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Título: Frequence distributions of wishes in the words and the speech acts in the patients´ discourse

Aims: 1) to present the frequency distributions of wishes in words and speech acts in the patients´ discourse and 2) to show some of their applications.

First part: Frequency distribution of wishes in the words and in the speech acts of 70 patients

I. Main concepts

We take into account the Freudian perspective of wishes. The repertory of the main wishes that the DLA expects to investigate are: IL: intrasomatic libido, O1: primary oral, O2: secondary oral sadistic, A1: primary anal sadistic, A2: secondary anal sadistic, UPH: urethral phallic, GPH: genital phallic.

II. Sample: the transcribed discourse of 70 patients

III. Instruments

Two tools of the David Liberman algorithm (DLA) for the analysis of wishes were applied: the computerized dictionary (for words) and the grid of speech acts. The grid for the analysis of wishes in the speech acts is mostly useful for the study of

intra-session processes. The computerized dictionary for the analysis of wishes in the words might be useful to study the intra and extra-session processes.

III.a. Main features of the dictionary

When analyzing a text, the program has at least eight functions: 1) it distributes the terms detected into columns corresponding to each one of the wishes, 2) it describes the grammatical characteristics of the words detectedm 3) it mentions which words have been detected and which haven't, 4) it presents to the user the different alternatives of interpretation that the dictionary proposes for a word and requests him/her to consider the possibility to choose one of them, several, all of them or none, 5) it provides the amount of terms corresponding to the whole text, of those to which it is sensitive and of the ones that appear in each one of the columns, 6) it proposes a quantitative value for each term detected, as it corresponds to a calibration or ponderation index, 7) it contributes a panorama of significances (for what it resorts to a differential coloration, one for each wish) in a given text, 8) it eliminates certain opinions spilled in each column, which correspond to those terms that frequently require from a critical examination. Besides, it allows to eliminate and to add words in the files, and to present a "cake" with the percentages of words detected in a text. The results of the analysis may remain saved in the user's files and may be sent to others. The current version of the dictionary contains more than 593.000 verbal forms, more than 22.000 nominal forms, more than 137.000 adjectives and more than 9.000 adverbs.

III.b. Main features of the grid for the analysis of the speech acts

The grid has seven columns, one for each wish. In each column we present a list of speech acts that constitute ways of developing a scene in the exchange with the interlocutor.

Table I: Grid of speech acts (partial)

IL	O1	O2	A1	A2	UPH	GPH
state of things	Abstract deductions	laments	offense, blasphemy and imprecation	Proverbs verdicts and maxims	popular proverbs	praise
references to body state and processes	metaphysical and mystic thinking	complaints and reproaches	Curses	Religious and ritualized invocations	Premonitions	congratulations
banality	logical paradoxes	condolences or commiseration	detracting and defamation	quotations	Advice	celebration
onomatopoeias of inanimate object sounds	metalanguage	asking for forgiveness and excuses	threats	references to aconsensual concrete fact	Warnings	dedicatory
forcing own speechin another's discourse	clue phrases	demands	triumphal mockery	contracts	disoriented sentences	promises
flattery	ambiguity and lack of definition	requests and begging	incitement	Conditional imperative	questions and statements about spatial or temporal localization	gratitude
accounts	denial that creates a logical contradiction in	demand of love, recognition and emotional	power displayto show off	orders, indications according with	recovering or maintaining thw orientation	private oath

	response to the other's statement	approval		general law		
catharsis	references to disturbed states of own body	affective manipulation	surrender or admission of defeat	public oath and imposition of obligations	interruptions of the other person's or the subject's own discourse	toast
echolalia or perseveration		feeling of subject's own or others' uselessness	intrusive interruption	valuation judgments and critical attitude, linked with moral, cleanness, culture and order	accompanying the other person's discourse	calling the listener´s attention
		appeasing submission	distortion	justification of other statements, words and acts	greetings and other expressions to make contact	invitation
		empathic understanding	incitement	deduction, conjecture and concrete inference	cautious rapprochement and separation	expressing a wish
		exaltation of sacrifice	abusive orders to do something opposed to the general law	concrete generalization	excessive rapprochement	emphasis and exaggeration
		references to affective states	accusation and denunciation	expectation of concrete	suspicion affirmation	-dramatization

				facts		
		references to states of weather, time and objects	confessions of doing something against the law or moral precepts	causal linking	pet words	examples
		references to performing an action or going through a state	justification of transgressions of the law	classification	Apocopes	onomatopoeia of sounds of live objects

