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THE DYNAMICS OF IDENTITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT FORMS OF REALITY

Point of
view

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Abstract

The balance between surreal and real mental space has not yet been discovered in the cognitive sciences. It is definitely time for us to get used to the idea that mental space is not something impossible, unreal, but a different kind of reality. Moreover, the interdependence between the mind and the physical world cannot be dismissed as both physics and philosophy have demonstrated that one cannot exist without the other. This dissociative identity is meant to make up for an individual's inability to express himself in the world in which he is living. The actor assumes this new identity in order to have his inner self from his personal failures and adopts an image which gives him safety, surrounded by imaginary friends while looking for a family to provide a sense of fulfillment.

One might conclude that the distinction between mental and physical space, ergo, the difference between what we call the inner and outerworld is clear and cannot be changed. However, the connections between the two worlds is not defined by immutable truths.

The space of our personal identity is more likely to be perceived as a fictional world or a world parallel to the real one.

The inner world is most often associated with fictional lands belonging to mythology, literature and, recently, the virtual culture.

The balance between surreal and real mental space has not yet been discovered in the cognitive sciences. It is definitely time for us to get used to the idea that mental space is not something impossible, unreal, but a different kind of reality. Moreover, the interdependence between the mind and the physical world cannot be dismissed as both physics and philosophy have demonstrated that one cannot exist without the other.

The existence of virtual culture and of cyberspace helps us undergo a necessary identity mutation. This virtual culture determined psychological mutations as well onto the individual looking for his own identity.

Virtual space has favoured the apparition of catfishing, a term which is defined as assuming another identity or projection into alterity in order to try and find oneself in a certain blueprint or, moreover, placing oneself within the real of the unreal.

The concept of catfishing describes the person who is assuming a false identity on the Internet by using different social sites: Facebook, Twitter or Instagram. This is not something to be desired given the created profile.

Whether we are talking about revenge, loneliness or boredom, a large number of internet predators finds various reasons to fraud their way onto the social network scene and in the hearts of unknowing victims.

By adopting a false identity, these persons make everyone believe they are someone else. Complex lifestories, accompanied by photos, a CV, friends or workplaces and personal experiences are forgotten in order to fool users.

The existence of this complex system was brought to light in 2010 by means of the documentary *Catfish* which brings to us the case of a young 28 year old man, Nev Sculman, who was in love with a young woman on Facebook and with her voice on the phone. It was ultimately discovered that behind this fabricated persona was Abby, a middle-aged woman with two children.

The construction of her new identity was so complex that it even featured other social network elements such as Angela – Abby's mother, Vince- Angela's husband and Megan- Abby's sister.

At the end of the documentary, the truth about Abby is discovered but what is really interesting is the statement Nev gives to Vince: he said that when fishermen send the cod (fish) alive from North America to Asia, the fact that the fish is inactive makes its meat less tasty, soft. The fishermen have discovered that if you place a catfish into the tank along with the cod, it becomes active and its quality is preserved. Vince goes on to state that in everyone's life there are certain people which keep us active, on our toes and thinking clearly. He seems to be saying that Abby was one of these people.

This dissociative identity is meant to make up for an individual's inability to express himself in the world in which he is living. The actor assumes this new identity in order to have his inner self from his personal failures and adopts an image which gives him safety, surrounded by imaginary friends while looking for a family to provide a sense of fulfillment.

Possible victims usually give a positive response in these situations but they also ask themselves: Why isn't it possible to ensure a satisfactory real existence? Why is it too good to be true?

If we take a look at this phenomena from the outside, we can see that people which are drawn into this catfish game are not at all reluctant, most likely because their lives until then have been dull. By means of social networks, the isolated inner being is placed in contact with the imaginary being.

When faced with each other, these two instances have nothing in common and the attempt to mix them is a temporary one which causes negative effects on the person.

We need a fictional model in order to understand our lives, which is actually an incomplete story – said Paul Ricoeur, regarding the search for oneself by means of fiction. According to Ricoeur, Alasdair MacIntyre and Daniel Dennet, the self is narrative gravitational center because the absence of a narration or in the case of it going into a crisis, the self falls victim to an identity breakdown. This center is the abstract inner circle of the character and it holds all which is the most important: values and experiences.

In her essay, *The nostalgia of the identity*, Andreea Deciu, uses Ricoeur's terms, namely the instance of the traveler, the castaway, of the entity which has set out, more or less willingly, to find its own center: the IDEM and IPSE identity.

By drawing an analysis based on the origins of the word, the French scholar establishes two types of identity: *idem* – designating *the same* and *ipse* – which does not live on expectations of lingering in time given the temporal aspect of existence (made of physical and mental continuity).

The *ipse* identity is the one which tolerates and actually regenerates alterity whereas the *idem* side is a nostalgic one. Ipse consequently creates a new world, therefore it has a stimulating effect.

It is interesting from the point of view of the identity-*ipse* relationship as, for example, in the case of exiled writers, the problem of defining oneself is made by comparison with traditional values, historical values thus involving the temporal aspect but also by comparison to the status of the exiled, which involves the spatial aspect. Someone who is exiled manifests two identities, one forced onto him by the world he lives in and one which he refuses to let go.

Maintaining the linguistic identity intact is the same as fighting against a destabilizing identity. Insinuation in a foreign language involves a number of steps. Especially for a linguist, writing a journal in a foreign language is the same as freeing oneself from the *idem* and showing availability towards ipse even if this does not happen immediately. The owner of a threatened identity may be inclined to create an identity discourse, which can be quite camouflaged at times.

The ipse dimension of the persona is like a Russian doll: it can fit more elements inside, each having an identity at its nucleus and each identity is entitled to a different person which created a different reality around it. If linguistic alterity is an accepted and assimilated aspect, then we still need to search for a favorable fictional context in order to define a new identity.

The question now is whether a special identity matrix for emigrants exists?! If it is accepted and shared, then it can be identified: As long as he jumps between past and present, the exiled person is a translator: he travels constantly between two universes, trying to shape according to the terms of the other. The translation itself is a metaphor for the exile, because it is born within the realm of the analogy [...] The exiled person is free from nostalgia the moment he leaves behind his duty as a translator accepting the bilingual existence as a dual perspective [...] The universe where the bilingual self dwells has no center and within each of us is an emigrant. Emigrants thus become, by definition, the protagonists of an artistic marginality.

Such a writer makes his reader look for a certain identity within the discourse. The identity model can be found at the intersection between author-narrator-character.

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