



Stacey Sacks

### SQUIRM (the book)

Fragment No. 10, DIALOCO//DIALOGOS

Documented Artistic Research Project (Doctoral Thesis)

Stacey Sacks

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#### Cover Images

Front - Tongue-ing the studio, Linnégatan, 2017.

Back - Notebook, March 2017

# DIALOCO// DIALOGOS

Stacey Sacks

'As Gertrude Stein never said, a tongue is a tongue is a tongue is a tongue is a tongue ...'

STANLEY G. 2017





Tongues are muscularities through time a licking and tasting and contemplation of authority and power simultaneously inside and outside needing moisture entering the conversation or not sometimes tongues are about being silent or being silenced or forcefully inserting a voice or purposefully shutting up

these tongues are
virtually indestructible
jesmonite
soft messengers for the future
haunting
the future
communicating
the incommunicable
pleasure
dismemberment
connection
expression
and
a being quiet

(hold that tongue) In Decolonising the Mind: the Politics of Language in African Literature (1986, p.9), Kenyan author Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o writes:

Berlin of 1884 was effected through the sword and the bullet. But the night of the sword and the bullet was followed by the morning of the chalk and the blackboard. The physical violence of the battlefield was followed by the psychological violence of the classroom. ... The bullet was the means of the physical subjugation. Language was the means of the spiritual subjugation.



licks are the best when they cannot from Baralona or Helsiah. allol no different essence to got licks thumb ficks spider licks except spider have tongue. Tag mot Ropston.

outsiderness

att > ~ foreigner / outsider sort of spider spider.

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the walls have tongues, Linnégatan studio, 2017.

For Thiong'o, 'Language as culture is the collective memory bank of a people's experience in history' (1986, p.15), and, it is this epistemological rupture and trauma that the tongues seem to address, though initially they erupted as dream objects.

In 2015 in Harare, after a conversation during a tea-break with mbiraplayer and singer Hope Masike and clown performer Chipo Chikara, we spoke about censorship and having to be careful of what one utters in the Zimbabwean context. I wake up the following morning with this image: the walls have tongues.

Back in Stockholm, filmmaker and PhD colleague Mia Engberg describes the wall as a 'dyke gloryhole' and I warm more and more to this idea, the way it centralises womxn's sensual pleasure. It makes me think of Baubo¹ and the erotic as Audre Lorde² describes it, as being a source of womxn's power:

The erotic is a resource within each one of us that lies in a very deeply female and spiritual plane. It is firmly rooted in the power of all our unexpressed and unrecognized feelings. ... The erotic is a measure between the beginnings of our sense of self and the chaos and power of our deepest feeling. ... The dichotomy between the spiritual and the political is false, resulting from an incomplete attention to our erotic knowledge ... the erotic is the nurturer or nursemaid of our deepest knowledge.

<sup>1</sup> https://www.ancient-origins.net/history/baubo-goddess-0010863 (accessed 3 October 2017).

<sup>2</sup> Audre Lorde reads 'Uses of the Erotic' <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFHwg6aNKy0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFHwg6aNKy0</a> (accessed 14 August 2018).





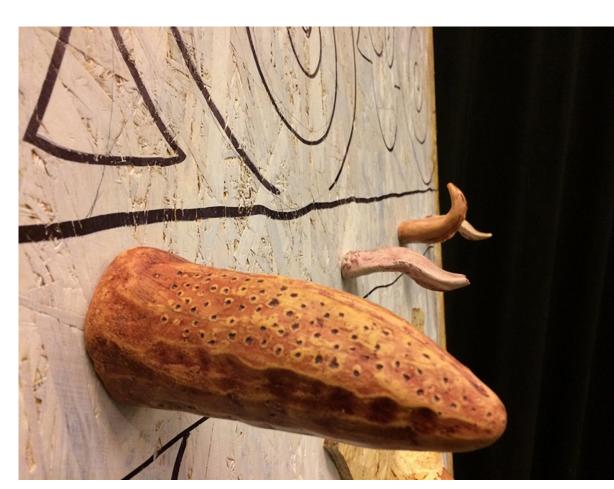








I sculpt the tongues in 'proffslera' and sculptor Pelle Åkerström forges them in jesmonite, Bergman Konstgjuteri AB in Stockholm. Photos: Stacey Sacks



the Walls Have Tongues or Peace the Old Fashioned Way, Multi-media installation at the Research Pavilion, Venice Biennale, Utopia of Access, 2017. Photo: Stacey Sacks



## Tongues are political.

During an interview with Tuija Liikanen,<sup>3</sup> Senior Lecturer of Body and Movement Interpretation in the Acting Department of Stockholm University of the Arts, she shares with me the fact that she's had several surgical procedures performed on her tongue. Liikanen ignites a new understanding for me, about tongues potentially being connected with the ways one orients oneself in the world, with directionalities. When part of her tongue was cut away, she shares how she needed to re-orientate her sense of which way was 'forward', almost as if the tongue is both an inner and an outer compass directing how we face the world, a registering of both 'front' and 'off-centre'. Is the tongue connected with balance too? The tongues I construct reinforce the singularity/situatedness/specificity of the subjective experience but I am hoping they also explore its potential plasticity in a field of forces.

