

## Il Socrate di Nietzsche: negazione dell'istinto e malattia della ragione

Alessandro Stavru

*This paper deals with Nietzsche's conception of sickness and health, and with how such a conception is reflected in his interpretation of Socrates. According to Nietzsche, Socrates' personality is characterized by a split between an unconscious, distinctive self and a conscious, rational self. Such personality has pathological features that closely resemble what in psychodynamic theories is commonly defined as a schizoparanoid splitting, i.e. as a position of the ego capable of integrating in the same personality the affirmative dimension of libido and the negative dimension of aggression. I claim that Socrates' paradigmatic sickness outlined by Nietzsche depends on the fact that his nature is split and dysfunctional. His unconscious instinct is reversed into a critical spirit, while his rational consciousness enhances his logical and intellectualistic activity.*

Keywords: Nietzsche, Socrates, Sickness, Health, Schizoparanoid Splitting.

In questo contributo vorrei soffermarmi su alcuni brani a mio avviso particolarmente significativi per cogliere l'importanza di una prospettiva sull'opera di Nietzsche incentrata sui temi della malattia e della salute<sup>1</sup>. È infatti proprio a partire da tale prospettiva che alcu-

<sup>1</sup> Salvo alcune eccezioni, il rapporto di Nietzsche con la salute e la malattia è stato reso oggetto di attenzione in modo sistematico solo recentemente. Si vedano in primo luogo i saggi contenuti nei due volumi collettanei usciti nel 2016: 1) Günter Götde, Nikolaos Loukidelis, Jörg Zirfas (Hrg.), *Nietzsche und die Lebenskunst. Ein philosophisch-psychologisches Kompendium*, Metzler, Stuttgart 2016 e 2) Orsolya Friedrich, Diana Aurenque, Galia Assadi, Sebastian Schleidgen (Hrg.), *Nietzsche, Foucault und die Medizin. Philosophische Impulse für die Medizinethik*, Transcript, Bielefeld 2016. Cfr. anche i lavori di Werner Ross, *Der ängstliche Adler. Friedrich Nietzsches Leben*, DTV, München 1984; Mark Letteri, *The Theme of Health in Nietzsche's Thought*, «Man and World», XXIII (1990), pp. 405-17; Thomas Long, *Nietzsche's Philosophy of Medicine*, «Nietzsche-Studien», XIX (1990), pp. 112-28; Scott H. Podolsky, Alfred I. Tauber, *Nietzsche's Conception of Health: The Idealization of Struggle*, in Babette Babich, Robert S. Cohen (eds.), *Nietzsche, Epistemology, and Philosophy of Science*, Kluwer, Dordrecht-Boston 1999, pp. 299-311; Bernard Reginster, *The Affirmation of Life: Nietzsche on Overcoming Nihilism*, Harvard UP, Cambridge 2006; Bilge Akbalik, *The Concepts of Health and Sickness in Nietzsche's Philosophy*, tesi magistrale presentata alla Middle East Technical University di Ankara nel dicembre 2009, spec. pp. 65-83; Marta Faustino, *Nietzsches Umkehrung des Gesundheitsbegriffes und die «große Gesundheit»*, in Chiara Piazzesi, Giuliano Campioni, Patrick Wotling (a cura di), *Lecture della Gaia scienza / Lectures du Gai savoir*, ETS, Pisa 2010, pp. 221-35; David Mitchell, *How the Free Spirit Became Free: Sickness and Romanticism in Nietzsche's 1886 Prefaces*, «British Journal for the History of Philosophy», XXI (2013), pp. 946-66; Andreas Urs Sommer, *Die Kunst des Pathologisierens: Nietzsche – Wagner – Sokrates – Jesus – Nietzsche*, in Céline Denat, Patrick Wotling (dir.), *Nietzsche. Les textes sur Wagner*, Éditions et presses universitaires de Reims, Reims 2015, pp. 135-61; Marta Faustino, *Nietzsche's Therapy of Therapy*, «Nietzsche-Studien», XLVI (2017), pp. 82-104; Diana Aurenque, *Die medizinische Moral-*