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PSY441: Psychology of Personality

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Freud Essay # 1

1. The conscious mind, as defined by Freud, is thought to represent the very top of the iceberg since it encompasses all mental operations that we are aware of. You could opt to have a drink now, for instance, if you are now thirsty. Thoughts and emotions in the preconscious can be easily brought into awareness, even though they are not immediately conscious of the person. It is present right before the unconscious mind, below the level of consciousness. Thoughts remain in the preconscious until they successfully draw the attention of the conscious, much like a mental waiting room. The term "available memory" is used to describe this in daily speech. When your cell phone number is spoken, for instance, you may easily recall it even when you aren't currently thinking about it. Although occasionally traumatic and strong negative emotions are suppressed, they are not always present in the preconscious and can instead be found in the preconscious as mild emotional experiences. Finally, mental operations that are not visible to consciousness but have an impact on perceptions, emotions, or actions are referred to as unconscious mental processes. Freud believed that human conduct is mostly derived from the unconscious mind. The portion of the mind that you cannot see is the most crucial, similar to an iceberg. Past events that have been stored in the unconscious have a significant impact on how we feel, act, and make decisions.

2. The id, ego, and superego are concepts rather than actual physical brain structures.

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the ego is the realistic component of the mind that mediates between the wants of the id and the super-ego. The id is the primal and instinctive subconscious mind that contains aggressive urges as well as buried memories. Even while each component of the personality consists of distinct traits, they work together to form a whole, and each component contributes in a relative way to how someone behaves. The instinctive and basic part of the personality is known as the id. The libido, a form of generic sexual energy that is used for anything from survival instincts to appreciating art, is part of the id, a region of the unconscious that houses all drives and impulses. The id is quite obstinate as well since it only reacts to what Freud dubbed the pleasure principle. The only component of the conscious personality is the ego. It is what the individual is conscious of while considering oneself, and it is what they typically attempt to portray toward others. The ego grows to act as a mediator between the false id's perceptions and the outside actual world. It is a personality trait related to decision-making. The ego should function rationally, whereas the id should be chaotic and irrational. According to the true principle, the ego finds practical ways to appease the id frequently sacrificing or delaying fulfillment to avoid social repercussions. In determining how to behave, the ego considers societal reality, conventions, and regulations. The voice of conscience and the origin of self-criticism comes from the superego, a component of the unconscious. The superego has a great number of rules, or prohibitions, that are delivered primarily involuntarily in the form of orders or don't statements. It partially reflects society's moral ideals, and individuals are occasionally aware of their morals and ethics. Controlling the urges, id's particularly those that are

taboo in society, is the role of the superego. A key function of morality is to persuade the ego to strive for perfection and instead choose moralistic goals.

4. The Oedipus complex is a term used to explain a child's sentiments of desire for their opposite-sex parent and feelings of resentment and jealousy toward their same-sex parent. In his hypothesis of psychosexual phases of development, Sigmund Freud initially suggested the idea. Simply said, a boy thinks he is fighting with his father for ownership of his mother, whilst a girl thinks she is battling with her mother for her father's love. Children see their same-sex parents as competitors for their opposite-sex parent's love and attention, according to Freud. The Oedipus complex, according to Freud, was crucial to the psychosexual development of the phallus. Additionally, he thought that for this stage to be completed, the child had to identify with their same-sex parent, which would ultimately result in the creation of a mature sexual identity. According to Freud, during this phase of development, the kid develops a sexual attraction to their opposite-sex parent and an animosity against their same-sex parent. The son wants to possess his mother and take the place of his father, whom the youngster perceives as a competition for the mother's love, according to Freud. Girls have a longing for their dads and envy of their moms during the same period known as the Electra complex. Carl Jung used the phrase "Electra complex" to refer to this complex's female manifestation. However, he thought each sex experienced the Oedipus complex differently, although he thought the complex could affect both males and females.