如何当孩子的情绪教练(3)

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《尚气》燃爆美国!男主Simu Liu一封家书,戳中无数华人泪点 - 未名空间(mitbbs.com) mitbbs.



最近,我想了许多从未说出的心里话,老实说,我觉得这二十多年来我们一直把话憋在心里是完全错误的。我们从未表达过彼此之间的情感,反而总是利用一切机会互相批评,在追求完美的过程中,试图消灭每一个缺点。在我们这个家,做什么事永远重要于说什么话,总是施加压力而不是鼓励,总是以"多穿件外套,外面冷"来代替"我爱你"。 Mitbbs.com

我的每个好朋友都可以告诉你们,每当我提起复杂的童年时光,情绪就像坐过山车一样起伏,愤怒、伤心、怨恨。但我厌倦了对父母生气。Mitbbs.com

所以,我通过写这封信来敞开心扉,来感谢所有你们为我所做的付出,告诉你们,我爱你们。现在是时候开始这么做了,你们觉得呢?Mitbbs.com

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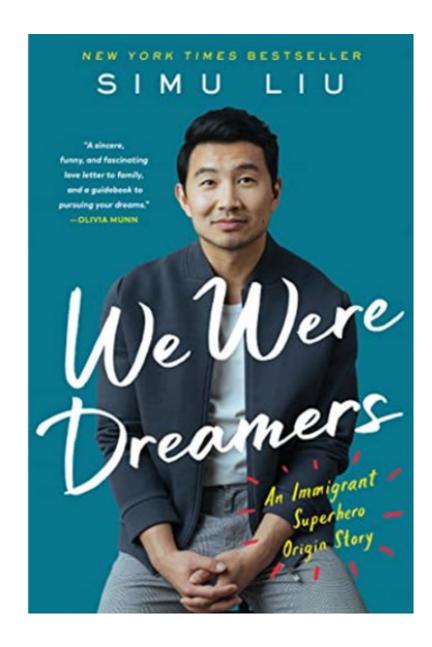
《尚气》燃爆美国!男主一封家书,戳中无数华人泪点 - 未名空间(mitbbs.com)

我们就经常吵架。如果我被鞋带绊倒,那是我蠢;如果我考试没有得到A,那是我笨;如果我想和小伙伴出去玩,那是我浪费时间。随着一年年长大,我越来越讨厌你们给我施加的压力,我要你们的生活也变得像我一样痛苦。 Mitbbs.com

2005年,在一次大吵之后我离家出走了,在各个朋友家辗转住了一周。我愤愤地告诉你们,我恨你们,我等不及要离开这个家。但在内心里,我渴望着你们的爱和亲情。我常幻想着我能拥有一个如同电影里看到的那种家庭,家人之间像亲密朋友那样交谈,见面和告别的时候都能拥抱一下。Mitbbs.com

勉勉强强地我还是按你们为我计划好的路继续走了下去,考进名校商学院,有一个朝九晚五的工作,直到我再也坚持不下去了。我毕业后的工作是在一个顶级会计师事务所,但没有什么比这个更不适合我的了。上司主管注意到了我的不适应,在2012年,入职不到8个月的我被解雇了。Mitbbs.com

当着整个办公室的面清理个人物品离开公司已经够难堪的了,但告诉你们这件事更加让我羞愧。那阵子甚至为了不见你们,我曾想过从阳台跳下去算了。后来让我想通的是,我决定找一条适合自己的路,一条能让我骄傲地面对你们的路。Mitbbs.com



- 当刘思慕哭的时候,他的父亲是如何应对的?
- 他父亲的行为效果如何?
- 你有什么建议么?
- Shaming 的效果?
- 父母教养方式上中美文化的差别

Dr William Glasser's Basic Needs



- 刘思慕的需要是什么?
- 他父母的需要是什么?

提升您的心「晴」指数© - 27

沟通有时像爬山 健康有效的沟通是上坡,使你离开山顶越来越近 目标: 无效的沟通是下坡, 使你离开山顶越来越远 (+/-) (+/-) (+/-) 情境: 最糟的情况:



	言语上:	非言语上:
直接	询问他人是否可以帮您洗碗。	厌恶地盯着那些碗盘、叹气,或不 满地看着那个人。
间接	没去洗碗,说您很累。	什么也没说然后回到房间里躺着。

- 您是否在不高兴的时候提高音调?
- 您是否在不高兴的时候批评孩子?
- 您在不高兴的时候是否会打骂孩子?

