AN EXPLORATION OF SIGNIFICANT THEMES IN THE DIARY OF A PERSON WHO COMMITTED MURDER

BY MICHAEL ARNOLDUS MÜLLER

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree Philosophae Doctore (Psychotherapy)

in the

Faculty of Humanities

Department of Psychology

University of Pretoria

PROMOTER: Dr G.J. van Schalkwyk

December 2003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was made possible by the willingness of 'John,' who made available to me his personal diary, among the other pieces of his personal written and oral information, thereby enabling this research. My deepest gratitude therefore goes to John, for his supportive attitude and co-operation, along with my hope that he has also gained from this work.

I should like to express a special word of thanks to my promoter, Dr. Gertina J. van Schalkwyk, who invested a great deal of time and effort into guiding me through this study. Even after we had both accepted positions in countries on nearly opposite sides of the globe (Canada and China), she has never failed to provide me with her incisive and very helpful comments and suggestions. My thanks for her unwavering support and friendship.

I would also like to say a special word of thanks to Prof. Rex van Vuuren, currently from St. Augustine's University in South Africa. Perhaps the main inspiration for starting this project, his structured series of lectures and projects of his own proved extremely helpful for my work — as well as for other experts, far and wide, including the University of Seattle's Prof. George Kunz, and Dr. Jean-Pierre Cambrefort, from the University of Reunion. Before I launched this research project, his graduate course on the links between phenomenology, psychology and psychotherapy was foundational for focusing my vision on how best to approach this study. Without his support even after he had left the University of Pretoria, this study may never have taken its current shape.

Very warm thanks are also due to both Emsie and William Williams. Emsie kindly provided me with her professional language editing skills on short notice, despite being occupied full-time with the responsibilities of motherhood. William, her husband, contributed his skill as a trained psychologist and lecturer, assisting me to overcome some of my limitations, and helping with various insights that contributed to completing this study.

I owe special gratitude as well to Dr. Manie van der Spuy, who played the vital role of providing kind and friendly encouragement that I persevere until bringing this project to a successful conclusion. He also put me on to his good friend, Bert Bailey, in Ottawa, to whom I am also grateful: his quick grasp of the philosophical and other material in these pages, along with his editorial expertise, made possible this final, polished version.

University of Pretoria etd – Müller, M A (2004)

Last, but not least, I wish to thank my wife Lianti, and my two daughters, Marnel and Anna-Mari. They put up with my limited availability, and gave me their support while I finished this project during a stressful transitional phase in our lives. Lianti also never failed to help with her superior computer and structuring skills, and her numerous, very helpful comments and suggestions. These she provided while contending with her demanding managerial position, completing her own Master's studies while we all relocated to Canada, and then, even as this study was being completed, just before our youngest daughter was born. To my three lovely ladies, my heartfelt thanks.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	I				
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III				
LIST OF FIGURES	V				
SUMMARYVI					
OPSOMMING	VII				
KEY TERMS	IX				
1 INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE	1-1				
2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE SURVEY	2-9				
2.1 The epistemological-ontological debate					
2.1.1 The Person and his/her Limitations or Boundaries					
2.1.2 Passion and crisis experience					
2.1.3 The person in crisis and their world					
2.1.4 The person in crisis and his/her body					
2.1.5 The person in crisis and their fellow beings					
2.1.6 The person in crisis and time					
2.2 Ways in which phenomenological inquiry informs the search for meaning	2-24				
2.2.1 Lacan's view of language					
2.2.2 Lacan's view of death					
2.2.3 Where do existential dualities come from?	2-33				
2.2.4 Hermeneutic phenomenology	2-34				
2.3 The paradoxical picture of the 'murderer'	2-36				
2.4 The methodological attitude in phenomenology	2-41				
3 DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS	3-43				
3.1 Research problem and objectives					
3.2 Research Method					
3.2.1 Qualitative and quantitative research					
3.2.2 Empirical and reflective research methods					
3.2.3 Phenomenology as a research method					
3.2.4 Other possible research methods					
3.2.5 Summary of the chosen methods					
3.2.6 Integration of chosen methods					
3.2.7 Strengths and weaknesses of the chosen method					
3.3 The type of questions to be answered					
3.4 Units of analysis	3-59				
3.5 Case study method – Single case study for analysis	3-60				
3.6 Data collection and data reduction					
3.7 Plausibility	3-65				
3.8 Data analysis					
3.8.1 The classification of data into categories (Natural Meaning Units)	3-67				
3.8.2 The reduction and linguistic transformation of the selections into more					
psychologically descriptive terms	3-71				
3.8.3 The elimination of those reduced statements developed in step 2 that are					
probably not explicating the meaning of crimes of passion					
3.8.4 Application					
3.8.5 Integration					
3.8.6 Summary of proposed process of data analysis	3-74				

