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On the art of being anxious in the right way Person-centered, existential and dialogical perspectives

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The youth who went forth to learn what fear was

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The youth who went forth to learn what fear was

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"I've finally learned to shudder."





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- 2 Religions and philosophies
- 3 Psychotherapies
- 4 Person-centered approaches
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ETYMOLOGY





anxious * Lat. anxius "solicitous, uneasy, troubled in mind"

anguish (*Fr.* angoisse, *Germ.* Angst*) * *Lat.* angustus ("tight, narrow"), *Gr.* αγχειν ("strangle")

Cf. angina pectoris, angor nocturnus *Cf.* anger (!)

Indo-Germanic <u>"NG"</u> "crush, distress, in dire straits"
:: <u>"GN"</u> (<u>"kn</u>ow, <u>can</u>"; <u>"gn</u>eißen, <u>könn</u>en")



Semantics

 Anxiety, angst apparently objectless
 (→ "groundless")

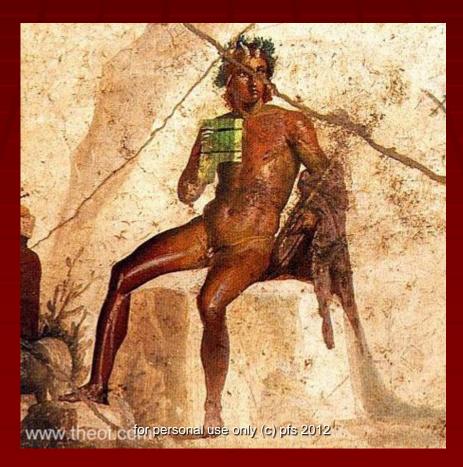
Fear

∞ Germ. Furcht, Gefahr (danger) directed towards ...



Phenomenology

Latent timidity ... open panic*, intensive agitation ... numbness and paralysis









RELIGION & PHILOSOPHY



Religion & Theology

Religions of revelation

Anxiety = expression of a meaningless life → to be conquered by redemption and resurrection. "Be not afraid!" (Mt 28:10)

Far-Eastern Religions

Overcome anxiety by becoming resigned to one's fate and to be free of attachments.



Antique Philosophy

Stoicism, Epicurism

Feelings of anxiety are trivial and artificial \rightarrow take them calmly.



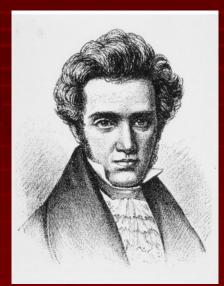
Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813-1855)

Experience of nothingness is bound to anxiety as tremor or shock.

A deep seated spiritual condition of insecurity, in the constant fear of failing.

"Anxiety is the dizziness of freedom."

Anxiety points to the potentiality of freedom informs us of our choices, self-awareness & personal responsibility.

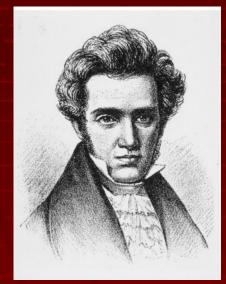




Kierkegaard (cont.)

Anxiety is the link between the possibility and the actuality. (!)

Anxiety is "bound freedom".



Anxiety is an educator and uncoverer.

cf. Rogers: becoming aware of incongruence !

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Martin Heidegger (1889-1976)

"Angst ,does not know' about what it is anxious".

Anxiety is a basic condition of human existence.



Angst is linked to our awareness of the inevitability of death and therefore an essential precondition for authenticity.

"Angst brings Dasein before its being free for."



Jean Paul Sarte (1905-1980)

Angoisse (anxiety) is interconnected with délaissement (desertedness).

Connected with desolation, uncertainty, the threat of being unmasked guilt and disgust.

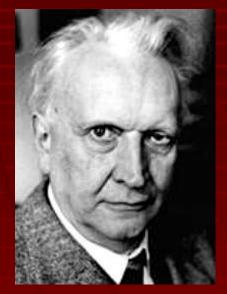


Anxiety is a necessary experience to become free.



Karl Jaspers (1883-1969)

Anxiety is the metaphysical fear of choice.



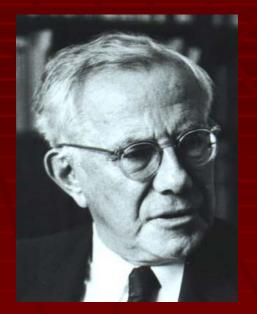


Paul Tillich(1886-1965)

Neurotic versus existential anxiety:

Neurotic anxiety is psychological evasion to shift away the attention from angst.

