



Universitas  
Pembangunan Jaya

# Erikson : Teori Post-Freudian

Oleh : Runi Rulanggi

# Topik



## DISKUSI HARI INI

- Konsep utama teori Erikson
- Kritik terhadap teori Erikson
- Kelebihan teori Erikson
- Metode Investigasi Erikson
- Riset terkait

A young girl in a white dress is holding hands with two women in white dresses on a beach. The scene is set against a blue sky with clouds and a calm sea. The text 'Konsep Utama' is overlaid on a blue semi-transparent box.

# Konsep Utama

- Pengaruh sosial
- Prinsip epigenetik
- Tahap perkembangan psikososial

# Konsep Utama



syntonic and  
diystonic attitudes  
-> krisis psikososal



resolusi krisis->  
kekuatan dasar  
untuk naik ke  
tahapan  
selanjutnya



psychohistory dari  
tokoh-tokoh  
terkenal seperti  
Martin Luther King,  
Mahatma Gandhi,  
dan tokoh-tokoh  
besar lainnya

# Prinsip Epigenetik

Prinsip epigenetik berpendapat bahwa ego dikembangkan sesuai dengan usia & tahapan perkembangannya. Erikson berpendapat pembentukan ego pada masing-masing tahapan digambarkan seperti bagan di bawah ini

## Chapter 9 Erikson: Post-Freudian Theory

Stage	Parts		
	A	B	C
3 Play age	3 <sub>A</sub>	3 <sub>B</sub>	3 <sub>C</sub>
2 Early childhood	2 <sub>A</sub>	2 <sub>B</sub>	2 <sub>C</sub>
1 Infancy	1 <sub>A</sub>	1 <sub>B</sub>	1 <sub>C</sub>

**FIGURE 9.1** *Three Eriksonian Stages, Depicting the Epigenetic Principle.*


Reprinted from *The Life Cycle Completed: A Review* by Erik H. Erikson, by permission of W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. Copyright © 1982 by Rikan Enterprises, Ltd.

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# Tahap Perkembangan Psikososial

- Erikson berpendapat jika seseorang tidak mampu menyelesaikan tugas perkembangan di masing-masing tahap perkembangannya, maka ia akan mengalami krisis kehidupan.
- Jika tidak ditangani, krisis ini dapat membuat individu menjadi lebih rentan untuk mengalami masalah yang lebih besar dalam kehidupannya.

A person in silhouette stands on a small mound of earth, looking up with one arm raised. The scene is framed by a circular vignette against a textured, light-colored background. A blue semi-transparent banner is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text 'Mental Health Today' in white.

# Mental Health Today

A photograph of three people in an office setting, all wearing face masks. In the foreground, a man with a beard and a green mask is looking towards the left. Behind him, two women are also wearing masks; one is white and the other is grey. They are seated at a desk with a laptop, papers, and a small potted plant. A semi-transparent blue rectangular overlay is positioned in the center of the image, containing the title text.

