



Relacione potrebe I motivacija

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Motivacija I teorije lichenosti I metode R. Erskine

- teorijska veza između motivacije i teorije ličnosti iz kojih su metode direktno izvedene
- *Drajveri za stimulacijom, strukturom i odnosom*, kako je opisao Eric Berne, značajno su isprepleteni, interaktivni, i međuzavisni, formirajući osnovu za teoriju ljudske motivacije. Prepostavka da se ***izlečenje desava u odnosu*** predstavlja osnovu za teoriju koja je osnova metoda koji naglašavaju značaj terapijskog odnosa.

- Mada Bern nije direktno povezao metode sa teorijom motivacije, njegove teorija ličnosti strukturiranja ili fragmentacije ega u odvojena stanja je u skladu sa idejom da postoji dinamička međuigra između strukture gladi i relacione (gladi za prepoznavanjem) gladi. Bernovih osam terapijskih operacija primenjenih na prvobitnu primenu njegovog konceptualnog modela ego stanja (Erskin, 1988).

Erskine

- Bern (1961, 1963, 1966, 1970, 1972) je stvorio teoriju motivicaije transakcione analize kada je pisao o ljudskim nagonima koje je on nazvao glad za stimulusima, glad za strukturom i glad za prepoznavanjem.
- Međutim, uprkos artikulisanju ovih motivacionih faktora, zasnovao je svoje metode psihoterapije i komunikacije isključivo na svojim teorijama ličnosti, prvo bitno o ego stanjima i transakcijama (Bern, 1961, 1966) a kasnije i na osnovu teorije o životnom scenariju (Bern, 1972). U stvari, sveukupno, u okviru literature o transakcionej analizi, nedovoljno je naglašena važnost teorije motivacije i primene takve teorije na formiranje i teorije ličnosti i teorije metoda.

- Bern (1966) je primenio svoju teoriju ego stanja i transferne transakcije u kliničku praksu kada je tvrdio da će klijent izneti njegova ili njena „prošla iskustva u kodiranom obliku terapeutu, a zadatak terapeuta je da ih dekodira i da ih detoksikuje, ispravi distorzije, i pomogne pacijentu da pregrupiše iskustvo“ (str. 242-243).

specifične metode za dekontaminaciju ego stanja,
dekonfuziju fiksiranog ego stanja Dete, i
dekomisiju uticaja ego stanja Roditelj

- Bernovih osam terapijskih operacija su:
- ispitivanje,
- specifikacija,
- objašnjenje,
- konfrontacija,
- potvrda,
- tumačenje,
- ilustracija, i
- kristalizacija

- Mada Bern nije direktno povezao ove metode sa teorijom motivacije, njegova teorija lichenosti strukturiranja ili fragmentacije ego u odvojena stanja je u skladu sa idejom da postoji dinamička međuigra između *gladi za strukturom i gladi za odnosom (prepoznavanjem)*.
- Bernovih osam terapijskih operacija primenjuju se na prvobitnu ideju njegovog konceptualnog modela ego stanja (Erskin, 1988).

Integrating Motivation, Personality, and Method

Theories of motivation

An Integrative Theory of Motivation

- Ljudski nagon ili glad za stimulacijom je neophodna za opstanak. Stimuli deluju podjednako i interno i eksterno i pružaju informacioni sistem povratnih informacija koji vodi do zadovoljenje osnovnih potreba. Potrebe za opstankom kao sto su potreba za kiseonikom, vodom, hranom - kao i psihološke i relacione potrebe - sve počinje sa svesnoscu o nelagodnosti ili deficitu. Kao što i biološki i psihološki procesi dolaze do svesnosti, čovek takođe mora postati svestan perceptivnih obrazaca koji mogu opažati novost, varijacije i kontrast (Perls, Heferlajn i Gudman, 1951).

Glad za struktrom regulise I glad za stimulusima I glad za relacijom

Ljudi su rodjeni u potrazi za odnosom

Literatura podržava sve vise pretpostavku da su ljudi rođeni u potrazi za odnosom i stvaraju obrasce vezivanja i nastavljaju vezivanje tokom života (vidi Erskine, 1989 za pregled literature). Sternova (1985) kompilacija istraživanja razvoja bebe podržava ideju da se kod odojčadi male dece rani osecaj sebe javlja kroz međuljudske relacije.

Razvojna tezna I put ka relaciji

- Mnoge i razlicite teorije podrzavaju i pisu o razvojnoj tezni ka relaciji - feministicka teorija, Salivan, Gestalt terapija...
- Relaciona glad je nagon drive ka intimnosti.

