



Psychopathology of Everyday Life

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939)

Read by:	Mary Schneider	Format:	MP3 CD in DVD case
Length:	7 hours and 13 minutes	Catalog:	DB-1064
Language:	English	UPC:	0684758936448
Style:	Solo	MSLP:	\$9.99
Genre:	Non-Fiction, Science, Psychology		

Professor Freud developed his system of psychoanalysis while studying the so-called borderline cases of mental diseases, such as hysteria and compulsion neurosis. By discarding the old methods of treatment and strictly applying himself to a study of the patient's life he discovered that the hitherto puzzling symptoms had a definite meaning, and that there was nothing arbitrary in any morbid manifestation. Psychoanalysis always showed that they referred to some definite problem or conflict of the person concerned. It was while tracing back the abnormal to the normal state that Professor Freud found how faint the line of demarcation was between the normal and neurotic person, and that the psychopathologic mechanisms so glaringly observed in the psychoneuroses and psychoses could usually be demonstrated in a lesser degree in normal persons.

This led to a study of the faulty actions of everyday life and later to the publication of the *Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, a book which passed through four editions in Germany and is considered the author's most popular work. With great ingenuity and penetration the author throws much light on the complex problems of human behavior, and clearly demonstrates that the hitherto considered impassable gap between normal and abnormal mental states is more apparent than real.

This translation is made of the fourth German edition, and while the original text was strictly followed, linguistic difficulties often made it necessary to modify or substitute some of the author's cases by examples comprehensible to the English-speaking reader. (*Introduction to the translation by A. A. Brill*)

Sigmund Freud (May 6, 1856 – September 23, 1939) was an Austrian neurologist best known as the father of psychoanalysis. He was born in Freiberg in the Austrian Empire and raised in Vienna. Freud distinguished himself as a student with proficiency in eight languages and entered the University of Vienna at age 17, graduating with a medical degree in 1881. He joined the Vienna General Hospital in 1882 and carried out research in cerebral palsy, aphasia, and microscopic neuroanatomy. He left the hospital in 1886 to establish a private practice specializing in nervous disorders. That same year he married Martha Bernays, with whom he would have six children.

In his practice he found that symptom relief could be found by encouraging patients to talk freely about ideas and memories, which led to the creation of the psychoanalytical discipline. He created a model of the psyche that postulated the unconscious as a disruptive agency and dreams as wish-fulfillments that revealed underlying mechanisms of repression. Perhaps his most radical notion was the conceptualization of the libido and of sexuality as a lifelong drive originating in infancy. He described his clinical method through a study of case histories in *Studies on Hysteria* (1895). He followed with *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899), *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* (1901), and *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious* (1905) and *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* (1905). His work gave birth to the psychoanalytic movement, and he remained a central figure in the discipline. While many of his ideas have been challenged in ensuing years, his work has had a profound effect on the understanding of behavior.