

## **Response type analysis – step by step**

For every section (beginning, exercise 1, exercise 3 and free play)

1. Watch and listen to the ‘beginning’ excerpt
2. Watch the beginning again and consider ONLY rejecting response type
3. Score the level of rejecting response for the beginning
4. Repeat step 2 and 3 with the 5 other categories of response for the beginning
5. Repeat step 1-4 with exercise one, exercise 2 and free play

### **Response types**

In this analysis you only score the parent to child response type and you consider musical, verbal and nonverbal behaviour. This includes:

- the style and content of music both for parent and child,
- conversations and outbursts from both parent and child,
- both child and parents body language such as leaning away or towards each other,
- indication of eye contact, smiles and laughs together or alone and physically touching each other.

All of these can occur in all of the 6 response types – you must interpret the situation and score the level of each response type. How evident is each response types in each of the 4 excerpts; beginning, exercise 1, exercise 3 and free play?

### **Level of response type**

0= this type of behaviour is not evident at all in this excerpt

1= this type of behaviour is slightly evident in this excerpt

2= this type of behaviour is obviously evident in this excerpt

Rejecting: This category refers to the description of unsecure attachment where the child expects to be rejected and the parent might even enjoy displeasing the child. The parent has problems interrelating with their child and withholds their own emotions. This category refers to the kind of response where the parent clearly ignores or rejects the child as the child seeks the parent.

**Dominating:** This category refers to a dominant and autocratic parent, impulse-driven parents who manipulates and prioritizes his or hers own needs. This category includes parents who **deliberately dominates** the interaction because of their **own needs** and wanting to control the interaction.

**Over involved:** In this category parents interrupts their children, asks them to do task too difficult for their developmental stage. **Over-intrusive, urgent and worried parents** who do not let their children take initiative and hinders their independence. Overall this category of type of response refers to when the parent dictates how or whether the child should make choices and express themselves.

**Passive.** This category refers to the apathetic parent who does not respond to their child and who have difficulty understanding and reading their signals. A parent who do not stimulate their child and often there is a mutually passive interaction. This category includes the type of response where the parent is inattentive and passive towards their child, the child's expressions and needs.

**Supportive:** This type of response is described as parents with positive involvement towards their child. They adjust their behaviour toward their child trying to regain and maintain the child's interest. The parent protects the child and helps it develop a healthy sense of independence. Acknowledging parents who listens, understands and tolerates the child and parents with clearly declared enthusiasm. The category refers to the type of response where the parent supports the child through involvement, acknowledgement and guidance.

**Emotionally exchanging:** This category refers to affective attunement and the inter-subjective exchange of emotions between parent and child. This includes parents who respond in accordance with their own feelings and parents who emotionally seem related to the emotions of the child. Overall this category refers to the type of response where parents respond to the child's emotional expression by expressing their own feelings and sharing them with the child.