

## Module 4: Discovering the Observing Self (Self-as-Context)

Up to now, we've focused on *what* you are experiencing internally – your thoughts and feelings – and ways to handle them differently. In this module, we shift focus to *who* is experiencing those things. There is a part of you that notices your thoughts and feelings, but is distinct from them. In ACT, this aspect is sometimes called the **observing self** or **self-as-context**. It's a difficult concept at first, but essentially: **you are not the content of your thoughts and feelings; you are the container that holds them**. Another way to say it is *you are the sky, not the passing weather*. If you've ever had a moment of mindful clarity – maybe during the exercises we've done – where you could observe your thought or emotion and realize “Hey, that's not all of me,” then you've already touched on this idea.

### The “Noticing” You vs. the “Thinking” You

We usually identify strongly with our thoughts and roles. You might think of yourself in terms of your job (“*I am a student*”), your traits (“*I'm a shy person*”), or the content of your mind (“*I'm a pessimist*” or “*I'm anxious*”). But these labels are not the whole you. There's a more constant part of you that's been there your entire life – the part that is aware of whatever you happen to think, feel, or do. Consider this: the *you* reading these words right now is the same *you* who experienced childhood memories, the same *you* who was there last week during an emotional moment. Your thoughts, feelings, body, and circumstances have changed so much over time, yet something about you has remained stable: the perspective from which you observe and experience the world.

In ACT, we differentiate between the **thinking self** (the mind that chatters, analyzes, generates thoughts) and the **observing self** (the part of you that simply notices and is aware). We've been training your observing self all along whenever we practiced mindfulness – that part of you that can watch a thought pass by or notice a feeling in your body. Now, by strengthening this perspective, you can further reduce the power of negative thoughts and feelings. If thoughts are like clouds and feelings are like weather, then the observing self is the sky: it contains all weather peacefully. Storms don't break the sky; they only move through it.

Why does this matter? Because when you recognize that “*I am not my thoughts; I am not my feelings; I am the one noticing them,*” a lot of suffering eases up. You realize that a thought like “*I'm worthless*” is something happening *within you*, not the essence of who you are. There's a you that exists, unchanged, even when that thought is present – and that you is not worthless at all. It's the you that has value and can observe this passing mental event. Similarly, if you feel overwhelmed by sadness, you can shift perspective and see: “*A part of me is feeling sadness, but another part of me is here, witnessing it.*” This witnessing self isn't overwhelmed; it's just noticing. Cultivating this perspective creates a sense of stability – an “okayness” deep down, even when the surface is experiencing turmoil.

Many spiritual traditions talk about this idea (sometimes calling it a soul or pure awareness), but you don't need to take on any spiritual belief to find it useful. Think of it as a mental stance or mindset. When you operate from your observing self, you tend to feel more centered and less swept away by any particular thought or feeling.

## Experiencing the Observing Self

This concept can be pretty abstract until you *experience* it. Let's do an exercise to help you notice the difference between "you" and the contents of your life. It will involve using your memory and awareness. Take your time with it, and actually follow the steps in your mind as you read.

### Exercise: Noticing the Continuity of You

1. **Recall a distant memory:** Think back to **one of your earliest memories**. It could be something from childhood – perhaps a first day at school, a birthday party, or a simple moment playing. Try to pick a specific scene. Now take a moment to put yourself there. How old were you? What was happening around you? Maybe you can remember what you were wearing or a particular toy or the faces of family members. Importantly, recall how you *felt* and what you *thought* at that age during that memory. (For example, maybe you felt excited, or scared, or curious in that moment.) Spend a few seconds immersing yourself in that memory.
2. **Notice the past "you":** As you remember this event, notice that *you were there*, experiencing it. At that time, those feelings and thoughts you recall were very real to you. The child (or younger person) in that memory is you.
3. **Shift to a recent memory:** Now let that image go. Think of something that happened **within the last week**. Maybe you had lunch with a friend, or you were at work or class, or watched a movie. Pick a specific moment. Take a moment to recall where you were and what you were doing. What were you thinking or feeling in that recent moment? Perhaps you were feeling relaxed, or bored, or anxious about something.
4. **Notice the present "you":** In that recent memory, *you* were there, experiencing it. The thoughts and feelings you had a few days ago were real to you at that time.
5. **Now, notice the observer:** Come back to **right now**. You are here, reading this. You have thoughts in your mind at this very moment (maybe evaluating this exercise, or thinking about how it relates to you). You might have some emotional state right now – maybe curiosity, maybe skepticism, maybe calm.
6. **Connect the dots:** Consider this question – *who* was present in all three scenarios: the distant past, the recent past, and this very moment? The answer is *you*. The child experiencing the early memory, the person in last week's memory, and the person reading now – they are all

the same you, viewed at different times. Everything else – your body, your knowledge, your feelings, your likes and dislikes – may be different across those times. But the **perspective** that experiences these events is constant. The one who noticed feeling excited as a child, the one who noticed feeling bored last week, and the one who is noticing your thoughts right now – that is your observing self.

