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The Lacanian study of humans in a different approach has benefited humans who are bogged down with many concerns which they suffer through needlessly. This study stemmed from Lacan's philosophical anthropology in answering to the simple yet profound question "What is it as a human?"

Many great psychoanalyses have viewed the Lacanian approach as involving certain important Freudian tenets which have been reformulated. The Lacanian philosophy draws on Hegel and the game theory with some contemporary observations on infant behavior although greater systematic emphasis is placed on inter-subjective human desire.

Gist

The Lacan view of the human desire is "to desire the other"; which in a child, it is the child's aspiration to be fully satisfying to the mother. Lacan terms humans as "de-centered" and more a *parle-etre* (a speaking animal) whose desire arises from the influences of its society in its natural language.

The Lacanian study emphasizes dialectical structures of human desires characterized by an innate but perhaps "fatal" attraction on the prohibited.

Interpretation

With Lacan's contention of humans as *parle-etre*, the study moves to make sense of the subject and its world. A further analysis of how the subject experiences the biological body helps the subject to be at peace with self and surroundings. Such results are achievable through the accessibility of the subject's language. Hence, the crux of the Lacanian approach is this strand known as phenomenology.

Lacan concludes that a subject is here to experience the world in its totality with full meaning with a personal language that is crucial to achieve that end. Lacan also developed an interesting psychoanalytic conception in which the body is trapped between meaning and formation with various subjects. Lacan exerts that "the unconscious" is about everything which the subject cannot control beyond consciousness; this includes bodily manifestations and identifications.

Credit

Jacques Lacan has kick started this realm of psychoanalytical study and practice for 20th century thinkers who share similar thoughts with Lacan and Freud. Lacan held many seminars in the 50s to promote psychoanalytic formation and philosophical ideas that were influential in the 60s and 70s; this has become known as "post-structuralism."

Indeed, Jacques Lacan made great contributions to the development and establishment of philosophical heritage through his theoretical work. He moved on to expound on philosophical anthropology and philosophy of language and ethics.

Today, many individuals are trained according to Lacan's approach to assist those who suffer from understanding who they are and why they behave the way they do.

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