PERSONALITY
Psychodynamic models

Personality can be seen as "dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions, motivations, and behaviors in various situations (Ryckman, 2013)

Our personalities are important for understanding how we and different people function in the world.

FREUD AND PSYCHOANALYSIS

Unconscious

Conflict exists between our primitive instincts (which originate in the ID) and the taboos and rules of society.

Dreams and Fantasies

“Censorship” in dreams causes a “distortion” of the dream content, i.e., what a person is conscious of is seems to be trivial jumbled nonsense.

“Interpretation of Dreams,” 1900
Pleasure Principle and the Hedonistic view

Libido Sexual energy — i.e, the energy of the sex instinct

"Instinct seek satisfaction via the shortest route. (Laplanche)

Socialization

Psychosexual Stages of Development
Fixated

Development of the Ego and the Superego

Ego Defense Mechanism: Repression, sublimation, etc.

The Phallic stage and the Oedipus Conflict

"Anatomy was destiny"
"Castration anxiety"

Conflict Model

Problems with Freud's theory

1. NOT scientific
3. Observations based exclusively on working with people with abnormal conditions
4. Understanding of development of human personality is a reconstruction.
5. Abnormal is considered the norm for normal.

**CARL JUNG**

Libido as "psychical energy in general"

**Personal Unconscious** and the **Collective Unconscious**

A more or less superficial layer of the unconscious is undoubtedly personal. I call it the personal unconscious. But this personal unconscious rests upon a deeper layer, which does not derive form personal experience and is not a personal acquisition but is inborn. This deeper layer I call the *collective unconscious*. I have chosen the term “collective” because this part of the unconscious is not individual but universal; in contrast to the personal psyche, it has contents and modes of behavior that are more or less the same everywhere and in all individuals. It is, in other words, identical in all men and thus constitutes a common psychic substrate of a supra-personal nature which is present in every one of us.

*Jung, 1934*
The collective unconscious is the psychic residue of man’s evolutionary development. In other words, it has evolved because it is adaptive and allows us to survive as a species.

**Archetype**
Examples: the Pure Princess and the Shadow

**Extroversion and Introversion**
Thinker
Feeler
Sensor
Intuitior

**KAREN HORNEY**

Similarities to Freud
1. Irrational and unconscious instincts
2. Formed during the first five years of life
3. Used the technique of psychoanalysis and interpretation of symbolic and deeper meaning of dreams etc to uncover psychic conflicts.

Differences from Freud
1. People not motivated by sex, but a Need for safety, security, and freedom from fear and threat
2. Rejection of Freud's Psychosexual stages and the Oedipal Complex
3. Redefined Penis Envy

ALFRED ADLER

Basic feelings of inferiority
Strive for Superiority
A Style of Life

Activeness-passiveness
Constructiveness-destructiveness
"Socially Useful Type."

OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY

Fairbairn proposes that two personalities interact not only at the level of conscious choice, compatibility, and sexual attraction (in the case of an erotic relationships) but also at the unconscious level, where they experienced an extraordinary fit of which they were unaware.