

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1	01	82	8-10	"But the essential relation between response and controlling stimulus [in the case of a tact] is precisely the same as in echoic, textual, and intraverbal behavior."	'Tact' compared to 'echoic' 'textual' and 'intraverbal behavior.'
1	02	82	13-16	"The only useful functional relation is expressed in the statement that the presence of a given stimulus raises the probability of occurrence of a given form of response. This is also the essence of the tact."	'Tact' defined as a 'response' to the 'presence' of a given stimulus.
1	03	83	7-8	"If a chair, acting as a stimulus, simply made the response <i>chair</i> probable and if a cribbage board, acting as a stimulus, simply made the response <i>cribbage board</i> probable, we could deal with the 'semantics of verbal behavior merely by supplying an inventory of tacts."	'Tact' defined in terms of the emission of a general term in 'response' to a 'stimulus' constituted by an instance falling under the universal.
1	04	106	3-5	"In the standard guessing situation of tossing a coin and asking 'Heads or tails?,' the final position of the coin does not control the guesser's response, and the response is therefore not a tact."	An utterance is not a 'tact' if it is not a response to the situation it predicts and thus refers to.
1	05	106	16-19	"We have seen that the strength of the tact may vary with the clarity or unusualness of the stimulus and with the momentary motivational conditions of the speaker, particularly as these are related to special behaviors of be listener."	'Tact' = the emission of an item of verbal behavior under the control of a current stimulus.
1	06	116	28-31	"The tact resembles intraverbal behavior in lacking the point to point correspondence seen in echoic and textual behavior, but the reinforcing contingencies are nevertheless more consistent than in intraverbal behavior."	'Tact' assimilated to 'intraverbal,' 'echoic' and 'textual behavior.'
1	07	125	24-26	"Echoic behavior is worth a separate treatment for several reasons, but the kind of reinforcement it receives is often identical with that of the tact."	'Tact' partially identified with 'echoic behavior.'
1	08	125	26-29	"When we respond to a verbal object - say, the heard speech of another person - by emitting echoic responses and thus building a model for it, we tact that object in the only sense in which an object is ever tacted."	'Tacting' defined as responding to a 'stimulus object' with verbal behavior appropriate to and controlled by that stimulus object.
1	09	128-129	33-1	"Since this [intraverbal behavior] lacks the point to point correspondence with verbal stimuli seen in echoic or textual behavior, it is more likely to be accepted as a response to a non-verbal state of affairs following the pattern of the tact. What are essentially relations between words and words come to be treated as relations between words and things. When we say that the word <i>Caesar</i> refers to Caesar, dead though he has been these two thousand years, we are clearly not talking about the behavior of a contemporary speaker."	(a) 'Tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal behavior,' (b) defined as a response to a 'non-verbal' state of affairs, (c) denied application in the in the case of the proper name <i>Caesar</i> on the grounds that the referent is long dead.
1	10	129	10-11	"If we exclude pictures, statues, impersonations, and so on, <i>Caesar</i> cannot be a tact in the behavior of a contemporary speaker."	'Tact' denied application on the grounds that the referent of a proper name is long dead.

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1	11	173	3-6	"In contrast with the discriminative stimuli which control tacts and echoic, textual, and intraverbal operants, an audience is usually a condition for the reinforcement of a large group of responses and therefore comes to affect the strength of such a group."	(a) 'Tacts' described as controlled by 'discriminative stimuli,' (b) compared in this respect with 'echoic, textual, and intraverbal operants.'
1	12	190	15-18	"The only other important issue involves intraverbal behavior, which is often so similar to the tact that a spontaneous transfer from one type to the other is assumed."	'Tact' compared with 'intraverbal behavior.'
1	13	219	4-6	"Textual and echoic behavior often survive [in aphasia] (unless relevant sensory defects are involved) while intraverbals and tacts appear to be most vulnerable."	(a) 'Tacts' contrasted with 'textual,' 'echoic,' and 'intraverbal behavior,' (b) the reference is to nominal aphasia.
1	14	219	9-11	"When [in aphasia] a simple tact cannot be emitted, the generalized pressure from silence as an aversive condition may bring out a series of related responses."	The situation referred to is one in which the patient is required to name an object presented.
1	15	219	11-14	"The first term in such a series (and perhaps others) cannot be an intraverbal if there has been no (at least covert) verbal stimulus. In such cases the response must be regarded as a tact in metonymical extension."	As in the case of the preceding occurrence and by virtue of the contrast of 'tact' with 'intraverbal.'
1	16	220	28-30	"We have already seen that the community does not continue to reinforce tacts except on certain unusual occasions."	'Tacts' here = the practice of naming an object whenever it or an instance of that kind appears.
1	17	220	30-31	"It also stops reinforcing more than one instance, either of a tact or of echoic, textual, or intraverbal behavior."	(a) As in the case of the preceding occurrence, (b) 'tact' compared with 'echoic,' 'textual' and 'intraverbal behavior.'
1	18	236	24	"MULTIPLE TACTS AND INTRAVERBALS"	'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals.'
1	19	237	6-8	"The momentary combination of two tacts, two intraverbals, or a tact and an intraverbal may force the selection of one response against alternative forms."	(a) 'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals,' (b) in a discussion of multiple stimuli eliciting the same verbal response.
1	20	250	2-4	"The stimulus which evokes <i>flame</i> as an intraverbal or tact may act separately on the initial /l- and the syllabic -ame."	'Tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal' as a stimulus for a verbal response.
1	21	299	35-36	"Many blends show the interaction of tacts and intraverbals or two or more intraverbals."	'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals.'

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1	22	309	19-22	"Separable fragmentary verbal operants are implied by the minimal repertoires of echoic and textual behavior, and fragments of tacts and intraverbal behavior may be under separate functional control, even though these do not show comparable minimal units."	'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbal behavior' with respect to the functional control exercised by their respective controlling stimuli.
1	23	309	22-25	"A large intraverbal or tact may be reinforced as a whole, for example, when it is composed of separable parts which are also independently reinforced."	'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals.'
1	24	314-315	38-4	"When we ask 'Did you see it, or did someone tell you?,' we are asking for more information about controlling relations. We are essentially asking, 'Was your response a tact or an echoic or intraverbal response to the verbal behavior of someone else?'"	'Tact' contrasted with 'echoic' and 'intraverbal response.'
1	25	373	19-22	"Useless tacting of commonplace stimuli, uncontrolled intraverbal behavior in the form of idle chatter, illogical sequences of ideas, and frequent intraverbal sequences which are idiosyncratic and hence 'hard to follow' are suppressed."	'Tacting' (a) described as a reaction to stimuli and (b) contrasted with 'intraverbal behavior.'
1	26	423	7-11	"But if he says <i>four</i> after checking a dozen rooms, some of which contain men, his response is not a simple tact. It is the result of a special use of the intraverbal linkage, <i>one, two, three, four</i> , where (because he has 'learned to count') he has emitted one response in the sequence whenever he has seen a man and now reports the last response so made."	'Tact' (a) described as a response to checking the contents of certain rooms, (b) contrasted with the 'intraverbal' sequence of digits in counting.
1	27	425-426	39-3	"Confirmation of new verbal responses constructed with the procedures of logical and scientific verbal behavior is important when the emerging response has never been possessed as a tact or as an intraverbal."	The 'emerging response' must be a sentence. <i>Ergo</i> to say that it has not 'been possessed as a tact' must mean that it has not occurred as an observation sentence under the active stimulus control of some feature of the stimulus environment.
1	28	426-427	39-4	"The theory of evolution cannot be confirmed by a set of tacts to the actual events taking place in the remote past, but a single set of verbal responses which appear to be tacts to such events is made more plausible - is strengthened - by several types of construction based upon verbal responses in geology, palaeontology, genetics and so on."	The denial that an event in the remote past (before the evolution of language-using organisms) can be or could ever have been tacted makes it clear that 'tacting' in this sense requires the presence of the object tacted in the stimulus environment of the tacter.
1	29	451	2-6	"Emitting a response having the form of a statement as an echoic response or hypostatical tact is not to be confused with emitting the same form of responses under the kinds of circumstances which permit us to call it a statement."	(a) A 'hypostatical tact' is a sentence which is quoted, but not asserted, by the speaker, (b) compared with an echoic response, (c) not a statement; <i>ergo</i> not sense 3.

