

Defense Mechanisms

According to Sigmund Freud, who originated the Defense Mechanism theory, Defense Mechanisms occur when our ego cannot meet the demands of reality. They are psychological strategies brought into play by the unconscious mind to manipulate, deny or distort reality so as to maintain a socially acceptable self-image. Healthy people normally use these mechanisms throughout life. It becomes pathological only when its persistent use leads to maladaptive behavior such that the physical and/or mental health of the individual is adversely affected. The purpose of ego defense mechanisms is to protect the mind/self/ego from anxiety and/or social sanctions and/or to provide a refuge from a situation with which one cannot currently cope.

Defense mechanisms are unconscious coping mechanisms that reduce anxiety generated by threats from unacceptable impulses

In 1977, psychologist George Vaillant took Freud's theory and built upon it by categorizing them, placing Freud's mechanisms on a continuum related to their psychoanalytical developmental level.

Level 1: Pathological Defenses

- ↳ The mechanisms on this level, when predominating, almost always are severely pathological. These six defense's, in conjunction, permit one to effectively rearrange external experiences to eliminate the need to cope with reality. The pathological users of these mechanisms frequently appear irrational or insane to others. These are the "psychotic" defense's, common in overt psychosis. However, they are found in dreams and throughout childhood as well. They include:
 - ⇒ Delusional Projection: Delusions about external reality, usually of a persecutory nature.
 - ⇒ Conversion: the expression of an intra-psyche conflict as a physical symptom; some examples include blindness, deafness, paralysis, or numbness. This phenomena is sometimes called *hysteria*.
 - ⇒ Denial: Refusal to accept external reality because it is too threatening; arguing against an anxiety-provoking stimulus by stating it doesn't exist; resolution of emotional conflict and reduction of anxiety by refusing to perceive or consciously acknowledge the more unpleasant aspects of external reality.
 - ⇒ Distortion: A gross reshaping of external reality to meet internal needs.
 - ⇒ Splitting: A primitive defense. Negative and positive impulses are split off and un-integrated.
 - ⇒ Extreme projection: The blatant denial of a moral or psychological deficiency, which is perceived as a deficiency in another individual or group.

Level 2: Immature Defenses

- ↳ These mechanisms are often present in adults. These mechanisms lessen distress and anxiety provoked by threatening people or by uncomfortable reality. Excessive use of such defenses is seen as socially undesirable in that they are immature, difficult to deal with and seriously out of touch with reality. These are the so-called "immature" defenses and overuse almost always leads to serious problems in a person's ability to cope effectively. These defenses are often seen in major depression and personality disorders. They include:
 - ⇒ Acting out: Direct expression of an unconscious wish or impulse in action, without conscious awareness of the emotion that drives that expressive behavior.
 - ⇒ Fantasy: Tendency to retreat into fantasy in order to resolve inner and outer conflicts.
 - ⇒ Idealization: Unconsciously choosing to perceive another individual as having more positive qualities than he or she may actually have.^[21]
 - ⇒ Passive aggression: Aggression towards others expressed indirectly or passively such as using procrastination.
 - ⇒ Projection: Projection is a primitive form of paranoia. Projection also reduces anxiety by allowing the expression of the undesirable impulses or desires without becoming consciously aware of them; attributing one's own unacknowledged unacceptable/unwanted thoughts and emotions to another; includes severe prejudice, severe jealousy, hypervigilance to external danger, and "injustice collecting". It is shifting one's unacceptable thoughts, feelings and impulses within oneself onto someone else, such that those same thoughts, feelings, beliefs and motivations are perceived as being possessed by the other.
 - ⇒ Projective identification: The object of projection invokes in that person precisely the thoughts, feelings or behaviors projected.
 - ⇒ Somatization: The transformation of negative feelings towards others into negative feelings toward self, pain, illness, and anxiety.

Level 3: Neurotic Defenses

- ↳ These mechanisms are considered neurotic, but fairly common in adults. Such defenses have short-term advantages in coping, but can often cause long-term problems in relationships, work and in enjoying life when used as one's primary style of coping with the world. They include:

- ⇒ Displacement: Defense mechanism that shifts sexual or aggressive impulses to a more acceptable or less threatening target; redirecting emotion to a safer outlet; separation of emotion from its real object and redirection of the intense emotion toward someone or something that is less offensive or threatening in order to avoid dealing directly with what is frightening or threatening. For example, a mother may yell at her child because she is angry with her husband.
- ⇒ Dissociation: Temporary drastic modification of one's personal identity or character to avoid emotional distress; separation or postponement of a feeling that normally would accompany a situation or thought.
- ⇒ Hypochondriasis: An excessive preoccupation or worry about having a serious illness.
- ⇒ Intellectualization: A form of isolation; concentrating on the intellectual components of a situation so as to distance oneself from the associated anxiety-provoking emotions; separation of emotion from ideas; thinking about wishes in formal, affectively bland terms and not acting on them; avoiding unacceptable emotions by focusing on the intellectual aspects (e.g. isolation, rationalization, ritual, undoing, compensation, magical thinking).
- ⇒ Isolation: Separation of feelings from ideas and events, for example, describing a murder with graphic details with no emotional response.
- ⇒ Rationalization (making excuses): Where a person convinces him or herself that no wrong was done and that all is or was all right through faulty and false reasoning. An indicator of this defense mechanism can be seen socially as the formulation of convenient excuses - making excuses.
- ⇒ Reaction formation: Converting unconscious wishes or impulses that are perceived to be dangerous or unacceptable into their opposites; behavior that is completely the opposite of what one really wants or feels; taking the opposite belief because the true belief causes anxiety. This defense can work effectively for coping in the short term, but will eventually break down.
- ⇒ Regression: Temporary reversion of the ego to an earlier stage of development rather than handling unacceptable impulses in a more adult way. (ex. Using whining as a method of communicating despite already having acquired the ability to speak with appropriate grammar)
- ⇒ Repression: The process of attempting to repel desires towards pleasurable instincts, caused by a threat of suffering if the desire is satisfied; the desire is moved to the unconscious in the attempt to prevent it from entering consciousness; seemingly unexplainable naivety, memory lapse or lack of awareness of one's own situation and condition; the emotion is conscious, but the idea behind it is absent.
- ⇒ Undoing: A person tries to 'undo' an unhealthy, destructive or otherwise threatening thought by acting out the reverse of unacceptable. Involves symbolically nullifying an unacceptable or guilt provoking thought, idea, or feeling by confession or atonement.
- ⇒ Withdrawal: Withdrawal is a more severe form of defense. It entails removing oneself from events, stimuli, interactions, etc. under the fear of being reminded of painful thoughts and feelings.

