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**NEW PROCEDURES AND
INSTRUMENTS OF ASSESSMENT OF
MOTIVATION, COGNITIVE
AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSES**

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NEW PROCEDURES AND TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT OF MOTIVATIONAL, COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSES 11th ECPA

- 1. COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES**
- 2. MOTIVATIONAL MULTI-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.)**
- 3. DIAGNOS THE PERSONALITY WITH M.M.S**
- 4. TOOLS FOR CAUSAL ASSESSMENT AND CAUSAL SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW (C.S.I.)**

NEW PROCEDURES AND TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT OF MOTIVATIONAL, COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSES

- 1. COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES**
 - **motivational analysis of cognition;**
 - **the cognitive processing are characterized by type syllogistic inferences (*Kruglanski, Kunda 199...*);**
 - **heuristics follow syllogistic patterns;**
 - **goals are cognitively associated with each other, and the meaning it has the guarantee of their achievement.**

1/A COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES

- the action is motivated by the beliefs and feelings about themselves (*Caprara, Cervone, 2003*)
- people are able to regulate their own behavior and emotional state:
 - ↳ the ability to set goals;
 - ↳ develop strategies;
 - ↳ reflect on themselves;
 - ↳ evaluate their performance.

(Baltes et al., 1998; Bandura, 1986, 1999, Carver, Scheider, 1998, Deci, Ryan, 1985; Karoly, 1993b; Mischel et al. 1996; Schunk, Zimmerman, 1998, Caprara Cervone 2003).

1/B COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES

- The **self-regulating mechanisms of cognitive and affective system** of self, based on expectations that determine motivation are:
 - **1) objectives and performance standards;**
 - **2) self-rating responses related to the Self;**
 - **3) belief in self-efficacy and goals;**
 - **4) purposes (*Bandura, 1986*).**

1/C COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES

- **The affective processes and emotional reactions depend by:**
 - ↳ **cognitive interpretation of the life events;**
 - ↳ **the goals meaning;**
 - ↳ **the objectives and interests that people want to achieve** (*McClelland, 1961; Atkinson, 1964; Carver, Scheier, 1981-1999; Bandura, 1986; Tamburello, 2007*).

1/D COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES

- **The Cognitive-Causal Approach** (*Tamburello, 2007, 2008, 2008*)
 - ↳ ***the motivational component of motive in cognitive processes***
 - ↳ ***The construct of Priority Interest***

1/E COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL PROCESSES

- *How does the disease and disorder that undermines individual psychological well-being, according to the Theory of Cognitive-causal ?*
- *How the Priority Interest is organizes and operates?*

2. MOTIVATIONAL MULTI-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.) *Tamburello, 2008*

MMS

*“An organized body (**Structure**)
of the needs and interests of Priority (**Motivational**)
that are layered over time,
according to causal principles (**Multilevel**)”
(Contardi et al., 2008).*

