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The theory of the preconscious and the systematic research of discourse in psychoanalysis

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Summary

The authors consider that from a methodological point of view the hypotheses about the preconscious constitute the way to operationalize the theory about sexuality in its differential character (oral, anal, etc.). After defining the preconscious, they refer to its process of constitution and internal organization, when it is already formed. The authors propose to consider the passage from the hypotheses about the structure of the preconscious to the manifestations. Besides, they emphasize that in each clinical organization prevails some kind of libidinal fixation, expressed through some specific preconscious traits and subsequently through some specific discursive manifestations. Therefore, they expose a method that allows to investigate the discourse of patients as an expression of eroticism. The method (David Liberman algorithm) allows to study the eroticism in three levels of language: word, phrase and narrative. The authors describe the characteristics of the instruments employed to investigate each one of these three levels: a grid for the narrative, two grids for the phrases and a computational program (dictionary) for words. They also refer to some methodological and instrumental problems and consider some issues linking with the value of each of these levels of analysis related with the others two.

Refinement of the preconscious theory and proposal of a systematic research method from Freudian perspective

When Freud tried to investigate sexuality, he focused most of his attention in the discursive expressions of everyday life and clinical work. Therefore, words, phrases and narrations of a very different kind were focused as manifestations of some specific eroticism. Freud sustained that those discursive manifestations were, in turn, a derivation of certain characteristics (form and matter) of preconscious. So then, preconscious comes to possess a particular value, since constitute the mediator term between concrete discourse and the theory of sexuality. In methodological terms, we can say that the hypotheses about the preconscious are the way to operationalize the theory of sexuality and allows us researching of its differential character (oral, anal, etc.).

The theory of the preconscious derivates from others. The preconscious has different functions inside the ego, specially two: 1) to make conscious the internal psychic processes, in particular those which come from the demands of drives 2) to communicate with others, those which are alike. By this second function, the preconscious has an organization that is a consequence of the incorporation of consensual normative that allows the intersubjective interchanging (and in turn is determined by and determinant of the process of internal complexity). The preconscious has a story of its constitution, inseparable of the story of ego constitution. As a matter of fact, in the process of ego development the fact of linking drives (specially sexuality)

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with the symbolic and representative world has an enormous importance. This work of the ego implies to hold drives inside the psychic system as a language, process accomplished step by step, by means of symbolic world and unconscious thinking development. This process leaves its traces in the preconscious organization. When the preconscious is organized, it shows in its structure and functioning the efficacy of drives fixation, of reality, of superego, and of different defenses, normal and pathological ones. Also takes importance a certain degree of internal complexity, which is expressed as a refinement in the kind of logic that the ego employs in its psychic elaboration work. Therefore, the study of preconscious formations on an adult patient allows to develop conjectures not only about the eroticism that it is used, but also about the state and functioning of the ego, particularly the defenses.

Theory about the preconscious (constitution and structure) is a bridge between two fields: 1) unconscious processes, 2) concrete discourses. That theory plays as mediator between metapsychology and concrete discourse and allows to operationalize abstract hypotheses, in first place the concept of drive. We have performed some research focused on the constitution of the preconscious (Maldavsky, 1976, 1980, 1990, 1997, 1998b, 1999), others related to its structure (Maldavsky, 1976, 1980, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1995a, 1997, 1998b, 1999) and others about the links between preconscious and manifestations, which is the principal subject of our interest in this opportunity. In this last field we consider the study of words, phrases and narratives, as an expression of eroticism, and moreover, as a sign of defense (cf. Graphic I, Appendix II).

The starting point to study the preconscious consists in setting up its link with the life of drives, which it expresses in its specificity. Therefore, in first place we must categorize the eroticism, in regard to the differential traces, in order to establish its links with language. We consider the six eroticism stated by Freud (1933a), which become expressed in language: primary oral, secondary oral sadistic, primary anal sadistic, secondary anal sadistic, urethral phallic, genital phallic. To this whole we add a seventh alternative, intrasomatic libido, described by Freud (1926d) when he states that, immediately after birth, the libidinal investment goes to the heart and lungs. If we have a method to detect fixations of drives in the discourse, we could investigate with more details different issues, for example the characteristics of some psychopathological structures. This is possible because in each structure (or in each group of them) it prevails a specific fixation of the drive. The intrasomatic language of eroticism suggests some disturbances that go from toxic states (addictions, psychosomatic illness) to traumatic neuroses. The language of primary oral eroticism is an indicator of pathologies going from schizoid structures to schizophrenia. The language of secondary oral sadistic eroticism is a sign of pathologies going from maniac-depressive characteropathies to similar psychosis. The language of primary anal sadistic eroticism is the expression of pathologies that include transgressive characteropathies and paranoias. The language of secondary anal sadistic eroticism is a sign of pathologies as neurosis and obsessive characteropathies. The language of urethral phallic eroticism suggests the existence of pathologies going from anxiety hysteria to phobic and counter-phobic characteropathies. Finally, the language of genital phallic eroticism indicates the existence of pathologies as conversion hysteria and hysterical characteropathies and psychoses.