回答: YES

激进风格



- 当您不愉快的时候是否会忍住自己的感受?
- 您是否在表达情绪与需求上有困难?
- 您的面部表情与肢体是否有效地表达您的真实感受?

回答: YES

被动风格



- 您是否在表达情绪与需求上有困难?
- 您是否一直憋着您的感受直到无法忍受, 然后便爆发?
- 当您情绪爆发时,是否容易过度反应,或恶言相向、动手动脚?

回答: YES

被动-激进风格

健康风格

- 您是否能在对情况做出回应前先进行了解并仔细思考?
- 您是否能对他人有同理心, 了解他们的感受?
- 您是否能以尊重的态度传达您的情绪与需求?
- ·您的面部表情与肢体语言是否与您说出来的话(或背后隐含的意义)一致?



东西方沟通风格的差别

- 东方集体主义文化下, 更注重非言语和非直接沟通:
 - Nonverbal as well as indirect communication or high-context communication (Sue, 1990).
 - 察言观色, 鉴貌辨色, 闻弦歌而知雅意, 弦外之音
 - "如果他真的关心我,就应该知道我的想要什么"
 - 红楼梦,龄官画蔷"外头大毒日头晒着,你赌气去找大夫,把你晒坏了,大夫来了 我也不看"
 - 父母可能不直接表达自己对于孩子的爱意,而是无微不至地关心孩子的饮食起居
- 西方个人主义文化更加推崇直接的言语沟通
 - In Western culture, people tend to be more verbal and direct— also known as low-context communication (Sue, 1990).
 - Be assertive, I statement
- · 在西方文化长大的ABC孩子如何解读家长非直接的表达方式?

• 您是否觉得文化适应家庭距离感影响了您的家庭关系? 为什么?

• 美国文化与华人文化有何不同?

• 成长在不同的文化环境会如何影响一个人的信念与价值系统?





