

تحلیل بروز شخصیت خودشیفته براساس دیدگاه مادر-کودک روابط موضوعی و روانشناسی خود

Analysis of the Occurrence of Narcissistic Personality Based on the Mother-Child Perspective of Their Thematic Relationships and Psychology

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Abstract

Narcissism is a wide range of personality traits that include an exaggerated sense of self-attainment, a desire for unlimited power or success, a need for self-admiration, self-righteousness, lack of empathy and exploitation, exploitation of others, and all human beings on the path of personality growth and development and the formation of self-worth and self-confidence have the characteristics of narcissism and more or less they have it. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the mother-child perspective of thematic relationships and egopsychology and this is far from any evaluation criteria. The results of this study show that the mother's ability related to education-care of her child has a very significant role and no matter how strong the mother is in terms of psychological instruments, this power can be applied to her child during his personality development. The more structured the mother's ego, the stronger the personality and ego development in the child and this leads to the development and strength of the ego in the child, which in itself can significantly reduce the occurrence of pathological characters of the child in the future and the course of personality

چکیده

خودشیفتگی، گستره وسیعی از ویژگی های شخصیتی است که احساس اغراق آمیز خود دستیابی، تمایل به داشتن قدرت یا موفقیت نامحدود، نیاز به تحسین، محق پنداشتن خود، فقدان همدلی و بهره کشی، استثمار دیگران را در بر میگیرد و همه انسان ها در مسیر رشد و تکامل شخصیتی و شکل گیری ارزش خود و اعتماد به نفس از ویژگی های خودشیفتگی برخوردار می شوند و کم و بیش حدودی از آن را دارا هستند. هدف پژوهش حاضر به بررسی و تحلیل دیدگاه مادر-کودک روابط موضوعی و ایگوسایکولوژی می پردازد و به دور از هرگونه ملاک ارزش گذاری می باشد. نتایج بدست آمده از این مطالعه نشان می دهد که توانمندی مادر در زمینه تربیتی-مراقبتی از فرزند خود بسیار نقش چشم گیری دارد و هر اندازه که مادر از نظر سازهای روانی قدرتمند باشد می توان این قدرتمندی را به فرزند خود در طی رشد شخصیتی وی اعمال نماید و هر چه ایگوی مادر ساختار یافته تر باشد، رشد شخصیتی و ایگو در کودک قوی تر می باشد و این امر باعث ترقی و قدرتمندی ایگو در کودک می شود که به خودی خود می تواند در برابر بروز شخصیت های بیمارگونه کودک را در آینده به طور چشم گیری کاهش می دهد و سیر بروز اختلالات شخصیت بر اساس دیدگاه مادر-کودک در نظریات

disorders based on the mother-child perspective in thematic theories and egopsychology indicates the high importance of paying attention to the structure of the mother's personality and its transmission to the child. Therefore, with special attention to the mother's personality before and after the birth of the child and strengthening the capability of the mother's personality structure, it is possible to reduce the child's suffering from personality disorders in adulthood and during the developmental stages.

Keywords: *personality, narcissism, child-mother, thematic relationships, ego, self-psychology.*

موضوعی و ایگوسایکولوژی حاکی از اهمیت بالای توجه به ساختار شخصیت مادر و انتقال آن به کودک است. پس با توجه ویژه به شخصیت مادر در قبل و بعد از تولد فرزند و قدرمند کردن توانمندی ساختار شخصیتی مادر می توان از ابتلای کودک به اختلالات شخصیت در سنین بزرگسالی و طی مراحل رشدی را کاهش داد.

واژه‌های کلیدی: شخصیت، خودشیفته، کودک-مادر، روابط موضوعی، ایگو، روانشناسی خود.

پذیرش: مهر ۱۴۰۰

دریافت: مرداد ۱۴۰۰

نوع مقاله: پژوهشی

Introduction

Thematic relations refer to interpersonal relations, and the term subject, which is a specialized term coined by Freud, refers to anything that satisfies a need. In a broader sense, a subject refers to an important person or object that is the subject or goal of a person's feelings and impulses. Freud first used the term "subject" in his discussion of instinctual drivers and the context of early mother-child relationships (Michael St. Clare, p. 15). In combination with thematic relationships, the term refers to interpersonal relationships and refers to the inner remnants of past relationships that shape one's current interactions with others (Michael St. Clare, p. 16).

