

Derived Social Modeling of Spatial Perspective via Relational Triangulation

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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 <u>to your right¹ says</u> "The <u>apple is closer than the banana²</u>." 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 <u>apple is to the right of the banana³</u>.



Spatial Relational Triangles



(Facing Same Target)

(Facing Same Target)

Material Relational Triangles



Relational Triangulation Framework Guinther (JEAB, 2017; in press)





Where is the black beacon?



Study Phase 1: Train relative deictic pointing



Study Phase 1: Train relative deictic pointing



Relational Triangulation Perspective Taking Protocol (RT-PTP; Guinther, 2017)



































Which side of the black figure is facing you?



Study Phase 2: Train relative deictic orienting



Study Phase 2: Train relative deictic orienting



Level: 19 V, B, N, M



.....







FRONT







..........





FRONT < BACK LEFT Z RIGHT Z

Level: 19 V, B, N, M





.....

X2 X3 A2 A3



FRONT < BACK LEFT Z RIGHT Z

Level: 19 V, B, N, M





.....

X2 Х3 A2 A3 KUBNIN A^{2/3}















Feedback Off! BACK M LEFT M RIGHT M RIGHT

Level: 22 V, B, N, M Continue to give the best answers.



OFF

answers.





Feedback Off! BACK B N M LEFT N M RIGHT N



Continue to give the best answers.

X1

X2

A2

X3

A3



OFF

A¹ SAME A^{2/3}

	P1	P2	Р3	P4	Р5
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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Minutes to Complete	33.82	(29.16)	33.94	18.04	16.60
Training Correct/Incorrect Trials	306/35	N/A	281/23	255/10	255/15
Testing Correct/Incorrect Trials	8/0**	N/A	7/1*	7/1*	8/0**
lesting correct/incorrect Trials	8/0**	IN/A	//1*	//1*	8/0**

** *p* <.0001

* *P* < .001

	P1	P2	Р3	P4	Р5
Minutes to Complete	33 82	(29 16)	33 94	18 04	16 60
	JJ. 02	(23.10)	55.54	10.04	10.00
Training Correct/Incorrect Trials	306/35	N/A	281/23	255/10	255/15
		/ -	- f - h	— f = 1	
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)

- 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.

Derived Modeling

- 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.



Please ask the experimenter if you have any questions; press the space bar to begin.