

Golaleh Shahkar



# WENASDEZHAGAH

MONDAY, JULY 19

# PSYCHOANALYSIS

Psychology is the study of mind and behavior. Psychology, merging from biology and philosophy, has many different schools of thought and subdivided subjects. One of the most famous school in psychology is psychoanalysis, marking by the interrelation of dream and other Freudian theory. The Psychoanalytic or psychodynamic theory arose from the 19th century, which focus on the unconsciousness and dream analysis. Psychoanalysis is the first wave of psychotherapy development which has a huge influence on the development of psychology overall and other psychologists. Personality psychology is a subdivided subject which studies the psychological type and individual personality. In

id, Ego, and Superego were the three layers of personality in Freud's theory. It was the basic structure of individual personality, according to Freud [6]. It represented human's biological instinct. Freud described it as "pleasure principle" and "primary-process thought", representing id fulfill human need immediately in order to relief the nervous feeling [6]. It is the most innate quality of human which represent their physiological desire.

Anxiety was the signal of danger, representing that the ego was in a threatened situation [4]. As a result, ego must use different types of defense mechanisms to reduce anxiety. The defense mechanisms included repression, denial, reaction formation, projection, regression, rationalization,

Sigmund Freud

Anxiety was the signal of danger, representing that the ego was in a threatened situation [4]. As a result, ego must use different types of defense mechanisms to reduce anxiety. The defense mechanisms included repression, denial, reaction formation, projection, regression, rationalization, displacement, and sublimation [4]. Repression was the most common used

the basis of Freudian theory in personality psychology and the root of neurotic behavior. Other defense mechanism include denial, which is blocking events from awareness and the refusing to

# PSYCHOLOGICAL

Carl Jung was born in 1875 in Switzerland. In his early years, he had an unfortunate family. His mother had an unstable mood, causing him to have a sense of alert to woman. It was also the reason why Jung oppose Freud's opinion on Oedipus complex. In 1907, Carl Jung met Sigmund Freud [4]. They had a close friendship first. In the letter between Jung and Freud, it indicated the unequal friendship between Jung and Freud was more like the relationship between the father and the son [4]. Freud even named Jung as the head of International Psychoanalytic Association, showing the intimacy and trust towards Jung [6]. However, Jung had his own view

Jung characterized people into primary type of psychological function, which contained two perceiving function: sensation and intuition, and two judging functions: thinking and feeling [1]. Then the function was divided into two attitude types: extraversion and introversion [1]. Psychological type was the main contribution of Jung to personality psychology which integrated his theory with psychoanalysis and personality. MBTI, the most widely used personality test, was constructed based on Jung's personality theory, which indicated that the psychological type can be used to characterized constant individual perception and judgement

Jung characterized people into primary type of psychological function, which contained two perceiving function: sensation and intuition, and two judging functions: thinking and feeling [1]. Then the function was divided into two attitude types: extraversion and introversion [1]. Psychological type was the main contribution of Jung to personality psychology which integrated his theory with psychoanalysis and personality. MBTI, the most widely used personality test, was constructed based on Jung's personality theory, which indicated that the psychological type can be used to characterized constant individual perception and judgement [2].

Sigmund Freud's relationship with Otto Rank was the most "constant, close, and significant" of his professional life [8]. For Rank, Freud was his mentor, guiding Rank's academic and psychoanalytic development. For Freud, he described Rank as "favorite son" and "hair" [8]. However, the intimate relationship lasted only twenty years. The divergence occurred when Rank published The Trauma of Birth, challenging Freud's theory with active therapy and pre-Oedipus complex [8]. The book concluded the Rank's central idea

Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory in personality psychology largely influenced other famous psychoanalytic professional life [8]. Freud inherited Sigmund Freud's theory in psychoanalysis and dream interpretation, but shifted the focus into child psychology. She also further elaborated on Freud's theory of defense mechanism and repression, which considered as the most influential work of Anna Freud. Carl Jung, as the student of Freud, established analytical psychology from

# DREAM

Sigmund Freud's relationship with Otto Rank was the most

From consciousness to unconsciousness

# The business of GOING GREEN

Craig's last production was in Copenhagen in 1926. He remained in self-imposed exile in Italy and France until his death at the age of 94. In spite of his succes d'estime throughout Europe, Britain hardly acknowledged his theatre genius

