Emotion-focused therapy: The Transforming Power of Affect

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Overview of Therapy Process

Process:

- •Empathic Attunement to clients' emotional meanings or feelings
- Communication of relational attitudes
- •Facilitation of particular modes of emotional processing and meaning creations at particular times

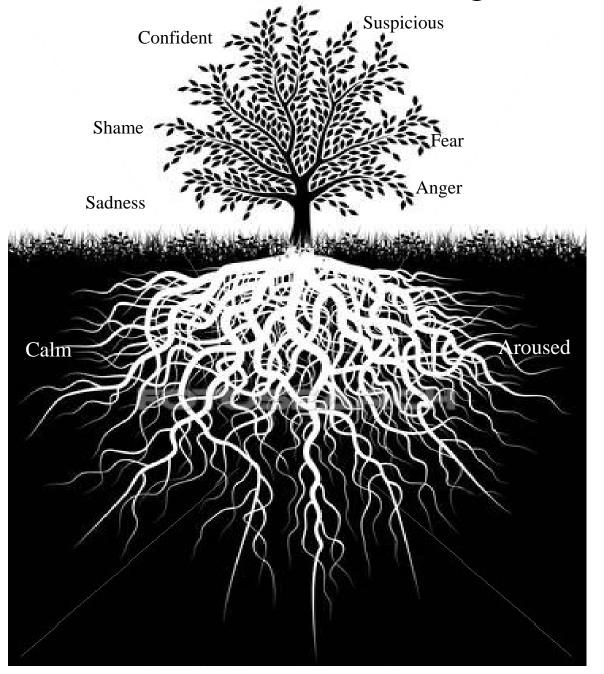
Goal:

•Self-reorganization of emotion schemes and personal meaning

Emotions: Fundamentally Adaptive

- Emotions tell us what is personally important & whether things are going our way (information)
 - Emotions help us to survive by providing an efficient, automatic way of responding rapidly to important situations
- Emotions prepare us for action:
- Emotions involve wishes/needs, which generate action
- Emotions integrate experience; give us meaning, value & direction
- Basic concepts: Emotion Schemes; Emotion Assessment. Emotion Change Principles

Affect/Emotion/Feeling



Feelings are the leaves

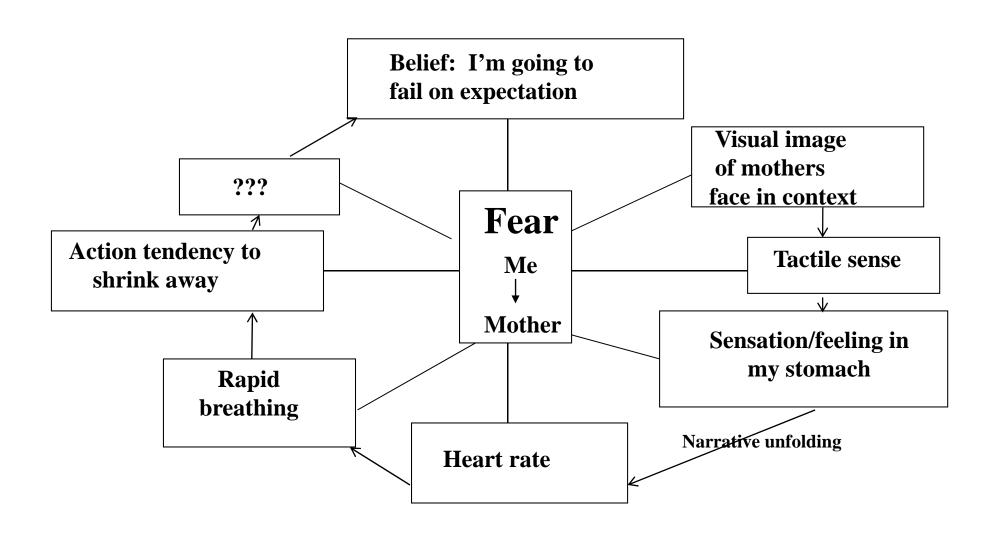
Emotions are the branches

Affect is the trunk and roots

Emotion Scheme Concept

- Scheme is a pattern of mental organization.
- Provides implicit higher-order organization for experiencing
- Experience and action producing
 - a plan of action not for action
- Self-organizing processes, not things
- Consists of component/elements linked together in a network

