Mystical experience in the men of the cave: a Lacanian reading of al-Kahf

[Pengalaman mistik lelaki dalam Gua: bacaan Lacanian terhadap surah al-Kahf]

Tayebeh Barati* & Pyeaa Abbasi2

1 Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Tehran, 1417935840, Iran.
2 English Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Isfahan, 8174673441, Iran.

* Corresponding Author: Tayebeh Barati. English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Tehran, 1417935840, Iran. E-Mail: t.barati@ut.ac.ir. Phone Number: 09132942428.

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ABSTRACT

In his contribution to psychoanalysis, Jacques Lacan introduces three orders according to which every psychoanalytic phenomenon can be described. These three orders are the imaginary, the symbolic and the real. The imaginary is the order in which the subject thinks of everything as his/her own. For the subject there is no distinction between the other and the subject itself. In the symbolic order the subject comes to realise that there is a gap between him/her and the other. S/he, then, starts to feel a lack which for the rest of his/her life the subject tries to fill in. The real is considered as the most important order in which the subject tears away from the symbolic and tries to experience, once again, the unity it had in the imaginary order. It is in this phase that the subject experiences what is known as jouissance or the 'pleasure in pain'. The present study tries to look at the eighteenth chapter of the Holy Quran, al-Kahf (The Cave), in the light of psychoanalysis studies and Lacan's theories in order to analyse the mystical experience that the Men of the Cave go through to reach their final jouissance.

Kata Kunci: Khayalan, Simbolik, Nyata, Pengalaman Mistik, Jouissance

ABSTRAK

Dalam sumbangannya untuk psikoanalis, Jacques Lacan memperkenalkan tiga susunan mengikut mana setiap fenomena psikoanalisis dapat dijelaskan. Ketiga-tiga susunan tersebut adalah khayalan, simbolik dan kenyataan. Khayalan adalah perintah di mana subjek menganggap segala sesuatu sebagai miliknya. Untuk subjek tidak ada perbezaan antara yang lain dan subjek itu sendiri. Dalam susunan simbolik subjek menyedari bahwa terdapat jurang antara dia dan yang lain. Oleh itu, dia mulai merasa kekurangan yang sepanjang hidupnya cuba diisi oleh subjek. Kenyataan pula dianggap sebagai susunan terpenting, di mana sekali lagi subjek menjauh dari simbolik dan cuba mengalami kesatuan yang ada dalam susunan khayalan. Pada fasa ini subjek mengalami apa yang dikenali sebagai jouissance atau keseronokan dalam kesatuan. Kajian ini cuba melihat surah kelapan belas dalam al-Quran, iaitu al-Kahf (Gua) yang berdasarkan kajian psikoanalisis dan teori Lacan adalah untuk menganalisis pengalaman mistik yang dilalui oleh 'lelaki dalam gua' untuk mencapai kebahagiaan akhir.
1. Introduction

It was in the 1950s that Jacques Lacan developed his own triadic style of thinking – the imaginary, the symbolic and the real (Guy 2014) – and argued that these orders of human existence are able to describe all psychoanalytical phenomena (Evans 2006). For Lacan these three orders are constantly interacting with each other in the form of the Borromean Knot (Julien 1994) in which the imaginary-symbolic-real is a “force that traverses the individual and together they comprise a structure” (Guy, 2014):

Fig. 1. Lacan's Borromean Knot

Lacan introduces the imaginary as the first order of the three in which the child experiences an illusion of "wholeness, synthesis, autonomy and above all similarity" (Evans, 2006). For Lacan the imaginary is a "maternal realm" with the dual relationship between the mother and her child (Guy, 2014). In this order the child cannot distinguish between itself and the other and thinks of the world as its own. The child experiences a fullness because of the maternal supplementation of its needs and because pleasure is not yet regulated by law, the child can have whatever it desires (Grosz, 1990). In Anthony Wilden's words the imaginary is "the order of identification with images. It is the order of dual narcissistic relation with others" (Wilden, 1981).

