

Evaluation of three attachment style theories



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An emotional attachment bond or security, care, comfort and pleasure is involved. John Bowlby which said attachment theory proposes the concept of psychological connectedness between human beings that exist in a permanent, according to him is an evolutionary component. Starting with your mother or care giver bonds formed by children is a wonderful impact that continues throughout life and even children, AOS is likely to exist. Attachment to the emotional connection and a safe escape through security provide the basis to explore the world must be encouraged. The success of the caregiver's attachment bond to know and the baby's physical and emotional needs, depending on response skills. When caregiver and child have with each other, make a secure attachment. The child feels secure knowing that caregiver or mother will always be there when needed. It's institutions after the sensitive period, children raised in the first attachment relationship can develop, through education, but was found with greater difficulty.

Bowlby's attachment theory Facilities

Monotropy – kids usually only form a solid attachment to the mother during the early years of life to the attachment forms. If the attachment is not from age 3, it is too late, after 6 months. Secure primary caregiver / mother attachment to positive social, career, logical and emotional development is essential. Once the attachment and if disturbed, the child's social, logical and emotional development will have serious consequences. Mother lacks serious damage are being developed that separate the child from the mother in childhood, can cause future behavior is caused by AOS. Critical period between 6 months and 24 months, when it is important to be with child care

giver. Attachment styles, many behavioral systems theory, part of which human passion, fear, discovery, peer affiliation and sex adjust focus. Attachment will result in a person's behavior to realize and maintain a separate other closely defined as any form. Primary caregiver stress regulating the source of babies, have a sense of security and safety. Intermediate reflector attachment theory, and children, AOS and the child's mind as intermediaries parent focused on the role of the parents believe that their internal experience AOS ways to depend on their emotional states in response to a process often referred to secure base / safe haven as work. Nervous about parent-child relationship in risk and security, dedicated to passion and the feelings of the motif of self-links are shaped. These internal working models of attachment as the network is envisaged. Characteristic patterns of interaction within the family functioning, caregiving AOS-attachment to the system is unsafe, safe lead, and ugly patterns of attachment. These discursive patterns awkward position research process, which were used to seeing young children are considered, AOS behavior and the different back together with his or her primary caregiver to get. Signified in the child's attachment patterns, AOS basic self-other relationship models of working. Secure attachment affected cooperative regulation, the labeling identified simple and assessment of emotional and intentional states in self and others, known as a reflective function or efficiency are promoted by metallisation. Affects the validity of the as active, to practice virtue in itself and other infrastructure is important to understand the behavior. A process for the child through his or meaningful self-states as it comes to identifying mental states affect parents and marking exhibits. Safe for children classy use cognitive strategies to fit their fear of separation and loss are able to

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solve. Unexpectedly when parents are unavailable or irregular, the child develops a two insecure attachment ordered pattern: avoidant or ambivalent-resistant. These defensive tactics or extreme activation or deactivation of the attachment system is included. Deactivation to prevent caregiver and emotional detachment is considered by. In consequence, avoidant child to a stop thoughts and feelings that normally activate the system rejects the attachment system does. Activation over a trapped uncertain, hesitant with caregiver anxiety and negative emotions, mainly with anger is installed. However, avoidant child in common with, ambivalent status of the child is cognitively different emotions that cause distress. Focus on the situation generally, and child care giver attachment relationship, primarily a potential way of developing child start with an array. Attachment disruption of the adaptive functioning of a series of deviations from the child gradually moves forward is the result. Cumulative trauma child abuse and child development, faith, identity and sense of work to inhibit AOS and harmful and beneficial impact on the emerging personality. In short, an internal working models of early attachment relationships in later life psychopathology, the behavior of violent, harmful and self-destructive forms can include offers for the pattern. Attachment theory, security is the main purpose of the regulation of emotions. The distance to the primary mechanism regulating emotions and thoughts associated with trauma and attachment are self-defensive outs. Damage abuse, severe parent-child as early trauma and neglect passion, empathy and affect regulation as a compromise brokered by the brain works. An attachment theory perspective, attachment patterns are set and implicit memory in the system as stored in normalized relational patterns. These cognitive – stimulate internal working

models and mediating how we think to ourselves, others and relationships as we feel about the development is seen as are envisaged. To change and open new attachment revised in the light of experience, however, whether positive or negative, these non-conscious procedural model scripts, or schemas, which are reserved in early stress and trauma continue to guide, evaluate and predict attachment-related thoughts, feelings, understand the memory through the system during the life cycle and behavior.

Psychopathology maladaptive interactional patterns are seen primarily by an accumulation of the character traits and personality types and disorders in the results