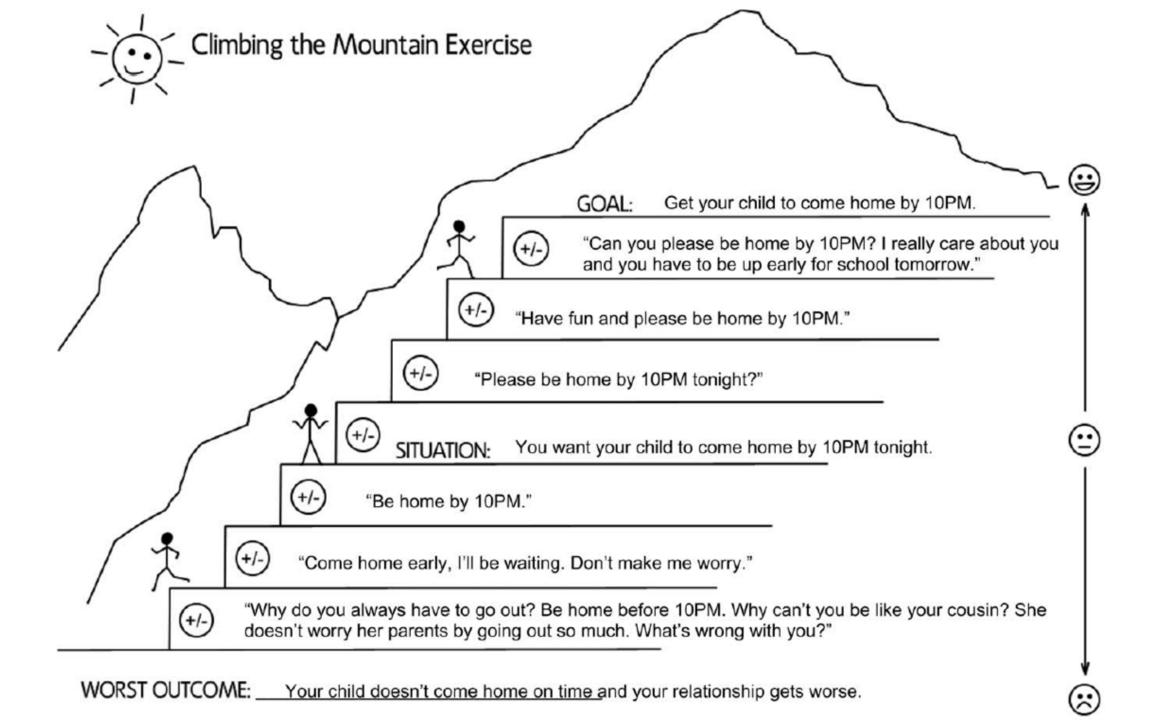
与权威 (家长老师) 的沟通

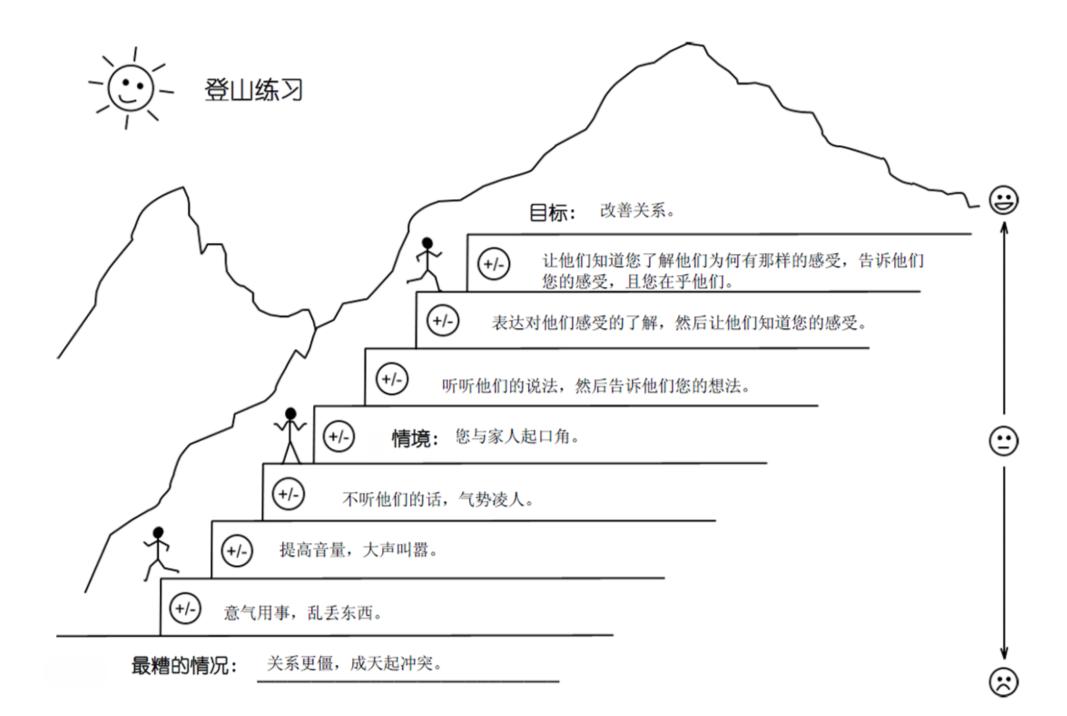
- In China, education is more unidirectional, top-down, and less collaborative.
 - 不鼓励孩子问问题, 挑战权威
 - 孩子问了问题, 家长会觉得孩子"不听话"
- In the US, education is seen as a collaborative process, and students are asked to speak, engage, and ask questions
 - 鼓励孩子问"为什么",尝试不同的方法

如果你想让孩子晚上10点前回家,怎样的沟通方式更有效?

