

The Psychopathology of Every Day Life Related to Dreams

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Abstract: *Before we go into the details of dream, we must first of all know about what the dream is. Dream is a series of images, events and feelings that happen in your mind while you are asleep. Sometimes a person who has the ideas or plans that are not practical or realistic. A person who does not pay attention to what is happening around them, but thinks about other things instead, disapprovingly. Dreamers do not always remember their dreams. A heart breakingly moving and unforgettable story about what love images the exquisite stirrings of first love, the love between fathers and sons, friendship and family, life and death and making peace in order to find a future.*

Keywords: Dreams, Images, Analysis, Forgetting of Names, Symbolism, Lapses in Reading and Writing

1. Research Methods

Proper Research methods have been undertaken in the article.

Symbolism in Dreams

The wisdom of your Dreams by Jeremy Traylor is a book about the symbolism and meaning of dreams. The author provides an in-depth analysis of different dream themes, such as fear, love and death.

Langston Hughes wrote dreams to encourage his main audience working class black Americans in the 1920s to hold into their dreams of a better life and equality. Without those dreams, according to the poem life is devoid of meaning. A dream book is a book, pamphlet etc that lists a common dreams and purports to interpret them, especially in regard to their meaning for the future.

The interpretation of Dreams by Sigmund Freud is the most significant work. The interpretation of Dreams aims to give readers a peck of the working of the unconscious minds through interpretation. In his book, Freud paves the new way of understanding human nature through thought process (we shall see later) 24/6/22 1.

Can dreams be said to be true?

Some dreams may seem to predict the future events. Some researchers claim to have evidence that this is possible but there is not enough evidence to prove it. Most often, this seems to be due to coincidence, a false memory, or the unconscious mind connecting together known information.

“Dreams are mental imagery or activity that occur when you sleep”. Explains Dr Drerup. You can dream at any stage of sleep, but your most vivid dreams typically occur in rapid eye movement sleep, or REM sleep 2 (15/06/22)

Forgetting of Proper Names

During the year 1898 Freud published a short essay on the Psychic Mechanism of Forgetfulness he undertook a psychological analysis of a common case of temporary forgetfulness of proper names and from a pregnant example of his own observation he reached the conclusion that this frequent and practically unimportant occurrence of a failure of a psychic function of memory admits an

explanation which goes beyond the customary utilization of the phenomena 3 It appeared in a book form in 1904.

Forgetting of Foreign Words

The ordinary vocabulary of our own language seems to be protected against forgetting within the limits of normal function but it is quite different with words from a foreign language. The tendency to forget such words extends to all parts of speech. In fact, depending on our own general state and the degree of fatigue, the first manifestation of functional disturbance evinces itself in the irregularity of our control over foreign vocabulary. In a series of cases this It appeared in a book form in 1904 Psychopathology of Every Day.

Life by Sigmund Freud

Psychopathology of Everyday Life is a 1901 work by Sigmund Freud, the founder of Psychoanalysis. It examines the psychological basis for the forgetting of names and words, the misuse of words in speech and in writing, and other similar errors, childhood, and concealing memories, Freud's examination of the subject is extensively discussed through the use of anecdotes and examples.

It is used to describe the study of mental and social disorders and is also referred to as mental illness. It is used to describe the symptoms, behaviours, causes and development, and treatments of various mental health disorder and protective factors are provided as useful factors for organizing the factors that may contribute to the development of anticipatory disorders. It appeared in a book form in 1904.

Dream Analysis by Freud

A manifest content, which is the remembered dream after we wake, and a latent content, or the dream that we do not dream which is considered part of that repressed desires and conflicts that often emerge in dreams. The unconscious mind is the part of the psyche that is not available. In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the unconscious mind is defined as a reservoir of feelings, thoughts, urges and memories that is outside of conscious awareness. In Sigmund Freud psychoanalytic theory of personality, the unconscious mind is defined as a reservoir.

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Types of Psychopathology

The three types of Psychopathology include three types of disorders – Anxiety disorders, Bipolar disorders, Depressive disorders etc. There are several ways to characterize the presence of psychopathology in an individual as a whole. The strategy is to assess a person along four dimensions – deviance, distress, disfunction and danger, known collectively as 4 D's.

Theories of Psychology

The major five theories are Psychoanalytical, Behavioural, Sociological, Existential and Biological (Akuska and McKinney, 1975) Karl Jaspers is the father of Psychopathology (1910-1913). The four P's of case formulation (predisposing, precipitating, perpetuating, forgetting follows the same mechanism as the one revealed in the example Signorelli and productive factors are provided as useful fact for organizing the factors that may contribute to the development of anticipatory distress. (Barker, 1988, Carrl 1999, Wentors, Hanson, and Stoyanova (2007) Sigmund Freud says even healthy persons, egoistic, jealous and hostile feelings of impulses unconscious mind.