Existential anxiety is the state in which a being is aware of its possible non-being.





PSYCHOTHERAPY

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Anxiety in psychotherapy theories

Behavior therapy: learned \rightarrow unlearn

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- CBT: assessments connected with fear -> re-orient
- Freud's 1st theory: Reaction to trauma
- Freud's 2nd theory: Fear of castration etc.
- Anna Freud: Defense mechanisms
- Adler: aiming at goals in order to protect from anxiety
- Rank: trauma of birth as symbol of existential anxiety
- Jung: anxiety as not being prepared for an exercise

Anxiety in Existential Therapy theories

Daseinsanalysis: anxiety as call for coping with imperfection

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- Logotherapy: search for meaning to combat the trauma of non-being
- Existential analysis: fear of destruction and fear of fear (loss of inner hold)
- Personal existential analysis: inner estrangement
- Existential therapy: Death as the source of anxiety.





PERSON-CENTERED APPROACHES



Rogers

Anxiety as becoming aware of incongruence.

"Anxiety is the state in which the incongruence between self-concept and the organismic experience comes to the edge of awareness."

"Such anxiety is constructive in the end."



"Anxiety is a state of tension occurring when an individual dimly perceives incongruence within her/himself. When a person has no awareness of incongruence, he or she is open to the possibility of anxiety and disorganisation, i.e. vulnerability. Incongruence need not be sharply perceived for it to create anxiety. In therapy anxiety is often experienced by clients as they become more aware of that part of their experience which is in contradiction to their (Rogers, 1957). self-concept."



"Man hat nur Angst, wenn man mit sich selber nicht einig ist."

"You only have anxiety, when you are not in agreement with yourself."

Hermann Hesse

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Finke & Teusch

Phobia and panic disorders:

= the conflict of uncertainty in the selfconcept versus organismic striving for freedom and need for creativity

→ to offer hold, "decatastrophize" and foster autonomy in therapy

Summary of positions

- Anxiety is a result of incongruence that becomes dimly aware (Rogers).
- Anxiety is an existential given and a major force in life (Existential therapy).
- Therapy should not try to simply overcome anxiety but understand anxiety (PCA) and even confront with anxiety (ET).
- Anxiety shows a way, a direction where to go, "where the task ist" and offers a choice.

Critical review of these positions

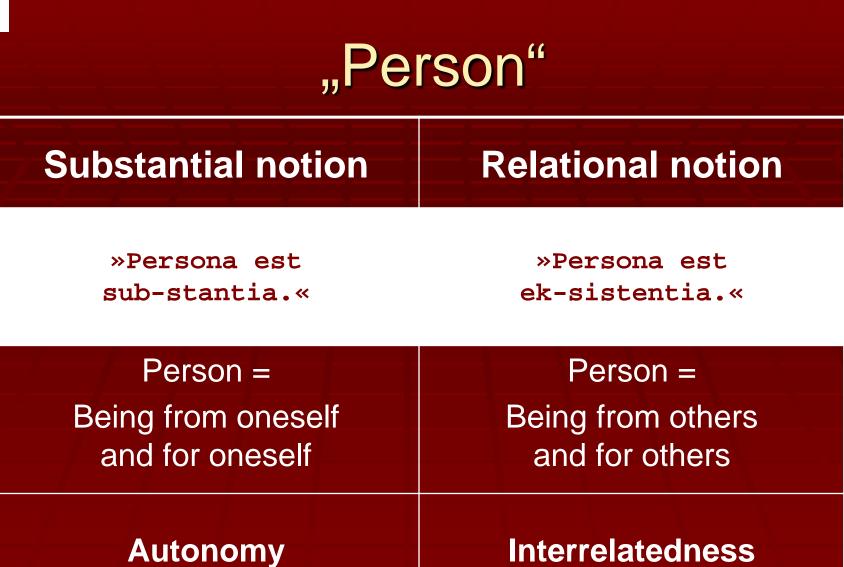
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- All these views are largely individualistic.
 Relationship does rarely occur.
- They deal with anxiety as a phenomenon within the client not between persons.
- PCA deals mainly with anxiety as a reaction (to awareness of incongruence), not with existential anxiety.
- The connection between angst/anxiety and anger/aggression is not considered.





PERSON AND ANXIETY



Solidarity

Souvereignty



Anxiety as fear of loss of personal identity

Substantial: Anxiety as loss of autonomy

- The fear to be *physically* endangered; ultimately destroyed as an individual.
- The fear to be *psychologically* hurt, not seen, not respected as an individual; The fear of the loss of the status quo of the self; ultimately the loss of identity.