Therefore, if we can show the links between eroticism and preconscious, and in consequence develop some research instruments, a way could be open to 1) the possibility to focus the study of the characteristics of each drive and each ego, its functioning and disturbances, 2) to refine our conjectures about the different psychopathological structures, 3) to detect defenses and its changes during a session or

a period of a treatment, 4) to advance in the development of a systematic method of research that can be coherent with psychoanalytic theory, 5) to make specific contributions about language research, in the field of culture. Therefore, the study of preconscious has importance in this five fields: metapsychological, psychopathological, clinical, methodological and cultural.

The method: David Liberman algorithm

For many years we have been interested in the metapsychology of preconscious and its value as a testimony of a specific eroticism. We have made descriptions about the psychic structure and the ego elaboration in order to link the drive to the language (including the fundamental issue of death drive neutralization). We have been working on the employment of motricity, about specific emotions, perception, differential symbolic world (ideas, thoughts), normal and pathogenic defenses, words, phrases, narrations, rhetorical processes (Maldavsky, 1980, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1997, 1998b, 1999, Maldavsky et al., 2000). The objective of all this psychic processes is to hold the drive inside the ego. From the first newborn scream to the more richly expressive display, there are a complex process that implies the ego development and the constitution of the preconscious. In this process takes a great importance the fact that the drive is represented by a symbolic universe .

Once the preconscious finishes its constitution (after second censure creation), we are in a complex psychic territory, in which the substitutive formations of the unconscious take special importance. These formations have importance in the determination of clinical situations, and have a particular interest for the researchers. In the forms and subjects of these preconscious formations we can detect a combination of three contributions: 1) the conflict between the Oedipus complex (positive and /or negative) and the castration complex, 2) the defenses, 3) the fixation of drives. Actually, the defenses constitute a denouement inside the ego of the nuclear conflict (oedipical) and make a contribution to create the substitutive formations from both components of this nuclear conflict. As for the fixations of drives, they bring specific forms and subjects to these substitutive formations. For example, the phrase "a child is beaten" expresses the conflict between the Oedipus and the castration complexes, but also puts in evidence a defense (repression) and a resource to ideas that express another eroticism (anal sadistic) as a substitute of repressed desires (Freud, 1919e). The conflict between Oedipus and castration complexes is universal; therefore, the issue that differentiates the clinical structures and the preconscious formations characteristics are rather libidinal fixations and defenses.

We have said already that with this theoretical frame we develop systematic research about the preconscious and about the consequent discursive manifestations, that form the point of interest in this paper. We shall dedicate to describe the characteristics of the method of narrative analysis , phrases and words that are inherent to each clinical structure, as an expression of each eroticism. As we shall notice, the systematization of the preconscious theory requires the design and employment of some instruments, that allow to detect eroticism, and subsequently the defenses and ego structures, functions and states (See Appendix I).

Our initial proposal was to pay attention at a neglected sector of psychoanalytic theory: the preconscious, in its development and constitution, in its function and efficacy and in its structure. But when we were moving forward in our research, we noticed that we were developing a systematic method to analyze manifestations, from Freudian perspective. We named it David Liberman Algorithm (DLA), as an homage to

our teacher, because he was a pioneer in the effort to establish links between metapsychology and clinical work taking in account discourse manifestations.

The method includes a computational program (dictionary) to analyze the words in the discourse, two grids to phrase analysis (one for the verbal components and another one to the paraverbal components), and another grid to the narrative analysis. When we came to study concrete clinical situations, this systematization reached more complexity. In all of them we noticed the shared presence of a group of eroticisms and a group of defenses, manifested in language. Therefore, we concluded that one thing is the theory of clinical structures, and another one the analysis of concrete manifestations, where we do not find a pure conversion hysteria or obsessive neurosis. We found rather transitory prevalence of one of those manifestations above the others. So, we went deep in some cases, some of them studied by other researchers (Maldavsky, 1980, 1986, 1998b, 2002, 2002b). Recent research where DLA was employed in academic field (Almasia, 2001, Alvarez, 2002; Kazez, 2002, Maldavsky et al., 2002i) has focused moreover on the value the method brings to the singular case study.

