WEEK 7 A - NON-ORDINARY STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS PATHOLOGICAL HALLUCINATIONS: schizophrenia & blindness STIMULATION INDUCED HALLUCINAIONS & DREAMS

- Seeing flickering light: called hallucination (ppl have no control over it)
- Cyclical Activity in sleep is debatable (are we consciously asleep?)
- Dreams: we have conscious exp but normal laws don't apply (flying);
 reality testing doesn't work (not surprised you can fly); does memory fail?
- Study: ppl fall into REM sleep; wake them up & ask what dream is about (they felt content of dreams dreamt of the Tetris they played in morning)
 → this worked with Amnesiacs: (played tetris a lot (0 memory); forgot what they did; woken during REM sleep & responded 'bricks falling' → Despite no conscious memory, subconsciously thought about Tetris
- <u>Meditation</u>: changing normal flow of conscious thoughts; <u>EEG patterns</u> show that ppl seem asleep when awake (deeper understanding of reality)
- Hypnosis: works strongly on 10% pop; used in therapy/acting: halted study:
 - 1. Hypnosis can sometimes unlock info hidden in memory (but care is needed as hypnotised people are sensitive)
 - 2. **FMRI**: ppl were told that they're seeing something under hypnosis & thus, see this w/o intention of lying

SUBSTANCE INDUCED STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS:

- 1. Hallucinogens LSD, PCP used for decades cross-culturally
- LSD found 1938; person ingested & discovered psyc effect → 50's study on LSD & **alcoholism** (treated by 50%), **anxiety disorders** (70%) etc. hard to compare as methodology has developed since then
- **Ayuhuasca:** part of ritual ceremonies (state of consciousness now studied)
- in Shamanic rituals: this is non-drug method for unordinary consciousness
- Creativity: LSD groups; many claim LSD enhanced thoughts & shifted POV

NEAR DEATH EXPERIENCES (NDE)

- People report seeing/hearing what happens around them when clinically said dead (eyes taped/blind; still know who walks in & colour of clothes)
- Report are equal cross-culturally/science; 0 correlation wt hosp drugs

ILLUSIONARY OWN BODY EXPERIENCES

 Scientists stimulate brain in below area → weak stimulation form exp of sinking in bed → strong stimulation led to exp of looking down on herself

SUMMARY

- Hallucination; **REM sleep** (dreams) mental imagery: mediation, hypnosis
- Different drugs: LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) most famous; stimulants depressants & hallucinogens + Substance induced states
- Psilocybin (PCP) & Binocular Rivalry: AFFECTS motion perception

- Ayahuasca, shamanic rituals & creativity through LSD → NDE

WEEK 7 – B MOTIVATION AND EMOTION PART 1

MOTIVATION

- Force that moves organism not/to behave (approach/avoidance motive)
 → ranges in intensity (strength of urge) & partially voluntary (related to but diff from behaviour)
 → humans often possess 2+ conflicting motivations
- **Self-control**: can require choosing long-term goal over short-term
- Can be sub/conscious: hard to word & subject to rationalisation
- Linked to emotion: emotion provides force behind motivation approach emotion (desire, interest & anger) avoidance emotion (disgust & fear)
- Instincts: unlearned responses to universal stimuli
- Adaptive: assumes organisms have motive to pass on genes
- Key ideas: Variability: more diff in species = better overall survival as we adapt diff → Natural Selection: viability (live long enough to reproduce); fertility (successful mating); fecundity (no. of offspring) & Heritability

EVOLVED PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS (applying biological ideas to psyc)

- Defined as <u>set of processes inside organism that</u>
 - A. exist how they do be they solve problems of indiv survival/reproduction
 - B. take certain classes of input either external/internal/actively extracted from environ/passively received from environ (to solve issue)
- by-products: whiteness of bones doesn't solve evolutionary problems

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUR BEHAVIOUR + INSTINCTS

- Continuity: abandon idea of animals use instincts & humans use minds
- Thorndike: Animal intelligence law of affect (yes animals have minds)
- Humans use instincts? James: <u>Principles of Psychology</u>; we have reflexes, like <u>Darwin's idea</u> difficult to distinguish reflex & instinct (naturally (preprogrammed) provoked by outward fact (releasing stimulus))
- Instinct: pre-programmed tendency to act a certain way; variability of behaviour from instinct + exp can modify instinctive behaviour
- **Sympathy**: probably instinctive (but we think of benefit)
- Problematic concept: <u>how many</u> instincts; <u>descriptive</u>, not explanatory;
 <u>can we test</u> behavioural instinct scientifically; <u>involves circular reasoning</u>