Emotion Scheme (Narrative Structure)

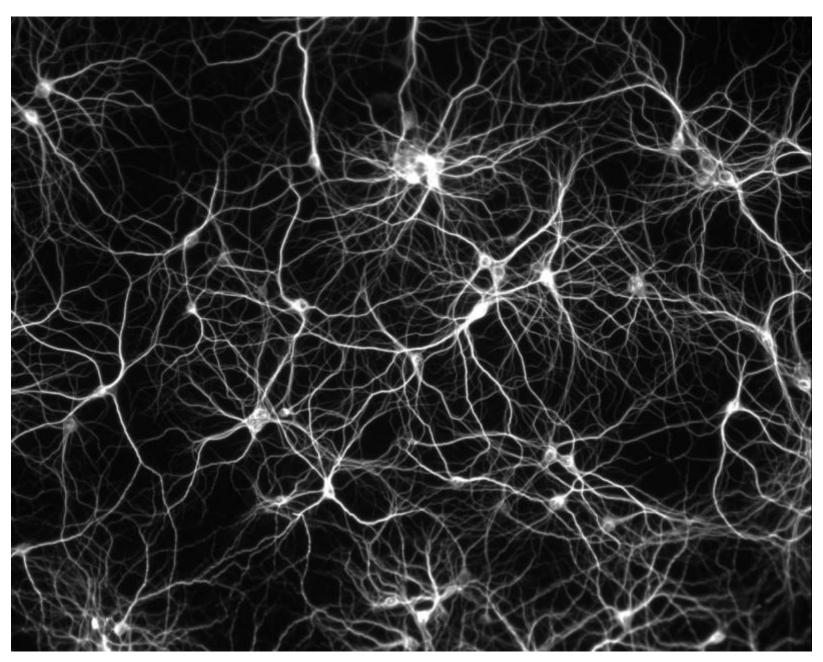


Narrative Structure

- •Emergence and an unfolding over time.
- Nonverbal or imagistic representation
- •Protagonist with intentions engaged in an action with a plotline
- Beginning middle and end
- •Implications and consequences

Neuroscience

- •Neurons are interconnected within complex networks
- •Most emerge in the first 3 years
- •Functional units for different tasks-distinct areas of brain are active during specific tasks
- •Located on different hierarchicl levels
- Networks and pathways can change



Real Network Structure in the Human Brain.

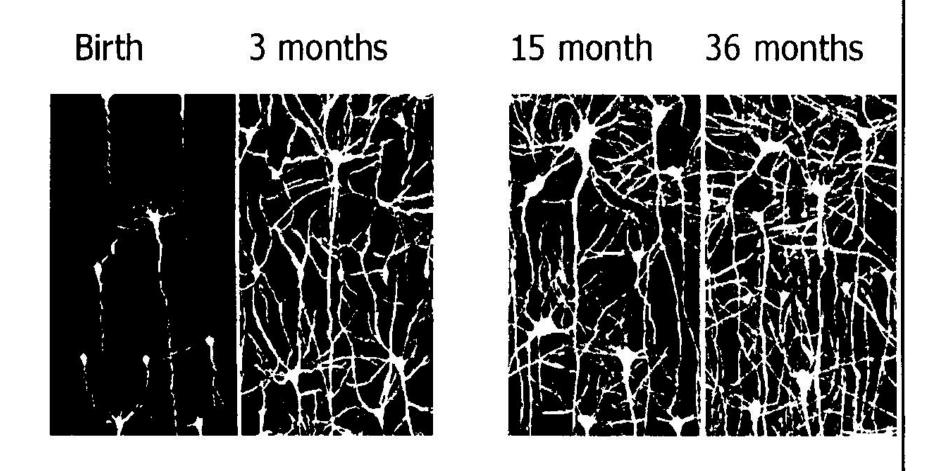


Figure 3. Emergence of the Neuronal Interconnection System in the Infants' Brain

Emotion Schemes

- 1. Represent internally our emotional reactions plus the evoking stimulus situation.
- 2. Later we represent our conceptual learning and beliefs associated with our emotional experience
- 3. Result is a "high level" synthesis which when evoked provides our sense of things such as feeling unsure, confident, vulnerable or "on top of the world."

