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You can click every keyword that will be taken to quotes about them collected from the work of Sigmund Freud. Other quotes will be available soon. To make sure you don't miss the update, please sign up for our newsletter. Registration is free (see link to the bar menu on the left). Topics 1. Unconscious, repression and defense2. Resistance and censorship3. Injury, fixation, regression, sublimation4. Projection, ambivalence, identification5. Oedipus Complex6. Transfer and compulsion to repeat 7. Protective MechanismsMetapsychology7. Mental apparatus8. Instinct9. Sexuality: libido, libidial (psychosexual) stages of development, castration complex (boys and girls)10. The principle of pleasure and the principle of reality Psychoanalytic theory of the organization of personality and the dynamics of personal development, which directs psychoanalysis, the clinical method of treatment of psychopathology. First presented by Sigmund Freud in the late 19th century, the psychoanalytic theory has undergone many refinements since its inception. Psychoanalytic theory gained full notoriety in the last third of the twentieth century as part of a flood of critical discussions about psychological treatment after the 1960s, long after Freud's death in 1939. Freud stopped his analysis of the brain and his physiological studies and turned his attention to the study of the mind and the associated psychological attributes, make up the mind, and the treatment using free association and phenomena of transmission. The study highlighted the recognition of childhood events that can affect the mental functioning of adults. His study of the genetic and then aspects of development gave a psychoanalytic theory of its characteristics. Beginning with the publication of Interpretation of Dreams in 1899, his theories began to gain notoriety. The definition of psychoanalytic and psychoanalytic are used on Language. The latter is an older term, and at first simply meant related analysis of the human psyche. But with the advent of psychoanalysis as a separate clinical practice, both terms came to describe it. Although both are still in use, today, a normal adjective is psychoanalyst. Psychoanalysis is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as a therapeutic method born by Sigmund Freud to treat mental disorders by studying the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the patient's mind and bringing suppressed fears and conflicts into consciousness, using methods such as dream interpretations and free association. Also: a system of psychological theory associated with this method. Through the area of psychoanalytic lenses, people are described as having sexual and aggressive discs. Psychoanalytic theorists believe that human behavior is determinism. It is controlled by irrational forces, and unconscious, as well as instinctive and biological discs. Because of this deterministic nature, psychoanalytic theorists do not believe in free agency. Freud's beginnings began for the first time in his study on psychoanalysis in collaboration with Dr. Joseph Breyer, especially when it came to The Study of Anna O. The relationship between Freud and Breyer was a mixture of admiration and competition based on the fact that they worked together on the Anna O. case and had to balance two different ideas about her diagnosis and treatment. Today, Breyer can be considered the grandfather of psychoanalysis. Anna O. was exposed to both physical and psychological disorders, such as not being able to drink out of fear. Breyer and Freud found that hypnosis was a great reference in discovering more about Anna O. and her treatment. The research and ideas behind Anna O.'s research were highly appreciated in Freud's lectures on the origin and development of psychoanalysis. These observations led Freud to the theory that the problems faced by hysterical patients may be related to painful childhood experiences that cannot be recalled. The influence of these lost memories shaped the feelings, thoughts and behavior of patients. These studies contributed to the development of psychoanalytic theory. The personality structure of Sigmund Freud claimed that the personality consists of three different elements, an identifier, an ego and a superego. The ID is an aspect of personality that is defined by internal and basic discs and needs. They are usually instinctive, such as hunger, thirst, and the pursuit of sex, or libido. I'd also be unconscious and stemming from our instinctive abilities. The identifier acts in accordance with the principle of pleasure, in that it avoids pain and seeks pleasure. Because of the instinctive quality of the identifier, it is impulsive and often unaware of the consequences of actions. The ego is driven by the principle of reality. The ego works to balance the ID and superego by trying to reach the ID drive in the most realistic way. It seeks to rationalize the instinct of the identifier and to please the drives that benefit the person in the long run. It helps to separate what is real and realistic of our drives, as well as to be realistic about the standards that superego sets for a person. It is also the Ego as we view ourselves. This is conscious, but not always true. For example, someone might believe that they are the most promising person in the world, but this is just an opinion they have, and not everyone will agree with that belief. Superego is driven by the principle of morality. It acts in connection with the morality of higher thought and action. Instead of instinctively acting as an identifier, the superego works to act in a socially acceptable way. He uses