

Personality overview



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The paper suggested that the force in these underlying assumptions exist in their clearness that allows common people to understand these difficult concepts. The paper also discusses the disagreement with deterministic versus free will, even though Jung and Freud were biased toward determinism, which means that the environment or genetics predetermines individuals behavior and life. Carl Jung broke away from Freud and developed his own theory known as the Analytical Psychology, which resided on the assumption that the supernatural phenomena that will influence everyone's lives.

Jung believed, “ that each of us is motivated not only be repressed experiences but also by certain emotionally toned experiences inherited from our ancestors” (Feist, & Feist, (2009). Jung also believed that the inherited images that he called the collective unconscious which involved aspect that people have never gone through individually but that has passed down from our ancestors. When one can reach and understand self-realization, he, or she has reached one of the most exclusive archetype. Archetypes are elements of the collective unconscious that has been highly developed.

The only way one can reach self-realization is by conquering the balance between different types of conflicting forces of personality. Jung's theory is a list of opposites. “ People are both introverted and extraverted; rational and irrational; male and female; conscious and unconscious; and pushed by past events while being pulled by future expectations” (Feist, & Feist, (2009). Based on Jung's theory conscious are images that can only be sensed only

by the ego, although the unconscious elements are not connected to the ego.

Jung's concept of the ego is more restraining than Freud's. Jung's believed the ego is the main point of consciousness but not the center of personality. However, it must " be completed by the more comprehensive self, the center of personality that is largely unconscious" (Feist, & Feist, (2009). In analytical psychology consciousness have a minor role and is over stress on escalating on individuals conscious psyche that can lead to psychological inequity.

Individuals who live a happy and healthy life could be in touch with their conscious realm and permit him, or herself to practice and acknowledge his, or her unconscious self, and strive to accomplish individuation. Personal unconscious is referring to all subdued, forgotten, experiences that have happened from earlier times. It includes infantile memories and desire, forgotten events, and events that have been seen from below the verge of the consciousness. Individuals form his, or her personal consciousnesses through experiences therefore, make it unique to all of us.

Pictures of past events that has retained in the personal unconscious can be easily evoke, whereas are hard to remembered and others are way off pass the consciousness. There is no mistake Carl Jung was considered to be one of the most significant, most multifaceted, and most contentious Psychological Theorists. Jung's theorist main focuses is on setting up and a promotion on relationship between conscious and unconscious processes. One of Jung main concept is individuation that means personal development that includes starting up a connection between the Ego and the Self.

The ego is the core of consciousness, and the self is the main point of the psyche, combining with the conscious and the unconscious. For Jung it is hard to disconnect the two from each other and both are two aspects of an individual system. To acquire individuation one must go through a process of developing wholeness by incorporating all the different parts of the psyche. The Self is considered to be one of the most important personality archetype and hard to understand.