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Project Gutenberg 76,163 free eBooks 43 by Sigmund Freud "Group Psychology and The Analysis of The Ego" by Sigmund Freud is a scientific publication written in the early 20th century. This work delves into the intricate relationship between individual psychology and the collective dynamics of groups, emphasizing the unconscious processes that arise when individuals interact as part of a group. Freud explores how group settings can transform personal behaviors, instincts, and predispositions, ultimately shaping individual identities. The opening of the text ... Read More introduces key concepts in group psychology, contrasting it with individual psychology. Freud posits that while individual psychological traits are essential, they are inherently influenced by social interactions and relationships. He highlights how individuals are affected by collective mentalities when part of a group, experiencing emotional intensification and a reduction in personal intellectual capacity. This analysis sets the stage for a detailed exploration of the mechanics that govern group behavior, linking concepts of suggestion, libidinal ties, and the primal horde as foundational elements in understanding how group dynamics function. (This is an automatically generated summary.) Show Less Author Freud, Sigmund, 1856-1939 Translator Strachey, James, 1887-1967 LoC No. 23012806 Uniform Title Massenpsychologie und Ich-Analyse. English Title Group Psychology and The Analysis of The Ego Note Wikipedia page about this book: Credits Produced by Chuck Greif, University of Michigan and theOnline Distributed Proofreading Team at Reading Level Reading ease score: 48.6 (College-level). Difficult to read. Language English LoC Class BF: Philosophy, Psychology, Religion: Psychology, Philosophy, Psychoanalysis Subject Social psychology Subject Psychoanalysis Subject Ego (Psychology) Category Text EBook-No. 35877 Release Date Apr 15, 2011 Copyright Status Public domain in the USA. 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Jump to ratings and reviewsDaily Shipping-1960 Fourth Printing-Pages are tanning-Slight shelf wear on cover-Pages are unmarked and flat 546 people are currently readingDr. Sigismund Freud (later changed to Sigmund) was a neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, who created an entirely new approach to the understanding of the human personality. He is regarded as one of the most influential—and controversial—minds of the 20th century.In 1873, Freud began to study medicine at the University of Vienna. After graduating, he worked at the Vienna General Hospital. He collaborated with Josef Breuer in treating hysteria by the recall of painful experiences under hypnosis. In 1885, Freud went to Paris as a student of the neurologist Jean Charcot. On his return to Vienna the following year, Freud set up in private practice, specialising in nervous and brain disorders. The same year he married Martha Bernays, with whom he had six children.Freud developed the theory that humans have an unconscious in which sexual and aggressive impulses are in perpetual conflict for supremacy with the defences against them. In 1897, he began an intensive analysis of himself. In 1900, his major work 'The Interpretation of Dreams' was published in which Freud analysed dreams in terms of unconscious desires and experiences.In 1902, Freud was appointed Professor of Neuropathology at the University of Vienna, a post he held until 1938. Although the medical establishment disagreed with many of his theories, a group of pupils and followers began to gather around Freud. The International Psychoanalytic Association was founded with Carl Jung, a close associate of Freud's, as the president. Jung later broke with Freud over his own theories.After World War One, Freud spent less time in clinical observation and concentrated on the application of his theories to history, art, literature and anthropology. In 1923, he published 'The Ego and the Id', which suggested a new structural model of the mind, divided into the 'id, the 'ego' and the 'superego'.In 1933, the Nazis publicly burnt a number of Freud's books. In 1938, shortly after the Nazis annexed Austria, Freud left Vienna for London with his wife and daughter Anna.Freud had been diagnosed with cancer of the jaw in 1923, and underwent more than 30 operations. He died of cancer on 23 September 1939.Displaying 1 - 30 of 283 reviewsAugust 24, 2018Πάντα απολαμβάνω να διαβάζω βιβλία του Φρόυντ. Μου αρέσει ο τρόπος που αναπτύσσει τις θεωρίες του, παρόλο που κάποιες από αυτές πλέον είναι παρωχημένες και ίσως επιστημονικά ξεπερασμένες...