



ZORAN MILIVOJEVIĆ

LJUBAV ILI ZALJUBLJENOST

U korenu velikog broja problema zbog kojih se klijenti obraćaju psihoterapeutima stoje ljubavni i partnerski problemi. Zbog toga je veoma važno kako psihoterapeuti razumeju koncept ljubavi jer terapeutovi implicitni konstrukti o ljubavi i zaljubljenosti utiču na način na koji rade sa klijentima. Savremeni kulturni obrazac izjednačava ljubav i zaljubljenost, tako da je nekim psihoterapeutima teško da razlikuju ova dva koncepta. Predstavićemo glavne razlike između ovih koncepata, to jest emocija, a zatim kako njihovo izjednačavanje doprinosi povećanju „ljubavne patnje“ i disfunktionalnim emotivnim odnosima.

Ljubav i zaljubljenost su zasnovani na sasvim različitim psihičkim mehanizmima. Emotivno vezivanje, bilo infantilno (*attachment*) bilo odraslo (*bonding*), jeste psihički mehanizam koji omogućuje ljubav. S druge strane, zaljubljenost je zasnovana na idealizaciji. Idealizacija dolazi od reči ideal koja označava „upravo onako kako je zamišljeno“. Prema tome, ideal je ideja o savršenoj ljubavi koja donosi sreću pojedincu. Za razliku od ljubavi, koja je univerzalno ljudsko osećanje, osećanje zaljubljenosti se pojavljuje samo u onim kulturama u kojima se ljubav slavi kao put u trajno osećanje sreće.

Biranje partnera zaljubljivanjem, to jest „srcem“, nije ništa drugo do prepuštanje vlastitim nesvesnim procesima da „izaberu“ partnera, što često dovodi do razočaranja i „slomljenog srca“. Ukazaćemo na načine prevazilaženja zaljubljivanja: osvećivanje nesvesnih procesa i odustajanja od ideje „ljubavi - sreće“, kako bi došlo do spajanja „srca“ i „mozga“.

LOVE OR INFATUATION

The root of many issues due to which clients turn to psychotherapists are love and couple problems. That is the reason why it is very important to know how psychotherapists understand the concept of love because the therapist's implicit constructs about love and infatuation affect the way they work with clients. Modern cultural pattern equalizes love and infatuation, so yes, it is difficult for some psychotherapists to distinguish between these two concepts. We will present the main differences between these concepts (emotions), and then how their assimilation contributes to increased 'love suffering' and dysfunctional emotional relationships.

Love and infatuation are based on completely different psychological mechanisms. Emotional bonding, whether infantile (attachment) or adult (bonding) is a psychological mechanism that makes love possible. On the other hand, infatuation is based on idealization. Idealization is coming from the word ideal, which means 'exactly as intended.' Therefore, the ideal is an idea of perfect love that brings happiness to the individual. Unlike love, which is universal human feeling, the feeling of falling in love appears only in those cultures in which love is celebrated as a path to a lasting sense of happiness.

Choosing a partner by falling in love, that is, with the 'heart' is nothing but leaving to one's own unconscious processes to 'choose' a partner, who often leads to disappointment and broken hearts'. We will point out ways of overcoming falling in love: awareness of unconscious processes and giving up the idea of 'love – happiness' to merge the 'heart' and the 'brain'.

DUBRAVKA KOCIJAN HERCIGONJA

POVEZANOST LJUBAVI U RANOM DJETINJSTVU SA RAZVOJEM I FUNKCIONIRANJEM U ŽIVOTU

Postoje brojni radovi koji su utvrdili povezanost funkcioniranja i problema tijekom života sa negativnim iskustvima djeteta kao što su odbacivanje, zlostavljanje, zanemarivanje i brojna druga traumatska iskustva. U svim radovima naglašava se ljubav kao neophodan faktor za pozitivan razvoj. Polazeći od navedenog, kao i osobnih iskustava u radu sa djecom i mladima, želim prikazati što znači roditeljska ljubav i je li ona uvijek pozitivan faktor u razvoju i kasnije u životu.

Polazeći od definicije ljubavi, roditeljska ljubav mogla bi se definirati kao emocije koje stavljuju dijete na prvo mjesto i usmjerena je na dobrobit djeteta. Pitanje koje se postavlja je: što je dobrobit za dijete?

Najčešći odgovori su zaštita pod svaku cijenu, brižnost, kontrola, vizija budućnosti, razumijevanje, suosjećanje, negiranje svojih roditeljskih potreba jer su djetetove potrebe na prvom mjestu.

Koje su najčešće negativne refleksije nabrojanih, ali i brojnih drugih stavova?

- razvijanje očekivanja i vjerovanja kod djeteta da se svijet vrati oko njih i da će se tijekom života i ostali ljudi ponašati kao roditelji jer smo najvažniji i to je naše pravo. Posljedice su brojne, a jedna od vrlo čestih je nepostojanje mehanizma rješavanja stresa i vrlo često takve osobe postaju žrtve
- razvijanje potrebe da moramo roditeljima vratiti sve što su za nas učinili, nemamo pravo na vlastite potrebe jer ih niti roditelji nisu imali
- nisko samopouzdanje jer gdje bi mi bili da nije bilo roditelja
- razvoj narcizma, egoizma kao karakteristika strukture, što se reflektira u svim kasnijim odnosima i funkcioniranjima

Roditeljska ljubav, koja je u zavisnosti od uzrasta djeteta te se mijenja prema djetetovom razvoju, koji uključuje i određene potrebe učenja samostalnosti, prihvaćanja obaveza, svladavanja zadataka, učenja, preuzimanje odgovornosti, empatiju, kao i brojne druge karakteristike koje omogućuju sigurnost, samopouzdanje, separaciju kao normalnu fazu razvoja.

Takva ljubav može se nazvati zrela roditeljska ljubav, u kojoj roditelj kroz odnos sa djetetom poznaje njegove jake i slabe strane, prihvata ih bez obzira da li su sukladne roditeljskim očekivanjima, vjerovanjima i idealima. Koliko je roditeljska ljubav zrela ovisi o roditeljskom razvoju, očekivanjima i pravilima koje je ponio iz svog djetinjstva i utjecajima okruženja u kojem je odrastao. Kako pomoći roditeljima da prepoznaju povezanost svojeg funkcioniranja sa vlastitim iskustvima i vjerovanjima.

U radu želim, kroz primjere iz prakse, potkrijepiti navedeno, ali i sugerirati kako realizirati jedan od zadataka WHO-a koji u ranu prevenciju mentalnog zdravlja stavlja odgoj za zdravo roditeljstvo.

THE CONNECTION OF LOVE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD WITH DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONING IN LIFE

There are a number of papers that have established a link between functioning and lifelong problems with a child's negative experiences such as rejection, abuse, neglect, and a number of other traumatic experiences. In all papers, love is emphasized as a necessary factor for positive development. Starting from the mentioned above as well as personal experiences in working with children and young people, I want to show what parental love means and whether it is always a positive factor in development and later in life.

Starting from the definition of love, parental love could be defined as emotions that put the child first and is focused on the well-being of the child. The question that arises is: what is the benefit to the child?

The most common responses are protection at all costs, caring, control, vision of the future, understanding, compassion, denial of one's parental needs because the child's needs come first.

What are the most common negative reflections of the listed above, but also numerous others?

- developing the child's expectations and beliefs that the world revolves around them and that other people will act as do their parents throughout life because we are the most important and that is our right. The consequences are numerous, and one of the very common ones is the lack of a mechanism for stress management and very often such people become victims
- developing the need to give back to our parents everything they did for us, we have no right to our own needs because neither the parents had them
- low self-esteem because where would we be if there were no parents
- development of narcissism, egoism as characteristics of structure which is reflected in all later relations and functioning

Parental love, which depends on the age of the child and changes according to the child's development, which includes certain needs of learning independence, accepting obligations, mastering tasks, learning, taking responsibility, empathy and many other characteristics that allow security, self-confidence, separation as normal phase of development.

Such love can be called mature parental love in which the parent through the relationship with the child knows his strengths and weaknesses, accepts them regardless of whether they are consistent with parental expectations, beliefs and ideals. How mature parental love is depends on parental development, the expectations and rules he or she carried from his or her childhood, and the influences of the environment in which he or she grew up. How to help parents recognize the connection of their functioning with their own experiences and beliefs.

In this paper, I want to support the above, through examples from practice, but also to suggest how to realize one of the tasks of the WHO, which puts education for healthy parenting in the early prevention of mental health.

BERTRAM MULLER

ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCES AND SUPPORT TO BECOME AND BE THE PILOT OF LOVE IN YOUR LIFE

How to become and support others to be the pilot of love in daily life?

To experience love and to master falling in love and love in a relationship is not at all given by nature. It's a form of a relational life art, which humans need to learn by relational experiences, a lot during the first years and until the last day of their life!

What are essential somatic, psychic and social determinants to become able to navigate well through life with love and a worthwhile love relationship?

Like: to have a psycho/ somatic acquired ground to co-create an atmosphere of safety; to connect with others emotionally; to sense and know how to tune one's needs and emotions in relation to others; how and when to soften one's will; and how to be determined to how separate and even to frustrate the other person; how to become able to commit oneself fully to another person; how to modulate one's social identity to different situations demanding to be either a lover, a caring friend, a husband/ wife, father/ mother, or a self caring single; how to rebuild trust when lost and how to forgive.

Therapy is not an analytic, not a situation to suggest to act and to repair, but is at its core a specific love relationship, which supports through new and authentic experiences how to connect, to relate, to co-creatively adjust to another person. In which respect does the gestalt therapeutic perspective offer a useful navigating guideline, to support clients to experience and find love in their daily life and to become a skilful creatively adjusting pilot in their love relationship?

SUŠTINSKI ZNAČAJNA ISKUSTVA I PODRŠKA U UPRAVLJANJU LJUBAVLJU U SOPSTVENOM ŽIVOTU

Kako postati i podržati druge da budu pilot ljubavi u svakodnevnom životu?

Doživjeti ljubav i savladati zaljubljivanje i ljubav u vezi ne dolazi prirodno. To je oblik relacijske životne umjetnosti, koju ljudi moraju naučiti iskustvenim odnosima, mnogo u prvim godinama i do posljednjeg dana svog života!

Koje su bitne somatske, psihičke i društvene odrednice za sposobnost snalaženja u životu s ljubavlju i vrijednom ljubavnom vezom?

