

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 |
| < 13 years | | | | | |
| < 14 years | | | | | |
| < 15 years | | | | | |

Freud, Piaget

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

- sensorimotor stage* (0–2 years; oral stage)
 - thinking is tied to the actually performed activity, it creates a specific relationship with the mother
- symbolic stage* (2–4 years; anal stage)
 - development of speech, formation of symbolic signs for established ideas
- opinion thinking stage* (4–7 years; phallic stage)
 - the child draws conclusions dependent on the child's egocentrism and the child's activity
- concrete operations stage* (7–11 years)
 - creation of thought categories, sense of duty
- 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**
- 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
 - in toddlerhood** – a sense of autonomy, separation from the mother, training in the regulation of excretion
 - preschool period** – development of locomotor skills and initiative, conflict with the norms of the surrounding world, emotional attachment to mother still strong
 - 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
 - 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>>.