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2	01	91	1	"THE EXTENDED TACT"	The notion of an `extended use' only has application to words and has application to uses of words in the absence of as well as in the presence of the object referred to.
2	02	91	11-14	"There are several ways in which a novel stimulus may resemble a stimulus previously present when a response was reinforced, and hence there are several types of what we may call `extended tacts."	As in the preceding occurrence, `extended tacts.'
2	03	92	7-9	"When an extension of this sort [i.e. to other things of same kind] is reinforced by the verbal community, the tact becomes a standard operant under the control of a single property."	As in the two preceding occurrences. `Under the control of' is taken as equivalent to `referring to.'
2	04	93	13-14	"A metaphorical tact in which both properties [i.e. "the property which served the community as the basis of reinforcement and property responsible for the extension of the response to a novel stimulus" (p.93 lines 10-11)] are public may be analyzed in the same way."	As in the three preceding occurrences `the extension of the [tact] to a novel stimulus.'
2	05	93	35-36	"A man is seldom called a mouse in an extended tact."	As in the four preceding occurrences, assuming `in' = `in the case of' and not `within.'
2	06	94	34-37	"When an extended metaphor is reinforced and thus stabilized as a non-extended tact, it has the effect of isolating a new property or group of properties possibly not hitherto identified in the language."	As in the five preceding occurrences. The example (the extension of the word <i>leg</i> from animals to chairs and tables) makes it clear that it is words that are at issue here.
2	07	95	14-17	"In metaphor, however, new properties of nature are constantly being brought into control of verbal behavior. These become stabilized as standard tacts, subject in turn to further generic or metaphorical extension."	As in the six preceding occurrences `tacts subject to generic or metaphorical extension.'
2	08	95	23-27	"The argument may be restated as follows: when a situation simply evokes unextended tacts, the behavior tells us something about the situation but very little about the speaker, but metaphorical responses have been acquired under other circumstances, about which inferences may therefore be made."	As in the seven preceding occurrences, `unextended tacts.'
2	09	97	32-33	"Even when a non-extended tact is available the metaphor may have an advantage."	As in the eight preceding occurrences, `non-extended tacts'
2	10	98	1-3	"The extended tact frees the properties of objects one from the other, and thus makes possible a recombination which is not restricted by the exigencies of the physical world."	As in the nine preceding occurrences, `extended tact.'

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2	11	99	23-28	"The difference between the generic and the metaphorical tact is one of the great differences between science and literature. Scientific verbal behavior is set up and maintained because of certain practical consequences. Nothing beyond a generic extension will eventually serve ... In literature there are no similar practical consequences and metaphorical extensions therefore prevail."	As in the ten preceding occurrences, 'metaphorical extensions' [of tacts].
2	12	99-100	37-2	"Here [in metonymy] an extension of a tact occurs when a stimulus acquires control over the response because it frequently accompanies the stimulus upon which reinforcement is normally contingent."	As in the eleven preceding occurrences, 'an extension of a tact.'
2	13	102	6	"SOLECISTIC EXTENSION OF THE TACT"	As in the twelve preceding occurrences, 'extension of the tact'
2	14	102	7-9	"A still more tenuous extension of the tact is so useless and confusing to the listener that it is described with such pejorative terms as malaprop, solecism, or catachresis."	As in the thirteen preceding occurrences, 'extension of the tact'
2	15	103	2-3	"A tact is frequently extended when a person or thing is given a name."	As in the fourteen preceding occurrences, 'a tact is ... extended.'
2	16	103	3-5	"A new-born child, a newly-invented machine, a newly-discovered flower, a newly founded town - these are novel occasions for which standard tacts are lacking."	The word 'tact' is being use as a substitute for the word 'name.'
2	17	103	5-9	"Before what we may call 'nomination' takes place, the only available responses are the common nouns and adjectives evoked by miscellaneous properties which the new object shares with previous objects for which tacts have already been acquired."	As in the preceding occurrence, 'tacts' substituted for 'names.'
2	18	103	18-20	"Some accepted 'proper names' are simply surviving sets of tacts: <i>The Little Church around the Corner</i> , <i>A Treatise on Probability</i> , or <i>Ode to Beauty</i> ."	Descriptions described as 'sets of tacts,' i.e. sets of words with a descriptive function.
2	19	113	17-18	"A well established common tact is necessarily an abstraction."	'Common tact' = 'common noun.'
2	20	113	21	"A repertoire of common tacts has many advantages."	'Common tacts' = 'common nouns.'
2	21	113	27-29	"A series of common tacts which have been conditioned separately with respect to single properties or clusters of properties supply an essentially new and unique response."	'Common tacts' = 'common nouns,' together with adjectives, verbs and adverbs which are always 'common.'
2	22	113	35	"THE DYNAMICS OF ABSTRACT TACTS"	'Abstract tacts' = 'abstract terms.'

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2	23	114	2-4	"In the absence of a special occasion which designates a particular class of tacts, a given non-verbal stimulus does not narrowly control a single response."	The example of a class of tacts (color adjectives) makes it clear that 'a class of tacts' is to be understood as 'a class of words.'
2	24	114	6	"The strength of an abstract tact reflects its history of reinforcement."	'Abstract tact' = 'abstract term.'
2	25	115	26-30	"Even within the narrow relation represented by the tact the traditional notion of meaning is not adequately represented, since over and above a relation of reference we have to consider that of assertion (see Chapter 12) and the question of whether a verbal response is precise, true and so on (see Parts IV and V)."	Since the notion of reference <i>is</i> , it would seem, "adequately represented" in the 'tact,' whereas 'assertion,' 'precision' and 'truth' (sense 3) are not, and there is no mention of stimulus control, this is sense 2.
2	26	117	23-26	"The referent of an abstract tact, if this term has any meaning at all is the property or set of properties upon which reinforcement has been contingent and which therefore control the response."	'Abstract tact' = 'abstract term.'
2	27	118	10-12	"In any pair of tacts we note that the stimuli may be the same; similar, or different and that the responses may be the same, similar or different The nine resulting possibilities are shown in Figure 7."	Figure 7 shows that what is at issue is the same, similar or different words with the same, similar or different meanings.
2	28	119	14-15	"The abstract tact also occurs here [Cell 2 of Figure 7]."	'Abstract tact' = 'abstraction.'
2	29	122	3-5	"Nothing in our analysis of the tact compels this belief [that words are put together from separable parts]."	Words are identified as tacts.
2	30	122	29-31	"The smallest units of verbal behavior which function as minimal tacts are not necessarily the separable speech sounds of echoic or textual behavior."	Minimal tacts = prefixes or suffixes with standard meaning.
2	31	127	36-38	"On the continuum extending from proper names to minimal abstract tacts, terms at the latter end have often been called Universals."	'Abstract tacts' = 'abstract terms'; 'term' replacing 'tact' in the second clause.
2	32	207-208	38-2	"The controlling relation between a specific object and its <i>common</i> name is supported by all instances in which similar objects lead to any type of extended tact and by all such extensions reinforced in their own right and thus part of the standard repertoire of the speaker."	As in the first fifteen occurrences of 'tact' in Sense 2 - 'extended tact.'
2	33	208	14-15	"But proper names are a special kind of tact just because they do not ordinarily have a minimal repertoire."	Proper names identified as a 'kind of tact.'

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2	34	208	15-20	"As we have seen, memory systems for the retaining of proper names often seek to relate a name to the minimal repertoire of common tacts - as by detecting some feature of a man which may be regarded as described by his name or some feature which evokes a response which in turn provides an intraverbal stimulus for his name."	`Common' tacts = `common nouns,' together with adjectives, verbs and adverbs which are always `common.'
2	35	227	27-31	"Many properties, each of which controls an abstract tact, are presented together in which we call a stimulus presentation or a stimulus situation and through metaphorical, metonymical, or solecistic extension each of them may encourage the emission of many others."	(a) `Abstract tact' = `abstract term,' (b) as in the first fifteen occurrences of sense 2, `extension.'
2	36	236	25-26	"An example of a double tact is the proper name which is appropriate to its subject."	The proper name identified as a variety of tact.'
2	37	236	32-35	"Her name [Mrs. Coiler] is a response showing a nominative extension similar to metaphor and, at the same time, a `proper tact,' the control of which would have been the same if the name had been, say, Mrs. Smith."	`Proper tact' = `proper name' and `showing...extension,' as in the first fifteen occurrences of `tact' in Sense 2.
2	38	236-237	36-1	"If we know a man with white hair named Mr. Leblanc, the `common tact' will make it more likely that we shall call him by name, less likely that we shall forget his name and so on."	A name which is also a `common tact' = `common noun.'
2	39	237	13-15	"The form <i>swallow</i> appears to have prevailed either because of an intraverbal connection with <i>hungry</i> or as an extended tact descriptive of the situation."	As in the first fifteen occurrences of `tact' in sense 2 - a word characterized as `an extended tact.'
2	40	244-245	36-2	"When <i>sparrowgrass</i> was first emitted for <i>asparagus</i> , a tact (<i>grass</i> under the control of grass sprouts) appears to have joined with a fragmentary echoic response."	The word <i>grass</i> is described as a `tact.'
2	41	250	1-2	"On the other hand, such instances [as when `having said <i>flame</i> we are more likely to say <i>flashes</i>] may be minimal tacts, in the sense of Chapter 5."	`Minimal tact' = semantically significant prefix or suffix.
2	42	251	7-11	"In the above example [where a child says `merry-go-round in lieu of <i>ferryboat</i>], a more sophisticated person might have reported merely that the name had the sound <i>-erry</i> in it, but the erroneous recall demonstrates the separate functioning of a fragmentary tact just as clearly as the identification of the element."	Since there is no indication that either a ferry boat or a picture of one is present as a stimulus for the response <i>merry-go-round</i> .
2	43	314	8-9	"Such stimulation [self-stimulation by one's own verbal behavior] may also assume control of the verbal operant called the tact."	A `verbal operant' subject to stimulus control has to be something that is repeated, i.e., a word or phrase, rather than a sentence; but since the controlling stimulus is also verbal, this cannot be sense 1,
2	44	332	9-11	"Many of these [`fragmentary responses employed in inflection'] serve as minimal tacts, but they also have an important autoclitic function."	(a) `Minimal tact' = semantically significant prefix or suffix, (b) contrasts with `autoclitic.'