Motivational Multilevel Structure: Priority Interests

Criteria
cognitive structure

automatic thoughts

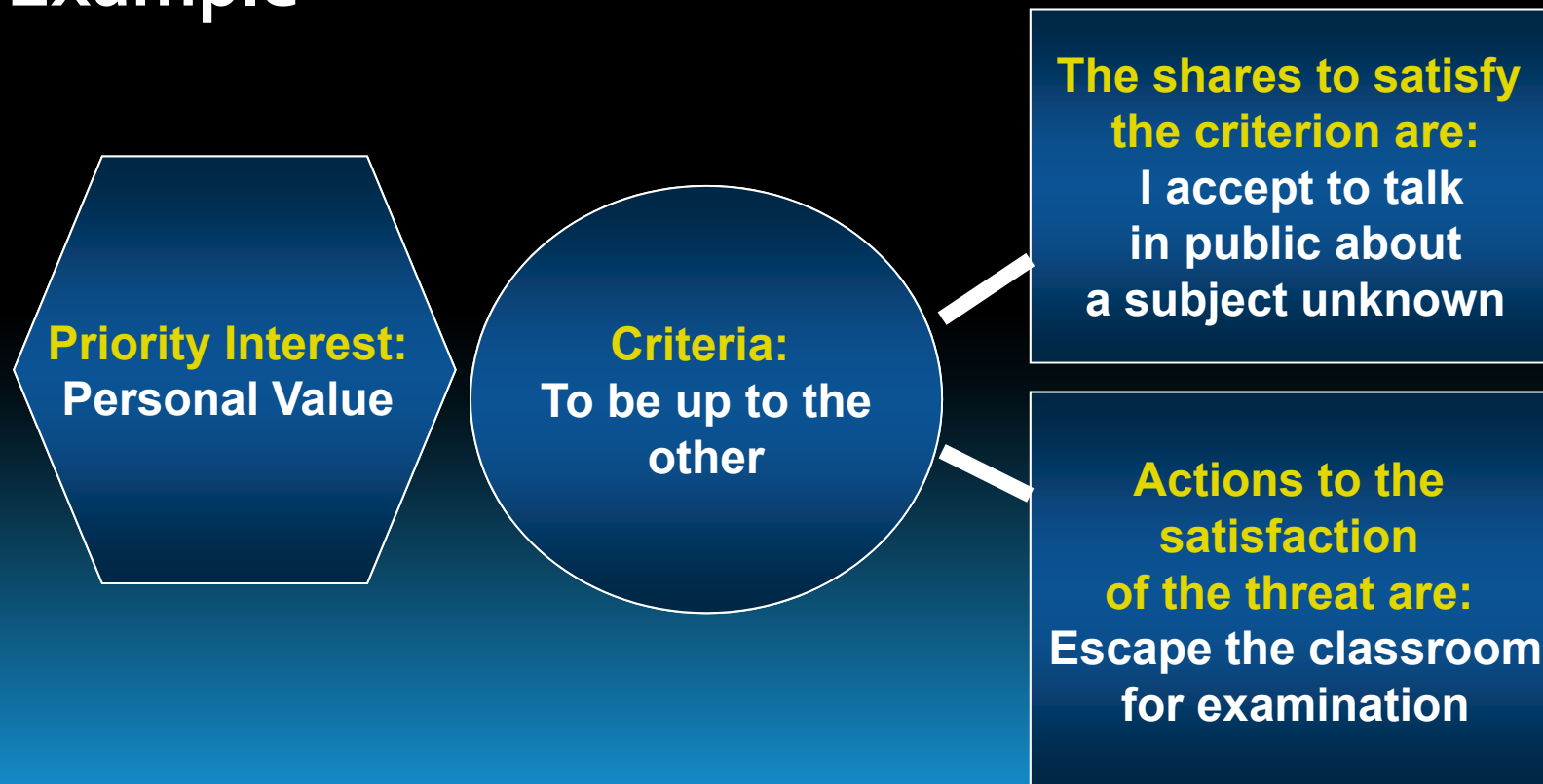
Goal
covert reinforcement

MOTIVATIONAL MULTI-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.)

MOTIVATIONAL MULTI-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.)

↳ *Provides individual goals that evolve during the life*

▪ Example



MOTIVATIONAL MULTI-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.)

- ↳ *Provides individual goals that evolve during the life*
- ↳ *Manage and influence structures, cognitive processes and events*
- ↳ *Manage and influence the structure of personality*

V level

- area of vital wish the world has particular characteristics, considered absolutely necessary (reality must be like the wish):
- **fifth realization level**

IV level

- area of the psychophysiological well-being and of the tendency to preserve an optimum level of:
- **fourth realization level.**

III level

- **Primary action and self-efficacy area:**
- **third realization level.**

II level

- **relational area:**
- **second realization level.**

I level

- **oneself area:**
- **first realization level.**

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**3. *TO DIAGNOS THE PERSONALITY WITH
M.M.S.***

MMS OF PATIENT

**TRATTI DESCRIBED
BY DSM IV-TR**
Avoidant Personality Disorder
Dependent Personality Disorder

***PSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASE
PROBLEMS
SYMPTOMATOLOGY***

**MMS IS CONSTANTLY IN ACTION:
WILL, THOUGHTS, EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS
AND ACTION PURPOSE**

MOTIVATIONAL MULTII-LEVEL STRUCTURE (M.M.S.) OF PATIENT WITH DEPENDENT AND AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER

IV level

- **PRIORITY INTEREST: FEEL GOOD (-1)**
- **CRITERIAS:** *Be quiet; Be happy, gratified; It's important not to have anxiety; distracted by anxiety*

III level

- **PRIORITY INTEREST: BE SURE TO DO WELL(-2)**
- **CRITERIAS:** *Do not cause harm to others, Do not wrong; It 'important to act with the other near I know who loves me; Do only the things that is sure to do well*