University of Pretoria etd – Müller, M A (2004)

4			
	4.1 The context of psychotherapy with John	4	-79
	4.2 John's story – context and background		
	4.3 John's story as reflected in his diary		
	4.4 Preliminary interpretations of John's story		
	4.5 Conclusion	4-	107
5	NATURAL MEANING UNITS IN JOHN'S STORY	5-	108
	5.1 Repetition within and across diary entries and other written communications	5-	109
	5.2 Expressions of emotion	5-	112
	5.3 Historical explanations, descriptions and interpretations	5-	122
	5.4 Explicit and implicit interpretations		
	5.5 Insights, not specifically mentioned before, that crystallised or surfaced during		
	process of psychotherapy		
	5.5.1 Handwriting, writing style and features of the language John used		
	5.5.2 Non-verbal forms of expression		
	5.5.3 Other information obtained during and after psychotherapy		
	5.6 Concluding comments	5-	143
6	DESCRIPTION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANING OF JOHN'S CRIME OF		
Ρ	ASSION		
	6.1 Overlapping semantic fields		
	6.1.1 John as a person		
	6.1.2 John's experience of Mary		
	6.1.3 Anxiety		
	6.1.4 Relationships		
	6.1.5 Restitution		
	6.1.6 Serendipity		
	6.2 Authentic knowledge about John's crime of passion		
	6.2.1 Knowledge related to John as a person		
	6.2.1.1 Life and death		
	6.2.1.3 Awareness and ignorance		
	6.2.1.4 Stability and instability		
	6.2.1.5 Express and impress		
	6.2.1.6 Obstacle and stepping-stone		
	6.2.2 Knowledge related to John's relationships		
	6.2.2.1 Jealousy and contentment		
	6.2.2.2 Understanding and misunderstanding/over-standing		
	6.2.2.3 Construction and destruction		
	6.2.2.4 Love and hate		
	6.2.2.5 Justice and injustice	6-	159
	6.2.2.6 Belonging and uprootedness		
	6.2.3 Knowledge related to John's environment		
	6.2.3.1 Fantasy and reality	6-	160
	6.2.3.2 Withdrawal and participation	6-	161
	6.2.3.3 Remembering and forgetting	6-	161
	6.2.3.4 Stretching time and pushing time		
	6.2.3.5 Freedom and incarceration		
	6.3 Application		
	6.4 Concluding remarks	6-	166
7	INTEGRATION OF EXISTING THEORY AND NEW INSIGHTS	7-	168
	7.1 Traditional literature		
	7.2 Popular literature		
	7.2.1 Non-fictional literature	7-	173

University of Pretoria etd – Müller, M A (2004)

