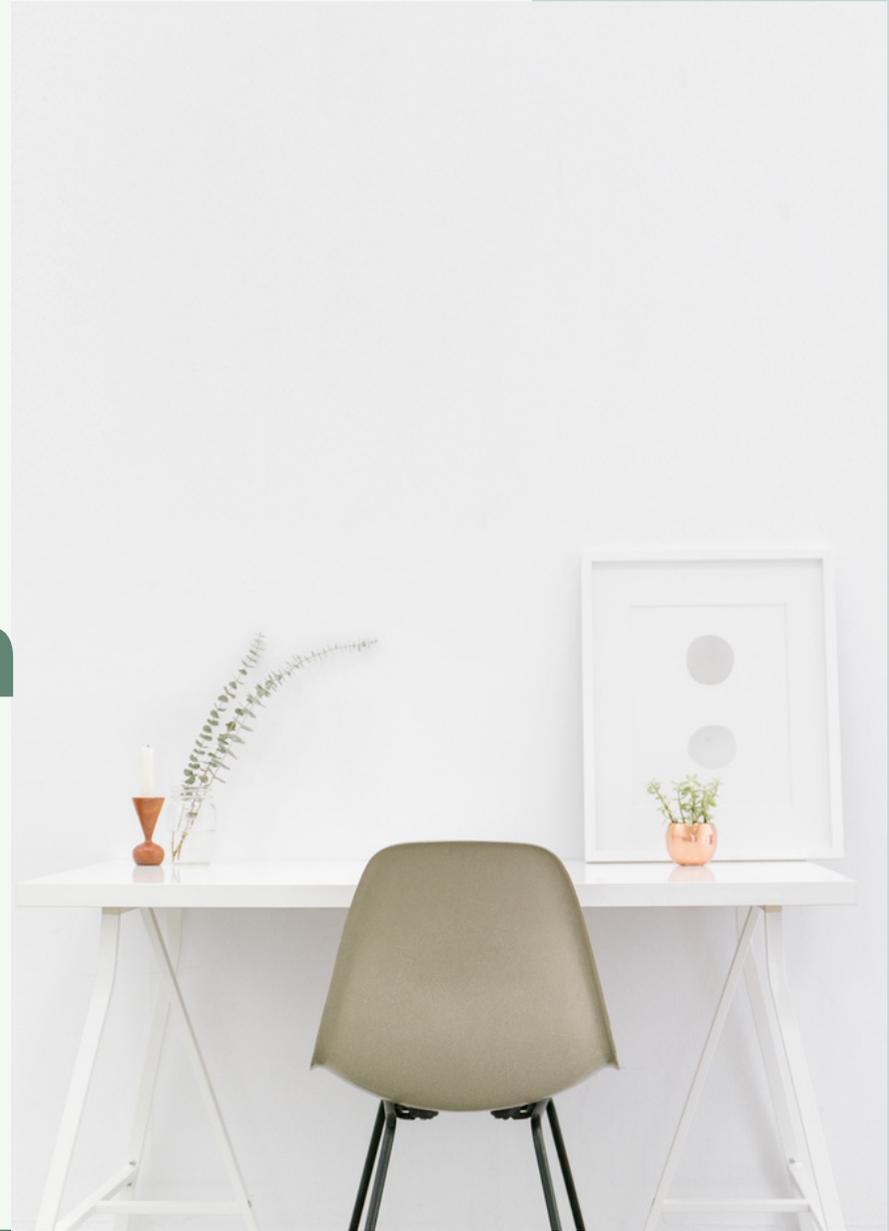




Universitas
Pembangunan Jaya

Teori Kepribadian Sullivan

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TOPIK DISKUSI HARI INI

Konsep Utama

Riset Terkait

Kritik Terhadap Teori Humanistik Sullivan

Konsep Utama





Tahap Perkembangan Manusia

TABLE 8.2

Summary of Sullivan's Stages of Development

Stage	Age	Significant Others	Interpersonal Process	Important Learnings
Infancy	0 to 2	Mothering one	Tenderness	Good mother/ bad mother; good me/bad me
Childhood	2 to 6	Parents	Protect security through imaginary playmates	Syntactic language
Juvenile era	6 to 8½	Playmates of equal status	Orientation toward living in the world of peers	Competition, compromise, cooperation
Preadolescence	8½ to 13	Single chum	Intimacy	Affection and respect from peers
Early adolescence	13 to 15	Several chums	Intimacy and lust toward different persons	Balance of lust, intimacy and security operations
Late adolescence	15 —	Lover	Fusion of intimacy and lust	Discovery of self and the world outside of self



