Annotated Bibliography And Outline

Name

Course

Tutor

Date

Brinton Perera, S. (2013). Circling, dreaming, aging. *Psychological Perspectives*, *56*(2), 137-148. Retrieved from http://www.tandfonline.com/

Sylvia Brinton Perera conducted this study to examine a few values as well as dreams implications through the life cycle and more so in later life when challenges to do with physical decline necessitate another return towards the unconscious in dealing with certain characteristics of concerns and vulnerability in the mother complex, yet hindering correlations amongst the ego and one self being a dreamer cycle towards the physical body death. The author studiedindividuals who are young, aging, as well as old people,and narrates her life experience on how she was in training to become a Jungian analyst and asked her Tibetan teacher how dreams are treated. Glad enough, her teacher informed her that dreams are treated in the same manner as waking experiences. Most significantly, she adds that the encounter offered her forty years later the start of a reaction concerning the theme of dreams in compared to aging. Aging dreams on the other hand as well as the dreams people dream in their aging course and development are similar to dreams and waking experiences in any particular life phase according to the author. All through a person’s years of life, dreams usually weave imagery amongst experiences they distinguishor separate as either unconscious or conscious, also between spheres people label as spiritual, symbolic and even personal and I believe thisis very crucial and critical in the scrutiny of the author’s work. Nevertheless, the manners in which people work with dreams in aging are the same to aging clients and younger analystands which face early transformation forms, whether via the stages of life, sickness, or some initiatory egos about deaths people encounter along the way. All in all, exploring images and emotions people arouse including their reality in dreams and their influence on the dreamer’s earthworks, difficulties, sense of identity, and correlations to others and one self is significant at any given time, and this is what I would love to retain concerning this study. As a result, the integration and appreciation of dreams is the same if people are working with the aging or with the analystands who are in their early twenties and thirties. Additionally, the study found out that dream work assists in facilitating profound shifts in one’s sense of identity and in relation to his or her self, and the researcher concluded that there are ways whereby, people can be guided by their inner dreams throughout their life journeys.

Magnus Johansson, P. (2007, June). Historiography and psychoanalysis. In *International Forum of Psychoanalysis* (Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 103-112). Taylor & Francis Group. Retrieved from http://www.tandfonline.com/

According to the author, the history writing act of psychoanalysis poses significant questions with regards to the society sincerity and frankness. In this article, the author studied key issues that are encountered by researchers when they plan writing about the history of psychoanalysis in a particular country. The author discusses about the connotationof reconstructing features of the psychoanalytical practices through studying populations from countries such as United States of America, Sweden, and Francewith regards to psychoanalysis including institutions of higher learning and the government. He asserts that the opposition existing between the up to date academic principles and those of the psychoanalytic humanities is drawn with reference to the transformations that has been undergone by the society, specifically in the course of the last thirty years. In such a setting, the position maintained psychoanalysts in line with psychiatry, academic psychology, and the psychotherapists’ university education is well-defined. On the other hand, the mechanisms and procedures of government accreditation for psychologist as well as psychotherapists is also described in the light of the perceptions held by psychoanalysts at separate time moments. The author asserts that there are several facets that have to be considered when illustrating psychoanalysis history. They include forming a perception of psychoanalysis by a historian from both an external and an internal viewpoint after which one surveys the consequences of the differences that give the idea. Also, the historian must take into account the fact that psychoanalysts training occurs within private institutions and not institutions regulated by the state; certain particularly features of the psychoanalytic theory must also be considered; and at last the question to do with archives. In such a context, I believe this this concepts of this study are vital to recall and note down. All in all, each specific truth about history evolves due to the interaction between proximity and distance. Furthermore, a lot of proximity seems to turn the historical account into attribute and on the other hand, a lot of distance always entails the risk of the historian becoming just a simple onlooker, never connectingwith the keypoints of the practice studied and this is the conclusion that can be drawn from the researcher.