7.2.2 7.2.3 7.3 Ex 7.3.1 7.3.2 1.1.3 7.3.4 7.3.5	Fictional literature Literature about cyberspace istential-phenomenological literature The authentic knowledge in John's communications John's existential Crisis John's existential dualities The cleavage between John's mind and body John's inauthentic and authentic existence	7-176 7-177 7-178 7-179 7-180
7.5 Ad 7.6 Dis	John's language as a source of meaninge formulation of paradoxes as a hermeneutical toolvantages of this studysadvantages of this study	7-186 7-188 7-190
	stlude CE LIST	
APPENI	NCES.	
	I'S PERMISSION TO USE DATA	
	FOUR STEPS OF INDUCTIVE DATA ANALYSIS (3.8.1 TO 3.8.4)	
C NATU	RAL MEANING UNITS	C-301
Figure 1:	FIGURES Van Manen's (2000) principal aspects of phenomenological inquiry	
Figure 2: Figure 3: Figure 4: Figure 5:	Van Manen's (2000) spider-web diagram of phenomenological inquiry Step-model of inductive category development (Mayring 2000, p.11) Step model of deductive category application (Mayring 2000, p.14) Process of Data Reduction	3-53 3-56
Figure 6:	Process of Inductive Data Analysis (App. B and Chapter 4)	
Figure 7: Figure 8:	Process of Deductive Data Analysis (Chapter 5 and 6) Example of John's tendency to cut off or shorten words	3-77 5-134
Figure 9:	A change in John's handwriting coinciding with a change in scenery or e	emotions
Figure 10:	negative emotions	5-135
Figure 11:	Big, untidy, forward-inclined letters coinciding with the expression of strongative emotions	•
Figure 12:	· · ·	ong
Figure 13:	Small, tidy, backward-inclined letters coinciding with the expression of p emotions as well as pictures as a non-verbal form of expression	oleasant 5-137
Figure 14:	Example of metaphoric or poetic styles expressing strong emotions	5-137
Figure 15:		
Figure 16: Figure 17:		
	Example of fluctuating handwriting reflecting a mood swing	

SUMMARY

The objective of this study was to explore the authentic knowledge that evolved from a spontaneously-written personal diary and other related texts of a person who committed a crime of passion. I attempt to demonstrate how spontaneous linguistic forms can be used to gain a better understanding of the dynamics underlying and precipitating a crime of passion. A crime of passion is a phenomenon where both the individual suffering and the therapeutic or research community seem to be either out of control or very vague in understanding and explaining its various paradoxes. The main question is: why is the knowing (loving a person) in such cases not revealed in their way of being (killing that person)?

To explore the diary's significant themes effectively, I have attempted to explicate the meaning of the idea of a *crime of passion* by adopting an existential-phenomenological approach. In so exploring the paradoxes within the hidden, very complicated meanings (knowledge) in the diary of John — an alias chosen to provide anonymity — who murdered his fiancée, the knowledge (epistemology) of his spontaneous expression emerged as an effective key to understand his way of being or existence (ontology) within a specific context, time and part of his life. The vantage point, then, was the basic phenomenological tenet that the world should be allowed to reveal itself, and that consciousness and preconceptions should be explicated through scientific description. A study of existing literature, both academic and non-academic, revealed that crimes of passion can be understood from many different points of view. However, few revealed the implicit conceptual paradoxes that exist between 'crime' and 'passion' – two notions that do not sit well together.

From the perspective of qualitative research, an in-depth analysis of meaning units and conceptual categories clarified the selected texts' underlying, often hidden, meanings. John's writings were extensive: the diary consisted of over 1000 handwritten pages. A rigorous analysis of the theoretical links between their various conceptual categories emerged, highlighting gaps in our former understanding about crimes of passion generally, and allowing for reflections toward a theory. Taking an existential-hermeneutical approach, together with the literature review, resolved questions of various kinds, including exploratory and descriptive questions, and conceptual and semantic questions. Hence, the existential-phenomenological research paradigm and method did effectively deal with the intricacies of the phenomenon at hand. This research paradigm's application led to discovering that, implicit in the "crimes of passion" phenomenon there lies a paradox between "crime" and "passion". Unravelling of this major paradox further revealed many secondary paradoxes — whose unravelling enabled a demonstration and description of how the person who committed a crime of passion lived a paradoxical life even before he committed it. It also

showed how his existence gradually changed from an inauthentic (insincere) life of pretence to a more authentic (sincere) one of caring and responsibility after the crime. This project's main contribution can thus be described as providing new insights for the therapeutic and research community about the complexity of the paradoxical existence of a person who commits a crime of passion.

OPSOMMING

Die doel van hierdie studie was om die outentieke kennis wat uit 'n spontaan geskrewe persoonlike dagboek en ander verwante tekste van 'n persoon wat 'n misdaad van passie gepleeg het, te verken. Ek het gepoog om aan te toon hoe spontane linguistiese vorme gebruik kon word om 'n beter begrip te verkry vir die dinamika wat 'n misdaad van passie onderlê. Beide die lydende individu en die terapeutiese en navosingsgemeenskap is baie vaag wanneer 'n misdaad van passie as deelwerklikheid en oënskynlike paradoksale verkynsel, verduidelik word. Die kernvraag is: "waarom word die wete (om iemand lief te hê) in sulke gevalle nie weerspieël in die leefwyse (om iemand dood te maak) nie?"