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2	45	332	22-24	"In the verbal response <i>The boy runs</i> , the final <i>s</i> in <i>runs</i> is in part a fragmentary tact under the control of specific features of a given situation."	'Fragmentary tact' = 'minimal tact' = semantically significant suffix.
2	46	333	25-28	"In the response <i>The boys run</i> , the <i>-s</i> has other functions as a minimal tact, but it also serves as a relational autoclitic in its 'agreement' with the form of the verb."	(a) 'Minimal tact' = semantically significant suffix, (b) contrasted with 'autoclitic.'
2	47	333	28-30	"In <i>the boy's gun</i> , ' <i>s</i> , as distinct from <i>s</i> ,' is a minimal tact indicating singularity, but it also serves the autoclitic function of denoting possession."	(a) 'Minimal tact' = semantically significant suffix, (b) contrasted with 'autoclitic.'
2	48	335	33-36	"Although <i>boy</i> and <i>hat</i> may upon appropriate occasions be simple tacts, it does not follow that <i>the boy's hat</i> is therefore a compound expression."	<i>Boy</i> and <i>hat</i> are nouns. <i>The boy's hat</i> is a noun phrase.
2	49	340	22-23	"He is referring here [in recognizing nouns and verbs as 'necessary for communication'] to the stimulus control of verbal behavior on the pattern of the tact."	Nouns and verbs as 'verbal behavior on the pattern of the tact.' Sense 2 despite allusion to 'stimulus control.'
2	50	347	25-28	"If we add the tag <i>-ed</i> to <i>rent</i> and <i>leak</i> , as a minimal tact indicating 'past time,' and the articles <i>a</i> and <i>the</i> to serve a subtle function in qualifying <i>boat-</i> in answer, say, to the anticipated query, <i>What boat?</i> - we get: <i>Sam rented a boat. The boat leaked.</i> "	'Minimal tact' = semantically significant suffix.
2	51	359-360	40-1	"A tact may be acquired in the same way. Thus, we hear a man called <i>Jones</i> and see him respond appropriately to this vocative."	Proper name (<i>Jones</i>) identified as a tact.
2	52	378-379	40-4	"In the example noted in Chapter 9, the child who had only recently seen her first ferry-boat and had not yet acquired a well defined tact referred to the boat as a merry-go-round in a manner clearly indicating that the expression was incorrect."	An expression (<i>ferry-boat</i>) described as 'a well-defined tact.'
2	53	404	18-19	"A tact may be weak for other reasons. Perhaps it has not been forgotten but simply inadequately learned."	Subsequent reference to consulting a dictionary make it clear that 'tact = 'word'.
2	54	420-421	37-4	"For example, if a speaker emits a tact which in the practices of the community is controlled by either of two very different stimuli (for example, if he says <i>light</i> which may be a response to an object of little weight or to visible radiation), and if a second speaker responds to this echoically (or textually, if the first response was written), his listener may take action with respect to the wrong state of affairs."	'Abstract tact' = 'abstract term'
2	55	451	27-30	"The subtle contingencies of reinforcement arranged by a verbal community easily miscarry: a tact may be extended beyond warrant, an important autoclitic may be omitted, incompatible responses may result from faulty construction."	(a) 'Extended tact' as in the first fifteen occurrences of 'tact' in sense 2, (b) contrast with 'autoclitic,' (c) element in the construction (of a sentence).

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3	01	83	25-29	"Roughly speaking, the mand permits the listener to infer something about the condition of the speaker regardless of external circumstances, while the tact permits him to infer something about the circumstances regardless of the condition of the speaker."	`Tact' (a) contrasted with `mand,' (b) provides the listener with information, (c) `permits inferences about external circumstances').
3	02	83	29-31	"These `inferences' need to be more sharply represented by analyzing the reinforcing practices of the community which maintain mands and tacts in strength."	As in the immediately preceding occurrence, (a) `tact' contrasted with `mand,' (b) `inferences' permitted.
3	03	83	32-36	"A tact which is established with a completely generalized reinforcement might be called `pure' or objective.' Whether the response is emitted at all may depend upon other variables; but whenever it is emitted, its form is determined solely by a specific feature of the stimulating environment."	A `pure' or `objective' tact = an accurate description of a `specific feature of the stimulating environment.'
3	04	84	35-37	"The tact as a verbal operant is mainly useful to the listener, for reasons which we shall examine in a moment."	The only verbal operant apart from a verbal reinforcer which is useful to the listener is an information-providing sentence.
3	05	85	17-19	"We come a little closer to the ultimate explanation of behavior in the form of the tact when we examine a case in which the stimulus which the tact specifies is not directly accessible to the listener."	Only an indicative sentence can be said to `specify' a stimulus in the way a mand specifies a response.
3	06	85	32-35	"In very general terms we may say that behavior in the form of the tact works for the benefit of the listener by extending his contact with the environment and such behavior is set up in the verbal community for this reason."	Only information-providing sentences `benefit the listener by extending his contact with the environment.'
3	07	86	25	"THE LISTENER'S RESPONSE TO A TACT"	Only a sentence or sentence equivalent can effectively control the listener's response.
3	08	86	30-33	"The listener's response to a tact is obviously influenced by the correspondence between form of response and controlling stimulus but the place of this correspondence in the speaker's behavior has seldom been analyzed."	A listener can only respond effectively to a sentence or a string which can be taken as equivalent to a sentence.
3	09	87	36-38	"The practical behavior of the listener with respect to the verbal stimulus produced by a tact follows the same three term relation which has already been used in analyzing the behavior of the speaker."	The listener's response is to a sentence or sentence equivalent.
3	10	88	27-30	"The relative frequency with which the listener engages in effective action in responding to behavior in the form of the tact will depend upon the extent and accuracy of the stimulus control in the behavior of the speaker."	An effective response by the listener must be to a sentence or equivalent.