The method share with those called empirical research a systematic character, but instead of methods used by that orientation, it is rooted in nuclear Freudian hypotheses, related to eroticism. By these means we tried to save the gap that exists between the two forms of research, empirical and conceptual, and even we asked ourselves if this distinction has some meaning. Besides, in the panorama of systematic research methods about the patient discourse, the DLA has certain peculiarities. As a matter of fact, there are other computational programs to analyze the discourse (Bucci, 1997, Mergenthaler, 1992, 1993). There are also other methods to analyze the narrative of patients (Luborsky et al., 1990, Kächele et al., 2002). But, with the exception of DLA, there are no other methods for researching at the same time different levels of discourse, and therefore, allowing to make this type of contrast, rectification or new internal directions. Neither exists a method to study phrase-structure, although this level of analysis has a great importance in Freudian papers. The development of the method has a sequence of steps, each one more complex than the previous one, in which the next one holds. We shall describe them in next parts.

First step: Psychoanalytic categorization of narrative sequences

The passage from research about metapsychology of the preconscious to its systematic categorization required, as a first step, the construction of an instrument combining 1) eroticism and 2) narrative. To set up this instrument we worked on the research of different clinical cases. We noticed Freud's hypothesis related to the preconscious organization, and specially the primary fantasies and its concretion in clinical structures. Following this Freudian orientation, we proposed to differentiate five scenes in the narrative. Two of them are states; the other three, transformations. The narration contains 1) an initial state of unstable equilibrium, broken by 2) a first transformation, corresponding the rise of the desire. This moment is followed by 3) a second transformation, the essay to consummate the desire, and finally 4) a third one, that includes the consequence of this essay. This is followed by 5) the final state. So, then, two states (one initial and another final) and three transformations form the matrix of narrative sequences. We have designed a grid in order to make this proposal clear (See Appendix II, Grid I). In the real facts we can find suppressions (narrative where we can see only the final state, or the scene in which the desire arises), redundancies, permutations, condensations. This formal structure acquires specific qualifications for each language of eroticism, which implies that the "actants" (types of characters), affects, actions, ideal, group representation, temporal and spatial conception, has a high

grade of definition. Among the "actants" we can distinguish those who set themselves as a model, subject, double and assistant. Eventually, object of desire and rival also appear. This categorization of "actants" is based in Freud's hypothesis. (1914c, 1919h, 1921c). Besides, in the enclosed grid we can notice that we propose two denouements for the third transformation and the final state: euphoric and disphoric.

We have dedicated several studies, including two books (1998b, 1999), to the theoretical research on this level of analysis and on its application to clinical research. We have added a series of indications that allow to go from the discursive manifestations to its connection with the categorizations showed in the grid, because very often the narrative in one session is fragmented in several moments, or condensed in only one phrase, or showed only partially, or in a redundant way, or with an inversion of the sections, for example, as a racconto. The instructions that we propose allow the passage from the manifestations to an arranging of narratives, and from there to the connection with categorizations of the scenes as a language of the eroticism. Nevertheless, we noticed that this kind of analysis left without consideration another level of study, that has great importance for the psychoanalytic thinking: the level of words. This one often has its own weight, definitory in the research, beyond the narrative analysis in which it is included. It can suggest the weight of another narrative, maybe yet condensed, not displayed, but efficient. For this reason, we advance to another step: we tried to systematize word analysis as an expression of eroticism.

Second step: psychoanalytic categorization of word nets

As soon as the grid for the analysis of sexuality in narrative level was done, we addressed to the systematization of another level of study, the link between 1) eroticism and 2) words. A problem was found, specially in the interchange with colleagues: they discussed the criteria we used for the establishment of systematic links between eroticism and word. It was not easy to find a criteria, but initially we were oriented by Freud's examples. He brings an erogenous sense to words as "beat", "fire", "jewel" and many others. In order to detect this link in a more wide way, we focused the kind of enjoyment inherent to each specific eroticism, the type of affects, motricity and narrative.

Above all, the systematization of narrative brought a basic contribution to put the words into a sexual category. For example, in the narrative belonging to secondary anal sadistic eroticism, the scene of a solemn public oath in the context of an institutional form, allows us to include in the archives of dictionary terms as "duty", "tradition", "moral", "study" and others which mention the essay to dominate and control by the means of a knowledge of concrete facts. We also included "clean", "library" and many other words.