Assessment

1. Primary

Biologically adaptive

Maladaptive

- 2. Secondary
- 3. Instrumental

SIX MAJOR EMOTIONAL CHANGE PROCESSES A) Accessing Emotion

1. Increase Emotional Awareness & Symbolization in the Context of Salient Personal Stories.

Symbolizing emotional experience in awareness in order to make sense of one's experience. What am I feeling?

2. Express Emotion.

Expressing changes the self and changes interactions both by mobilizing and revealing self. Overcome control and inhibition. Completion of expression. Neuro-chemical changes.

B) Modulating & Understanding

3. Enhance Emotion Regulation

Explicit regulation. Use deliberate cerebral capacities to contain and regulate maladaptive amygdala reactions (especially fear, rage and shame). Implicit self soothing. Allowing, tolerating, accepting and soothing.

4. Reflect on Emotion.

Making sense of experience. Dis-embeding. Creation of new meaning. Insight. Seeing patterns, understanding in a new way. New narrative construction

C) Transforming Emotion

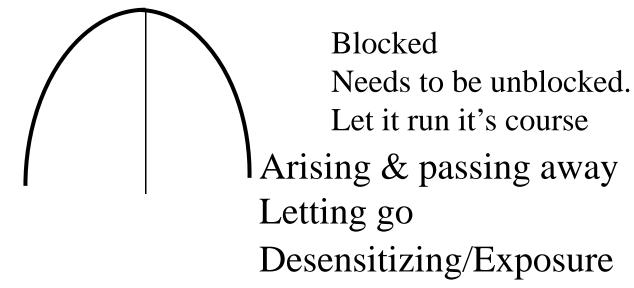
5) Change Emotion with Emotion. An alternate self-organization, set of emotion schematic memories, or "voices" in the personality based on primary emotions are accessed by (a) attentional re-allocation or (b) focus on a new need/goal.(c) changing interactions The maladaptive emotional response is synthesized with, or transformed by, more adaptive emotional response.

6. Change Emotion with New Interpersonal Experience.

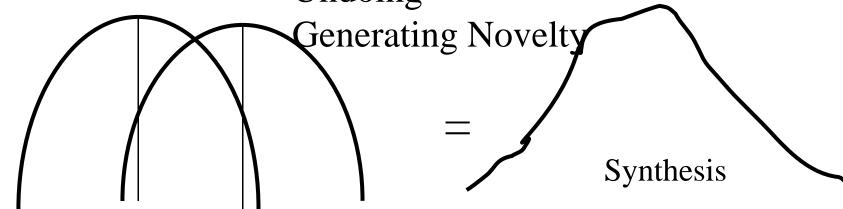
New lived experience with another provides a corrective emotional experience. Disconfirms pathogenic beliefs. Provides interpersonal soothing. New success experience changes emotion.

Transforming Emotion

1. Completion/Detachment/Habituation/Extinction



2. Changing Emotion with Emotion Undoing



Accessing Alternate Emotion

- 0. Empathic relationship
- 1. Shift attention to present subdominant emotion
- 2. Access adaptive need/goal and associated emotion
- 3. Expressive enactment of alternate emotion
- 4. Imagery to evoke emotion
- 5. Evoke emotion memory of alternate emotion
- 6. Mood induction via music
- 7. Humour
- 8. Cognitive creation of new meaning
- 9. Therapist expresses emotion for client
- 10. Relationship evokes new emotion

Basic Change Process

Secondary Distress

Primary Maladaptive

NEED

Primary Adaptive