

中 文 摘 要

两次世界大战和法西斯主义的兴起激发了弗洛姆对人性、社会和人类行为复杂性的理解，引导了他对个体和社会内部破坏性倾向根源的探索。他在探索人性时大量地借鉴了弗洛伊德的精神分析理论和马克思的人学思想。与弗洛伊德基于无意识抽象地谈论人性不同，弗洛姆在马克思的影响下，强调了人与社会的相互作用和个体被社会塑造的方式。

弗洛姆人性思想奠基于他提出的“基本人类需求”。在他看来，这些需求对于理解人类本性至关重要，对于健康的个体和社会的发展也是必不可少的。为此，弗洛姆详细揭示了人面临的生存困境，他称之为“生存两歧”，并在此基础上深入探讨了驱使人类行为的基本需求和动机，从而实现了对人类本性辩证而深刻的认识。生与死的矛盾这个矛盾揭示的是人类内在的紧张状态。它源于人们对自我保存的渴望和对自己有限性的认识。生命短暂与人类无限潜能之间的这个矛盾突显了人们的有限生命与人类本性中无尽可能性之间的紧张关系。他还深入探讨了个体追求独特和真实自我的需求与孤独和孤立感之间的复杂关系示了人性的复杂性。

通过研究资本主义、消费文化和人对自由的恐惧的带来的影响，弗洛姆强调了个体在追求个人成长时面临的社会挑战。他坚持认为人性并非固定或预先确定的抽象物，而是社会和历史影响的产物。他强调人的性格和行为的可塑性，人性受社会化过程、文化价值观和在特定社会中普遍存在的经济制度的影响。因此，全面理解和深刻把握弗洛姆人性思想的丰富内涵，必须拓展这一思想的社会维度，即将其与社会性格、社会无意识、异化和自由等因素紧密联系起来加以考察。在批判地探究社会因素对人性的影响的基础上，弗洛姆提出了保障人性得以充分发展的健全社会的构想。健全社会的构建必须从健全个体的培养和现有社会的变革两方面着手，即培育理性和爱的能力与对资本主义社会进行全方位的变革。与同时代的思想家相比，弗洛姆的人性思想具有鲜明的辩证性和积极的主体性特征，同时，因其对影响人性的社会因素的理解缺乏深刻的经济分析，从而使其人性思想也不可避免地体现出一种空想性。

客观认识和评价弗洛姆的人性思想必须把握两点：一方面，它将马克思关于人的本质和人的异化的探讨从理性的社会层面推进到了非理性的生物性层面，丰富和拓展了马克思的人学思想。另一方面，在对人性的生物性因素展开讨论时，因为受

到马克思唯物主义视角和辩证方法的影响，弗洛姆对人的生物属性的理解，在很大程度上克服了弗洛伊德思想基于心理研究方法的抽象性，以及同时代思想家在人的理解上的局限性。当然，弗洛姆的人性思想自身也有一定程度的局限性。

关键词：弗洛姆；人性；异化；自由；爱

ABSTRACT

The two World Wars and the rise of fascism inspired Erich Fromm's understanding of human nature, society, and the complexity of human behavior, leading him to explore the roots of destructive tendencies within individuals and society. In his exploration of human nature, Fromm drew heavily from Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Marx's anthropology. Unlike Freud, who abstractly discussed human nature based on the unconscious, Fromm, influenced by Marx, emphasized the interaction between individuals and society and the ways in which society shapes the individual.

Fromm's theory of human nature is grounded in what he termed "basic human needs." He considered these needs crucial for understanding human nature and essential for the development of healthy individuals and societies. To this end, Fromm extensively elucidated the existential dilemma faced by humans, which he termed "existential dichotomy." Building upon this foundation, he delved deeply into the basic needs and motivations driving human behavior, thus achieving a dialectical and profound understanding of human nature. The contradiction between life and death reveals an inherent tension within humanity, stemming from the desire for self-preservation and awareness of one's limitations. The tension between the brevity of life and the infinite potential of human nature highlights the inherent conflict between finite existence and the limitless possibilities within human nature. He also explored the complex relationship between the individual's pursuit of uniqueness and authentic self and the feelings of loneliness and isolation, demonstrating the complexity of human nature.

By studying the impact of capitalism, consumer culture, and the fear of freedom, Fromm emphasized the social challenges individuals face in pursuing personal growth. He argued that human nature is not fixed or predetermined but rather a product of social and historical influences. Fromm emphasized the malleability of character and behavior, influenced by processes of socialization, cultural values, and the economic systems prevalent in specific societies. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of Fromm's theory of human nature necessitates expanding its social dimension, closely examining its connections with social character, social unconscious, alienation, and freedom.