With these gathered words, we formed a dictionary, a computational program that allows to investigate word nets: with only one word we can not decide about the specific language of eroticism; we need a net of them. The dictionary is formed by seven archives, one for each language of eroticism.

In each archive there are unities composed by: 1) fragments of words, 2) words, 3) groups of words. The totality of archives include more or less 620.000 words, belonging to 5.000 radicals approximately. The criteria established to form each net of words is related to the semantic value, its sense from the point of view of eroticism. Many words have a multiple erogenous sense. Therefore, it could happen that the meaning corresponds to more than one language of eroticism.

When a text is analyzed, the program has at least eight functions: 1) it distributes the detected terms in columns corresponding to each language of eroticism,

2) it describes the grammatical features of the detected words, 3) it mentions which words have been detected and which not, 4) it presents to the user the different alternatives of erogenous interpretation that the dictionary proposes for some word and it questions the user about the election among them: several, all, or none, 5) it transmits the quantity of terms of the whole text, those whom it is sensitive and those which appear in each of the columns, 6) it proposes a quantitative value for each term detected, as corresponding to a ponderation index, 7) it brings a panorama of erogenous signification (the program has a different color for each language of eroticism) in a determined text, 8) it eliminates certain opinions expressed in each column, which correspond to those terms that more often require a critical examination .

The program can do two types of study. One of them has an automatic character; the other one is more handcrafted and interactive. Functions 1,2,4,6 and 7 have importance in the studies more interactive and handcrafted. Other combination of functions (1,3,5,6, 7 and 8) is useful when automatic analysis is required.

We also carried out tests in order to detect if all the languages of eroticism has prevalence in a text or if some of them is not registered in all their value by the program. We verified that all of them have had, in some study, the pole position regarding statistic prevalence. In this frame we notice more the value of the program as a psychoanalytic legacy about the erogenous significance of the words.

We have dedicated a great number of works, even a book (Maldavsky, 2002a) to the study of this kind of analysis. The book mentioned above was published as a CD, because it contains the program itself, and it also has studies about literary, journalistic texts and clinical discourses. In this book, which contains others examples about the employment of the program, and considers methodological and instrumental problems, we have displayed an instructive for the use of the instrument in its automatic and interactive versions. In the interactive version has a relevant importance the criteria to resolve the problems of the multiplicity of erogenous senses that could have some words. As to the automatic version, instead, we consider specially statistical questions related with the instrument reliability and its employment in the discourse analysis of different regions of hispano-speaking world.

We have also made some research (Maldavsky et al., 2000) in which we have combined the analysis in the level of the words with the analysis in the level of the narrative. Such researches have brought more refined outcomes and more close to the Freudian psychoanalytical studies, which consider one or both levels of analysis. Besides, those results showed the lack of consideration of a third level of analysis, the phrase one, to which Freud gave a great importance in his analysis of the meaning expressed in the discursive manifestations. So, we did another step in our intent to establish systematic links between erogeneity and language: the categorization of phrases.

Third step: psychoanalytic categorization of phrase-structure

In order to detect a connection between 1) erogeneity and 2) phrase, we established a third level in the method. Although from the beginning of the DLA development we have given attention to this level of analysis, the systematization in the detection of the eroticism in the phrase level was possible only after the progress in the study of the two others (word and narrative). In fact, we did not find in others methodological proposals the equivalence to our intent about the analysis of phrases. Instead, we find it about the analysis of words and narrative. Besides, very soon we noted one of the values belonging to this level of analysis: it focuses more clearly the link between patient and analyst inside the session. When studying the level of the

phrases we consider the acts of enunciation of the speaker and by that means we can detect the state of the analytical link. Also, we deal with new methodological problems, since in the level of the phrase it is important, from the point of view of the sense of the discourse, to notice the melodic line, the form in which the speaker uses the sounds of the language. Consequently, we had to consider two aspects: not only the verbal components but also the paraverbal ones. Therefore, we constructed two grids (see Appendix II, Grids II and III)..

It is noticed in the grids that, while in the field of the verbal components prevails the languages of secondary anal sadistic eroticism, genital phallic, urethral phallic and primary anal sadistic, among the paraverbal components prevails the intrasomatic eroticism, the primary oral, the secondary oral sadistic and the primary anal sadistic. Methodological problems include other subjects. One of them consists in the categorization of the phrase, statement or enunciation. Because we intend to give attention to the erogenous signification, we took in charge the statements according the value of acts that express the subject of enunciation, as it happens with the promise, the grievance, the accusation, the narration, the reflection, the abstraction, the money evaluation, the interruption, etc.

