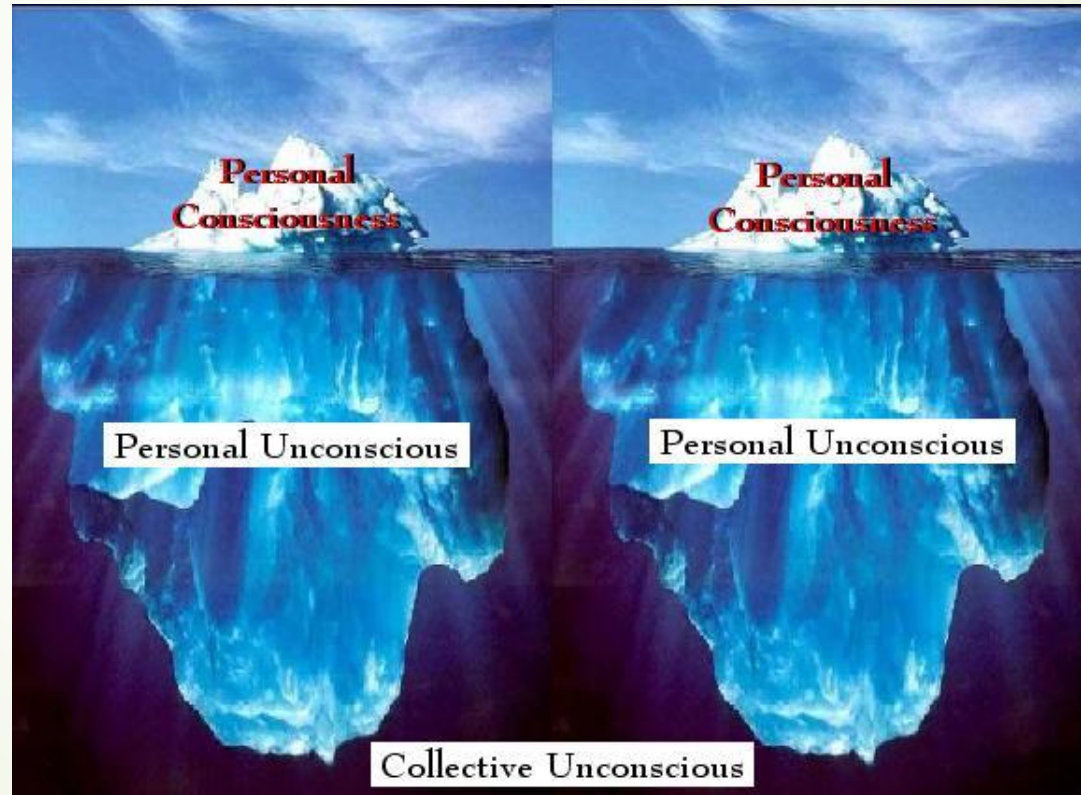
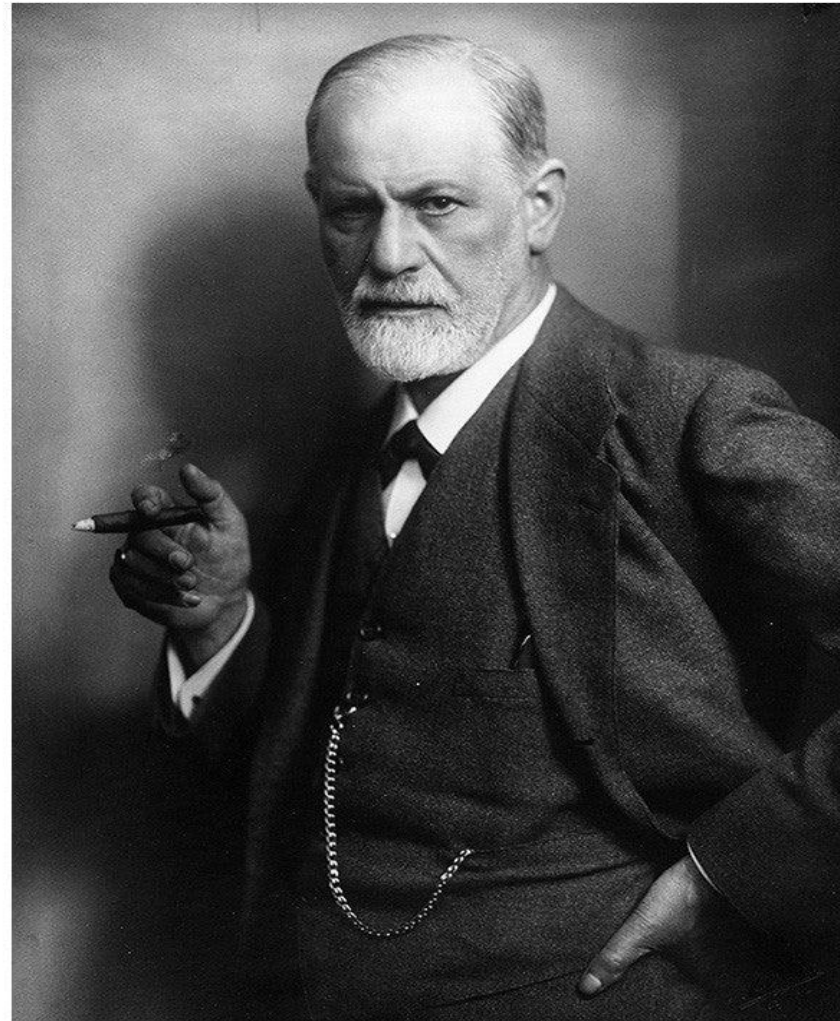


