Evocative Approaches to Change Workshop 28
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Evocative Approaches to Change Workshop Description:
Clients change by virtue of the experiences they live. Clinicians can use advanced techniques including verbal and physical metaphors. Lecture, demonstration, and practice.

Educational Objectives
• Describe the function of metaphor in psychotherapy.
• Given a patient, design an experiential approach.
• Indicate when to use evocative methods
• Describe "orienting toward.

Artistic Communication
• Evocative communication
• Conceptual communication
• Experiential communication
• Limbic communication

These forms of communication prompt autonomous responses

Artistry

Evocative vs Informative Communication
Communication is both Evocative and Informative

Evocative Communication
• Art is evocative communication.
• Evocative communication is required to alter states.
• Science is informative communication.
• We need science to understand facts.
• We need art to address and exercise phenomenology, lived experience (states, including emotions).
• Evocative communication has a grammar that is different from scientific, informative communication.
• If therapists understand the grammar of art, they can apply it to advancing psychotherapy.

When to Use Evocative Communication?
When information and advice fail.
When someone needs to realize a concept.
When the goal is to change a state.

Limbic communication
• Animals Use Limbic Communication.
• Limbic Communication Orients Toward
• Orienting Toward Elicits States.
• Emotions and States are Elicited Through Para-verbical Communication, Including Sounds and Gestures.
• Concepts are Communicated Para-verbally.
• Sounds and Gestures and Para-verbical communications are Metaphors

Evocative Communication

When to Use Evocative Communication?
When information and advice fail.
When someone needs to realize a concept.
When the goal is to change a state.
Emotions, Moods, States
“just happen”

Knowing and Realizing
There are somethings to know...there are somethings to realize. E.g. Responsibility.

Responsibility
• Ideas (Intellectual Knowledge)
• Concepts (Conceptual Realizations)
• Orientations (Beliefs)
• States (Reference Experiences)
• Identity

Conceptual Communication
• Milton Erickson was a conceptual communicator.
• Hypnosis is conceptual communication.
• Hypnosis is about changing states
• Therapy can be directed to helping others assume adaptive states.
• To alter states it is necessary to use all output channels of communication: Our palette.

Learning Informatively Versus Learning in Stylized Steps
Spanish
Skiing

Simple Example: Graphic

Video clip
An Example of Conceptual Communication

From the other side

World Science Festival
The Structure of Impact:
Heuristics of Implicit Influence in the Movie Clip
- Oriented toward—awaken representations
- Create fascination
- Appeal to the eyes
- Attune
- Be multisensory, multidimensional, and multilevel
- Move in strategic steps
- Use unreality—make it weird.
- Use movement—keep the eyes moving
- Destabilize—create arousal
- Influence can be invisible. Use connotation
- Precision
- Use signals to elicit emotion

Representation

Representation is the use of signs that stand in for and take the place of something else. It is through representation that people organize the world and really through the act of naming its elements.

Here is another example:

Onomatopoeia

Another Form of Representation
A word designed to be an imitation of a sound. Examples:
1. "Bark! Bark!" went the dog as he chased the car that vroomed past.
2. The feeling gloomed down deeply.
3. The discovery flooshed suddenly into a tangible shape.
4. When you said that, my heart went bukata.

Metaphor

A Foundation of Conceptual Communication.

Metaphor can be Used in Any Phase of Treatment

Metaphor is One Way to "Orient Toward.”

Metaphor

Metaphor: a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.

Signification: The representation or conveying of meaning

Figurative language: Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language.

Metaphor

Metaphor strengthens the message.
- We can say things in metaphor that cannot be stated in other ways.
- Metaphor is a way of being effective, not correct.
- Metaphor “gift-wraps” concepts.
- Metaphor is novel and leads to neurogenesis.
- Metaphor makes things memorable.
- Metaphor is parallel communication that activates a search for personal meaning. “This is that.”
- Metaphor prompts realizations.
- Metaphor prompts arousal
- Metaphor elicits autonomous response
Examples of Metaphor

Problems/Solutions

- Waves of Pain; Waves of Excitement
- A Sky Grown Dark; An Aspiring Dawn
- A Closed Door; An Open Door
- Feel Blue; In the Pink
- A Rollercoaster of Emotions; Smooth Sailing
- Broken Heart; A Heart of Joy
- The Darkness of My Soul; The Light of My Life
- Grind to a Halt; Pick up Speed

Tess of the d’Urbervilles
Thomas Hardy

“...and as each (of the country girls) and all of them was warmed by the sun, so each had a private sun for her soul to bask in—some dream, some reflection, some hobby, at least some remote and distant hope by which, starving to nothing, still lived on as hopes will.”