**B** British scenographer, director, actor, fine artist and actor. Only son of the actress Ellen Terry and the architect and stage designer Edward Godwin, Edward Gordon Craig was schooled in Bradfield and Heidelberg. He began his theatre career in Henry Irving's company at the Lyceum, London, and on tour with other companies until he was 25 when he turned to art and music. After staging a number of his own productions in London, acclaimed by the critics but ill attended by the public, he followed a career on the European continent, making a living with the sale of theories on the art of theatre. These have uncompromising ideas won him few followers in Britain, except among the fine-arts community, whereas leading theatre artists of other European countries afforded him recognition as the prophet of a reformed era of theatre. As a director, insisting always on absolute control, Craig demanded too much from most theatre managers. His design inventions were often expensive and technically difficult, and the performers' freedom to express themselves as they were used to do was severely curtailed. Konstantin Stanislavski, however, offered him the Moscow Art Theatre in which to present his most famous production, Hamlet which greatly influenced the young. However, he was scornful of the work of the professional puppet showmen ("all puppets are now but low comedians"). He was to the end a devotee of the model theatre, the latter being his preferred method for the development of his scenographic ideas, the choreography of the performers being represented by cardboard silhouette. His fascination with the puppet resulted in twelve issues (1918) of another periodical called *The Marionnette* (sic). In these he included original plays or "motions", typically difficult for puppeteers to perform. One of Craig's beliefs was that the marionette was an incarnation of all that is spiritual and dignified in the human form, "the last echo of some noble and beautiful art from a past age was to home

However, he was scornful of the work of the professional puppet showmen ("all puppets are now but low comedians"). He was to the end a devotee of the model theatre, the latter being his preferred method for the development of his scenographic ideas, the choreography of the performers being represented by cardboard silhouettes. His fascination with the puppet resulted in twelve issues of another periodical called *The Marionnette* (sic). In these he included five original plays or "motions", typically difficult for puppeteers to perform. One of Craig's beliefs was that the marionette was an incarnation of all that is spiritual and dignified in the human form, "the last echo of some noble and beautiful art from a past age was to home

\$243b

However, he was scornful of the work

\$186b

the development of his scenographic ideas

\$94.4b

Theatre Museum has a superb example of one such model



## THE ACTRESS ELLEN TERRY AND THE ARCHITECT AND STAGE DESIGNER EDWARD

His experiments and uncompromising ideas won him few followers in Britain, except among the fine-arts community, whereas leading theatre artists of other European countries afforded him recognition as the prophet of a reformed era of theatre. As a director, insisting always on absolute control, Craig demanded too much from most theatre managers. His design inventions were often expensive and technically difficult, and the performers' freedom to express

His experiments and uncompromising ideas won him few followers in Britain, except among the fine-arts community, whereas leading theatre artists of other European countries afforded him recognition as the prophet of a reformed era of theatre. As a director, insisting always on absolute control, Craig demanded too much from most theatre managers. His design inventions were often expensive and technically difficult, and the performers' freedom to express

His experiments and uncompromising ideas won him few followers in Britain, except among the fine-arts community, whereas leading theatre artists of other European countries afforded him recognition as the prophet of a reformed era of theatre. As a director, insisting always on absolute control, Craig demanded too much from most theatre managers. His design inventions were often expensive and technically difficult, and the performers' freedom to express

1



### ROBERT HOEGH

ANNA FREUD WAS THE DAUGHTER OF SIGMUND FREUD. SHE WAS ANALYZED BY SIGMUND FREUD FOR FOUR YEARS. SHE DEDICATED TO HER FATHER'S PSYCHOANALYTIC SYSTEM.



2

### GREGORY SMITH

SIGMUND FREUD'S PSYCHOANALYSIS THEORY IN PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY LARGELY INFLUENCED OTHER FAMOUS PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGISTS: ANNA FREUD, CARL JUNG, AND OTTO RANK. ANNA FREUD INHERITED SIGMUND FREUD'S THEORY IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ORIGIN INTERPRETATION, BUT SHIFTED THE FOCUS INTO CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.



