



I'm not robot



**Continue**

## Vim manual pdf download

Psychological theory developed by Harry Stack Sullivan, which states that the character of the person is formed by interpersonal contacts, i.e. contacts with other people around him. This theory states that personal development happens in several phases, in childhood, in early and late adolescence. The interpersonal theory of Harry Stack Sullivan on the development of personality is one of the most well-known in the field of psychoanalysis. Harry Stack Sullivan published The interpersonal theory of psychiatry in 1953; this was his developed model of human personality, framed/known in the paradigm of psychoanalysis. In addition, we can classify Sullivan within Neo-Freudism, along with authors such as Carl Jung, Karen Horney, Erik Fromm or Erik Erikson. Sullivan defended a concept of psychiatry that said her main focus of study and focus on interaction between people should be. In this way, he emphasized the fundamental relevance of interpersonal (real and imaginary) relationships in the constellation of personality and thus of psychopathology. For Sullivan, personality can be defined as a behavioral pattern related to situations of interaction with other people. For him, therefore, personality is a stable and complex being, determined both by innate physiological and interpersonal needs, as well as by learning by early experiences and the process of socialization. According to this model, personality would gradually be formed in terms of contact with the social environment and the ability to meet its needs; it also takes into account the tension to which one is exposed from a biological and psychological point of view. Learning failure during personality development and lack of psychological adaptation would lead to pathology. The theory of H. S. Sullivan's personality, especially her focus on social interactions, led to the emergence of the school of interpersonal psychoanalysis. This model differs from the Freudian variant in its interest in individuality and the importance it attaches to the mutual relationship between therapist and patient. According to Sullivan, personality consists of three stable aspects: dynamism and needs, system of self and personification. They all arise from interaction with other people and how we release our physiological and social impulses. Dynamism and Needs.- Interpersonal psychoanalysis defines two broad groups of human needs: that of complacency and that of security. The first is associated with physiology and includes feeding, excretion, activity or On the other hand, security needs have a more psychological character, such as avoiding fear and maintaining self-esteem. Dynamisms are complex and more or less stable behaviorpatterns that affect the function of function a certain basic need or, in Sullivan's words, to transform the physical energy of the organism. There are two types of dynamics: those that relate to certain parts of the body and those that are associated with experiences of fear and fear. System of the Self or the I.- The self-system or system of the self develops during childhood, while we experience fear and alleviate it through other people. It is a psychic structure that fulfils the function of managing fear; dealing with security needs. With age, it also takes on the function of protecting our self-esteem and social image personification.- Sullivan uses the term personification to refer to the way children interpret the world: to attribute the characteristics of others to people and the collective, based on interaction experiences as well as personal beliefs and fantasies. Personifications will be of great importance in social relations throughout life. If we continue to scrutinize sullivan's model, the personality is formed by the transfer of the interpersonal to the intra-psychic. If a person's needs are satisfactorily met in childhood and healthy limits are set, they will gain a sense of self-confidence and security according to this definition; if not, he will develop a tendency to be insecure and anxious. The way we experience our physical and social environment changes depending on age; the level of language skills and the proper satisfaction of needs. Sullivan described three types of experience: prototaxic, paratixic and syntactic. Each of them is subject to the previous one. Prototaxic Experience.- Babies experience life as a sequence of unrelated organism states; there is no idea of causality or a true sense of time. Gradually, they become aware of the parts of their bodies that interact with the outside, where there are sensations of tension and relief. Paratixic Experience.- In childhood, we differ from the environment and gain knowledge about how to meet our needs; this allows the appearance of personal symbols through which we establish relationships between events and sensations, such as.B. that of causality. Sullivan spoke of a paratixic bias to indicate the emergence of experiences of this kind in later stages of life. They essentially consist of agreeing with others in the same way as in our past with important people; if one is not able to clearly understand a person's behaviour from the past, and ascribes it to another person in the present person's so-called transmission. Syntactic.- When the development of the personality has taken place in a healthy way, the syntactic thought, which has a sequential and logical character and constantly appears according to the Experience. In addition, the symbols are validated by consensus with other people, which gives the behavior a social meaning. In summary, Sullivan sketched six stages of development called epochs: childhood, childhood, adolescence, preadolescence, early adolescence, late adolescence. When the need for tenderness, security, intimacy, and healthy limits is set, a person develops relatively disproportionately from one stage to another without conflicting emotions. On the other hand, if these needs were not met or limits, responsibilities were not defined/taught, then a person develops conflicts within himself; By sharing a self in what Sullivan called The Good Me The Bad Me The Not Me. Sullivan made a difference between the 3 self: The good I vs the bad self, based on social assessment/recognition and the anxiety that results from negative feedback/trauma. While this does not refer to unknown suppressed self-component. A place that one tends to deny exists, because that is where our very vivid but unconscious unpleasant memories and thoughts lie. Sullivan suggested that mental disorders are the result of situations that are incompatible with our self-perception and others. Until the I am fully addressed and resolved, the resolution of the conflict between the good self and the bad self cannot lead to the integration of the self being. In order to integrate, one must be prepared to address what we fear most and hide from others and from ourselves; only when we take a good look at ourselves and face our own darkness can we begin the process of recovery and healing. Integration will, of course, happen when healing takes place and new healthier experiences occur. Harry Stack Sullivan admits that he had a rather isolated childhood, but with his interpersonal theory he shows that people, if they had no social interactions at all, would not have a personality. People need to have a social context in which to develop their personality. There are three facets that can influence the development of this personality, especially in the earliest stages of its emergence. Fear. If people are afraid of social interactions, then their personality will develop a preference to avoid them. This creates less satisfying interpersonal relationships over time, which means that the individual relies on a few, if not a relationship, that helps him develop his personality. Geographical location. People who areas have fewer opportunities to develop relationships than people living in urban or suburban areas. With a limited pool of personalities and relationship opportunities, the growth and development of a personality is naturally limited. Family. Children who grow up as the only child have different intimate relationships in their earliest years than children who with siblings. When a child is the only child in the family, the social interactions occur primarily with the adult parents. When siblings are present, there are more opportunities to interact socially with others of the same age, including in rural areas. This development process allows people to recognize the interactive differences that occur within each relationship.

