



GENERATIVE LEARNING AND RELATIONAL FRAME THEORY GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

- **ARBITRARILY APPLICABLE RELATIONAL RESPONDING (AARR):**

The ability to relate stimuli in arbitrary ways, as determined by social or contextual cues rather than physical properties

- **ARBITRARY RELATIONS:**

Relations between stimuli based on social conventions or contextual cues (e.g., names, categories).

- **BEHAVIORAL CUSP:**

A behavior change that has far-reaching Consequences by allowing an individual to access new environments, reinforcers, or learning opportunities.

- **COMBINATORIAL ENTAILMENT:**

When two relations ($a \rightarrow b$ and $B \rightarrow c$) are learned, a new relation ($a \rightarrow c$) is also understood without direct teaching.

- **COMPLEX TRANSFORMATION:**

Complex relational responding involving multiple transformations, such as solving a problem by relating different abstract concepts.

- **COORDINATION (SAMENESS):**

Relating things as being the same (e.g., "this apple is the same as that apple").

- **CULTURAL RELATIONS:**

Relations based on cultural conventions, such as associating words with pictures.

- **DEICTIC (PERSPECTIVE-TAKING):**

Relating things from different view points (e.g., "i am here, and you are there").

- **DERIVED RELATIONAL RESPONDING (DRR):**

The ability to respond to one stimulus based on its relation to another stimulus without direct training for each specific relation.

- **DISTINCTION:**

Relating things as being different (e.g., "a circle is different from a square").

- **GENERATIVE LEARNING:**

The ability to understand and produce new responses or language structures that have not been explicitly taught.



- **HIERARCHICAL:**

Relating things in a hierarchy (e.g., "a car is a type of vehicle").

- **LISTENER RESPONDING:**

Following instructions or responding to spoken language (e.g., identifying objects when asked).

- **MATRIX TRAINING:**

A teaching method where a grid (matrix) of teaching targets (e.g., nouns and verbs) is used to promote learning. By teaching some combinations explicitly, students can generalize and produce new combinations that were not directly taught.

- **NONARBITRARY RELATIONS:**

Relations between stimuli based on their physical properties (e.g., size, color).

- **OPPOSITION:**

Relating things as being opposite (e.g., "hot is the opposite of cold").

- **RECOMBINATIVE GENERALIZATION:**

The ability to combine learned elements (e.g., words, phrases) in new ways to produce novel responses that were not explicitly taught.

- **RELATIONAL FRAME THEORY (RFT):**

A theory explaining how humans learn and use language by relating different stimuli in various ways (e.g., similarity, opposition) based on social or contextual cues.

- **RELATIONAL FRAMES:**

Patterns of relational responding, such as coordination, opposition, comparison, and hierarchy.

- **TACTING:**

Labeling or naming objects, actions, or events in the environment.

- **TRANSFORMATION OF FUNCTION:**

The process by which the function of one stimulus changes based on its relation to another stimulus within a relational network.



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GENERATIVITY AND RFT IN LANGUAGE
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