Short Video

沟通有时像爬山 健康有效的沟通是上坡,使你离开山顶越来越近, 无效的沟通是下坡,使你离开山顶越来越远





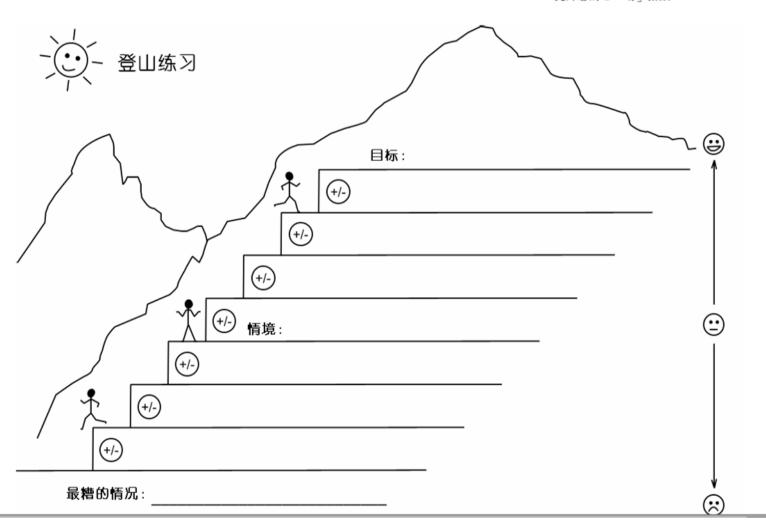
分组练习

接下来,您会学习「登山」技术,这个技术将协助您在行为、思维、及内在心神上得以强化

- 。请填写下一页的工作表。
- 1. 请在「情境」的表格中写下发生过的问题。
- 2. 列出您的「<u>目标</u>」并将它写在山顶上。
- 3. 将您预见「最糟的情况」填写在山脚下。
- 4. 什么行为会让您更接近目标?将它们沿着您刚刚写的情境上方——列举。
- 5. 什么行为会使情境恶化?请将它们——朝远离您目标的方向罗列。
- 6. 这些您列举的行为分别会如何影响您的感受与情绪?
- 7. 请留意在每个行为反应旁的 圈圈。各种行为或行动的优缺点是什么?包括个人的、社交上的、家庭的、情绪上的、时间上的、金钱上的、健康方面的。

小组讨论

提升您的心「晴」指数© - 27



刘思慕和他的父母怎样能够心平气和地坐下来,解决他们的冲突?



Stay calm!



Identify the problem



Brainstorm solutions



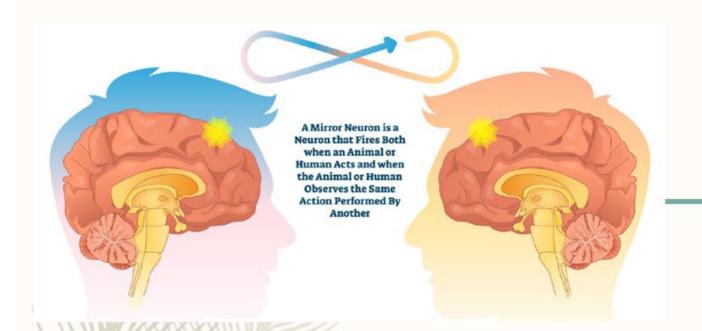
Create a list of pros and cons for each possible solution



Pick a solution from the list, and make an action plan



Review what happened



为什么家长心平气和很重要?

Child imitates parents' facial expressions
Parents' mood→ kids' mood



孩子需要家长的倾听

- Request from Asian American Youth from "Hear Me Out" essay contest:
 - "What we really starve for from our parents is a listening and understanding heart, accepting us and appreciating the way we are, products of this society they chose to raise us in."
 - "Both my parents and I need to know how to compromise on topics we don't agree on."

倾听的信号

倾听 (肢体信号)	倾听(言语信号)	不倾听 (肢体信号)	不倾听 (言语信号)



Why Is Active Listening Important?

- 1. Shows your child they are worthy of your attention
- Helps your child gradually learn to solve problems on their own
- 3. Builds your relationship with your child by showing your support

Listening without judgement

- Child: Nike just came out with a pair of new shoes!
- Mom: You already have a pair of Nike. You always want new things!

Child: Nike just came out with a

pair of new shoes!

Mom: Really?

Child: I want a pair too.

Mom: Oh, you want a new pair

of shoes. Tell me more about

this new shoes. How is it

different?

孩子: 耐克出了一款新跑鞋。

妈妈: 是吧?

孩子: 我也好想有一双。

妈妈: 哦, 你想有一双新跑鞋。

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Compare: How do these two responses make the child feel?

如何说更好?

• Child: Mom, Derik's parents got a divorce. He has been skipping school this week.

Mom: I told you to not hang out with Derik. He is a trouble maker.
 Hang out with Tom. He is a good student.

- How does this make the child feel?
- What can Mom say instead?

