about his work, so he

received a lamb's leg. The butcher's action served as a stimulus for Umarah. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

ولما جاء اليوم الخامس ذهب « عمارة » إلى قصاب (أي : جرار) فكافأه على نشاطه بفخذ خروف
(Kailani, 2011, 10)

Translation:

(When the fifth day came, "Umarah" went to the butcher (or: animal slaughterer) and was given a lamb's leg as a reward for his efforts)

Based on an analysis of the seventh plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher identified a stimulus involving being scolded and receiving advice from his mother. This occurs in the story when Umarah ties up the lamb's leg, following his mother's advice on how to bring the cat home. Umarah made a mistake by bringing the lamb's leg home by tying it up and dragging it, causing the leg to become dirty. His mother became angry again at Umarah's actions, and his mother's attitude served as a stimulus for Umarah. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فرمتها غاضبة و قالت له: ويحك يا عمارة أما كان خيرا لك أن تحمل هذه الفخذ على كتفك؟ (Kailani, 2011, 8)

Translation:

(His mother threw the lamb's leg down in anger and said to him, "Oh, Umarah, would not it have been better for you to carry this leg on your shoulder?")

Based on an analysis of the eighth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a stimulus involving receiving a donkey from a shepherd. This emerged from the story when, the next day, Umarah went to work for the goat herder; he tended the goats all day, and then the herder gave her a foal to ride. Receiving a foal was the stimulus that Umarah received from the herder, based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فأعطاه الراعي جحشه ليركبه ويعود به في الصباح اليوم التالي (Kailani, 2011, 11)

Translation:

(The shepherd gave him a young donkey to ride the following day.)

Based on an analysis of the plot of the short story Umarah, the researcher identified a stimulus in the form of the sultan's trust. This emerges from the story when, the following day, Umarah visits the palace with his mother and the sultan entrusts Umarah to study under a teacher he has selected. The sultan's trust served as a stimulus for Umarah, prompting him to respond positively to the stimulus he

received. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

و في اليوم التالي أرسل السلطان إلى عمارة و أمه و أسكنهما قصره و أكرمهما أحسن إكرام و وكل بعمارة مدرسا يعلمه (Kailani, 2011, 13).

Translation:

(The next day, the sultan invited Umarah and his mother to the palace, where he treated them with great respect. He also entrusted Umarah with the teacher who had taught him).

The forms of stimulation Umarah received from his mother, his coworkers, and the sultan were the steps he took that led him to respond to those stimuli and reap the rewards of his actions a happy life with his family and becoming a better person than he was before.

In this discussion, the researcher presents the results of the data analysis in relation to existing theories. The results of the data analysis are presented in accordance with the sequence and objectives of the study, namely the stimuli that influence changes in the behavior of the character Umarah. From the results of the data analysis above, the researcher identified twelve stimuli that triggered changes in the behavior of the character Umarah. These twelve stimuli are his mother's anger and threats, receiving advice from his mother, receiving a glass of milk from a farmer, being scolded by his mother, receiving a chicken from a farmer, receiving a reprimand and advice from his mother, being pleased with the cat given by the baker, receiving advice from his mother, being given a lamb's leg, being scolded and receiving advice from his mother, receiving a donkey from a shepherd, and gaining the sultan's trust.

Twelve stimuli that led to a change in Umarah's behavior: for example, when Umarah was expelled from school due to his laziness and negligence, his mother became very angry with him and threatened her. His mother's anger toward Umarah and the threats she made served as stimuli that Umarah received from his mother. As a result, Umarah left home to find a job.

Another example is when Umarah worked for a farmer and was paid in coins. His happiness was evident as he headed home, crossing the canal with the coins clenched in his fist. The coins fell into the water because Umarah jumped across the canal with all his might. Umarah told his mother about the incident. Umarah received guidance from his mother in the form of advice regarding what had happened to him.

The factor that triggers a reaction in a person causing them to change from being lazy to wanting to leave the house to work, and from simply receiving advice from their mother to actually taking his advice, just as Umarah did is what is called a stimulus. Important sources of stimulation often come from other people.

