

## SPR 2009 (Chile)

### Acts of Speech during a Clairvoyance Session.

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**I. Aim:** Investigation the medium's interventions during a session of voyance with patients suffering an extended mourning state for the death of a beloved person.

**II. Sample:** A session of Voyance starring the medium Gordon Smith with Greta and Andrew, parents of a young man deceased in an accident, (video-documentary issued from the "Mediums the New Therapists" show, emitted by the Infinito Channel signal).

**III. Method:** The DLA (David Liberman Algorithm), which allows detecting drives and defenses in verbal and non verbal manifestations.

**IV. Procedure:** 1) to analyze the medium's interventions during a session of Voyance, 2) to compare the corresponding outcomes with the results of the study of the therapist's interventions (psycho-dynamically oriented) during the first session.

### V. Analysis

#### V. 1. Analysis of the medium's interventions

##### Verbal speech acts

**Table I: Type and sequence of medium's interventions (verbal level)**

Sequence of interventions	IL	O1	O2	A1	A2	UPH	GPH	Dominant	Destinatory
<b>Contact</b>						X		UPH	Consultants
<b>Attunement</b>			X					O2	Consultants
<b>Mediumnity</b>	X	X						O1	The death person
<b>Corroboration</b>					X			A2	Consultants
<b>Mediumnity</b>	X	X						O1	The death person
<b>Corroboration</b>					X			A2	Consultants
<b>Information, explanation, instructions</b>		X			X		X	A2	Consultants

It is possible to see that the medium changes from the contact with the consultants to the contact with the death person. The goal of the last part of his interventions (information, explanations and instructions) is to pacify the soul of the consultants, saying that the beloved death person is happy in his new space, remembers the consultants with positive affections and desires them to enjoy their lives with liberty from the attachment to the disappeared interlocutor.

The analysis of the paraverbal components of the interventions shows that the medium's discourse has a cathartic style (IL), especially in the episodes of mediumnity. The tone is metallic (O1), with a few differences in the highness (O1). As a complement, during those episodes, the information about these "perceptions" is accompanied with dramatizations (GPH), in which motor developments prevail, where fingers and eyes movements intervene (O1)

**Table II: Paraverbal and motor components during the mediumnity episodes**

Paraverbal and motor components	Drive
Cathartic speech	IL
Metallic tone	O1
Differences in the highness of the voice	O1
Dramatization	GPH
Fingers and eyes movements	O1

**VI. Discussion**

**VI. 1. Comparison of the present outcomes with the results of the analysis of other shamanistic techniques**

The research of other shamanistic sessions reveals that both the type and the sequence of interventions are in all the cases the same.

**VI. 2. Comparison of the present outcomes with the results of the analysis of other therapeutic (not shamanistic) techniques**

The research of the techniques of other therapists (psycho-dynamically oriented) reveals this type and sequence of interventions:

Table III: Type and sequence of therapist's interventions

a)	Collecting information
b)	Attempt to tune
c)	Causal (or similar) interventions, which introduce rationality

Table IV: Comparative scheme

Medium's sequence of interventions		Psychotherapist's sequence of interventions	
Making contact.	UPH	Making contact.	UPH
Attunement	O2	Collecting information	A2
Mediumnity.	O1	Attunement	O2
Corroborating information ("channeled").	A2	Establishing causal links, making generalizations, giving indications.	A2
Giving instructions, transmitting the message of love from the death person to the alive ones	A2	.	

**VII. Conclusions**

- 1) In both types of interventions it is possible to detect a prototypical sequence, repeated without many variations (consisting in the number of times in which the intervention is repeated and in the expressive peculiarities of each medium).
- 2) The therapeutic strategies of these mediums have similarities and differences with the therapeutic strategies of the psycho-dynamically oriented therapies..

Among the similarities, the most relevant are:

2.1. 1. The strategies of ones and others have a structure in which prevails a sequence of interventions (clinical steps).

2.1.2. In both cases the information is collected and corroborated. They both attune and proceed to establish a series of resources to overcome the problematic situation.

2.1.3. In both cases, the intentionality focuses on *the dead pacifying in the alive*.

Among the differences, the most relevant are:

2.2.1. The mediums obtain the information that, from their point of view is considered a “revealed truth” and does not belong to the consultant’s psychic field. They do not need the consultants’ words. On the other hand, the therapists require information from the consultants and exchange permanently with them.

2.2.2. The resource of the mediums to obtain the trust and authority in front of the consultants is based in accuracy of the details that they transmit from their contact with the dead. The resource of the therapists to obtain the trust and authority in front of the consultants is based in the achievement of the affective attunement and in the posterior clinical interventions based on rational argumentations.