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Sigmund Freud is considered the father of psychiatry. Among his many achievements is perhaps the most far-reaching personality scheme in psychology: Freudian personality theory. He has been the focus of many additions, changes and different interpretations, given his highlights. Despite numerous reincarnations, Freud's theory is criticized by many (for example, for its alleged sexism) and remains at the center of heated discussions about its relevance today. EtymologyFreid was one of a kind of thinker. There may be little doubt that he was influenced by earlier thinking regarding the human mind, especially the idea of there activity in consciousness on a conscious and unconscious level, but his approach to these topics was largely conceptual. His theoretical thoughts were as original as they were unique. It is a testament to Freud's mind to know that whether you agree, disagree, or ambivalently about his theory, it remains as a theoretical cornerstone in your field of knowledge. DefinitionHuman Personality: Adult personality arises as a composite of early childhood experience, based on how these experiences are consciously and unconsciously handled in the human development stage, and how these experiences shape the individual. Not everyone completes the necessary tasks at every stage of development. When they don't, the results can be a mental state requiring psychoanalysis to achieve proper functioning. Insuring that most human suffering is defined during childhood development, Freud focused on the five stages of psychosexual development. As a child passes through these stages unresolved conflicts between physical drives and social expectations may arise. These stages: Oral (0 - 1.5 years): Fixation on all oral things. If not satisfactorily met there is a possibility of developing negative oral habits or behaviors. (1.5 to 3 years): As indicated at this stage is primarily associated with the development of healthy toilet training habits. Phallic (3 - 5 years): Development of healthy substitutes for sexual attraction of boys and girls in relation to the parent of the opposite sex. Delay (5 - 12 years): Development of healthy sleeping sexual feelings to the opposite sex. Genital (12 - adulthood): All tasks from the previous four stages are integrated into the mind, allowing for the beginning of healthy sexual feelings and behavior. It is at these stages of development that experience is filtered through the three levels of the human mind. It is from these structures and inherent conflicts that arise in the mind that the individual is formed. According to Freud, while there is an interdependence between these three levels, each level also serves a purpose in personal development. As part of this theory, a person's ability to solve internal at certain stages of their development determines the future overcoming and functioning of ability as a fully mature adult. The Super egoEach stage is processed through Freud's concept of the human mind as a three-tier system consisting of superego, ego and ID. The super ego functions on a conscious level. It serves as a kind of screening center for what's going on. It is at this level that society and parental leadership are weighed with personal pleasure and benefit as directed at them by ID. Obviously, this sets the situation in motion, ripening for conflict. EgoMuch as a judge in court as soon as the experience is processed through a superego and ID they get into the ego to come out because of a satisfactory result. Freud initially used the word ego to mean self, but later redefined it as a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality testing, control, planning, defense, information synthesis, intellectual functioning, and memory. IdThe egocentric center of the human universe, Freud believed that within this one level, ID is constantly struggling to get our way in everything we take on. Criticism So where does this leave us? According to Jim Morrison in the song he wrote for Doors I Want Peace and I Want It Now!, it seems at the tip of many people's lips. This could be entitled Oda Id.there are many mental illnesses that place ID at the forefront of decision-making. In particular, there are those whose lives lived on an absolutely narcissistic level. Then there are those with antisocial personalities, psychotic, like illness, and more. In Freud's world, he is the neurotic man who most depends on the principles of his theory. As a result, Freud outlined his treatment plan: psychoanalysis. The treatment has been in use for years with many adaptations being given to it. On the other hand, psychoanalysis really presents the client with a structure and time to deal with neurotic issues. On the negative side, there is always concern about the cost. In that it will take time for psychoanalysis to be effective there are associated costs that can be prohibitively high. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, personality develops through a number of stages, each of which is characterized by a certain internal psychological conflict. Summarize Freud's theories of human personality and psychosexual stages of development, as well as the general criticisms of his theories Key Takeaways Key Points Sigmund Freud psychoanalytic personality theory claims that human behavior is the result of interaction between the three components of the mind: ID, ego, and superego. This structural theory of personality attaches great importance to how conflicts between parts of the mind shape behavior and personality. These conflicts are mostly According to the Freudian, personality develops during the time of and has a critical form through a series of five psychosexual stages, which he called his psychosexual theory of development. At each stage, the child is presented with a conflict between biological drives and social expectations; the successful resolution of these internal conflicts will lead to the mastery of every stage of development and, ultimately, to a fully mature personality. Freud's ideas have since been met with criticism, partly because of his particular attention to sexuality as a major factor in the development of the human personality. Key terms of neurosis: mental disorder marked by anxiety or fear; less severe than psychosis, because it does not involve detachment from reality (e.g. hallucinations). psychosexual: From or related to psychological and sexual aspects. Sigmund Freud: Freud developed a psychoanalytic theory of personality development