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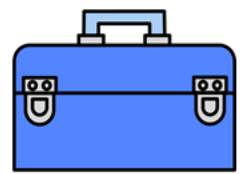
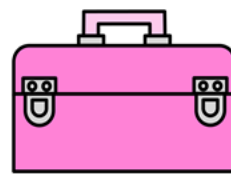
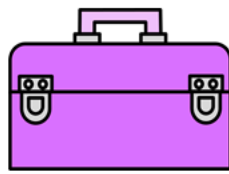
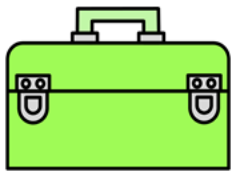
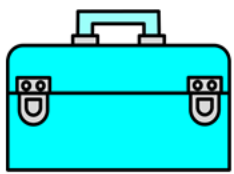


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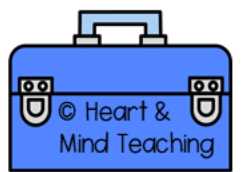
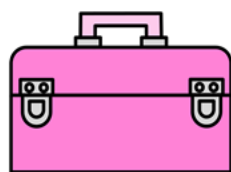
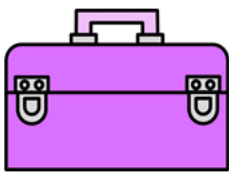
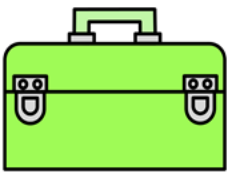
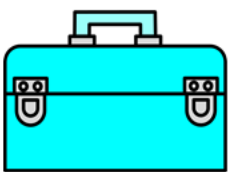
If you have any questions or concerns please email me at:  
[heartandmindteaching@gmail.com](mailto:heartandmindteaching@gmail.com)

♥  
*Ashley*

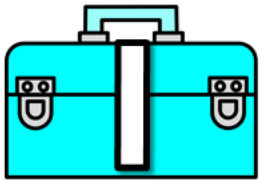


# BEHAVIOR TOOLBOX

## Talking Back



# BEHAVIOR TOOLBOX



## Talking Back

### What it looks like

- \*Student frequently talks back to the teacher.
- \*He/she will argue first before they obey.
- \*Student seems to challenge every request that is made.
- \*This student often debates with the teacher over the directions for work and instructions for tasks/activities.
- \*He/she seeks attention by talking back (and often gets it)
- \*This student does not appear to be affected by the consequences of their behavior.
- \*He/she is typically defensive and arrogant.
- \*Student talks back to not only teachers but peers and parents as well.
- \*He/she does not care if he offends or disrespects someone by talking back.
- \*Student behaves worse at home.
- \*This student is viewed as selfish by others.

## Talking Back

# BEHAVIOR TOOLBOX



## Talking Back

### What to do

\*Try to ignore the back talk (very difficult) and speak with this student in private, do so in an adult way. Make sure you have given yourself time to calm down first so you do not come across as defensive or hostile. Express your disappointment in their behavior (not in the child, in their behavior) and encourage appropriate behavior. Ignoring removes the reinforcement of the attention that they want. Talk about respect, and respecting each other. Inquire what the student expects from you, then ask what you should expect from them. Come to an agreement together about expectations.

\*When speaking to the student in private, open the conversation by letting the student talk. Let there be some silence for a while, the student will eventually say something like "Why am I here?" respond with a question back to them, "Why are you here?", you can also say "If I asked the class what you did, what do you think they would say?" or "What do you think I want to talk to you about?" If they are still acting like they do not know, tell them "Why don't you try to guess, there is no wrong answer, I am just trying to see if you noticed something different in your comments/behavior earlier without me having to point it out to you. I know you are very self-aware so I will give you a second to really think and then we can talk about it together." Give the student time to speak, when you respond speak slowly and softly, do not be sarcastic.

\*Another way to open dialog with this student is to have them write what happened, who did what and why they did it, and what they feel should be done. Once completed, talk about the incident from the beginning to the end.

\*Plan times in the day to give this student positive attention so they do not use the negative behavior to get the attention they crave.