Kao: imati stečenu psihosomatsku osnovu za sustvaranje atmosfere sigurnosti; emocionalno se povezivati s drugima; osjetiti i znati prilagoditi svoje potrebe i emocije u odnosu na druge; kako i kada ublažiti volju; i kako biti odlučni odvojiti se, pa čak i frustrirati drugu osobu; kako postati sposoban potpuno se posvetiti drugoj osobi; kako modulirati svoj društveni identitet prema različitim situacijama koje zahtijevaju da budete ili ljubavnik, brižan prijatelj, muž/ žena, otac/ majka ili samobrižni samac; kako obnoviti izgubljeno povjerenje i kako oprostiti.

Terapija nije analitika, nije situacija koja sugerira da se djeluje i popravi, već je u svojoj srži specifičan ljubavni odnos, koji podržava kroz nova i autentična iskustva kako se povezati, odnositi se, zajednički prilagoditi drugoj osobi. U kom smislu gestalt terapeutska perspektiva nudi korisne smjernice za navigaciju, kako bi pomogla klijentima da dožive i pronađu ljubav u

svom svakodnevnom životu i da postanu vješti piloti koji se kreativno prilagođavaju u svojoj ljubavnoj vezi?

SAIDA FIŠEKOVIĆ – PSIHOPATOLOŠKI SIMPTOMI U VRIJEME COVID-19 PANDEMIJE - *OTKAZANO*

PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN THE ERA OF COVID-19 - *CANCELLED*

JOYCE SCRIBERAS

SYNCHRONICITY AS AN EXPRESSION OF LOVE

Synchronicity is defined as 'meaningful coincidences' 'acausal' events which are not explained by 'cause and effect' phenomena; Personal happenings, one inner and one outer come together in meaningful ways through naturalness, simplicity and spontaneity, merging with the rhythms of the universe, a point where the personal and the transcendental come together in meaningful ways.

It may be that I enter the world of enchantment, deep connectedness and everything celestial, which my old mechanistic way of thinking would sneer at, but I can afford this luxury of not having to prove this phenomenon beyond some fancy whimsical idea, as this topic has been experienced, explored and explained by respected world figures... notably Jung.

Synchronicity invites personal stories full of meaning, significance, creating solace, particularly when the trickster archetype creates chaos, suffering and pain, an example of which is the present human condition through the pandemic.

Allow me one story...

Paul McCartney relates of a phase when he was passing through a difficult time...

One night his mother, Mary, who died when he was 14, visited him in a dream...

‘Speaking words of wisdom, let it be’! The rest is history... (James Corden, Let It Be, YouTube).

SINHRONICITET KAO IZRAZ LJUBAVI

Sinhronicitet je definiran kao „smislena slučajnost”, „kauzalni” događaji koji nisu objašnjeni „uzrokom i posljedicom” pojave; Osobni događaji, jedan unutarnji i jedan vanjski, spajaju se na smislen način kroz prirodnost, jednostavnost i spontanost, stapaajući se s ritmovima svemira, točka gdje se osobno i ono transcendentalno okupljaju na značajne načine.

Moguće je da ulazim u svijet čarolije, duboke povezanosti i svega nebeskog, na što bi se moj prethodni mehanički način razmišljanja podsmjehnuo, ali si mogu priuštiti luksuz da ne moram dokazivati ovaj fenomen izvan neke domišljate, čudljive ideje, jer je ova tema bila doživljena, istraživana i objašnjena od strane uglednih, svjetskih lica... prije svih Jung.

Sinhronicitet poziva osobne priče pune smisla, značaja, stvarajući utjehu, osobito kada arhetip varalice stvara kaos, patnju i bol, čiji je primjer trenutno ljudsko stanje u pandemiji.

Dozvolite mi da vam ispričam jednu priču...

Paul McCartney priča o fazi kada je prolazio kroz teško vrijeme...

Jedne noći njegova majka, Marija, koja je umrla kad je imao 14 godina, posjetila ga je u snu...

„Govoreći riječi mudrosti, neka bude“! Ostalo je istorija... (James Corden, Let It Be, YouTube).

THOMAS MOORE

THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST AS GUIDE OF SOUL AND SPIRIT

In its origins Psyche means soul, and therapy means to serve or care for. A human being is body, soul and spirit. Therefore, a therapist is not a life manager but one who can assist a person in developing his or her physical, psychological and spiritual areas. The therapist does not only practice therapy but is therapeutic at all times, even in his own life. Here we will take note of how to become such a therapist, how to listen and talk, how to build the vessel of therapy and how to deal with the large cloud of fantasies, in transference, that surround even simple conversations. We will also consider how to deal with the various shadow elements in a therapist's work. In the end we see a therapist as someone who cares for the soul.

PSIHOTERAPEUT KAO VODIČ DUŠE I DUHA

U svome korijenu, Psiha znači duša, a terapija znači služiti ili njegovati. Ljudsko biće je tijelo, duša i duh. Stoga terapeut nije menadžer života, već onaj koji može pomoći osobi u razvoju njezinih tjelesnih, psiholoških i duhovnih domena. Terapeut se ne bavi samo praktičnom terapijom nego je terapeut u svakom trenutku, čak i u svom životu. Trebamo saznati kako ćemo postati takvi terapeuti, kako ćemo slušati i govoriti, kako izgraditi temelj terapije i kako se nositi s velikim oblakom fantazije, u transferu, koji okružuje čak i jednostavne razgovore. Također ćemo razmotriti kako se nositi s različitim elementima sjene u terapijskom radu. Na kraju, terapeuta vidimo kao nekoga tko se brine o duši.

MARGARETA MESIĆ

EGZISTENCIJALNO PROMIŠLJANJE KAO SVJETLO NA PUTU DANAŠNJEG ČOVJEKA

Ključne riječi: egzistencija, promišljanje, geštalt terapeut

Iako je Perls (1966) razdvojio egzistencijalni pristup od geštalt pristupa, geštalt pristup ostao je pristup kako i sam Perls kaže - onaj koji nastoji razumjeti egzistenciju događaja ili situacije. Možemo se slagati ili ne slagati s egzistencijalnim promišljanjem ili traganjem za istinom pojedinih egzistencijalnih mislilaca ili filozofa, ali ne možemo se kao geštalt terapeuti otkloniti od egzistencije. Mi se time bavimo i danas, proučavamo, istražujemo i otkrivamo kako egzistira čovjek. Egzistencijalno promišljanje znači razmišljati ili provoditi neko vrijeme u razmišljanju o životu, postojanju, opstanku. Vidljivo je da ova vrsta razmišljanja zahtijeva od terapeuta vrijeme i usporavanje. I ne samo to. Traži od terapeuta da konstantno preispituje samoga sebe u odnosu na život, iskustvo, ljubav, smrt, bol i slično, i da konstantno uči i otkriva što postoji. Terapeut koji živi preispitivanje o životu, koji odvaja vrijeme za to, koji sagledava svoje klijente iz najšire moguće perspektive, koji uči otkrivači – terapeut je koji donosi svjetlo svojim klijentima kako bi bolje sagledali vlastiti životni put. Pitanje je da li svatko od nas dovoljno svjetli svojim klijentima i možemo li svijetliti više na putu današnjeg čovjeka.

DELIBERATION ON EXISTANCE AS A GUIDING LIGHT IN CONTEMPORARY GESTALT THERAPY

Key words: existence, deliberation, gestalt therapist

Although Perls (1966) divided existential approach from gestalt approach, the gestalt approach is still approach as he said years ago 'which attempts to understand the existence of any event through the way it comes about'. We can agree more or less with existential deliberations or seeking for truth by some existential philosophers, but as gestalt therapists we cannot detach ourselves from existence. We study, explore and discover how people exist. Deliberation on existence is defined as thinking or spending some time in thinking about life, existence and survival. One can see that gestalt therapist has to take time and to slow down. And not only that. Gestalt therapist has to reconsider over and over himself personally regarding life, experience, love, death, pain etc. and he has to learn and discover constantly everything that exists. The therapist who lives reconsideration about life, who takes time for that, who looks at his clients from the broadest possible perspective, who learns by discovering, is the guiding light for his clients. The therapist can ask himself: Is my light enough bright to guide my clients along the way.

EMILIJA STOIMENOVA CANEVSKA

OD LJUBAVI DO ZNANJA I DALJE

Kada je ljubav u pitanju, moderno društvo je dezorientisano i živi u polarnostima, što je sasvim suprotno od onoga za šta se geštalt terapija zalaže. Smatramo da znanje može biti vezivno tkivo, koje nas može dovesti do uvida da je cilj života naučiti voleti. Ljubav je generativna, ona je primalna energija i božanska snaga. Edukacija geštalt terapeuta, negovanih kroz ljubav i treniranih sa verovanjem da je život škola, ljubav lekcija, gde svi učimo jedan pored drugog i jedan od drugog, otvara mogućnost da geštalt terapija bude filosofija i stil života, bazirana na eksperimentiranju, iskustvenom učenju, neprekidnom dijalogu i fenomenologiji polja. Lepota koja proizlazi iz toga je relacijska, sa izraženom estetikom i etikom. Ukazujući na kompleksnu međupovezanost ljubavi i znanja, slažemo se sa Russellom da je ljubav neophodna inspiracija za dobar život, dok je znanje neophodan vodič, što život čini lepšim. Mi vas pozivamo u dijalog gde će ljubav poništiti zastoj. Verujemo da je obrazovanje jedino moguće ako ide i kroz srce i um. To je jedina edukacija koju geštalt terapija zасlužuje.

Ključne reči: ljubav, znanje, obrazovanje, geštalt terapija

FROM LOVE TO KNOWLEDGE AND BEYOND

Our contemporary society seems to have deteriorated when love comes figural. Living in the polarities, so opposite of what gestalt psychotherapy is claiming for, the knowledge could be integrating glue, that could provoke us to see that the point of life is to learn love. Love is generative. It is primal energy and divine strength. The education of gestalt therapists is nurtured by love and trained with the credo that life is the school, love is the lesson, and we are all here to teach each other giving the possibility to live gestalt therapy as a philosophy and style of life, based on experiment, experiential learning, everlasting dialogue and phenomenology of the field. The beauty experiencing out of it is relational, highly aesthetic, and ethical. Pointing to the complex interconnectedness of love and knowledge, we agree with Russell that love is necessary to inspire good life, while knowledge is indispensable to guide and shape life as a good figure. We aim to invite in dialogue where love will undo the impasse we are living. We pin our hopes on succeeding in educating the mind while educating the heart. That is the real education gestalt psychotherapy deserved.