On the other side, we notice that the melodic lines (as reproach, for example) can hold several phrases or only one sector of one of them. The inverse can also occur, for example that a yawn or a sneeze could mix with a promise phrase, with the characteristic seductive tone. In this case, the promise phrase (verbal component) is fragmented in two sectors according the paraverbal component, that include sneeze an intonation respectively. Therefore, the analysis requires to notice a double criteria of fragmentation, for the verbal components and the paraverbal ones.

Our experience regarding the employment of this sector of the method is lesser than that we have concerning the described before. We have only five papers devoted on the subject (Maldavsky, 2002a, 2002b, 2003c, Maldavsky *et al* 2003a, 2003b); nevertheless, this sector of the method have produced an immediate interest in the members of our research team, because several of them understood that it is useful to investigate transference and counter-transference. Consequently, there are an important number of members of our team dedicated to investigate in this sector of the method, with the corresponding advances and rectifications, and we hope that soon new contributions will appear.

Appendix I

Methodological problems, new proposals

The different levels of analysis (net words, phrase-structure, narration sequences) are articulated among them, and therefore coincidences and conflicts can be produced. When there are no coincidences, we propose to give prevalence at the level of narration sequences as an organizer of the whole; so, we follow an orientation: to focus as dominant the most panoramic. Nevertheless, we suggest that effort to find more sophisticated solutions that allow showing the significance of different languages or eroticism detected in a specific discourse is recommended. For example, it may happen that levels of words and of narration informs about the eroticism and defenses of the patient in extratransferential fields and level of phrases informs about transference relationship.

Therefore, it is productive to join the analysis of words and of narration and to contrast both results. Because the level of the narrative requires an active intervention of the researcher, this one can appeal to the results of the analysis with the program, as it were the product of another researcher work, and consequently to do a fruitful contrast.

The results of the analysis with the dictionary 1) can make a contribution to the orientation of the research in the level of the narrative analysis, or, instead, 2) it can conduct to convalidate or refute this research on narration partially, if narrative analysis was done in the first place. On the other side, we have noticed that the results of the analysis in the level of net words allow to anticipate narratives that will be displayed with more emphasis afterwards.

From the point of view of clinical studies, this method allows to capture with accuracy the changes happened during a session or among several of them. It can be employed also with diagnostic goals. Besides, the method can obtain more complexity if its links with Freudian theory can be strongly established and expanded. In regard to this matter, we consider that one of its advantages is that it allows to develop other suppositions, related with the analysis of defenses. As a matter of fact, after Freud (1915c), defenses are destinies of drives. Therefore, a method detecting the eroticism expressed in language, makes easy the systematic research of defense. So, one of the opened ways is the study of defenses as drives destinies expressed in language. We can start from the following statement: if certain scene in narration is the expression of one eroticism, certain position of the speaker in the scene he/she describe is the sign of a specific defense and of a specific state of it. For example, in the language of the primary anal sadistic language the speaker can appear as a hero, as a the subject of a secret just, but he can also set himself as a victim of alien abuse, or as an instrument employed by a vindicative protagonist that will despise him afterwards. In the first situation, the dominant defense is the successful disavowal, as results in defiant characteropathy, and in the second one (the patient as a victim of abuses or as an instrument, afterwards rejected, that a protagonic character employs in the frame of a vindicative desire of revenge) prevails disavowal too, but as a failed defense.

It is also possible to detect the defense in the level of words and phrases, through rhetorical studies. As long as playing with words are an expression of functional defenses (as in the joke), rhetorical disturbances are an expression of pathogenic mechanisms. The different rhetorical figures form an achieved transaction between the expression of a desire and the restraint imposed by a consensual normative, expressed in the language by different levels: logical, pragmatic, semantic, syntactic, phonologic and organic. The ruled transgression of consensual normative, that allows at the same time to recognize the rule and to express the desire, are characteristic of rhetorical plays. Instead, the disturbances that expresses 1) by a lasting questioning (disavowal) , or by abolition (repudiation) of a consensual rule, and 2) by a transformation (repression) of such desire that become unrecognizable. Besides, each eroticism is expressed by a specific way in the rhetorical level, and the specific pathogenic defense manifests as a lack of coincidence with some specific consensual rule: organic (intrasomatic libido), logical (primary oral eroticism), semantic (secondary oral sadistic eroticism), pragmatic (primary anal sadistic eroticism), phonological-syntactic (secondary anal sadistic eroticism, urethral phallic and genital phallic). As an example, we can say that in Borges and in a schizophrenic patient prevails the language of primary oral eroticism. Borges proposes in his stories that a man can be the product of others mind, as a Golem. But a schizophrenic, with delusions, can start from the same statement, not anymore as a rhetorical play but as his specific way of psychic trapping. This trapping consists in remaining immersed in paradoxes and logical contradictions (it does not happen that the body of a man is engendered by the mind of other), in the same way that a paranoid is trapped in pragmatic paradoxes, or an addict in organic paradoxes.

