

The author's interpretation is strengthened by considering the similarity between this dream tendency and a peculiarity of Egyptian language, where certain words had two meanings, one of which was the antithesis of the other. This linguistic practice defies simple explanations and raises intriguing questions about the relationship between words and the world they represent.

In addition, it is highlighted how this peculiarity of the Egyptian language is reflected in the use of compound words that combine terms with opposite meanings, as well as in the existence of metathesis, where words can invert both their meaning and the order of the phonemes. This observation leads to the conclusion that understanding the evolution of spoken language can facilitate the understanding and translation of dream language.

In summary, the text offers a fascinating exploration of the relationship between dreams and language, highlighting the peculiarity of how dreams deal with antithesis and contradiction, and suggests that better understanding the evolution of spoken language could shed light on the understanding of dreams and their meaning.

Main Ideas:

- We highlight the singularity of the dream in its behaviour in the face of antithesis and contradiction, completely dispensing with the latter and merging the antitheses into a unity.
- We note that this dream tendency has been identified both in antiquity and by modern researchers, who have explored its meaning and interpretability.
- It is mentioned that the claim about the tendency of the dream to express antithetical elements with the same element of representation has not been refuted by those who have followed the path in the scientific interpretation of dreams.
- The relevance of the work of the philologist K. Abel is highlighted, who points out that this practice of dream elaboration coincides with a peculiarity of the most ancient languages, such as Egyptian.
- Abel highlights how in the Egyptian language, certain words had two meanings, one of which was the antithesis of the other, defying simple explanations such as casual homophony or a supposed lack of intellectual evolution of the Egyptians.
- It is argued that a people capable of significant technological and ethical achievements could not have been stupid in their everyday language and thought, which raises interesting questions about the nature of human language and thought.
- The exacerbation of this phenomenon is pointed out in the use of compound words in the Egyptian language, where two opposite terms join together to form a compound that only represents the meaning of one of its constituent elements.
- It is emphasized that concepts arise through comparison and contrast with their antitheses, which leads to the development of the ability to discriminate between them.
- Regarding the communication of these ambiguous concepts in ancient Egypt, the use of determinative images in writing and complementary gestures in spoken language is mentioned.
- It is noted that the phenomenon of the antithetical double entendre is mostly observed in the "oldest roots" of language and that it gradually disappeared as language evolved.
- It is mentioned that this phenomenon of contradictory primitive meanings is also found in the Semitic and Indo-European languages, and examples of words with opposite meanings that share the same root are presented.
- The existence of metathesis in ancient Egyptian, where words could invert both their meaning and the order of phonemes, is highlighted.
- It is hypothesized that a better understanding of the evolution of spoken language could facilitate the understanding and translation of dream language.