Response to the Main Character in Kamil Kailani's Short Story Umarah

Based on the findings of the data analysis conducted by the researcher on the short story Umarah using B.F. Skinner's behaviorist approach, the researcher identified several plot lines. From the analysis of the third plot line in the short story Umarah, the researcher found a response involving leaving home. This occurred in the story when Umarah's mother learned that Umarah had been expelled from school, his mother was very angry with him. His mother then threatened Umarah, telling him to learn a trade or find a job, otherwise, his mother would kick him out of the house. The next day, Umarah went out to look for work because he was afraid of being kicked out of the house. On his first day, Umarah found work with a farmer, his decision to go out and look for work was a response to the threat his mother had made. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فلم يجد « عمارة ، أمامه غير العمل ، خوفا على نفسه من الطرد ، فخرج من بيته - في اليوم الأول - وظل يعمل مع زارع طول النهار. (Kailani, 2011, 7)

Translation:

(Umarah had not found a job yet, and fearing he might be kicked out, he left his house on the very first day and worked with a farmer all day long.)

Based on the analysis of the third plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher found that she responded by accepting his mother's advice. This occurred in the story when Umarah was on his way home and jumped to cross the canal, the coin in his hand fell into the water. Upon arriving home, Umarah told his mother what had happened to him, and his mother advised Umarah to put the coin in his pocket. Umarah responded to the advice by saying that he would do so the next day. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فقال لها : « سأعمل بنصيحتك منذ الغد ، فلا تغضبي علي يا أمي (Kailani, 2011,10).

Translation:

(And he said to his mother, "I will follow your advice starting tomorrow, so please don't be angry with me, Mother.")

Based on the analysis of the fourth plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher found that Umarah's response was to put the milk in his pocket. This occurred in the story when Umarah was working with the farmer again, and the farmer gave him a glass of milk. After the farmer gave him the milk, Umarah's response to the gift was to put it in his pocket. This was also because Umarah had heeded his mother's advice from the previous day to keep metal in his pocket. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فوضعه و عمارة ، في جيبه (Kailani, 2011, 8).

Translation:

(And he put it in his pocket.)

Based on the analysis of the fourth plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher found a response in which Umarah accepted his mother's advice. This occurred in the story when Umarah's mother learned what had happened to Umarah. The milk had spilled onto Umarah's clothes, leaving none remaining. His mother then scolded her and told Umarah to cover the glass so the milk wouldn't spill. Umarah responded to his mother's scolding by saying that he would do it differently next time and asking his mother not to scold her. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فقال لها : « سأفعل ذلك في المرة التالية ، فلا تغضبي علي يا أمي (Kailani, 2011, 8).

Translation:

(He said to his mother, "I'll do it next time, so don't be mad at me, Mom.")

Based on the analysis of the fifth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a response involving placing a chicken into a box. This occurs in the story when Umarah returns to work with the farmer. As payment, the farmer gives him a small chicken. Umarah's response to receiving the chicken was to put it in a box and secure the lid, this was also because Umarah was following his mother's instructions for closing a jar. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فوضعها في علبة وأحكم غطاءها (Kailani, 2011, 12).

Translation:

(And he put it in the box and closed the lid.)

Based on the analysis of the fifth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher found that he responded by accepting his mother's advice. This emerged from the story when, upon arriving home, Umarah opened the box and found the chicken had died. His mother scolded him and offered his advice. Her mother explained that air is essential for the survival of humans, animals, and plants. Therefore, how could the chicken breathe if the box was closed? His mother advised him to carry the chicken in his hands. Umarah responded by expressing regret and promised to do so next time. This is based on the following data from the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فقال لها متضرعا نادما : « سأفعل ذلك في المرة التالية ، فلا تغضبي علي يا أمي » (Kailani, 2011, 12)

Translation:

(He said to his mother, pleading for forgiveness, "I'll do better next time, so please don't be mad at me, Mom.")

Based on the analysis of the sixth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a response involving carrying a cat in his hands. This occurs in

the story when Umarah goes to the baker's to work, and the baker gives her a white cat as a gift. Umarah's response to receiving the cat was to carry it in his hands on her way home. This also aligns with Umarah's acceptance of his mother's advice to carry a chicken in his hands. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

(Kailani, 2011, 11) . وحمل بيده عائدا - في طريقه - إلى البيت .

Translation:

(and he carried it in his hands on the way home.)

