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gnifying chain.
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P. D.

he subject sup-
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Love is at the
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G. W.

experience of
can never be

articulate the fundamental connections
exist between our individual subjectivities
the world in which we live. In this pursuit,
draw on the work of existential-phenom-
logical philosophers. Husserl introduce
notion of *intersubjectivity to demonstra-
connection between individual sub-
*Buber uses the notion of the I-Thou rel-
to show that the individual self can nev-
understood outside of the context of rel-
ship to another person, a Thou. *Heide-
introduces the notion of being-in-the-wor-
demonstrate that the human being
*Dasein, achieves conscious aware-
through its interactions with the wor-
Merleau-Ponty develops the notion of
body-subject to show that individual sub-
jectivity always exists and develops in a be-
context. For existential psychoanalysts, t-
fore, the task is to elaborate and explor-
ways in which the individual subjectivity o-
client exists within a bodily, social, and
ronmental context. Fostering understand-
of one's own subjective experience is s-
essential to the therapeutic process.

SUBJECTIVITY, SUBORDINATED The ana-
subjectivity is a continuously active
influential component of the co-created
peutic process. While it may be character-
subordinated subjectivity, it is nonethele-
cial. From the perspective of love, the t-
peutic process may be regarded as
engagement of the subjectivities of
patient and analyst addressing the proble-
of love, resulting in the enhanced actual-
of love and self in both parties.

See also: intersubjectivity

Natterson, J. (1991) *Beyond Countertransf-*
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SUBLIMATION Occurs when desires are
diverted towards new, non-sexual and socially
valued aims. The main types of activity
described by Freud as sublimated are artistic
creation and intellectual inquiry. Freud con-
trasted sublimation with *idealisation, which
has to do with altering the perception and value
of a particular object.

Freud saw sublimation as a satisfaction with-
out *repression – a change of object for the
drive. Lacan claims that in sublimation the
object of desire is seen anew, elevated to the level
of *'the thing' (*das Ding*), that is, to the level of
the extimate point beyond language and the law
of *signifiers. Sublimation therefore is trans-
gression. What is crucial here is that this process
does not concern the subject, only the object.
For instance, in courtly love, the loving subject
always maintains a distance from the ultimate
object, an object that is deliberately maintained
beyond the reach of the subject's desire. When
the subject takes the place of the thing, Lacan
speaks of *perversion, which he frequently
illustrates with quotations from the Marquis de
Sade.

See also: compromise formation; defence;
extimacy

Freud, S. (1916) *Introductory Lectures on Psycho-*
Analysis. S. E. 15–16. London: Hogarth Press.

Freud, S. (1930) *Civilization and its Discontents*. S. E.
21. London: Hogarth Press.

K. L.

SUBSTITUTE FORMATION When the wishful
impulses that originate in response to pressure
from the drives are repressed, they may find
substitute outlets in *symptoms, *phobias,
*somatic conversions, *obsessions or *subli-
mations. Substitute formations bind the anx-
iety that might otherwise arise from the conflict
between impulse and prohibition.

J. A. Ber.

SUGGESTION Freud equated the power of the
*transference with the analyst's ability to
influence the patient through suggestion.
However, he noted that in psychoanalysis, sug-
gestion is employed to get the patient to engage
in analytic work, rather than being used as the
method of cure, as was the case with hypnotic
suggestion.

Lacan's entire teaching is aimed at clearly
distinguishing psychoanalytic practice from
the use of (h ypnotic) suggestion, basing this
distinction on the following grounds: clinically,
a suggestive interpretation obstructs desire and
favours *identification; epistemologically, it
nourishes the sense rather than the Real of
non-sense; and ethically, it constitutes an abuse
of power.

J. A. Ber. / R. M. W.

SUICIDE The act of killing oneself. It remains a
major cause of death among all age groups,
being the third most common cause of death in
those aged fifteen to thirty-four. Suicide has
proved difficult to investigate reliably because of
historical and theological taboos, but twentieth-
century research methods have allowed better
identification of associations and risk factors.
More common in men of all age groups, it is
known to be associated with increased rates of
unemployment, divorce, homicide and alcohol
abuse. Other known associations include:
season – most common in spring; social class –
higher in lowest groups; occupation – most
common amongst lawyers, doctors and bar
owners; religious belief – a protective factor;
age – increased incidence; and, imprisonment –
greatly increased risk.

In both deliberate self-injury, a related behav-
iour, and completed suicide, it can be difficult to
determine the intention behind the act, and the
absence of international standardised criteria
for the reporting, defining and measuring such
behaviour, with a historical tendency to under-
report, has led to difficulty comparing rates
over time and between countries. Suicide is a