# SNOWDRIFTING

Immediately in order to relieve the nervous feeling (Ego). Id is the most innate quality of human which represent their physiological desire. Ego used "reality principle" (Ego). It was the process of rationalization. Freud also called ego as the "second-process thought"

FORMED IN THEIR EARLY CHILDHOOD. THE COMBINATION OF ID, EGO, AND SUPEREGO THE BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL, WHICH REPRESENTED BY THEIR

Psychoanalysis is the first wave of psychotherapy development which has a huge influence on the development of psychology overall and other psychologists. Personality psychology is a subdivided subject which studies the psychological

Anxiety was 4l. As a result, est different types of defense mes to reduce anxiety. The defense mechanisms included repression, denial, reaction formation, projection,

3



### LIDIA WILSON

ANNA'S PSYCHOANALYTIC SUBJECT CHANGED FROM ADULT TO PRIMARY CHILDREN. SHE HAD MADE A HUGE CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN PSYCHOLOGY. ACCORDING



4

### STUART DEMRON

SIGMUND FREUD'S PSYCHOANALYSIS THEORY IN PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY LARGELY INFLUENCED OTHER FAMOUS PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGISTS: ANNA FREUD, CARL JUNG, AND OTTO RANK. ANNA FREUD INHERITED SIGMUND FREUD'S THEORY IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ORIGIN INTERPRETATION, BUT SHIFTED THE FOCUS INTO CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.