Based on the analysis of the sixth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher found that Umarah responded by accepting his mother's advice. This emerged from the story when, upon arriving home, Umarah told his mother that he had lost her cat, and her mother advised Umarah to tie the cat with a rope. Umarah responded to the advice by saying she would do so next time and asked his mother not to be angry with Umarah. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

(Kailani, 2011, 8) « فقال لها : « سأفعل ذلك في المرة التالية ، فلا تغضبي علي يا أمي »

Translation:

(He said to his mother, "I'll do it next time, so don't be mad at me, Mom.")

Based on an analysis of the seventh plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a response involving tying up and dragging a lamb's leg. This occurs in the story when Umarah goes to the butcher. Impressed by his diligence, the butcher gave him a lamb's leg. Umarah's response to this gift was to tie it up and drag it all the way home. He did this because she had heeded her mother's advice to tie it with a rope. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

(Kailani, 2011, 9) فربطها « عمارة » بحبل ، وما زال يجرها حتى وصل إلى البيت

Translation:

(Umarah tied him up with a rope and dragged him all the way home.)

Based on the analysis of the seventh plot point in the short story Umarah, the researcher found that Umarah responded by accepting his mother's advice. This occurs in the story when Umarah arrives home, and his mother sees that the lamb's leg is dirty stained with mud and dirt from being dragged all the way home. His mother becomes angry and advises him to carry the leg on his shoulder. Umarah's response to this advice was to accept it and to do so next time. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

(Kailani, 2011, 8) « فقال لها : « سأفعل ذلك في المرة التالية ، فلا تغضبي علي يا أمي . »

Translation:

(He said to his mother, "I'll do it next time, so don't be mad at me, Mom.")

From the analysis of the eighth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified a response involving carrying a donkey. This arises from the story when, on the sixth day, Umarah went to the goat herder and spent the entire day herding goats. The goat herder then gave her a young donkey to ride, to be returned the following day. Umarah's response to this stimulus was to carry it on his shoulders all the way home because he was physically strong. This was also because he followed his mother's advice, who had told her to carry it on her shoulders. This is based on the following data from the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

وكان « عمارة ، قوي الجسم ، فحمل الجحش على كتفيه ، وسار في طريقه عائدا إلى البيت .

Translation:

(Umarah has a strong build, she is carrying a donkey foal on her shoulders and walking home.)

Based on an analysis of the plot of the short story Umarah, the researcher found a response characterized by a willingness to learn. This is evident in the story when the Sultan sent Umarah and her mother to the palace and treated them with great respect. The sultan also entrusted a teacher to instruct Umarah. Umarah's response to this was to enthusiastically embrace his lessons and abandon his laziness. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فأقبل عمارة على دروسه - من ذلك اليوم - بنشاط عجيب ، وترك الكسل .

Translation:

(Umarah took to his studies from that day on with remarkable enthusiasm, leaving her laziness behind.)

Twelve examples of changes in Umarah's behavior include the time when his mother found out that Umarah had been expelled from school, his mother was very angry with him. His mother then threatened Umarah, telling him to learn a trade or find a job. Otherwise, his mother would kick him out of the house. The next day, Umarah went out to look for a job because he was afraid of being kicked out of the house. Umarah's decision to go out and look for a job was a response to the threat his mother had made.

Another example occurred when Umarah was on his way home and jumped to cross the canal, the coin she was holding fell into the water. When he arrived home, Umarah told his mother what had happened, and his mother advised him to put the coin in his pocket. Umarah responded to the advice by saying she would do so the next day.

The factor that triggers a reaction in a person causing them to shift from being lazy to wanting to leave the house to work, and to accept their mother's advice, just as Umarah did is what is called a response. A response is an objective reaction that an individual exhibits in response to a stimulating situation, and the forms of such objective reactions vary widely.

The Impact on the Main Character in Kamil Kaelani's Short Story Umarah

Based on the findings of the data analysis conducted by the researcher on the short story Umarah using B.F. Skinner's behaviorist approach, the researcher identified several plot lines. From the analysis of the fourth plot line in the short story Umarah, the researcher found a consequence involving spilling milk. This occurs in the story when Umarah is working with a farmer. The farmer gives her a glass of milk as payment for his work. She then placed the milk in his pocket. The consequence experienced by Umarah was that the milk spilled onto her clothes, and none remained in the glass. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled "Umarah" by Kamil Kailani:

حتى سال اللبن على ملابسه ، ولم يبق منه شيء في القدرح (Kailani, 2011, 8.)

