

Joint Control

MALKA215

Erik Arntzen

HiAk

Topography based and selection based verbal behavior

- Michael (1985) makes a distinction between topography based and selection based verbal behavior
 - Topography based verbal behavior is behavior with a unique topography, i.e., vocal, text, sign etc.
 - Selection based verbal behavior is a conditional discrimination in which it is a selection of stimuli from a sample of stimuli with the same response each time.

Why Joint Control

- "The listener as a active behavior rather than a processor of information.
- ... on this account the listener becomes a speaker." (Lowenkron, 2006, p. 123)
- Unmediated stimulus selection vs. mediated stimulus selection

Generalized responding

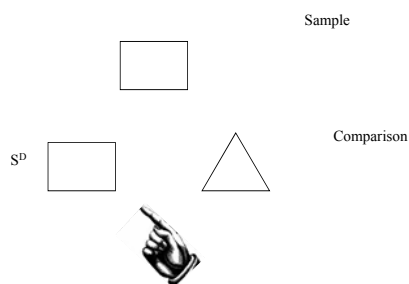
- In psychology and behavior analysis in particular, there are problems with explaining generalized responding.
- Within Joint Control, generalized responding is responding appropriately to novel stimuli based on behavior acquired with training stimuli.

(Lowenkron, 2004)

Multiple Causes and Joint Control

- Generally speaking, very many types of behavior are influenced by multiple causes.
- In Joint Control, it is the combination of two discriminative stimuli evoke a common response class.

Object – object matching



Word – object matching

“Square”

Sample

S^D



Comparison



Object – word matching



Sample

S^D

“Square”

“Triangle”

Comparison



Conditional stimulus



Sample

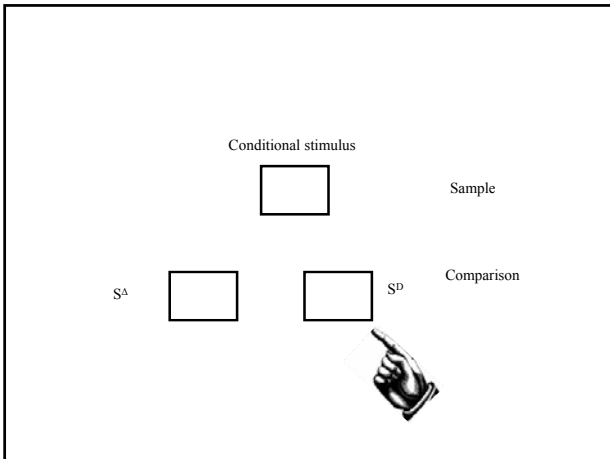
S^D



S^A

Comparison



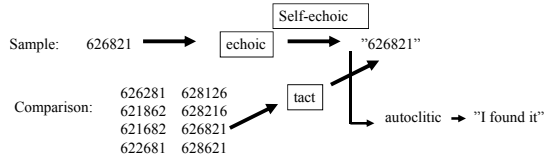


- Unmediated selection could not account for accurate responding based on generalized relations between objects and between words and objects.

