Psychoanalytic Theory

Student’s name

Institutional affiliation

Word count 1450

Psychoanalytic Theory

Historically, the relationship existing between psychoanalysis and clinical social work is more sophisticated and fascinating. This theory was developed by which was postulating that the formation of personality is based on the conflicts among three primary human mind structures, including ego, superego, and id. Sigmund Freud developed this particular theory after discovering specific mental illness that had occurred after the victim's personality had been permeated by the mysterious and powerful intrusion of impulses (Gardner, 2012). At some incident, Sigmund Freud thought that these powerful impulses could be delayed trauma reactions and, most likely, the sexual traumas experienced in early childhood before they dissociated. The powerful and mysterious impulses were not childhood towards events, but instead, they were instinctual drives expressions at the psyche core.

Thus, there is repression of instinctual forces, according to Freud; however, on neurosis, they increase like demonic forces during sleep. Therefore, the neurosis symptoms, including obsessions, amnesias, phobias, and hysterical paralyzes can be regarded as the battleground on which invading instinctual drives forces are locked in and in combat defending embattled personality forces (Gardner, 2012). As a result, one of the significant trends of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory was progressive expansion study from unconscious and instinctual drives to high strata investigation of the mind that is responsible for the processing and regulations of instincts according to moral and realistic considerations. As a result, his clinical experience expansion resulted in the up-to-date data dramatically disconfirming the naïve assumption. Generally, the psychoanalytic theory is an integration of Sigmund Freud's understanding of instinctual life, ego as well as ego development. This particular theory advocates the treatment techniques were emphasizing on self-knowledge as a significant curative psychotherapy factor.

The psychoanalytic model is pointing out that mind an evolutionary development product that operates in ensuring there are survival and adaptation. The mental function is regulated and maintained by the fundamental propensity in seeking pleasure and avoiding pain. Therefore, Freud, on his model, referred this approach as the pleasure-unpleasure principle (Geneva, 2017). Therefore, there is a likelihood that this particular principle is favored by natural selection since it is significantly associated with injury, s survival threat. Pleasure is related to needs satisfaction, promoting survival. Overall, any particular organism that fails in seeking pleasure and avoiding pain is prone to become extinct. Freud also pressed further on his theory that pleasure moves the mind to specific activity through instinctual drives and motivations, which are genially determined, and who have the pleasurable satisfaction.

The successful developmental experiences have a significant role in modifying automatic pursuit for satisfaction, which are pleasurable. Seeking pleasure is paired to the aversive contingencies provoking unpleasure effects. Thus, this was exemplified through ordinary socialization experiences whereby the primitive desires which are infantile are disrupted through parental discipline. The pleasure principle is much challenged by socialization through situations creation whereby the child can start learning instinctual pleasures pursuit can be achieved through aversive contingencies, including affection withdrawals or punishment (Geneva, 2017). Thus, the model is urging that pursue the instinctual pleasures plays a significant role in triggering affective signals which are contradictory and motivates the different tendencies on both avoidance and approach. Therefore, this particular dilemma of approach-avoidance can be associated with psychic conflict conditions.

The psychoanalytic study is revealing that mental life is feature by psychic conflict pervasive conflict. As a result, this is regarded as the impact of the prolonged child dependency on the parents, and as a result, it is extended to the family and the entire society (Shapiro, 1996). Due to the extended child dependency, the child passes through protracted development procedures as well as socialization (Gardner, 2012). When a child's behavior is repetitive, it can result in a precipitative physic. A child may want to gratify pleasures and still by avoiding painful consequences, so her reaction has to be elicited. Physic conflict makes mind to produce patterns pleasure provided they gratify her desires as well as minimizing expected outcomes. Freud found out that psychological symptoms are also complex structures that are produced by the mind to avoid unpleasure.

He characterizes them as compromise formations concept. The compromise concepts give details that lead to the discovery of psychological symptoms and problems related to character. However, painful tend to achieve some measures of pleasure while still averting pain. At times, psychoanalysts postulated that compromise formation and psychic conflict were mental illness features whereby mental health was featured in psychic conflict absence (Geneva, 2017). Psychoanalytic data have hypothesized that this is not an appropriate view of mental health. Analysis of an individual's psychological functioning, including the pursuit of a particular hobby or happy choice, is revealing the same desires and conflicts of influence that are determining the character pathology and symptoms of the victim.