如何说更好?

- 孩子:妈妈,Daric的父母离婚了,他最近老是逃课。
- 妈妈: 哎呀! 是吧?
 - 你听上去有点担心他。
 - Daric—定挺伤心,总是逃课也不是办法,我们可以做点什么帮助他吗?

- Child: Mom, Derik's parents got a divorce. He has been skipping school this week.
- Mom: Really?
- Child: Yes.
- Mom: Sounds like you are worried about Derik.
- Or Mom: You seem worried about Derik. Is there anything we can do to help him?



- <u>Set aside time</u> If you're too busy at that moment, let them know when you will be finished (and stick to it)
- <u>Use nonverbal skills</u> (e.g., nodding, paying attention) to show you are listening
- Remove distractions (e.g., phone, television) that can prevent you from being fully present with your child



- Aim to listen with an open, non-judgmental mind
- Acknowledge your child's feelings
 - This is hard, and you do not have to agree with everything your child says!
- Just do your best to listen and try to <u>understand your child's</u> <u>perspective</u> without inserting your opinions yet



- You can show your active listening by briefly paraphrasing the main point of what your child has said
- Try to paraphrase what your child seems to be <u>feeling or thinking</u> about a situation, and <u>validate</u> that it's okay for them to feel this way



- Try to paraphrase what your child seems to be <u>feeling or thinking</u> about a situation, and <u>validate</u> that it's okay for them to feel this way:
 - "I can understand why this makes you so upset."
 - "You seem pretty disappointed by this news."
 - "It's okay if you're angry right now."

分组练习非评判地倾听和复述



Son: "High school is so hard. I'm tired of studying all the time."

Mom: "Yes, it is. But someday you might miss your high school days."

Son: "No I won't. I have so much homework from the AP classes. How can I like high school when I'm only sleeping 5 hours a night?"

Mom: "When I was in high school, I didn't like my classes. But looking back now, I appreciate what I learned."

Son: "Whatever" [walks away]

分组练习



Son: "High school is so hard. I'm tired of studying all the time."

Mom: "I know it's been hard for you to have so much work this year in your AP classes."

Son: "Yeah, I stay up late studying all the time and I don't have time for anything else."

Mom: "You feel like you're missing out on fun things because you have to study."

Son: "Exactly!"

Mom: "Maybe we can brainstorm ways to help you find more balance the rest of the year."

哪些陈述是有帮助的?

- I understand and know exactly what you are going through. That happened to me two years ago. This is what I did. 我完全知道你正在经历什么。我当年是这么走过来的。
- You'll get over it, you've just got to ignore it and get on with life. 你会克服这个的。你只需要忽视这件事情,继续正常的生活。
- You'll feel differently tomorrow. 你明天感觉一定会好很多的。
- It's such a beautiful day outside. How can you feel so sad? 外面天气那么好,你有什么可以伤心的呢?
- How long have you been feeling like this? 你有这种感受多久了?
- Have you spoken to anyone about this before? 你以前和任何人谈过这件事吗?
- Is something bothering you? 你有什么心事吗?
- You haven't been joining us lately at coffee break are you okay? 你最近很久没有和我们一起喝咖啡了,你没事吧?
- It is hard for me to understand exactly what you are going through, but I can see that it's distressing for you. 我不确切地知道你经历了什么,但是我可以看出来这让你很苦恼。
- Something seems to be bothering you. Do you want to talk about it? 好像有什么事情困扰着你。你想谈谈吗?

哪些陈述是有帮助的?

- Are you just gonna sit there and mope? 你难道只会坐在那里怨天尤人么?
- I am here for you if you want to talk. 如果你愿意和我说说心里话,我就在这里。
- You are not alone. 你不是孤单的。
- You're overreacting/too sensitive/too emotional. 你太激动了/太敏感了/太情绪化了。
- I care about you. I noticed (describe a change in behavior, emotion...) 我关心你。我注意到你最近...
- Try not to think bout it. 不要胡思乱想。
- Don't be so pessimistic. 不要这么悲观。
- You just need to take meds. 你就是需要吃药。
- You have so much to be happy about. 你有这么多值得高兴的事。
- What do you have to be anxious about? 你有什么可以焦虑的呢?

哪些陈述是有帮助的?