However, the imaginary, like all the other introduced orders, is not a permanent stage of life. At around six months old, the child can acknowledge its image in the mirror. The so-called mirror stage is conditioned on "the child's first recognition of a distinction between itself and the mirror-image (self as other)" which marks the child's earliest understanding of space, distance and position. It is in the mirror stage that the child reaches an acquisition of "an identity independent of the mother" (Grosz, 1990).

For months the child experiences its body as fragments; every organ is trying to satisfy its own needs and does not care for the satisfaction of other parts. In other words, there is no stable position in a child, yet, on seeing itself in the mirror or any other mirror-like surface the child perceives an image of wholeness, a total unity. The mirror stage is an effect of the "discord between the gestalt of the mother, a total, unified, complete image and the subjective dislocated positionless, perspectiveless turmoil the child experiences" (Grosz, 1990). The child is now entangled in a system of recognition/misrecognition: "it sees an image of itself that is both accurate as well as delusory" making him feel at the same time attracted to and alienated from the image (Grosz, 1990). It is because of this dual ambivalent relation to its image that the child recognises a lack for the first time. It desires the unity of its image which it still lacks. The child will no longer be in the happy place of satisfaction and from this time on "lack, gap, and splitting will be its mode of being, it will attempt to fill its (impossible) lack" (Grosz, 1990). Put in simpler words, the child's fascination with recognising its image in the mirror coincides with its separation of inside and outside, subject and object and self and other. The mirror stage is necessarily an alienating structure "because of the unmediated tension between the fragmented body of experience and the solidity and permanence of the body as seen in the mirror," however, to get over this aggressive tension the child identifies with its own specular image which results in the formation of the ego which maintains the illusion of wholeness for the child (Guy, 2014). This is why the mirror stage, as "his first official contribution to psychoanalytic theory", is central to Lacan's account of subjectivity (Grosz, 1990).

To pass through the imaginary order and its narcissistic, dual structure in which the mother and child define the other's identity in a closed circuit, and to move to a stage with a dyadic structure where social, linguistic, economic exchange can be possible, the narcissistic couple must submit to symbolic regulation (Grosz, 1990). This mediation or regulation must happen with the help of a third party which is known to all as the Father who possesses the symbolic world that offers little place for the unconscious and pleasure.
With the intervention of the father in the dual relation of mother and child, the subject moves on to the second order: the symbolic. For Lacan the symbolic is the "order of language and of the law" (Van Haute, 2002). Malcolm Bowie defines symbolic order as "the realm of movement rather than fixity, and of heterogeneity rather than similarity, it is the realm of language . . . and an otherness that remains other. This is the order in which the subject as distinct from the ego, comes into being" (Bowie, 1993). Here "a masterful consciousness represses the real unconscious" (Milbank, 2002).

If we take the imaginary as a realm of initial child-mother unity, the father "typically acts in such a way as to disrupt this unity, intervening there as a third term" (Fink, 1995). The father functions as the introducer of the law and states the symbolic order which distinguishes parent from child, mother from father and sister from brother. Here it is important to note that by father, Lacan does not mean the biological father of the child, rather he means the symbolic father – the Other – whose role is to impose the law – "the fundamental principles which underlie all social relations" (Guy, 2014).

In order to understand how a subject finds a position in the society one must go over two important concepts: Freud's Oedipus complex and the Name-of-the-Father introduced by Lacan. Freud describes the father's intervention into the mother-child relation as the Oedipus complex in which "the father regulates the child's demand and its access to the mother by prohibiting access to her." The child sees the father as an unbeatable rival, the "potential castrator" and so because of the fear of the organ's loss as well as the father's authority and power, he renounces his desire from the mother. From now on the child identifies with "the authority invested in the father" (Grosz, 1990). Elizabeth Grosz defines the Oedipus complex as the concept that "mediates the imaginary, pleasurable mother/child relation. It creates a sense of individual autonomy or identity, regulating and hierarchically organizing libidinal flow and energies into socially authorised adult outlets" (1990).