Translation:

(until the milk spilled onto his clothes, leaving nothing left in the glass)

Based on an analysis of the fifth plot point in Kamil's short story Umarah, the researcher identified the consequence as the chicken being found dead. This stems from the part of the story where the farmer gives Umarah a small chicken as payment for his work. Umarah then places the chicken in a box and secures the lid. Consequently, when she arrived home and opened the box, she found the chicken dead. Umarah was then scolded by his mother. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

فلما وصل إلى البيت فتح العلبة ، فوجد الدجاجة ميتة (Kailani, 2011, 9) ..

Translation:

(When he got home, he opened the box and found that the chicken was dead.)

From the analysis of the sixth plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher identified the consequence of losing the cat. This stems from the part of the story where Umarah works for a baker. The baker rewarded Umarah with a white cat for his work. Umarah was very happy with the gift. He carried the cat in his arms on his way home. As a result of Umarah carrying it in his hands, after walking a few steps, the cat scratched him with its claws and ran away, and eventually Umarah lost the cat. This is based on the following data found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

وما كان يمشي خطوات قليلا حتى خمسته القط بمخالبه (أعني : خدشه بأظافره) ، وفر هاربا منه (Kailani, 2011, 10).

Translation:

(And he had barely taken a few steps when the cat scratched him with its claws (meaning: scratched him with its nails), then ran away from him.)

From the analysis of the seventh plot point in Umarah's short story, the researcher found that the lamb's leg became dirty. This occurred when Umarah went to the butcher, who gave her the lamb's leg as a reward for his hard work. Umarah then tied it up and dragged it home. As a result of Umarah dragging the lamb's leg all the way home, it became stained with mud and dirt. His mother, upon seeing this, became angry with Umarah. This is based on the following details found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

.. (Kailani, 2011, 11) فرأت أمه فخذ الخروف ملطخة بالوحل والأقذار

Translation:

(Her mother saw that the lamb's thigh was covered in mud and dirty.)

Based on an analysis of the plot of the ninth short story about Umarah, the researcher found that the outcome was receiving a reward from the sultan. This emerged from the story when Umarah went to the goat herder and spent the entire day herding goats. The herder gave her a young donkey to ride and asked her to return it the next day. Because Umarah was physically strong, he carried the young donkey on his shoulders and walked on her way home. On her way home, Umarah passed by the palace of Lady Al-Hissan, the daughter of Sultan Az-Zaman. Lady Hissan, standing on the palace balcony, saw the scene; she was amazed and laughed at the sight, and her previous illness was instantly cured. As a result of her recovery, the Sultan repaid Umarah's kindness with a generous gesture. This is based on the following details found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

.. (Kailani, 2011, 12) فابتهج السلطان بشفاءها ، وكافأ عمارة على ذلك أجزل مكافأة ، لأنه كان سبب شفاءها

Translation:

(The sultan rejoiced at his recovery and rewarded Umarah generously for it, since she was the reason for his recovery.)

Based on an analysis of the plot of the tenth short story about Umarah, the researcher found that Umarah grew up to be an intelligent child and led a better life. This outcome stems from the story where the Sultan sent Umarah and his mother to the palace and placed them both there. Umarah was then entrusted to a teacher to instruct him. He embraced his lessons with remarkable enthusiasm. As a result of Umarah's enthusiasm in receiving his lessons, he excelled in knowledge and became a model of enthusiasm and intelligence. The Sultan was impressed by his politeness and spirit, and eventually married her to his daughter. And after the Sultan's death, it was Umarah who succeeded him to the throne. And Umarah lived happily with his wife and mother for the rest of his life. This is based on the following information found in the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani:

ولم يمرّ عليه زمن قليل ، حتى برع في العلوم ، وأصبح يضرب به المثل في النشاط والذكاء بعد أن كان يضرب به المثل في الكسل والغباء.
وأحب السلطان بأدبه ونشاطه ، فزوجه بنته . وبعد أعوام مات السلطان ، فخلفه « عمارة ، على الملك ، وصار - من بعده - سلطانا فحكم البلاد بالعدل . وعاش عماره . وزوجه وأمه في نعمة وسرور ، طول الحياة. (Kailani, 2011, 13) .