- · I know this is hard. It is natural to feel hurt. 我知道这很让人伤心。你为此伤心很正常。
- · Can't you just calm down?! 你就不能够平静下来么?
- · It's just a thought. 这只是一个想法,不是事实。
- · Everything will be okay. 一切都会好起来的。
- Oh, I get it-I'm stressed too. I... 我理解你。我也有很多压力。我...
- · It's not a big deal. 这不是什么大不了的事情。
- · It's all in your head. 这些都是你胡思乱想。
- · It could be so much worse. 事情可能比现在更糟。
- ·There are people in this world with real problems. 世上有些人有更加严重的问题。

What's the difference? 找不同



What's the difference?



I Statements



The Magic of I Statements

"You" Statements

- You Statements focus blame on your child's actions/feelings
 - Often make the other person feel judged
 - May make your child withdraw or become defensive

"I" Statements

- I Statements focus on how you are thinking or feeling in a situation
 - Allow you to be honest and communicate openly
 - Will help your child understand your point of view

I Statement Examples



- I feel disappointed when you lie to me because it makes it hard to trust what you say. I want us both to be able to trust one another. 当你对我撒谎时,我感到很失望,因为这让我很难相信你说的话。我希望我们都能够相互信任。
- I feel upset when you curse at me because those words are very hurtful. I would like for us to find less hurtful ways for you to express when you are angry. 当你骂我时,我感到很沮丧,因为那些话很伤人。我希望我们找到没那么伤人的方式让你表达你的生气。
- When you are texting at the dinner table, I feel ignored. It is important to me that we spend time together at dinner without technology. 当你吃饭发短信时,我感到被忽视了。对我来说,我们一起专心的共进晚餐很重要。

I Statement Examples



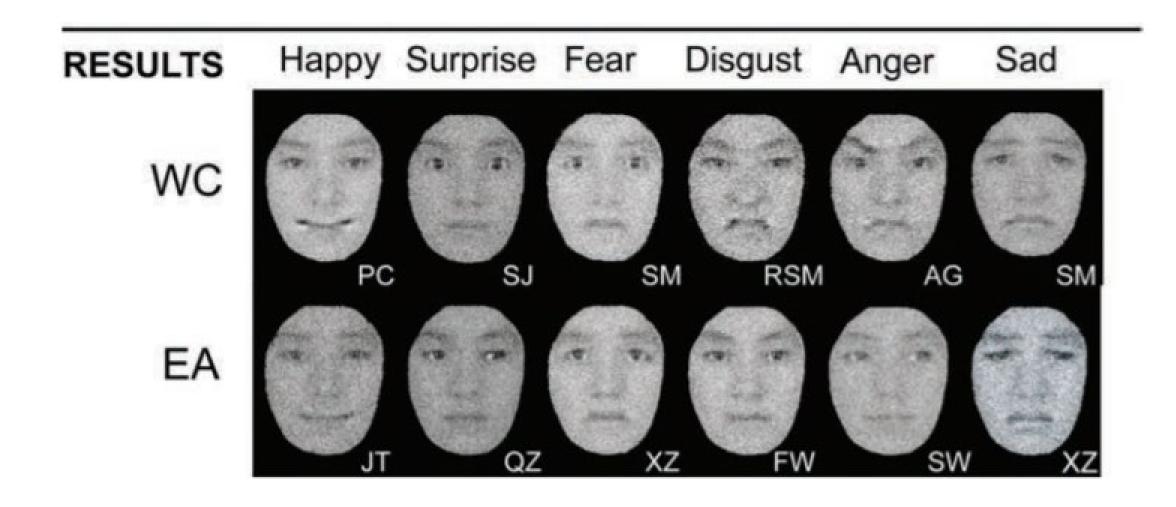
- "I feel sad when I give you food and you say "yuck" because I tried my best to prepare dinner for you. I hope we can find a different way to let me know when you don't like the food."当我给你饭菜你却说'呸',这 让我感到难过,因为我很用心地为你准备了晚餐。我希望当你不喜欢饭菜的时候可以换种方式告诉我。
- I feel nervous when I see you waving your toy close to your little sister/brother because the baby could get hurt and I know you wouldn't like that to happen" (reassurance of trust). 当我看到你在你小妹妹边上挥舞玩具时我感到很紧张,因为小朋友可能会受伤,我知道你也不希望发生这种情况"

练习

对亚洲父母来说,为什么做情绪教练这么难?