Key words: love, knowledge, education, gestalt therapy

SANJA BRATINA, LJILJANA BOŽOVIĆ I DRAGANA ILIĆ

RANJENI ISCELITELJI U SAVREMENOM SVETU

Radionica uvodi učesnike u temu ljubavi i intimnosti kroz upotrebu metafore i korišćenje kreativnih tehnika poput slikanja, kolaža, pokreta, zvuka. U savremenom svetu je zanemaren ontološki status dimenzije odnosa. Narcistična kultura življenja dovodi do opsednutosti sobom i pojave straha i stida od intimnosti. Geštalt psihoterapeuti razvijaju posebnu veštinu na osnovu dara da uspostave kontakt i kreiraju autentičan odnos sa klijentima. Mi bivamo u svetu sa drugima, deo smo intersubjektivnog i transpersonalnog polja svojih klijenata. U Sarajevu, cilj ove radionice je da omogući susret „ranjenih iscelitelja“, učesnika procesa isceljivanja ne samo pojedinačnih bića već i zajednice kojoj pripadamo. Kontakt je izvor iskustva i života i podrazumeva prisustvo drugog, doživljava se s drugim, pojavljuje se između. Ključno pitanje ove radionice je pitanje sa čim smo u kontaktu u ovom trenutku, u ovom kontekstu sa ovim osobama. Kroz omogućavanje podele svesnosti, uključivanje čula, istraživanje značenja i podršku korektivnom iskustvu kontakta na granici, očekujemo da učesnici budu inspirisani da ostvare dublji kontakt sa svojim iskustvom sebe, drugih i polja koje nas okružuje.

WOUNDED HEALERS IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

This workshop introduces participants to the topic of love and intimacy using metaphors and creative techniques like painting, collage, movement, sound. In the modern world, the ontological status of the relationship dimension is neglected. The narcissistic culture of living leads to obsession with ourselves and the appearance of fear and shame of intimacy. Gestalt psychotherapists develop a special skill based on the gift to establish contact and create an authentic relationship with clients. We are in the same world with others, we are a part of the intersubjective and transpersonal field of our clients. In Sarajevo, the goal of this workshop will be to make possible the meeting of ‘wounded healers’, participants in the process of healing not only of individual beings but also of the community to which we belong. Contact is the source of experiences and lives and implies the presence of another, it is experienced with others, and appears between. The key issue of this workshop is the question of what we are in contact with now, in this context with these people. By making possible the sharing of consciousness, the involvement of the senses, researching the meaning and supporting the corrective experience of contact at the border, we expect that participants will be inspired to make deeper contact with their experience of themselves, others and the field which surrounds us.

ĐANA LONČARICA

GEŠTALT PRISTUP U RADU S OVISNICIMA I NJIHOVIM PORODICAMA

UVOD: Bolest ovisnosti je veoma kompleksna i razvija se godinama. U ovom radu osvrnut ćemo se na liječenje ovisnika koje je dugotrajno i koje zahtijeva multidisciplinarni pristup.

CILJ: Cilj istraživanja je utvrditi povezanost između kvalitete porodičnih odnosa i održavanja ovisnosti odnosno recidiva. Također, cilj je prikazati geštalt pristup u radu sa ovisnicima i prikazati model promjene koji su razvili Prochaska i DiClemente (1983.).

METODOLOGIJA ISTRAŽIVANJA: Uzorak je činilo 74 klijenta, ovisnika o heroinu, koji su tokom 2009., 2010. i 2011. godine bili na tretmanu u terapijskoj zajednici Kampus. Od 74 klijenta, tretman je uspješno završilo njih 32. Pod uspješno završenim tretmanom podrazumijeva se rezidencijalni boravak u ustanovi u vremenskom razdoblju od godinu dana, bez počinjenog recidiva, odnosno ponovnog uzimanja supstance. U istraživanju su korišteni POMPIDU upitnik, upitnik o sociodemografskim karakteristikama ispitanika i KOBI skala.

REZULTATI I ZAKLJUČAK: Rezultati ovog istraživanja pokazuju da je prihvatanje od strane majke najznačajniji faktor vezan za porodicu koji utječe na uspješnost apstinencije kod ovisnika koji su se dobrovoljno uključili u program liječenja. Pored faktora majke, u budućim istraživanjima je potrebno razmatrati više okolinskih i individualnih faktora. Također, ovaj rad pokazuje da bi geštalt pristup u radu sa ovisnicima i s njihovim porodicama trebao biti sastavni dio liječenja ovisnika u terapijskim zajednicama, jer omogućuje tretman uzroka pojave i održavanja ovisnosti.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: ovisnost, recidiv, porodica, geštalt psihoterapija, tretman

GESTALT APPROACH IN WORKING WITH ADDICTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

INTRODUCTION: The sickness of addiction is very complex and develops over the years. In this paper, we will take on the treatment of addicts which is long lasting, and which requires a multidisciplinary approach.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between the quality of family relationships and maintaining addiction or relapse. Also, the goal is to show a gestalt approach in working with addicts and show a model of change developed by Prochaska and DiClemente (1983).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The sample consisted of 74 clients, heroin addicts, who were treated during 2009, 2010 and 2011, in the Campus Therapeutic Community. Out of the 74 clients, treatment was successfully completed by 32 of them. A residential stay in the institution for a period of one year, without committing a relapse, i.e., re-taking the substance is considered as a successfully completed treatment. POMPIDs questionnaire was used in the study, questionnaire on sociodemographic characteristics of respondents and KOBI scale.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: The results of this research show that acceptance by mothers is the most significant family-related factor influencing the success of abstinence of addicts who have voluntarily joined the treatment program. In addition to the mother factor, future researchers need to consider several environmental and individual factors. Also, this paper shows that gestalt approach in working with addicts and their families should be an integral part of the treatment of addicts in therapeutic communities because it allows treatment of the cause of the occurrence and of maintenance of addiction.

KEY WORDS: addiction, relapse, family, gestalt psychotherapy, treatment

SNEŽANA OPAČIĆ I OLJA JOVANOVIĆ MILANOVIĆ

JA, DRUGI I STID: ISTRAŽIVANJE DOŽIVLJAJA STIDA STUDENATA U EDUKACIJI ZA GEŠTALT PSIHOTERAPEUTA

Internalizovani stid je doživljaj da sa celim našim bićem „nešto nije u redu“, da je kompletno neadekvatno, pogrešno, da nije vredno ljubavi, postojanja, ni pripadanja. Lako se stid najčešće doživljava kao usamljeni bol, on je, uvek relacional. Stid je neizbežni pratilec procesa učenja za psihoterapeute, jer specifični načini iskustvenog učenja, kao i zahtevi za kvalitetom i izvrsnošću, čine pogodno tlo za generisanje stida među učesnicima ovog procesa. Trajnija reparacija doživljaja selfa može doći samo kroz iskustvo autentične zainteresovanosti druge osobe za naš unutrašnji svet, te doživljaje ugledanosti i prihvatanja. Zbog toga posebno postaje značajna uloga drugih (npr. terapeuta, edukatora, drugih studenata) u upravljanju stidom. Cilj istraživanja je da doprinese boljem razumevanju uloge drugih u pojavljivanju i upravljanju doživljajem stida u kontekstu male edukativno iskustvene grupe. U istraživanju su učestvovali studenti I, III i IV godine edukacije za geštalt terapeute. Za prikupljanje podataka je razvijen kvalitativni upitnik, koji se oslanja na tehniku kritičnog događaja. S obzirom na relativnu neistraženost teme, podacima smo pristupili indultivno, koristeći tematsku refleksivnu analizu. Dobijeni nalazi će biti razmatrani u kontekstu relacione paradigmе.

Ključne reči: stid, drugi, relacija, edukacija za geštalt terapeute

MYSELF, THE OTHER AND SHAME: EXPLORING SHAME AMONGST STUDENTS IN GESTALT PSYCHOTHERAPY EDUCATION

Internalized shame is the feeling that ‘something is wrong’ with our whole being, that it is completely inadequate, wrong, that it is not worth love, existence, or belonging. Although shame is usually experienced as a lonely pain, it is always relational. Shame is the inevitable companion of the process of learning for psychotherapists, because specific ways of experiential learning, as well as quality requirements and excellence, form a fertile ground for generating shame among participants in this process. Lasting reparation of self-experience can only come through the experience of the authentic interest of the other persons for our inner world, and through experiences of reputation and acceptance. That's why role of others becomes significant (e.g., therapists, educators, other students) in management of shame. The aim of the research is to contribute to a better understanding of the role of others in the emergence of and managing the experience of shame in the context of a small educational experience group. In this research, students of I, III and IV years of education for gestalt therapists participated. To collect data, a qualitative questionnaire was developed, which relies on the critical event technique. Given the relative unexploredness of the topic, we approached the data indulgently, using thematic reflective analysis. The obtained findings will be considered in the context of relational paradigm.

Key words: shame, others, relation, education for gestalt therapists

ELMA SELMAN

ESTETIKA I UTJELOVLJENJE KONTAKTA SADAŠNJEG ČOVJEKA – PROMIŠLJANJA KROZ IGRU

Stanje sadašnjeg čovjeka je uvelike uslovljeno razvojem tehnologije, brzim tempom života, konstantnom potrebom za akcijom, i odnedavno, strahom izazvanim pojavom corona virusa koji je obojio svaki ljudski kontakt. Čovjek pokušava sve više da kontrolira svaki pokret, svaku razmjenu i sve što do njega dolazi, ali i od njega odlazi u razmjeni sa svijetom. Online komunikacija nije nešto što se pojavilo pojmom virusa, ali je značajno intenzivirano uz pojavu jedne nove dimenzije gdje u razmjeni možemo kontrolirati šta je to što druga osoba na nama vidi, kako nas čuje, kako mi to bivamo u dijalogu itd.

Šta se dešava sa ostatkom tijela dok smo u online komunikaciji? Kakvi stupamo u „žive” razmjene? Šta utjelovljujemo pojmom pandemije i kako kao terapeuti na to možemo odgovoriti?

Fokus promišljanja i propitivanja ovog predavanja je estetska ko-kreacija na granici kontakta. Razumijevanje i istraživanje naših tijela, dok se ta razmjena dešava u pred-verbalnom fragmentu vremena i način na koji se svako naše iskustvo smiješta u tijelo, se čini značajnim za psihoterapijsko iskustvo.

AESTHETIC AND THE EMBODIMENT OF CONTACT OF THE CONTEMPORARY MAN – REFLECTIONS THROUGH PLAY

The condition of present human is largely conditioned by the development of technology, the fast pace of life, the constant need for action, and the recent fear caused by the appearance of the corona virus which coloured every human contact. Mankind is trying more and more to control every movement, every exchange and everything that comes to it, but also what disappears in exchange with the world. Online communication is not something that has emerged with the appearance of viruses, but has been significantly intensified along with the emergence of a new dimension where in exchange we can control what the other person sees in us, how he/she hears us, how we act in dialogue etc.