Hebbrecht, M. (2013). THE DREAM AS A PICTURE OF THE PSYCHOANALYTIC PROCESS. *Romanian Journal of Psychoanalysis/Revue Roumain de Psychanalyse*, *6*(2). Retrieved from http://web.a.ebscohost.com

The author of this article sees the dream picture of the process, which offers an outline of the work that has to be conducted in the process of the psychoanalytic process. The studywas done to examine how the dream is going to play a key and vital role in the analysis or therapy since its transparency and logic are distinctive. Even though a patient does not stress on the significance of the dream in the course of his or her session, the patient recalls them undoubtedly and later in the after termination or rather analysis, he or she actually does not forget this central dream according to the author. He further adds that this type of dream has a special influence on the psychoanalyst. On the other hand,in spite of this dream taking place in the course of the analytic procedure, it comes out often in the course of psychotherapies processes with traumatized individuals or with individuals who go through some sort of unresolved mourning (population studied).This is attained by the author through the utilization of his clinical tools. Moreover, the thawing of a frozen inner world is usually brightened by a dream and connected to a shift in the countertransference and I believe this is very crucial and critical part to note down as well as remember with regards to this investigation. For that reason, the second dream describes the analysis mechanisms. Still, in the last case, there is a demonstration of how alterations in the process are displayed by embellishments of the first analytic dream. Asper the author examination, in one of the dreams, there is commonly a visual representation of the unconscious conception concerning the analytic development. However, the other dream is a picture of the inner space expansion and this is what I would really love to retain in building my educational doctoral dissertation in the future and also in my coming studies. The researcherconcluded that some dreams are pictures of the process and the dream becomes a crucial and critical good object in a patient’s inner world and that it will be recalled as a moment of change even years after the analysis end.

**Outline**

**Introduction**

The articles are focusing on the crucial and critical development terms, processes, as well as challenges that people may encounter all through their adulthood. On the other hand, the unconscious mind, dreams, and ego defense mechanism are significant and indeed necessary to contemplate and understand the psychoanalytic perception or viewpoint. For instance, the first three articles analyzes a few values as well as dreams implications through the life; surveys and inspects key issues that are encountered by researchers when they plan writing about the history of psychoanalysis; and also they examine the dream and how it is going to play a key and vital role in the analysis or therapy since its transparency and logic are distinctive. Module 3 articles on the other hand addresses the idea that Freud and the psychodynamic and psychoanalytic theory suggest that human development early stages have a momentous impact on their correlations and ego all through the life span. Moreover module 4 articles insist that Freud‘s hermeneutic work is clarified by a portrayal of his early model of technique as well as its application regarding dreams interpretation, and psychoanalytic viewpoints that represent core elements of psychoanalysis including transformational models developing in psychoanalysis, growth psychology, and neuropsychology.

**Thesis Statement**

In spite of having a strong and intense discussion regarding the input and role of Freud in present-day psychoanalytical practices, it quite clear that Freud was very contributory in creating and instituting psychoanalysis on a biological reinforcement. On the hand, his interpretation regarding dreams as just concealed lexes that have no sensible significance and implication has been ascertained to be inaccurate after a lot of investigations by psychologists and most importantly Jungian analysts.

**Themes**

A few common themes illustrated in these articles is that they are exploring the psychoanalytical notions and models through analyzing Freud’s inputs into the psychoanalytic practices and the interpretation of dreams. Furthermore, they explore modern perceptions regarding dreams, dreams values and implications through options of dealing with facets of vulnerability and concerns amongst the ego and oneself as physical death approaches. Personal dreams for instance in the first three articles transform all through a person’s life cycle and represent the circumstance that a person is encountering. In addition, the articles explore the perception of dream as a pictorial illustration of experiences through utilizing reliable and sound investigations. Similarities in Freud and other contemporary psychoanalytical techniques are also analyzed as well as varied perceptions regarding a dream psychoanalytical analysis.

**Conclusion**

All in all, psychoanalysis theory is a model of personal organization and dynamics of personal growth that directs psychoanalysis as a clinical process and mode of treating psychopathology. What we can draw when these articles are taken as a single entry is that they are centered particularly on the fundamental growth and development terms, courses, practices as well as challenges that people face as they move into adulthood. Furthermore, they are focusing on psychoanalytic perceptions with regards to the unconscious mind, dreams, and defense mechanisms of ego and how crucial and critical they are in understanding psychoanalysis.

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