II level

- **PRIORITY INTEREST: TO BE LOVED (-3)**
- **CRITERIAS:** *The others are always happy to see me; They look for me; They want me close; make sure that I do only actions that they will appreciate, that represent their like*

I level

- **PRIORITY INTEREST: TO LIVE IN UNION WITH THE OTHERS (-4)**
- **CRITERIAS:** *They are always close to me; They think and do as me*

THE PRIORITY SYLLOGISM

IV PRIORITY INTEREST:
FEEL GOOD

III PRIORITY INTEREST:
BE SURE TO GET IT RIGHT

II PRIORITY INTEREST:
TO BE LOVED

PRIORITY INTEREST:
TO LIVE IN UNION WITH THE OTHER

4. TOOLS FOR CAUSAL ASSESSMENT AND CAUSAL SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW (C.S.I.)

- The assessment of the **Theory Cognitive-causal** are characterized operations causal investigation:
 1. *Listening*
 2. *Selection*
 3. *Verification of the purpose of meaning*
 4. *Reflection*
 5. *Addressing*
 6. *Causal analysis and definition of MMS*
 7. *Seven-column Functional Analysis Model (7c ABC) and The Causal Analysis*
 8. *Behavioural chain analysis in high and low gradient of activation*
 9. *Essential Analysis*

CAUSAL SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW (C.S.I.) *...on going*

- ***The interview*** is composed of about 50 questions posed by clinical type in a specified way. The questions are intended to identify the SSM and the syllogism that links the 4 levels of priority interest.

Instructions:

- **Choose an indicator of an ABC f compiled, indicating a situation experienced with discomfort (before, thought, emotion or action;**
- **Start administering semi-structured interview**
The following is an example:

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS WITH THE PURPOSE OF ACTION ABC f

PRIOR	THOUGHT	EMOTION	ACTION	PURPOSE OF ACTION
Calling for a job	I have to call	high anxiety	Postponing the call	Avoiding tension

Causal Semi-structured Interview (C.S.I.)

The indicator of ABC f, to start the interview, is:
I'm at home, I have to call for a job

Question to identify the operational Criterias

Which is the focus element in the situation, thought, action or purpose described, which has acquired positive or negative meaning?

R *I must telephone and I always post pone*

Which is the focus element in the described situation that caused a reaction?

R *I feel terrible anxiety*

Which is the focus element should be present to live with a neutral way and the feeling more acceptable?

R *The expectation is that who answers me welcoming*

What does it mean?

R *I feel happy*

Which is the focus element make it easier to live with serenity the situation?

R *The presence of a friend close to me*

Which are other situations where receive this item?

R *Every time that I'm going to have anxiety*

Operational criterias identified:

- 1. Every time that I'm going to have anxiety**
 - 2. Situations where I have no certainty of being happy**
-

If the item is positive, asking:

•What is the mean of operational Criteria identified (1 Every time that I'm going to have anxiety)?

R I do not have the feeling to do well

•What does the operational Criteria identified (2 Situations in which I don't have the certainty of being happy)?

R It means being sick

•But what is the positive condition that you want?

R Don't be anxious

If the item is negative, replace it to positive

Which is the positive condition that you want?

R Don't be anxious

Which are the obstacles that stopped this condition?

R Anxiety and being alone

Which elements make it easier to live with the serenity of the situation?

R Having someone close to me

Which mean have this for you?

R *I am heartened*

Why is it important for you to have the comfort of someone?

R *Distracting me from anxiety, I would encourage to make the call*

What is the threat?

R *To be sick*

What would you like to achieve totally?

R *Being well*

Priority Interest identified: Being well

Which is the threat if it can not be assured of Being well (Interest Priority IV level)?

R *I'm not feel able to act well*

What do you look for to achieve the Being well (Interest Priority Level IV)?

R *I could not live the situations*

Which is the threat?

R *I could be make mistakes*

What do you look for to achieve?

R *Doing well*

Priority interest identified: Doing well

What mean is compared to what you look for to get from others (Interest Priority II Level)?

R *The others would be happy for me*

What is the threat?

R *Disappointing the others*

What is important to achieve to protect the threat (Interest Priority II Level)?

R *A love from others*

Priority interest identified: To be loved

What mean is compared to what you look for to get from others?

R *The others keep me away from them*

What does the threat mean if compared to yourself?

R *I don't exist anymore*

What is important to achieve to protect the threat (Interest Priority I Level)?

R *Being together with others*

Priority interest identified: To live in union with the others

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