A reading of Freud's Oedipal model in terms of linguistic and socio-cultural studies led Lacan to his own model of the-Name-of-the-Father which he argued, marks the child's entry into the symbolic order never mentioned by Freud (Grosz, 1990). The child becomes a subject only with reference to the Name-of-the-Father and the absent body of the mother (Grosz, 1990). In his Ecrits, Lacan defines the Name-of-the-Father as what "we must recognise as the support of the symbolic function, which from the dawn of history has identified his person with the figure of the Law" (Lacan, 2006). In introducing the Name-of-the-Father the child is positioned with reference to the father's name, from now on he is in debt to his father and is bound to the law which in return gives him a name and a position in the society (Grosz, 1990). With that said one can define the symbolic order as also the realm of the Other, of absence, lack and death (Guy, 2014; Evans, 2006) with the Other being the representer of the law, society, hegemony, etc.

Although by accepting the Oedipal model or going through the process of the Name-of-the-Father the child gives in to the law of the society and renounces his desire for the unity it had with the mother, it cannot be said that his desire is gone. The desire of reunion will forever be repressed in his unconscious and for the rest of his life he is after the fulfilment of this lack (Braunstein, 2003; Grosz, 1990). Or as Lacan argues "desire, founded in loss, never closes on a final signified but presses on from sign to sign in pursuit of an impossible satisety" (Guy, 2014; Fink, 1997).

To find satisfaction and unity the subject might go beyond the symbolic and into the real. For Lacan the real is the "organization of the drives," it is a pure "plentitude or fullness," something that cannot be experienced easily, it is the "impossible," the "inassimilable," "the lack of a lack." The real has no borders, oppositions or boundaries; it is a continuum of "raw material" (Grosz, 1990). Lacan comes to see the whole experience of psychoanalysis as circling around the impossible traumatic encounter which is the real (Homer, 2005). Peter Guy defines the real as "the place from which the need originates . . . but we have no way of symbolizing it. We know that it is real because we experience it": no matter how much we try to describe our pain, suffering and misfortunes there is still a part of them which we are not able to put into words. This excess that cannot be transformed into language is called the real" (Guy, 2014; Homer, 2005) Sean Homer believes that "the difficulty of understanding the real is partly due to the fact that it is not a 'thing'" (2005). The real is not a material object that can be touched in reality. Lacan believes that reality is consisted of symbols and the process of signification; however, for him the real exists on the verge of this socio-symbolic reality and is in an ever ending tension with it (Guy, 2014).

The real is associated with the Death drive and jouissance as the ultimate, unspeakable limit of human existence. Any given prohibition brings about the desire to experience what is taken away and to fill in the gap. This is why when the child is prohibited by the father in the symbolic order, it finds a desire to transgress the prohibition in order to reach satisfaction. Death drive is the name given to this constant desire in the subject to break through the pleasure principle and to reach the "Thing" and a certain jouissance.
However, breaking through the pleasure principle might not just end up in enjoyment. The pleasure principle functions as the limit to enjoyment, and although the subjects do everything to go beyond the pleasure principle and to transgress the prohibitions imposed on it, the pleasure principle asks the subject to enjoy as little as possible because there is only a certain amount of pleasure that a subject can bear. Beyond this limit pleasure becomes pain and this painful pleasure is what Lacan calls jouissance (Evans, 2006). For Lacan, jouissance is "the path toward death because in so far as the drives attempt to break through the pleasure principle in search of jouissance, every drive is a Death drive" (Guy, 2014).