IV. Results

Table II: Frequency distribution of wishes in the words in 70 patients' discourses

	IL	O1	O2	A1	A2	UPH	GPH
N	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Mean	6,4657	13,0425	10,9840	3,6124	30,6119	16,1742	19,1093
Standard Deviation	1,44869	2,32469	2,07304	1,39933	2,54179	2,55018	2,22735
Skewness	,141	,444	,681	,552	-,243	,332	-,373
Minimum	3,03	7,42	6,57	,00	24,80	10,67	11,61

	10,63	20,55	18,97	7,96	35,98	23,16	23,70
Maximum	10,63	20,55	18,97	7,96	35,98	23,16	23,70
Percentiles 10	4,6675	10,6440	8,3044	2,1166	26,8120	13,3294	16,2477
20	5,4667	11,2650	9,0381	2,5450	27,8121	14,1160	17,2885
25	5,6110	11,5227	9,6988	2,6071	29,0047	14,2721	17,6753
30	5,6440	11,7730	9,9469	2,8534	29,7032	14,4946	18,1924
40	6,1386	12,5740	10,4616	3,1460	30,2469	15,2276	18,4578
50	6,5538	13,0212	10,9255	3,4503	30,8520	15,7554	19,3084
60	6,7751	13,3211	11,3777	3,6243	31,2555	16,8151	19,5853
70	6,9576	13,9496	11,9931	4,0055	31,9973	17,5303	20,2696
75	7,2321	14,3354	12,0838	4,4955	32,6320	17,9797	20,7243
80	7,4161	14,9322	12,4164	4,8787	32,8417	18,2649	21,0195
90	8,4874	15,7176	13,2954	5,7550	33,7681	19,7778	22,0820

Table III: Frequency distributions of wishes in the speech acts in 70 patients' discourses

		IL	O1	O2	A1
N		70	70	70	70
Mean		1,8352	,5673	3,5948	,5219
Standard Deviation		2,06247	1,21768	2,60572	1,63103
Skewness		1,725	4,934	1,375	5,820
Minimum		,00	,00	,00	,00
Maximum		9,77	7,85	14,29	11,95
Percentiles	10	,2185	,0000	1,0227	,0000

	20	,3058	,0000	1,2947	,0000
	25	,4377	,0000	1,5284	,0000
	30	,5852	,0000	2,0733	,0000
	40	,7069	,1488	2,4649	,0000
	50	,9539	,2662	3,0643	,0000
	60	1,3782	,4299	3,7671	,1370
	70	2,2131	,6221	4,4141	,3476
	75	2,5548	,7034	4,6736	,3920
	80	3,6318	,7781	5,6844	,5796
	90	5,3246	1,1395	7,4442	1,3172

Mean, standard deviation and skewness values were calculated after eliminating extreme values from the sample, while the other percentiles were calculated using all of the cases.

Second part: Application of the frequency distributions of wishes in the words and speech acts to the clinical research

I. Aims

We intend 1) to analyze wishes in the patient's words and speech acts during a session and 2) to harmonize the corresponding outcomes.

II. Sample

Marisa (18 years old) is a patient assisted in the adolescence service, in out-patient treatment in a public hospital. She consults for self-inflicted cuts in her skin. In the session the patient alludes to two topics: 1) the discussion with her boyfriend

(who questioned her on the way she had treated him while he was out on a business trip), which ended in a welfare situation, and 2) a new episode of self-cut, after her father's burst in her room to tell the patient he had consulted a witch to exorcize her, because she was possessed by the curse of an envious woman. The therapist decided to focus in the link between the patient and her boyfriend, and puts the emphasis in the fact that the patient tended to bear everything in silence instead of telling what she felt. At the end of the hour the patient referred to a dialogue with her psychiatrist, to whom she communicated that she usually had hallucinations at night.

III. Procedure

First we'll study the wishes and defenses in the patient's and therapist's speech acts, then we'll investigate the wishes and defenses in the patient's and therapist's words and finally we'll compare the results of those analysis

IV. Analysis
In table IV we expose the comparisons between the results of the analysis of the patient's and therapist's speech acts.

