

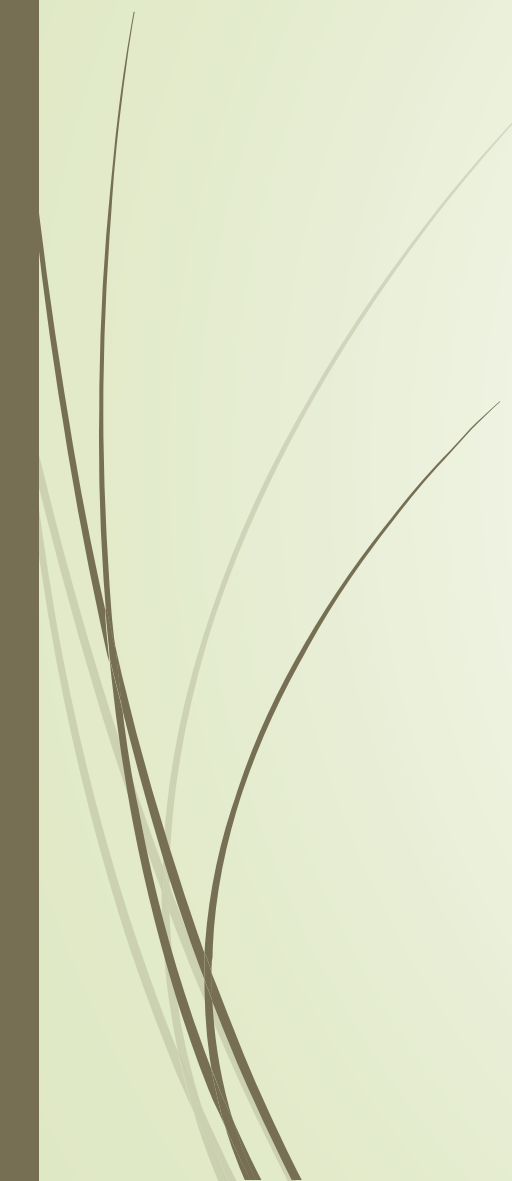


PSYCHOANALYSIS

APPLICATION OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

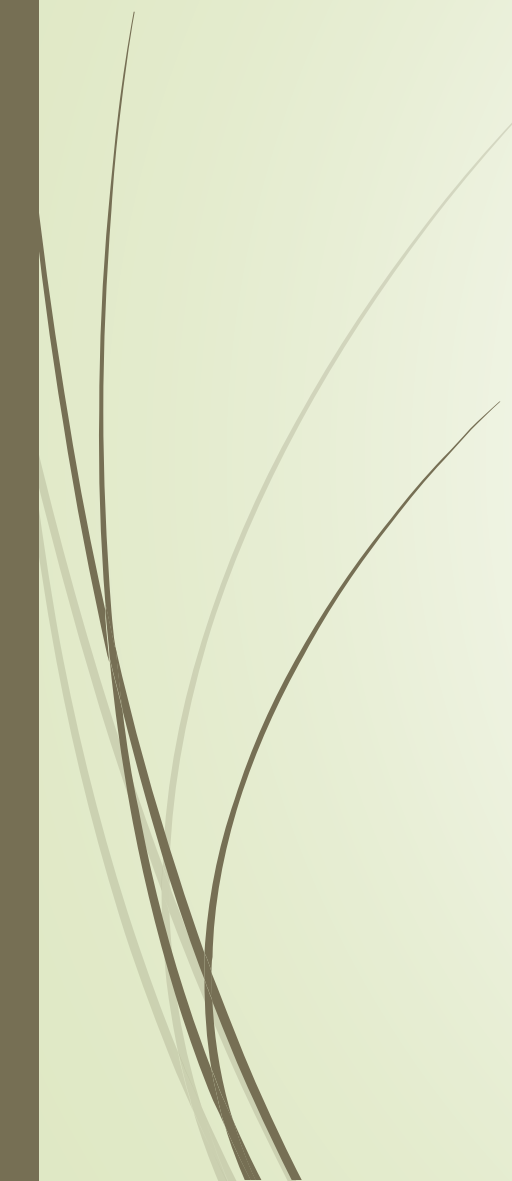


Definition:

