Mentalization-Based Worksheet: Differentiating Thoughts from Feelings

Exercise 1: Identifying Thoughts vs. Feelings

1. Read the following statements and label each statement in "quotation marks" and italicized as either a "thought" or a "feeling":

Example: (Someone walked by without acknowledging you) "She ignored me because she doesn't respect me." - Thought

- (No one called you today) "I feel like nobody cares about me." **T or F**
- (You have a test tomorrow) "I am worried about the outcome of my test." **T or F**
- (You received no feedback on a work project) "I feel unimportant." **T or F**
- o (Have to give a presentation tomorrow) "I am nervous about my presentation."
- T or F
- o (Missed a deadline) "I feel like I am always failing." **T or F**
- (A friend did not reply to text) "He must be angry with me because he didn't reply back." T or F
- (You were not invited to a party) "I feel hurt and disappointed." **T or F**
- (Someone you know avoided eye contact when you talked) "They are avoiding me because they don't like me." T or F
- (You did not complete all the tasks you get out to accomplish) "I feel overwhelmed and exhausted." T or F
- 2. Rewrite the statements to separate the thoughts from the feelings.

Example: (Someone walked by without acknowledging you) "She ignored me because she doesn't respect me" → Thought: "She walked by and ignored me." Feeling: "I feel hurt and unimportant."

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Reflection: How does recognizing the difference between thoughts and feelings change your perception of these situations?

Exercise 2: Thought vs. Feeling Journal

- 1. Choose a recent emotional experience.
- 2. Write down what happened in a factual, neutral way.
- 3. List the thoughts you had in response to the situation.
- 4. Identify the emotions you experienced.
- 5. Reflect: Were your emotions based on thoughts or actual events? How might viewing them separately impact your response?

Exercise 3: Reframing Thoughts to Improve Mentalization

- 1. Identify a situation where you assumed another person's thoughts or intentions (e.g., "My friend canceled plans because they don't like me").
- 2. List alternative explanations for their behavior.
- 3. Identify how your emotions shift when you consider multiple perspectives.

Reflection: How does this exercise help reduce emotional reactivity and improve understanding of others' mental states?

Final Reflection Questions:

- What challenges do you face in distinguishing thoughts from feelings?
- How can practicing this skill improve your emotional regulation and relationships?
- What strategies can you use to pause and evaluate thoughts before reacting emotionally?

References

- Bateman, A., & Fonagy, P. (2012). *Handbook of Mentalizing in Mental Health Practice*. American Psychiatric Publishing.
- Fonagy, P., Gergely, G., Jurist, E. L., & Target, M. (2002). *Affect Regulation, Mentalization, and the Development of the Self.* Other Press.

Exercise 1, Section 1: Answers

- "I feel like nobody cares about me." → **Thought** (This is an interpretation or assumption about how others feel, rather than a direct emotional experience.)
- "I am worried about the outcome of my test." → **Feeling** (Worry is an emotional response to uncertainty.)
- "I feel unimportant." → **Feeling** (Feeling unimportant reflects an emotional experience of low self-worth.)
- "She ignored me because she doesn't respect me." → **Thought** (This is an assumption about another person's intentions, not a direct emotional experience.)
- "I am nervous about my presentation." → **Feeling** (Nervousness is a direct emotional response to an anticipated event.)
- "I feel like I am always failing." → **Thought** (This is a broad conclusion or belief rather than an immediate emotional state.)
- "He must be angry with me because he didn't text back." → **Thought** (This is a speculation about another person's emotions, not a personal feeling.)
- "I feel hurt and disappointed." → **Feeling** (These are direct emotions based on a perceived event.)
- "They are avoiding me because they don't like me." → **Thought** (This is an interpretation of others' behavior rather than a personal emotional experience.)
- "I feel overwhelmed and exhausted." → **Feeling** (These are direct experiences of emotional and physical exhaustion.)