that claimed that personality is formed through conflicts between the three fundamental structures of the human mind: id, ego, and superego. The psychoanalyst theory of Sigmund Freud's personality claims that human behavior is the result of interaction between three constituent parts of the mind: the identifier, the ego, and the superego. This theory, known as Freud's structural personality theory, focuses on the role of unconscious psychological conflict in shaping behavior and personality. It is believed that dynamic interactions between these fundamental parts of the mind pass through five different psychosexual stages of development. Over the past century, however, Freud's ideas have since been met with criticism, in part because of his particular focus on sexuality as a major driver of human development. Freud's structure of the human mind According to Freud, our personality evolves from the interactions between what he has proposed as the three fundamental structures of the human mind: the identifier, the ego, and the superego. The conflicts between these three structures, and our efforts to find a balance between what each of them desire, determines how we behave and approach the world. What balance we strike in any situation determines how we will resolve the conflict between two comprehensive behavioral trends: our biological aggressive and fun-seeking drives against our socialized internal control over these discs. Conflict in the mind: According to Freud, the work of the ego is to balance aggressive/fun looking for ID drives with the moral control of the superego. Id ID, the most primitive of the three structures, is associated with instant satisfaction of basic physical needs and motivations. He acts completely unconsciously (outside of conscious thought). For example, if your ID has passed a stranger eating ice cream, he will most likely take the ice cream for himself. He doesn't know, or care, that it's rude to take something belonging to More it will take care that you wanted ice cream. Superego Iso is associated with social rules and morality, just as many call their conscience or moral compass. It develops as a child learns that their culture feels right and wrong. If your superego has passed by the same stranger, he won't take their ice cream because he will know it will be rude. However, if both your ID and your superego were involved and your ID was strong enough to override the concern of your superego, you would still take ice cream, but then you would most likely feel guilty and ashamed of your actions. The ego, unlike the instinctive identifier and moral superego, the ego is a rational, pragmatic part of our personality. It is less primitive than the identifier and partly conscious and partially unconscious. This is what Freud considered me to be, and his job is to balance the requirements of ID and superego in the practical context of reality. So, if you passed a stranger with ice cream again, your ego would mediate in a conflict between your ID (I want to ice cream right now) and superego (it's wrong to take someone else's ice cream) and decide to go buy your own ice cream. While this may mean that you have to wait another 10 minutes to disrupt your ID, your ego decides to make this sacrifice as part of a compromise to satisfy your desire for ice cream, as well as avoid unpleasant social situations and potential feelings of shame. Freud believed that identifier, ego, and superego were in constant conflict, and that adult personality and behavior were rooted in the results of this inner struggle throughout childhood. He believed that a person who has a strong ego has a healthy personality, and that imbalances in this system can lead to neurosis (what we now think of as anxiety and depression) and unhealthy behavior. ID, ego and superego: According to Freud's structural model, personality is divided into ID, ego and superego. In this diagram, a smaller part above water means a conscious mind, while a much larger part under water illustrates the unconscious mind. The psychosexual stages of Freud's development believed that the nature of the conflicts between id, ego and superego changes over time as a person grows from child to adult. In particular, he argued that these conflicts progress through a number of the five main stages, each of which has a different focus: oral, phallic, delay, and genitals. He called his idea a psychosexual theory of development, with each psychosexual stage directly related to another physical center of pleasure. In these five stages, a child has different conflicts between their biological drives (id) and their social and moral conscience (superego), that their biological biological encourages you to focus on different areas of the body (what Freud called erogenous zones). A child's ability to resolve these internal conflicts determines their future ability to cope and function as an adult. Failure to solve the stage can lead to fixation at this stage, leading to unhealthy personality traits; successful

resolution of stages leads to a healthy adult. Criticism of Freud's theories Although Freud's theories have many advantages that have helped expand our psychological understanding of personality, they are not without limitations. Narrow focus In his only emphasis on the structure of the human mind, Freud paid little to no attention to the effects of the environment, sociology or culture. His theories have been largely focused on pathology and largely ignored normal, healthy functioning. He has also been criticized for his unsuited view of human sexuality, excluding other important factors. No Scientific Basis Many critics note that Freud's theories are not backed up by any empirical (experimental) data. In fact, as researchers began to take a more scientific view of his ideas, they found that some of them could not be supported: in order for the theory to be scientifically valid, it must be able to refute (falsifying) its experimental evidence, and many of Freud's concepts are not falsified. Feminist misogyny and modern critics are particularly critical of many of Freud's theories, pointing out that the assumptions and approaches of psychoanalytic theory are deeply patriarchal (male-dominated), anti-feminist and misogynistic (anti-women). Karen, a psychologist who followed Freud, saw that the basic Freudian approach was based on male narcissism. Feminist Betty Friedan called Freud's concept penis envy a purely social bias characteristic of the Victorian era and showed how the concept played