**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY**

**Monday 15th February, 2010**

Class bounced

**Tuesday 16th February, 2010**

Refer to powerpoint presentation

**Thursday 18th February, 2010**

**BASIC MOTIVES AND EMOTION**

**Motives:** Internal states that arouse and direct behavior towards specific objectives or goals

**Deficit**

(Have not eaten)

**Need**

(For Food)

**Motive**

(Hunger)

Thoughts and fantasies (Thinking about food, fantasizing about a big meal, perceiving that a rock looks like a loaf

Behaviors intended to satisfy the need (Go to the store, buy food, bring it home and cook it

**Needs:** States of tension within a person

**Motive Psychology**

* People differ in the type and strength of their motives
* These differences are measurable
* These differences cause or are associated with important life outcome
* Differences will be stable over time
* Motives can answer why do people do what they do. Trouts answers the question how do people do what they do

**Henry Murray’s Theory of Needs**

‘A need refers to a potentially or readiness to respond in a certain way under certain given circumstances’

Needs organize perceptions, guiding us to ‘see’ what we want (need) to see; The hierarchy of needs on individuals vary according to the different strengths of every need. The interaction of the levels of needs makes the motive concept dynamic

**Press:** Need relevant aspects of the environment

* Alpha press – real environment
* Beta press – perceived environment

**Apperception:** The act of interpreting the environment and perceiving the meaning of what is going on in a situation.

**TAT:** Thematic Appreciation Technique

**TAT and Questionnaire Measures of Motives;** *Do they measure aspects or motives*

* McClelland argues that responses to TAT and questionnaire measures are not correlated because they measure two different types of motivation.
* TAT measures implicit motivation
* Unconscious desires, aspirations and needs
* Questionnaires measure exploit or self-attributed motivation – reflect a person’s self awareness of conscious motives
* Implicit motives better predict long term behavioral trends over time
* Explicit motives better predict responses to immediate, specific situations and to choice behaviors and attitudes.