Ego Defenses

Each of these behaviors serves as a way to cope with emotional stress or conflict, though their effectiveness and impact on mental health can vary.

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- 1. Acting Out: Expressing an unconscious wish or desire through actions.
- 2. Altruism: Serving others to meet one's own emotional needs.
- 3. Asceticism: Practicing extreme self-denial or austerity.
- 4. Avoidance: Keeping away from people, places, or events to avoid stress.
- 5. Compensation: Excel in one area to make up for shortcomings in others.
- 6. Conversion: Transforming emotional conflicts into physical symptoms.
- 7. Devaluation: Dismissing or undervaluing positive attributes of others.
- 8. Deflection: Changing subject to avoid uncomfortable emotions or topics.
- 9. Denial: Refusing to acknowledge an uncomfortable reality or emotion.
- 10. Dissociation: Detaching from reality, typically in response to trauma.
- 11. Displacement: Shifting emotional reaction from real source to another
- 12. Fantasy: Escaping reality by retreating into a world of imagination.
- 13. Help-Rejecting Complaining: Constantly seeking help but rejecting advice or assistance.
- 14. Humor: Using comedy to express feelings without causing discomfort.
- 15. Idealization: Overestimating virtues and underestimating their flaws.
- 16. Identification: Associate with successful people to boost self-esteem.
- 17. Intellectualization: Focusing on facts/logic to avoid stress.
- 18. Isolation: Separating feelings from events or experiences.
- 19. Magical Thinking: Believing thoughts or actions can affect real to

- 20. Minimization: Downplaying the significance of an event or emotion.
- 21. Omnipotence: Believing oneself/others to be all-powerful or superior.
- 22. Passive Aggression: Indirectly expressing aggression towards others.
- 23. Perfectionism: fear of making mistakes due to perceived rejection.
- 24. Projection: Attributing one's own unacceptable desires to others.
- 25. Projective Identification: Projecting one's own undesirable traits onto others and behaving as if others actually have those traits.
- 26. Rational Avoidance: Avoiding situations based on logic justification.
- 27. Rationalization: Logical excuses for emotional/irrational behavior.
- 28. Reaction Formation: Acting opposite to one's unacceptable impulses.
- 29. Reactionary Defense: Beliefs/behaviors opposite natural inclinations.
- 30. Regression: Reverting to immature behavior to express emotions.
- 31. Repression: Unconsciously hiding disturbing thoughts or feelings.
- 32. Self-Handicapping: Creating obstacles to one's own success to avoid blame for failure.
- 33. Somatization: Converting psychological distress to physical symptoms.
- 34. Splitting: Viewing people or situations in all-or-nothing terms.
- 35. Sublimation: Transforming unacceptable impulses into socially acceptable actions.
- 36. Symbolization: Using symbols or metaphors to represent thoughts or feelings.
- 37. Trivializing: Making light of one's or others' emotions or problems.
- 38. Undoing: Attempting to reverse or undo feelings of guilt or regret.
- 39. Victimization: Identify as victim to avoid personal responsibility.
- 40. Wishful Thinking: Conforming reality to one's desires through fantasy.