\*Reinforce the positive behavior in the classroom that you want to see, call attention to other classmates making good choices like raising their hand.

\*Control your reaction to the talking back. The student is looking for your reaction, do not give them one. Instead, stay calm and state with no emotion "I do not think I heard you right, could you repeat your comment?" Usually, they will not repeat it, but if they do, do not say anything at all, address the comment in private later.

## Talking Back

# BEHAVIOR TOOLBOX



## Talking Back

### What NOT to do

\*Do not argue with the student, this is only giving them the attention that they want and will reinforce them to continue with the bad behavior.

\*Do not make sarcastic responses when the student opens up about what they did and why.

\*Do not ignore the problem. It is a good idea to ignore the comments during classroom lectures and activities, but always discuss the bad behavior afterward in a private conference with the student. If you let it go, they will think they can continue or even get worse because they do not have to answer for their actions.

\*Do not issue threats or try to prove your position of authority.

\*Do not call the student out publicly.

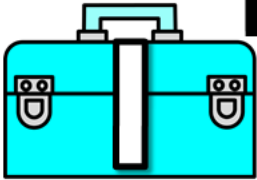
\*Do not fail to understand that this student is seeking attention and that talking back is a form of power for this student. Do not allow them to get power of you. Control your reactions and show them that they cannot get attention through talking back. Don't forget to replace it with a positive way for the student to get attention.

## Talking Back



# BEHAVIOR TOOLBOX

## Talking Back Quick Guide



### what it looks like

\*Student frequently talks back to the teacher.

\*He/she will argue first before they obey.

\*Student seems to challenge every request that is made.

\*This student often debates with the teacher over the directions for work/instructions for tasks.

\*He/she seeks attention by talking back.

\*This student does not appear to be affected by the consequences of their behavior.

\*He/she is typically defensive and arrogant.

\*Student behaves worse at home.



### what to do

\*Try to ignore the back talk (very difficult) and speak with this student in private, do so in an adult way. Express your disappointment in their behavior and encourage appropriate behavior. Talk about respect, and respecting each other.

\*Open the conversation by letting the student talk. Let there be some silence for a while, the student will eventually say something like "why am I here?" respond with a question back to them, "why are you here?", If they are still acting like they do not know, tell them "why don't you try to guess, there is no wrong answer, I am just trying to see if you noticed something different in your comments/behavior earlier without me having to point it out to you. I know you are very self-aware so I will give you a second to really think and then we can talk about it together." Give the student time to speak, respond slowly and softly, do not be sarcastic.

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\*Plan times in the day to give this student positive attention.

\*Reinforce the positive behavior in the classroom that you want to see.

\*Control your reaction. The student is looking for your reaction, do not give them one. Instead, state with no emotion "I do not think I heard you right, could you repeat your comment?"



### what NOT to do

\*Do not argue with the student, this will reinforce their behavior.

\*Do not make sarcastic responses when the student opens up about what they did and why.

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## Talking Back

### What to do (Cont.)

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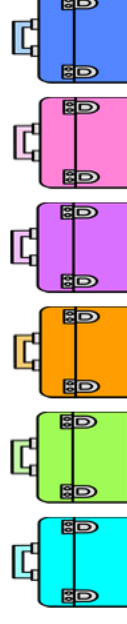
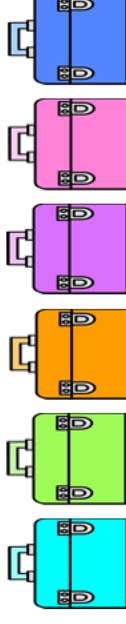
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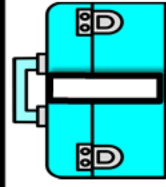
\*Control your reaction to the talking back. The student is looking for your reaction, do not give them one. Instead, stay calm and state with no emotion "I do not think I heard you right, could you repeat your comment?" Usually, they will not repeat it, but if they do, do not say anything at all, address the comment in private later.

"A change in  
behavior  
begins with a  
change in  
the heart."