Artist-researcher Sher Doruff (2016, p.486) writes that Felix Guattari placed orality at the intersection of simplicity and complexity. Judith Butler (1993, p.xii) describes performativity as 'that reiterative power of discourse to produce the phenomena that it regulates and constrains'. Tongues are deep-throat connectors to notions of discursivity and silencing.

They provide access as much as they bind.

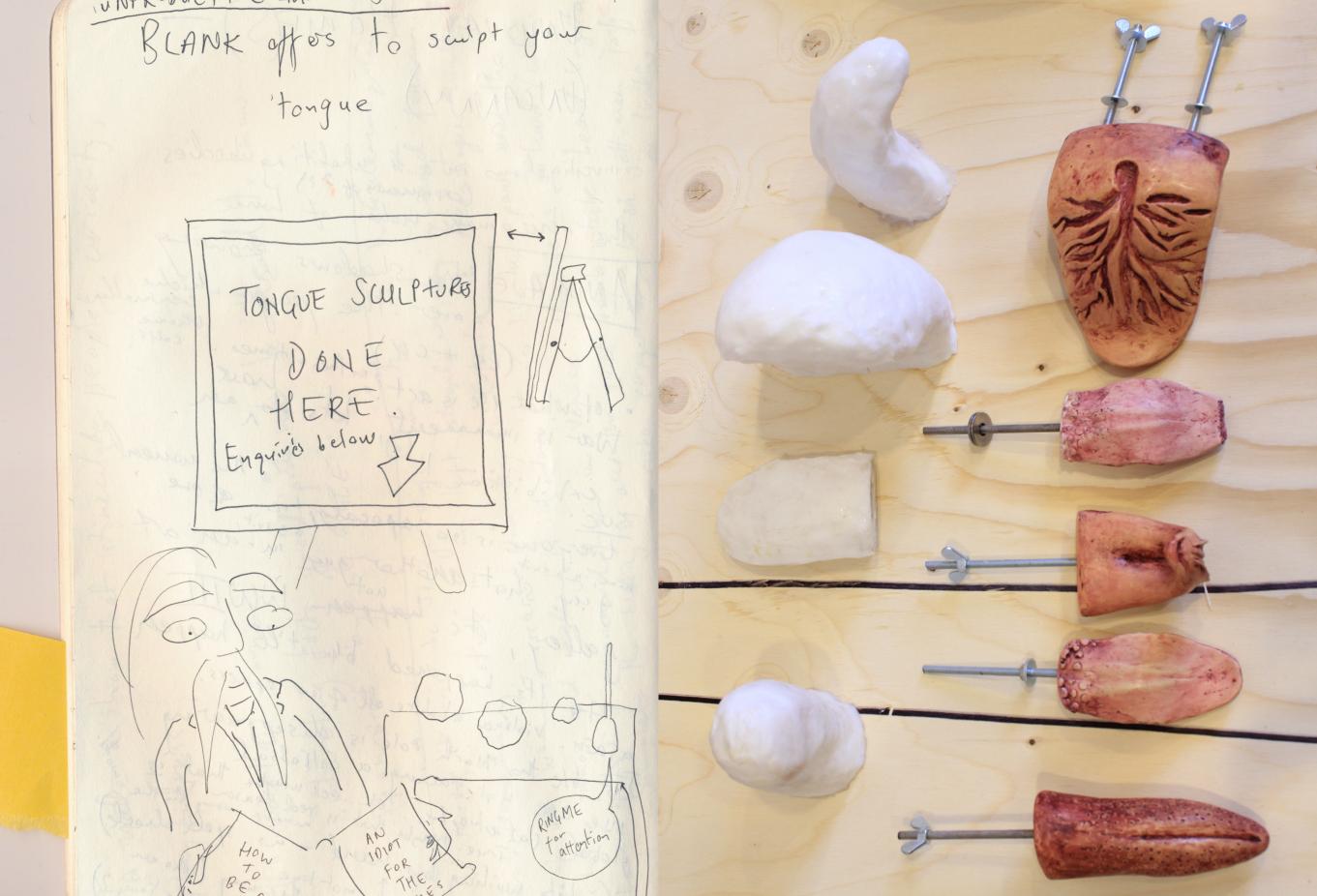
They collapse and multiply complexities.