Level 4: Mature Defenses

- ↳ These are commonly found among emotionally healthy adults and are considered mature, even though many have their origins in an immature stage of development. They have been adapted through the years in order to optimize success in life and relationships. The use of these defenses enhances pleasure and feelings of control. These defenses help us to integrate conflicting emotions and thoughts, whilst still remaining effective. Those who use these mechanisms are usually considered virtuous. They include:
 - ⇒ Altruism: Constructive service to others that brings pleasure and personal satisfaction.
 - ⇒ Anticipation: Realistic planning for future discomfort.
 - ⇒ Humour: Overt expression of ideas and feelings (especially those that are unpleasant to focus on or too terrible to talk about) that gives pleasure to others. The thoughts retain a portion of their innate distress, but they are "skirted round" by witticism, for example Self-deprecation.
 - ⇒ Identification: The unconscious modeling of one's self upon another person's character and behavior.
 - ⇒ Introjection: Identifying with some idea or object so deeply that it becomes a part of that person.
 - ⇒ Sublimation: Transformation of negative emotions or instincts into positive actions, behavior, or emotion. (ex. Playing a heavy contact sport such as football or rugby can transform aggression into a game)
 - ⇒ Thought suppression: The conscious process of pushing thoughts into the preconscious; the conscious decision to delay paying attention to an emotion or need in order to cope with the present reality; making it possible to later access uncomfortable or distressing emotions whilst accepting them.

Defense Mechanisms worksheet

Please match the following Defense Mechanisms with the best example offered below.

- A. ASCETICISM – Renunciation of needs.
- B. COMPENSATION – Covering up weaknesses or frustration by over-gratifying oneself in another area.
- C. DENIAL – Rejecting or refusing to acknowledge) an intolerable situation
- D. DISPLACEMENT – A redirection of an impulse onto a substitute target.
- E. FANTASY – Gratifying frustrated desires in imaginary achievements (daydreaming).
- F. IDENTIFICATION – Increasing one’s feeling of self-worth by identifying oneself with people or places or
- G. IDENTIFICATION WITH THE AGGRESSOR – If you are afraid of someone, you can partially overcome that fear by becoming more like them.
- H. PROJECTION – Attributing one’s own personality traits or attitudes to others; often it is a tendency to see your own unacceptable desires in others.
- I. RATIONALIZATION – Substituting a more acceptable reason than the true one for one’s behavior.
- J. REACTION FORMATION – Modifying an anxiety-causing impulse by performing in ways opposite of ones true feelings.
- K. REGRESSION – Retreating to an earlier developmental level involving less mature responses.
- L. REPRESSION – Forgetting situations that would cause painful emotions
- M. SUBLIMATION – Transforming an unacceptable impulse into an acceptable, even productive form.
- N. UNDOING – Atoning for and thus counteracting desires or acts that are regrettable (apologizing)

Circle the best answer.

1. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N An anxious student who believes and says, “I’m doing great”, when in reality the student is cutting classes and failing exams.
2. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “I don’t hate him; I love him. See how nice I am to him?”
3. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “I wonder why I forgot about my appointment with the doctor.”
4. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “Nobody cares. All I want to do is cry.”
5. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “I’m sorry, but I didn’t hear your question. I guess I was daydreaming.”
6. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “I couldn’t pass the exam because my stomach was upset.”
7. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “My school has the best cross country team in the country.”
8. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “You may not like my dancing, but you should hear me sing.”
9. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N “Oh, what a terrific party you’ve put together. I’m sorry I’m late. I hope I didn’t hold anything up.”
10. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N Jane was feeling tired because she had stayed up late the night before. When she saw her friend in the morning she commented “Emma, you look as if you didn’t get much sleep last night.”
11. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N An adolescent who feels threatened by emerging anorexia desires may unconsciously try to protect themselves by denying all desires or needs.
12. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N Due to low self-esteem, Chana feels she is not desirable and has no chance for lover, so she compensates by redirecting her love toward amassing cats and dogs.
13. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N Tim is verbally aggressive at school, a tendency which he learned from his abusive father.
14. A...B...C...D...E...F...G...H...I...J...K...L...M...N David has a tremendous amount of deep hostility and anger, and he later becomes a butcher.

ANSWER KEY

1. C Denial
2. J Reaction Formation
3. L Repression
4. K Regression
5. E Fantasy

6. I Rationalization
7. F Identification
8. B Compensation
9. N Undoing
10. H Projection

11. A Asceticism
12. D Displacement
13. G Identification with the Aggressor
14. M Sublimation