

Ontogeny of the human psyche

Ontogeny of the human psyche is the science of changes in the psyche that occur during life.

- subcategories: **pedopsychology, adult psychology, gerontopsychology**
- the main area of interest is childhood, where the most changes take place

Period overview

According to various authors, the individual stages of development can be described as^[1]:

Year	Period name	according to Mr & Mrs Freud	according to Piaget	according to Erikson
	prenatally			
< 1 month	neonatal	oral	sensorimotor	trust versus distrust
< 1 year	infant			
< 2 years	toddler	anal	symbolic	autonomy versus doubt
< 3 years		phallic		
< 4 years	preschool	(Oedipus/Electra complex)	opinionated thinking	initiative versus guilt
< 5 years				
< 6 years				
< 7 years	early school age	latency stage	specific operation	diligence versus inferiority
< 8 years				
< 9 years				
< 10 years	middle school age			
< 11 years				
< 12 years	early adolescence	genital	formal operation	identity versus confusion
< 13 years				
< 14 years				
< 15 years				

Freud, Piaget

- **Freud** - 5 periods according to sexuality
- **Piaget** - also five stages, contemporaneous, different criteria

1. *sensorimotor stage* (0-2 years; oral stage)
 - thinking is tied to the actually performed activity, it creates a specific relationship with the mother
2. *symbolic stage* (2-4 years; anal stage)
 - development of speech, formation of symbolic signs for established ideas
3. *opinion thinking stage* (4-7 years; phallic stage)
 - the child draws conclusions dependent on the child's egocentrism and the child's activity
4. *concrete operations stage* (7-11 years)
 - creation of thought categories, sense of duty
5. *formal operations stage* (12-14 years; genital stage)
 - creates general judgments, criticisms, abstract thinking

Erik Erikson

- a more pronounced socio-cultural aspect - a person goes through stages that follow one another when the individual copes with the psychosocial conflict of the previous period, the pivotal work - **The Eight Ages of Man**
1. **in the first year of life** - basic security, feeling of trust, dependent on the stability and quality of maternal care, children without this possibility - disposition to paranoid reactions later
 2. **in toddlerhood** - a sense of autonomy, separation from the mother, training in the regulation of excretion
 3. **preschool period** - development of locomotor skills and initiative, conflict with the norms of the surrounding world, emotional attachment to mother still strong
 4. **school age** - ties to peer groups, skill, feelings of inferiority in the event of failure, also role models other than parents (teachers,...), boys and girls separate groups
 5. **the period of adolescence** - the search for one's own identity

6. **young adulthood** – only a person who is sure of himself is capable of a close relationship with others - intimacy
7. **maturity** – fertility, creativity
8. **maturity** – maturity fo the ego, a balanced individual, able to face the end of life
 - *periods* – fetal, newborn, infant, toddler, preschool, school, puberty, adolescence (up to 20 years), adulthood (20–45 years), involution (45–65 years), old age

Links

Reference

1. RABOCH, Jiří – PAVLOVSKÝ, Pavel, et al. *Psychiatrie*. 1. edition. Praha : Karolinum, 2012. 466 pp. pp. 20. ISBN 978-80-246-1985-9.

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. [cit. 2010]. <<http://jirben.wz.cz>>.