In turn, the systematic research of eroticism and defense, allows us to achieve inferences about the kind of ego that are performed, its functioning and its state. If it is

the intrasomatic eroticism that prevails, it is possible to investigate about the primitive real ego, if it is the primary orality that prevails, the initial autoerotism and so on, as it is showed in the following figure:

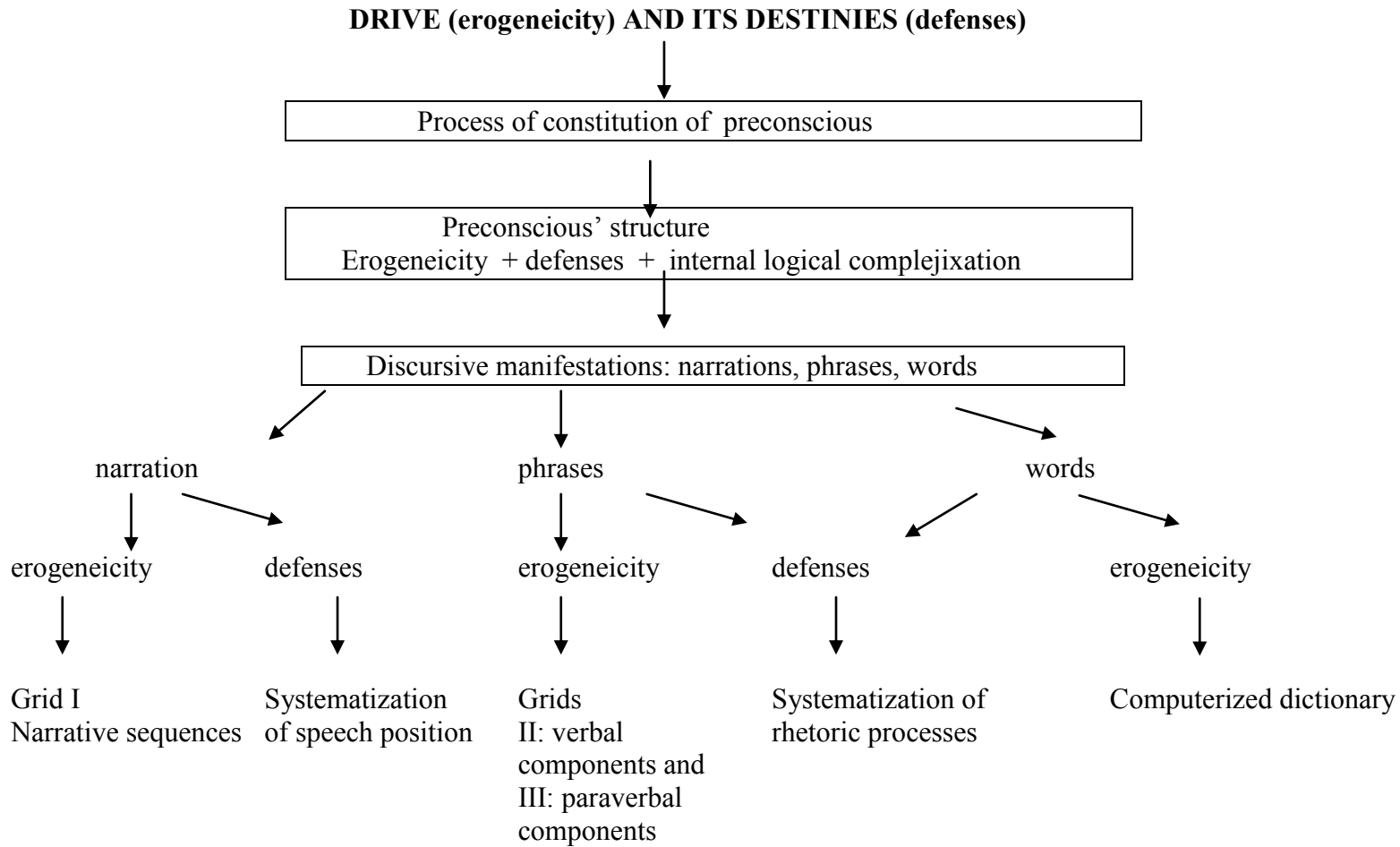
LI	Primitive real ego
O1	Autoerotism
O2/A1	Purified pleasure ego
A2/FU/FG	Definitive real ego

