

## English Summaries

The present issue, continuing the themes of the 2011/2 issue, is edited by Kata Lénárd, and in its main parts is devoted to the problems of the relationship between psychoanalysis and neurosciences.

The **MAJOR ARTICLES** section contains three contributions:

### LÁSZLÓ BOKOR, A neuro-scientific approach to transference

Transference is the most conventional concept of psychoanalysis. Although psychoanalytic theories perceive transference from different perspectives, its central significance is not contested. Transference is determined by the representations stored by neural networks. The determining role of representations in relational situations and in self-experience organising activity is the result of their readiness/standby condition for activation. Procedural learning, which is due to the neuron plasticity, is responsible for character traits and makes possible the therapeutic changes at the same time. The implicit procedural memory has a primarily significant meaning for psychoanalysis, because it contains the defense mechanisms and those elements of representations which are not adaptable to the consciousness narratives. Transference is a result of the representations stored in the implicit procedural memory located in the amygdale and the prefrontal cortex. The recognition of the therapeutic situation as a “familiar” situation is the result of the activation of previously coded neural patterns. The mirror neurons provide the unconscious, rapid and immediate answer to both external or internal stimuli. The activity of multi-modal neurons of the amygdale and the fire activity of mirror neurons are reinforced by the over-stimulating experiences. The traumatic experiences are stored in the implicit-procedural memory belonging to the mentioned structures. The mirror neurons have important role in the performed attitudes of social relationships, because the processes of insertion and joint in the neural level make possible the rapid recognition of complex stimuli of interactions. During the psychoanalytic process the neural patterns of the trauma calm down through the modification of neural networks. The process comes off through the changes of representations defining the transference. During the healing new relational configuration connects to the old experience.

### JÓZSEF P. VAS, The basis of neuropsychanalysis

The basis of subjective experiences revealed in the course of psychoanalysis are considered by the author as processes, which are originated in healthy or pathological personality development. Early – fetal and infant – bonding and attachment patterns relived in therapeutic relationship are presented as emotional/behavioral forms of intersubjective resonance and rupture. The condition of personality’s wholeness and perfection is defined as an achievement of intersubjective integration.

### BEATRIX LÁBADI, The felt *Other* – a connection between psychoanalysis and neuroscience

The phenomenon of *Einfühlung* introduced in the psychological literature by Freud entails the ability to share experiences, emotions and thoughts of others. Recently, social neuroscience has begun to shed light on the neural underpinnings of mechanism of empathy high-

lighted the mirror neurons. These neurons are activated during both the performance of actions and observation of actions performed by others providing a sort of simulation to understand others' mind. In her review the author discusses how empirical findings of neuroscience may support the psychoanalytic concepts concerning the empathy, the unconscious communication and transference between the patient and his therapist.

The **WORKSHOP** section contains the following papers:

**KATALIN PETŐ, From neurons to the mind: neurobiological bases of psychotherapy**

The author presents a short outline of the effects of the Cartesian approach to the sciences of the brain and mind. Then she presents some important psychoanalytic concepts the structural bases of which has become possible to understand through results of neurosciences. She argues that this new type of knowledge not only helps us to investigate the development of the infant's body and mind in early mother-infant relationship. By introducing technical modifications it makes psychotherapy/psychoanalysis more effective for a broader scope of personality disorders.

**WALTER A. DAVIS, Brain, mind, psyche: preserving the third term**

Neuropsychanalysis and cognitive theory is now a new paradigm within Anglo-American psychoanalysis and it establishes the assumptions to which almost everyone in the field is in the process of adapting their minds. The result will be the death of everything radical in Freud, everything that could make psychoanalysis stand out as the most radical and disruptive understanding of human beings yet developed. In my critical comments I try to enumerate the basic assumptions of this new reductive paradigm and offer as a contrast the basic ideas of the original radical psychoanalytic understanding of psyche, sexuality, identity, and culture.

**KATALIN BÁLINT, The gaze of the protagonist. Psychological impact of inner focalization on the film-viewer**

The problem of point-of-view is essential in film narratology. The goal of the paper is to point out the process through which the character's optical point-of-view and the viewer's empathy get related to each other. Special attention is paid to the results of neuroscience mapping the brain areas activated by our following the movements of the gaze and the eye. These results demonstrate that the textual codes of inner focalization enable to facilitate the spectator's empathetic and mind reading related processes directly. The relationship between theory-of-mind and attachment, and the empirical results of our study on spectatorship is shortly introduced.

In the **ARCHIVES** section we publish two historical documents. The first, presented by **ANTAL BÓKAY** is a 1932 discussion of D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, with Sándor Ferenczi's contribution, in the Hungarian literary review *A Toll*. The second, presented by **TAMÁS BÍRÓ-BALOGH** contains a series of correspondence between Hungarian psychoanalysts and a Hungarian literary society named after the poet János Vajda.

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