

ALI JE PREKLINJANJE ISTI FENOMEN TAKO ZA
KATOLIŠKOTEOLOŠKE KOT HUMANISTIČNE ŠTUDIJE?*Bernard NEŽMAH*

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IZVLEČEK

Namen prispevka je primerjati dva znanstvena pristopa k fenomenu preklinjanja: katoliškega in humanističnega (psihoanaliza, sociologija), uporabljena metoda pa epistemološka analiza diskurzivnih študij. Rezultat je pokazal, da obe vrsti proučevanj obravnavata sicer isti fenomen reševanja intersubjektivnih konfliktov, toda katoliška študija percipira preklinjanje kot človekov spopad z Bogom, medtem ko ga humanistične percipirajo kot moduse communicandi, skozi katere se izražajo različne stopnje travmatičnosti medosebnih komunikacij.

Ključne besede: preklinjanje, psovke, kletvice, verbalna agresija, verbalne komunikacije, sociolingvistika

IL FENOMENO DEL BESTEMMIARE È CONSIDERATO ALLA
STESSA STREGUA DAGLI STUDI TEOLOGICI CATTOLICI E
DA QUELLI UMANISTICI?

SINTESI

Il contributo si propone di comparare due diversi approcci scientifici al fenomeno del bestemmiare: quello cattolico e quello umanistico (psicanalisi, sociologia), impiegando il metodo dell'analisi epistemologica degli studi discorsivi. Il risultato finale dimostra che, pur affrontando il medesimo fenomeno di soluzione dei conflitti intersoggettivi, lo studio cattolico percepisce il bestemmiare come uno scontro dell'uomo con Dio, mentre per quello umanistico si tratta di modus communicandi, attraverso i quali si esprimono i diversi gradi di traumaticità della comunicazione interpersonale.

Parole chiave: il bestemmiare, insulti, bestemmie, aggressione verbale, comunicazioni verbali, sociolinguistica

IS ABUSE THE SAME PHENOMENON FOR THE CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL
AS WELL AS HUMANISTIC STUDIES?

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SUMMARY

In its first part, the paper attempts to make a comparison between the popular use of swearwords and other abusive language as comprehended by the Catholic perspective, which strives for eradication of this sinful habit, and the humanistic perspective that tries to comprehend the rules and principles in the use of male-dicious formulae, which in social life hold the status of irrational outbursts of emotions.

As a reference for the theological perspective, the work of Ignacij Gavran, the Franciscan who published a historical-psychological study entitled "Bludna psovka" (Lewd Swearword), is presented. In the book, published in 1962 in Sarajevo, he initially defined the mechanisms of the swearwords' functioning, and on this basis eventually made a practical plan according to which the abusive language would be eradicated amongst believers as well as general public. This no doubt significant work, however, was ignored and forgotten from its very start by the Catholic Church as well as the author himself, and totally overlooked in lay humanistic studies.

As a reference for the humanistic approach, the work "Three Studies of Hysteria" by Sigmund Freud, who set out the very same moment of individual's confrontation with aggression directed against him, was taken.

The differences are surprising. The theological as well as humanistic perspectives admit that swearword is a verbal response to aggression to which the swearer/curser was previously subjected, their differences lying in the fact that the theological perspective sees the origin of aggression in God, while according to the humanistic perspective it is a self-evident result of human interactions.

Key Words: cursing, swearing, verbal aggression, verbal communication, socio-linguistics