On the Centrality and Variety of Forms of Intuition in Jung and Post-Jungians

Intuition is a fundamental aspect of human experience. It is a way of knowing that is not based on reason or logic, but on a direct and immediate apprehension of reality. Intuition is often associated with creativity, inspiration, and insight. It is also an important tool for understanding the unconscious mind and the world of archetypes.

Carl Jung believed that intuition was one of the four main psychological functions. He described it as a "function of perception" that allows us to apprehend the world in a holistic and non-rational way. Jung also believed that intuition was closely connected to the unconscious mind and that it could provide us with insights into the deeper levels of our psyche.

Post-Jungian thinkers have continued to explore the nature and significance of intuition. They have developed a variety of different theories about how intuition works and how it can be used to understand the human experience.



Jung and Intuition: On the Centrality and Variety of Forms of Intuition in Jung and Post-Jungians

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
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In this article, we will explore the centrality and variety of forms of intuition in Jung and post-Jungian thought. We will begin by discussing Jung's own understanding of intuition. We will then examine the work of some of the most influential post-Jungian thinkers who have written about intuition, including Marie-Louise von Franz, James Hillman, and Robert Johnson.

Jung believed that intuition was one of the four main psychological functions. He described it as a "function of perception" that allows us to apprehend the world in a holistic and non-rational way. Jung also believed that intuition was closely connected to the unconscious mind and that it could provide us with insights into the deeper levels of our psyche.

Jung identified two main types of intuition:

- Introverted intuition: This type of intuition is turned inward and focuses on the inner world of the psyche. It is associated with dreams, fantasies, and other forms of unconscious activity.
- Extraverted intuition: This type of intuition is turned outward and focuses on the external world. It is associated with perception, observation, and other forms of conscious activity.

Jung believed that both types of intuition are important for a healthy and balanced personality. He also believed that intuition could be developed and strengthened through practice.

Post-Jungian thinkers have continued to explore the nature and significance of intuition. They have developed a variety of different theories about how intuition works and how it can be used to understand the human experience.

Some of the most influential post-Jungian thinkers who have written about intuition include:

- Marie-Louise von Franz: Von Franz was a Swiss psychologist and Jungian analyst who wrote extensively about intuition. She believed that intuition was a feminine principle that is closely connected to the unconscious mind. Von Franz also developed a method of dream interpretation that uses intuition to access the deeper levels of the psyche.
- James Hillman: Hillman was an American psychologist and Jungian analyst who wrote about the importance of intuition in the creative process. He believed that intuition is a way of knowing that is not based on reason or logic, but on a direct and immediate apprehension of reality. Hillman also developed a theory of archetypal psychology that uses intuition to understand the human psyche.
- Robert Johnson: Johnson was an American psychologist and Jungian analyst who wrote about the importance of intuition in the spiritual journey. He believed that intuition is a way of connecting with the divine and that it can help us to find meaning and purpose in our lives. Johnson also developed a method of spiritual direction that uses intuition to help people connect with their inner wisdom.

These are just a few of the many post-Jungian thinkers who have written about intuition. Their work has helped to deepen our understanding of this important psychological function and its role in the human experience.

Intuition is a fundamental aspect of human experience. It is a way of knowing that is not based on reason or logic, but on a direct and immediate apprehension of reality. Intuition is closely connected to the unconscious mind and can provide us with insights into the deeper levels of our psyche.

Jung and post-Jungian thinkers have developed a variety of different theories about how intuition works and how it can be used to understand the human experience. Their work has helped to deepen our understanding of this important psychological function and its role in our lives.



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