→ A-nihil-ation (Ver-Nicht-ung)

Relational: Anxiety as loss of relationship

- The fear to lose the status quo of contact, connection, relationship, fear of reduction in status, depreciation, of linesomeness, forlornness, desolation.
- The fear to be ex-communi-cated; ultimately to lose the ability to relate and relationship at all.
- → I-sol[e]-ation (Ver-Einzel-ung)



A personal & dialogic approach

- substantial: Anxiety as loss of autonomy.
- relational: Anxiety as loss of relationship.



Person & Anxiety

Substantial notion	Relational notion
» Persona est	» Persona est
sub-stantia.«	ek-sistentia.«
Fear of loss	Fear of loss
of the self	of relationship
Annihilation	Isolation

A personal & dialogic approach

The fear of death as the ultimate annihilation and the ultimate isolation.

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Anxiety as chance

- A warning sign that the integrity of the person is endangered.
- A challenge to free oneself from narrowing ("NG"!) conditions that let the person fall behind his or her possibilities.
- A call for authenticity
 Steps are necessary!



- Ag-gredi *Lat. gradus "step"
- Aggression = to take a step, to approach sth. or sb.

- relational: reproach of not being seen and treated as person
- substantial: aggression towards oneself (inhibited wish to murder or suicide)



- aNGer and aNGst have the same origin.
- Anxiety calls for aggression to take the necessary steps.
- Con-fron-tation (*Lat. frons = forehead)
 to face a situation or a person
 to overcome the status quo
- Pro-voc-ation: "come out!"
- Where there is anxiety there is the task" !



The challenge of "personal anxiety"

- Anxiety is a chance to gain new hope.
- The pro-gressive (gradus/step!) element of anxiety is its call for change.
- The challenge is to "own" one's anxiety.
- We do not only have anxiety, we are anxiety.
- We are "more" than our anxiety.



The challenge of "personal anxiety"

- Kierkegaard: "The more profoundly he is in anxiety the greater is the man."
- Deurzen: "the start of our openness to the human condition".
- Kierkegaard: "Freedom's possibility announces itself in anxiety."
- Anxiety calls for decision in the process of emancipation.

Consequences for therapy

- Therapy is the place to be attentive to one's anxiety and to learn to understand it.
- Therapy is the place "to go into", to "enter" anxiety with less danger and fear.
- No need to force the client to confront themselves with anxiety in order to overcome resistances.

Consequences for therapy

- Being in dialogue is "enough": it is "beingwith and being-counter" at one and the same time. (Schmid & Mearns, 2006)
- The actualizing tendency "knows" (GN!) the necessary steps and the client can (GN!) take them by him-/herself.
- "Persons in the world of tomorrow welcome the risk-taking way of being." (Rogers, 1980)



"Whoever has learned to be anxious in the right way has learned the ultimate. "

Søren Kierkegaard



Related PowerPoint Slides

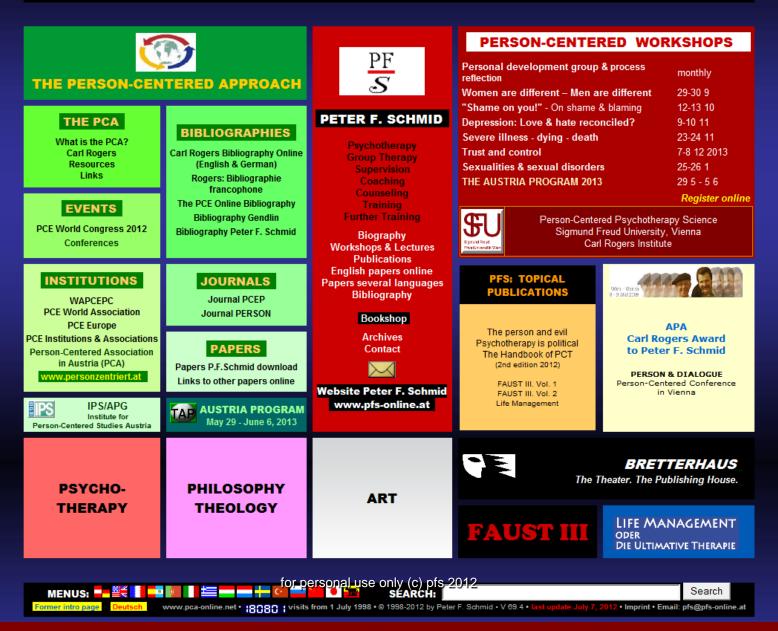
"On the art of being anxious in the right way" Person-centered, dialogical and existential perspectives on anxiety.



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The Person-Centered Website by Peter F. Schmid



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