



## English Summaries

### Language and Psychoanalysis

Edited by Antal Bókay and Anna Borgos

#### ESSAYS

##### **JOHN P. MULLER: Reading Freud's semiotic passion**

This essay explores the semiotic features of Freud's conceptualizations and clinical interventions in his 1899 paper, *Screen Memories*. Already before Lacan's birth, Freud is suggesting that the mechanism of the unconscious construction of screen memories is a linguistic one that in some way, "so to speak", is written by the unconscious; it composes a text that tightens and condenses meaning. As we review Freud's paper, it will become evident that for Freud screen memories are products of unconscious working-over, and that a general semiotic framework can be discerned in Freud's formulations.

**Keywords:** *screen memory, semiosis, sign, suppression, working-over, unconscious, language*

##### **CSABA PLÉH: Double coding and non-conscious moments in language: The conception of Iván Fónagy**

The paper summarizes how Iván Fónagy combined linguistics, information theory, and psychoanalysis in his theory of double coding in human language. Language as a conventional system of signs is not arbitrary in a central regard. Propositional

grammatical coding is always accompanied by a more iconic expressive coding on the level of articulatory movements and stylistic choices. Our choices are decoded by the partners as emotional expressions. This double code is secondary in the information flow, but it is primary in an evolutionary and ontogenetic sense. Coding for non-conscious aspects makes language use authentic.

**Keywords:** *double coding; expressions of emotions; unconscious communication; poetry and broken expectations*

### **KATALIN FALUVÉGI: Linguistic connections at the early psychoanalysts: Freud, Ferenczi, Spielrein, and Hollós**

The paper aims to call the attention to a little known terrain of early psychoanalysts (Freud and his colleagues) seeking to what extent traces of linguistic thinking can be discovered in their treatises. The investigation of seven texts by Freud, Ferenczi, Spielrein and Hollós convincingly proves the presence of linguistic thinking and has made it possible to identify the characteristic features of the early psychoanalysts' bio-linguistic approach. This theoretical part is the first section of this paper. The second section focuses on the linguistic interest and sensitivity towards the subject in Sabina Spielrein's work. The analysis of her 1922 study "Die Entstehung der kindlichen Worte Papa und Mama" presents the bio-linguistic approach through a concrete text.

**Keywords:** *early psychoanalysts, linguistic thinking, bio-linguistic aspect, the formation and development of language and speaking*

## **WORKSHOP**

### **KRISZTIÁN INDRIES: Nihon no Seishinbunseki. The semiotics of the Japanese language and writing**

The paper is an attempt to introduce a section of Japanese Lacanian psychoanalytic theory of language. Since the Meiji Restoration Japan has had two main cultural strategies: westernization and returning to the traditionalist national ideals. The Land of the Rising Sun was able to reconcile the two alternatives and to combine the benefits of both Euro-Atlantic and Japanese cultures by the catchword "Japanese spirit with Western technology". The traditionalist, slightly nationalistic trend of this

strategy is called “nihonjinron” which is an umbrella concept of “theories/discussions about the Japanese”. Nihonjinron as a genre of texts focuses on issues of the Japanese national and cultural identity, and it has incorporated psychoanalytical theories as well. An important aspect of the nihonjinron is the uniqueness of Japanese language and writing system. The Japanese psychoanalytic anthropology of language serves new and authentic theories that fit in the self-orientalistic nihonjinron of the Japanese culture and offers new perspectives for the psychoanalytic theory of language.

**Keywords:** *nihonjinron, kanji, hiragana, polysemy, psychoanalytic linguistics*

### **DMITRIJ OLSANSZKIJ: The subject being formed by events**

The *event* differs from *happening* as the former does not just modify reality but changes its coordinates and annuls its points of reference. While psychic reality is repeated, there is no repetition in the event. The study defines event as a link to one psychic register to another. Starting from the Lacanian scheme (real, imaginary, and symbolic) describes six types of the event.

## **INTERVIEW**

### **JULIA KRISTEVA: Freudian Models of Language**

A conversation conducted by **Sergio Benvenuto** in Paris, in 1994.

## **ARCHIVES**

### **CHARLOTTE BALKÁNYI: On verbalization**

Although the concept of verbalization does not appear at first sight to have an extensive psycho-analytical literature, it is, in fact, implicit in the most important part of psycho-analytical theory. Freud discovered the function of verbalization and it was he who first pointed out the importance of its role in mental functioning. The term “verbalization”, however, did not appear in psycho-analytical nomenclature until rather late. Freud left the concept un verbalized. The paper explores the phenomenon theoretically and through cases, pointing out that verbalization can make split emotions conscious.

## *Summaries*

In the Archives section we also publish three letters written by **SIGMUND FREUD** to **MARGIT DUBOVITZ** between April 1920 and October 1921, with an introduction by **ANNA BORGOS**.