What happens to the rest of the body while we are in online communication? As we enter the ‘living’ exchanges? What do we embody with the appearance of a pandemic and how can we, as therapists, answer it?

The focus of reflection and questioning of this lecture is the aesthetic co-creation on the border of contact. Understanding and exploring our bodies, while that exchange takes place in the pre-verbal fragment of time and the way in which each of our experiences is placed in the body, seems significant for psychotherapeutic experience.

MARIJA KRIVAČIĆ, DUŠANKA JOVANOVIĆ I MINA KRIVAČIĆ

PREVARA – KRAH VEZE ILI ŠANSA

U uvodnom delu radionice učesnici će, kroz interaktivni rad, diskutovati različita shvatanja i definicije neverstva/prevare u partnerskom odnosu i upoznati se sa četiri klastera definicija koje daju terapeuti, a po kojima se neverstvo definiše kao van-dijadni seksualni odnos, seksualna aktivnost, te kao emocionalno neverstvo i izdaja i tajna (Moller & Vossler, 2015). Biće posebno prodiskutovane i implikacije postojećih višestruko konfliktnih definicija po terapijsku praksi i predloženo da se razmatranje neverstva pomeri sa nečeg što postoji „negde spolja“ (i može biti definisano) na nešto što individue konstruišu u datom kontekstu (socijalni konstruktivizam). U glavnom delu radionice učesnici će, kroz zadata scenarija, odigravati rad terapeuta sa parom u situaciji neverstva. Kroz refleksije na doživljeno iskustvo, učesnici će steći uvide o pojedinim fazama kroz koje se prolazi prilikom suočavanja sa neverstvom i upoznati se sa tri ključne faze isceljenja posle neverstva/prevare (Perel, 2018; Kandare Šoljaga, 2016): faza krize (šoka), faza razjašnjenja (pregovora sa sobom) i faza vizije budućnosti (oporavka). Posebna pažnja biće posvećena virtuelnom neverstvu, razumevanju šta je u srži neverstva i razmatranju ključne karike u procesu zaceljivanja partnerskog odnosa, odnosno razumevanju uloge oprاشtanja u procesu isceljenja (Hariss, 2007; Kandare Šoljaga, 2016).

KLJUČNE REČI: partnerski odnosi, definicija neverstva, vrste neverstva, proces suočavanja/razrešenja, geštalt terapija

INFIDELITY: THE END OF A RELATIONSHIP OR AN OPPORTUNITY

In the introductory part of the workshop, participants will, through interactive work, discuss different understandings and definitions of infidelity/ cheating in a couple relationship and get acquainted with four clusters of definitions given by therapists, which defines infidelity as extra-dyad sexual intercourse, sexual activity, and as emotional infidelity and betrayal and secrecy (Moller & Vossler, 2015). The implications of the existing conflicting definitions in therapeutic practice will also be discussed and suggested that the consideration of infidelity can be moved from something that exists ‘somewhere outside’ (and can be defined) to something that individuals construct in each context (social constructivism). In the main part of the workshop, participants will, through the given scenarios, play out the work of a therapist with a couple in a situation of infidelity. Through reflections on the experienced actions participants will gain insights into the individual phases they go through when dealing with infidelity and get acquainted with the three key phases of healing after infidelity/ deception (Perel, 2018; Kandare Šoljaga, 2016): crisis phase (shock), clarification phase (self-negotiation) and phase of vision of future (recovery). Special attention will be paid to virtual infidelity, understanding what is at the core of infidelity and considering a key link in the healing process of a partner relationships, i.e. understanding the role of forgiveness in the healing process (Hariss, 2007; Kandare Šoljaga, 2016).

KEY WORDS: partnerships, definition of infidelity, types of infidelity, process of confrontation, gestalt therapy

NATAŠA BEROLIN BELIĆ I SANDRO BELIĆ

PARTNERSTVO I INTIMNOST

Kroz radionicu Intimnost i partnerstvo, cilj nam je osvijestiti i produbiti važnost partnerstva i intimnosti u suživotu dvoje ljudi. Polaznici/ce će imati priliku kroz dvije vježbe, „Hod kroz iskustvo“ i „Intimnost i seksualnost se predstavljaju“, istraživati:

- Što ja iz svog života, vezano uz intimnost i seksualnost, unosim u partnerstvo?
- Što moj/a partner/ica iz svog života, vezano uz intimnost i seksualnost, unosi u ovo partnerstvo?
- Kako unosimo ono što unosimo u odnos i kako to utječe na našu seksualnost i intimnost u odnosu?
- Kako oboje sukreiramo intimnost i seksualnost u našem odnosu?

Na kraju ćemo zajednički vidjeti kako stečene uvide i iskustva možemo uključiti u rad s klijentima.

PARTNERSHIP AND INTIMACY

Through the workshop Intimacy and Partnership, our goal is to raise awareness and deepen the importance of partnership and intimacy in the coexistence of two people. Participants will have the opportunity through two exercises, ‘Walk through experience’ and ‘Intimacy and sexuality present themselves’, to explore:

- What do I bring from my life, related to intimacy and sexuality, into partnership?
- What does my partner from his life, related to intimacy and sexuality, bring to this partnership?
- How do we bring what we bring into the relationship and how does it affect our sexuality and intimacy in the relationship?
- How do we both co-create intimacy and sexuality in our relationship?

Finally, we will see together how we can incorporate the insights and experiences gained into working with clients.

LIDIJA PECOTIĆ

KADA JE KONTAKT LJUBAV

Živimo u vremenu u kojem je mnogo toga postalo drugačije od onoga što smo poznavali, čemu smo pripadali i čemu smo se nadali. U turbulentnom i egzistencijalnom kolektivnom impasu, pokušavamo da zadržimo ono što smo već izgubili, anksiozni i umorni da ugledamo izvesniju budućnost. U takvim okolnostima, postaviti pitanje Ljubavi i stanja današnjeg čoveka zvuči kao utopija. Kao da je tema Ljubavi izgubila svoje dostojanstvo i mesto u sadašnjem svetu. U ovom radu iznosim svoja lična razmišljanja u vezi sa fenomenom Ljubavi, inspirisana literaturom iz oblasti geštalt terapije, religije i filozofije, posebno tekstovima Maxa Schelera i Martina Bubera.

Govoriću sa pozicija teorija i verovanja da je Ljubav shvaćena kao primarna i vodeća čovekova sila. Opisaću kako je sama Ljubav prisutna tek kroz pokret kojim se data iskustva i vrednosti ličnosti pokreću ka savršenijim iskustvima i vrednostima koje nisu još doživljene u iskustvu ali su sada kroz Ljubav najavljene.

Ključne reči: ljubav, intencionalnost, kontakt, vrednosti, promena

WHEN CONTACT IS LOVE

We live in a time when many things have become different from what we knew, what we belonged to, and what we hoped for. In a turbulent and existential collective impasse, we try to keep what we have already lost, anxious and tired to see a more certain future. In such circumstances, asking the question of Love and the present human condition sounds like utopia. It is as if the theme of Love has lost its dignity and place in the present world. In this paper, I present my personal thoughts on the phenomenon of Love, inspired by the literature in the field of gestalt therapy, religion and philosophy, particularly the texts of Max Scheler and Martin Buber.

I will speak from the standpoint of theories and beliefs that Love is understood as the primary and leading human force. I will describe how Love itself is present only through the movement by which the given experience and values of personality move towards more complex experiences and higher values that have not yet been experienced but are now announced through Love.

Keywords: love, intentionality, contact, values, change

JEAN MARIE ROBIN

INTIMITE ET TENDRESSE

Dans cette conférence, je limiterai mon propos à ce qui se passe entre le gestalt-thérapeute et son client. Je ne cesse de chercher à préciser les différents ingrédients de ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler "la relation thérapeutique", concept dont le flou m'insatisfait. Le concept d'amour me paraît lui aussi trop large et trop ambigu pour caractériser une "relation" aussi spécifique. J'explorerai l'idée d'intimité pour voir s'il peut avoir du sens dans le cadre d'une relation aussi dissymétrique; le thème de la rencontre servira aussi à mieux définir un des aspects de la situation thérapeutique et enfin, la question de la tendresse sera introduit, peut-être en tant que l'une des formes de cet "amour" thérapeutique que nous cherchons à définir.

In this lecture, I will limit my remarks to what happens between the gestalt therapist and his client. I go on trying to clarify the different ingredients of what is called 'the therapeutic relationship', a concept whose vagueness dissatisfies me. The concept of love also seems to me too broad and ambiguous to characterize such a specific 'relationship'. I will explore the idea of intimacy to see if it can make sense in the context of such a dissymmetrical relationship; the theme of encounter will also serve to better define one of the aspects of the therapeutic situation; and finally, the question of tenderness will be introduced, perhaps as one of the forms of this therapeutic 'love' that we are seeking to define.

INTIMNOST I NJEŽNOST

U ovom predavanju ograničit ću svoja zapažanja na ono što se događa između geštalt terapeuta i njegovog klijenta. Pokušavam razjasniti različite faktore onoga što se naziva „terapijski odnos”, čija me neodređenost ne zadovoljava. Koncept ljubavi također mi se čini previše širokim i dvosmislenim da bi okarakterizirao tako specifičan „odnos”. Istražit ću ideju intimnosti da vidim ima li smisla u kontekstu takvog disimetričnog odnosa; tema susreta poslužit će i za bolje definiranje jednog od aspekata terapijske situacije; i na kraju, uvest će se pitanje nježnosti, možda kao jedan od oblika ove terapijske „ljubavi” koju pokušavamo definirati.

PETER SCHULTHESS

PARENTAL LOVE OR NOT-LOVE

Children deserve and need love, love from their parents, for what they are, not for what they do. We call this unconditional love versus conditional love.

Unfortunately, not all children are born and raised up with unconditional love. Some experienced hatred and being pushed back by their parents. They have been separated from parents for several reasons, some of them have been beaten and tortured, all in the name of love or hatred. This presentation will be a talk on this issue and reflect the consequences on self-esteem and relational patterns in later partnerships.

RODITELJSKA LJUBAV ILI NE-LJUBAV

Djeca zaslužuju i trebaju ljubav, ljubav svojih roditelja, zbog onoga što jesu, a ne zbog onoga što rade. To zovemo bezuvjetna ljubav naspram uvjetovane ljubavi.

Nažalost, nisu sva djeca rođena i odgajana s bezuvjetnom ljubavlju. Neki su doživjeli mržnju i nebrigu od roditelja. Odvojeni su od roditelja iz nekoliko razloga, neki od njih su zlostavljeni i mučeni, sve u ime ljubavi ili mržnje. Ova će prezentacija biti diskusija po ovom pitanju i oslikat će posljedice na samopoštovanje i obrascе odnosa u budućim vezama.

