

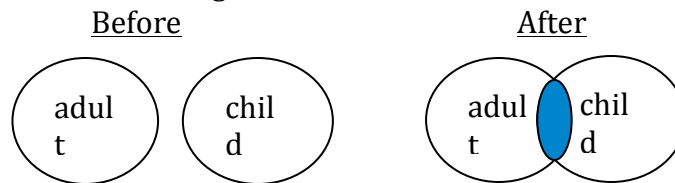
# Mirroring and Mapping

## What is Mirroring and Mapping?

- Mirroring: when the adult imitates the child's nonverbal behaviors.
- Mapping: when the adult "maps" language onto these nonverbal behaviors.

## Why Use Mirroring and Mapping?

- Mirroring allows the adult to join the interaction with the child.
- Mirroring allows the adult to be responsive when the child is not communicating.
- When the adult "mirrors" or imitates the child, the child is more likely to orient toward the adult since the adult is doing what is of interest to the child.
- Mirroring provides the child with a language rich description of the activity.
- Mirroring allow the adult and child to have balanced turns
  - Child: {drives car}
  - Adult: {drives car} I drive the blue car.
- What the adult says is more meaningful to the child since the adult and child are both engaging in the same activity and language is "mapped" right on top of what the child is doing.



Following the child's lead  
Noticing and responding  
Mirroring and Mapping

Meaningful conversation  
Opportunities for learning

## How and When to Mirror and Map?

- Use mirroring and mapping when the child is not communicating.
- Mapping must come after mirroring.
- First imitate the action and then label the action with words.
  - Child : {feeds baby}
  - Adult: {feeds baby} we feed the baby some milk.
- Mirror the child's actions close to the child's actions to make language more salient.
- Avoid mirroring behaviors that are unacceptable (e.g., throwing toys, hitting).
- Balance mapping and playing (e.g., don't over map).

## Using Strategies at Home

- During what activities at home can you "mirror" and "map"?
- What will you do? What will you say?