

2

Proprofit © 2003-2824 San Tadar, PsyD-all rights reserved

TWO MAIN REASONS RELATIONSHIPS FAIL

Insufficient Organization, Structure, and Hierarchy
Lack of Shared Purpose, Vision, and Governance
Fertile Territory for Threat
Increased Internal/External Load Increases Dysregulation & Threat

The Manner in Which Partners Interact When Under Stress or In Distress
Fertile Territory for Threat
Increased Internal/External Load Increases Dysregulation & Threat

COMPLAINTS

Money, time, mess, sex, kids

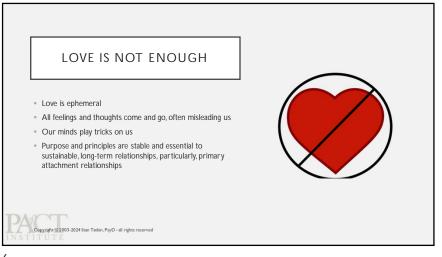
Most common complaints

Never the subject matter but rather the stress related to it

Under stress, we all revert to a one-person system of I, me, my, and you, you, you

Our brain changes according to our survival instinct, our neuroendocrine stress system, and our tendency to act and react automatically and reflexively

The manner in which we interact (moment-by-moment) under stress will repeat no matter the topic or subject



Organized around what needs to be done regardless of feelings or emotions
What needs to be done is based on mutual agreement
What is good
What is best
What is right

Copyright © 2003-2024 Stan Takkin, PsyD-all rights reserved

Free and fair unions of equals must operate in a manner that is fair, just, and sensitive to others

People get each other on board with a shared purpose, mission, and vision

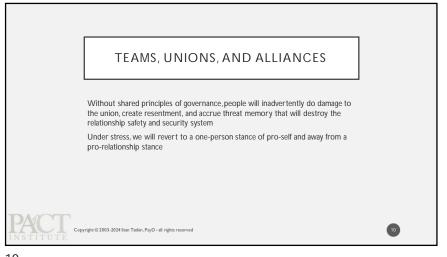
We want to survive

We want to win

We want to make money

We want to be successful

Without a shared purpose and shared vision, people will fight, and unions will eventually erode
Without agreements around governance (limits, rules, expectations around conduct), people will fight, and unions will eventually fail
Humans do better when serving something greater than themselves



SECURE-FUNCTIONING RELATIONSHIP

A two-person psychological system of "we" and "us"

10





17



FULLY COLLABORATIVE AND COOPERATIVE

Must take care of myself and you at the same time
Must be good for you and me
Win/win
Bargaining
Negotiating

Copyright © 2003-2024 San Takkin, PyO - all rights reserved

14 15



SHARED PURPOSE

No shared purpose between united humans = nothing to hold people together over time, particularly hard times.

Together we survive and thrive in this life.
Together we stand in all things and against all odds.
Together we share all burdens and all bounties.
Together we lead each other and everyone in our care.

SHARED VISION No shared vision pointing people in the same direction = people going off in their own directions. Our vision is to raise our children to be good citizens, empathic human beings, self-respecting, earnest, morally straight, ethically unimpeachable, resilient, and loving. Our vision is to serve one another and to establish each other's ongoing felt sense of safety and security, happiness and wellbeing. Our vision is to be a secure-functioning couple.

SHARED PRINCIPALS OF GOVERNANCE

 No shared principles by which to govern people in union = unfairness, injustice, social insensitivity, misbehavior, lack of accountability, and no safety, security, or prosperity in that union.

Copyright © 2003-2024 Stan Tatkin, PsyD - all rights reserve

18

SHARED PRINCIPALS OF GOVERNANCE

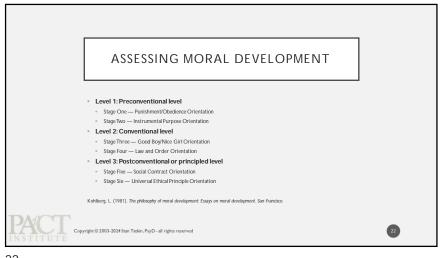
- . We have each other's backs at all time, without exception.
- We repair, correct, fix, or make amends without explanation, condition, excuse, or defense when the other experiences hurt, misunderstanding, or any other injury – and we do so within one hour without exception.
- We make all decisions that would affect each other together by getting each other fully on board before acting.

