Summary of Social Interaction (Pragmatic) Development / Theory of Mind

Chronological Age	Theory of Mind Development (Based on information from Teresa Caraway)	Social Interaction, Conversation, Discourse (Selected skills from CASLLS)
6 – 9 Months	Caraway)	-Calls to get attention
o 3 Months		-Shows face / acts shy
		-reaches, extends arms to request
10 – 12	Children understand that people have	-Affectionate to familiar people
Months	intentions:	-Begins directing others (pushes, pull, tugs)
	Begin to try to communicate	-Repeats actions that are laughed at
	their wants	-Resists removal of a toy
	Revolution in how toddlers	-Vocalizes with gestures to (protest/reject; request
	understand the social world	object; request action; call; express feelings;
	Joint attention	notice/recognize; respond to others)
	Social referencing	-Uses play routines [give and take]
	- looks to adult for "advice"	-Responds appropriately to intonation and facial expressions
		-Takes first conversational turns
12 – 15		-Imitates other children
Months		-Initiates other children
		-Uses more words in turn-taking
		-Uses words to (protest/reject; greet/call; respond to
		others; label/notice; request object/action; express
		feelings/wants)
15 – 18		
Months		-Controls behavior of self and others
WIOTICIS		-Responds to adult conversational attempts, but
		often not contingent
		-Uses words to (request information; initiate
		pretend play; comment/tell info; acknowledge/
18 – 21		answer)
Months	Pretend play begins	18-21 Months:
iviontns	- Children know it is a bucket and they put it on their head like a hat	-Responds verbally to adult initiations
	- Requires two cognitive representations	-More topically contingent in conversation
21-24 Months	- Requires two cognitive representations	21-24 Months:
		-Uses 2-3 word phrases to express intentions (protest
		/ reject; greet/call; respond to others; label /
		notice; request object/action; express feelings;
		request information; initiate pretend play;
		comment/tell info; acknowledge/answer)
		-Practices schema and familiar conversational frames
24 – 36	Children begin to use emotion thought	24 – 30 Months: Conversation
Months	wordsBegin to talk about:	-Uses speech to announce intentions
	- wanting	-Takes 2 turns in conversations
	- emotions	-Verbally introduces and changes topic
	- some mental states	-Uses words to express emotion
	Begin to predict what other people will do	-Begins to give descriptions to aid listener
	based on what they see, feel and want.	-Clarifies by repeating
	Connecting desire to emotion	-Requests clarification
	Two and three year olds:	-Uses pre-narrative heaps

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24 – 36 Months (continued)	begin to use words to talk about thoughts and feelings and desires • What are some of these words? imagine, idea, dream, tease, sad, happy, want, hope, wish, think, know, forget, remember, wonder, expect, curious, excited, mad, angry, upset, love, like Children begin to recall past events - abstract representation of past event - a two year old will "lose" a memory unless reinstated - Recall twice as much with help • Establishes or reinforces a cognitive representation of an event	30 – 36 Months -Converses in sentences -Attempts to control situations verbally -Uses polite/"nice" intonation patterns -Responds to requests to clarify (attempts to describe/explain) -Apologizes by saying "I'm sorry"
36-42 Months	(See above: Two and Three year olds)	36 – 42 Months: -Takes 4-5 conversational turns -Uses filliers to acknowledge (uh-huh, yeah, ok) -Begins to shift register with younger children -Requests permission (May/Can I) -Uses language for teasing/jokes/fantasies -Consistently uses descriptions to clarify -Corrects others -Uses primitive Narratives (event chains) -Uses pronouns to mark old information -Requests using yes/no questions
42 – 54 Months	3.5 to 4.5 years old: Children understand that someone can have a belief that is false - False belief - My belief and your belief is different • Requires dual cognitive representations - Can manipulate each independently BIG GIANT STEPLearn to "mind read" - Children can reason based upon what somebody else is thinking or feels — even if that person is wrong.	42 – 48 Months: -Has long detailed conversations -Tells 2 events in correct order -Tells story, mixing real and unreal -Uses pronouns across sentences to mark object
48 - 54 Months	4 year olds: Understand that: -Other people's thoughts can be different -People will act on the belief they have even if it is false • Become better at using metacognitive terms -think, remember, guess, know -still learning what metacognitive terms mean during school years	48 – 54 Months: Discourse -Uses wh-questions as indirect requests -Correctly changes reference with this/that, hear / there, go/come -Uses unfocused chains for narratives -Ends conversations appropriately

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	Narrative and literacy	54 – 60 Months:
4 years of age	Verbal reasoning	-Uses hints as indirect requests
and after:	Moral reasoning	-Uses apposition as cue to listeners (Mary, my
	Social Cognition	friend's sister)
	- ability to be a friend	-Uses this/that/these/those from listener's
	- sharing	perspective
	- understanding points of view	-initiates conversation easily
	Understanding more sophisticated mental	-politely interrupts adult conversation
	activities	
		5 to 6 Years:
5 to 6 Years:		-Uses focused chains for narratives
		-Gives threats, insults
		-Issues promises
		-May give praise
		-Stays on topic 10 turns
		-Uses pronoun reference as cohesive device
		-Self monitors speech/language for errors
		-Negotiates play roles, turns for players, and ending of play
		6 – 8 Years:
6 – 8 Years:		-Can give multi-step directions
		-Uses well-formed narratives
		-Uses multiple sentence descriptive language
		(creates riddles, describes characters)
		-Makes/responds appropriately to evaluative
		comments/correction
		-Checks listener's comprehension
		-Produces fuill explanations
		-Responds appropriately to compliments
		-Apologizes and responds to apologies appropriately