

# Language And Interpretation In Psychoanalysis

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## Interpretation and truth

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### 1. The relationship between interpretation and truth in the work of Lacan

The evolution of Jacques Lacan's conceptions on the means of analysis (interpretation) is correlative to the development of his conceptions of the end of analysis. Thus, in "The function and field of speech and language in psychoanalysis", the realisation of the subject in speech as the end of the psychoanalytic experience corresponds to an emphasis on the linguistic structure of interpretation and its *constitutive* effects:

The decisive function of my own reply appears, and this function is not, as has been said, simply to be received by the subject as acceptance or rejection of his discourse, but really to recognise him or to abolish him as subject. [...] Not only is every spoken intervention received by the subject in terms of his structure, but the intervention takes on a structuring function in him in proportion to its form.<sup>1</sup>

However, speech is 'not-all', and the theory of the object *a* and its applications are already foreshadowed in the "The function and field": "We must be attentive to the 'un-said' that lies in the holes of the discourse".<sup>2</sup>

The realisation of the subject is tantamount to the revelation of the truth of the subject. Lacan speaks of analysis as a reintegration of the past and this might evoke a 'correspondence' theory of truth. However, the past in question is a historical past, the result of a retroactive symbolisation, which implies that the past is itself an effect of discourse.

Lacan's concept of truth at this stage (early 1950s) could be inscribed in the philosophical debate as approached by the work of Martin Heidegger, for whom the notion of truth based in correspondence or adequation is distinguished from a notion of truth as *aletheia*.

The notion of truth as adequation (Isaac Israeli's "*Veritas est adaequatio rei et intellectus*") implies a correspondence between a representation and that which it represents: "*Snow is white*" is true if and only if snow is white. Truth is the correctness of the statement and is opposed to the statement which is false. Within the frame of this conception, there is no need to distinguish between enunciation and statement. Implicit in this notion of truth is the metaphysical

<sup>1</sup> Jacques Lacan, "The function and field of speech and language in psychoanalysis", in *Écrits: A Selection* (London: Tavistock, 1977), p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 93.

The book Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis, Marshall Edelson is published by University of Chicago Press. Consider a poem as the literary critic reads it; consider the language of an analysand as the psychoanalyst hears it. The tasks of the professionals are similar: to interpret the linguistic, symbolic data at hand. In Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis, Marshall Edelson. eBooks Language And Interpretation In Psychoanalysis are currently available in various formats such as PDF, DOC and ePUB which you can directly download. The tasks of the professionals are similar: to interpret the linguistic, symbolic data at hand. Author Marshall Edelson. Author Biography. Year Format. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Edelson, Marshall ; Format: Book; xv, p.: ill. ; 22 cm. Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis [Marshall Edelson]. Consider a poem as the literary critic reads it; consider the language of an analysand as the . The tasks of the professionals are similar: to interpret the linguistic, symbolic data at hand. In "Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis," Marshall Edelson. Sun, 08 Jul GMT language and interpretation in pdf -. Interpretation or interpreting is a translational activity in which one. The psychoanalytic theory initiates a discursivity on clinical practice, introducing a new meaning for the function of language. The Freudian conception of. The idea that a theory of psychoanalytic interpretation should specify what the analyst knows about language to recognize linguistic deviance and ambiguity and. Wittgenstein, Interpretation, and the Foundations of livingwithsheep.com Hopkins - - New Formations. Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis. "Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis." American Journal of Psychiatry , (5), p. Figures; References; Cited by; Details. Volume Issue 5. on Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis by Marshall Edelson; & A New Language for Psychoanalysis by Roy Schafer. by Richard.ogy: Articulations and Applications," International Journal of Psycho-Analysis 50 A New Language for Psychoanalysis collects Schafer's previously pub-. Language and Interpretation in Psychoanalysis. By Marshall Edelson. \$ Pp . New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, About a half century ago. which unconscious meaning is communicated in the analytic setting. . cuss the use of language in psychoanalysis, I would like to turn to an incident described. Intersecting languages in psychoanalysis and philosophy. view of the literature in which philosophers have profited from their encounters with analysis. Psychoanalytic conceptions of language refers to the intersection of psychoanalytic theory with . International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, 83,

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