Nevertheless, it is precisely this Death drive that causes the ethical zone or the mystical experience. In every situation one is bound to weigh up the gain in pleasure in opposition to the price to be paid for that pleasure and to calculate if it is in fact worth it to try and reach the pleasure. This is what Dylan Evans calls a "pathological calculation." However, in some instances one might go through and beyond the pleasure principle without considering the pain or the gain and reach an ethical stance (Evans, 1999). It is in such cases that the subject experiences a mystical moment in which "jouissance implies precisely the acceptance of death" (Evans, 1999). Or in Azari’s words mystic jouissance reveals "ecstasies that are within and projected by the subject onto the divine. At the heart of this beyond-desire lies a total disappearance of the self and the emergence of the Other" (Azari, 2008). What follows is a close reading of the eighteenth chapter of the Holy Quran, Al-Kahf (the Cave), in order to locate the three Lacanian orders and to see how the willing acceptance of death by the Men of the Cave places them in a mystical moment through which they reach their ultimate jouissance.

2. The Men and the Cave

It is in the chapter of Al-Kahf, meaning ‘the Cave,’ that one comes across the Men of the Cave and their story: in the reign of a Roman emperor named Decius (201 AD- 251 AD) there lived a group of seven noble men that were not in line with the thoughts and beliefs of their contemporary society. In a society that everyone was praising their idols, these men gathered around and worshiped the almighty God, however, they kept their beliefs to themselves in fear of what might happen if the king would get to know the truth. At last, though, the king realised what was going on and invited them to his palace to talk with them. He asked them to get rid of their unknown religion and to come back to what they were born with or else they would be killed. The seven men however replied that they would never turn their back on their beliefs no matter what comes their way. When out of the palace, the men decided to go to a mountain and take refuge in its cave. On their arrival to the cave they fell asleep and slept for 309 years. Nothing affected their bodies, they were immune to the cold or the warmth, and would only slightly wiggle in their sleep. 309 years passed and when they woke they felt a sudden hunger. One of the men went to the city to buy something, fearing all the way that the soldiers of Decius would find him. However, when he paid the baker, the baker realised that his coins were for 300 years ago and gathered people to see where he has found his treasure. On hearing his story, the people told him that it was around 300 years that Decius had died and that everyone worships the same God that he does – everyone is now a Christian. The man asks people to allow him to go back to his friends. The king hears the news and follows the man to the mountain; when he gets there he finds the seven men as alive as any human being and invites them to his castle to celebrate this miracle but the Men of the Cave reply they no longer want to live in a place that is so different and far away from their own time and ask God to receive them and to bless their souls and so in a blink of an eye they are dead (Djad-al-Mawlā 2008).

2.1. The Cave and the Imaginary Order

A Lacanian reading of a literary text focuses on its characters and their tensions. After having heard the threats of the emperor the seven “youths took refuge in the Cave, saying Our Lord, give us mercy from Thee and furnish us with rectitude in our affair” (Quran 18: 10). One might point out that the Quran does not explicitly mention the number of the men; in Alameh Tabatabaie’s Tafsīr al-Mīzān, he mentions that after saying "سيقَولُونَ نَمَائَةً رَأَبُّهُمْ كُلِّهِمْ وَيُقَولُونَ خَمِسَةَ " ¹ the Men of the Cave said: "أَيُّهَا الْيَتِيمُ إِذَا أَوُلُّ الْقَلَّةَ إِلَى الْكَهْفِ فَقَالُوا أَيُّهَا الْيَتِيمُ ائْتِنَا مِنْ نَّكَحُّ وَنَغْنِيَّنَا عَنْ أَمَّرَنَا رَسَالَةً (Quran 18: 10). One might point out that the Quran does not explicitly mention the number of the men; in Alameh Tabatabaie’s Tafsīr al-Mīzān, he mentions that after saying “세계에 없는, 이것은 모두의,와 이들 앞에서의, الخمسة” ¹ All translations are from Arthur Arberry's translation of the holy Quran.

