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| Autore                  | Marraffa Massimo  |
| Titolo                  | The Self and its Defenses : From Psychodynamics to Cognitive Science /<br>/ by Massimo Marraffa, Michele Di Francesco, Alfredo Paternoster  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | London : , : Palgrave Macmillan UK : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, ,<br>2016  |
| ISBN                    | 1-137-57385-6   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed. 2016.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (X, 219 p.)   |
| Disciplina              | 128.2   |
| Soggetti                | Philosophy of mind<br>Cognitive psychology<br>Psychoanalysis<br>Self<br>Identity (Psychology)<br>Philosophy of Mind<br>Cognitive Psychology<br>Self and Identity  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
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| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | 1. Introduction -- 2. 1. The Unconscious Mind -- 3. 2. Making the Self,<br>I: Bodily Self-Consciousness -- 4. 3. Making the Self, II: Psychological<br>Self-Consciousness -- 4. The Self as a Center of Causal Gravity -- 5.<br>Epilogue. .   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | This book presents a theory of the self whose core principle is that the<br>consciousness of the self is a process of self-representing that runs<br>throughout our life. This process aims primarily at defending the self-<br>conscious subject against the threat of its metaphysical inconsistency.<br>In other words, the self is essentially a repertoire of psychological<br>manoeuvres whose outcome is self-representation aimed at coping<br>with the fundamental fragility of the human subject. This picture of the<br>self differs from both the idealist and the eliminative approaches widely<br>represented in contemporary discussion. Against the idealist approach,<br>this book contends that rather than the self being primitive and<br>logically prior, it is the result of a process of construction that |

originates in subpersonal unconscious processes. On the other hand, it also rejects the anti-realistic, eliminative argument that, from the non-primary, derivative nature of the self, infers its status as an illusory by-product of real neurobiological events, devoid of any explanatory role.

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