- Method of mind investigation – especially unconscious.
 - A therapeutic method originated by Sigmund Freud, for treating mental disorders by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the patient's mind using techniques such as dream interpretation and free association.
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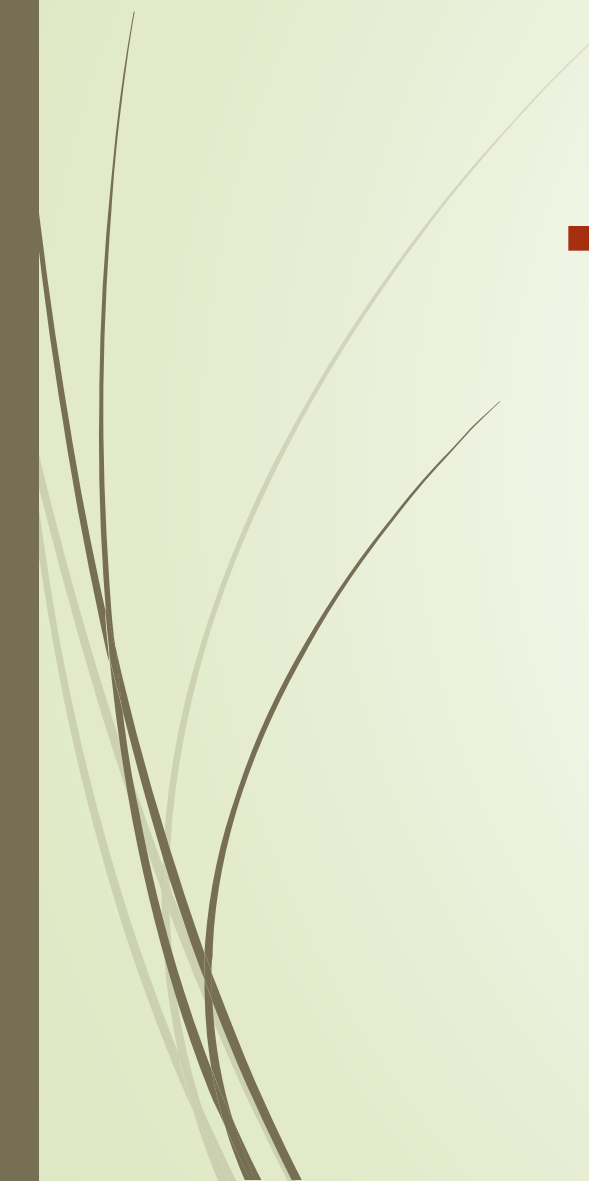
Transference:



Transference is a psychology term used to describe a phenomenon in which an individual redirects emotions and feelings, often unconsciously, from one person to another. This process may occur in therapy, when a person receiving treatment applies feelings toward—or expectations of—another person onto the therapist and then begins to interact with the therapist as if the therapist were the other individual. Often, the patterns seen in transference will be representative of a relationship from childhood.

Resistance:




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- ▶ Psychoanalysis is a style of psychotherapy originally developed by **Sigmund Freud**. **Resistance** was originally **defined** within the context of psychoanalysis. In psychoanalysis, **resistance** is loosely **defined** as a client's unwillingness to discuss a particular topic in therapy