MARIJA STEFANOVIĆ

LJUBAV I ESTETIKA

LJUBAV ima najsnažniji uticaj na ljudski rod. Ujedno je i najtajanstvenija.

- njeno prisustvo i odsustvo dovodi do rata i mira
- pokreće lepotu a i uništava je
- isceljuje rane, spašava živote i uništava

To je molba DUŠE da bude viđena, poštovana, da voli i bude voljena.

Naše frustracije svedoče o dubini naše čežnje za POVEZANOŠĆU koja održava zdravlje.

VREME I PAŽNJA koju posvećujemo drugom je prostor ljubavi. To je sposobnost da budemo ZAJEDNO. To je stalno traganje za „MI“ koje obuhvata ali i prevaziđa „JA“.

GEŠTALT doprinos čovečanstvu je vera u snagu DIJALOGA i deljenja, istinska potreba da budemo sa drugima i prepoznamo INTENCIONALNOST KONTAKTA.

Upravo ESTETIKA kontakta i lepota koja se u njemu rađa spašava svet.

TELO postaje figura otkrivajući često izgubljenu VITALNOST i intencionalnost koja nas „plesnim korakom“ vodi u prostore PRISUSTVA i LJUBAVI.

Vibracije u „POLJU IZMEĐU“ otvaraju doživljaj lepote.

Nešto se dešava u atmosferi pre nego što dobije značenje.

LOVE AND AESTHETICS

LOVE has the strongest influence on humans. It is also the most mysterious.

- its presence and absence leads to war and peace
- it initiates beauty and destroys it
- it heals wounds, saves lives and destroys

It is a request of the SOUL to be seen, respected, to love and to be loved.

Our frustrations testify to depth of our desire for a CONNECTION that helps our health.

THE TIME AND ATTENTION we dedicate to another is a space of love. It is the ability to be TOGETHER. It's a constant search for 'US' which includes but also exceeds 'I';

GESTALT contribution to humanity is a belief in the power of DIALOGUE and sharing, a true need to be with others and recognition of the INTENTIONALITY OF CONTACT.

It is the AESTHETICS of contact and the beauty of it that saves the world.

The BODY becomes a figure revealing the often-lost VITALITY and intentionality which, with 'dancing steps', leads us to the places of PRESENCE AND LOVE.

Vibrations in 'FIELD BETWEEN' open the experience of beauty.

Something is happening in the atmosphere before it gets a meaning.

RUELLA FRANK

THE HEART OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC CHANGE: DEVELOPING PRESENCE

Basic movement patterns emerging within the therapy relationship - how we move in connection with our patients, how our patients move in connection with us - profoundly form and inform therapeutic rapport. These ongoing subverbal dialogues are a crucial but often overlooked aspect of intersubjective experience and are central to understanding the unfolding therapy situation.

This presentation will explore how both therapists and patients can attend to their moving-feeling patterns and, in doing so, expand their capacity to be in touch with themselves and the other. The ability to fluidly give to and receive from the other in order to gain something new from the environment is a pre-requisite for the developing of presence. It is the openness to risk moving into that clearing where I/You become We.

SRŽ PSIHOTAPIJSKE PROMJENE: RAZVIJANJE PRISUTNOSTI

Osnovni obrasci kretanja koji se pojavljuju unutar terapijskog odnosa - kako se mi krećemo u odnosu s našim klijentima, kako se naši pacijenti kreću u odnosu s nama - duboko oblikuju i informiraju terapijski odnos. Ovi tekući subverbalni dijalozi ključni su, ali često i zanemareni aspekt intersubjektivnog iskustva, te su važni za razumijevanje odvijanja terapijske situacije.

Ova će prezentacija istražiti kako i terapeuti i klijenti mogu skrbiti o vlastitim obrascima osjećaja/kretanja dok pri tome proširuju svoje sposobnosti da budu u kontaktu sa sobom i drugima. Sposobnost fluidnog davanja i primanja od druge osobe kako bismo stekli nešto novo iz okoline preduvjet je za razvoj prisutnosti. Otvorenost prema riziku vodi nas ka razjašnjavanju gdje Ja/ Ti postaje Mi.

MICHAEL VINCENT MILLER

IN AND OUT OF LOVE

Sometimes love is used as a cover story for the exercise of power and as a solution to anxiety that doesn't work, because it inevitably brings its own anxieties. What can we do? How can we restore our innocence after so much disappointment or betrayal? And how can we rediscover the path of curiosity between one another, which is a close relative of love and desire?

BITI ZALJUBLJEN I ODLJUBITI SE

Ponekad se ljubav koristi kao fasada za izražavanje moći i kao rješenje za tjeskobu koje ne djeluje jer neizbjegno donosi vlastite tjeskobe. Što možemo učiniti? Kako možemo obnoviti našu nevinost nakon toliko razočaranja ili izdaje? I kako možemo ponovno otkriti put znatiželje jedno prema drugom, koja je blizak srodnik ljubavi i želje?

DAN BLOOM

TO HOLD THE HAND THAT HOLDS OUR HANDS: RESPONSIVE CONTACTING

This lecture explores the phenomenological qualities of contacting the other human in terms of our openness to the world. I will look closely at how we respond to one another in terms of responsivity in which we undergo our felt sense of the other – a sense that is prior to our conscious knowing and acting. From a phenomenological perspective, responsive contacting is an opening to and welcoming the other. As such, the figure of responsive contacting happens to us rather than a function of acting and doing. We meet as ‘holding the hand that holds our hands’ of the interpersonal phenomenal field. This raises new considerations of ethics, responsibility, dialogue, and personhood. Further, responsive contacting is the basis for the clinical insights of a therapy process. Being responsive is the ethical foundation for the clinical relationship.

DRŽATI RUKU KOJA DRŽI NAŠE RUKE: RESPONZIVNO KONTAKTIRANJE

Ovo predavanje istražuje fenomenološke kvalitete kontakta s drugom osobom kada je riječ o našoj otvorenosti prema svijetu. Pomno ću istražiti kako međusobno reagiramo u smislu responzivnosti u kojoj podliježemo smislu drugog - smislu koji prethodi našem svjesnom znanju i djelovanju. Iz fenomenološke perspektive, responzivno kontaktiranje je otvaranje i dobrodošlica drugome. Kao takva, konstrukt responzivnog kontaktiranja događa nam se umjesto funkcije postupanja i djelovanja. Susrećemo se kao „držeći se za ruku koja nas drži za ruke“ međuljudskog fenomenskog polja. To otvara nova razmatranja etike, odgovornosti, dijaloga i osobnosti. Nadalje, responzivno kontaktiranje temelj je za kliničke spoznaje o terapijskom procesu. Biti responzivan etički je temelj za klinički odnos.

MARGARETA MESIĆ, BRUNO BARAĆ I ALAN MEDIĆ

IZLAGANJE KVALITATIVNOG ISTRAŽIVANJA: LJUBAV I NEKI DRUGI KONCEPTI U SUPERVIZIJI

Supervizija u geštalt terapiji se može definirati kao „interpersonalni proces u ovdje i sada koji pomaže terapeutu u razumijevanju kontakt - granice između njega i sistema klijenta, s ciljem razvoja kreativnosti i potencijala supervizanta u terapijskom procesu“, (Starak, 2001., prema Novack, 2010 str. 29). Cilj ovog kvalitativnog istraživanja je istražiti kako supervizanti geštalt edukacije opisuju superviziju odnosno dobiti uvid u neke karakteristike supervizije u geštalt edukaciji iz perspektive supervizanata. U radu je korišten polustrukturirani intervju koji je primijenjen na prigodnom uzorku supervizanata ($N=8$) četvrte i pete godine edukacije za geštalt psihoterapeuta koji pohađaju superviziju kod različitih supervizora ($N=8$), koji su minimalno završili edukaciju za supervizora (integrativni odnosni model supervizije). Rezultati pokazuju četiri glavne teme vezane uz karakteristike supervizije koje supervizanti opisuju kada opisuju superviziju u edukaciji: metodu rada u superviziji, opis supervizije, supervizijski odnos (u čijoj kategoriji se nalazi i ljubav) i terapijske čimbenike.

Ključne riječi: supervizija, supervizanti, geštalt edukacija, ljubav

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH PRESENTATION: LOVE AND SOME OTHER CONCEPTS IN SUPERVISION

Supervision in gestalt therapy can be defined as 'an interpersonal process in here and now which helps therapist to understand contact boundary between himself and his client's system. This process aims to develop supervisee's creativity and potentials regarding therapeutical process', (Starak, 2001., Novack, 2010 p. 29). The aim of this qualitative research is to explore how supervisees in gestalt education describe supervision, or to find out some characteristics of supervision in gestalt education from the supervisee's perspective. We used a semistructured interview on eight supervisees who are studying fourth and fifth year of gestalt education and are all supervised by different supervisors, who at a minimum received education for supervisors (integrative relational model in supervision). The results indicate four main topics related to characteristics which supervisees describe when they refer to supervision in education: working methods in supervision, description of supervision, supervisory relationship (where they describe love as a concept in supervision) and therapeutical factors.

Key words: supervision, supervisees, gestalt education, love

SLAVIŠA SAVIĆ I ZVJEZDANA SAVIĆ

LIVING AT THE BOUNDARY

This workshop present a very exciting and instructive research dedicated to the application of gestalt psychotherapy in everyday life. The topic of our research is the way of being in contact with the environment at all times. This is a topic that our founders have been dealing with intensively, and my intention is to give our modest contribution to that. Some of the questions that can make you think are: How to be in contact with the body all the time in the here-and-now? How do feelings contribute to contact, and how do they interfere with contact? What way of thinking is helpful, without egotism and repetition of learned patterns? How are the physical, emotional, and cognitive ways of being about the here-and-now connected? These are, of course, only guidelines and we will let the discussion go on respecting what appears in the field. We have experiment to show this in a practical way. At the end of this workshop we hope that participants will be satisfied and that the life of each of us will be at least slightly improved.

