

# Lesson 7: Point-to-Point Correspondence (OA)



This lesson defines and provides examples of point-to-point correspondence, a concept important to the definition of several verbal operants.

- ≡ Definition of Point-to-Point Correspondence
- ≡ Irrelevant Features of Point-to-Point Correspondence
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- ≡ Point-to-Point Correspondence Example #4

 Knowledge Check

 Review

# Definition of Point-to-Point Correspondence

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00:21

**Point-to-point correspondence** is a relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls. In point-to-point correspondence, both the discriminative stimulus and the response must have two or more components. In addition, the first component of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, and so on.

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

### DEFINING FEATURES

●	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
●	The response must have two or more components

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The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

# Irrelevant Features of Point-to-Point Correspondence

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00:08

**Irrelevant** features include the formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus and the formal or dynamic characteristics of the response.

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

### IRRELEVANT FEATURES

●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response

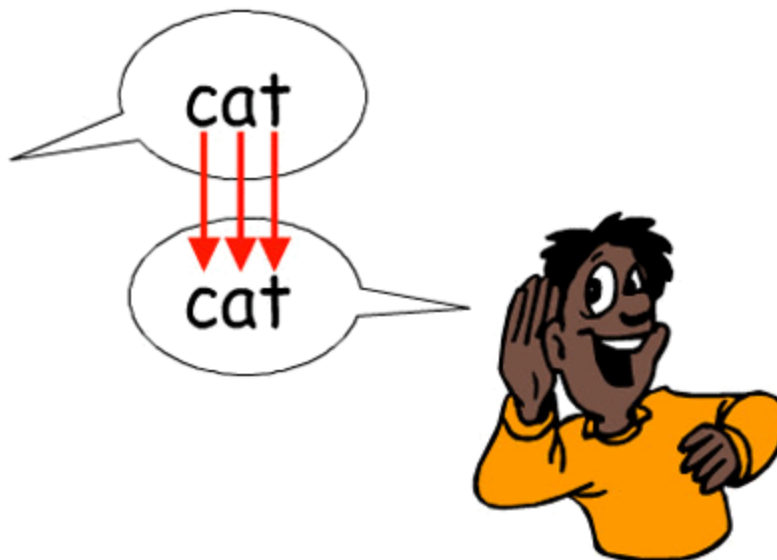


# Point-to-Point Correspondence Example #1

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The vocal response “cat” made as a result of hearing someone say “cat,” for example, has point-to-point correspondence between the stimulus and the response. The “c” sound of the stimulus controls the “c” sound in the first part of the response, the “a” sound in the stimulus controls the second part of the response, and the “t” sound controls the final part of the response.



**i** Note how this example has all of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

✓	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
✓	The response must have two or more components
✓	The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response





# Point-to-Point Correspondence Non-Example #1

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00:12

If you said “cat” as the result of hearing someone say “feline,” there would be **NO** point-to-point correspondence between the stimulus and the response. “Feline” has five sounds or components while “cat” only has three.



**i** Note how this example is lacking one of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

✓	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
✓	The response must have two or more components
✗	The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response



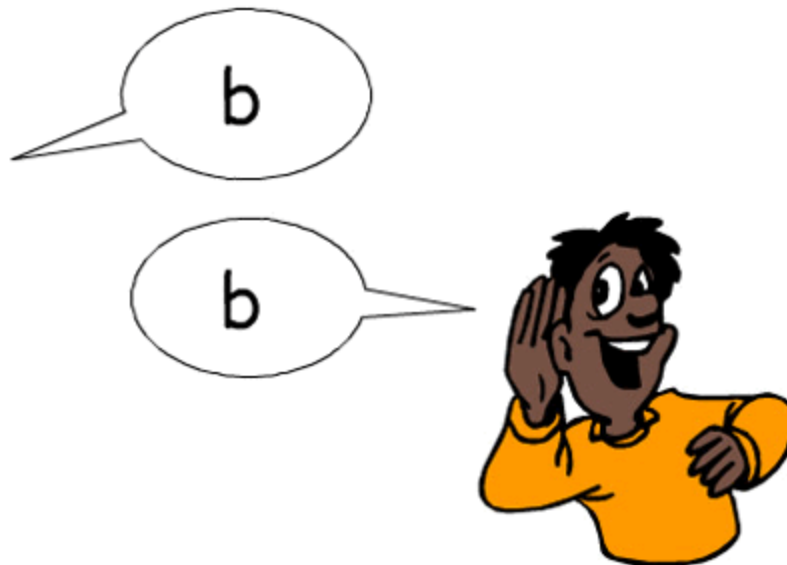
## Point-to-Point Correspondence Non-Example #2


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00:11

Making the sound “b” as a result of hearing someone say “b” also is **not** an example of point-to-point correspondence because neither the stimulus nor the response has two or more components.