Critically exploring the influence of these factors on human nature, Fromm proposed a vision of a healthy society that ensures the full development of human nature, advocating for both the cultivation of rationality and love and comprehensive transformation of existing society. Compared to contemporary thinkers, Fromm's theory of human nature exhibits distinctive dialectical and proactive subjectivity. However, due to a lack of profound economic analysis regarding the societal factors influencing human nature, Fromm's theory inevitably reflects a certain idealism. An objective understanding and evaluation of Fromm's theory of human nature must acknowledge two points: firstly, it advances Marx's exploration of human essence and alienation from a rational social perspective to an irrational biological level, enriching and expanding Marx's anthropological thought; secondly, in discussing the biological aspects of human nature, influenced by Marx's materialist perspective and dialectical method, Fromm's understanding of human biological attributes largely overcomes the abstraction inherent in Freudian thought based on psychological research methods and the limitations of contemporary thinkers in understanding human nature. However, Fromm's theory of human nature also has its limitations.

Key words: Fromm; human nature; alienation; freedom; love

目 录

中文摘要	I
ABSTRACT	III
绪论	1
第一节 国内外研究现状	1
一、研究概况	1
二、涉及的主要问题及基本观点	2
三、总体的研究特征及存在的问题	4
第二节 研究内容	5
第三节 研究意义	7
第一章 弗洛姆人性思想形成的时代背景及其理论渊源	8
第一节 时代背景	8
一、两次世界大战	8
二、法西斯主义势力的兴起	9
第二节 理论渊源	11
一、弗洛伊德的精神分析学说	11
二、马克思的人学思想	12
第二章 弗洛姆人性思想的建构及其特征	15
第一节 弗洛姆人性思想的起点：对人之“生存两歧”的揭示	15
一、生与死的矛盾	15
二、生命的短暂与潜能的无限之间的矛盾	16
三、个体化与孤独感之间的矛盾	17
四、人性的基本驱动力：需求	19
第二节 弗洛姆人性思想的多维度展开	20
一、人性与社会性格	20
二、人性与社会无意识	23
三、人性与异化	24
四、人性与自由	26
第三节 弗洛姆人性思想的旨归：走向健全社会	27

一、关于健全社会的构想	27
二、走向健全社会的途径和方式	29
第四节 弗洛姆人性思想的特征	32
一、鲜明的辩证性	32
二、积极的主体性	33
三、一定的空想性	34
第三章 弗洛姆人性思想的评析	37
第一节 弗洛姆人性思想的积极意义	37
一、对马克思人性思想的丰富	37
二、对其他思想家的启示和影响	38
三、对现实人异化批判的深化	40
第二节 弗洛姆人性思想的局限	41
一、对理性和爱的过度强调	41
二、对心理分析的执着阻碍了对塑造人性的社会因素的深刻剖析	42
结语	44
参考文献	45
攻读学位期间取得的研究成果	48
致谢	49
附录	50
个人简况及联系方式	51
承诺书	52
学位论文使用授权声明	53

Contents

Chinese Abstract	I
Abstract	III
Introduction	1
Research Status at Home and Abroad	1
Overview of Research	1
Main Issues and Basic Views Involved	2
Overall Research Characteristics and Existing Issues	4
Research Content	5
Research Significance	7
Chapter 1 The Era Background and Theoretical Origins of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	8
1.1 Era Background	8
1.1.1 The Two World Wars	8
1.1.2 The Rise of Fascist Forces	9
1.2 Theoretical Origins	11
1.2.1 Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory	11
1.2.2 Marx's Anthropological Thought	12
Chapter 2 The Construction and Characteristics of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	15
2.1 The Starting Point of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature: Revelation of the "Existential Dichotomy" of Humanity	15
2.1.1 Contradiction between Life and Death	15
2.1.2 Contradiction between the Transience of Life and the Infinite Potential	16
2.1.3 Contradiction between Individuation and Feelings of Loneliness	17
2.1.4 Basic Driving Force of Human Nature: Needs	19
2.2 Multidimensional Development of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	20
2.2.1 Human Nature and Social Character	20
2.2.2 Human Nature and Social Unconsciousness	23

2.2.3 Human Nature and Alienation	24
2.2.4 Human Nature and Freedom	26
2.3 The Ultimate Aim of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature: Towards a Healthy Society	27
2.3.1 Cultivation of Rationality and Capacity for Love	27
2.3.2 The way and way to a sound society	29
2.4 Characteristics of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	32
2.4.1 Clear Dialecticism	32
2.4.2 Positive Subjectivity	33
3.4.1 A certain utopianism	34
Chapter 3 Analysis of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	37
3.1 Positive Significance of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	37
3.1.1 Enrichment of Marx's Anthropological Thought	37
3.1.2 Insights and Influence on Other Thinkers	38
3.1.3 Deepening Critique of Real Alienation	40
3.2 Limitations of Fromm's Conception of Human Nature	41
3.2.1 Overemphasis on Rationality and Love	41
3.2.2 Persistence in Psychological Analysis Hinders Profound Analysis of Social Factors Shaping Human Nature	42
Conclusion	44
Reference	45
Research achievements	48
Acknowledgment	49
Appendix	50
Personal profiles	51
Letter of commitment	52
Authorization statement	53

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/838142051012007043>