Take a moment to let that sink in. You might have a subtle sense of that continuity – that there’s an unchanging observer within you that’s been present all along. If it’s hard to grasp, that’s okay. Not everyone “feels” a big revelation here. But even intellectually, you can see that you have experienced countless changes and yet there is a thread of identity that persists. In ACT, we highlight this to help you **hold your thoughts and feelings more loosely**. If the real you is the one noticing, then any particular thought or feeling is just an experience passing through; it doesn’t define you or limit you.

Let’s use a metaphor to reinforce this: *You are like the sky, and your thoughts/feelings are the weather.* Imagine a vast blue sky. Sometimes it has clouds, sometimes storms, sometimes bright sun. The weather can be intense – thunderstorms, lightning, heavy rain – and at times the whole sky *looks* dark. But above those storm clouds, the blue sky is still there, unchanged and unharmed by the storm. Eventually, the weather changes and the sky clears again. **You** are like that sky. Depression might be a heavy storm cloud in your sky right now, anxiety might be a fierce wind. Those can’t damage the sky; they only pass through it. Even if for a while your inner sky feels completely overcast, the blue sky (your observing self) is still present behind the clouds. Knowing this is there can give hope and perspective: the storms are temporary, and something in you is bigger and more permanent than those storms.

## Harnessing Perspective in Daily Life

Developing a sense of self-as-context is a bit like learning to step outside of your mental drama and watch it with calm curiosity. In moments of emotional turmoil, you can remind yourself: *“This is an experience I’m having, but it’s not all of who I am.”* This can lessen feelings of entrapment. For instance, instead of “I *am* anxious,” you could say “I *notice* I’m feeling anxiety.” The subtle change in wording reinforces that *you* and the anxiety are not the same; the anxiety is something affecting you, and like any state, it can change.

You’ve already practiced skills that rely on this perspective. When you do the leaves-on-a-stream exercise (Module 2), you are sitting as the observer of your thoughts. When you practice acceptance of feelings (Module 3), you are the one observing and opening up to the feelings. In both cases, you are occupying the role of the observer. Now, in daily life, you can consciously tap into this when you feel overwhelmed. Here are a few tips:

- **Use mindful language:** Literally describe your situation to yourself by separating “you” from what you’re feeling. For example, say “I’m noticing that I’m having the thought that nothing is

going right for me,” or “I’m noticing a feeling of anger rising.” It might feel formal, but it really does reinforce the observer mindset. It’s like mentally taking a step back.

- **Check in with the observer:** When feeling swept away, pause for a moment. Take a deep breath and ask, “What am I noticing right now?” Answer it like you’re an observer: “I notice my heart is pounding, and I have a thought that I can’t handle this.” The very act of noting that means *the observer part of you is active*. Sometimes I even silently say to myself, “Here I am, noticing this experience.” It’s a quick reminder that *I* (as the observer) am present and okay, even if the situation is tough.
- **Visualize the sky:** Recall the sky metaphor. When a strong emotion hits, imagine it as a storm cloud. Then take a moment to imagine your mind as the big open sky. Even say to yourself, “I am the sky, this feeling is the weather.” This can create a little emotional distance and hope that the feeling will pass.

Strengthening the observing self often leads to a sense of peace or at least *groundedness*. Some people describe it as finding a calm center within. You might not feel that every time (especially not immediately in a crisis), but with practice, you might notice a growing ability to step back and take things in stride. It’s like building a muscle: the more you flex your perspective-taking ability, the stronger it becomes.

One caveat: None of this means ignoring problems or becoming detached from life. The goal isn’t to dissociate or become a distant witness who doesn’t participate. Rather, it’s to give you a stable platform (the observing self) to stand on, so you can engage with life’s challenges more effectively. When you’re not wholly identified with every fear and every self-label, you can act more freely and according to your values.

### Key Takeaways from Module 4

- **You are the container, not the content:** The real “you” is the one who experiences thoughts and feelings, not the thoughts and feelings themselves. This observing self has been constant throughout your life, even as everything else changed.
- **Self-as-context gives perspective:** By seeing yourself as the context in which experiences happen (like the sky that holds weather), you realize that no single thought or feeling can sum you up or permanently harm the core of you. This reduces the impact of negative experiences.
- **You are not defined by labels or passing states:** Instead of saying “I am depressed” as if that’s your identity, practice phrasing it as “I am noticing feelings of depression” or “I have depression right now.” This small change reinforces that *depression is something you have or experience*, not who you are entirely. The same goes for anxiety or any label.
- **Using the observer stance can calm you:** When you step into the role of observer (“I notice X”), you often feel more centered. It creates a moment of mindfulness where you are separate

from the storm, even if briefly. This can help you respond more thoughtfully instead of reacting impulsively.

- **Practice perspective-taking:** Try the memory exercise again on your own, or simply pause daily to reflect “There’s a part of me that’s aware of what’s happening.” Over time, this can become a natural part of your coping, helping you feel “grounded” in yourself no matter what life throws at you.

You’ve now covered four of the six core skills in ACT: present-moment awareness, defusion, acceptance, and self-as-context. These are all mindfulness and acceptance strategies that help you handle internal struggles. The final two modules will shift towards **what you want to do with your life**: clarifying your values and taking action. These will build on everything you’ve learned, giving you direction and helping you create a fulfilling life even as you manage anxiety or depression. When you’re ready, let’s move on to exploring your values in Module 5.