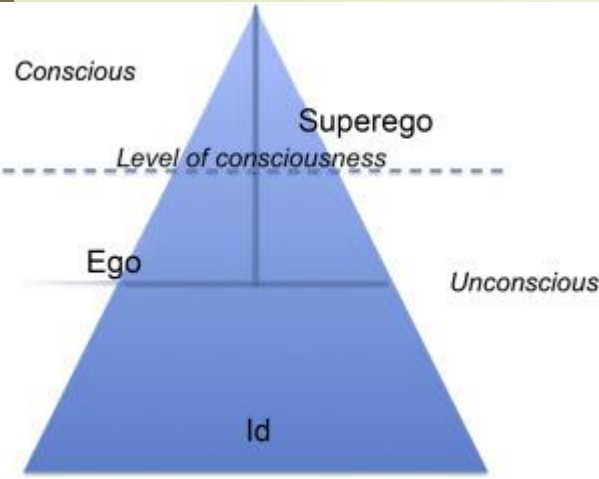
# Psychoanalysis on Myth



# Sigmund Freud 1856 – 1939

*Sometimes a cigar is just a cigar*





Now people begin to understand that psychoanalysis is perhaps the greatest intellectual fraud of the XXth century (P. Midvar)  
 His greatest theory arose from an analysis of his own neurotic personality. Freud himself is the only person who has been able to throw his own neurosis over the humanity and remake humanity in his own image (G. Eisenk)  
 Mankind was not ready for what Freud told about humanity (P. Sloterdijk)

## Freud's Structure of the Human Psyche



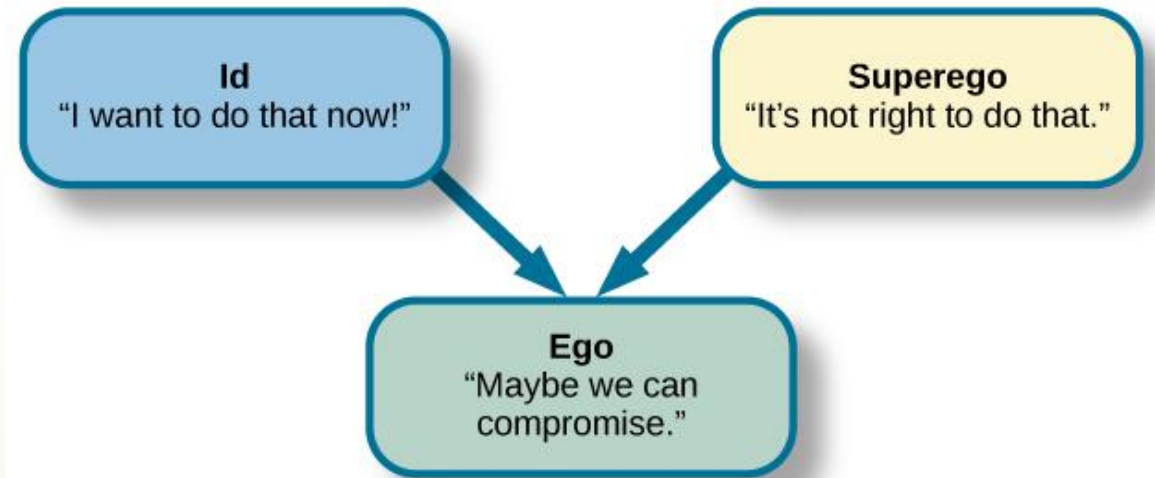
**Id:**  
Instincts



**Ego:**  
Reality



**Superego:**  
Morality



# Myth and Freudism

1. Myths are expressions of the most important mental situations and the realization of sexual desires. Myths, like dreams, are associated with the unconscious, with the deepest source of the human psyche. One of the famous myths - the myth of Oedipus - is used as an illustration of the psychological complex, which is key to understanding the human psyche as a whole;
2. One of the essential moments of the technique of psychoanalysis and Freudism in general is the interpretation of dreams, the explanation of the images that occur in our dreams, which Freud finds in myth and folklore narratives. Very often, explanations of such symbols are required. Such images and actions as a house, a tree, a ship, the archetype of immersion in water, departure, penetration into a closed room, Freud endows with sexual semantics and finds confirmation of such an interpretation in the myth. Thus a psychotherapist becomes a shaman;
3. Origins of religious beliefs are hidden in the complex of guilt for a crime committed in antiquity - the murder of the first ancestor. It gives rise to all kinds of images of the gods. The personification of the forces of nature, leading to the creation of mythology and religion, comes from an infantile prototype of behavior: the child learns that the way to influence others lies in the ability to establish relationships between them;
4. When a growing person understands that he is forever destined to remain a child, that he will never cease to need protection from powerful alien forces, he endows these last features with a fatherly image. Hence the definition of religion as an obsessive neurosis, a universal, total neurosis, which at the same time is a protective mechanism against individual neurosis.

**A hero is someone who has the courage to rise up against his father and defeat him victoriously in the end.  
The Oedipus complex or a myth about our hidden desires**



# Psychoanalysis and its influence in the XXth century



1. Socio-political: sexual revolution;
2. Everyday's life: to see the hidden meaning everywhere;
3. Scholarly: the raise of the semiotics;
4. Art: surrealism, stream of consciousness in literature etc.
5. Propaganda and advertising: tools for the mass' manipulation, technique of influence and control of mass consciousness (through symbols, verbal formulas, music)