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The kingdom of Decius represents the symbolic order in the story of the Men of the Cave. As it was mentioned before, the symbolic is the realm of the Other and the Law. The Other sets the rules and the subject has to obey, however, here, the seven men are against Decius. In other words, there is a binary opposition between the individual and the society. To regulate the situation Decius threatens the seven men if they do not succumb to his orders. Nevertheless, the men stand up to him and say "Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and earth; we will not call upon any god apart from Him" (Quran 18:14). The law of the Father' dictates that they lose their religion and there is no way around it, hence the Men of the Cave seek shelter in a cave because they are in search of what might fill in the lack they suffer from – not being able to worship the God they want – and to find the unity they longed for. God here serves as a motherly image in which the men seek refuge from the fathering figure of Decius. As subjects, the men feel they have lost something. It is in the cave that they seek what they have missed in the society. Incomplete constitution in the symbolic order makes them take refuge in the cave where they cannot find the lost object or what they have missed. According to Lacan "there is always a gap between the enjoyment (in Lacanian terms the jouissance) obtained and the jouissance anticipated (Malpas & Wake 2006). “And they tarried in the Cave three hundred years, and to that they added nine more years” (Quran 18:25) but as Lacan says the lack is impossible to fill and that is precisely why the seven men once again wake up into their symbolic world, the world of the reality: "And even so We raised them up again that they might question one another. One of them said how long have you tarried? They said we have tarried a day or part of a
day. Your Lord knows very well how long you have tarried. Now send one of you forth with this silver and [3] of His, He is the One who grants you provision and protects you from fear and from a Near Death Experience, and he gives you a share of His grace. This is a blessing, and a token of grace from your Lord." (Quran 18: 19). One of the men goes to the city with the fear that "if they should get knowledge of you, they will stone you, or restore you to their creed, then you will not prosper ever" (Quran 18: 20). Yet, when he enters the city, the kingdom of Decius has vanished.

2. The Real and the Death Wish

The world has changed; everyone is now a Christian and they worship the one and the only God. Living in this new world might have its own benefits; the new king might have celebrated this marvellous miracle. There might have been so many opportunities for the Men of the Cave, however, these men have already found out why God had bestowed such a fascinating adventure on them: "We made them stumble upon them, that they might know that God's Promise is true and that the Hour – there is no doubt in it: We made them stumble upon them to experience a mystical moment, and the seven men in the story of Al-Kahf truly reach this moment when they ask their God to receive them and bless their souls. Meeting God after death as a religious and mystical experience brings jouissance to the men who had always believed that there must have been something better. Unable to experience the joyous completeness they wish, the men wish to die and experience the psychological and mystical experience of death, experience the everlasting moment of joy in perfect union with God.

3. Conclusion

The imaginary, the symbolic and the real are the three orders of any human existence. The imaginary is said to be the time in life when the subject thinks of itself as united with the mother; for the child there is still no distinction between the other and itself. The symbolic involves a third party, namely the Father, who imposes law, regulates the relationships and offers words for images. It is in this phase that a subject can differentiate between itself and Other, and will submit to the law. Nonetheless, this submission brings about a lack and the desire to fill in the lack. The real is beyond and over the symbolic order, it cannot be symbolized, and is the excess that cannot be easily put in language. The real seems to be beyond language and concerned with powerful experiences.

In the story of the Men of the Cave one sees all the three orders in progress. For them the imaginary sets in when they turn their back on their society and seek shelter in a cave; the symbolic is when they wake up only to see the opposition of individual/society has subsided and the Other is no more in a position to threaten them or cause them harm. Nevertheless, they enter the real phase when they again reject their symbolic order, give up the real world and wish for death in order to reach the real jouissance. It is when one breaks through the pleasure principle without calculating the pain it costs him or the gain he might achieve that one experiences a mystical moment, and the seven men in the story of Al-Kahf truly reach this moment when they ask their God to receive them and bless their souls. Meeting God after death as a religious and mystical experience brings jouissance to the men who had always believed that there must have been something better. Unable to experience the joyous completeness they wish, the men wish to die and experience the psychological and...
mystical state of unity and enjoyment. They wish to pass through the illusory state of the symbolic and reach beyond language where jouissance seems likely to exist.

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