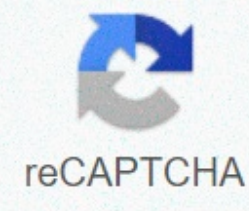


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## Gestalt psychology definition yahoo answers

Gestalt is a German word meaning form or form. The word also carries connotations to creativity (Gestaltung). In English form, the concept refers to the concept in which the characteristics of a unit cannot be detected from the total characteristics of its parts. The more general English equivalents are synergy, holism, genesis, and variations on the phrase as a whole are greater than the sum of its parts. Look up the figure in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. In psychology, Gestalt can ensure: Gestalt psychology (Gestalt theory), and Gestalt Theoretical psychotherapy Gestalt therapy Gestalt effect Gestalt was also the name of one-issue works in Mac OS. Gestalt is also a term used in Dungeons and Dragons to represent a warrior/arcane stomach multiclass combination or character concept, although the term can more generally be used to describe when the features of two or more classes combine to create a 'mixed' class on the first level (also known as taking apprentice levels). In Dungeons and Dragons v3.5, gestalt is a variant rule from the source book Unearthed Arcana that allows a character to simultaneously take two classes simultaneously, and gain both abilities and strengths. Fans of the Transformers (and to some extent Hasbro) use the term gestalt to refer to teams of robots that can combine together to form a large robot stronger than the sum of its parts. Author Theodore Sturgeon (February 26, 1918 - May 8, 1985) referred to the term gestalt in her book More Than Human (Farrar & Straus, 1953. International Fantasy Award) to describe a series of characters who together created a larger creature, which also means that this was the next step in human evolution. Nevertheless, the different persons who formed the figure could be changed for another person with similar characteristics (for example, a person who was executed as head could be replaced by another person as long as he could be a head and accepted in the figure). This is a disambiguation page — a list of items associated with the same title. If an internal link referred you to this page, you may want to change the link so that it points directly to the intended article. (disambiguation). Look up Zeitgeist in Wiktionary, free dictionary Zeitgeist is originally a German expression which means the spirit (Geist) of the time (Zeit). It denotes the intellectual and cultural climate of an era. Volkgeist has similar meaning. Zeitgeist is still used in German, while Volkgeist is not. The concept of Zeitgeist goes back to the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder. In 1769 he wrote a critique of the work Genius seculi by philologist Christian Adolph Klotz (German Wikipedia article) and introduced the word Zeitgeist in German as a translation of the genius of seculi (Latin: genius - guardian spirit and saeculi - of the century). Zeitgeist has achieved a unique status German loanwords in other tongues, having found an entrance to English. Spanish, Dutch and even Japanese.It is a term referring to the eth of an ehort of people, spanning one or more subsequent generations, who despite their different age and socio-economic background experience a certain worldview, which is widespread at a certain time of sociocultural progress. Zeitgeist is the experience of a dominant cultural climate that defines, especially in Hegelian thinking, an era in a people's dialectical course or the world at large. [edit] QuoteVenemver marries the zeitges will be a widower soon. - August Everding (German Wikipedia +100Connect yahoo Reply and get 100 points today. Terms • Privacy • AdChoices • RSS • HelpAbout response • Community guidelines • Leaderboard • Knowledge Partners • Points & LevelsSend Feedback • +100Connect yahoo responses and receive 100 points today. Terms • Privacy • AdChoices • RSS • HelpAbout Answers • Community Guidelines • Leaderboard • Knowledge Partners • Points & LevelsSend Feedback • Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior. The discipline of psychology covers all aspects of human experience — from brain functions to the environments in which humans and other animals develop; from child development to ageing. Psychology is a science based on a large amount of social science and behavioural research that extends its boundaries to overlap with neuroscience and health sciences. Psychologists study two critical relationships: one between brain function and behavior, and one between environment and behavior. As scientists, psychologists follow scientific methods, using careful observation experiments and analysis to learn more about the world in which we live and its inhabitants. Many cultures throughout history have speculated about the nature of the mind, the soul, the spirit, etc. For example, in ancient Egypt, Edwin Smith Papyrus 1550 f.Kr. contains an early description of the brain, and some speculation about its functions (but in a medical/surgical context). Although other medical documents from antiquity were full of spells and applications designed to turn away disease-causing demons and other superstitions, Edwin Smith provides Papyrus remedies to nearly 50 conditions and only 1 contains spells to ward off evil. It has been praised as similar to what is today considered