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- (Continues on the flap)



# Talking Back

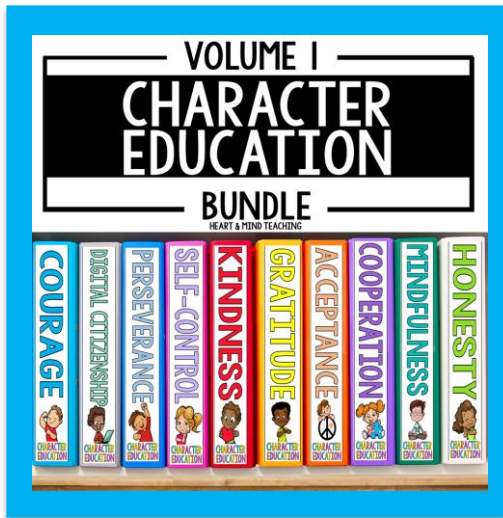
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- \*Do not call the student out publicly.
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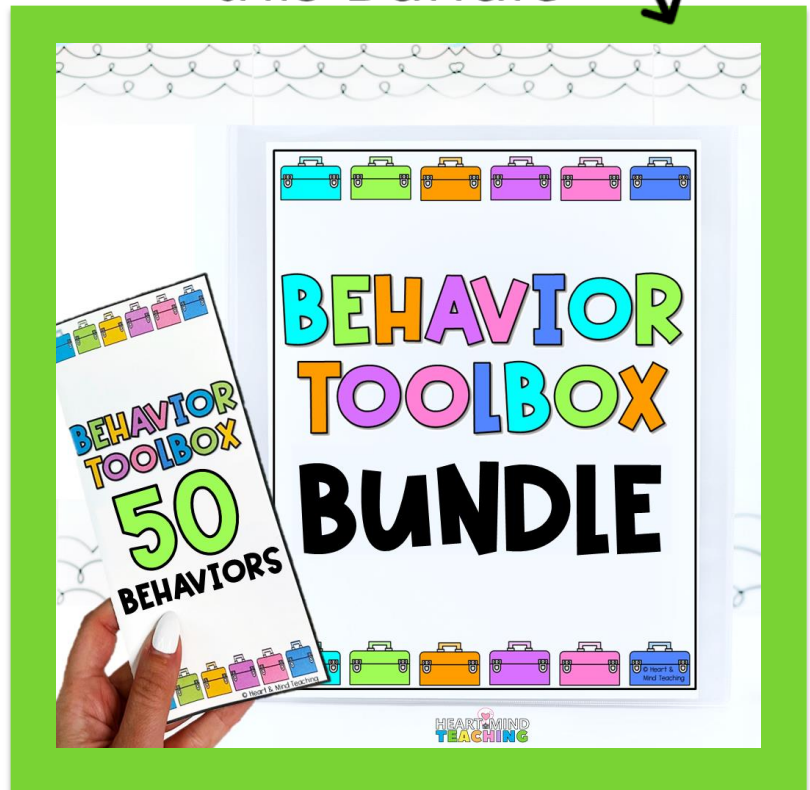
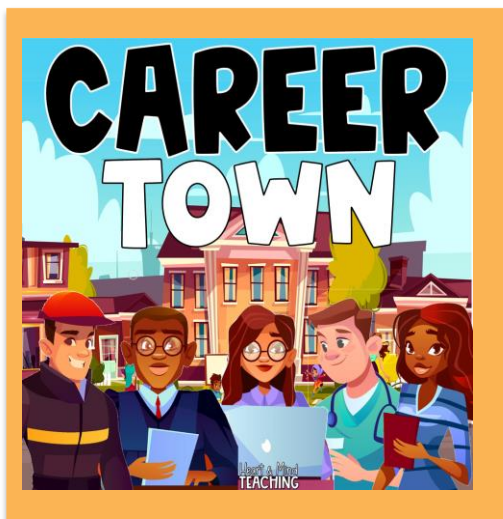


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Hi there! I'm Ashley- a School Counselor, curriculum developer, blogger, and mama to two young boys. I have a passion for creating fun and engaging resources for Counseling and Social Emotional Learning.

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