Για μένα ο Σιγκμουόυδος έθεσε τα θεμέλια της ψυχανάλυσης και της ψυχολογίας πάνω σε έρευνα, καινοτομώντας σε εποχές που οι προλήψεις, οι δοξασίες και οι ανειρακρίτες είχαν βάλει παρωπίδες στους ανθρώπους. Στο συγκεκριμένο βιβλίο ο Φρόυντ ασχολείται με την ψυχολογία των μαζών και το Εγώ. Δηλαδή που απλά με το σύνολο και την μονάδα. Αρκετά επίκαιρο θέμα, ειδικά σήμερα όπου η "μαζοποίηση" των ανθρώπων είναι εντονότερη από ποτέ, παράλληλα με την σύνθλιψη της ατομικότητας.Φυσικά, δεν θα μπορούσε να λείπουν από μια τέτοια μελέτη του Φρόυντ η λίμπιντο και η επιρροές αυτής στην μάζα και το άτομο. Γενικά η σεξουαλικότητα και τα συμπλέγματα ήταν η βάση όλων των θεωριών του Σιγκμούνδου και του φίλου του του Γιούνγκ! December 5, 2018Δοράτο κείμενο. Δε θα κρύψω ότι το διάβαζα έχοντας στο μυαλό μου τη συγκράτηση μαζών με εξτραπυπτικό χαρακτήρα, όπως μας δίδεξαν πρόσφατες αναβιώσεις των φασιστικαίων ιδεών εντός και εκτός Ελλάδας. Από τη μελέτη της ψυχολογίας της μάζας μέσα από λιβιδινές σχέσεις (σχέσεις που έχουν να κάνουν με τη λίμπιντο δηλαδή), μέχρι την αναζήτηση των κατοβολών τους στις πρωτόγονες ορδές των ιερότων ανθρώπινου ομίλιου, η μελέτη αυτή είναι γεμάτη από ενδιαφέρουσες ιδέες. Με λίγη προσοχίδεια, μπορεί να κατανοηθεί κι από κάποιον άσχετο σε θέματα ψυχικής ζωής, όπως εγώ.Έξοχη η επιμέλεια των εκδόσεων Πλέθρον, όπως πάντα.January 28, 2022YouTube kitap kanalında insanların neden Wattpad kitapları okuduklarını anlattım: ❤Kel bir şeklide sürekli linç arayışında olan Karantina kitabı fanları, TikTok'ta gece gündüz takip ettiği insan şehrine geldiğinde dehşem kücük çocuklar ya da Enes Batur'un oyun bağımlısı Minecraft kitlesinin neden öyle davrandığını merak ediyor musunuz? O zaman bu kitabı kesinlikle okumalısınız!Bugüne kadar istisnasız olarak her yerde kitlelerle karşılaştım. Gerek bundan yıllar önce Facebook'taki gruplarda Allah'ım seven 999 bin kişi arasından gerekse de tuttuğu futbol takımına yıldız bir futbolcunun gelmesi için karşı tarafın Instagram gönderisini arkadaşlarıyla birlikte spamlayanları görünüm aslında hep bir kitle bombardımanına maruz kalıyordum. Neydi bu kitle? Hangi psikolojiyle ve neye göre yapıyordu bu davranışları?Madem Karantina kitabı dedik, onun üzerinden oluşturayım örneğimi de... Biliyorsunuz, ben Beyza Alkoç'un Karantina serisini eleştirdikten sonra YouTube'da ağzım gözüm linç olmuş ve Karantina kitabının fanları Ku Klux Klan'ın kendi ayinlerinde kullandığı işkence aleti gibi beni de sosyal medyanın demir haçına germişti. :(Bu tür oluşlar yaşadıktan sonra bu olayların derinine inmek istedim ve bu kitlenin mesela neden Beyza Alkoç'u önderleştirdiğini, kadın haklarına o kadar aykırı yön içermesine rağmen genç kız çocuklarının bu kitapları ve yazarını neden putlaştırdığını, neden bir eleştiri getirildiğinde kitlesel olarak savunma durumuna geçtiklerini ve önderleriyle aralarındaki bu sıkı bağı oluşturan şeyleri merak etim. Hatırlamadığım bir sebeb yüzünden bile sürekli kişisel çıkarlarının bile farkında değil. Kendilerine önder olarak beliridleri Beyza Alkoç için kendi kişisel çıkarlarından ödün vermeye o kadar dünden razılar ki, kitabın içinde neler yazdığını bile umursamadan bir süre sonra tamamen kendi kitlelerinin yönlendirdiği tabelalar üzerinden ilerliyorlar. Fread bunu ilkeliğe bağlıyor. Freud'a göre Karantina kitabının fanlarının davranışları Yontma Taş Çağ'ında iletişim kurmaya çalışan ve bir türlü başaramayan insanların iletişim biçimlerine ya da futbol takımı taraftarlarının kitlesel bir şeklide hareket edişi ve putlaştırıcı tezahüratları da ilk insanların kitlesel bir şekilde yabanı domuz avına çıkışına benziyor.