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3	11	89	2-6	"Under some circumstances behavior characteristically has the form of the tact, but there are many circumstances under which the particular type must be indicated by collateral responses if the listener is to act appropriately. We shall discuss responses which have this function in Part IV."	(a) What is 'indicated by collateral responses' (the 'autoclitics' discussed in Part IV) are functional properties of the sentence: assertion/negation, tense, aspect, voice, mood, quantification, deixis, etc., (b) only a sentence can evoke appropriate action from the listener.
3	12	128	18-22	"Echoic and textual operants, because of their point to point correspondence with verbal stimuli generated by the behavior of others, may look like tacts, but in dealing with the echoic or textual speaker the original referents may not be relevant."	The contrast here is between merely mimicking or reading an utterance emitted by another speaker (writer) and using the words to say something oneself.
3	13	128	22-24	"When we repeat or read a passage of verbal behavior, we are not necessarily 'referring to anything' in the special sense of the tact."	As in the immediately preceding occurrence.
3	14	139	5-8	"We are concerned here with self-tacts with verbal behavior controlled by other behavior of the speaker, past, present or future."	Self-tacts are descriptions of the speaker's own behavior which must be sentences.
3	15	149	18	THE DISTORTED TACT"	'A distorted tact' = a false, inaccurate or otherwise misleading statement.
3	16	151	2-4	"The stimulus control of the tact may be disturbed by consequences which are more important to the speaker than the generalized reinforcement usually accorded his behavior."	Disturbing 'the stimulus control of the tact' = disrupting the accuracy and objectivity of a descriptive statement.
3	17	151	23-26	"When a housewife says <i>Dinner is ready</i> , not because of the generalized reinforcement characteristic of the tact, but mainly because, her listeners will then come to the table, the response is functioning very close to the mand <i>Come to dinner!</i> "	(a) <i>Dinner is ready</i> is a statement with imperative (mand) force (b) 'generalized reinforcement' = reinforcement of accurate and objective descriptions.
3	18	151	26-30	"To the listener who is not hungry or who does not respond by coming to dinner (for example when the speaker is a chef and the listener the owner of a restaurant), <i>Dinner is ready!</i> is characteristically reinforced only when it corresponds to a particular state of affairs. It is then a 'Pure' tact."	(a) 'A pure tact' = an indicative sentence with no imperative force. (b) only a statement can 'correspond to a particular [i.e., existing] state of affairs.'
3	19	151	31-32	"A common result is a mixture of controlling relations characteristic of both tact and mand. We might speak of this as an 'impure tact.'"	(a) 'An impure tact' = a statement with imperative as well as indicative force, (b) 'tact' contrasted with 'mand.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
3	20	152	32-35	"The term `communication' does not apply to the mand or to echoic, textual, or intraverbal behavior and is not too easily applied to the tact which results from generalized reinforcement."	Despite Skinner's hesitation, if generalized reinforcement promotes accuracy of description, it must also promote communication.
3	21	153	25-27	The distorted tact is temporarily more effective because it plays upon a greater tendency on the part of the listener to respond appropriately."	(a) `Distorted tact' = inaccurate statement, (b) the listener's response is to a sentence.
3	22	153	34-36	"The stimulus control of a tact is especially likely to be distorted when the response is emitted in avoiding or escaping from aversive consequences."	`Distorted tact' = inaccurate statement.
3	23	160	11-15	"If a given response is strictly under the control of stimuli with little or no metaphorical extension and no impurity in the tact relation, and if the speaker clearly indicates these conditions (see Chapter 12), we will react with maximal strength."	(a) `Impure tact' = statement with imperative force, (b) reference (`Chapter 12) to a descriptive autoclitic indicating that the speaker is making an authoritative assertion, (c) the listener's reaction is to a sentence or equivalent.
3	24	161-162	36-3	"We may weep in response to <i>0 weep for Adonais</i> , not because we can weep on demand, or because accompanying verbal stimuli are effective as impure tacts, or because the words are read in a grief-stricken tone of voice, but simply because we observe that an otherwise logically-minded person has resorted to a type of response which he would ordinarily avoid, thus suggesting the depth of his despair."	`Impure tact' = statement with imperative as well as indicative force.
3	25	188	3-6	"If we are to accept the full responsibility of giving an account of verbal behavior, we must face the fact that the mand <i>doll</i> and the tact <i>doll</i> involve separate functional relations, which can be explained only by discovering all the relevant variables."	(a) `the tact <i>doll</i> = the word <i>doll</i> given in answer to the question <i>What is that?</i> , i.e., where it is equivalent to the sentence <i>That is a doll</i> , (b) contrasts with `the mand <i>doll</i> = <i>Give me the doll</i> ."
3	26	188	14-17	"Responses which tact subtle properties of stimuli may never occur in mand form, or at least only under circumstances in which mands may be taken to include a form of specification or which is not far removed from a tact."	(a) `Tact' here = describe, (b) `tact' contrasted with `mand,' (c) only sentences `specify.'
3	27	189	9-12	"It is possible that all mands which are reinforced by the production of objects or other states of affairs may be interpreted as manding the behavior of the listener and tacting the object or state of affairs to be produced."	(a) `Tacting' here = describing, (b) `tacting' contrasted with `manding.'
3	28	189	12-14	"Classifications of responses are useful only in separating various types of controlling relations, and some responses may show features of both mand and tact."	`Tact' contrasted with `mand.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
3	29	190	13-15	"Nor is it often argued that because one is able to read or repeat a word correctly, he is then able to use it correctly in a mand or tact."	(a) Contrast of `mand' and `tact,' (b) a word used `in a mand or tact.'
3	30	219	20-21	"The mand and the impure tact can often be evoked by arranging appropriate variables."	(a) `Tact' contrasted with `mand,' (b) `Impure tact' = indicative sentence with imperative (mand) force.
3	31	234	18	"MULTIPLE VARIABLES IN THE IMPURE TACT"	`Impure tact' = indicative sentence with imperative (mand) force.
3	32	234	29-30	"The response <i>Believe me, it's true</i> contains a mand and a tact."	(a) The example is a compound of two sentences, (b) `tact' contrasted with `mand.'
3	33	234	30-33	"The function of the mand in coercing the listener to react `with greater belief' (<i>It's TRUE!</i>) which must be attributed to multiple sources."	(a) The sentence <i>It's true</i> identified as a tact, (b) `tact' contrasted with `mand.'
3	34	314	25-26	"The possibility that we may tact our own verbal behavior, including its functional relationships, calls for no special treatment."	The verb `tact' here = describe.
3	35	315	6-11	"These responses [collateral responses describing controlling relations in the verbal environment] are in a sense similar to other tacts descriptive of the speaker's behavior (at the moment or at some other time) or even of the verbal behavior of someone else, but the immediate effect upon the listener in modifying his reaction to the behavior they accompany establishes a distinctive pattern."	`Tacts' (a) referred to as `responses describing' and as `descriptive,' (b) both `at the moment and at some other time,' (excluding sense 1), (c) having a specific effect on the listener.
3	36	315	22-26	"A mand is clearly more effective as such if prefaced with <i>I demand</i> or <i>I ask you</i> , and various sorts of tacts are prefaced with <i>I tell you</i> , <i>I'm telling you</i> , <i>I declare (a state of war)</i> , <i>I observe (that he is absent today)</i> , <i>I call it (a shame)</i> , and <i>I pronounce (you man and wife)</i> ."	`Tacts' here = statements.
3	37	359	10-13	"However, a tact [as well as a mand] may provide a stimulus for operant behavior. By saying <i>When I say `soup's on, `dinner will be ready</i> , we give the verbal stimulus <i>Soup's on</i> the same discriminative function as <i>Dinner is ready</i> ."	(a) `Tact' contrasted with `mand,' (b) the example (<i>Soup's on</i>) is a statement, and (c) is described as a `verbal stimulus.'
3	38	361	31-35	"What might be called a conditional tact operates through the same process. The verbal stimulus <i>When the light is on, the door is unlocked</i> affects the listener by bringing behavior appropriate to an unlocked door under the control of a light as discriminative stimulus."	(a) `Conditional tact' = conditional statement, (b) contrasted with `conditional mand' (previous paragraph), (c) the example is a statement and (d) is described as `a verbal stimulus.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
3	39	365	35-37	"He [the listener] responds to a definition (<i>Let us call this type of operant a tact</i>) or a conditional mand or tact (<i>If the resulting number is less than 2000, try again</i>) as he responds to any order."	(a) Comparison of `conditional mands' and `tacts,' (b) `conditional tact' = `conditional statement,' (c) the listener is said to respond to it.
3	40	373-374	39-2	"The deficient control in the impure tact - lying, exaggerating, wishful thinking and so on - invokes punishment in most communities."	`Impure tact' = false or inaccurate statement.
3	41	415	17-22	"He [the writer] may build a battery of new tacts by extending his experience. Thus, a reporter `looks into conditions' in a given field, an investigator `gets the facts,' an explorer discovers a new country or a new people, and a scientist conducts an experiment. All these activities bring new verbal responses into being."	`Tacts' = statements or propositions comprising a body of information.
3	42	416	32-36	"Verbal responses may be recorded on the spot in the form of notes or logs, the ultimate contingencies are then satisfied by textual behavior (when notes or logs are read) or by long distance tacts supplemented by textual prompts (when events are described with the aid of notes)."	`Long distance tacts' = descriptions of objects and events from memory.
3	43	426	34-36	"When, however, confirmation by finding the stimulus for a tact is not possible, additional constructions may supply additional strength."	`Finding a stimulus for a tact' = observing something whose existence had previously been a matter of hypothesis. Implies that the description of a state of affairs was still a tact before its existence was established by observation.
3	44	433	14-17	"Other functions must soon have emerged from the mands and tacts (and the corresponding nonverbal and verbal responses of the listener), which were first effective in facilitating group coordination."	(a) `Tacts' contrasted with `mands' (b) `mands' and `tacts' `effective in facilitating group co-ordination.
3	45	441	35-37	"Although the speaker may find his own responses useful when they have the form of tacts, the special consequences which destroy the purity of the relation (Chapter 6) are likely to be operative."	(a) `Tacts' useful to the speaker in his capacity as listener to his own verbal responses, (b) `Purity of the [tact] relation' = the truth/accuracy of a statement.
3	46	468	33-38	"If we assume, however, that certain listeners-to-be run away when they hear a dog bark and that this is reinforcing to certain speakers-to-be, we have only to wait a few thousand years if necessary for someone to emit a vocal response similar enough to the bark of a dog to be reinforced by its effect on a listener. The result is at best an impure tact, scarcely to be distinguished from a mand."	(a) A tact has an effect on the behavior of the listener which depends on the nature of the event (a dog's bark) which it depicts, (b) `impure tact' = an indicative sentence with imperative force, (c) `tact' contrasted with `mand.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2	01	89	10-12	"The tact <i>chair</i> has an advantage over these other types because it appears to `say something' about the object which evokes the response."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>qua</i> response evoked by an object, 2. (a) example is a word (<i>chair</i>), (b) `appears to say something' (incomplete expression) = `tact' in sense 2, rather than `says something' (complete expression/sentence) = `tact' in sense 3.
1/2	02	93	21-22	"In dealing with metaphor, we are here interested only in the appearance of the extended tact." In <i>Juliet is (like) the sun</i> we must explain the appearance of the response <i>sun</i> when no sun is actually present."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The absence of the sun when the sentence is uttered is a problem only on the assumption that a tact is a response under the stimulus control of the object it names, 2. An `extended tact' is the metaphorical use of a word, in the example the word (sun).
1/2	03	105	20-29	"Is it possible to emit a response which would be classified as a tact in the absence of any relevant stimulus whatsoever? Certainly pressure may be exerted to evoke responses resembling tacts. A man can be forced under aversive stimulation to `give the name' of a total stranger - that is, to emit some name in the presence of the stranger. The student may be advised on an examination: `If you don't know, guess.' But if the form of the resulting response is not controlled by the stimulus in any way, it cannot be a tact. The tact is a relation, not merely a response, and in the absence of a controlling stimulus no relation can be established."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At first sight, this appears to be Skinner's most explicit statement of the `tact' in sense 1, but 2. (a) `giving the name' of something is `emitting a tact' in sense 2, (b) although in the example giving any old name is not `emitting a tact,' it could be that this is because it is not the name of the person in question, rather than because it is not specific to someone who is present at the time, (c) `not controlled by the stimulus in any way' would admit cases where stimuli from the bearer of a proper name reinforce looking or searching behavior on the part of the listener evoked by verbal behavior from the speaker containing the name in question, whether or not those stimuli occur as antecedents of the speaker's behavior.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2	04	110	6-7	"But a tact may involve the control precisely the same way."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If 'control by a stimulus object' requires the presence of that object or an instance of that kind as antecedent to the speaker's emission of the verbal operant, 2. if 'stimulus control' = reference in which case the verbal operant controlled by 'a particular stimulus object' is its name or the name of that kind of thing, regardless of how that name comes to be emitted by a speaker on a particular occasion.
1/2	05	114	30-35	"Semantic theory is often confined to the relation between response and stimulus which prevails in the verbal operant called the tact. Words, parts of words, or groups of words on the one hand and things, parts of things, or groups of things on the other stand in a relation to each other called 'reference,' 'denotation' or 'designation.'"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The semantic relation 'which prevails in the ... tact' described as a 'relation between response and stimulus,' 2. the semantic relation = the relation between a word or expression and its 'reference,' 'denotation' or 'designation.'
1/2	06	117	7-13	"The same rule holds for the tact. It is often supposed that the referent of a response can be identified upon every occasion when the response is made. Where the stimulus appears to be an object, the object is taken as the referent of the response; yet there is always an element of abstraction. We cannot point to a single chair which is the referent of the response <i>chair</i> ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Tact' defined as a response to a stimulus, 2. (a) 'tact' refers to an 'object,' (b) only terms are subject to abstraction, (c) the example, <i>chair</i>, is a noun.
1/2	07	120	7-1	"Just as a speaker who possesses well developed echoic behavior may imitate new complex sound patterns heard for the first time, so the individual who possesses a well developed repertoire of tacts may 'describe' a new complex situation when seen for the first time."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) by virtue of the contrast with echoic behavior, (b) 'tacts' emitted in response to 'situation when seen,' 2. 'repertoire of tacts' = repertoire of words put together to form a description.
1/2	08	130	32-34	"In setting up the type of verbal operant called the tact, the verbal community characteristically reinforces a given response in the presence of a given stimulus."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as the response is a tact, only if emitted in the presence of the stimulus, 2. in so far as reinforcing it in the presence of a stimulus is a way of teaching the 'meaning' of a word.

