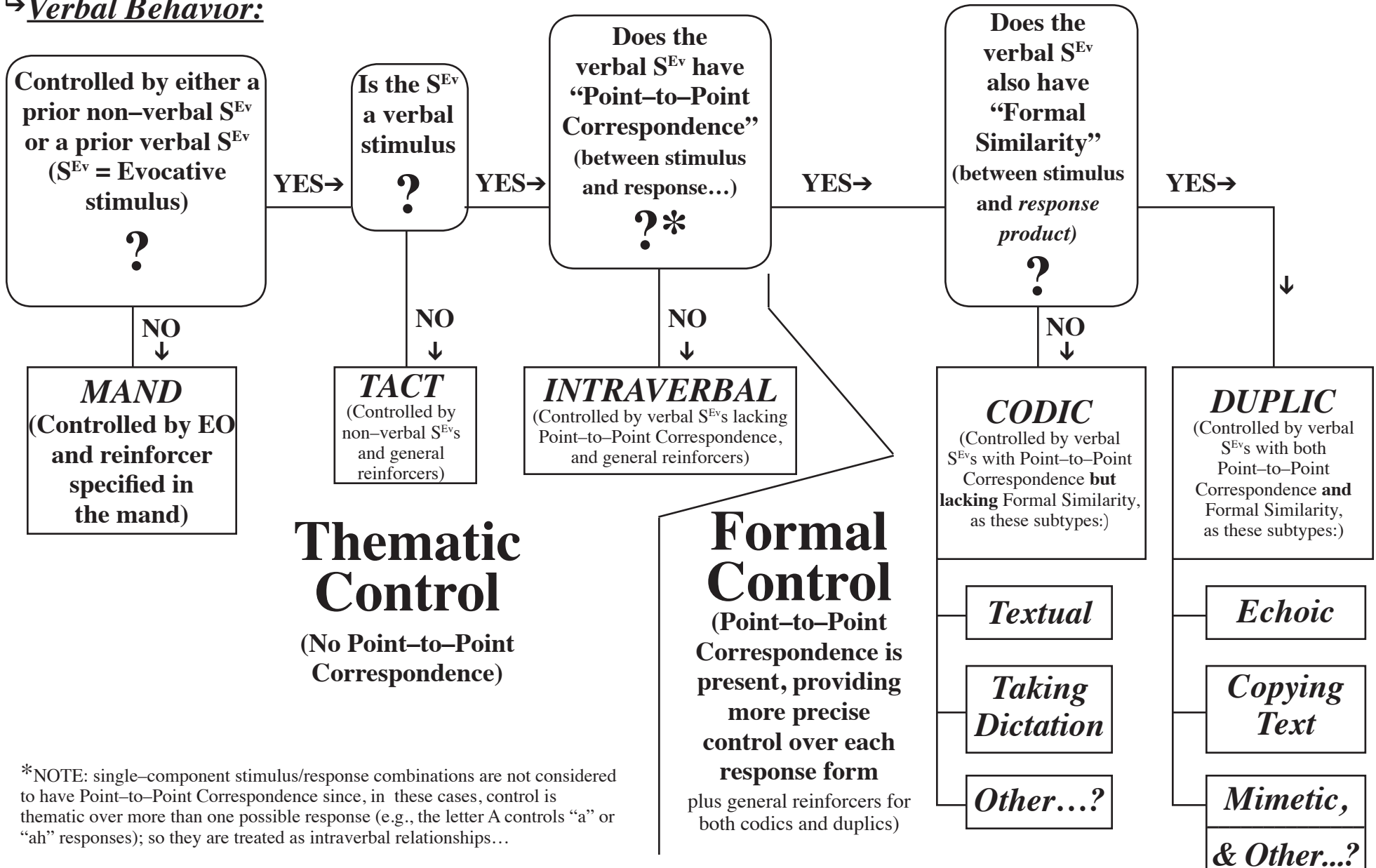# A Guide to ELEMENTARY Verbal Operant Relationships

(Rev'd June 2013 [from pre–2000]—*SFL)*

→ *(Non–verbal Behavior…)*

BEHAVIOR ←

→ *Verbal Behavior:*

Controlled by either a prior non–verbal S^{Ev} or a prior verbal S^{Ev} (S^{Ev} = Evocative stimulus) ?

YES→

Is the S^{Ev} a verbal stimulus ?

YES→

Does the verbal S^{Ev} have "Point–to–Point Correspondence" (between stimulus and response…) ?*

YES→

Does the verbal S^{Ev} also have "Formal Similarity" (between stimulus and *response product*) ?

YES→

↓

NO ↓

MAND **(Controlled by EO and reinforcer specified in the mand)**

NO ↓

TACT (Controlled by non–verbal S^{Ev}s and general reinforcers)

Thematic Control

(No Point–to–Point Correspondence)

NO ↓

INTRAVERBAL (Controlled by verbal S^{Ev}s lacking Point–to–Point Correspondence, and general reinforcers)

Formal Control

(Point–to–Point Correspondence is present, providing more precise control over each response form plus general reinforcers for both codics and duplics)

NO ↓

CODIC (Controlled by verbal S^{Ev}s with Point–to–Point Correspondence **but lacking** Formal Similarity, as these subtypes:)

- *Textual*
- *Taking Dictation*
- *Other…?*

DUPLIC (Controlled by verbal S^{Ev}s with both Point–to–Point Correspondence **and** Formal Similarity, as these subtypes:)

- *Echoic*
- *Copying Text*
- *Mimetic, & Other...?*

*NOTE: single–component stimulus/response combinations are not considered to have Point–to–Point Correspondence since, in these cases, control is thematic over more than one possible response (e.g., the letter A controls "a" or "ah" responses); so they are treated as intraverbal relationships…