İnsanlar kendi irade güçleri ortadan kaybolsun istiyor. Tüm duygu ve düşünceleri bir önderin hakimiyeti altına girsin istiyor. Artık kendisi olmaktan çıkıp bir otomat haline dönüşmek istiyor. Kitlesi yokken sakın ve kendi halinde takılan birey, kitlesi olduğunda tam bir barbar haline dönüşüyor. Gözü Dostoyevski, Tolstoy, Kafka, Camus, Yaşar Kemal'leri değil; saçma sapan Wattpad kitapları yazarlarından başka kimseyi görmeyecek kadar bir perdeyle kapanıyor... Bir prestij perdesi!Bu insanlar sosyal bir statü kazanmak, arkadaşlık gruplarında kalıp görmek, prestij sahibi bir insanın kuyruğu olup kendi benliğinden ödün vermek için o kadar hazırlar ki, kendi benliklerinin eleştiri mekanizmalarının ne kadar değerli olduğunu bile artık fark edemeyecek kadar uyutulmuşlar. Kendi varoluşlarıyla değil kitlesel varoluşlarıyla var olmak, onların yalıtılmışlık duygusunu ellerinden aldığı için yalıtık olmanın cesaretini değil birileriyle grup olmanın ezikliğini tatmak istiyorlar.Ben bu kitlelerin hepsinden bağımsızım, tekim, yegane varlığımla karşınızdayım. Belki de böyle yaparak Harari'nin de dediği gibi, bir bahçesi olan hapishaneden çıkıp daha geniş bahçesi olan bir başka hapishaneye geçiş yapıyorum. Ama olsun! Zaten bilincimiz bizim en büyük hapishanemiz değil mi? Düşünce gardiyanlarımızla duygu tutsaklarımız başkaldırmadığı sürece ne anlamı kalırdı bu hayatta yaşamanın?Kitle oluşturmaya o kadar yatkın insanlarımız ki, grup haline gelerek kendinize belirli totemler belirlemek, hiç sorgulamadan sürekli birilerinin emirleri altında hayatınız boyunca çalışmak ve sonra ölüp gitmek, kendi benliğini unutup etken olmak yerine edilgen olmak size çok kolay geliyor. Çünkü öyledir zaten: Kitle olmak kolay, birey olmak ise oldukça zordur.Birlerinin size yaptığı çobanlığı kabul ettiğiniz sürece bir sürünün içinde bulunmaktan kurtulamayacaksınız. Profilinde kendi tuttuğu siyasi partinin dayattıklarından başka hiçbir düşünce üretememiş fanatikler ya da kendi futbol takımının ideallerini diğer bütün hayatı ideallerden daha üstün gören holiganlar gibi her zaman bir kitle manipülasyonu altında kalacaksınız. Ne zaman ki bireysel varoluşunuzu keşfedeceksiniz, işte o zaman kurtuluşa erişeceksiniz...İlkel olmak istemiyorsanız, kişisel yalıtılmışlığınızla mutluysanız, birilerine itaat etmek yerine kendi benliğinizin besinlerini vermek istiyorsanız bu kitabı mutlaka okuyun. Ama sadece bu kitabı değil, Erich Fromm, Erving Goffman, Alfred Adler gibi isimlerden de kitaplar okuyun. Bakış açınızın zamanla değiştiğini siz de göreceksiniz...March 18, 2018Over the last few years, I have pondered the dynamics of group psychology. We see events on TV and the Internet, yet sometimes the underlying evil which appears to be present is difficult to assign to the individuals participating. In other words, the group actions may be unthinkable to an individual; nevertheless, the event happened when they all participated as a group. Curious about the possibilities, I ventured into Freud's "Group Psychology."This is a short book, but I would not classify it as a quick read. Sometimes it is the translation, other times it is the subject, but a little perseverance makes it all readable and understandable. Some of it seems to be common sense knowledge that appears to be already known by the reader, but sound reasoning is also present and the resultant knowledge gained on the psychology of crowds can be enlightening as well as unnerving. Interesting reading for the curious. Four stars.December 10, 20203.5 کتاب به نسبن همین موضوع میگذره و در توضیح بسیاری از رفتارهای توده یا فرد، فروینانه عنوان می کنه که هنوز بر او 20203.5 ع لعملیة التوجیه المغناطیسی التی کانا آنها المحلل النفسی فی معالجته لمریضه. لکن الموقوم هنا لیس عالم النفس بل فو آلفاتن آز الزکعم الذی تقوم علاقة خاصة بینه وبین جمهوره تسمم بطبیعة "واقلة" مطلقة. تنشد الجاذبة الدینیة الجماعیة غیر شکل حوف من القوة التی تعزی الیه، وخضوع أعمی لأوامره واستحالة أی مناهضة لمقاعده. ورغبة محمومة فی نشر هذه العقائد وصل الی اعتبار کل من یرفضون اعتناقها أعداء". کانت حدیث هذا الفارغ حول ما اقره سیجموند فروید خیر هاکیب به الرفیقو نعیب.June 12, 2020March 25, 2011 کتاب حدیث هذا الفارغ حول ما اقره سیجموند فروید خیر هاکیب به الرفیقو نعیب.

