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| Titolo | Envy is not innate : a new model of thinking // by Patricia Polledri |
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| ISBN | 0-429-91332-X 9780429896901 0-429-47432-6 1-282-00024-1 9786613795359 1-78241-004-X |
| Edizione | [First edition.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (225 p.) |
| Disciplina | 152.48 |
| Soggetti | Envy |
| 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 | COVER; CONTENTS; ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS; ABOUT THE AUTHOR; FOREWORD; INTRODUCTION; CHAPTER ONE Historical background: a brief overview; CHAPTER TWO Literature review; CHAPTER THREE Encapsulated containerlessness; CHAPTER FOUR Shame and envy; CHAPTER FIVE Self envy; CHAPTER SIX Perverse relationships in pathological organisations; CHAPTER SEVEN Womb envy; SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS; REFERENCES; INDEX |
| Sommario/riassunto | This book is a comprehensive revision of the notion of envy, suggesting that envy is not innate and proposing some fresh ideas about its relation to psychopathology. Its argument is that envy is not simply attributable to constitutional forces, as Melanie Klein proposed, but the outcome of a complex process that includes a disturbance in symbolic functioning. This is the first time a critical review has been undertaken in book form of this cornerstone of British psychoanalysis. As the concept of envy needs to be explored in the light of attachment theory, an important aim of this book is in bridging attachment theory and classic psychoanalytic understanding of severe psychopathology. It also offers, for the first time, not only a reconceptualisation of the notion of |

envy, but a working model of development which is highly relevant to clinical practice. This model incorporates recent findings from neuroscience, which indicate that environmental influences are of prime importance to infantile development, and that disturbed attachments result in anatomical, physiological and psychological developmental disturbances.
