

Responsivity and Balanced Turns: The Foundation for Children's Language Learning

By Brittany Da Silva, Speech Language Pathologist and Andrea Lynn Koohi, Hanen Staff Writer

If there's one thing that plays the biggest role in laying the foundation for children's language learning, it's **responsive**, **back and forth interactions**. Research shows that when the important adults in a child's life are responsive interaction partners, the child is motivated to both start interactions and stay in them. And it's during these extended interactions that children have the greatest opportunities to learn.

But what does "responsive" mean? You can think of it as a set of behaviours adults utilize in response to a child's communication attempts. In order to be responsive, the adult must respond:

- 1. contingently: the response is based on what the child has just done/ said
- 2. with warmth: showing positive affect
- 3. promptly: responding within 1-2 seconds of the child communicating

Why is Responsivity Important?

Responding contingently, warmly, and promptly has a lasting positive impact on child development. Specifically, responsivity has been causally linked to optimal child outcomes in the following areas:

- Cognitive skills
- Attachment security
- Social-emotional competence
- Language development

How Does Responsivity Impact Language Development?

Responsive interactions in infancy have been found to promote language development throughout the preschool years. They're also linked to earlier achievement of the following expressive language milestones:

- Imitating words
- Spontaneously using words
- Expressive vocabulary of 50 words
- Two-word combinations
- Using language to talk about the past

Creating Intrinsic Motivation to Communicate

One of the most important results of being responsive to a child's non-verbal and verbal messages is that the child becomes **intrinsically motivated to communicate**. That is, the child *wants* to communicate because it's interesting and enjoyable, thereby motivating him/her to initiate and stay in long lasting interactions.

As clinicians, we need to master the art of responsivity with children to not only promote their language development ourselves, but also to model it for parents so that they can create responsive environments for their child throughout the day.

References

- (1) Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., van IJzendoorn, M. H. & Juffer, F. (2003). Less is more: meta-analyses of sensitivity and attachment interventions in early childhood. *Psychological Bulletin, 129*(2), 195-215.
- (2) Deci, F. L. & Ryan, R. M. (2000). Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic definitions and new directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, *25*, 54-67.
- (3) Hirsh-Pasek, K., Adamson, L. B., Bakeman, R., Owen, M. T., Golinkoff, R. M., Pace, A., Yust, P. K. S. & Suma, K. (2015). The contribution of Early Communication Quality to Low-Income Children's Language Success. *PsychologicalScience*, 1-13.
- (4) Landry, S.H., Smith, K. E., Swank, P.R., Assel, M. A. & Vellet, S. (2001). Does early responsive parenting have a special importance for children's development or is consistency across early childhood necessary. *DevelopmentalPsychology*, *37*(3), 387-403.
- (5) Landry, S. H., Smith, K. E. & Swank, P. R. (2006). Responsive Parenting: Establishing early foundations for social communication and independent problem-solving skills. *Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 42(4), 627-642.
- (6) Leigh, P., Nievar, M. A. & Nathans, L. (2011). Maternal sensitivity and language in early childhood: a test of the transactional model. *Perceptual and Motor Skills, 113*(1), 281-299.
- (7) Lloyd, C. A. & Masur, E. F. (2014). Infant Behaviors Influence Mother's Provision of Responsive and Directive Behaviors. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 37, 276-285.
- (8) Masur, E. F., Flynn, V. & Eichorst, D. L. (2005). Maternal Responsive and Directive Behaviours and Utterances asPredictors of Children's Lexical Development. *Journal of Child Language*, *32*, 63-91.

- (9) Tamis-LeMonda, C. S., Bornstein, M. H. & Baumwell, L. (2001). Maternal Responsiveness and Children's Achievement of Language Milestones. *Child Development*, 72(3), 748-767.
- (10) Weitzman, E., Girolametto, L. & Greenberg, J. (2006). Adult responsiveness as a critical intervention mechanism foremergent literacy: Strategies for Early Childcare Educators. In L. Justice (Ed.), *Clinical Approaches to Emergent Literacy Intervention*. San Diego: Plural Publishing.
- (11) Weitzman, E., Girolametto, L., & Drake, L. (2017). Hanen Programs® for Parents: Parent Implemented Early Language Intervention. In McCauley, R. J., Fey, M. E. & Gillam, R. B. (2ed ed.), *Treatment of Language Disorders in Children* (pp. 27-56). Baltimore, MA: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

About The Hanen Centre

Founded in 1975, The Hanen Centre is a Canadian not-for-profit charitable organization with a global reach. Its mission is to provide parents, caregivers, early childhood educators and speech-language pathologists with the knowledge and training they need to help young children develop the best possible language, social and literacy skills. This includes children who have or are at risk for language delays, those with developmental challenges such as autism, and those who are developing typically.

For more information, please visit www.hanen.org.

The Hanen Centre is a Registered Charitable Organization (#11895 2357 RR0001)