„glad za prepoznavanjem I priznanjem“

„taktilna glad“ i „glad za kontaktom“

- Bernova „glad za prepoznavanjem I priznanjem“

„taktilna glad“

i „glad za kontaktom“

sve opisuju jedan aspekt motivacije I to *motivaciju konekcije ili povezivanja u ravni osoba ka osobi.*

„Težnja ka intimnosti leži u osnovi najintenzivnijih i najvažnijih operacija“

- Odnosi se grade na međuljudskom kontaktu koji uključuje stimuluse fizičkog dodira i vrednovanje, prepoznavanje i priznanje od strane drugog ljudskog bica

A Theory of Methods!!!

- When the psychotherapist emphasizes only cognitive or behavioral change-such as confronting games or rackets, programming a redecision or OK miniscript, or determining how a person should behave or think-then the process of psychotherapy emphasizes replacing one overused and rigid structure with another.
- Instead, the use of methods that enhance increased awareness of internal stimuli (needs, sensations, memory, etc.) and the significance of interpersonal relationships increases the possibility
- of new meanings and understandings that may not be rigid or overstructured.

Integrativna perspektiva motivacije

- *The use of methods that integrate the affective, cognitive, and physiological domains of human functioning with the behavioral domain significantly lessens the likelihood that the client will merely replace one psychological structure with another. When the therapist focuses on integrating affect, bodily experiences, and thought processes there is a greater possibility of responding to all these aspects of motivation-stimulus, structure, and relationship.*

Struktura u TA

- Much of the transactional analysis literature
- has emphasized structure. In developing a
- theory of therapeutic method there is a need to
- place equal emphasis on internal and external
- contact, relational needs, and the function of
- relationship. To be useful, a theory of method
- must be influenced by a balanced perspective
- that includes stimulus, structure, and relationship-
- motivated drives. By putting relationship
- at the center of our theory of methods, we
- create such a balanced perspective. The premise
- that "healing is in the relationship" is the

Isceljenje je u relaciji

- The premise
- that "healing is in the relationship" is the
- basis for a theory of method that emphasizes
- the significance of the therapeutic relationship
- in enhancing internal and external contact,
- dissolving fixated compensating structures, and
- responding to relational needs (Erskine, 1982,
- p. 316). A theory of method that emphasizes

Prekid kontakta focus teorije metoda

- A theory of method that emphasizes
- the significance of the therapeutic relationship
- shifts the psychotherapist's focus from methods
- geared toward **rebuilding structures** to
- **those that dissolve interruptions to contact.**

Umesto da se struktura zameni drugom strukturom

- Rather than a therapy aimed at creating structure
- to replace structure, **this theory of method**
- **centers on the dynamic relationships that**
- underlie the structure-making process. A **psychotherapy**
- **such as this will take into account**
- **where the client is open or closed to contact-**
- **affectively, cognitively, behaviorally, or**
- **physiologically.**
- The transactional analysis view of motivation

- With my understanding
- that *life script and ego states are compensating attempts to manage relationship*
- *hunger and a loss of internal contact, the therapeutic focus can be placed on relationship*
- *itself(Erskine, 1980, 1988).*

- From this perspective
- the purpose of analyzing ego states or a life script is not to erect a new, more useful structure, but rather **to gather information about which relational needs were not met, how the individual coped, and even more importantly, how the satisfaction of today's relational needs can be achieved** (Erskine & Trautmann, 1996). These therapeutic tasks are

Metode

- *These therapeutic tasks are*
- *accomplished through contact-oriented,*
- *relationship-focused methods:*
 - - *inquiry* into the client's phenomenological experience, transferential process, system of coping, and vulnerability;
 - - *attunement* to the client's affect, rhythm, developmental level of functioning, and relational needs; and
 - - ***involvement*** that acknowledges and values the client's uniqueness.
- These three components together

- These three components together validate
- the existence and significance of the client's
- psychological functioning, normalize his or her
- defensive strategies, and provide a therapeutic
- presence that centers on the client's intrapsychic
- process (Erskine, 1991, 1993, 1994;
- Erskine & Moursund, 1988;)