Key words: gestalt, boundary, here-and-now, body, contact

ŽIVOT NA GRANICI

Ova radionica predstavlja vrlo uzbudljivo i poučno istraživanje posvećeno primjeni geštalt psihoterapije u svakodnevnom životu. Tema našeg istraživanja je način na koji neprestano ostajemo u kontaktu s okolinom. Naši osnivači bavili su se intenzivno ovom temom, a ja ovim putem želim dati svoj skromni doprinos njihovim istraživanjima. Neka od ovih pitanja mogu vam biti tema za razmišljanje: kako biti u kontaktu s tijelom cijelo vrijeme ovdje i sada? Kako osjećaji doprinose kontaktu i kako se sukobljavaju s kontaktom? Koji način razmišljanja pomaže, bez egotizma i ponavljanja naučenih obrazaca? Kako su međusobno povezani fizički, emocionalni i kognitivni način bivanja ovdje i sada? Ovo su, naravno, samo smjernice za razgovor, a razgovor će se razvijati ovisno o temama koje se nametnu kroz sam razgovor. Pripremili smo i eksperiment da praktično prikažemo ono o čemu ćemo razgovarati. Nadamo se da će polaznici radionice biti zadovoljni i da će nam ova radionica svima barem malo poboljšati život.

Ključne riječi: geštalt, granice, ovdje i sada, tijelo, kontakt

IVAN KOPREK I INES SKELAC

SCHELER AND HELLINGER IN ORDER(S) OF LOVE

Max Scheler, a German phenomenological philosopher of the early twentieth century, argued that all human action is based on love. The most that human can do is strive to love as much as God loves. The 'order of love' is the way of discovering, behind the possible confusing facts of a person's action, the structure of his/her being, which is the fundamental ethical formula of his/her existence. The order of love is the formal cause of human's spirituality and personality. The idea of a right and true order of love exists objectively, independently of an individual. We can only recognize and accept it, but we cannot change it. The concept 'order(s) of love' is also used by German psychotherapist Bert Hellinger. Like Scheler, Hellinger emphasizes that a belief that love is free and unpredictable is wrong; love follows the rules and orders that exist independently of our desires and which are sometimes hidden. In his practical work with clients, Hellinger has countless times found out the hidden patterns that allow love to flow in families, which helped people unleash love. In this presentation, we will compare Scheler's theoretical considerations on the order of love with Hellinger's approach in family (systemic) constellations.

SCHELER I HELLINGER U PORETKU(-CIMA) LJUBAVI

Max Scheler, njemački filozof fenomenološke škole s početka 20. stoljeća, tvrdio je da se sve ljudske aktivnosti temelje na ljubavi. Najviše što ljudsko biće može učiniti je nastojati voljeti onoliko koliko Bog voli. Poredak ljubavi predstavlja način na koji iza mogućih zvaničnih činjenica o aktivnostima neke osobe otkrivamo strukturu njenog bića, što predstavlja temeljnu etičku formulu njenog postojanja. Poredak ljubavi formalni je uzrok ljudske duhovnosti i osobnosti. Ideja prave istinske ljubavi postoji objektivno, neovisno o pojedincu. Možemo je samo prepoznati i prihvati, ali je ne možemo promijeniti. Njemački psihoterapeut Bert Hellinger također koristi koncept poretna/poredaka ljubavi. Hellinger, kao i Scheler, naglašava da nije ispravno vjerovati da je ljubav slobodna i nepredvidljiva; po njima, ljubav slijedi pravila i poretki koji egzistiraju neovisno o našim željama i koji su ponekad skriveni. Hellinger je u praktičnom radu s klijentima nebrojeno puno puta pronašao skrivene obrasce, koji omogućavaju protok ljubavi u obiteljima, i koji pomažu ljudima da oslobole ljubav. U ovoj prezentaciji ćemo usporediti Schelerova teoretska razmatranja o poretku ljubavi s Hellingerovim pristupom u obiteljskim (sustavnim) konstelacijama.

BERTRAM MULLER

ABOUT THE INEVITABLE FADING AWAY OF LOVE AND HOW TO REVIVE IT AGAIN

To stay in the Now is a lot but not all to prepare the ground that love may emerge and sustain. What kind of information does the gestalt therapy perspective offer to spark off and modulate love and to navigate well through the ups and downs of love relationships? What are the psycho-somatic and social essentials of love and ingredients for a good love relationship?

Love is also an artwork demanding specific skills! What to do, to invite someone to fall in love with me? How to overcome love sickness best? How to co-create a love continuum? How to handle a ‘Time out’ with a controlled risk of separation as well a good chance of reviving one’s love relationship?

How to deal with infidelity and how to built trust again? How to end a love relationship with minimised harm? The themes of this exercise on Love will be determined by the participants.

O NEIZBJEŽNOM BLIJEĐENJU LJUBAVI I KAKO JE PONOVO OŽIVJETI

Ostati u Sadašnjosti mnogo je, ali ne i sve da se pripremi tlo za nastanak i održavanje ljubavi. Kakve informacije nudi perspektiva geštalt terapije za pokretanje i moduliranje ljubavi te za dobro snalaženje u usponima i padovima u ljubavnom odnosu?

Koje su psihosomatske i društvene osnove ljubavi i sastojci za dobru ljubavnu vezu?

Ljubav je takođe umjetničko djelo koje zahtijeva posebne vještine! Šta učiniti kao poziv nekome da se zaljubi u mene? Kako najbolje prevazići ljubavnu bolest? Kako zajedno stvoriti ljubavni kontinuum? Kako podnijeti „Time out“ sa kontroliranim rizikom razdvajanja, kao i dobrom prilikom za oživljavanje ljubavne veze?

Kako se nositi s nevjерom i kako ponovo izgraditi povjerenje? Kako prekinuti ljubavnu vezu uz minimiziranje štete? Učesnici će odrediti teme ovog praktikuma o Ljubavi.

KREŠIMIR TABAK

ŠTO BI ČOVJEK BIO KAD LJUBAVI NE BI IMAO?

Još prije stotinu godina, stvarni poznavatelji društvenih prilika i ljudske prirode kazali su kako je duševni mir nešto što pripada ljudima prošlih epoha, a da će život suvremenoga čovjeka sve više biti razlomljen, fragmentiran i otuđen. O moralnom posrtanju čovjeka današnjice i njegovu pretvaranju u *animal laborans* kao i otuđenju od vlastite humanističke esencije napisani su brojni romani i filozofski traktati. Oni vjerno ilustriraju i situaciju u kojoj se danas nalazimo. Ovaj rad prikazuje najvažnije tendencije ili totalitet društvenoga polja koji u velikoj mjeri oblikuju čovjekove stavove i determiniraju njegove odluke. U sveopćoj dinamici jednoga takvog polja, netaknut nije ostao ni čovjekov odnos kako prema sebi samom, tako i prema drugima.

Spontani i autentični kontakti jamačno su najveći deficiti postmodernoga doba. Ta kriza sa sobom donosi niz otvorenih pitanja na koje ovaj rad pokušava naći odgovore, pri tom se referirajući na izabrane filozofske klasike i mislitelje koji, kao i geštalt psihoterapeuti, vjeruju u mogućnost humanističkoga samoostvarenja. Također, ti autori svojim teorijskim i praktičnim djelovanjem njeguju ono što Hartmann naziva organ za smisao ljudskih odnosa i ukazuju na umijeća koja vode do stvarne humanističke produktivnosti. U radu će posebno biti govora o ljubavi kao jednom takvom umijeću.

WHAT WOULD A MAN BE WITHOUT LOVE?

As early as one hundred years ago, real experts for social relations and human nature claimed that only the people from earlier eras could have spiritual peace, whereas the life of people living in modern times was prone to being ever more broken, fragmented and estranged. Many novels and philosophical treatises were written about modern men's moral stumbling and their development into animal laborans, as well as about alienation from their own humanistic essence. They perfectly illustrate the situation in which we find ourselves nowadays. In this work, the most significant tendencies or totality of the social field are presented, that largely shape man's opinion and determine his decisions. In the overall dynamics of such a field, not even the human relation towards himself and towards the others remained intact.

In post-modern times, the largest deficit we are faced with is certainly the one of spontaneous and authentic contact. This crisis brings along a whole range of open issues, and this work represents an attempt of offering answers to them, thereby referring to selected philosophic classics and thinkers, who just like the gestalt psychotherapeutists believe in the possibility of humanistic self-actualization. Furthermore, with their theoretical and practical action, those authors actually cultivate what Hartmann calls the organ for sense of human relations and point out to skills leading to real humanistic productivity. This paper focuses especially on love as one such skill.

ELINOR GREENBERG

LOVE AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

WHAT BORDERLINE, NARCISSISTIC AND SCHIZOID CLIENTS WANT FROM ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP

This workshop will describe how each of the major three personality adaptations - Borderline, Narcissistic, and Schizoid - shapes how people with this disorder fall in love and act during a relationship. For example, my Borderline clients are actively seeking love all of the time. Love is their Holy Grail and they view finding their true love as the ultimate answer to all of life's problems. My Narcissist clients fall in love with people that they idealize, but are quickly disillusioned as soon as the other person reveals their very human flaws. My Schizoid clients are afraid to love anyone who is actually available. They tend to settle for fantasies or partial relationships because real intimacy makes them feel trapped and unsafe. Participants will learn the most commonly encountered love patterns of each of these three disorders, including what they desire, what they fear, and the pattern that the relationship is likely to take.

LJUBAV I POREMEĆAJI LIČNOSTI

ŠTA KLIJENTI SA GRANIČNIM, NARCISTIČNIM I ŠIZOIDNIM POREMEĆAJIMA ŽELE OD ROMANTIČNIH ODNOSA

Na ovoj ćemo radionici opisati kako se zaljubljuju ljudi s tri glavna poremećaja ličnosti - graničnim poremećajem ličnosti, narcisoidni i šizoidni, te kako se ponašaju u vezi. Na primjer, moji klijenti s graničnim poremećajem ličnosti stalno su u aktivnoj potrazi za ljubavlju. Za njih je ljubav sveti gral, a naći pravu ljubav za njih znači pronaći konačni odgovor na sve životne probleme. Narcisi se zaljubljuju u osobe koje idealiziraju, no vrlo brzo izgube iluzije, čim ta osoba pokaže svoje ljudske nedostatke. Šizoidni se klijenti plaše zavoljeti nekoga tko je dostupan, nego se radije prepuštaju maštanjima ili polovičnim vezama, jer se u istinskoj intimnosti osjećaju zarobljeno i nesigurno. Polaznici radionice naučit će ljubavne obrasce koji se najčešće pojavljuju kod ova tri poremećaja, te što te osobe žele, čega se plaše, i koji će obrazac njihova veza najvjerojatnije poprimiti.

MIRA KLARIN

LJUBAV - KORIJENI I UČINCI KROZ ŽIVOTNI VIJEK

Mnogi radovi, mnoge studije i mnoge pjesme napisane su o ljubavi. Još kao djeca slušali smo priče i sanjali o tome kako je lijepo biti princeza/princ. No odgovore na pitanja što je ljubav i zbog čega neki ljudi imaju sposobnost ostati zajedno za razliku od nekih koji to nisu u mogućnosti, moramo potražiti iz različitih izvora.

