Syllabus
PT 151a: Basic Psychoanalytic Theory (Part I)
E. Kalin Spring 2016

Wed. 3:30-5:30
CMPS: 30 Clock Hours
NYGSP: 2 Credits

Course Description
Readings and class process will focus on the basic tenets of psychoanalytic theory. Core psychoanalytic concepts are defined and major developments and divergences in psychoanalysis are examined. The relationship between theory and clinical practice will be investigated.

Objectives
The student will be able to:
- define basic psychoanalytic concepts and theoretical constructs; and
- compare and contrast different theoretical, clinical and research developments that have evolved over the past century.

Basis of Evaluation
Students will be evaluated based on class participation, written logs, and a research paper on a topic related to the course oriented toward enhancing your learning experience. The paper should employ the editorial style used in the journal Modern Psychoanalysis.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLASS LOGS
Logs should be emailed to the instructor at: ebkalin@verizon.net and submitted prior to the next class. Logs should address two major areas: a reaction to the reading and a discussion of class process. As confidential communications to the instructor, the logs may address anything of concern to the student, with respect to the intellectual and emotional experience of the class and/or the material. Student’s name, PT 151a, date of class for which log is written, instructor’s name, and log # should be in each email.

Texts
Dictionaries & Reference Books

Assigned Readings
Class 1

Class 2

Class 3

Class 4

Class 5
Class 6

Class 7

Class 8

Class 9

Class 10

Class 11

Class 12
Additional Selected Readings:
AN OUTLINE OF BASIC CONCEPTS:
THE THREE DOMAINS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

I. Psychoanalysis as a theory of personality and development
   1. The dynamic (qualitative) view
      a. conscious
      b. reflective conscious
      c. unconscious
         1. preconscious
         2. dynamic unconscious (repressed)
         3. primary process
   2. The structural (topographical) view
      a. id
      b. ego
      c. superego
         1. Oedipus complex
         2. internalization of parental imagoes
            a. toxic introjects
            b. castration anxiety
         3. incest prohibition
         4. split between sensual and affectionate components of love
   3. The economic (quantitative) view (Eros and Thanatos)
      a. Repetition compulsion
         1. pleasure principle
         2. reality principle
            a. principle of self preservation
         3. death drive
   4. Libido theory
      a. cathectic
      b. counter-cathectic
      c. hypercathetic
      d. fixation
   5. The stages of psychosexual development and character formation
      a. primary narcissism
      b. polymorphous perverse
      c. oral erotic (sucking)
      d. oral sadistic (biting)
      e. anal erotic (expulsive)
      f. anal sadistic (retentive)
      g. phallic
      h. latency period
      i. genital phase
   6. Drives and instincts
      a. Aggression (motor action) and anger (emotion)
         1. hostile vs loving (emotion) (motive)
         2. active vs passive (behavior) (means)
         3. destructive vs constructive (outcome)
7. Trauma and anxiety
   a. Objective anxiety (fear)
   b. Neurotic anxiety
   c. Moral anxiety (guilt)

8. Narcissism
   a. Absolute (in utero)
   b. Primary (infancy)
   c. Secondary (autoerotism)
   d. Egoistic (self regard)

II. Psychoanalysis as a method of research and understanding
1. The principle of psychological determinism
   a. Free association

2. The ahistorical view

3. Truth and reality

4. Psychoanalyzing is a method of inference
   a. To render the unconscious, conscious
   b. To render the subjective, objective

5. Interpretation and the search for meaning
   a. Dreams
   b. Symbolism and metaphor
   c. Psychopathology of everyday life

6. Psychodynamics
   a. projection
   b. introjection
   c. identification
   d. projective identification
   e. regression
   f. substitution
   g. undoing
   h. sublimation
   i. rationalization
   j. fusion
   k. repression
   l. reaction formation
   m. inhibition and symptom formation
   n. frustration
   o. conflict
   p. denial

III. Psychoanalysis as a method and theory of treatment
1. Catharsis (speaking one’s mind)

2. Abreaction (reliving a traumatic experience)

3. Transference
   a. narcissistic
   b. object

4. Repetition, recollection and acting out
5. Counter-transference
   a. subjective
   b. objective

6. Resistances and counter-resistances (sources)
   a. ego
   b. id
   c. superego
   d. unconscious
   e. repetition (status quo)
   f. character
   g. narcissism
   h. reality
   i. treatment destructive

7. Joining, mirroring, reflecting

8. Emotional communication

9. Corrective emotional experience
   a. narcissistic wound (rejection)
   b. narcissistic supply (affirmation)
   c. unconditional acceptance
   d. Toxoid inoculation

10. Progressive communication

11. Working through

12. Anaclitic counter-transference
   a. empathic understanding

13. Basic rules
   a. say everything
   b. be truthful

14. Abstinence rules
   a. no action, just words
   b. postpone gratification
   c. no acting out

15. Evenly hovering attention

16. Uncathedected intervention

17. The use of the couch