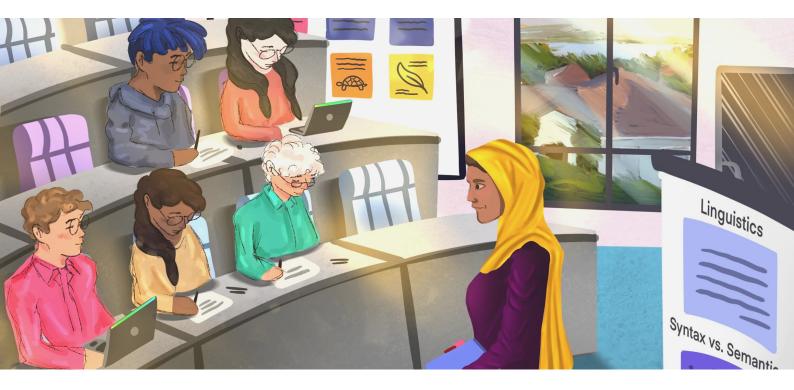
# CRITICAL RESPONSE PROCESS



#### **HELPFUL LINKS**

https://lizlerman.com/critica

https://lizlerman.com/2020/0 4/23/applying-criticalresponse-process-online/

https://lizlerman.com/critica l-response-processresources/

# WHAT IS CRITICAL RESPONSE PROCESS?

Critical Response Process (CRP) was developed by Liz Lerman, an American choreographer, for use in facilitating critique and discussion around dance performances. Since its development, it has been used in a variety of disciplines and classroom settings.

CRP has been documented to have a number of helpful applications, including encouraging student autonomy (1,2,3,4,5), encouraging collaboration and collaborative learning (1,2,6), helping students think critically about their own work (3,5), providing structure for facilitators (5), and providing motivation and encouragement to participants (2).

CRP relies on a carefully structured dialogue between presenters and responders, to give and receive feedback on a work-in-progress.

- 1. Carey, Gemma, and Leah Coutts. 2019. "Preparing Students for Effective and Autonomous Learning through a Transformative Critical Response Process. THE MUSICIAN'S CAREER LIFESPAN, 171.
- 2. Cohen, Mary L, and Catherine M Wilson. 2017. "Inside the Fences: Pedagogical Practices and Purposes of Songwriting in an Adult Male US State Prison."
  International Journal of Music Education 35 (4): 541–53.
- 3. Hauptle, Carroll. 2006. "Liberating Dialogue in Peer Review: Applying Liz Lerman's Critical Response Process to the Writing Classroom." Issues in Writing 1 (2): 162.
- 4. Lerman, Liz. 2014. "Values for Dance Making and Methods for Critique." Choreographic Practices 5 (1): 33-38.
  - McCarroll, Meredith. n.d. "Writer as Choreographer: Critical Response Process in the Writing Center."
- s. rosterud, Kandi, Kristin Kjølberg, Arnind Vestnes Kongshaug, and 3011 Viktor Haugoni. 2020. Exploration of Two Different Structures for Debriefing in Simulation: The Influence of the Structure on the Facilitator Role." Simulation & Gaming 51 (2): 243–57.https://doi.org/10.1177/1046878120903467.

Acknowledgment: Images were provided by the Anthro Illustrated project (< https://anthroillustrated.com >). We thank the Anthro Illustrated team for these resource

### FOUR STEPS OF THE CRITICAL RESPONSE PROCESS

### STEP ONE: STATEMENTS OF MEANING

Author: Listen to answers

**Facilitator:** Ask the respondents: What was stimulating / surprising / memorable / unique / meaningful / interesting / striking for you? What

did this remind you of?

Respondents: Respond to question

#### **Example:**

**Facilitator:** "What was unique about this proposal to you?" **Respondent:** "What I found unique was the application of multi-site ethnography to address your question."

# STEP TWO: AUTHOR AS QUESTIONER

**Author:** Ask questions of respondents to address issues or sticking points

you have with your work

**Facilitator:** Check in with author to ensure the questions are addressing

the core issue

**Respondents:** Answer the question. May express opinions if asked for by

the author

#### **Example:**

**Author:** How can I make the theory section stronger?

**Respondent:** I think you need more Foucault.

Facilitator: Are these answers getting at the issue you're asking

about?

**Author:** No not really.

Facilitator: Maybe it would be helpful to clarify what you meant

by "stronger." Why is that important to you? **Author:** Good point. I guess I'm really asking...

# STEP THREE: NEUTRAL QUESTIONS

**Author:** Respond to questions **Facilitator:** Ensure questions are neutral, ask responders to rephrase

question if needed.

**Responder:** Ask neutral questions, without opinions or judgements

#### **Example:**

Non-neutral question: "Don't you think random sampling

would be best here?"

Neutral question: "Why did you select that sampling

method?"

# STEP FOUR: PERMISSIONED OPINIONS

Author: Chooses whether or not to

consent to a question

Facilitator: Ensures all opinions are

permissioned

Responder: Asks for permission, then

states an opinion

#### **Example:**

**Responder:** I have an opinion about grounded theory. Would

you like to hear it? **Author:** No, thank you.