Therefore, the method also allows to go forward in the research about structure and functions of each ego, about the organization of the mnemonic stratification, the different logics of thinking and the differential characteristics of processes of identification and its failures. We have developed different research (Maldavsky, 1980, 1986, 1997) on observations of childhood development, clinical child analysis and Freudian metapsychology of psychic apparatus, specially the ego. Besides, nowadays several projects of research are in process, which link clinical processes in child analysis with the method we are proposing for the discourse study. We have established correlation between this method and verbal, playing and graphic manifestations in childhood (Goldberg, 2001, Maldavsky and Lambersky de Widder, 2002). On one side, with this research we extend the DLA to the analysis of manifestations different from verbals and besides we refine the analysis of the preconscious constitution process and the factors that influence on it.

As we have noticed, psychoanalytic theory about preconscious sets up a point of passage between abstract hypothesis to the study of discourse manifestations. But expresses also the particular forms of listening that an analyst has in a session, when privileges in some moment a scene, a phrase, a word, a tonal inflection, to order the whole of sense in the discourse of a patient. In our methodological proposal we have tried to make too a systematic approach to different aspects of subtlety of psychoanalytical listening.

Appendix II

Graphic I. General outline of preconscious



Grid I. Outline of scenes inherent in the narrative sequences of each language of eroticism

<u>EROTICISM</u>	GENITAL PHALLIC	PHALLIC URETHRAL	SECONDARY ANAL SADISTIC	PRIMARY ANAL SADISTIC	SECONDARY ORAL SADISTIC	PRIMARY ORAL	INTRA-SOMATIC LIBIDO
<u>SCENE</u>							
Initial state	Aesthetic harmony	Routine	Hierarchic order	Natural legal equilibrium	Paradise	Cognitive peace	Equilibrium between tensions
First transformation = Awakening of desire	Desire for aesthetic completion	Ambitious desire	Desire to dominate an object in the framework of a public oath	Desire driven by thirst for justice	Temptation Expiation	Abstract cognitive desire	Speculative desire
Second transformation = Attempt to consummate desire	Reception of a Power-Gift	Finding the mark of the father deep in the object	Discerning that the object is faithful to corrupt subjects	Revenge	Sin Reparation	Access to a truth	Gain in pleasure through organic intrusion
Third transformation = Consequences of the attempt to consummate desire	Pregnancy Aesthetic disorganization	Challenge of adventure Challenge of routine	Virtue recognized Social condemnation and moral expulsion	Leadership formally recognized, honoured Being unable to move; being locked away and humiliated	Forgiveness and loving recognition Expulsion from Paradise	Recognition of genius Loss of lucidity; the other enjoys objective cognition	Organic euphoria Asthenia
Final state	Shared harmony Lasting feeling of disgust	Adventure Pessimistic routine	Moral peace Moral torment	Evocation of heroic past or Return to lasting peace Lasting resentment	Vale of tears Recovery of Paradise	Bliss in revelation Loss of the essence	Balance of tensions with no energy loss Lasting tension or asthenia

Grid II: Verbal components

LI	O1	O2	A1	A2	UPH	GPH
banality and inconsistency	abstract deduction	moan: "I could have been, but..." "I should have been... but"	offense, blasphemy and imprecation	proverbs, verdicts and maxims	popular proverbs	praise: "how nice"
flattering	metaphysical and mystic thinking	complain and reproach	slander, detracting and defamation	religious and ritualized invocations	premonition and omens	promise
references to state of things (weigh/volume/quantity/grossness/deterioration)	denial that creates a logical contradiction in front of alien statement	request and begging	accusation and denunciation	quotations	give or ask for advice	imitation
hiperrealism	logical paradoxes	asking of forgiveness and excuses		information of facts	warning "be careful because..."	appeal to the listener
accounts	metalinguage (talking about language) or equivalent (talking about films, books, etc.)	references on affective states	confessions of doing something opposed to law or moral	description of concrete situations	questions and statements about spatial or temporal localization	showing a desire: "I want to talk about this"
catharsis	clue phrase	references on things states (climatic, objects aging)	incitement	conditional imperative "if...then", "no... because"	interruptions in other person or in oneself discourse	private oath: "i swear you"
interruptions because of sound languishing	interruptions because of sound languishing	references to be doing an action	distortion	public oath and imposing obligations	phrases in suspense	dramatization
		interruptions (to swallow a word or a syllabi) or interrupting other person because of impatient feelings	abusive orders to do something opposed to the general law	contract	pretext	emphasis and exaggeration
		condolence or commiseration	threats	orders, indications according with general law	gossiping	nonsense, embellishing, fantasy lightness
		empathic understanding	intrusive interruption	valuation judgements and critical, linked with moral, cleanness, culture and order	greetings and other forms to make contact	comparison between qualities: beauty, sympathy
			curse: "i wish you die", etc.	justifications of statements, words and acts	accompanying other person discourse (m-hm, ajá)	metaphoric comparison

