Introduction

Why schizophrenia?
Concrete thinking symptom:
Tendency to understand figurative language in a literal way

=> Do they produce metaphors? If yes, to what extent?

Deliberate Metaphor Theory (Steen 2008)
Metaphors have three dimensions:

- Linguistic
- Conceptual
- Communicational

Methodology

8 patients in free-speech table of conversation
3 topics discussed:
- Is using pronoun "on" (3rd sg. imp) over "je" (1st sg.) a bad thing?
- CIA spying people through connected devices
- Referendum in Turkey

Metaphor Identification Procedure Vrije Universiteit (MiPVU)

Preliminary Results

DMT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct vs. Indirect Metaphors</th>
<th>Novel vs. Conventional Metaphors</th>
<th>Deliberate vs. Non-Deliberate Metaphors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Metaphors: 81%</td>
<td>Novel Metaphors: 87.6%</td>
<td>Delicious Metaphors: 78.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Metaphors: 19%</td>
<td>Conventional Metaphors: 12.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliberate Metaphors: 95%</td>
<td>Non-Deliberate Metaphors: 92%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"This is the paradox of metaphor: a lot of metaphor may not be processed metaphorically" (Steen 2008; pp.221)

DDS

Each topic displays metaphorical networks:

- Pronoun On/Je: LANGUAGE IS A BUILDING
- CIA: BEING DELUSIONAL IS GOING ON A JOURNEY
- Referendum in Turkey: RELIGION IS A PATHWAY

Some specificities

Ambiguities between use of literal and figurative language
  e.g. Je suis connecté aux ressentis des autres par Wi-Fi
  e.g. I am connected to the feelings of others via Wi-Fi

=> Is this a deliberate use of metaphor or what patient really feels in his delusion?

Perspective

- Expand the research on metaphorical production in schizophrenia
- Test DMT in pathologies altering figurative language production/comprehension
- Develop therapeutic tools based on metaphor uses and comprehension

Bibliography


Contact: c.lambert@student.ulg.ac.be