Rangkuman Teori Kepribadian Sullivan

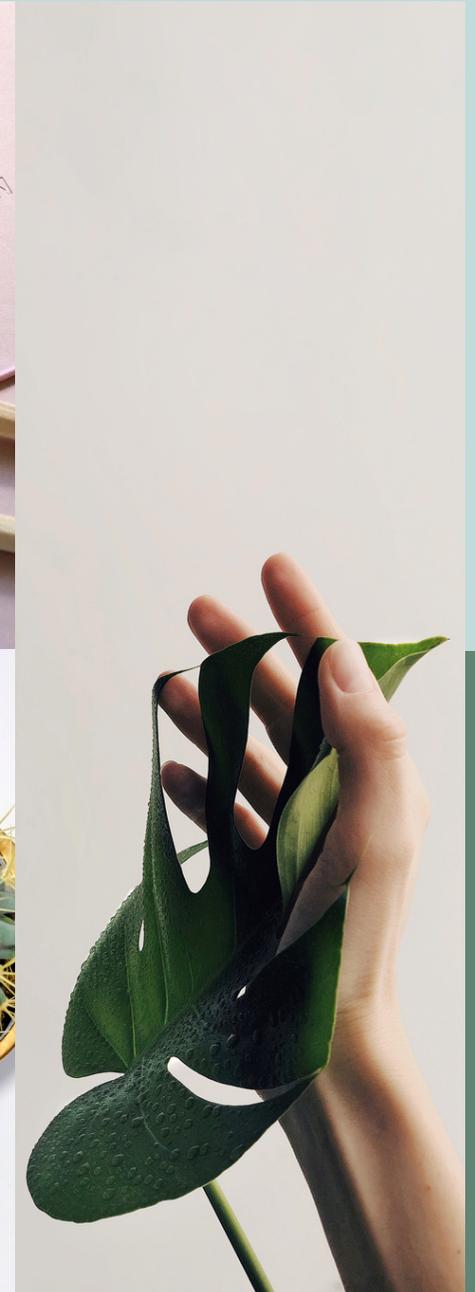
TABLE 8.1

Summary of Sullivan's Theory of Personality

- I. *Tenstons* (potential for action)**
 - A. *Needs* (conjunctive; they help integrate personality)
 - 1. General needs (facilitate the overall well-being of a person)
 - a. Interpersonal (tenderness, intimacy, and love)
 - b. Physiological (food, oxygen, water, and so forth)
 - 2. Zonal needs (may also satisfy general needs)
 - a. Oral
 - b. Genital
 - c. Manual
 - B. *Anxiety* (disjunctive; it interferes with the satisfaction of needs)
- II. *Energy Transformations* (overt or covert actions designed to satisfy needs or to reduce anxiety. Some energy transformations become relatively consistent patterns of behavior called dynamisms)**
- III. *Dynamisms* (traits or behavioral patterns)**
 - A. *Malevolence* (a feeling of living in enemy country)
 - B. *Intimacy* (an integrating experience marked by a close personal relationship with another person who is more or less of equal status)
 - C. *Lust* (an isolating dynamism characterized by an impersonal sexual interest in another person)
- IV. *Levels of Cognitions* (ways of perceiving, imagining, and conceiving)**
 - A. *Prototaxic* (undifferentiated experiences that are completely personal)
 - B. *Parataxic* (prelogical experiences that are communicated to others only in a distorted fashion)
 - C. *Syntaxic* (consensually validated experiences that can be accurately communicated to others)

KONSEP UTAMA

- Individu mengembangkan kepribadian melalui hubungan interpersonal
- Pengalaman hidup manusia terdiri dari 3 level yakni : *Prototaxic*, *Parataxic*, *syntaxic*
- Dua aspek pengalaman meliputi tensi dan energi
- Kebutuhan memfasilitasi perkembangan interpersonal
- Kecemasan memisahkan pemuasan kebutuhan dan merupakan salah satu penghambat untuk mencapai hubungan interpersonal yang sehat





Konsep Utama

- Dinamika khas pada kepribadian individu mencakup beberapa hal, yakni : malevolence (keinginan untuk hidup di negeri lain), intimacy (hubungan khusus dengan sebaya atau yang memiliki status yang sama dengannya), dan lust (dorongan seksual dalam diri)
- Psikoterapi Sullivan berupaya untuk relasi interpersonal klien, dengan peran terapis sebagai observer partisipan pada saat terapi

- Generate research (lack)
- Sulit untuk difalsifikasi dan diverifikasi
- Organize knowledge (moderate)
- Internal konsistensi yang rendah
- Berlawanan dengan prinsip parsimoni

Kritik