a key role in discrediting alternative notions of femininity in the early to mid-twentieth century. Neo-Freudian approaches to the study of personality both expanded and counteracted Freud's original theories. After analysing the contributions of well-known neo-Freudian theorists to The Key Takeaways Key Points in the field of personality psychology over the years, Freud attracted many followers who adapted and modified his psychoanalytic theories to create new personality theories. These other theorists have become known as neo-Freudians. Neo-Freudians such as Adler, Jung and Erickson agreed with Freud that childhood experience matters; however, they expanded Freud's ideas by focusing on the importance of sociological and cultural influences in addition to biological influences. Alfred was the first to research and develop a comprehensive social theory of psychodynamic man and come up with the idea of an inferiority complex. Eric Eric proposed a psychosocial theory of development, which assumes that a person's personality develops throughout their lives based on a changing emphasis on different social relationships. Two of Carl Jun's main contributions were his ideas of the collective unconscious and persona. Karen Horny's theories focused on unconscious anxiety, which she believes stems from early childhood experiences of unmet needs, loneliness and/or isolation. Key pathology terms: Any deviation from a healthy or normal state; Anomalies. Psychodynamic: An attitude to the approach to psychology that emphasizes the systematic study of the psychological forces underlying human behavior, feelings and emotions, and how they may be related to early experiences. Although Sigmund Freud has made a great contribution to psychology through his psychoanalytic personality theory, his work has not gone through without study. Many criticized his theories for being too focused on sexuality; in the years since his work, many other theorists have adapted and built on his ideas to form new theories of personality. These theorists, referred to as neo-Freudian, generally agreed with Freud that childhood experiences were important, but they reduced his emphasis on sex and sexuality. Instead of taking a strictly biological approach to personal development (as Freud did in his focus on individual evolutionary discs), they focused more holistically on how social environment and culture affect personal development. Freud and his followers: Several psychologists who studied Freud's theories worked directly with Freud himself at Clark University. This photo shows Carl Jung (front row, right) with Freud (front row, left) and other colleagues. Famous neo-Freudians Many psychologists, scientists and philosophers have made meaningful additions to psychoanalytic personality research. Four particularly notable neo-Freudians are Alfred Adler, Erick Erickson, Carl Jung, and Karen. Alfred Adler Alfred Adler was the first to explore and develop the comprehensive social theory of psychodynamic man. He founded a psychology school called Individual Psychology, which focuses on our desire to compensate for feelings of inferiority. Adler proposed the concept of an inferiority complex that describes a person's feelings that they lack value and are not in moderation up to the standards of others or society. He also believed in the importance of social connections, seeing that childhood development was shaped by social development rather than through the sexual stages outlined by Freud. From these ideas, Adler identified three main social challenges that we all need to experience: professional tasks (careers), social challenges (friendship) and love tasks (finding an intimate partner for long-term relationships). Eric Erick Erickson has a great influence for having proposed a psychosocial theory of development that suggests that a person's personality develops throughout life based on a number of social relationships - a departure from Freud's more biology-oriented vision. In his psychosocial theory, Erickson emphasized social relationships that are important at every stage of personal development, as opposed to Freud's emphasis on sex. Erickson identified eight stages, each of which is a conflict or a developmental challenge. The development of a healthy personality and a sense of competence depend on the success of each task. Carl Jun Carl Jun followed in Adler's footsteps by developed a theory of personality called analytical psychology. One of Jung's main contributions was his idea of the collective unconscious, which he considered a universal version of Freud's personal unconscious, holding psychic patterns, or traces of memory that are common to all of us (Jung, 1928). These ancestral memories, which Jun called archetypes, are represented by universal themes expressed in the literature and art of different cultures, as well as people's dreams. Chung also proposed the concept of persona, referring to a kind of mask that we adopt based on both our conscious experience and our collective unconscious. Jun believed that this persona served as a compromise between who we really are (our true self) and who society expects us to be; we hide those parts of ourselves that do not meet the expectations of society behind this mask. Karen Wasley was one of the first women to be trained in Freudian psychoanalysis. Horny's theories focused on unconscious anxiety, which she believes stems from early childhood experiences of unmet needs, loneliness, and/or isolation. She is a theorist of three fighting styles that children take in relation to anxiety: moving to people, moving away from people, and moving against people. also influenced the development of feminism in the field of psychodynamics. Freud has been widely criticized for his almost exclusive emphasis on men and for what some perceive as condescension towards women; for example, disagreed with the Freudian idea that girls have penis envy and are jealous of male biological characteristics. According to, any jealousy is likely due to the great privileges that men often give, meaning that the differences between male and female personalities are due to the dynamics of culture rather than biology. She also suggested that men have womb envy because they can't give birth. Birth. freud theory personality pdf. sigmund freud theory of personality ppt. freud's psychodynamic theory of personality. evaluation of freud's theory of personality. freud developed his theory of personality on the basis of

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