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SENSE	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2	09	175-6	37-1	"Many of the properties of objects which serve as stimuli in tacts also have substantial physical dimensions, although, as we have seen, the properties in control of metaphorical extensions and abstractions may be subtle."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Properties of objects ... serve as stimuli in tacts,' (a) metaphorical extensions are to the use of words, (b) 'abstractions' are words or expressions.
1/2	10	236	24	"MULTIPLE TACTS AND INTRAVERBALS"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By virtue of the contrast with 'intraverbals,' a 'multiple [double] tact' = 'a proper name which is appropriate to its subject' (Sense 2, #36).
1/2	11	245-246	35-2	"Thus, a girl's hair may be called <i>bonny fair</i> . The connection is not only by way of an extended metonymical tact or an intraverbal response but bears the partial echoic connection of the common form <i>-air</i> ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal' and 'echoic?' (a) the example is a descriptive phrase, (b) metonymical extension applies only to words and phrases.
1/2	12	360	22-27	"The same correlation of verbal and non-verbal events plus an autoclitic occurs in the ostensive definition <i>This is a Jones-plug</i> . The effect upon the listener is not only to establish <i>Jones-plug</i> as an appropriate tact but to set up non-verbal behavior in response to similar stimuli, for example, behaving correctly when asked <i>Please hand me a Jones-plug</i> ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The listener learns to emit <i>Jones-plug</i> in the presence of the relevant stimulus, (a) the listener also learns to emit <i>Jones-plug</i> in its absence e.g. when asking for one, (b) is a name (count-noun).
1/2	13	404	22-24	"A tact may also be weak because the stimulus is inadequate: the speaker might know the response if he had more information about the stimulus."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Tact' is a response to a stimulus, what is at issue is the ability to find the right word or expression.
1/2	14	411	35-37	"A child may break off the intraverbal <i>Jack and Jill went up the</i> and look about for a stimulus for an related tact such as <i>bicycle</i> ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 'Tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal,' (b) 'tact' requires 'a stimulus,' the example is the noun <i>bicycle</i>.
1/2	15	425	28-29	"In using it [an unfamiliar object] successfully [as a telescope], we provide additional stimulation for the unextended tact <i>telescope</i> ."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using an object provides stimulation which evokes the term (<i>telescope</i>) which describes it, 'unextended tact' = the literal use of a descriptive word or phrase.

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SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/3	01	82	37-40	"It serves no useful purpose, and may be misleading to call a tact an 'announcement,' 'declaration,' or 'proposition,' or to say that it 'states,' 'asserts,' or 'denotes' something, or that it 'makes known' or 'communicates' a condition of the stimulus."	1. 'Tact' (a) described as a response to a stimulus which (b) it is misleading to describe as an 'announcement' etc., 3. by virtue of the <i>temptation</i> to describe it as an 'announcement' etc.
1/3	02	86	14-15	"Less explicit reinforcements of the tact [than an expression of gratitude for information] correspond to the reinforcement of intraverbal responses from contiguous usage."	1. By virtue of the contrast with 'intraverbal responses,' 3. an expression of gratitude for information reinforces the utterance of a sentence.
1/3	03	88	16-18	"When a cook tacts a given state of affairs with a simple announcement <i>Dinner!</i> , she creates a verbal occasion upon which one may successfully sit down to the table."	1. 'Tacting' = responding verbally to a current non-verbal stimulus, 3. 'tacting' = making an announcement.
1/3	04	88-89	39-1	"Whether a listener takes effective action will also depend upon whether the response has been a tact or is merely echoic, textual or intraverbal."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'echoic,' 'textual,' and 'intraverbal,' 3. the listener's ability to take effective action requires a sentence or sentence equivalent.
1/3	05	89	7-10	"It was possible to classify mands in terms of the different reasons why the listener reinforces; in the same way we may account for the fact that a response in a tact differs from the same response in an echoic, textual, or intraverbal operant."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'echoic,' 'textual' and 'intraverbal operant,' 3. 'tact' contrasted with 'mand.'
1/3	06	89	12-14	"The tact appears to contribute more 'information' than echoic, textual, or intraverbal behavior."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'echoic,' 'textual' and 'intraverbal behavior,' 3. only sentences can supply information.
1/3	07	90	17-18	"The 'interpretation' of the skilled reader or actor gives to textual or intraverbal behavior the dynamic character of the tact."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'textual' and 'intraverbal behavior,' 3. 'the dynamic character of the tact = the properties of a genuine assertion.

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SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/3	08	125	21-23	"A quotation is a special form of tact which uses the minimal repertoire of echoic behavior. Whether we are to call it echoic or a tact is unimportant."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'echoic behavior' assumes that the quotation is not from memory, 3. a quotation is a sentence which (a) provides information about what someone has said or written, (b) provides whatever information the original sentence provided.
1/3	09	129	25-28	"It is tempting to compare this distinction with that between analytic and synthetic statements, but although all analytic statements may be intraverbal and hence have no 'referents' in terms of the present relation - all synthetic sentences are not necessarily tacts."	1. (a) 'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals,' (b) denial that 'all synthetic sentences' are tacts, 3. the distinction is between indicative sentences which do (synthetic/tact) and do not (analytic/intraverbal) provide environmental information.
1/3	10	145	6-8	"It is not some purposive character of the behavior itself which the individual thus tacts, but the variables in control of the behavior."	1. 'Tacting' = responding verbally to a current non-verbal stimulus, 3. 'tacting' = describing.
1/3	11	151	15-17	"Consider, for example, the complex tact <i>I am hungry</i> . This is emitted under the control of relevant (usually private) stimuli."	1. 'Tact' 'under the control of ... private .. stimuli,' 3. The example is a statement.
1/3	12	175	21-25	"Some audiences are suitable for behavior in the form of mands, others are certainly not. Others reinforce certain classes of intraverbals and tacts, not because the form of response is peculiar to a given language but because of what we may roughly call thematic connections."	1. 'Tacts' compared with 'intraverbals,' 3. (a) 'tacts' contrasted with 'mands,' (b) audiences only reinforce sentences or sentence equivalents.
1/3	13	185-186	28-3	"Certain special consequences may affect the tact relationship. A special measure of generalized reinforcement may alter the extent or accuracy of stimulus control, and this is even more likely to occur as the result of special effects upon the listener related to specific conditions of deprivation or aversive stimulation in the speaker."	1. If 'stimulus control' is taken literally, 3. if 'accuracy of stimulus control' = accuracy of a description.
1/3	14	189	17-19	"One connection may arise from the fact that the events which reinforce a mand often resemble the discriminative stimuli which control a tact."	1. Tact controlled by 'discriminative stimuli,' 3. 'tact' contrasted with 'mand.'

