

Methodology 方法論

Methodologically Adler's approach is what we have called phenomenological operationalism. On the phenomenological, subjective side Adler held: "More important than disposition, objective experience and environment, is the [individual's] subjective evaluation of these. Furthermore, this evaluation stands in a certain, often strange relation to reality" (p.93). Adler was convinced that "a person's behavior springs from his operation" (p.182). "Individual Psychology examines the attitudes of an individual (p.185).

現象学的

操作主義

IPAAでは"opinion"になっている。

「態度」：心理学用語的には、「態度 = 在る事象に一定の反応を引き起こす行動傾向」のこと

On the operational, objective side Adler's principle was, "By their fruits ye shall know them" (pp.64, 283), that is, by overt behavior and its consequences. In this respect Individual Psychology comes close to behaviorism, although the two differ widely in their respective concepts of human nature. In contrast to other subjectivistic approaches and psychoanalysis, one will not find in Adlerian literature such terms as real self, primary processes, inner forces, latent states, inner conflict, emotions that the individual has to "handle," and many others, because they are like reifications of abstractions and cannot be operationalized.

行動主義

深層心理学

From this it follows that Individual Psychology is not a depth psychology in the sense that something substantive can be found lurking within the

文脈の心理学



individual if you only dig deeply enough. Rather it is a context psychology,
in the sense that the meaning of a specific form of behavior can be
determined by regarding it in its larger concrete context of which the
individual himself is likely not to be aware. By the same token Individual
Psychology is a concrete and idiographic science, more concerned with
arriving at the lawfulness of the individual case than arriving at general
principles, which is the emphasis of the nomothetic approaches.

個性記述的

法則定立的