Ljubavni odnos kod ljudi nije neki jedinstveni, bazični ljubavni osjećaj, niti psihološki konstrukt bez neurobiološke podloge. Neurozastvenica Fisher (1992., 2016) govori da se ljubavni odnos sastoji od tri, u osnovi različita, neuralna kruga u mozgu. Prvi krug čini atraktivnost i požuda u osnovi kojih je libido, primarno vođen testosteronom. Drugi krug čini romantična privlačnost koja je obilježena ushićenom zaljubljeničću koja je vođena dopaminom, norepinefrinom i serotoninom. Treći krug čini privrženost koja sadrži emocionalno vezivanje u osnovi kojega stoji oksitocin i vasopresin. Hormoni imaju važnu ulogu u ljubavi, oni doprinose „ovisnosti“, „predanosti“, osjećajima koji omogućavaju da par ostane zajedno.

Pogled iz kuta psihologije omogućuje cjelovitu sliku ovog važnog ljudskog iskustva. Svako ljudsko biće želi biti voljeno. Život u paru i biti ljubljen štiti nas od osjećaja usamljenosti i otuđenosti. Postavka koja je promijenila, nadopunila shvaćanja i razumijevanja razvoja, kako u djetinjstvu i adolescenciji tako i razvoja kroz životni vijek, je ta da je „mozak socijalni organ“. U tom kontekstu važan pogled na ljubav svakako nam daje epigenetika i teorija privrženosti. Promatrujući razvojnu perspektivu ljubavi, može se zaključiti da ona s dobi mijenja svoje karakteristike.

Na koncu gledano iz kuta svakodnevice, o ljubavi možemo reći da je najmoćnija sila koja pokreće svijet. Ljubav je poklon koji se dalje daruje.

LOVE - ITS ROOTS AND EFFECTS THROUGHOUT ONE'S LIFETIME

So many different works, studies and songs were written about love. As kids, we were listening to stories about princesses and princes and dreaming of becoming one of them. However, the question what is love and why some people are capable of staying together, as opposed to others who do not have the same capability, must be answered from different sources.

A love relation between the humans is not a unique, basic love feeling. It is neither a psychological construction without any neurological and biological base. The neurologist Fisher (1992, 2016) states that love relations are composed of three basically different neural brain circles. The first circle is made of attraction and lust, with libido as a basis, governed primarily by testosterone. The second circle is romantic attraction, marked with a thrilled feeling of being in love, run by dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. The third circle is made of devotion containing emotional relation, run by oxytocin and

vasopressin. The role of hormones in love is a very important one. Hormones make an impact on 'dependence', 'commitment', feelings that enable a couple to stay together.

The psychological point of view offers an integral image of this significant human experience. Each human being wants to be loved. Living as a part of a couple and the feeling of being loved shield us from feelings of loneliness and alienation. Recognition of the brain as a social organ changed and amended the understanding of development in childhood and adolescence, and development through the life cycle. In this context, an important view of love is given by epigenetics and theory of affection. Analysis of the developing perspective of love shows that its characteristics change with age.

Finally, viewed from the everyday point of view, the conclusion is that love is the most powerful force driving the world. Love is a gift to be further given and shared.

EDIN URIJAN KUKAVICA

LJUBAV SE ODAZIVA I KAD JE ZOVEŠ NEPOZNATIM IMENIMA

Je li ljubav emocija ili osjećaj, poticajni ili destimulirajući činilac, razlog za život ili smrt... Je li ljubav sebična emocija/ emocija koja podrazumijeva sebičnost ili pak, nesebičan osjećaj/ osjećaj nesebičnosti... Zahtijeva li ljubav uzajamnost u smislu uzimanja i davanja? Može li biti ljubavi tamo gdje ima interesa i je li ljubav, napose, interes... Volimo li nekoga ili nešto samo zato što nam uzvraća ljubav ili se može voljeti neko ili nešto bez osjećaja da smo nešto - bilo šta, pa i ljubav - dobili zauzvrat?

Gdje „stanuje“ ljubav, u glavi ili srcu? Ima li ljubav baš uvijek pozitivne učinke ili se često - ili makar ponekad, ali presudno - pokaže u nekom negativnom svjetlu? Može li ljubav biti uzrokovana strahom, odnosno, može li strah uvjetovati pojavu ili nestanak ljubavi? Imaju li ljubomora, strast, intimnost, humanost, dobronamjernost, blagonaklonost i/ili vjera, pobožnost, duhovnost, plemenitost... veze sa ljubavi ili su to, ipak, neke druge stvari?

Postoje li - i ako postoje - koje su sličnosti i razlike između metafizičke ljubavi prema Uzvišenom Bitku, Njegovoj inicijalnoj i kontinuiranoj ljubavi prema Njegovim stvorenjima i ljubavi koju ljudi osjećaju i šire među sobom i pružaju, pokazuju prema ostalim Božijim stvorenjima i ukupnom stvaranju? Kako pojmiti tvrdnju svih duhovnika svijeta, bez obzira na doktrinarno zalede, da je Bog, Uzvišeni, svo stvaranje stvorio i održava ga iz ljubavi (prema stvorenjima)?

Ima li ljubav veze sa inteligencijom, intelektom? Kako tumačiti nagradu i kaznu u kontekstu ljubavi i može li kazna biti nagrada - i obratno - ako nekoga volite? Šta je to „tough love“ i je li to doista ljubav?

Je li ljubav posesija, posjedovanje (nekoga) ili (mu) omogućavanje potpune slobode do mjere da (ga/nju) pustimo da ode ako to (on/ona) želi? Je li ljubav prema materijalnim dobrima, novcu, automobilima... doista, ljubav? Kako i zašto se voli zemlja, narod, država... je li domoljublje ljubav? Šta je i šta podrazumijeva ultimativna ljubav? ... pitanja su na koja ispravni odgovori osiguravaju znakovito drugačije razumijevanje i pristup životu.

Ključne riječi: ljubav, emocija, osjećaj, duhovnost, život

LOVE RESPONDS, EVEN WHEN YOU CALL IT BY NAMES UNKNOWN

Is love an emotion or a feeling, a stimulating or discouraging factor, a reason for life or death... Is love a selfish emotion/ emotion that implies selfishness or a selfless feeling/ feeling of selflessness... Does love require reciprocity in terms of taking and giving? Can there be love where there is interest and is love in particular, interest... Do we love someone or something just because it returns love to us or can we love someone or something without the feeling that we get something - anything, even love - in return?

Where does love ‘live’, in the head or the heart? Does love always have positive effects or does it often - or at least sometimes, but crucially - show itself in a negative light? Can love be caused by fear, that is, can fear cause the appearance or disappearance of love? Do jealousy,

passion, intimacy, humanity, benevolence, kindness and/ or faith, piety, spirituality, nobility... relate to love or are they some other things after all?

Are there any - and if there are - what are the similarities and differences between metaphysical love for the Exalted Being, His initial and continuous love for His creatures, and the love that people feel and spread among themselves and give, show toward other creatures of God and total creation? How to comprehend the claim of all the clergy of the world, regardless of the doctrinal background, that God, the Exalted, created all creation and maintains it out of love (towards creatures)?

Does love have anything to do with intelligence, intellect? How to interpret reward and punishment in the context of love and can punishment be a reward - and vice versa - if you love someone? What is 'tough love' and is it really love?

Is love possession, possessing (someone) or allowing him/ her complete freedom to the extent that we let him/ her go if he/ she wants to? Is the love of material goods, money, cars... really love? How and why do you love the land, the people, the country... is patriotism love? What is and what does ultimate love mean?... are questions to which the correct answers provide a significantly different understanding and approach to life.

keywords: love, emotion, feeling, spirituality, life

TALIA BAR-YOSEPH LEVINE

AN EXTERNAL IMPOSITION ON DISTANCE - THE SUDDEN DEMAND TO EITHER BE OVER CLOSE OR PAINFULLY DISCONNECTED

‘It will be over soon, a short while of a lock down and we shall bounce back to what was’ became a massive global experiment in staying with continuously changing given, discomfort and uncertainty. The paradoxical theory of change has been taken to its ultimate challenge and brilliance. The realization that a new normal awaits sank in now accompanied with a constant wonder – ‘is that it?’

Variations of imposed distances, physical and emotional, between people took away the freedom to move freely between different qualities of human connections add the fear, the darkness about what will be and the personal resilience or lack of it and see for yourself why this is what this presentation is about (as well as the entire congress). How we meet, greet, touch, care for the other through living and dying, which was ingrained in each culture, can no longer be habituated nor spontaneous. It now calls for awareness and cerebral assessment. The Gestalt Philosophy of Being provides us with a guideline/ philosophical tools to support individuals and systems to better sustain such inconceivable demands on the meaning of life and love.

NAMETANJE DISTANCE IZVANA - IZNENADNI ZAHTJEV ZA PRETJERANOM BLISKOŠĆU ILI BOLNOM ODVOJENOŠĆU

„Brzo će to biti gotovo, samo malo karantene i vraćamo se životima koje smo ranije vodili.“ Ovo je postao masivni globalni eksperiment življenja u konstantno mijenjajućoj neugodnosti i nesigurnosti. Paradoksalna teorija promjene dovedena je do razine krajnjeg izazova i savršenosti. Postali smo svjesni da nas čeka „novo normalno“, a ta je spoznaja sada popraćena i stalnim pitanjem: „Je li to to?“

Varijacije nametnute fizičke i emotivne distance između ljudi oduzele su slobodu nesmetanog kretanja između različitih kvaliteta ljudske povezanosti, te donijele strah i pitanja bez odgovora o tome što nas čeka, kao i osobnu otpornost ili nedostatak otpornosti. I sami vidite zašto je upravo to tema ove prezentacije, kao i cijelog kongresa. Načini na koji se sastajemo, pozdravljamo, dodirujemo, brinemo jedni za druge u življenju i umiranju, koji su bili ukorijenjeni u svim kulturama, više ne mogu biti uobičajeni niti spontani. Sada se poziva na osviještenost i testiranje moždanih funkcija. Geštalt filozofija Bića daje nam smjernice/ filozofske alate za pomoći pojedincima i sustavima da se bolje nose s ovim nezamislivim zahtjevima o smislu života i ljubavi.