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1/3	15	276-277	39-3	"Variables involved in tacts and intraverbal responses can be used with more justification: when a speaker engenders appropriate behavior by emphasizing the important aspects of a situation, or when he rearranges various features to yield more clear cut assertions, he may be strengthening useful behavior."	1. 'Tacts' compared with 'intraverbal responses,' 3. (a) only a sentence can 'engender appropriate behavior,' (b) 'tact' = assertion.
1/3	16	315	6-27	" <i>I remember</i> indicates a tact (or intraverbal response) made to a stimulus no longer present."	1. Equation of 'tact' with 'intraverbal response,' 3. (a) the 'stimulus' is no longer present, (b) <i>I remember</i> introduces an embedded indicative sentence.
1/3	17	323	8-12	"In each instance a response in some strength is emitted, but it is emitted under circumstances in which it is not reinforced as a tact by the verbal community and may even be punished. This additional condition, acting on the speaker, is the occasion for adding the autoclitic <i>no</i> or <i>not</i> ."	1. If the 'additional condition' which is 'the occasion for adding... <i>no</i> or <i>not</i> ' is a current stimulus, 3. what is thereby negated is evidently a statement.
1/3	18	327	32-34	"The assertive autoclitic has the specific function of indicating that the response is emitted as a tact or, under certain circumstances, as an intraverbal."	1. 'Tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal,' 3. an 'assertive autoclitic' must qualify an assertion.
1/3	19	342	2-5	"No one can emit a tact in response to all honest men or to all instances of saying <i>honest</i> . The statement [<i>All honest men are happy</i>] really concerns the defining properties of the stimuli controlling the responses <i>happy</i> and <i>honest</i> , or some relation between them."	1. 'Tact' emitted as a response to stimuli, 3. the example is a statement.
1/3	20	363	4-9	"To return to an example discussed in Chapter 5, we might say that the most important result of hearing someone say <i>Fox</i> , under circumstances where this is clearly a tact or with autoclitic support <i>There is a ...</i> , is that the listener now 'knows there is a fox in the neighborhood.'"	1. (a) Application of 'tact' denied in the absence of 'immediate stimuli,' (b) 'tact' contrasted with 'intraverbal response,' 3. only a sentence or equivalent can 'lead to effective action.'
1/3	21	426	7-12	"If we have put something in one of two boxes labeled A and B and as a result of looking in B we say <i>It is not in B</i> , we can also construct the response <i>It is in A</i> . This has the form of a complex tact, such as might be emitted after looking in A, but it is reached by construction."	1. 'Tact' emitted 'after looking in A,' 3. <i>It is in A</i> is a statement which 'has the form of a tact.'
1/3	22	426	15-16	"We confirm the constructed response by generating the stimulus for a comparable tact - that is by looking in A."	1. 'Tact' is the response to the stimulus generated 'by looking in A,' 3. 'tact' = an observation statement confirming an hypothesis.

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SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/3	23	426	25-26	"The constructed responses of logical and scientific verbal behavior are also confirmed either as tacts or intraverbals."	1. 'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals,' 3. what is confirmed is either a statement or a theory.
1/3	24	426	30-34	"Subsequently the astronomer may emit such a sentence as <i>There is a planet of such and such size at such and such a place</i> as a response with at least two sources of strength: the observational data to which the response is a tact and the calculations which construct a comparable response."	1. 'Tact' as response to 'observational data,' 3. the response in question is a statement.
1/3	25	426	36-39	"A single proposition is 'proved' when the response is constructed in another way, as a theory is bolstered by several lines of verbal evidence, but in neither case is a comparable tact found."	'Tact' here = direct observational evidence; hence 1, by virtue of stimulus control, and 3. since only statements can be evidence for or against a theory.
1/3	26	426-427	39-4	"The theory of evolution cannot be confirmed by a set of tacts to the actual events taking place in the remote past, but a single set of verbal responses which appear to be tacts to such events is made more plausible is strengthened by several types of construction based upon verbal responses in geology, palaeontology, genetics, and so on."	1. 'Tact' denied application in the case of sentences referring to events in the remote past, 3. 'responses which appear to be tacts' are statements about events in the remote past.
1/3	27	427	4-7	"Only a current event of the same nature (for example, the appearance or production of a new species under the proper circumstances) would generate a tact of the same form and convert the theory into fact in that sense."	'Tact' = direct observational evidence, hence 1, by virtue of stimulus control, and 3, since only a statement or set of statements can be evidence of the truth of a theory.
1/3	28	427	12-14	"Hypotheses and theories do not, of course, arise spontaneously; they are often extended tacts or weak intraverbals."	1. 'Tacts' contrasted with 'intraverbals,' 3. hypotheses and theories are statements or sets of statements.
1/3	29	427	16-19	"Thus, if we begin with a compound tact (for example, a description of the orbit of a planet), our task is to reach comparable verbal behavior by manipulating available responses concerned with other orbits and planets according to a set of rules."	'Compound tact.' = a statement based on a complex series of observations, hence 1. by virtue of stimulus control of the constituent observation statements, and 3, since both the constituent observations and the resulting compound are statements.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/3	30	427	24-31	"The listener can act on this response [someone saying <i>That book contains four hundred pages</i>] with maximal confidence if it is an actual tact - if the speaker has looked at the last page in the book and found it numbered 400 (his response is more than textual because the 'reading' of the number on the last page is the occasion upon which the response is reinforced by the verbal community) or if he has counted the pages and found himself saying <i>four hundred</i> at the last page."	1. (a) by virtue of the stimulus control involved in looking at the last page of the book, (b) by virtue of the contrast with a response that is merely 'textual,' 3. since the example is a statement.
1/3	31	427	34-36	"It is the vague tact called a guess if the speaker has merely noticed the thickness of the book or hefted it in his hand."	1. By virtue of the stimulus control involved in hefting the book or noticing its thickness, 3. since a guess is a form of statement.
1/3	32	428	2-6	"Conceivably the response could be an induction if many previous books by the same author have all contained precisely 400 pages (the speaker's response is then also a vague tact or guess where the controlling stimulus is mainly the author's name rather than say the thickness of the book."	1. By virtue of the contrast between the author's name and the thickness of the book as 'controlling stimuli,' 3. since a guess is a form of statement.
1/3	33	428	10-12	"But what is usually meant by confirmation is the generation of the response as a tact (to the page number appearing on the last page) or as a response constructed by counting."	'Tact' = observation statement, hence 1. by virtue of the stimulus control exercised by the number on last page, and 3. since only statements can confirm hypotheses.
1/3	34	440-441	39-2	"A man may usefully 'speak to himself' or 'write to himself' in the form of tacts. Thus from some momentary point of vantage he may compose a text which he then responds to as a reader at a later date."	1. In so far as 'from some momentary point of vantage' implies control by an immediately present stimulus, 3. since a man can only usefully commune with himself, by means of a sentence or its functional equivalent.
1/3	35	441	5-7	"The self-tact has an immediate effect in helping the speaker to identify or clarify the situation to which it is a response."	1. In so far as 'the situation to which it [the self-tact] is a response' is part of the individual's current stimulus environment, 3. in so far as 'useful' self-communications must consist of sentences or their equivalents.
1/3	36	445	15-16	"The [self-directed] tact <i>That's written in the key of G</i> is probably helpful in strengthening appropriate nonverbal behavior."	1. The example is a response to a musical stimulus, 3. the example is a statement.
1/3	37	467-468	40-3	"In explaining verbal behavior in the form of the tact, we must look for different sources of non-verbal materials, for the behavior of the 'speaker' must be related to <i>stimulating circumstances</i> rather than to aversive stimulation or deprivation."	1. 'Behavior in the form of the tact' related to 'stimulating circumstances,' 3. by virtue of the implied contrast with 'mands.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
2/3	01	82	6-8	"It may be tempting to say that in a tact the response `refers to,' `mentions,' `announces,' `talks about,' `names,' `denotes' or `describes' its stimulus."	2. Words and phrases `refer,' `name' and `denote'; 3. sentences `mention,' `announce,' `talk about' and `describe.'
2/3	02	83	3-5	"We shall see, for example, that the tact is more likely to be `asserted' than any other type of operant but, taken by itself, is not for that reason an assertion."	2. Denial that the `tact' is always an assertion, associated with a reference in the previous sentence to `the autoclitic' (Part IV), 3. only sentences can be asserted.
2/3	03	84	8	"REINFORCEMENT OF THE TACT"	2. Only `tacts' as words and phrases are repeated, 3. only sentence utterances secure reinforcement.
2/3	04	119	25-27	"In learning to speak the child acquires tacts of various sizes: words (<i>doll</i>), phrases (<i>on the table</i>), and sentences (<i>Kitty's going to sleep</i>)."	2. `Tacts' may be words or phrases, 3. `tacts' may be sentences.
2/3	05	186	28-31	"Just as we could classify mands as commands, requests, advice, and so on, so tacts can be classified as mentioning, announcing, proclaiming, stating, naming and so on."	2. `naming' is a matter of giving the correct word or proper name for something, 3. `mentioning' etc. all involve statements.
2/3	06	188	11-14	"For example there appear to be no corresponding tacts for the mands <i>Psst!</i> , <i>O!</i> and <i>Lo!</i> and we shall see that this is also true of a class of responses to be treated in Chapter 12 [autoclitics]."	2. By virtue of the contrast with `autoclitics,' 3. by virtue of the contrast with `mands.'
2/3	07	189	36-38	"This [the occurrence of the mand <i>Milk!</i> in the presence of milk] is one step toward the production of a tact which would presumably facilitate the eventual control of the response by such a stimulus under generalized reinforcement."	2. stimulus control `under generalized reinforcement' = the type of reinforcement which maintains the appropriate use of descriptive words and phrases, 3. by virtue of the contrast of `tact' with `mand.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
2/3	08	234	19-21	"Under a carefully generalized reinforcement, the type of verbal operant called the tact approaches the condition in which its form is determined by only one variable."	2. In so far as control 'by only one variable' can only apply in the case of an isolated word, 3. in that Skinner is talking here about the accuracy of statements.
2/3	09	441	20-21	"The automatic clarification produced by the tact [<i>qua</i> 'categorizing response'] is no doubt supported by self-instruction."	A self-directed 'categorizing response' may be a matter of 2. naming the kind of object involved, or 3. (a) stating that it is that kind of thing; (b) 'clarification produced by the tact' implies the use of an indicative sentence.
2/3	10	455	29-31	"I have invented a few new terms 'mand,' 'tact,' autoclitic,' and so on - which are perhaps now part of the reader's vocabulary, though in what strength I would not undertake to say."	2. By virtue of the contrast with 'autoclitic,' 3. by virtue of the contrast with 'mand.'