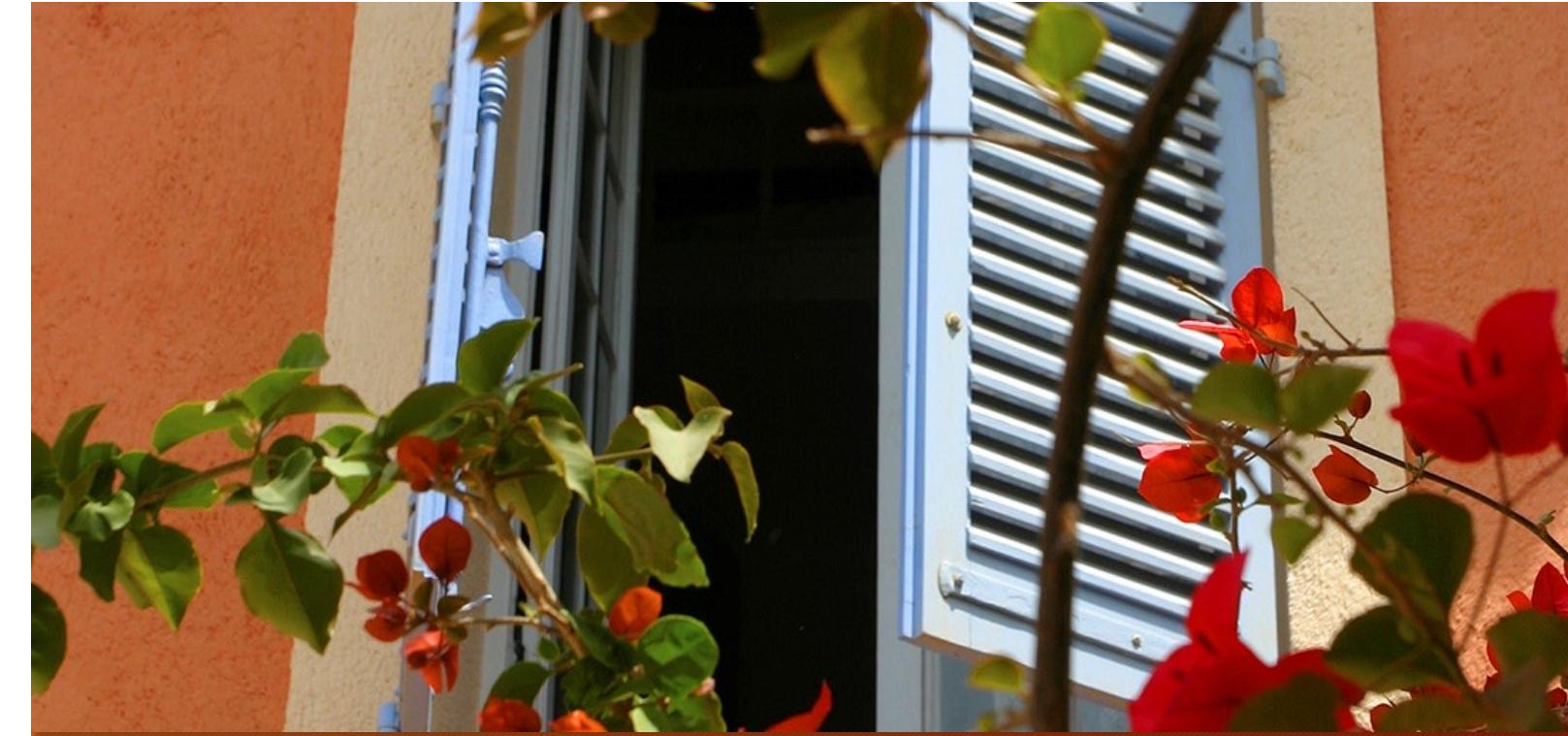
Theories of Motivation, Personality, and Method

- **Theory of Motivation** - stimulus, structure, relationship hungers
- **Theory of Personality** - ego states, life script, intrapsychic processes
- **Theory of Method** - healing through a contactful relationship
- **Methods** - inquiry, attunement, involvement
- **Subsets of Methods** - acknowledgment, validation, normalization,
• presence
- **Therapeutic Transaction** - "Does it seem to you that when you need to
• feel secure you begin to worry about whether you have offended me?"

- The application of such a theory must:
- - respond to the unique experience of each client;
- - emerge from knowledge of human motivation and the compensating balance in stimulus, structure, and relationship hungers;
- use the theories of personality (ego states and life scripts);

- account for where the client is open or closed to contact- affectively, cognitively, behaviorally, or physiologically;
- - enhance internal and external contact; acknowledge and respond to relational needs; and
- - facilitate the recovery of spontaneity and flexibility in problem solving and in relating

- rectifying fixated script beliefs and defensive structures, and helping the client identify relational needs and opportunities for need fulfillment
- through enhancing the client's capacity for internal and external contact.



HVALA!

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