OLIVERA ĆIRKOVIĆ

LOVE - BETWEEN GIVING AND SELFISHNESS

What is love? There are no focus groups privileged for love, nor risky ones that do not deserve it. How to indicate to a person with mental health problems that he or she is worthy of love? What is love for a person who is struggling with a severe chronic pathology? It is not easy for a psychotherapist to introduce love in the middle of medical treatments. An excellent challenge for therapists is to guide parents through the process of imitation (awareness) on how to distinguish parental love from selfish attachment. Teaching partners to communicate well, not to be afraid to show love, and receive it, is not a psychotherapist's skill but an art of inestimable value. This paper discovers the place of the gestalt psychotherapist between people, those days. The right one place: honest, calming, supportive, nurturing. We hope that it will help us all to be, if not better therapists, the people who have started the process of discovering the love which might lead us. If we as psychotherapists do not discover the needed love that grounds us, are we able to take patients on a journey that will provide them with balance and tranquillity?

LJUBAV – IZMEĐU DAVANJA I SEBIČNOSTI

Što je ljubav? Ne postoje fokusne skupine privilegirane za ljubav, isto kao što ne postoje neke rizične skupine koje ne zaslužuju ljubav. Kako osobi s mentalnim zdravstvenim poteškoćama ukazati na to da je zaslužila ljubav? Što ljubav predstavlja osobi koja se bori s ozbiljnom kroničnom patologijom? Za psihoterapeuta nije jednostavan zadatak početi govoriti o ljubavi usred tretmana. Izvrstan izazov za terapeute je voditi roditelje kroz proces oponašanja (svjesnosti) načina kako razlikovati roditeljsku ljubav od sebične povezanosti. Poučavanje partnera dobroj komunikaciji, ili da se ne plaše iskazati ljubav i primiti je, nije vještina psihoterapeuta, nego umjetnost od neprocjenjive vrijednosti. Ovaj rad prikazuje mjesto geštalt psihoterapeuta među ljudima, onih dana. Pravo mjesto: iskreno, smirujuće, puno potpore, odgajajuće. Nadamo se da će nam svima pomoći da postanemo, ako ne bolji terapeuti, onda osobe koje su započele proces otkrivanja ljubavi koja bi nas mogla voditi. Ako kao psihoterapeuti ne otkrijemo potrebnu ljubav koja nas uzemljuje, možemo li naše pacijente povesti na putovanje koje će im donijeti ravnotežu i mir?

ELVIRA DURAKOVIĆ-BELKO

MAJČINSKA LJUBAV U PROCESU ŽALOVANJA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

Odnos roditelj - dijete najbliži je i najintenzivniji odnos kojeg u životu možemo kreirati, ne samo fizički (biološki), nego i psihološki i socijalno. Stoga gubitak djeteta rezultira naročito intenzivnim, komplikiranim i dugotrajnim žalovanjem, a za mnoge roditelje to iskustvo znači nastaviti živjeti „bez pluća“. Iako je dob djeteta općenito irelevantna u slučaju gubitka, ona definira razvojne karakteristike odnosa roditelj - dijete u trenutku smrti djeteta, a time i neke specifične probleme u žalovanju roditelja.

Cilj ovoga rada je opisati kako jedinstvena priroda odnosa roditelj - dijete komplikuje proces žalovanja roditelja, te kako psihoterapija može podržati proces prilagodbe na to iskustvo. Bit će prikazani primjeri slučajeva majki koje su doživjele gubitak u različitim fazama majčinstva (spontani pobačaj, gubitak novorođenčeta i gubitak djeteta školske dobi). Poštujući njihov jedinstveni ritam i potrebe u procesu žalovanja, u radu s njima oslanjala sam se na teoriju i metode geštalt terapije i EMDR terapije. Pokazalo se da integracija geštalt i EMDR terapije nudi dobar okvir za intervencije usmjerene na ublažavanje užasa i bola zbog gubitka, reduciranje disfunkcionalnosti, te facilitiranje procesa žalovanja i prilagodbe.

Ključne riječi: odnos roditelj - dijete, gubitak djeteta, žalovanje

MOTHERLY LOVE IN THE PROCESS OF MOURNING – CASE STUDY

Parent - child relation is certainly the closest and the most intensive relation that a human being can establish, not only in physical (biological), but also in psychological and social terms. Therefore, losing one's child results in a particularly intensive, complicated and long grieving. This experience is by many parents described as continuing to live 'without one's lungs'. Even though the age of the child is generally irrelevant, it still defines the developing characteristics of the parent - child relation at the moment of the child's death, and consequently also some specific problems in parents' grief.

This paper aims at describing how the process of parents' grieving is complicated by a unique nature of a parent - child relation, and how psychotherapy may support the process of adjusting to that experience. The paper illustrates examples of different cases of mothers who lost their children at different stages of motherhood (miscarriage, loss of a newborn and loss of a child of school age). Respecting their unique rhythm and needs in the process of grieving, I based my work with these parents on theory and methods of gestalt therapy and EMDR therapy. The integration of gestalt therapy and EMDR therapy proved to offer a good frame for interventions oriented towards easing of horror and grief caused by child loss, reduction of dysfunctionalities, and facilitation of the process of grieving and adjustment.

Key words: parent - child relation, loss of a child, grieving

NINA KOLANOVIĆ I MARGARETA MESIĆ

SAILING IN THE STORMY WEATHER - how love guides us

In this postmodern moment of time that we live in, we witness the huge price that a human pays for his quick achievements; we polluted the planet, we overpopulated it. We have strongly and irretrievably affected climate changes of the Planet Earth. We infected ourselves with new viruses. The new virus stopped each of us in a specific moment of our lives and enabled us new perspectives. Aim of this workshop is to expand awareness of participants about their own adaptation resources.

Methods: working on metaphors, dialogue, working in pairs and in group.

JEDRIMA LJUBAVI PO MORIMA DANAŠNJICE - kako nas ljubav vodi

U ovom postmodernom vremenu u kojem živimo svjedoci smo izuzetno visoke cijene koju čovjek plaća za brza postignuća; planeta je zagađena i prenapučena. Snažno smo i nepovratno utjecali na klimatske promjene na planeti. Zarazili smo se novim virusima. Novi virus sve nas je zaustavio u nekom specifičnom trenutku života i dao nam novi ugao gledanja. Cilj ove radionice je proširiti svijest polaznika o vlastitim izvorima prilagodbe.

Metode: rad na metaforama, dijalog, rad u paru i rad u grupama.

TAMARA EFENDIĆ SPAHIĆ

SEKSUALNOST - PSIHOLOŠKA PERSPEKTIVA I GEŠTALT PRISTUP

Pristup seksualnosti veoma je složen. On obuhvata prije svega biološku komponentu i njene snažne refleksije na psihološke aspekte razvoja, zrenja, i održavanja u različitim razvojnim periodima. Na psihološkoj razini govorimo o intro i inter - personalnom aspektu seksualnog iskustva i snažnoj potrebi da se ovaj biološki pokretač stavi u socijalizacijski kontekst. U geštalt perspektivi govorimo o tjelesnom procesu, mehanizmima odbrane, nekim aspektima ja-ti odnosa te stida, koji je gotovo neizostavno povezan sa temom seksualnosti. U praksi, govorimo o učestalim potrebama klijenata da različite aspekte ove tematike razriješe unutar terapijskog konteksta. Kako bismo kao terapeuti bili u stanju na ovaj način odgovoriti na klijentove potrebe, potrebno je razumjeti razvojne i fenomenološke aspekte seksualnosti, njene relacije sa različitim odbrambenim mehanizmima i način na koji istraživanje seksualnosti staviti u funkciju klijentove autentičnosti. Kako bi sve navedeno bilo moguće, potrebno je poznavati, razumjeti i integrisati u lični i profesionalni prostor svaki od navedenih aspekata seksualnosti s ciljem uspješnog terapijskog rada.

SEXUALITY – PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE AND GESTALT APPROACH

The approach to sexuality is very complex. It encompasses, primarily, the biological component and its strong reflections on the psychological aspects of development, maturation, and maintenance in different developmental periods. When it comes to psychology, we are talking about the intro and inter - personal aspect of the sexual experience and the strong need to place this biological initiator in a socializing context. In gestalt perspective, we talk about the physical process, defense mechanisms, some aspects of the me-you relations, and shame, which is almost inevitably connected with the topic of sexuality. In practice, we talk about the frequent needs of clients to resolve different aspects of this topic within a therapeutic context. To be able, as therapists, to respond to the client's needs in this way, it is necessary to understand the developmental and phenomenological aspects of sexuality, its relationship to different defence mechanisms and the way the sexuality research impacts client's authenticity. For all the above to be possible, it is necessary to know, understand and integrate into personal and professional space each of the above aspects of sexuality with the aim of successful therapeutic work.

SANELA SELMANOVIĆ PODRUG I MELINA LUČKIN

POKRET LJUBAVI

Neki osjećaji i doživljaji u nama često ostaju bez primjećenosti i uvažavanja. Osjećaj ljubavi pak ima snažan odjek u tijelu ali često ga ne realiziramo ili ga u potpunosti ne manifestiramo. E. Kepner kaže da je eksperiment aktivnost namijenjena da poveća svjesnost osobe usredstvovanjem na doživljaj, odnosno iznošenjem na vidno mjesto nekog aspekta doživljaja koji je nejasan. Oslanjajući se na teorijske okvire geštalt terapije, ova radionica je osmišljena da se metodom vođene fantazije sa tjelesnom manifestacijom postigne uspostavljanje odnosa između osjećaja, tjelesnog doživljaja i pokreta. To će rezultirati većom svjesnosti o senzaciji i figuri i, u konačnici, realizacijom potpunog kontakta. Pokret koji se kreira ostaje zapamćen u iskustvu. Kepner također kaže da sve dok kvalitet ekspresije nije uskladen sa kvalitetom unutarnjeg osjećaja, malo je vjerovatno da ćemo imati odgovarajući odgovor od drugih.

Ključne riječi: ljubav, tijelo, pokret.

MOVEMENT OF LOVE

Some of our feelings and impressions often stay unrecognised and not admitted. Moreover, feeling of love keeps strong echo in the body but often not realised nor fully manifested. E. Kepner says that the experiment is an activity intended to increase the awareness of the person by focusing on the experience or putting under lights some aspect of experience that is unclear. Based on theoretical frames of gestalt psychotherapy, this workshop is designed, using the method of guided phantasy with body manifestation, to help make a connection between sensation, feeling in the body and movement. This will result in increased awareness of sensation, figure and, at the end, the realisation of the full contact. The created movement stays remembered in the experience. Kepner also says that unless the quality of the expression is congruent with the quality of the inner feeling, it is not likely to get an appropriate response from others.

Key words: love, body, movement.

Organizatori:



uz podršku:



RADIOTELEVIZIJA BOŠNE I HERCEGOVINE
РАДИО-ТЕЛЕВИЗИЈА БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ
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