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	01	81	28-30	"The invented term 'tact' will be used here. The term carries a mnemonic suggestion of behavior which 'makes contact with' the physical world."	'Making contact with the physical world' applies to all three senses.
1/2/3	02	81-82	30-2	"A tact may be defined as a verbal operant in which a response of a given form is evoked (or at least strengthened) by a particular object or event or property of an object or event."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as the tact is 'evoked' by the 'object or event or property,' 2. in so far as what is 'strengthened' by the appearance of the 'object or event or property' is the propensity to use of a word or phrase to describe things of that kind, 3. in so far as what is 'strengthened' by the appearance of the 'object or event or property' is the propensity to predict their occurrence under the prevailing conditions.
1/2/3	03	83	17-20	"In the tact, however, (as well as in echoic, textual and intraverbal behavior) we weaken the relation to any specific deprivation or aversive stimulation, and set up a unique relation to a discriminative stimulus."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) By virtue of the contrast with 'echoic, textual and intraverbal behavior,' (b) if the 'tact' has to be evoked by the discriminative stimulus, 2. if the role of the discriminative stimulus is simply in teaching the 'meaning' of a word, 3. by virtue of the contrast with the mand implied in the reference to 'deprivation' and 'aversive stimulation.'
1/2/3	04	89	30-36	"A given occasion also may or may not be propitious for behavior in the form of a tact. A given object does not remain the inevitable occasion for the reinforcement of an appropriate response, and the probability of the response therefore comes to vary with the occasion. The listener may help by saying <i>What is that?</i> or by manding behavior in the form of a tact in other ways."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as it is the naming of objects in their presence that ceases to be regularly reinforced in later life, 2. in so far as what is 'manded' is the name of an individual or kind, 3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) by virtue of the implied contrast with the mand, (b) since the answer to a question is normally a statement, (c) since naming an individual or kind involves making a statement to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	05	90	2-5	"A pool table at the bottom of a swimming pool, a fire hydrant in the parlor or a seal in the bedroom are more likely to evoke tacts than the same objects under commonplace conditions."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as 'tacts' have to be 'evoked' by their referents, 2. in so far as 'tacts' give the names of the kinds of object concerned, 3. in so far as the tact consists in a sentence of the form <i>How surprising to see a ...!</i>
1/2/3	06	90	8-10	"Generalized reinforcement makes the tact relatively independent of the momentary condition of the speaker, and in this respect the tact resembles echoic, textual, and intraverbal behavior."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Tact' contrasted with echoic, textual, and intraverbal behavior, 2. in that it is words whose emission is maintained by 'generalized reinforcement,' 3. by virtue of the contrast with 'mand' implied by the tact's independence 'of the momentary condition of the speaker.'
1/2/3	07	90	13-17	"The tact does not need to be dressed up to be 'expressive.' It is usually emitted with modulations of intensity and speed reflecting not only the presence or absence of stimuli controlling a specific form of response but other relevant conditions of both occasion and speaker."	No clear indications as to which sense is intended.
1/2/3	08	114	23-26	"The logical classification, as in the case of intraverbal responses and metaphorical tacts, is not directly responsible for relative strength; rather, it is a description of environmental states of affairs which are in turn responsible for relative strengths."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Tact' coupled with 'intraverbal responses,' 2. 'metaphorical tact' = metaphorical use of a word or expression, 3. a description of a state of affairs must be a statement.
1/2/3	09	116	1-2	"Nevertheless the problem of stimulus control in the tact can be meaningfully examined."	Although 'stimulus control' (Sense 1) is mentioned, there is no indication that the 'tact' is defined in terms of its 'stimulus control,' or indeed any other indication of sense.
1/2/3	10	116	32-35	"As initially acquired, a tact may be of almost any size. Such an expression as <i>A needle in a haystack</i> may be controlled as a unit by a particular type of situation. This is even true of larger responses which appear to involve assertion."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as control 'by a particular type of situation' involves active stimulus control by an instance of the type, 2. since the example is a noun phrase, 3. the 'larger responses which appear to involve assertion' can only be statements.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	11	125	2-4	"Whether we are to include pointing to objects as a system of tacts will depend upon how much of the verbal field we want the term to cover."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as pointing is under the stimulus control of the object indicated, 2. in so far as pointing establishes the reference of indexicals (<i>this, these</i>, etc.), 3. in so far as pointing can be used to make a statement, e.g. in answer to the question <i>Can you point out the man you saw rob the bank?</i>
1/2/3	12	129	19-21	"A great deal of scientific, mathematical, and logical discourse is also intraverbal and hence not adequately represented by the semantics of the tact."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) 'Tact' contrasted with intraverbal, (b) application of the word 'tact' denied in case of 'scientific, mathematical and logical discourse,' but the notion of 'semantics' only has application to words (sense 2) and sentences (Sense 3).
1/2/3	13	129	21-25	"We do not need to be able to say what an expression midway through a mathematical calculation 'stands for.' The expression is accounted for as verbal behavior by tracing its antecedents. Few if any of these may concern the sort of variable involved in a tact."	<p>In so far as the application of 'tact' is denied,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. because stimulus control is purely verbal, 2. because mathematical symbols do not stand for environmental objects, or 3. because mathematical symbols do not describe particular environmental states or events.
1/2/3	14	130	3-5	"In the paradigm for the tact in Figure 5 both speaker and listener are represented as in contact with a common object, to which the speaker's response refers."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tact <i>Red</i> in Figure 5 is under the stimulus control of a red object, 2. the word <i>Red</i> refers to a property of the object, 3. when emitted in response to the question <i>What color is that?</i> it amounts to the statement <i>It is red.</i>
1/2/3	15	131	23-26	"This [a blind man learning from a sighted teacher to identify objects, by touch] is a perfectly satisfactory verbal system, which could establish very precise tacts, but only because there is a close correlation between the visual and tactual stimuli generated by the objects."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as the 'tacts' are evoked by the 'tactual stimuli,' 2. in so far as the 'tacts' are the names of the objects, 3. in so far as the tacts are descriptions of the objects.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	16	140	29-33	"Although automatically generated stimuli enter into the control of coordinated behavior in many ways, they are not `seen' or `known' - that is, they are not responded to with behavior which identifies them in the manner of the tact - except through contingencies arranged by the verbal community."	Assuming `automatically generated stimuli' = kinaesthetic feedback, 1. in so far as such stimuli do not elicit verbal responses, 2. in so far as we ordinarily lack words referring to them, 3. in so far as we are not ordinarily able to say anything about them.
1/2/3	17	185	19-20	"In the tact, the stimulus which controls the form of the response is usually nonverbal."	1. If `stimulus control' is taken literally, or, as suggested by the qualification `usually,' 2. if `stimulus control' = the reference of a singular term, 3. if `stimulus control' = the information conveyed by a sentence.
1/2/3	18	186	14-17	" <i>Fire</i> may be (1) a mand to a firing squad, (b) a tact to a conflagration, (3) an intraverbal response to the stimulus <i>Ready; aim ...</i> , or (4) an echoic or (5) textual response to appropriate verbal stimuli."	1. (a) If the `tact' is emitted in response to seeing a fire, (b) by contrast with `intraverbal,' `echoic' and `textual responses,' 2. if <i>fire</i> is taken as a constituent of a sentence, 3. (a) if, as suggested by the qualification `usually,' `Fire qua `tact' is equivalent to the sentence <i>The building is on fire</i> , (b) by contrast with <i>Fire! qua</i> mand.'
1/2/3	19	187	14-15	"Thus, the word <i>snow</i> may appear as a mand, a tact, or an echoic, textual or intraverbal response."	1. By contrast with `echoic, textual or intraverbal response,' 2. by the fact that <i>snow</i> is identified as a word, 3. (a) by contrast with `mand,' (b) <i>snow</i> = <i>it is snowing</i> .