widely known, but must be recognised as originating in a completely different context. Ancient Greek philosophers, from Thales (fl. 550 f.Kr.) through even to the Roman period, developed an elaborate theory of what they called psuchá (from which the first half of psychology is derived), as well as other (loosely speaking) psychological terms -- nous, thumos, logistics on, etc. (see eg, Everson, 1991; Green & Groff, 2003). The most influential of these are the of Plato (esp. in the republic -- see e.g., Robinson, 1995), Pythagoras and of Aristotle (esp. Peri Psyches, better known under its Latin title, De Anima -- see e.g., Durrant, 1993; Nussbaum & Rorty, 1992). Hellenistic philosophers (viz., stoics and epicureans) departed from the classical Greek tradition in several important ways, especially in their concerns about the physiological basis of the mind (see, for example, Annas, 1992). The Roman physician Galen raised these issues most carefully and influentially of all. The Greek tradition influenced any Christian and Islamic thought on the subject. In the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Handbook for Discipline (from Dead Sea Scrolls, c. 21 BC–61 e.Kr.) notes the division of human nature into two temperaments. In Asia, China had a long history of administering tests of capability as part of its education system. In the 6th century e.Kr. Lin Xie conducted an early experiment, in which he asked people to draw a square with one hand while drawing a circle with the other (ostensibly to test people's vulnerability to distraction). India also had an elaborate theory of the self in its Vedanta philosophical writings (see e.g., Paranjpe, 1998). The essence of psychoanalysis is that the patient discovers the psychological meanings of his behavior. But an important aspect of this work, his psychological mind, has sometimes been ignored, at other times reified, and has remained generally undefined and unsurveyed. Even the claim that there is such an ability brings us into a thicket of ambiguous issues. There are many schools of psychology, all had their place in (psychological) history:(in chronological order from oldest to recent according to my history of modern psyche textbook (2006)1) structuralism2) functionalism3) applied psychology4) behaviorism5) gestalt psych6) psychoanalysis7) cognitive psych Hello there babe, this is a big issue! I loved visual perception stuff!!!! Visual perception is basically the process that allows the brain to interpret visual stimuli. In other words, that is what enables us to interpret information from light that reaches our eyes. Perception is what we feel as sight. This is just a able process because of the principles of vision, for example, there are 6 main processes involved in vision: reception, transduction, transmission, selection, organization and interpretation. (See my sources for more information on this!) The psychological factors involved in our selection and interpretation of the visual stimuli include:- Interpretation may vary due to life experience.- Our perceptual set (see my sources for a web page explaining this!) - Our expectations (which lead us to create our own hypotheses about stimuli)- Attention to stimuli.- Habituation: focusing on a stimulus for too long will cause us to no longer cause us to no longer take care of There are many psychological theories that relate to visual perception, such as constancies. This theory includes the idea that the size, shape and brightness of stimuli do not change the actual size, shape or brightness of stimuli. For example, shape permanence, the process by which we perceive objects as maintaining the same shape, even when we see them from different angles, e.g. Watching a TV page on. Then there are also Gestalt principles, deep perception, etc. But I think I have now just gone off the subject a bit! Well I hope this has helped, if something wasn't clear or if you want more information, let me know. Have fun! This is one of the psychology's most interesting sections as you get past the basics! Trust me, I've been doing it for 4 years now! Lol.. Goodluck babe! xoxo +100Join Yahoo Answers and get 100 points today. Terms • Privacy • AdChoices • RSS • HelpAbout Answers • Community Guidelines • Leaderboard • Knowledge Partners • Points & LevelsSend Feedback • I think we are so used to seeing closing that we sometimes close things that are not. Gestalt principles, or gestalt laws, are rules of the organization of perceptual scenes. When we look at the world, we usually perceive complex scenes consisting of many groups of objects on some background, with the objects themselves consisting of parts, which can be composed of smaller parts, etc. How do we achieve such a remarkable perceptual achievement, given that the visual effort in some sense is merely a spatial distribution of different colored individual points? The beginning and direction of a response was provided by a group of scientists in the early twentieth century, known as Gestalt psychologists. Gestalt is a German word meaning form or form. Gestalt principles aim to formulate the regularities according to which perceptual inputs are organized in unitary forms. A closed Gestalt occurs when elements tend to be grouped together if they are parts of a closed shape. Imagine infinity symbol (looks like an 8 on its side), this is a closed figure, a closed figure. Gestalt.

