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PSY 441 OA

Maret

Chapter 2

3. The first pregenital stage of psychosexual development is the oral stage, which is the primary site of pleasure during the mouth. Oral receptive character is when during eating, it refers to a person who gets focused due to overindulgence, which is one of the character types of this stage. The individual exhibits immoderate attachment, appreciation for others, and credulity when older. Oral aggressive character is an additional type; someone indicates fixation due to undereating. The individual exhibits suspicion, jealousy, and the ability to manipulate.

The second pregenital stage of psychosexual development is the anal stage. This stage takes place in the second to third years of life. The anus is the focus of life or the primary site of enjoyment. An individual in this stage expresses neatness, determination, and stubbornness and tends to collect things. A person fascinated by the anal scene and enjoys exercising control over excrement retention is said to have an anal character (Maret).

According to the phallic stage, sexual pressure is concentrated in the genital region between the fourth and fifth years. Both boys and girls are thought to enjoy self-manipulation in this phallic period (Freud, 1957, p. 327). Freud claimed that boys develop a desire for intercourse with their mothers. They look to their mother for love and affection. The boy becomes increasingly conscious that his father is his adversary and that his parents have a romantic encounter. The boy becomes concerned that he will be punished for his wants, namely that his

penis will be severed because his father is physically bigger and stronger than him. For girls, it's different, however. Girls without penises are envious of men who have them. Girls feel angry at their mothers for exposing them to a world without a penis and demanding sex with their fathers to get a penis.

The other stage, the genital location, is connected to the phallic phase. When the reproductive organs are fully developed, males and females can reproduce in this stage. The individual developed maturity sexually. According to Freud, an individual can skillfully juggle love and work, two critical areas in this stage. A personality or interest in homosexuality.

6. The therapy method known as "free association" allows patients to describe whatever thoughts come to them without limitation. Freud stated, "in which he asked his patients to express every thought that occurred to them, no matter how irrelevant, unimportant, or unpleasant" (Jones, 1963, pp. 157–158). Freud believed that many childhood memories involved sexual experiences. Freud disagreed that early childhood was a period of innocence. He also discovered that dreams Freud found that plans offered the most effective method for penetrating the unconscious. This can reveal important details about an individual's nature and the methods used to keep them hidden from awareness.

The process of dream analysis entails interpreting the person's dreams to delve into the unconscious. Dream analysis was to examine and evaluate symbols found in individuals' dreams to uncover any hidden or secret meaning. Freud believed these images meant something to everyone. He also thought that these symbols frequently had many interpretations.

Transference is when emotions that were allegedly once aimed towards the parent or parents are now addressed at the therapist. This method is helpful to therapists in curing their patients. There are both positive and negative transfers, however. Positive transference enables

the patient to reroute the therapist's repressed warmth and devotion from interactions with superiors. However, negative transference demonstrates anger and hostility.

Nevertheless, countertransference refers to the therapist's propensity to respond to the patient with personal feelings based on the therapist's own wants and conflicts. Unconscious rage and resentment the patient has harbored for authority persons is directed toward the therapist. The concepts and feelings we are familiar with are called consciousness. It functions on the surface of character and has a minor impact on how personalities grow and work. Understanding one's experiences characterizes the conscious state of mind.

The three levels of the mind were compared to Freud to an iceberg. The conscious mind is symbolized by the portion of the iceberg visible above the water. The preconscious is like the piece of the iceberg that lies beneath the ocean yet is still observable. The unconscious is represented by the portion of the iceberg hidden beneath the surface of the sea. Any mental activities and feelings you are aware of are considered conscious. For illustration, someone might put on a jacket if they are cold. Another scenario is drinking a glass of water when one feels thirsty. In addition, all logical and intellectual thought patterns are under the conscious mind's power. Things that a person quickly recognizes but can reach by the connection are in their preconscious. It is a holding area where ideas, emotions, or experiences last longer before coming into your conscious awareness. As an illustration, the snow reminds me of my grandmother because she always gives me hot chocolate with marshmallows on top whenever I see it. When mental processes, including traumatic experiences, are concealed, they are unconscious. The unconscious mind is a technique used in repression. It occurs when someone forces unfavorable or unwanted impulses, experiences, or sensations into their unconscious

mind. For instance, a girl with a missing father might assume that every man she meets in the future will desert her.