

Behavioral Observation

行為的觀察

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Strategies Facilitating Communication

促進溝通的技巧

- S.O.U.L (silence, observation, understanding, listening)

靜觀瞭解與傾聽

- Mirroring

模仿

- Self-talk

自行敘述

Strategies Facilitating Communication

促進溝通的技巧

- Parallel talk

平行敘述

- Expansion

擴充

- Modeling

示範

Mirroring模仿

- **Join and reflect the child's nonverbal expressive behaviors**

藉由模仿可融入並反映兒童的非口語表達行為

- **Turn-taking and responding**

可以輪流反應

- **To establish a relationship with the child .**

進而與兒童建立關係

Self-Talk自行敘述

- **The adult talks about what he or she is doing, thinking or feeling.**

大人自言自語來描述他正在做的,想的事或他的感覺

- **Help children associate words with actions and events**

可以藉此讓兒童聯結字詞與動作事件的關係

Parallel Talk平行敘述

- **The adult describes the child's actions , thoughts or feelings.**

大人說出小孩正在做的想的事或是小孩的感覺

Principles of Change
改變行為的原則

- **Minimizing pain and effort**
最不費力又不痛苦的路線
- **Gradually Changing behaviors**
行為的改變要慢慢來
- **Protecting the Fragility of new behaviors**
維護新學得的行為

It's natural that we avoid things that are difficult, time consuming, embarrassing, or require attention that could be directed toward more enjoyable activities.

我們會逃避那些吃力不討好,費力費神或另人難堪的活動

In designing your client's practice activities, you need to think in terms of very small almost imperceptible steps in the progression of your client's goal.

設計課程時目標的設定越小越好
然後慢慢累積成果

New behaviors are very fragile and need constant attention and reinforcement, or they will usually diminish and eventually disappear.

新學的行爲還不穩定,很容易消失不見. 需要持續注意增強

Operant Techniques

操作的技巧

Reinforcement refers to the entire process where a behavior occurs and then is followed by the reinforcer.

增強是指在某個特定行爲發生後伴隨而來的增強物使該行爲出現頻率增加的過程

The more extensive the reinforcement the more likely motivation to change will be insured.

增強技巧運用的越廣泛越能引發改變的動機

Positive Reinforcement
正增強

Intrinsic reinforcement

內因性增強

Extrinsic reinforcement

外因性增強

The most powerful type of reinforcement is intrinsic reinforcement.

最強效的增強是採用內因性的增強物

Nonverbal Behaviors

非口語行爲

- Facial expression 臉部表情
- Arms. Hands 手的動作
- Legs. Feet 腳的動作
- Posture 姿態
- Vocalic behaviors 聲音的變化

Successive Approximations

逐步趨近

- Selecting end behaviors
選擇目標行爲
- Approximation steps
趨近目標的步驟
- Step components
步驟內容

Multiple Cueing

多元提示

- Hierarchy of abstractness
抽象程度
- Types of cues 提示的種類
- Number of cues 提示的多寡
- Modality of cues 提示的模式

Activities 課程的設計

- Consistency of practice 不斷練習的機會
- Structure of practice 結構化的課程
- Making undesirable behaviors conscious 察覺不當的行為
- Making desirable behaviors automatic 讓目標行為變成習慣

Generalization 行為的類化

- Stimulus generalization 刺激的類化
- Response generalization 反應的類化

Stimulus Generalization 刺激的類化

- New settings 新環境
- With new people 不同的人
- With new materials 新的材料

Response generalization refers to learning that has transcended a language complexity level to untrained examples at the same level of complexity.

反應的類化是指將所學到的技巧應用到相同程度但還沒教過的例子

Preparation for Termination
結案的準備

- Prognosis 預後
- Utilization of strategies 策略的應用
- Generalization of behaviors 行為的類化

Preparation for Termination
結案的準備

- Responsibility for change 責任的轉移
- Self-monitoring skills 自我監控的能力
- Phasing out direct contact 減少治療的次數