Copyright © 2003-2024 Stan Tatkin, PsyD - all rights reserved

THE IMPORTANCE OF REPAIR

- Repair, amends, admitting our wrongs, falling on our swords is what has kept us from war, being sued, losing family members, and divorce
- The willingness to put the relationship first above being "right" is essential to teamwork, cooperation, and two-person psychology
- Immediate repair accomplishes the following:
- Avoids neurotoxic neurotransmitters and hormones from causing wear and tear on the brain and body
- Prevents the incident from going into long-term memory
- Prevents partners from accruing threat memory due to resentment over unfairness, injustice, and insensitivity

Copyright © 2003-2024 Stan Tatkin, PsyD - all rights reserved



DEVEL 1: PRECONVENTIONAL LEVEL

Morality is externally controlled.
Rule imposed by authority figures.
What is right is what one can get away with and/or is personally satisfying.
Kohlberg,L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development. Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

Copyright © 2003-2024 Stan Tatkin, PsyD-all rights reserved

22 23

STAGE 1 — PUNISHMENT/OBEDIENCE

Behavior is determined by consequences.
Obeyance in order to avoid punishment.
Might is right.

Kohlberg, L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

STAGE 2 — INSTRUMENTAL PURPOSE

Behavior again is determined by consequences.
Focus on receiving rewards or satisfying person needs.
Il scratch your back, you scratch mine — but don't screw me or else."

Kohlberg, L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

27

STAGE 3 — GOOD BOY/NICE GIRL Behavior is determined by social approval. Wanting to maintain or win the affection of others by being a "good person" and in line with the group. Peer pressure to belong to a group. Kohlberg, L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development: Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

STAGE 4 — LAW AND ORDER

Social rules and laws determine behavior.
Moral decision-making becomes more than consideration of close ties to others.
Belief in rules and laws maintain social order.

Kohlberg,L (1981). The philosophy of moral development. Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

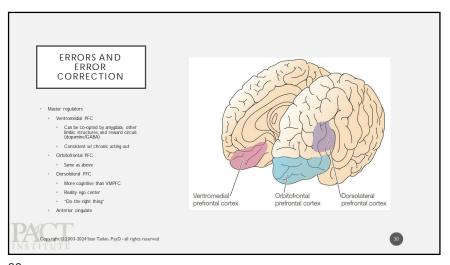
26

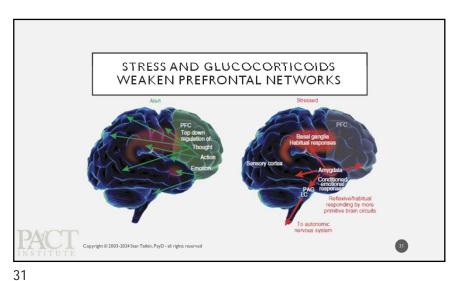
STAGE 5 — SOCIAL CONTRACT Individual rights determine behavior. Laws and rules are flexible tools for improving human purposes. When laws are inconsistent with individual rights and interests of the majority, do not bring about good for people, alternatives should be considered. Focus on relative versus dominant ends. Karen Quinlan, abortion rights Kohlberg, L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development Essays on moral development. San Francisco.

STAGE 6 — UNIVERSAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLE

Highest stage of functioning.
Appropriate action is determined by one's self-chosen ethical principles of conscience.
Principles are abstract and universal in application.
Reason involves taking the perspective of every person or group that could potentially be affected by the decision.
Thich Nhat Hanh, Mahatma Gandhi

Kohlberg, L. (1981). The philosophy of moral development Essays on moral development San Francisco.





30



