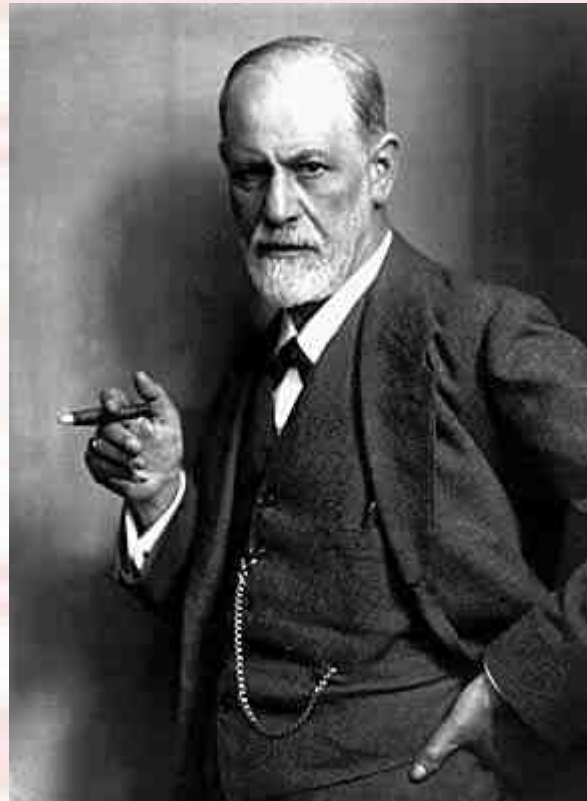


FREUD-Psychoanalysis



Freud's biography

- ◆ 1856: born as a son of a Jewish family in Freiberg
- ◆ 1873-81: studies of medicine in Vienna
- ◆ 1885-1902: university lecturer in neuropathology in Vienna
- ◆ 1908: first International psychoanalytic congress in Salzburg
- ◆ 1919: foundation of the „International psychoanalytic publisher“
- ◆ 1923: Freud is diagnosed with cancer

- ◆ 1923-30: he modifies the structure of the „mental system“ in the id, ego and superego
- ◆ 1935: becomes an honorary member of the British Royal Society in Great Britain of Medicine
- ◆ 1938: exile in Great Britain, practises in London
- ◆ 1939: he dies in London

Id – Ego – Superego

- ◆ Id:
- ◆ The position of the unconscious hormonal element
- ◆ Causes the drive, the need and the affects

- ◆ Ego:
- ◆ Tries to moderate between the id, the superego and the social environment
- ◆ Responsible for the thinking and feeling
- ◆ For the most part conscious

- ◆ superego:
- ◆ Causes ideals, world views from the educational surrounding

The drive model

- ◆ There are only two drives
- ◆ **Life drive, eros, libido:**
- ◆ sexuality is not only life-producing (caress and affection)
- ◆ Sexual development begins shortly after the birth
- ◆ **Death drive:**
- ◆ All living things have to return to a state of calm
- ◆ Social environment blocks the drive

Sexual phases

- ◆ **Oral phase:**
- ◆ 1. year of life
- ◆ Zone of lust: mouth
- ◆ **Anal phase:**
- ◆ 2./3. year of life
- ◆ Zone of lust: anus
- ◆ **Phallic phase:**
- ◆ 3./5. year of life
- ◆ Zone of lust: sexual organs

- ◆ **Latency period:**
- ◆ 6.-14. year of life
- ◆ No sexual energy
- ◆ **Genital phase:**
- ◆ Adult sexuality

- ◆ Consequences caused by disturbance:
- ◆ Fixations, neuroses and perversions

Neuroses

- ◆ **In general:**
- ◆ A mental disease, caused by repression
- ◆ Everybody has neurotic tendencies, they become an illness, when they strengthen and a special behaviour is repeated obsessive
- ◆ e.g. the compulsion to wash hands after a crime

◆ Freud

- ◆ Result of an uncompleted repression of id-impulses
- ◆ That impulse breaks into consciousness and influences the behaviour
- ◆ To avoid this break-in, a neurotic symptom is developed
- ◆ The symptom is a kind of alternative to satisfy the impulse and to eliminate it as well
- ◆ Freud mostly dealt with a special form of neurose=>hysteria
- ◆ Physical diseases like palsy or deafness

Psychoanalysis

- ◆ **Hypnosis**
- ◆ In a state of trance, the patient is able to remember events, he can't remember when he is awake
- ◆ After hypnosis and talking about the event, the neurotic symptoms disappeared
- ◆ After a while the symptom reappeared

- ◆ **Free associativity**

- ◆ The patient has to tell everything that comes to his mind, even if it's immoral or embarrassing
- ◆ He makes the experience, that he gets images or thoughts, he didn't had before in that context
- ◆ Connections in the subconsciousness become visible
- ◆ => it's possible to understand deeper motives

◆ **Dream analysis**

- ◆ A dream is the fulfilment of a wish of the id
- ◆ The wish had been displaced, because it's for example immoral
- ◆ The ego controls the dream, so it's always an agreement
- ◆ Elements of the dream are replaced by symbols or images
- ◆ Dream analysis tries to find the „original“ wish
- ◆ This is another way to find acting motives and to find solutions for problems