Betekenisvolle temas in die dagboek is vanuit 'n eksistensieel-fenomenologiese benadering verken ten einde die verskuilde betekenisse van 'n *misdaad van passie* te ekspliseer. Ek het die gekompliseerde verborge betekenisse (kennis) in John (alias ter wille van anonimiteit), 'n persoon wat sy verloofde vermoor het, se dagboek verken om die veronderstelde paradokse te ontrafel en bevind dat die kennis (epistemologie) in die subjek se spontane selfuitinge insig verskaf tot 'n beter verstaan van sy bestaanswyse (syn-ontologie) binne 'n spesifieke konteks, tyd en gedeelte van sy lewe. As vertrekpunt is die basiese uitgangspunt van fenomenologie gebruik waarvolgens veronderstel word dat die leefwêreld openbaar word en dat bewustheid van voorveronderstellings deur wetenskaplike beskrywings onthul kan word. 'n Studie van akademiese sowel as nie-akademiese literatuur het aangetoon dat 'n misdaad van passie vanuit verskeie oogpunte beskou kan word, maar dat die implisiete konsepsuele paradokse tussen 'misdaad' en 'passie' (twee botsende konstrukte) nog grotendeels onduidelik is.

'n In-diepte analise vanuit 'n kwalitatiewe navorsingsperspektief is onderneem ten einde betekeniseenhede en konsepsuele kategorieë bloot te lê aan die hand waarvan die onderliggende en bedekte betekenisse in die geselekteerde tekste onthul kon word. Deur noukeurige bestudering van John se omvattende geskrifte (die dagboek beslaan meer as 1000 handgeskrewe bladsye) is teoretiese verbande tussen verskillende konsepsuele

kategorieë uitgewys om sodoende die leemtes in ons begrip van en teoretisering rondom misdade van passie bloot te lê.

Met behulp van 'n eksistensieel-hermeneutiese oriëntasie en 'n literatuuroorsig is verkennende, beskrywende, konsepsuele- en semantiese vrae sowel as teoretiese vrae ondersoek en beantwoord. Die eksistensieel-fenomenologiese navorsingsparadigma en metodologie het 'n effektiewe manier gebied om die ingewikkelde dinamika van 'n misdaad van passie te ondersoek. Die aanwending van hierdie navorsingsparadigma het aangetoon dat daar 'n implisiete paradoks tussen "misdaad" en "passie" bestaan in die konseptualisering van die verskynsel van 'n "misdaad van passie". Verdere ontrafeling van hierdie onderliggende paradoks kon sodoende gedoen word en het gelei tot die formulering van verskeie sekondêre paradokse. Die ontrafeling van laasgenoemde paradokse het dit moontlik gemaak om te demonstreer hoe die persoon wat die misdaad van passie gepleeg het, 'n paradoksale bestaan gevoer het selfs voordat hy die misdaad gepleeg het. Dit het ook aangetoon hoe hy geleidelik vanaf 'n nie-outentieke (onopregte) voorgee bestaanswyse verander het na 'n meer outentieke (opregte) lewe van omgee en verantwoordelikheid na sy misdaad. Die belangrikste bydrae van hierdie projek is dus geleë in die nuwe insigte in die kompleksitieit en paradoksale bestaan van 'n persoon wat 'n misdaad van passie gepleeg het, vir die terapeutiese en navorsingsgemeenskap bewerkstellig het.

KEY TERMS

Analysis of a personal diary

Analise van 'n persoonlike dagboek

Authenticity Outentiekheid

Case study Gevallestudie

Crime of passion Misdaad van passie

Existentialism Eksistensialisme

Existential-hermeneutic orientation Eksistensieel-hermeneutiese oriëntasie

Paradox Paradoks

Phenomenological psychology Fenomenologiese sielkunde

Qualitative research Kwalitatiewe navorsing

Text analysis Teksanalise