Translation:

(And a short time passed, until he excelled in knowledge and became a model of enthusiasm and intelligence, after having been a model of laziness and ignorance)

The sultan was impressed by her politeness and spirit, and married him to his daughter. Years later, the sultan passed away, and Umarah succeeded him as ruler, becoming thereafter a sultan, and governing the country with justice. And Umarah lived with his wife and mother in comfort and happiness for the rest of his life.

Based on the analysis of the data above, the researcher identified six consequences experienced by the main character, Umarah. These six consequences are spilling milk, the death of a chicken, losing a cat, getting the lamb's leg dirty, receiving a reward from the sultan, and Umarah becoming a smart child and leading a better life. Six consequences resulting from stimuli experienced by the main character, Umarah. For example, when Umarah was working with a farmer. The farmer gave him a glass of milk as payment for his work. Then he placed the glass in his pocket. The consequence Umarah faced was that the milk spilled onto her clothes, and nothing remained in the glass. Another example is when the farmer gave him a small chicken as payment for his work. Umarah then put the chicken in a box and tightened the lid. As a result, when he arrived home and opened the box, he found the chicken dead. Umarah was then scolded by his mother. The trigger that leads to a consequence caused by a stimulus such as milk spilling on someone's clothes or a chicken dying, as happened to Umarah is what is referred to as a consequence. A consequence is an incident resulting from a response to a stimulus.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted in the previous section, there are three conclusions from this study. These conclusions address the research questions formulated by the researcher. Based on B.F. Skinner's theory of behaviorist psychology, there are three key elements in the process of behavioral change: stimulus, response, and consequence. First, in B.F. Skinner's behaviorist psychology, a stimulus originates from the surrounding environment, whether in the form of objects or what an individual hears and perceives. In the short story titled "Umarah" by Kamil Kailani, there is a main character named Umarah. Umarah receives twelve stimuli. These stimuli include his mother's anger and threats, advice from his mother, receiving a glass of milk from a farmer, being scolded by his mother, receiving a chicken from a farmer, receiving a reprimand and advice from his mother, being happy with a cat given by a baker, receiving advice from his mother, being given a

lamb's leg, being scolded and receiving advice from his mother, receiving a donkey from a shepherd, and the final stimulus was gaining the sultan's trust. These stimuli originated from the environment where he lived his daily life, including what he felt and what he received from his mother, his employer, and the sultan. Umarah's lazy and careless personality caused her to continuously receive different stimuli from his environment. However, despite these stimuli, Umarah always responds positively, even though the consequences of his responses sometimes lead to failure.

In B.F. Skinner's behaviorist theory, individuals respond based on the stimuli they receive. In the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani, there is a main character named Umarah. In this short story, Umarah exhibits responses twelve times, including leaving the house, accepting his mother's advice, putting milk in his pocket, accepting his mother's advice, putting a chicken in a box, accepting his mother's advice, carrying a cat in his hands, accepting his mother's advice, tying and dragging a lamb's leg, accepting his mother's advice, carrying a donkey, and the final response is his enthusiasm in learning. Umarah always performs these responses whenever he receives a stimulus from his environment. However, in responding, Umarah often does things that are wrong or illogical. Consequently, the results of his responses prevent him from successfully carrying out actions in his daily life.

In B.F. Skinner's behaviorist theory, consequences are the outcomes resulting from an individual's responses. In the short story titled Umarah by Kamil Kailani, there is a main character named Umarah. In this short story, there are six different consequences experienced by Umarah, ranging from positive to negative. Among the consequences that befall Umarah are spilling milk, the death of a chicken, losing a cat, getting a dirty lamb's thigh, receiving a reward from the sultan, and the final consequence Umarah becoming a smart child with a better life. Even though he experienced these negative consequences, Umarah did not lose hope, he always listened to his mother's advice, which served as a stimulus for him and took action in response to that stimulus. These actions constitute the process of behavioral change in the character of Umarah, leading her to become a better child by the end of the story.

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