Phenomenological Virtuoso

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Abstract

Originally published in Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books, 1982, Vol 27(9), 681-682. Reviews the book, Autonomy and Rigid Character by David Shapiro (1981). Shapiro's brilliant Neurotic Styles was a tough act to follow, and this second volume has been a long time in coming. It was worth the wait. Autonomy and Rigid Character is a fitting companion to the earlier work. Although not billed explicitly as a sequel, that is what this book seems to be. And what a sequel it is. The book begins with what is essentially a critique of the traditional psychoanalytic view, which Shapiro says he gradually came to see was in important respects almost the opposite of his own. Yet it is not an antipsychoanalytic book by any means. Throughout the book Shapiro's precision in describing phenomena enables us to see the familiar in a fresh and valuable way. Shapiro owes us a book in which he discusses in detail how he works as a therapist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2006 APA, all rights reserved)
Basic themes of linguistic phenomenology are “textual autonomy,” “signification,” “intertextuality,” “deconstruction,” “discourse,” and “space of the text.” Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Gadamer have been highly concerned with the role and significance of language in the context of phenomenological inquiry. Phenomenology (from Greek phainómenon “that which appears” and lógos “study”) is the philosophical study of the structures of experience and consciousness. As a philosophical movement it was founded in the early years of the 20th century by Edmund Husserl and was later expanded upon by a circle of his followers at the universities of Göttingen and Munich in Germany. It then spread to France, the United States, and elsewhere, often in contexts far removed from Husserl's early work. Phenomenological Concepts in Architecture. Towards a User-Oriented Practice. Phenomenological concepts in architecture. Towards a user-oriented practice. The subsequent part of the study points at the relevance of phenomenology for conceptualizing user involvement in architecture. First, the thesis discusses ontological, epistemological and methodological assumptions of phenomenology focusing on the ideas of lifeworld, lived experience, and interpretation.