			power show off	clarifications	pet words (eeh, you know) as a sign that the channel is occupied by the emitting	question: how
			rendering or admission of defeat	classification	ambiguity and avoidance	casual relation in which determinant factor of an effort is the increasing of a quality (so beauty.. that)
			triumphal mockery	distributive arguments "each", "neither... nor"	minimizers: "a little scared"	synthatic redundance
			boasting	confirmation (or rectification(of alien opinion or asking a confirmation or rectification of owns opinion (consulting)		
				syntactic rectification		
				ordering: by one side, by the other side, in first place, in second place, in third place...		
				control of memory, own or of another person: do you remember? do you understand me? I remember this		
				deduction, conjecture and concrete inference		
				concrete generalization		
				synthesis		
				Introduction / closure of a subject		
				doubts		
				presentation of alternatives "or.. or"		
				comparing between objective and hierarchy traits		

				description of the position in the frame of an order or a social hierarchic		
				causal linking: "x because y", "if... then", or its questioning: "there are no relation between a and b", "what does it matter?"		
				objections, adversative phrases and negation that confront affirmations, exaggeration ("not so much") qualifications		
				notations and signaling		
				abbreviations		

Grid III: Paraverbal components

LI	O1	O2	A1	A2	UPH	GPH
<u>Tone:</u> 1) apathetic	<u>Tone:</u> 1) metallic	<u>Tone:</u> 1) sardonic	<u>Tone:</u> 1) angry	<u>Tone:</u> 1) contemptuous	<u>Tone:</u> 1) anxious	<u>Tone:</u> 1) flattering
2) monotonous	2) languishing	2) depressive	2) upset	2) denigratory	2) untrustful	2) compliment
3) pleading	3) intellectual humor	3) excited	3) protest	3) ironic	3) with excuses	3) promising
4) flattering	<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds:</u> 1) lack of resounding	4) desperate	4) suspicious	4) rational	4) whispering	4) inviting
5) sleepy	2) few difference of altitude	5) impatient	5) accusing	5) admonitory	5) pessimistic	5) seductive
6) languishing	3) cracking sound of the tongue	6) sarcastic	6) mockery	6) imperative	6) with proverbs	6) disgusting
7) eschatological humor	4) "inside laugh" (with close lips)	7) reproaching	7) provocative	7) judging	7) pleasing	7) laughably
<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds:</u> 1) nasal		8) begging	8) insulting	8) critical	8) premonitory	8) festive humor
2) scream		9) compassionate	9) arrogant	9) clarifying	9) corrosive and poignant humor	<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds</u> 1) dysphony
3) acceleration		10) litany	10) insidious	10) explaining	<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds</u>	2) exclamation of joy

					1) acute sounds	
4) agitation		11) pleasing	11) imperative	11) ironic humor	2) hissing sounds	3) exclamation of anger
5) cough		12) guilty	12) resentful	12) black humor	3) whistling	4) exclamation of disgust
6) sneeze		13) laughing	13) spiteful			5) exclamation of surprise
7) hiccup		14) choleric	14) choleric			6) exclamation of admiration
8) bowel sounds		15) black humor	15) threatening			7) onomatopoeia
9) clear one's throat		<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds</u> 1) whispering	16) defiant			8) cough
10) burp		2) sobbing	17) provocative and injurious humor			9) clear one's throat
11) yawn		3) painful (because of psychic pain)	<u>Rhythm, timbre and sounds</u> 1) onomatopoeia			
12) crying		4) lament				
13) sobbing		5) laughing				
14) pant		6) acclamation				
15) slowness		7) slowness				
16) puffing		8) shorting				
17) complaint (because of body pain)						
18) letany						
19) onomatopoeia						
20) to sip mucus						
21) silly laugh						