<sup>3</sup> The interview took place on 16 April 2019 at Valhallavägen 189, Stockholm.



# tongue exercise

out your tongue
out your mouth
push it further
feel the deep pull
and stretch
keep it out until
it goes dry
until the
discomfort becomes
unbearable







Signatures of Civilisation, a temporary sculpture, Valhallavägen studio, 2018.



'... as Marx never said, tongue is a real movement which abolishes the present state of things ...'

STANLEY G. 2017

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*Tongue Trophy* made from sculptural material 'proffslera' and a trophy board constructed by Joan Wandin, 2017.

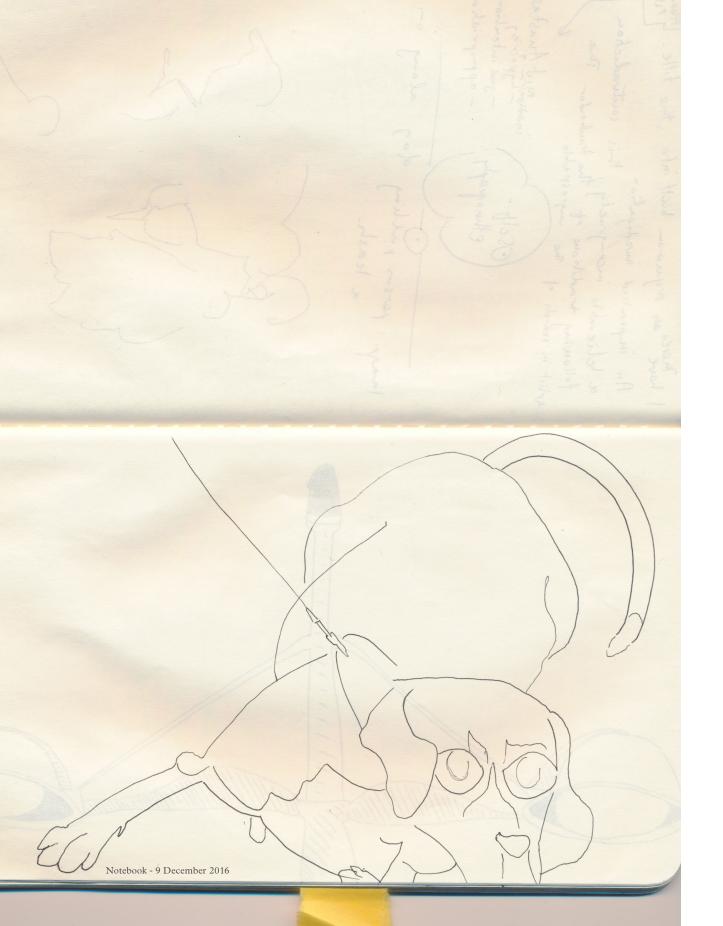


From hanging out in online forums I've learnt quite a lot about tongues. There's something I quietly enjoy about the Swedish public paying me to research tongue-ing but my advice is, if you can avoid it, don't google images of tongues, you'll see things you'd wish to un-see.

Tongues emerge as an important element of my excavations into plasticity, power, animation and the speech act. Have you tried talking without a tongue? What are we using these magnificent, taken-for-granted muscles for?

For me, tongues are also an encounter with deep time and origins. In Vilnius, Lithuania, at one of the amber museums, I witness a one-day fly trapped in deep orange amber. A one-day fly perfectly immortalised in tree resin for millions of years, a sublimely trapped stash of infinite knowledge and mystery. Amber captures the history of life, it is a mummifying propolis trapping plants and animals in frozen moments for tens of millions of years. It makes me think of humxnity's precarious and arbitrary existence, compared with all that came before. In Walter Benjamin's essay 'Theses on the Philosophy of History' (1968/1940, p.263), he shares:

'In relation to the history of organic life on earth,' writes a modern biologist, 'the paltry fifty millennia of homo sapiens constitute something like two seconds at the close of a twenty-four-hour day. On this scale, the history of civilized mankind would fill one-fifth of the last second of the last hour.'



Animals with tongues have them because they evolved from a common ancestor that had a tongue, and it did not impede their ability to survive. Most fish and their descendants have tongues but arthropods, insects, arachnids, myriapods, worms, jellyfish, anemones, corals, crustaceans, mollusks (clams, snails, squids, octopuses), not to mention trees, lack tongues. It makes me wonder, how and why were these bodies excluded from this fleshy lump of muscularity?



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