# Tahapan

PERKEMBANGAN PSIKOSOSIAL

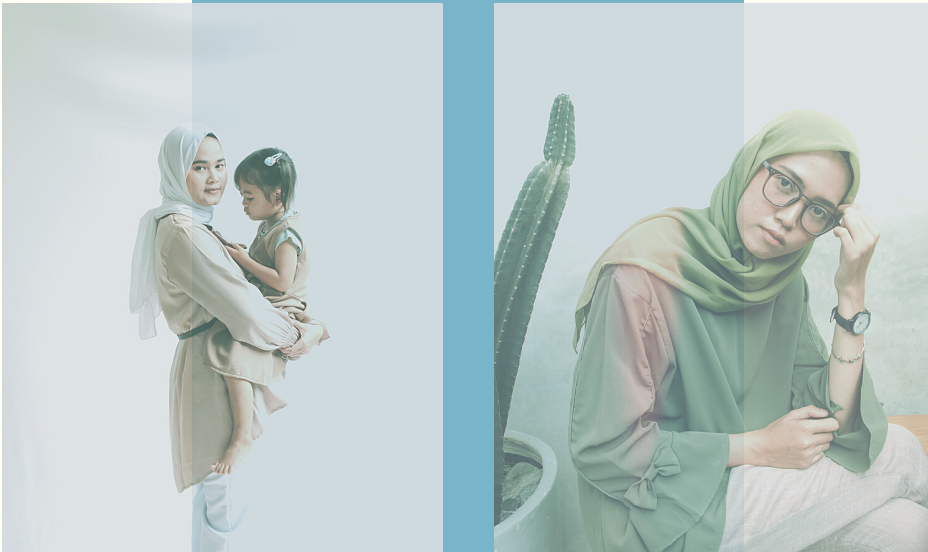


# Tahapan Perkembangan Psikososial

- 1. Masa Percaya vs Tidak Percaya (bayi-1 tahun)
- 2. Otonomi vs Rasa Bersalah dan Malu (2-3 tahun)
- 3. Inisiatif vs Rasa Bersalah (3-5 tahun)
- 4. Industri vs Inferior (masa sekolah dasar, 6-10 tahun sebelum pubertas)



# Tahapan Perkembangan Psikososial



- 5. Identitas vs kebingungan identitas (10-20 tahun, remaja)
- 6. Keintiman vs Isolasi (20-30 tahunan, dewasa awal)
- 7. Generativitas vs Kebekuan (40-50 tahunan, dewasa madya)
- 8. Integritas vs Rasa Putus Asa (60 tahun keatas, lansia)

Stage	Parts							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Old age 8								WISDOM Integrity vs. despair, disgust
Adulthood 7							CARE Generativity vs. stagnation	
Young adulthood 6						LOVE Intimacy vs. isolation		
Adolescence 5					FIDELITY Identity vs. identity confusion			
School age 4				COMPETENCE Industry vs. inferiority				
Play age 3			PURPOSE Initiative vs. guilt					
Early childhood 2		WILL Autonomy vs. shame, doubt						
Infancy 1	HOPE Basic trust vs. basic mistrust							

**FIGURE 9.2** *Erikson's Eight Stages of Development with Their Appropriate Basic Strengths and Psychosocial Crises.*

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**TABLE 9.1****Summary of Erikson's Eight Stages of the Life Cycle**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Psychosexual Mode</b>	<b>Psychosocial Crisis</b>	<b>Basic Strength</b>	<b>Core Pathology</b>	<b>Significant Relations</b>
<b>8</b> Old age	Generalization of sensual modes	Integrity vs. despair	Wisdom	Disdain	All humanity
<b>7</b> Adulthood	Procreativity	Generativity vs. stagnation	Care	Rejectivity	Divided labor and shared household
<b>6</b> Young adulthood	Genitality	Intimacy vs. isolation	Love	Exclusivity	Sexual partners, friends
<b>5</b> Adolescence	Puberty	Identity vs. identity confusion	Fidelity	Role repudiation	Peer groups
<b>4</b> School age	Latency	Industry vs. inferiority	Competence	Inertia	Neighborhood, school
<b>3</b> Play age	Infantile genital-locomotor	Initiative vs. guilt	Purpose	Inhibition	Family
<b>2</b> Early childhood	Anal-urethral-muscular	Autonomy vs. shame, doubt	Will	Compulsion	Parents
<b>1</b> Infancy	Oral-respiratory: sensory-kinesthetic	Basic trust vs. basic mistrust	Hope	Withdrawal	The mothering one

# Kritik

## TEORI ERIKSON

Lebih bercorak seperti seni dibandingkan sains.

## KURANGNYA

Kemampuan dalam mengorganisasi teori

# Kelebihan

## KEBERLANJUTAN

Mampu mengarahkan banyak ilmuwan lain untuk melakukan penelitian selanjutnya.

## RELIABILITAS

Yang cukup tinggi

## PRINSIP PARSIMONI

Cukup bisa dilakukan oleh Erikson

# Metode Investigasi Erikson

STUDI ANTROPOLOGIS

*PSYCHOSHISTORY*

# Referensi

- Feist, J. & Feist, G.J. (2009). *Theories of Personality* 7th Edition. New York : McGraw-Hill.
- Santrock, J.W. (2017). *Educational Psychology*. Boston : McGraw-Hill.