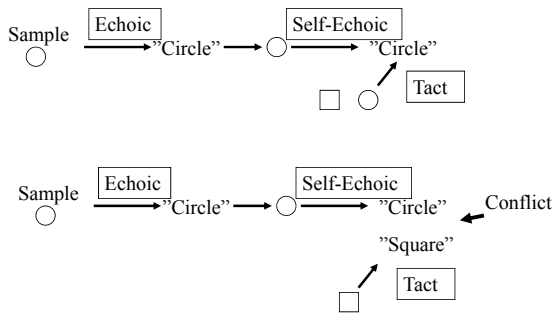
Find the number 626821

626281	628126
621862	628216
621682	626821
622681	628621

Joint control explanation

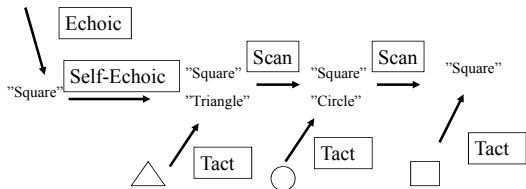


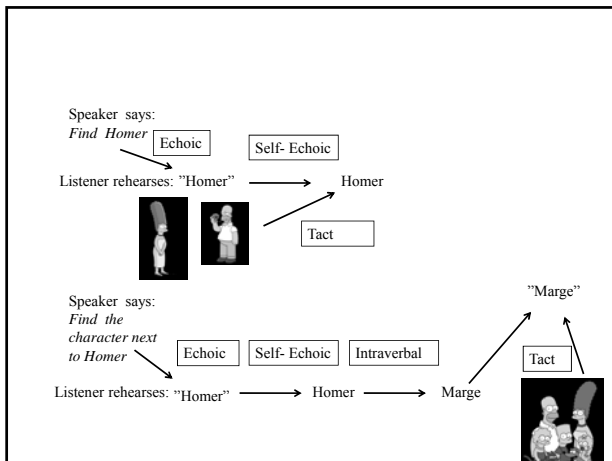
Matching vs. mismatching

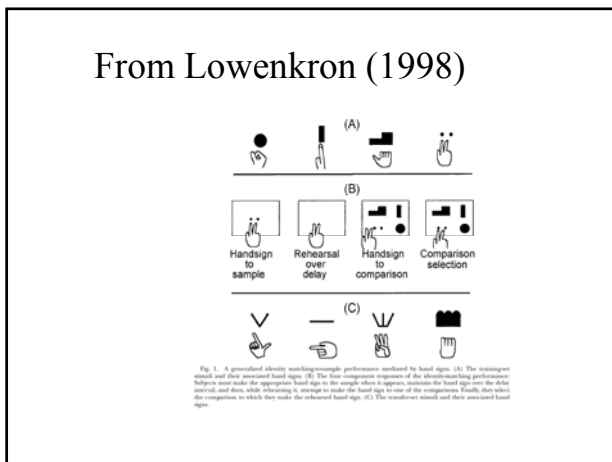


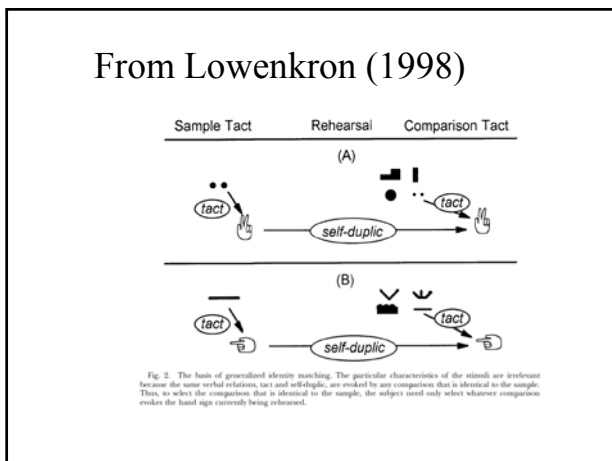
Scanning

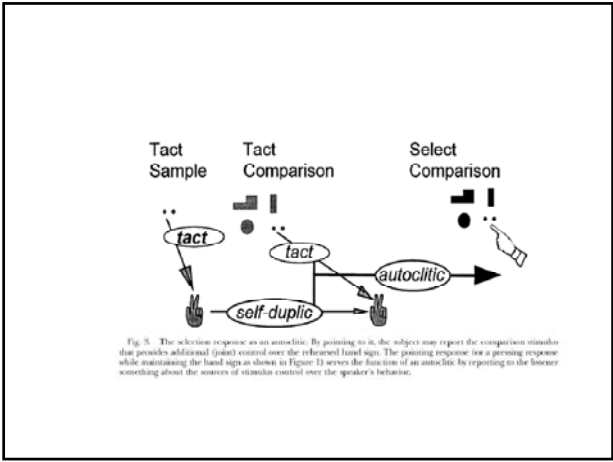
Find the square