Types of Metaphor

- Verbal
- Non-verbal
- Spatial metaphor
- Local metaphor: sounds
- Gestural metaphor
- Postural metaphor
- Extended metaphor
- Scaping
- Using metaphor (using objects)
- Hypnosis as metaphor
- Systemic metaphor
- Contextual metaphor

Using Metaphor in Treatment

- Using metaphor in garnering rapport, assessment, goal setting, intervention, and termination.
- How to approach with metaphor: Goal setting with sculpting?
- Describing a system with metaphor

Literary Metaphor

Shakespeare

Metaphor and Simile

The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture using comparison.
A simile would indicate you are like something—it is an analogy.
A metaphor is stronger—it says you are something.

Minuchin Example

PsychotherapyIdeas.com

Romeo and Juliet

- ROMEO: But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
  It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.

- “Juliet is the Sun” - metaphoric state of the therapist.
Two examples of the use of metaphor

Milton Erickson

Erickson video clip circa 1976

Cases of Extended Metaphor

- Cynthia
- Pennsylvania Psychiatrist
- Alcoholic couple.

Extended Metaphor
Shakespeare: As You Like It.

- All the world’s a stage.
- And all the men and women merely players.
- They have their exits and their entrances,
- And one man in his time plays many parts,
- His acts being seven ages.

Recognizing and Anchoring States.

Being Metaphoric

- Being Metaphoric is a “state.”
- It needs to move from working memory to procedural memory as soon as possible.

MHe and Minuchin

MHe and Minuchin

Clips Erickson February 1978

Clips MHE and Minuchin

Clips MHE and Minuchin
Possible Categories for descriptions
- Emotion
- Behavior
- Thought
- Perception
- Relationship
- Physiology
- Context
- Qualities (intensity)
- Attitude
- Imagery
- Temporal orientation
- Memory
- Energy level
- Posture
- Gestures
- Sequences

Exercise B:
- Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Empathize with analogies: “It is just like...”.
  - Perhaps use colors and shapes as analogies, or a building.
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Exercise C:
- Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Empathize with metaphor: “You are a _____”.
  - Use recursions.
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Exercise D:
- Nonverbal Metaphor: Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Empathize with a nonverbal metaphor: “It is just like...”.
  - Add Attunement
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Exercise A:
- Role-play anxious or depressed patient
  - Start with normal empathy.
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Demonstration and Exercises
Goal Therapist States
Being Metaphoric
Being Experiential
Recursions
Attunement
Tailor
Exercise E:

- Spatial Metaphor:
  - Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Empathize with a spatial metaphor:
    - “It is just like...”
    - Tailor
    - Reverse roles.
    - Discuss.

Exercise F:

- Metaphoric Sound + Strategic Development:
  - Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Empathize with a metaphoric sound: “It is just like...”
  - Use Strategic Development, Framing, Bumpers
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Exercise G:

- Living Metaphor:
  - Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Suggest a solution by using an object:
    - “You could...”
    - Use destabilization.
    - Reverse roles.
    - Discuss.

Exercise H:

- Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Suggest a solution by sculpting
  - Get out of the chair
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Exercise I:

- Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
  - Suggest a solution by talking about a river
  - Use destabilization.
  - Reverse roles.
  - Discuss.

Strategic Development

- Framing/Bumpers
- SIFT

Destabilization

Sculpting

Proximity
Exercise J

- Role-play anxious or depressed patient continues
- Suggest a strength by talking about a building (ego building)
- Use proximity
- Reverse roles
- Discuss

Being Experiential

Museum

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