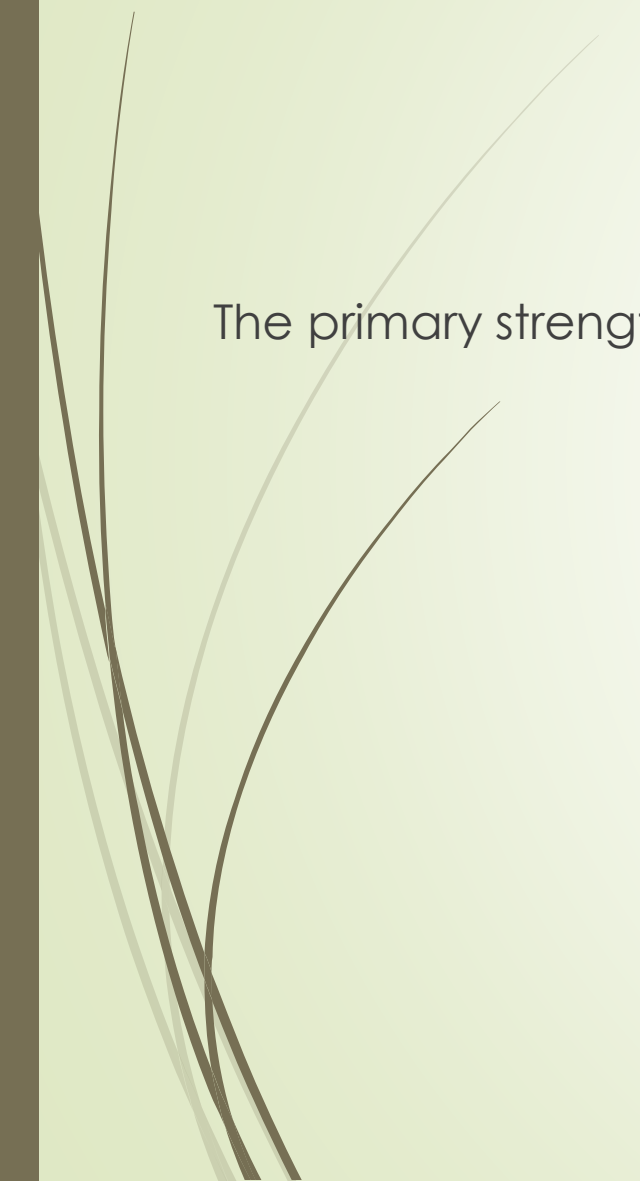
Countertransference:

- **Countertransference**, which occurs when a therapist transfers emotions to a person in therapy, is often a reaction to transference, a phenomenon in which the person in treatment redirects feelings for others onto the therapist.
- **HISTORY OF COUNTERTRANSFERENCE**
- Sigmund Freud originally developed the concepts of transference and countertransference. He described countertransference as a largely unconscious phenomenon in which the psychologist's emotions are influenced by a person in therapy, and the psychologist reacts with countertransference.



Strengths of neo-Freudian theories:

The primary strength of neo-Freudian theories is their elaboration of important concepts that Freud had ignored or de-emphasized.





