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Titolo	A non-oedipal psychoanalysis? : a clinical anthropology of hysteria in the work of Freud and Lacan // Philippe Van Haute & Tomas Geyskens
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ISBN	94-6166-059-6
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (184 p.)
Collana	Figures of the unconscious ; ; 11
Altri autori (Persone)	GeyskensTomas
Disciplina	150.19
Soggetti	Psychoanalysis Psychoanalysis and anthropology Oedipus complex
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	A clinical anthropology of hysteria : hysteria as a philosophical problem -- Between trauma and disposition : the specific aetiology of hysteria in Freud's early works -- Dora : symptom, trauma and phantasy in Freud's analysis of Dora -- From day-dream to novel : on hysterical phantasy and literary fiction -- The indifference of a healthy lesbian : bisexuality versus the Oedipus complex -- Lacan's structuralist rereading of Dora -- Lacan and the homosexual young woman : between pathology and poetry? -- Beyond Oedipus? -- Return to Freud? : Lacan's pathoanalysis of hysteria -- The project of a psychoanalytical anthropology in Freud and Lacan.
Sommario/riassunto	The different psychopathologic syndromes show in an exaggerated and caricatural manner the basic structures of human existence. These structures not only characterize psychopathology, but also determine the highest forms of culture. This is the credo of Freud's anthropology. This anthropology implies that humans are beings of the in-between. The human being is essentially tied up between pathology and culture, and there is no 'normal position' that can be defined in a theoretically convincing manner. The authors of this book call this Freudian anthropology a patho-analysis of existence or a clinical anthropology. This anthropology gives a new meaning to the Nietzschean dictum that the human being is a 'sick animal'. Freud, and later Lacan, first developed this anthropological insight in relation to hysteria (in its

relation to literature). This patho-analytic perspective progressively disappears in Freud's texts after 1905. This book reveals the crucial moments of that development.