ETHOLOGY

- <u>Understand instincts better</u>; study behaviour in natural setting & identify action patterns of species & causes of these; look at evolution
- Concepts: action specific energy (ASE): (motivational potential) in animal; Key/Sign stimuli: release action specific energy (organism reacts in v specific way to S); innate releasing mechanisms (IRM): (lock) brain tool that detect stimuli & releases action-specific energy so behaviour unfolds; what unfolds is fixed action pattern (FAP): instinctive behaviour sequence

that's indivisible & runs to completion → e.g. chicks peck at red spot (S) on beak to stimulate vomit; hunger (ASE) causes need to keep pecking (FAP)

- Key Stimuli & IRM: socially-/adaptive behav monkey recognition of face expression -> chimpanzee good, rhesus okay -> certain face trigger instinct
- Tested preparedness theory in conditioning experiments:
 - 1. **Acquisition**: present photo of face followed by shock
 - 2. Extinction: present pic w/o shock & record skin activity (sweat; nerves)
- Result: **longer extinction for angry than happy**, even if face is subliminal (so quick u cant see) + longer extinction for **outgroup** than **ingroup** face DC

REMEMBERING CONCEPT OF INSTINCT

- Much behaviour is instinctive, consisting of complex actions that're characteristic of specie; triggered by stimuli; unlearned but modifiable
- Descriptive, unexplanatory; action explanation? = simply not due to exp

THEORIES OF MOTIVATION

- Behaviourist/Drive Reduction Theory > biological need (deprivation that energises drive to eliminate deprivation); motivated to satisfy drive; goal directed action occurs = drive reduced & need satisfied
- Homeostasis: bodily tendency to maintain a steady state (equilibrium)
- Drive Theory problems: motivation due to <u>drive</u> but not <u>all</u> due to <u>deprive</u>;
 secondary drive motivate us (money, external incentive & reward motive)
- Bio Neo-Behaviourist Theory by (Grays Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory):
 - 1. BAS (behavioural approach) → sensitive to appetitive stimuli (desire)
- link to approach, anticipatory/hope pleasure motivation; personality: optimism, reward responsive; <u>clinical</u>: addictive/risky impulsive behaviour
 2. FFFS (Fight-flight-freeze) → sensitive to adverse stimuli
- defensive avoid (fear) & escape; personality: fear prone; clinical: phobia
 - 3. BIS (behavioural inhibition) \rightarrow Sensitive to goal conflict (approa-avoida)
- <u>Link to:</u> inhibit behave & seeks to resolve conflict; <u>personality</u>: rumination; <u>clinical</u>: risk-assessment & anxiety
- **Gray's RST**; above 3 systems collectively regulate behaviour; situations can influence trigger of each; we have all 3 but differ in each systems strength

SUMMARY

- Definition of motivation & vital concepts in this → theories of motivation
- Evolutionary Theory: instincts, ethology, preparedness
- Behaviourist theory/drive theory → Grays RST (neo-behaviourist theory)

WEEK 7 – C PSYCHOSOCIAL MOTIVES

MASLOWS HIERARCHYOF NEEDS

- Sequence of needs: most vital is physiologic (basic); need them for higher needs activate (safety → love & belonging → esteem) → few get self-actu
- Self-actualization is growth, not deficiency motivated Maslow

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES – Henry Murray

- Motives: mostly unconscious; behaviour gives clues to motivation
- **Need**: recurrent concern for goal state → needs direct & energize
- Co-creator of Thematic Apperception Test: need for affil, pow & achiev

NEED FOR ACHIEVMENT

- Unique accomplishment: doing something better for sake/intrinsic satisf
- Achievement Imagery: thinking of success, blockage, trying means to achieve & experiencing happy/sad upon outcome

NEED FOR POWER (Influence/control/help/impress thru strong, forceful action) **NEED FOR AFFILI:** concern to establish, maintain/restore friendly relations **WHAT DO NEEDS RELATE TO?**

- High in need for Achievement; hard-workers; excel at challenging tasks
- High in need for Power → Effective leaders
- High in need for <u>Affiliation</u> → Good team players/friends/romantic partners

SELF-REPORTED ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVE (agreement with following)

- Set difficult goals, try to reach; enjoy work as much as play
- Enjoy relaxation only when follows successful completion of a big task
- I work like a slave at everything I undertake until the result satisfies me

MEASURE OF NEEDS

- **Difficult to measure needs thru self-reports (motives are unconscious** & self-reports don't reflect TAT needs, but **reflect values/conscious motives**):
 - → TAT <u>need for Achievement</u> <u>predicts long-term entrepreneurial success &</u>
 - + self-report value for A predicts task effort & success when ppl say do well
 - → Needs either traits/state: situation can raise any need (1st seen as state)

SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY by DECI & RYAN 3 organismic (innate) needs:

- 1. **Competence**: <u>self-efficacy</u> & achievement **2. Relatedness**: warm relation, <u>belonging</u> **3. Autonomy**: <u>independent</u> & <u>self-reliance</u>
- Growth needs; not trigger by fails & human POV emphasises diff to animals

INSTRINSIC V. EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION

- Intrinsic: freely engage in intrinsically motivated acts (fulfil needs & fun)
- **Extrinsic**: engage in non-enjoyable behaviour to gain **incentives** (\$/punish)
- Rewarding intrinsically motivated behaviour reduces free-chosen action, reducing quality of behaviour & creativity

LINKED THEORIES (Deci & Ryan + Murray, McClelland, Atkinson & Winter)

- Achievement → Competence + Power → Autonomy + Affiliation → Relatedness

SEXUAL MOTIVATION (left out of needs)

- Evolutionary perspective: sexual act shaped by natural selection → motive to increase reproductive success (<u>intergenerational passing of genes</u>);
 Strategy: large no. of kids & low investment (amphibians)/ small no. of kids & high investment (mammals); humans diff
- Bonding: (sex causes emotional bond):
 - → Neurotransmitters: endorphins & oxytocin released during sex
 - → Humans motivated to have sex w/o reproduction birth control develop
- Human cultures restrict sex: social groups have varied rules for sexuality:
 - → Hierarchal societies restrict sex of women/low status men
 - → Egalitarian societies more permissive toward sexuality
- Sex has complex effects: on morals/values/emotions/relationships/health (old ppl → improves cardiovascular functioning → but STI's & pregnancy)

 MALES FEMALES

Stronger, specific sex drive	Physically aroused by wider variety
More permissive towards sex	More open to bisexual behaviour

EXPLANATIONS OF GENDER DIFF IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR; biological & social impact

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- Orientation uninfluenced by gay parent/parenting style/kid sex experim
- Homosexuality common in animals → some cultures: homo not linked to identity (estimate of non-straight is 2-10% humans homo multiply caused)
 WHAT IS SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: Kinsey's 48' study shock: many engage in sex behave seen as perversion = made study of sex accepted

HUMAN SEXUAL RESPONSE PATTERN

- Masters & Johnson 1957-90's: <u>observed & measured masturbation & intercourse</u> → over 10'000 complete cycles of sexual response → women multi-orgasmic & debunked notion: vaginal lubrication came from cervix

TERMS

- 1. **Arousal**: rising muscle tension & blood flow to genitals
- → Sex response: not linear; can stop random; similar for m & f; women longer

SEX & PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING (reasons for sex in teens)

 Improve self-esteem; partners approval & avoid loneliness → had sex for intimacy had more safe sex & stable relationships; benefit: life/love satisfy

SEX AND DEPRESSION

Breakups of romantic relationships = risk factor for depression; teen
 relationships not taken seriously & may end suddenly→ sex intensifies bond

REGULATING MOTIVATION – SELF-REGULATION

Control behav to get goal; often conflicting motivations & conscious goals
 RESISTING TEMPTATION

- Delay of gratification: putting off pleasurable exp for future payoff → hard: immediate rewards valued more than delayed
- How to resist temptation (hot emotion vs cool cognition):
 - 1. Reducing motivational characteristics: moving reward out of sight
 - 2. Internal distraction: attention away; external: imagery: reward coolness

SELF REGULATION: FACTORS IN GOAL SUCCESS

- Specific goals; challenging; long-term purpose wt short-term steps+ behavioural intentions (when ____ happens, I will ____)

IMPLEMENTAL INTENTIONS (Gollwitzer)

 Intended project: set goals people want to achieve → project must be complex but achievable within next 3 months = found success in diets etc.

OTHER FACTORS THAT ASSIST GOAL SUCCESS

- Monitoring progress of physical fitness aps & weighing self every-day
- <u>Public commitment</u> (friends watching)

MOTIVATION SUMMARY

- Broad approaches to motivation:
- Evolutionary → Instincts, ethology, preparedness → Drive reduction →
 Reinforcement sensitivity theory
- Psycho-social approaches to motivation
- Maslow's hierarchy → Needs for Achievement, Affiliation & Power → Self-Determination: intrinsic vs extrinsic motivations
- Sexual Motivation
- Sexual behaviour → Gender diff → Sexual orientation → Sexual response patterns → Psychological well-being
- Regulating Motivation/Self-Regulation > Resist temptation & reach goals