文化与价值观

- 亚洲和亚裔美国儿童:与白人美国人相比,表现出更少的正面和负面表达(Lewis, Takai-Kawakami, Kawakami, & Sullivan, 2010; Louie et al., 2015; Wilson, Raval, Salvina, Raval, & Panchal, 2012).
- Asian Americans rate emotional expression as inappropriate, and use emotional suppression more.



Jack, Caldara, & Schyns (2012)

做孩子的情绪教练的好处

- -自我调节
- 更少的疾病
- -注意力
- -延迟满足
- 更好地应对情绪
- -健康的同伴关系

需要避免的行为

- -Criticism 批评
- -Contempt 鄙视
- -Stonewalling 冷战
- -Labeling 贴标签

情绪驳回/拒绝

- 对孩子表达负面情绪感到不舒服
- 忽略、最小化或阻止这些情绪的表达(悲伤,恐惧,愤怒)

例子

孩子: 爸爸, 我踩到我脚趾头了, 痛死了

爸爸:一会儿自己会好的

孩子:妈妈,哥哥打我

妈妈: 你又闯什么祸了?

做情绪教练的五个步骤

- 步骤1: 注意孩子的情绪

- 步骤2: 将情绪视为建立连接的机会("可教的时刻")

- 步骤3: 帮助您的孩子口头表达具体情绪

- 步骤4: 传达同理心和理解

- 步骤5: 设定限制和解决问题的方法

- 努力掌握自己的情绪

- 当你有一个情绪反应的时候,可以尝试以下几步
 - 意识到自己有一个情绪
 - 尝试控制自己的情绪反应
 - 问问自己: 我的孩子什么感觉? 我的孩子需要什么?
 - 尝试调节自己的情绪

角色扮演!

一个孩子在一家大型百货商店中突然不见了,父母非常着急。过了一会儿,商店的员工发现了一个不开心的小孩,她帮助孩子找到了父母。

父母说:"你怎么回事!你为什么一个人走开?爸爸妈妈急死了,以后再也不带你出来买东西了。"

父母心里的想法: 父母很害怕,想确保孩子的安全并防止这种情况再次发生。

孩子的感受: 害怕

更好的说法:"你一定很害怕,爸爸妈妈也很担心。来来来,让爸爸妈妈好好抱你一下。然后,让我们说说刚刚到底发生了什么。"

角色扮演!

你的孩子从外面回来,说:"我讨厌那些人。 他们不和我一起玩。 他们 好坏!"

父母说: "如果你球踢得不那么差,他们会想和你一起玩。不要一有点不 开心就哭哭啼啼,小题大做。"

父母心里的想法:希望孩子能够与其他孩子轻松相处,别不开心,可以坚强一点。

孩子的感受: 难过

更好的说法:"你肯定特别难过吧,跟我说说怎么啦"

竹子、弹性、恢复力与个人韧性

- 竹子是种强韧且适应性强的植物。
- 竹子只要有足够的水就可以生长,不需太多的额外照料。
- 正如竹子,我们会受到人生起伏及曲折的影响;也正因为像竹子,只要有足够的滋养与照顾,我们 就能笔直生长,或朝着我们想要的方向成长。
- 生命中的某些事件可能对我们的生活与情绪造成负面的影响;有些则能对我们有正面作用,替我们带来快乐。虽然人生未必朝着您想要的方向发展,您有能力做改变,使人生朝向您要的方向发展(如:回归正途)。
- 祝您和孩子象竹子一样有韧性



- 父母与孩子会持不同的是非观价值观。
- 文化环境与情境会影响我们的价值观,产生歧见是很正常的。
- 我们尽可能不要认为别人刻意不尊重自己。
- 为了要改善家庭成员的关系并确保关系不会恶化,双方必须在合理的范围内保持弹性、互相了解并尊重对方的信念。
- 您可以选择有益的方法回应问题, vs 以一种会让事情每况愈下的态度
- 哪些是您要您家庭遵循的家庭规章(明讲的及未讲明的)?
- 孩子清楚那些规定吗?
- 考量孩子的成长环境后, 那些规定合理、公平吗?