According to the theory, psychoanalysts can employ the instinctual drives in conceptualizing mental health in biological sources. The psychoanalytic approach of instinctual drives is different from the ethological instincts approach. In the case of the lower animals, the instincts are defined as particular action potentials which are determined genetically. Higher vertebrates' evolution, therefore, is including the progressive substitution of the behaviors that have been learned. According to this theory, instinctual drives lead to tensions (Grotstein, 2018). However, the rise of pressure is not too particular action program. Therefore, there are wishes which result from the strains. They usually have a structure through satisfaction experiences and are specific for the action. Thus, since they are representing drives' motivation pleasure, the wishes can also be defined as drive derivatives.

Additionally, these particular drives are not usually observable and thus are characterized by hypothetical constructs. Generally, the psychoanalytic theory is traditionally employing the associated ideas of drive energy in conceptualizing the wishes driving force in mental life. However, even though several contemporary theorists attempt to reject these specific energetic ideas, many of them are finding them significant since they are providing conceptualizing means of fluctuating intensities whereby the wishes have been invested (Grotstein, 2018). The psychic conflicts attempt to happen whenever the wishes are related to the painful unpleasure effect in the development process. Freud Sigmund postulated that dreams in childhood are usually associated with the level of anxiety. Thus whenever fear is embraced as a danger signal, it is therefore referred to as signal anxiety.

Several contemporary psychoanalysts have further stressed on the same idea presented by Sigmund Freud in his psychoanalytic theory by making several refinements and additions on the same. Some have gone the extra mile of proposing for some additions on the classification of anxieties and dangers psychologically. Psychological analysis of compromise and conflict formation needs extensive understanding and knowledge of psychic conflict genesis. Overall, the psychic conflicts usually result during an individual's development due to experiences from childhood, as well as the manner experiences are interpreted. Generally, childhood is usual, encompasses several pleasurable expectations, which leads to wishes in expanding various pleasures (Grotstein, 2018). These are typically regarded as desires of significant power and urgency and are always irresistible to the growing child. However, even during the time, these particular wishes tend to reach new intensity levels; every child is usually undergoing a socialization succession experience, for instance, cleaning toilet and weaning. However, the expression on these is generally limited and at some point have restrictions on individual situations and circumstances.

The psychoanalytic theory on development is pointing out that the aspect of discipline is encompassing temporary withdrawals and punishments of the parent's attentiveness as well as interactions threatening the child. Therefore, as a result of the child's emotional reactions towards discipline, the character of the subjective perception of the particular child may end up becoming distorted. Therefore, whenever a parent ends up punishing a child or restricting them from their pleasure, and especially to the specific satisfaction that the child has invested, there is a high probability of the child becoming angry and frustrated. Therefore, according to this theory, the more the child tends to become inflamed, the more the likelihood of believing that the parent is also equally to angry. Therefore, those parents who discipline even in a loving manner, are often regarded as fantastical figures for devastating power. Thus, from the theory, it can be concluded that the formation of the personality is generally based on interpersonal interactions (Brandell, 2010). Also, it can be pointed out that the clinical situation is modified through mutual influence, and therefore, it should be performed in a manner that is incorporating the fact. Also, the theory is integrating psychological understanding and extensive knowledge that the client is always expecting maximum and extensive authentic individual engagement from the counselor. Generally, the relationship existing between the victim and therapist is typically taking center stage is segment as an information source regarding the personal life of the client.

References

Brandell, J. (2018). Narrative and historical truth in child psychotherapy. Psychoanalytic Psychology, 5(3), 241-257. DOI: 10.1037/0736-9735.5.3.241

De Vlaminck, J. (2010). Tijdschrift Voor Filosofie, 72(2), 397-397. Retrieved from www.jstor.org/stable/40890720

Geneva Harline. (2017). Marvels & Tales, 31(1), 180-182.DOI:10.13110/marvelstales.31.1.0180

Grotstein, J. (2018). Some Reflections on the Psychoanalytic Theory of Motivation: Toward a Theory ofEntelechy. Psychoanalytic Inquiry, 21(5), 572-588. DOI: 10.1080/07351692109348961

Gardner, S. (2012). Psychoanalytic Theory: A Historical Reconstruction. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, Supplementary Volumes, 86, 41-60. Retrieved from www.jstor.org/stable/41501711

Shapiro, E. (1996). Grief in Freud's life: conceptualizing bereavement in psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalytic Psychology, 13(4), 547-566. DOI: 10.1037/0736-9735.13.4.547