Meanwhile, some researchers in the field of psychoanalysis have dedicated themselves to the study of relationships and the role of past relationships in determining the structure and nature of personality. With tolerance, those who have distanced themselves from the classical Freudian model can be categorized as subject theorists and self-psychology theorists (Michael St. Clare, p. 16). Thematic relations theorists examine the formation and initial separation of psychological structures (internal (self) ideas and the other or the subject) and how these internal structures emerge in interpersonal situations. These theorists focus on early life relationships that have a lasting effect; That is, they leave effects and remnants within the person. These remnants in the past shape these internal thematic relationships, one's perceptions, and relationships with other people. Individuals interact not only with the real other but also with the inner other (Michael St. Clare, p. 17). In his topographic model, Freud described personality in terms of the level of consciousness, in which he considered the unconscious to include instinct, and consciousness to be composed of other functions. In this model, the mind or mental system is introduced in the form of its functions, that is, as structures with a fixed function. These structures are Id, ego, and Supraigo. Completely unconscious id produces mental manifestations of psychological representations of instinctual drivers, and it is the source of mental energy. Id's essential role is to satisfy instinctual needs. The ego has many functions and it is the requirements of the environment. The third structure of the psyche is the super-ego, which represents society within the psyche and judges the actions of the ego (Michael St. Clare, p. 52). Thus, Fairburn states that the ego is the primitive psyche itself, that is, the ego that is unified and has its libido energy and is divided into three independent parts, each of which is related to a different aspect of the subject. Fairburn refers

to the same multiple structures and dynamics of the ego as inner psychosocial satisfaction (Winnicott, 1952, 1958). Therefore, the normal and common psychological state of the infant causes the development of internal structures, and in the meantime, the failure to stabilize these internal structures has a fundamental role. A baby can't continue in a completely safe and out of frustration state. Disturbing living conditions disrupt the baby's libido relationship with the mother and cause the baby to react through a variety of defense mechanisms. This helps to create internal structures. The severity of failures varies from person to person, but the experience of failure leads to the arousal of the infant's aggression towards the libido of the mother and her breast. (Michael Clare, p. 99).

When Winnicott miraculously claimed that there was no such thing as a child (Winnicott, 1952, 1958), he meant that a caring mother could be found next to every baby, and without motherly care, there is no baby (Winnicott, 1960, 1965). The child is not just an individual but an integral part of a caring couple.

The development of a young child is inextricably linked to the care of the mother: (The baby and the care of the mother together form one unit). In this way, Winnicott emphasized emotional development as a kind of interpersonal development from dependence to independence, rather than progress in one's instinctive life, stating that (describing the first stages of children's lives has no value except about the mother's performance). Also, the developmental processes, with the developmental stages, are intertwined with the type of maternal position and are inherited tendencies in the child for continuous growth. These processes include thematic performance, diagnosis, and communication (Michael St. Clare, p. 126). Doing refers to the increasing organization of the individual and becoming a unit, because the personality lacks unity from the beginning. Diagnosis refers to the way a person mentally settles in his/her body. Winnicott Thematic Communication refers to having a sense of reality and connecting with real people and subjects in the environment; of course, this concept differs from the usual meaning of thematic relations as an internal process. It also facilitates child development processes in parental care. The environment provides the child with parental care, keeping, caress, and presentation (Winnicott, 1962, 1965). During the nursing period, the baby is intertwined with the mother and has not yet acquired the ability to perceive things as external. Gradually, the baby is delivered from the incoherent state to a structured final in some way. The infant becomes a unit, a person, or an independent person, and finds an inside and an outside, a self and a component of me. It becomes a relation to perceived subjects in an objective way. This transformation is closely related to passing behind the intercourses with the mother and separation from people, or communicating with her as a separate subject or part of me. Successful realization of this will lead the baby from the stage of care to the stage of coexistence. Coexistence is a stage of development in which the child as an individual communicates with the mother as a real and distinct external subject of the child himself (Michael St. Clare, p. 128). Thus, in Freud's image of the libido force, this force can be sent to objects and connected to them, and it may also be re-absorbed by the ego. Narcissism is spoken of when some kind of libido investment is made in the ego. In this case, the ego itself is the subject of choice. Naturally, young children are very focused on themselves and their bodies, but gradually, as they grow older, they can be attracted to other people of the opposite sex, to become subjects of choice, and to love someone other than themselves increase. The child is confronted with recognizing his image in the mirror for the first time and literally with others as his kind. Interestingly, this meeting does not take place with anyone but himself. In other words, the child begins the process of self-identification only by recognizing himself as an outsider. Now the question is, how does he behave with his image,

and how does he express his feelings? Answer: It indicates narcissism, meaning the possession of the heart over one's image. The term narcissism is derived from Narcissus, the name of one of the legendary heroes of Greece, and was first used in 1887 by the famous French psychologist Alfred Binet. Narcissism was an expression of a person's sexual desire for himself (Principles of Psychoanalysis, p. 164). The concept of narcissism involves several processes. It is primarily a stage of human development and what is achieved from this stage. Hence, the child is not only able to discover his body, but he must also be able to commit to it to make it his own. From now on, narcissism has become a major element of his carnal life and will be his main motivation in capturing the heart towards desires and interacting with fellow human beings (Fundamentals of Psychoanalysis, p. 165). Child narcissism is the result of motherly love. Therefore, any defect and weakness in the mother's possession of the child will cause instability and weakness in the formation of narcissism in the child.