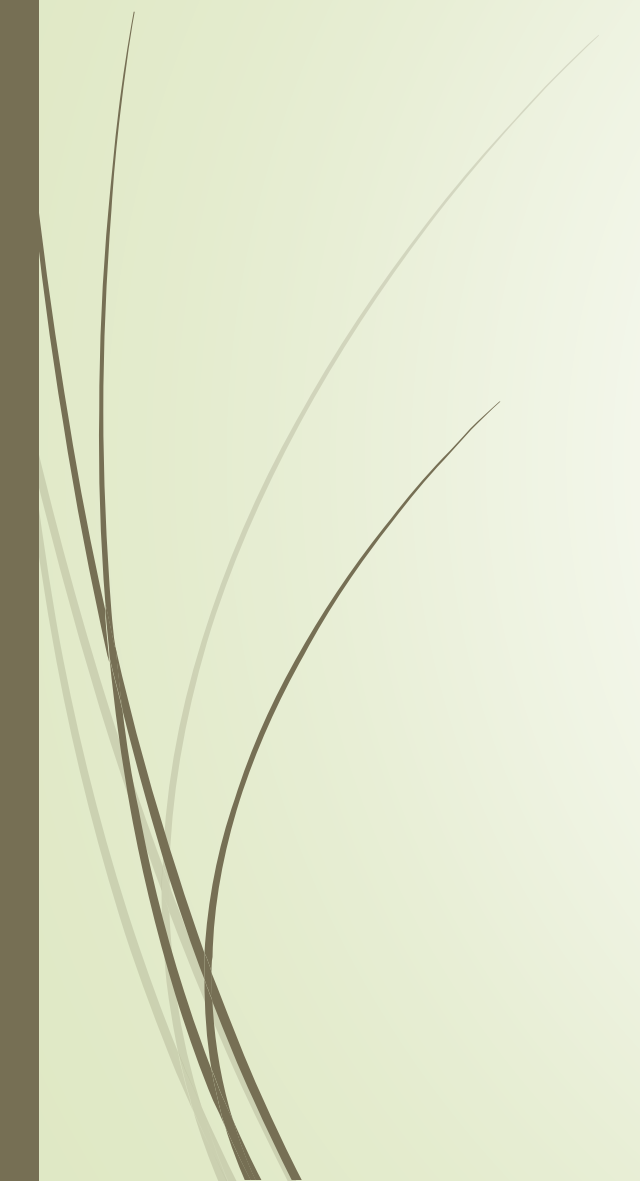
Concepts:

- Social role.
- Optimistic picture of human.
- Positive functions of ego.
- Identify crises in version.
- Inferiority complexes.
- Personality develop through end of life.



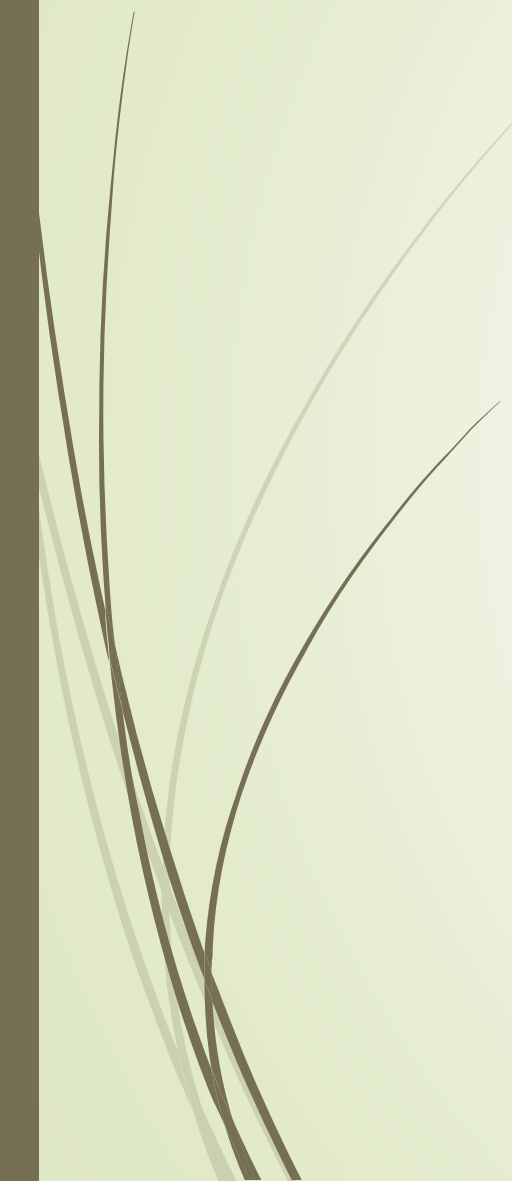
Criticisms:

Many of the limitations critics point out also present in some of the neo-Freudian works.





Concepts:

- Oversimplifying many concepts.
 - Lack of supporting evidence.
 - Incomplete or limited work.
 - Biased and questionable data.
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Thank
You!