THINK 三思而后言

True 真实 (不夸大)

- ●你从不听我说话
- ●你一直特别懒

Helpful 有帮助

Inspirational 鼓舞人心

Necessary 有必要

Kind 友好

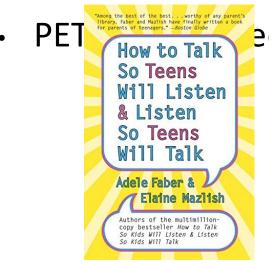
总结

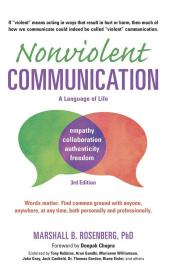
- 利用积极倾听让对方感到被支持
- 设身处地替对方着想
- 采取健康的沟通风格,而非激进、被动,或激进-被动风格。
- 多对孩子表达情感
 - 您与孩子生长于不同的世代与文化环境中。也因此他们会有某些特定的需求
- 试试不同的说话或处事方式
 - 一再重复同样的方式并不能改变问题或破除恶性循环
- 回家告诉您在乎的人, 您有多么感谢他们
 - 增加情感联结和信任

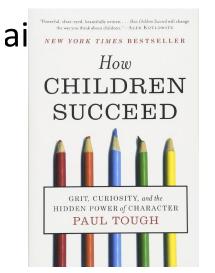


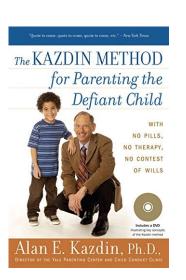
Parenting Resources

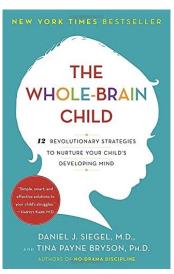
- "How to talk to teens will listen and listen so teens will talk" (Faber & Kazdin)
- "Nonviolent communication" (Rosenberg)
- "How children succeed" (Tough)
- "The Kazdin method for parenting the defiant child" (Kazdin)
- "The whole brain child" (Siegel)











Recommended Books

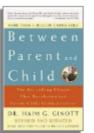
- The Self-Driven Child by William Stixrud
- The Whole-Brain Child: 12 Revolutionary Strategies to Nurture Your Child's Developing Mind by Daniel Siegel & Tina Payne Bryson
- Feeling Good: The New Mood Therapy and The Feeling Good Handbook by David Burns

For younger children <12

 What to do when you feel [too shy, worry too much; grumble too much...] self-help book series by Magination Press (from American Psychological Association)

Resources

- Tips for positive parenting of teens: http://www.ahaparenting.com/ages-stages/teenagers/parenting-teens
- Conversation starters: http://www.ahaparenting.com/parentingtools/communication/family-discussions
- 30 ways to connect with your teen: http://www.ahaparenting.com/ages-stages/teenagers/tips-bond-close-teen
- Books on parenting teens: http://www.ahaparenting.com/agesstages/teenagers/Best-books-parenting-teens



Between Parent and Child

与孩子实现真正有效沟通的方法

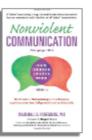
Dr. Haim Ginott

推荐人: Sandra Llu, Angela Chiu

这本书堪称育儿的圣经 (parenting bible) , PCE 请过作者的遗孀,也是本书修订版的 co-

author, 做了年会主题演讲。





Non-violent Communication

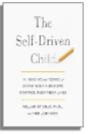
A Language of Life: Life-Changing Tools for Healthy Relationships

Dr. Rosenburg Marshell

推荐人: 张景山

推荐语: 一种全新的沟通模式,帮助家庭、职场、部门、国家等,之间的沟通。





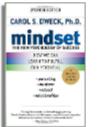
The Self Driven Child

The Science and Sense of Giving Your Kids More Control over

Dr. William Stixrud & Dr. Ned Johnson

推荐人: 张魏红

给孩子安全感,白主权,积极鼓励白由探索,允许 孩子按照白己的步调成长,发掘孩子的白驱力。



Mindset

The New Psychology of Success

Dr. Carol Dweck & CarolDweck

推荐人: Jackelyn Ku, Joy Zhou and Alexandra Blood

推荐语:用成长的眼光看孩子、看自己。



https://www.pceclub.org/books

问题讨论