Maternal narcissism plays a significant role in this cardiac arrest. Because the child is a creature for her who imaginatively compensates for her loss. Now what is this loss and where does it come from? The absence of the mother is in her deprivation of remembrance. Therefore, it is in this illusion that the child can end her deprivation from it. The child also adapts to the narcissism of the mother as an imaginary mention, so that by expressing love for her image, she succeeds in gaining an imaginary aspect of it. Narcissism in particular is the fact that it constantly denies the inherent weakness and inability of the individual and seeks to compensate for the damage caused by it. As a result, he constantly thinks that he forgets his main source, the realm of mysteries and gestures, and acts against it. This means that it is a curtain on the deprivation of dhikr that is formed in the child's soul according to the paternal law. But the fact is that the child's access to this law creates a dialectical link between narcissism and the deprivation of dhikr, showing that narcissism is a process fundamentally dependent on others. Therefore, it is the dependence that the child will from now on try to act according to his wishes and constantly seek to compensate for his lack of dhikr.

Any disturbance in this order and efficiency will result in nothing but suffering and anxiety and will cause anxiety (Principles of Psychoanalysis, p. 166). One of the personality disorders that exist in different degrees in all people is narcissism (King, 2012). Narcissism is a wide range of personality traits that include an exaggerated sense of self-attainment, a desire for unlimited power or success, a need for self-admiration, self-righteousness, a lack of empathy and exploitation, and exploitation of others. All human beings have the characteristics of narcissism in the path of personality growth and development and the formation of their value and self-confidence, and they more or less have it. Successful people need narcissism which is motivating (Blair et al., 2008). According to Kronberg (1979), this trait attracts people to the search for the position (position) and power; Thus, narcissists often reach managerial positions (Yang and Panicki, 2006). Narcissism is a set of emotional traits that results in one perceiving oneself as a superior being and focusing too much on one's worth or position in the eyes of others (Rods et al., 2012). Among other features, such as a strong sense of arrogance, expecting special attention from others, and fragile self-esteem (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), makes it harder to treat and reduce problems. This disorder, like other personality disorders, results in a reduction of quality of life and high social costs (Martin, Walcott, Clark, Barton, & Hicksink, 2013). High narcissism also increases aggression (Bushman & Bamiser, 1998), disrupt interpersonal relationships (Miller, Vidiger, & Campbell, 2010) and, by reducing life satisfaction and quality of life is accompanied by increasing the likelihood of self-harm and suicide attempt (Pitkus and Lukovitsky, 2010; Ranigstam, 2013). Also, studies show that lovemaking is one of the characteristics

of narcissists. People who need to calm down me, because I am mentally ill, and boost my self-esteem; These people are unable to see the barriers to betrayal because they are only able to see their own needs and think that there is no reason why those needs should not be met, even if others are harmed in the process (Jennifer, 2009).

Research Method

The present research is comparative and analytical and the method of data collection has been done in the form of library and document research.

Discussion

According to the theoretical-theoretical concepts and valid scientific researches conducted in the field of thematic relations and egopsychology, it is possible to understand the strong relationship between mother and child in the developmental stages and how an object is formed in the child by the mother. Hence, the mother has a caring role for her child, which is what the child needs to strengthen itself and survive and meet its basic needs. Also, the important role of the mother as the primary caregiver of the child at birth and during the developmental stages and the formation of personality can be considered, and in the early developmental stages and the formation of ego in the early ages of the child's mental development is very important. The mother's ability to educate and care for her child plays a very important role, and the more powerful the mother is in terms of psychological structures, the more she can apply this power to her child during the development of his personality, and the more structured the mother's ego, the development of the child's personality and ego is stronger, and this causes the development and strength of the ego in the child, which in itself can significantly reduce the appearance of the child's pathological characters in the future. The course of personality disorders based on the mother-child perspective in thematic theories and egopsychology indicates the high importance of paying attention to the structure of the mother personality and its transmission to the child. Therefore, with special attention to the mother's personality before and after the birth of the child and strengthening the capability of the mother's personality structure, it is possible to reduce the possibility of having personality disorders in adulthood and during the developmental stages for a child.

According to various perspectives, narcissism is currently both a clinical disorder and a non-clinical personality trait that is the subject of research in the research literature (Campbell et al., 2007). Over the last few decades, attention to narcissism has increased among people in the normal population, so that in today's life, some people consider narcissism to be the best way to deal with the tensions and anxieties of modern life. Recent epidemiological data suggest that narcissism is more prevalent in the general population with a 6.3% lifetime prevalence rate in clinical cases. Also, due to the regularity of the family environment and the existence of certain frameworks in the type of parental behavior with the child, there is still no place for the narcissist to feel like a great secretary, a sense of entitlement, and exploitation in relationships and the individual does not tend to be in such a position (Saffarinia et al., 2014).

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