Forgetting of Names and Order of Words

Forgetting does not affect equally all the things learned together, but seems to pick out there from definite parts, it may be worth our effort to investigate analytically some examples of such faulty reproductions. Brill reports the following examples while conversing one day with a very brilliant young woman she had occasion to quote from Keats. The poem was entitled "Ode to Apollo" and she recited the following lines –

"In my western house of gold
Where thru livest in the state,
Bards, that once sublimely told
Prosaic truths that came too late"

She hesitated many times during the recitation, leaving sure there was something wrong with the last line. To her great surprise, on referring to the book she found that not only was the last line was misquoted but there were many other mistakes. The correct lines read as follows –

ODE TO APOLLO
"In the western balls of gold
When thou stutest in that state
Bards, that erst sublimely told
Heroic deeds and sang of fate"

The words marked above are those that have been forgotten and replaced by others during the recitation.

"She was astonishing at her many mistakes and attributed them to a failure of memory. I could reading convince her, however that there was no qualitative quantitative disturbance of memory in her case, and recalled the conversion immediately before quoting these lines". Many such other types of examples are given by the author.

Mistakes in Reading and Writing

Few examples are given here –

(A) Lapses of Reading 5

While looking over a number of the Leipziger Illustrierten which the writer Freud was holding obliquely, I read as the title of the front page picture, A wedding celebration in the odyssey Astonished and with my attention aroused I moved the page into the proper position only to read correctly, "A wedding celebration in the Ostee (Black Sea)" How did this senseless mistakes in reading some about ? Immediately my thought turned to a book by Ruth, Experimental Investigations of "Husie Phantom" etc with which I had recently been much occupied, as it closely touched the psychologic problems that are of interest to me. The author promised a work in the near future to be called analysis and Principles of Dream Phenomena. No wonder that I, having just published an interpretation of Dreams awaited the book with the most intense interest. In Ruth's work concerning music phantoms I found an announcement in the beginning of the table of contents of the detailed inductive proof that the old Hellenia myths and traditions originated mainly from slumber and music phantoms, from dream phenomena and deliria. There upon I had immediately plunged into the text in order to find out whether he was aware that the scene where Odysseus appears before Nausicea was based upon the common dream of nakedness. One of my friends called my attention to the clever passage in G. Keller's Glarinem Heinrich, which explains this episode in the Odyssey as an objective representation of the mariner straying far from home. I added to it in the reference to the exhibition dream of nakedness. A woman who is very anxious to get children always reads strokes instead of stocks.

(B) Lapses in Writing 6

(a) On a sheet of paper containing principally short daily notes of business interest I found to my surprise, the incorrect date, "Thursday, October 20th, bracketed under the correct date of the month of September. It was not difficult to explain this anticipation as the expression of a wish. A few days later I had returned from my vacation and feet ready for any amount of professional work, but as yet there were very few patients. On my arrival I had found a letter from a patient announcing her arrival on the 20th of October. As I wrote the same date in September, I may certainly have thought "X ought to be here already, what a petty about the whole month!" and with this thought I pushed the current date a month ahead. In this case the disturbing thought can scarcely be called unpleasant, therefore after noticing this lapse in writing. I immediately knew the solution the fall of the following year I experienced an entirely analogous and similarly motivated lapse in writing. E. Jones has made a study of similar cases, and formed that most mistakes in writing dates are motivated.

2. Observation

As we know man is a social animal. He abides by the norms of the society. He is not a dreamer of dreams. He never dreams of the future because he knows that future is always uncertain. What will happen next is not known to him. Death is certain and that is the end of all and there is nothing after that what I have said in my article earlier is sufficient to prove that man is guided by his consciousness alone.

3. Abstract / Criticism

Dream to me is nothing but a phantom of brain. Untrue events are seen in dream far from the reality. Sometimes you see your loving mother dead which you never dream of. I have seen several dreams off untold reality. My loving wife who breathed her last some 1¹/₂ year back due to burning injury several times she woke me at midnight sometimes pushing me from the back while it was found that I happen to see the dream. One night she woke me up when I was in deep slumber saying that someone has knocked the door and when I got up to see she forbade me to go and after few minutes the reality was revealed.

Death comes and goes so after death nothing is left so the power to dream goes away with it. Some researchers claim to predict the future in dreams but they do not have enough evidence to believe. A lot of work was undertaken by Jeremy Taylor about dreams symbolism of dreams which he recorded in a book. The author provides an in depth analysis of dream themes such as fear, love and death but it has flopped. It is said that life is devoid of meaning if there is no death. Where death is life is. They are the two sides of the coin.

4. Summary

From the aforesaid paragraphs we have seen what a dream is. How it is a series of images, events and feelings that happen in your mind when you are asleep. Dr Derup says “Dreams are mental imagery or activity that occur when you are asleep. You can dream at any stage of sleep, but your maist vivid dreams typically occur in rapid eye movement sleep or call it REM A manifest content which is the remembered dream after we wake and a latent content, or the dream that we do not dream is considered a part of that repressed wishes and desires – conflicts that often emerge in dreams. The unconscious mind is that part of the psyche that is not available. In Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory of personality, the unconscious mind is defined as a raspier of feelings, thoughts, urges and memories that is outside of conscious awareness. In Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytic theory of personality the unconscious mind is defined as a reservoir.

5. Conclusion

Psychopathology is currently a neglected, if not dying science not least, because current concepts of mental disorders faded to produce adequate neurobiological and genetic changes.

References

- [1] Interpretation of Dreams
- [2] Dream is not true
- [3] Forgetting of Proper Names
- [4] Dream Analysis
- [5] Lapses of Reading
- [6] Lapses of Writing