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	20	188	19-24	"The speaker commonly starts with a tact and then appears to possess the corresponding mand. The child in a toy store, unable to identify a particular toy, asks <i>What is that?</i> and is told <i>A doodler</i> . This is the stimulus for an echoic response of the sort which is then commonly used to reinforce the response as a tact. But the child immediately says <i>Buy me a doodler!</i> "	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) If <i>A doodler</i> in response to <i>What is that?</i> is a `tact' by virtue of stimulus control by the object in question, (b) by contrast with `echoic response,' 2. in so far as what is learned here is the word <i>doodler</i>, 3. (a) since <i>A doodler</i> in reply to <i>What is that?</i> functions as a statement, (b) by contrast with `mand.'
1/2/3	21	189	19-21	"The milk which the child gets with the mand <i>Milk!</i> resembles the milk which controls the tact <i>milk</i> in response to the question <i>What is that?</i> "	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as <i>milk</i> in response to <i>What is that?</i> is controlled by milk <i>qua</i> stimulus, 2. in so far as <i>milk</i> is considered as a constituent of the sentence <i>It is milk</i>, 3. in so far as <i>milk</i> is taken as equivalent to <i>It is milk</i>.
1/2/3	22	189	22-26	"One could establish the mand <i>Milk!</i> through reinforcement with milk as a tactual, gustatory, and olfactory stimulus by feeding the child only from an opaque bottle. At the same time, one could establish a tact of the same form to the visual stimulation of milk in a clear glass."	<p>In so far as the `tact' <i>milk</i> is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a response to visual stimulation, 2. a constituent of the sentence <i>That's milk</i>, 3. (a) taken as equivalent to <i>That's milk</i>, (b) by contrast with `mand.'
1/2/3	23	227	9-11	"An example of the first has already been given: the response <i>fire</i> may be a mand or a tact. It may also be an echoic, textual, or intraverbal response."	As for above page 186, lines 14-17.
1/2/3	24	229	12-14	"The tact <i>milk</i> , which is strong in the presence of milk, is more likely to be emitted when the speaker is thirsty for milk and inclined to emit the mand <i>Milk!</i> "	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If <i>Milk</i> only occurs as a `tact' in the presence of milk, 2. if <i>milk</i> is emitted as part of a sentence, 3. (a) if <i>milk</i> = e.g. <i>There's some milk</i>. (b) by contrast with the `mand' <i>Milk!</i>

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	25	323	1-5	"The response <i>It is raining</i> then [in response to a few drops of water `from a lawn sprinkler beyond a hedge'] shows generic or metaphorical extension. Or a common accompaniment of rain - say, a threatening sky - may evoke the response as an example of metonymy. The extended nature of the tact is suggested by the commoner alternative response <i>It looks (or feels) LIKE rain.</i> "	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as <i>It is raining</i> is a `tact' by virtue of stimulus control by drops of water or a `threatening sky,' 2. in so far as what is at issue is a `generic or metaphorical extension' of the word <i>raining</i>, 3. in so far as the `extended nature of the tact' refers to the falsity or inaccuracy of the statement <i>It is raining</i> when emitted under these conditions.
1/2/3	26	334	34-38	"Let us say that a single object evokes the two tacts <i>chocolate</i> and <i>good</i> . These may be made separately (<i>Chocolate!</i> and <i>Good!</i>) under circumstances which lead us to classify the responses as separate `announcements' or as a sort of double barreled announcement (<i>Chocolate! Good!</i>),"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If they are `tacts' by virtue of being evoked by `a single object,' 2. in that the examples are words, 3. in so far as, when used as `announcements,' they amount to a statement to the effect that it is good that it is chocolate.
1/2/3	27	365	35-37	"He responds to a definition (<i>Let us call this type of operant a tact</i>) or a conditional mand or tact (<i>If the resulting number is less than 2000 try again</i>) as he responds to any order."	No indication of the type of operant referred to as a `tact.'
1/2/3	28	373	35-39	"Poor conditioning, forgetting, interactions among somewhat similar responses, and many other conditions may lead to `the wrong word' - to mands and tacts, and echoic, textual, and intraverbal responses which do not satisfy the reinforcing contingencies of the community."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By contrast with `echoic, textual, and intraverbal responses,' 2. in so far as the tacts which do not satisfy the reinforcing contingencies are `wrong words,' 3. by contrast with `mands.'
1/2/3	29	404	24-26	"In a very important case, as in commenting on a very confused state of affairs, the stimulus is so complex that no appropriate tact is strong."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as the missing `tact' would, if it occurred, be evoked by the `complex stimulus,' 2. in so far as it is individual words the speaker is lost for, 3. in so far as the `tact' would be a comment.
1/2/3	30	416	30-32	"Pictures and maps permit an eventual tact to an immediate stimulus which satisfies the contingencies involved in the remote stimulus."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. `Tact' is a response to `an immediate stimulus,' 2. `Tact' = the name of some object, place or person depicted, 3. `Tact' = a statement giving the name of the object depicted.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD 'TACT'"

SENSES	#	PAGE(S)	LINE(S)	TEXT	REASON(S) FOR CLASSIFICATION
1/2/3	31	424	13-17	"In <i>The three blind mice all ran after the farmer's wife</i> the response <i>all</i> may be a tact comparable to the young child's ready <i>All gone</i> . But <i>All mice are mammals</i> cannot be a tact, since no one has ever observed all mice."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If <i>all</i> is a 'tact' only if all cases have been observed, 2. if it is the word <i>all</i> that is the tact, 3. in so far as what is at issue here is the distinction between universal law statements and accidental generalizations.
1/2/3	32	429	2-7	"Constructed responses are not always fully confirmed, extended tacts are controlled by deviant stimuli, responses to poorly defined or poorly sampled classes of events suffer corresponding disadvantages, generalized reinforcement minimizes but never wholly destroys the effect of the momentary condition of the speaker, and so on."	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In so far as it is the stimuli that control the responses that make them 'tacts,' 2. 'extended tacts' = extended uses of a word, 3. (a) only sentences are constructed, (b) only statements are confirmed.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THREE SENSES OF THE WORD "TACT"

SUMMARY

NUMBER, TITLE AND PAGES OF CHAPTER	SENSE 1	SENSE 2	SENSE 3	SENSES 1/2	SENSES 1/3	SENSES 2/3	SENSES 1/2/3	TOTAL
5. <i>The Tact</i> - PP.81-146	10	31	14	8	10	4	16	93
6. <i>Special Conditions Affecting Stimulus Control</i> - PP.147-171	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	11
7. <i>The Audience</i> - pp.172-184	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
8. <i>The Verbal Operant as a Unit of Analysis</i> - pp.185-226	6	3	6	0	2	3	6	26
9. <i>Multiple Causation</i> - pp.227-252	3	8	3	2	0	1	2	19
10. <i>Supplementary Stimulation</i> - pp.253-292	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
11. <i>New Combinations of Fragmentary Responses</i> - pp.293-309	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12. <i>The Autoclitic</i> - pp.311-330	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	9
13. <i>Grammar and Syntax as Autoclitic Processes</i> - pp.331-343	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	8
14. <i>Composition and its Effects</i> - pp.344-367	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	8
15. <i>Self-Editing</i> - pp.369-383	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
16. <i>Special Conditions of Self-Editing</i> - pp.384-402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. <i>Self-Strengthening of Verbal Behavior</i> - pp.403-417	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	7
18. <i>Logical and Scientific Verbal Behavior</i> - pp.418-431	3	1	1	1	13	0	2	21
19. <i>Thinking</i> - pp.432-452	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	8
<i>Two Personal Epilogues</i> - pp.453-460	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>The Verbal Community</i> - pp.461-470	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	28	55	46	15	37	10	32	223