LOGO



30%  
OFF

SPECIAL  
Sale offer

SHOP NOW

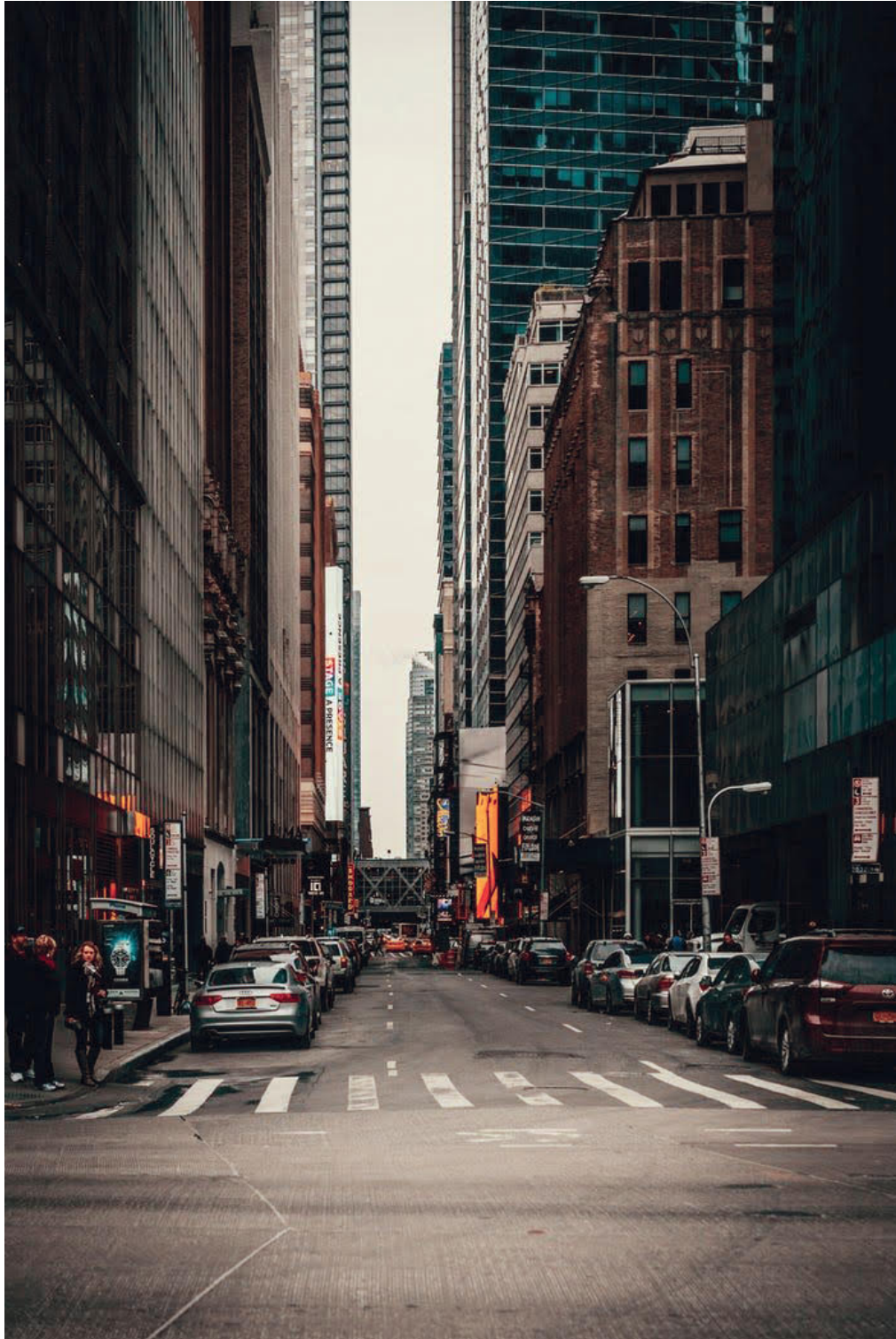




ONE OF THE SCHOOLS IN PSYCHOANALYSIS, MARKS THE INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS AS A FREUDIAN THEORY. THE ANALYSIS OR PSYCHODYNAMIC THEORY AROSE FROM THE 19TH CENTURY, WHICH FOCUS ON THE UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DREAMS. PSYCHOANALYSIS IS THE BASIS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS A HUGE INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGISTS. PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY IS A SUBJECT WHICH STUDIES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE OF AN INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY. IN THIS PAPER, IT DISCUSSES THE DEVELOPMENT OF FREUD'S PERSONALITY THEORY AS WELL AS HOW HIS THEORY INFLUENCES OTHER PSYCHOLOGISTS LIKE ANNA FREUD, CARL JUNG, AND OTTAVIANO



1



2



1



2

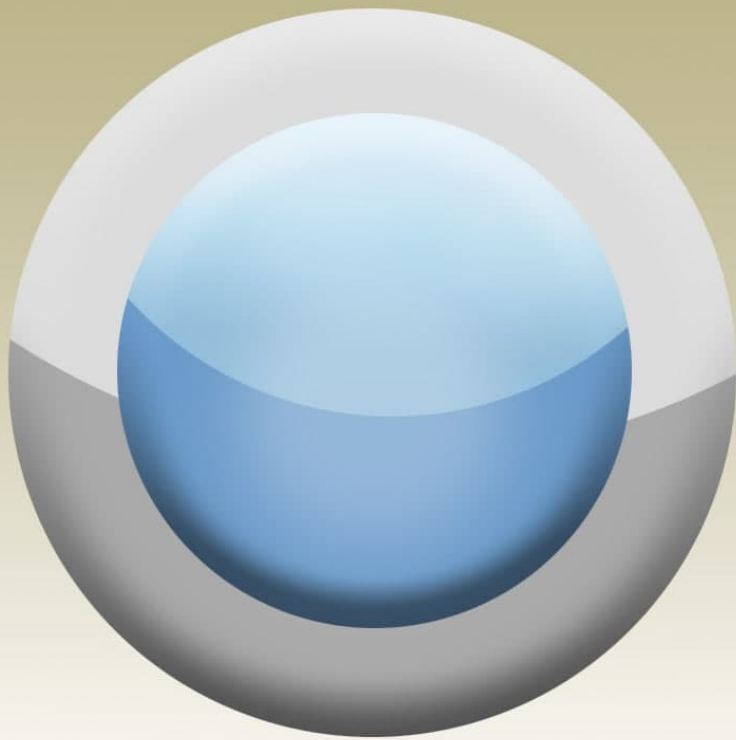


1



2





# PLANNING

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

## Why Is Planning Important

Planning in business is essential to success. When a company has a planning process and a plan to follow, leaders are better equipped to prepare for the future. A business plan creates a focus for the company, uniting employees toward common goals. When everyone works together, it's easier to manage time and resources, to position the company for growth



Planning helps a business identify its goals, according to Management Study Guide. Preparing for the future allows business leaders to consider the impact they would like the company to have and to find a way to get there

Manage Time Efficiently

Allocate Resources

Planning and Goals