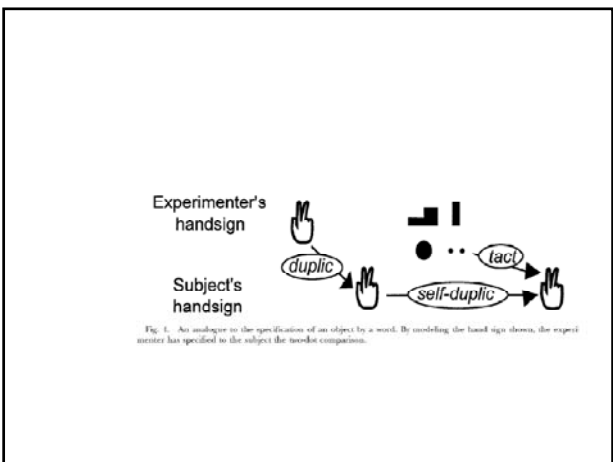


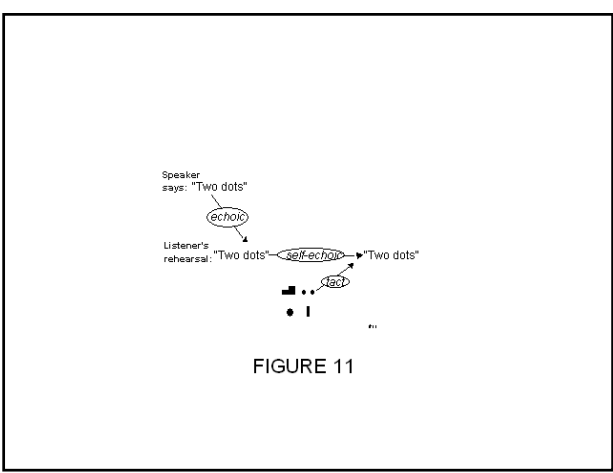


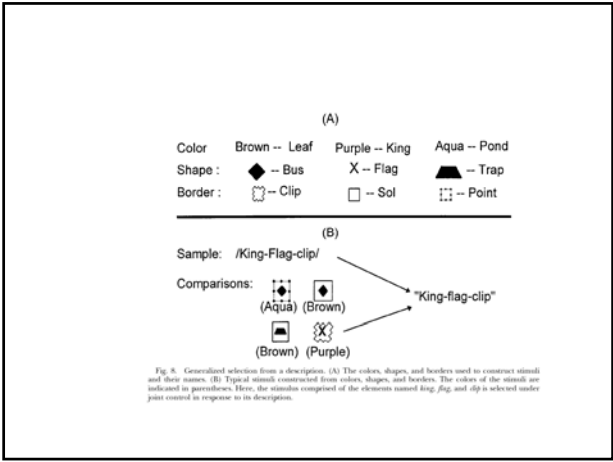


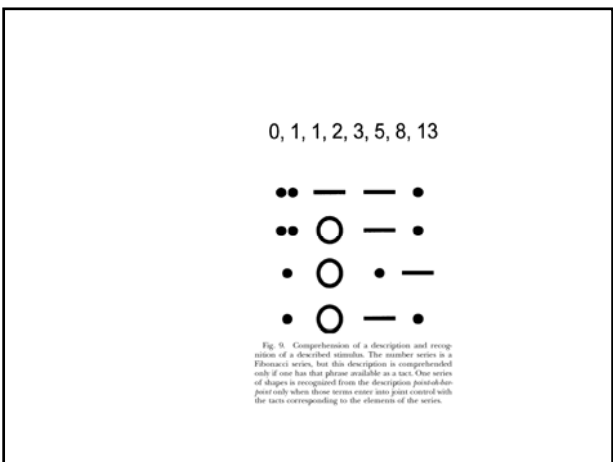


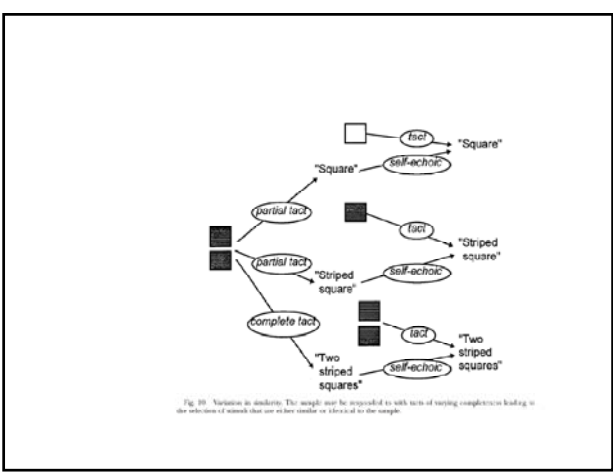


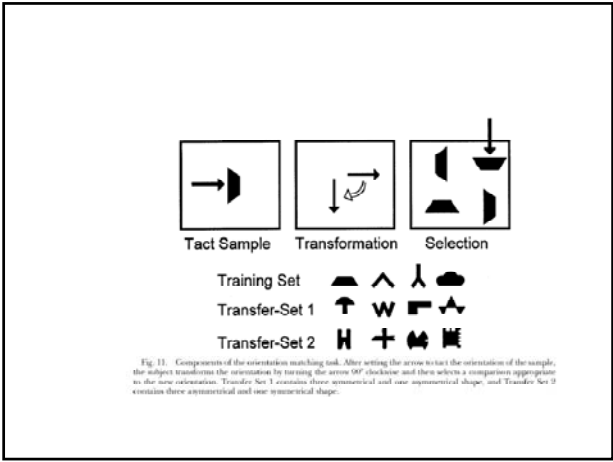


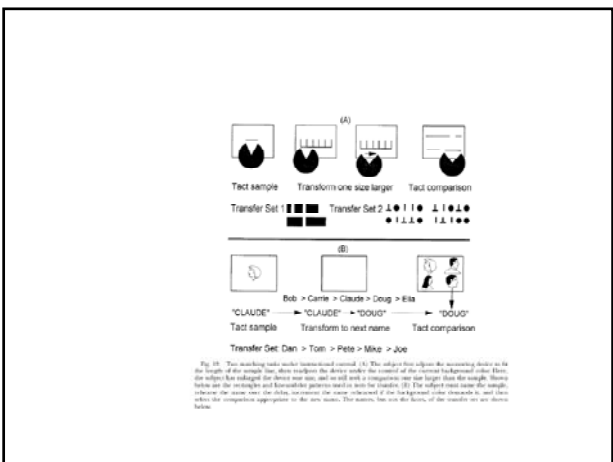












A) 2 - 4 - 6 - 8
 B) E - D - C - B - A
 C) R - T - U - V - S

Fig. 13. Three relations between the numbers of stimulus sets.
