ATOL: Art Therapy OnLine

Lament

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A lament¹ for the room for the Lament the appearance The appearance of things and the behaviour of light² + Light of behavior and things of appearance and++ +disappearance The sound of the door the smell of the room the sound of + the therapist The sound of the client in the room + the smell the sound 3 ++ the art materials, clay, cloth, water, paint, paper, brush+++ cardboard, glue, ink, collage tear, felt++++, thread, wool gone the feeling of life medium materiality contact contract+++++++++ gone virtual online abstract +d+i+g+i+t+a+l ++++ beneficial limitations gone spatial limitlessness⁴ is it safe++++++++++++++++ safe safety complexity+++++++++++++++++++++ sight is always in action+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ but not online keep moving+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ roll -----ok------+++++************ ++++********** ****+++++++****** *** ***** +++++++ok++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++eyes ++++++in action but+++++++++++++ not online ++++++safety complexity sight is always++++++++ ++online abstract+++++ beneficial+++++ limitations gone+++ ++medium materiality contact contract gone+++++++++ virtual ++glue, ink, collage tear, felt, thread, wool gone the feeling of life+++ ++the art materials, clay, cloth, water, paint, paper, brush, cardboard+ ++the therapist The sound of the client in the room the smell the sound+ +++appearance The sound of the door the smell of the room the sound of++ ++and the behavior of light Light of behavior and things of appearance and++ A return to the room for the +++ of appearance the appearance of things a return

Lament

1.

Lament – I have used the chiasm literary structure for this lament. The chiasm structure seems, as a form to symbolize presence and absence, departure and return. The middle section of the concrete prose (the two points of the triangles) overlap and penetrate each other. This speaks to the experience that some clients might feel of the penetrative intrusion into their homes and lives and selves when moving to online work on the zoom (or other) platform. Others may love the online platform and experience an intimacy that might have been hard to achieve in person in the therapy room. The central intersection and overlapping of the triangles also attempts to address in an abstract, pictorial form a new kind of subjectivity and interrelationship that may happen in the online platform as distinctly different from being in the room together with another in the art psychotherapy space. This might be a form of intersubjectivity that we have not yet found language for. Also, by focusing on the blank spaces around the body of the text in this chiasm structure the blank space may be read as two screens on an awkward tilt facing each other with a lot of digital matter in between.

2.

I was drawn to the work of Bridget Riley as an analogue avenue for thinking about the barely perceptible but present optical buzz of the screen. What kind of impact is the digital image on the screen having on us and our relationship with one another? Riley is very interested in the appearances of things and the 'physics of the behaviour of light.' (Gombrich and Riley p.34)

3.

Lemma speaks eloquently about the loss of sensory experience when moving to the unembodied online space in psychoanalysis. Lemma suggests that the physical frame might be an essential component for some – even the most important component, particularly when there have been experiences of early trauma and the failure of the environment mother. She refers to the disappearance of smells and tactility and certain sounds that are not picked up digitally such as the sound of the way a person moves. How has embodied cross modal communication changed in the online space?

4.

Speaking within the frame of the 'theory of affordances' ('The affordances of the environment are what it offers the animal, what it provides or furnishes, either for good or ill' (Gibson 1986 p.127)) Gibson says 'We pay the closest attention to the optical and acoustic information that specifies what the other person is, invites, threatens, and does.' (Gibson 1986 p.128). I wonder if this might be amplified in the virtual space. Is there a visual and acoustic looming in the online space.

'The airspaces between obstacles and objects are the paths and places where behaviour occurs.' (Gibson p.131). How has behaviour changed in the online space? How do we think of airspaces in the contemporary digital space?

About the Author

Julie Green is an artist and art psychotherapist who works in private practice in Sydney, Australia. Over the years she has worked in community health including early intervention with families in distress. Julie practises from psychoanalytically informed perspective and is currently working with adults who present with complex trauma histories. Julie contributes to the art therapy literature via publication and peer review.

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