
An Introduction to Jung's Psychology: Glossary

Contributed by Frieda Fordham

A glossary of terms as they are generally used by Jung, as his usage sometimes differs slightly from the ordinary, or from that of other psychologists.

Glossary

by Frieda Fordham.

affect: emotion (see p. 23)

anima: the unconscious feminine side of a man (see pp. 52-5)

animus: the unconscious masculine side of a woman (see pp. 55-8)

archetype: a content of the collective unconscious which is the psychological counterpart of instinct. Also loosely used to designate a collective image or symbol (see pp. 24, 23)

collective: psychic contents which are not common to one individual, but to many. When these are unconscious they are termed the Collective Unconscious (see pp. 22, 23)

complex: an affectively toned group of associated ideas (see p. 23)

cryptomnesia: something seen, heard, or read and forgotten and then later reproduced without consciousness of its source (see p. 25)

ego: the centre of the conscious mind (see p. 21)

enantiodromia: the view that everything eventually goes over into its opposite (see p. 18)

extraversion: the turning of the libido towards outer objects (see p. 29) fantasy: imaginative activity (see p. 27)

hydrocephalus: the distension of the brain cavities by the accumulation of fluid, resulting in an enlargement of the skull (see p. 18)

individual: the integrated whole personality (see p. 71)

individuation: the process of becoming an individual (see pp. 76-83)

instinct: an unconsciously determined impulse, or action which is collective (see pp. 23, 24)

introversion: the turning of the libido towards inner objects (see p. 29)

libido: psychic energy (see pp. 17-20)

neurosis: a disorder of the psyche caused by unconscious conflict, in which the ego remains relatively intact (see pp. 84-9)

participation mystique: Levy-Bruhl's term for a peculiar kind of psychological connexion with the object, where the subject is unable to differentiate himself clearly from it (see p. 27)

persona: the facet of personality which is turned to the world and by which a relationship with the environment is made (see pp. 47-9)

personal unconscious: repressed memories, wishes, emotions, &c., and subliminal perceptions of a personal nature (see pp. 22, 47)

projection: the transmitting of a subjective process into an object (see p. 53)

psyche: a necessary postulate defining the subject matter of psychology, and as such including the conscious and the unconscious (see pp. 15-17)

psychic: pertaining to the psyche (see p. 15)

psychosis: the invasion of the conscious by unconscious contents, so that the ego is partially or completely overwhelmed. What is commonly known as insanity (see p. 19)

reductive analysis: the reduction of or tracing back of psychic manifestations to their original source (see p. 106)

repression: the more or less deliberate withdrawal of attention from some disagreeable experience., causing it to be expelled from consciousness so that it cannot be recalled at will (see p. 21)

schizoid: a split personality, an introverted personality which is not, however, insane (see p. 40)

self: the centre of the totality of ego and unconscious, and/or the synthesis of ego and unconscious (see pp. 61-5)

shadow: the unconscious 'natural' side of a human being (see pp. 49-52)

symbol: an expression of something relatively unknown which cannot be conveyed in any other way (see p. 20)

trauma: psychic injury (see p. 85)

The above terms are defined in the sense in which they are generally used by Jung, as his usage sometimes differs slightly from the ordinary, or from that of other psychologists.

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