## Study Aim

- Bring derived social modeling of spatial perspective under contextual control
- In verbally competent neurotypical adults
- Using operant match-to-sample training and testing procedures
- Relational Triangulation Perspective Taking Protocol (RT-PTP; Guinther 2017)


## Derived Modeling of Spatial Perspective

- You are sitting blindfolded at a square table that seats four. On top of the table are an apple and a banana.
- A person seated to your right says "The apple is closer than the banana." What should you say?
- The apple is closer than the banana.
- The apple is further than the banana.
- The apple is to the left of the banana.
- The apple is to the right of the banana.



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## Derived Modeling of Spatial Perspective

- You are sitting blindfolded at a square table that seats four. On top of the table are an apple and a banana.
- A person seated to your right ${ }^{\underline{1}}$ says "The apple is closer than the banana ${ }^{\underline{2}}$." What should you say?
- The apple is closer than the banana.
- The apple is further than the banana.
- The apple is to the left of the banana.
- The apple is to the right of the banana³.



## Spatial Relational Triangles



## Material Relational Triangles



## Relational Triangulation Framework

 Guinther (JEAB, 2017; in press)

How will they act?

TARGET STIMULI


Derived Aligning

TARGET STIMULI


SELF OTHER
Derived
Modeling

How do we act?
How should I act?


Where is the black beacon？

```
1)
空䍃寽
```



$$
\text { Yonder Left }\left(K^{7}\right)
$$




Relational Triangulation Perspective Taking Protocol (RT-PTP; Guinther,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { |A|S|D }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Level: } 1 \\
& \text { A, S, D } \\
& \text { A } \\
& \text { D }
\end{aligned}
$$



Level: 1
A, S, D



Level: 1
A, S, D

$\bigcirc \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ .














| $V\|B\| N \mid$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Which side of the black figure is facing you?

## 战



| $V \mid$ | $\mathbb{N}$ | $M$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Which side of the black figure is facing you?

## 気 <br> 
















## Results

|  | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minutes to Complete | 33.82 | $(29.16)$ | 33.94 | 18.04 | 16.60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Training Correct/Incorrect Trials | $306 / 35$ | N/A | $281 / 23$ | $255 / 10$ | $255 / 15$ |
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| Testing Correct/Incorrect Trials | $8 / 0^{* *}$ | N/A | $7 / 1^{*}$ | $7 / 1^{*}$ | $8 / 0^{* *}$ |

** $p<.0001$

* $P<.001$


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| Testing Correct/Incorrect Trials | $8 / 0^{* *}$ | N/A | 7/1* | 7/1* | 8/0** |

** $p<.0001$

* $P<.001$


CEU's ? Sign In Sign Out Hokie Pokie

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## Future Directions

- Demonstrate derived modeling of material perspective. - Across coordinated vs. opposite interpersonal alignments
- "Modeling" vs. "Reverse Modeling"
- Expand procedures to induce derived modeling in developing children.
- Use relational triangulation framework to enhance client modeling of therapist behavior.


## Social Modeling

(Bandura, 1977)

## Derived Modeling

(Guinther, 2017; Now)

- Copying the behavior of those with whom you identify.
- Observational Learning
- The behavior of another has been observed, but its copied emission hasn't been directly reinforced for the self.
- Vicarious Reinforcement
- Whether the behavior is copied depends on consequences delivered to the model for the model's behavior.
- Transposing another's perspective on to the self based on alignment.
- Derivation
- The behavior of another is a relatum, but its transposed emission hasn't been directly reinforced for the self.
- Virtual Reinforcement
- How the behavior is transposed depends on the historical context-dependent pattern of consequences delivered to the self while perspective taking.


## Welcome to the Experiment!

For each of the following trial-and-error problems, you will be shown a shape and a scene, and then you will make a response by pressing a key on the keyboard. You will be shown a happy face if you make a correct selection or you will be shown a sad face if you make an incorrect selection. Use the feedback to learn how to get the problems right on a consistent basis.

You will need to pay attention to the shape and the scene and the feedback to figure out how to solve the problems.

6) Press the space bar to load the next trial.