 Note how this example is lacking one or more of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

# Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

✗	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
✗	The response must have two or more components
•	The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

•	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
•	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response



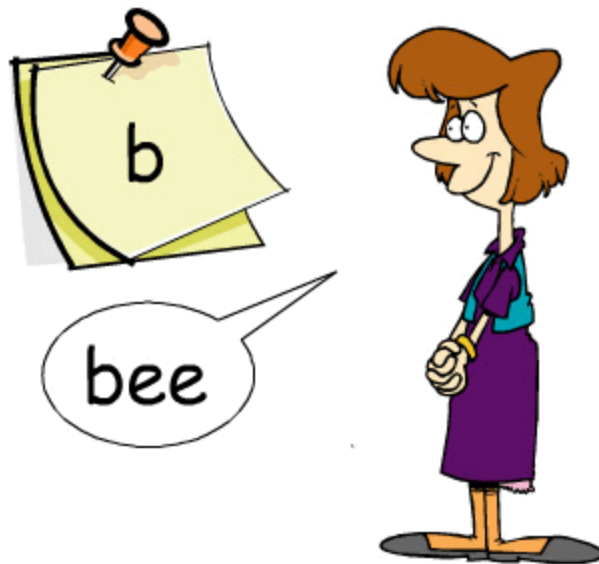
## Point-to-Point Correspondence Non-Example #3

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00:08

Seeing the letter “b” and saying “bee” also is **not** an example of point-to-point correspondence because the stimulus only has one component.



**i** Note how this example is lacking one or more of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:



# Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES



The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components



The response must have two or more components



The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES



Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus



Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response



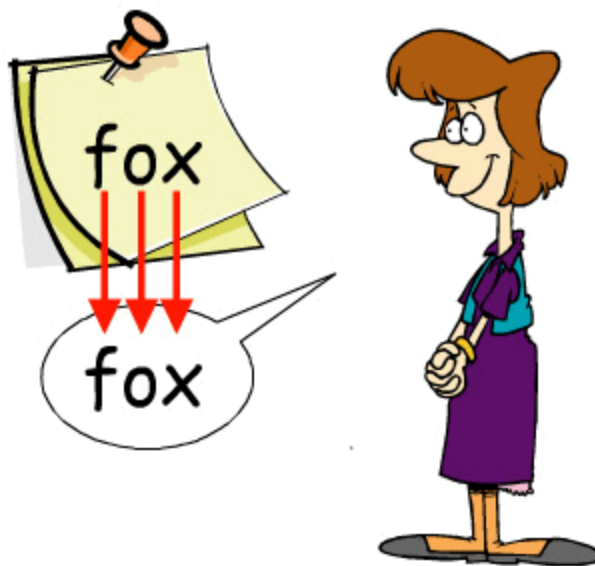
## Point-to-Point Correspondence Example #2

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00:19

Saying “fox” as the result of seeing the word “fox” is an example of point-to-point correspondence. It makes no difference whether the stimulus is auditory or visual. It also makes no difference whether the response is vocal or written. Writing “fox” as the result of hearing someone say “fox” still illustrates point-to-point correspondence.



 Note how this example has all of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

# Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

✓	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
✓	The response must have two or more components
✓	The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response



## Point-to-Point Correspondence Example #3

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00:10

Dynamic features are also irrelevant. If you shouted “fox” as the result of hearing someone whisper “fox,” that would still be point-to-point correspondence.



 Note how this example has all of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

✓	The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components
✓	The response must have two or more components
✓	The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES

●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus
●	Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response





## Point-to-Point Correspondence Example #4

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00:29

The correspondence in point-to-point correspondence is not necessarily between letters. If you see the word *write* and say “write,” for example, there are probably only two components involved. The visual *wr* controls the vocal “r” sound and the visual *ite* controls the vocal “ite” sound. The fact that there is no point-to-point correspondence between each written letter and each speech sound is a primary reason that it is difficult to read words like *write* and *right*.



 Note how this example has all of the defining features of point-to-point correspondence:

## Point-to-Point Correspondence

A relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls with the following features:

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES



The discriminative stimulus must have two or more components



The response must have two or more components



The first part of the stimulus must control the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus must control the second part of the response, etc.

DEFINING FEATURES

IRRELEVANT FEATURES



Formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus

Formal or dynamic characteristics of the response



# Knowledge Check

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You will be presented with a series of examples. Indicate whether each example illustrates point-to-point correspondence.

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Question

01/06

The vocal response “cat” is controlled by the written word “cat.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence

Question

02/06

The vocal response “alligator” is controlled by the written word “cat.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence

Question

03/06

The vocal response “cat” is controlled by the auditory stimulus “cat.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence

Question

04/06

The stimulus is the written letter “a” and the response is the vocal response “a.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence



Question

05/06

The stimulus is the written letter “w” and the response is the written response “double-you.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence

Question

06/06

You write the word “cite” as a result of seeing the written word “sight.”

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- point-to-point correspondence
- not point-to-point correspondence

# Review

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**Point-to-point correspondence** is a relationship between a discriminative stimulus and the response it controls in which the discriminative stimulus and the response both have two or more components, and the first part of the stimulus controls the first part of the response, the second part of the stimulus controls the second part of the response, and so on.



Features **irrelevant** to the classification of point-to-point correspondence include the formal or dynamic characteristics of the stimulus and the formal or dynamic characteristics of the response.

*End of Lesson*