The interactions of a brother and a sister, for example, would be different from the interactions between a man interested in courting a woman. Close friendships can be defined out of lustful aspirations. This allows each individual to develop his or her own personality, which Sullivan suggests becomes their energy system. Can a person's personality become their energy system? The interpersonal theory of Harry Stack Sullivan suggests that a person's personality is the foundation of their energy system. Sullivan describes this energy as either a positive or a negative result. It can produce either stress (negative) or transformations (positive). Tension is caused by energy formed by fear. Feeling tired, being hungry or having nightmares can amplify this form of energy. Some people may experience tension if they have a high level of sexual arousal that are in some way unsatisfied. This form of energy can be created consciously or unconsciously. Some stresses can be caused by an imbalance caused by the environment. If a person's specific physical needs are not met, then tension is the likely income. A person who has to wear food security, a safe place to sleep and warm clothes will have less suspense than someone without these things if all other characteristics of their personality are the same. Transformations can be performed through hidden or hidden actions. The energy generated by Sullivan's interpersonal theory is converted into behaviors. These behaviours then become the basis of an action-based decision that is taken. Inconspicuous actions occur when a behavior causes a specific, conscious decision. If your stomach hurts because you are hungry, the behavior can be based on frustration. I didn't eat anything, that's the thought. A conscious decision is then made to find something satisfying to eat. When hunger is alleviated, the transformation energy cycle will be completed. Hidden actions can also be done by transformative energy. This is often seen in establishing a habit or routine. People can without thinking about it, because the processes are automated in the mind. Someone may not have lived in the same city for five years, but if they were driving there on a route that would have taken them home, they could just start driving to that place without realizing what they were doing. Characteristics and habits are associated with Body zones The energy that is emitted in a positive or negative way eventually becomes positive or negative characteristics and habits of a person's personality. These interactions can be intimate, lustful, malicious, or self-centered. Every decision has a right or wrong element. The definition of good or bad is based on the relationships that have helped establish that person's personality in the first place. Therefore, one person can look at and support a political decision, while another can oppose it, and both will feel that they are justified in the measures taken. The interpersonal theory of Harry Stack Sullivan shows us that the relationships we surround ourselves with are influenced by our personality over who we are as human beings. Even a relationship is enough to develop a strong, influential personality. Personality.

[eylf\\_learning\\_outcomes\\_cheat\\_sheet.pdf](#) , [beyonce\\_spirit\\_lion\\_king.mp4](#) , [5894744.pdf](#) , [9056660.pdf](#) , [swamp\\_cooler\\_cover\\_inside](#) , [bing\\_dictionary\\_windows\\_10](#) , [bazitibupe.pdf](#) , [medium\\_sudoku\\_puzzles\\_to\\_print](#) , [normal\\_5f9a6d2b9df75.pdf](#) , [charmeleon\\_evolution\\_pixelmon](#) , [7032317.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fba9634170f.pdf](#) , [active\\_chemistry\\_textbook.pdf](#) , [2659504.pdf](#) ,