morality to assess our sense of evil and entitlement and to use guilt to encourage socially acceptable behavior. In addition, Superego comes from the people around us. They affect what we believe in and how we get into things, so it can be different depending on how you were brought up and the culture you were around. Superego is also responsible for finding a happy environment between Id and Ego. I'd sometimes be overly dominant when there are humanistic urges. The ego can be very unrealistic in terms of how we set ourselves up. The unconscious factual accuracy of the section is disputed. The relevant discussion can be found on Talk:Psychoanalytic Theory. Please help make sure that the controversial statements are reliably sourced. (February 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Unconscious is a part of mind that a person does not know about. Freud said that it is the unconscious that exposes the true feelings, emotions and thoughts of the individual. There are various psychoanalytic techniques used to access and understand the unconscious, ranging from techniques such as hypnosis, free association, and sleep analysis. Dreams allow us to explore the unconscious; according to Freud, they are a royal road to the unconscious. Dreams consist of hidden and explicit content. While hidden content is a fundamental meaning of sleep that cannot be remembered when a person wakes up, the explicit content of the content from sleep is that a person remembers after waking up and can be analyzed by a psychoanalytic psychologist. Studying and understanding the explicit content of dreams can inform a person about complexes or disorders that may be beneath the surface of their personality. Dreams can provide access to the unconscious, which is not readily available. Freudian slips (also known as parapraxes) occur when egos and superegos do not work properly, exposing the identifier and internal drives or desires. They are considered errors that reveal the unconscious. Examples range from calling someone over name, misinterpretation of the uttered written word, or just saying the wrong thing. The ego's defense mechanisms balances id, superego and reality to maintain a healthy state of consciousness. In this way, it reacts to protect the person from any stressors and anxiety, distorting reality. This prevents the consciousness of threatening unconscious thoughts and material. Different types of protective mechanisms: repression, reaction formation, denial, projection, movement, sublimation, regression and rationalization. Psychology theories The Psychosexual Development Freud take on the development of personality (psychiatry). This is a stage theory that believes progress occurs through stages as libido is directed at different parts of the body. The various stages listed in the order of progression are: Oral., Phallic (Oedipus Complex), Delay, Genital. The genital stage is achieved if people meet all their needs at other stages with a fairly accessible sexual energy. Individuals who do not have their needs satisfied at this stage become fixated, or stuck at this stage. Freud's neo-analytical theory and work with psychosexual development led to neo-analytical/neo-Freudianism, which also believed in the importance of unconsciousness, the interpretation of dreams, the protective mechanisms and the inherent influence of childhood experiences, but also had objections to the theory. They do not support the idea that personal development stops at the age of 6, instead they believe development is spreading throughout life. They expanded Freud's work and embraced the greater influence of the environment and the importance of conscious thought along with the unconscious. The most important theorists are Erick Erickson (Psychosocial Development), Anna Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Karen, including the School of Object Relations. Erickson's theory of psychosocial development is based on eight stages of development. Stages: Trust vs. Distrust, Autonomy Against Shame, Initiative Against Guilt, Industry Against Inferiority, Identity Vs. Confusion, Proximity Vs. Isolation, Generative Against Stagnation, and Integrity Against Despair. They are important for psychoanalytic theory because it describes the different stages that people go through life. Each stage has a big impact on their life outcomes, as they go through conflicts at every stage, and whichever path they choose to take will have certain results. Critics some argue that the theory is lacking in empirical evidence and too focused on pathology. Other criticisms are that the theory does not take into account culture and its impact on the individual. The psychoanalytic theory comes from Freud and focuses on childhood. This can be a problem because most believe that studying children can be inconclusive. The concern is if it's going to be a lifelong phenomenon or if a child grows out of The application of psychoanalytic theory of art and humanities has a great impact on continental philosophy and aesthetics in particular. Freud is sometimes considered a philosopher. Psychoanalytic jak Lacan, philosophers Michel Foucault and Juak Derrida have written extensively about how psychoanalysis informs philosophical analysis. In the analysis of literary texts, psychoanalytic theory can be used to decipher or interpret the hidden meaning in the text, or to better understand the author's intentions. Through analysis of motives, Freud's theory can be used to help clarify the meaning of the letter as well as the actions of the characters in the text. Further reading of Brenner's books, C. (1973). 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