In the next table we present the following information for each wish: in one column, the percentage of speech acts corresponding to each one regarding the total amount of speech acts, and in the other column the percentile that corresponds to such percentage, according to the corresponding frequency distributions. The data of the percentiles becomes relevant for the posterior analysis, because they provide a pattern that allows locating the percentages of the speech acts of each wish and, consequently, they allow making comparisons.

We will take into account the following criteria for the evaluation of the differences:

- A difference between 25 and 34 percentiles is considered slight.
- Between 35 and 53: an important difference.
- Between 54 and 72: a very important difference.
- Between 73 and 92: an extremely important difference.

- Between 93 and 98: an extraordinarily important difference.

Table IV: Patients and therapist´s speech acts

Patient			Therapist		
Wish	%	Percentile	Wish	%	Percentile
IL	0.48	27	IL	0	1 al 75
O1	0	1 al 33	O1	0	
O2	1.19	18	O2	6.12	88
A1	0	1 al 56	A1	0	
A2	55.48	55	A2	55.10	25
UPH	5.59	1	UPH	25.51	50
GPH	37.36	97	GPH	13.27	87

In the patient, O2 and UPH have low values and GPH has very high values. In the therapist A2 has low values and O2 and GPH have high values. In O1 and A1 percentiles are not indicated for the therapists because there are no phrases corresponding to these wishes in the sample with which the frequency distributions were built.

Comment: it may be observed that the patient and the therapist coincide regarding the high value of GPH, which might lead to conjecture that each one of them boosts a tendency in the other. The fact that the patient had a higher value of A2 than the therapist (difference of 30 percentiles) is also remarkable, and that, to the inverse, the therapist had a higher value of O2 than the patient (difference of 70 percentiles). In regards A2, the patient's values are normal, while the therapist's are a bit low. The low behavior of UPH in the patient is also important, while in the therapist it coincides with the mean values (49 percentiles of difference). The major differences, corresponding to O2, consist in the fact that the therapist's values are extremely high, while, in contrast, the patient's values are extremely low. The high value of O2 in the therapist is consistent with her clinical orientation, for she puts emphasis mostly in the fact that the patient tends to bear in silence due to her lovely dependence. Regarding the low percentile of UPH, it seems to indicate a limitation of the patient to express her ambitious wishes and the regulation of the

distances. In regards the pathological defenses, they seem to correspond mostly to GPH and O2, particularly in the therapist. In fact, it is possible to infer that O2 is combined in the therapist with disavowal, while in the patient this wish is combined with inhibition. Also UPH is combined with inhibition in the patient. Regarding GPH, it seems to be related, both in the patient and in the therapist, with repression combined with characterologic traits, in which one reinforced the pathological mechanism of the other.

In table V we expose the comparisons between the results of the analysis of the patient's and therapist's words.

Table V: Analysis of the wishes in the patient's and therapist's words

Patient			Therapist		
Wish	%	Percentile	Wish	%	Percentile
IL	6.88	66	IL	4.05	23
O1	14.27	75	O1	9.8	12
O2	13.83	93	O2	16.41	+90
A1	3.44	49	A1	7.46	+90
A2	26.76	9	A2	27.71	12
UPH	15.29	42	UPH	16.84	55
GPH	19.5	55	GPH	17.69	39

V.   Discussion

The results of the analysis of the wishes in the level of words (high values of IL, O1, O2 and mean value of A1) are consistent with her clinical problems (repeated skin cuts followed by a state of withdrawal and generalized apathy). These results contrast the ones obtained in the level of speech acts. It is possible to infer that the results of the analysis of speech acts show the position of the speaker while

exchanging with the therapist, and therefore they show the influence of the link, that might be positive or negative, that is to say, that they may create bigger interferences in the therapy. However, the results of the analysis in the level of words show the wishes and the defenses that belong to the patient, overcoming the interferences emerged from the negative influence in the therapeutic link.

We might suggest that, while the results of the speech acts put in evidence the position or the attitude of the speaker, the results of the analysis of words express a wider perspective of his wishes, among which we find those that the speaker takes as his own but also those that he considers belonging to other people. The present study endorses, as well, this proposal of harmonization of the differences between the results of the wishes and the defenses in the speech acts and in the words.