مسائل متشابهی از غرایز که پس از طی این مرحله در درون آگو راه یافته اند: تا بحثهایی از غرایز که از ناخودآگاه سرکوب شده به آرمای مستقیم رسیده باشند. اجتی شد اصلا که بار دیگه‌ام نهایت باید بگم که با کتاب خوبی بود. نه از این نظر که جامع و کامل بود و نه حتی از این نظر که برای آدمی مثل من که اوتین تجربه مواجه اش با روانشناسی همینش، ساده فهم بود❤ بلکه از این جهت که جلبی جگال (!) بود و نوستس در من انگیزه و کنجکاوی کافی جهت ادامه دادن در این زمینه ❤ و ایجاده کنه. با این وجود ترجمه کتاب روون نیست و ارزی زیادی از من گرفت برای خودش. نوعیم اینه که از روی انگلیسیش بخونید اگر تصمیم به خوندنش گرفتید

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масите и влияянето им върху индивида. Фройд развива тези концепции, като изследва механизмите на идентификация и подчинение, подчертавайки, че в масата индивидуалната воля отслабва и личността се подчинява на общи емоции и лидери. Творбата свързва психоаналитичните теории със социологията, разкривайки сложната динамика между индивидуалното и груповото съзнание. April 5, 2017Существует себе человек, отдельно от всех и как кажется ему не в ком не нуждающийся. По приходит момент,когда ему кажется, что монолог длится слишком долго и ему нужна поддержка. Находя своих единомышленников, как ему кажется разделяющих его мнение приводит к тому , что мнение едино, а после это уже совсем не его мнение , а мнение стада, в котором есть свой руководитель. Трудоспособность увеличивается, а умственные способности понижаются. Мысли которые не соответствуют масс, приходится оставить и мыслить как другие, со временем уверяя себя в том, что эти мысли исходили от самого себя. Каждый человек по своему уникален, но и в тоже время мы все так похожи. Книга написана доступным языком, только с середины немного потеряла саму суть, что и послужило тому, что я утратила свой восторг , так как занесло немного не в русло.There is a person, separately from everyone and as it seems to him not needed anyone else . But a moment comes when it seems to him that the monologue lasts too long and needs support. Finding their like-minded people, it seems to him, sharing his opinion leads to the fact that the opinion is one, and after that it is not his opinion at all, but the opinion of the herd in which there is a leader. Work capacity increases, and mental abilities go down. Thoughts that do not correspond to the mass, you have to leave and think like others, over time assuring yourself that these thoughts came from yourself. Each person is unique in its own way, but at the same time we are all so similar.The book is written in an accessible language, only from the middle a little lost the very essence, which was the reason that I lost my delight, because it went a little in the wrong direction.February 11, 2017

ترجمه فرویدیش رو دوست دارم. کلی هم کار کرده روی ترجمه. اما اگر کسی بخواد یه کتاب خوب درباره روان‌کاوی بخونه، کتاب خوبی نیست. چون خیلی جاها ترجمه‌ش سخته و خواننده رو گیج می‌کن