REFERENCES


Complete omission of eyes: might indicate visual hallucinations. Pinpoint eyes or dot eyes: subject wants to...lization.

Nose - May portray a social stereotype, or may be interpreted as phallic symbols. If conscious and shy.

If head drawn last: the possibility of severe thought disturbance should be explored. If marked compulsive, or marked inferiority feelings, or denial of site of guilt feeling.

Large head on small trunk line:
1) Faint line: weakness, breakdown
2) Heavily drawn: anxiety
3) Vertical lines: smallness, limited awareness
4) Slanted: over-striving, may collapse
7) Round, rounded: dependency
8) One-dimensional: inferior adjustment

Profusion: inner tension
b. Right: pressure from the past
c. Left: pressure from current situation
d. Thin: inability
h. Transparent: attempt at masculinity
i. Peeping: weak, coward, is afraid to come out in open

Indicator of ego
a. Overemphasized: effort to maintain control
b. Weak boundary line: beginning breakdown
c. Ambiguity: uncertainty

Interaction or relationship. The figure themselves contain the essential tools for communication, that is, interacting with their environment in a positive manner. Building are drawn with windows and doors that are characteristic of the environment itself, much like the clothing is indicative of the wearer's clothing.

VI.
INTERPRETATION
The Healthy Drawing
There is a tendency in the field of psychology to regard the healthy individual as someone who is able to function well in his environment without excessive tension or disturbance. This is an oversimplification of the complex reality of human behavior. The concept of health is not static, but rather dynamic, evolving as the individual's life circumstances change. Therefore, a healthy drawing must be seen in the context of the individual's dynamic, ongoing process of adaptation and growth.

1. Proportion: A relatively tiny whole suggests a lack of self-confidence and self-esteem. Conversely, a large whole indicates a strong sense of self-worth and self-confidence. When interpreting a drawing, it is important to consider the overall proportion of the figure to its environment. Is the figure well integrated into its environment or does it feel isolated and separate? These questions can help the clinician understand the individual's sense of belonging and their ability to function effectively within their social context.

2. Spatial relationships: Proximity to other objects on the page can also provide insight into the individual's perception of their environment. Are they comfortable in their space or do they feel crowded or overwhelmed? The clinician should consider the spatial arrangement of the figure in relation to other objects in the drawing. This can help determine the individual's sense of control over their environment and their ability to establish and maintain boundaries.

3. Perspective: The way the figure is drawn can reveal important information about the individual's perception of space and depth. A rigidly framed drawing suggests a lack of flexibility and openness to new experiences, while a loosely framed drawing indicates an openness to new possibilities and an ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The clinician should pay attention to the overall perspective of the drawing, from a high altitude or a low perspective, to understand the individual's worldview and their ability to see the big picture.

The Maladjusted Drawing
The maladjusted individual typically experiences a sense of disconnection from their environment, characterized by a lack of meaningful relationships and a sense of isolation. The figure in the drawing is often depicted as isolated, cut off from their surroundings, and devoid of the essential tools for communication. Building are drawn with windows and doors that are closed or shut off, indicating a lack of interaction with the environment. The figure may be depicted as small and insignificant, reflecting a feeling of inadequacy and a lack of self-worth. These drawings may be characterized by a sense of hopelessness and a lack of hope for the future.

1. Proportion: A relatively large whole suggests a sense of over-focus and attachment to the past, or a lack of concern for the future. Conversely, a relatively small whole indicates a lack of attachment to the past and a heightened sense of self-awareness and self-reflection. When interpreting a drawing, it is important to consider the size of the whole in relation to the environment. Is the figure too large or too small in relation to their surroundings? These questions can help the clinician understand the individual's sense of self and their ability to respond to new experiences.

2. Spatial relationships: Proximity to other objects on the page can also provide insight into the individual's perception of their environment. Are they comfortable in their space or do they feel crowded or overwhelmed? The clinician should consider the spatial arrangement of the figure in relation to other objects in the drawing. This can help determine the individual's sense of control over their environment and their ability to establish and maintain boundaries.

3. Perspective: The way the figure is drawn can reveal important information about the individual's perception of space and depth. A rigidly framed drawing suggests a lack of flexibility and openness to new experiences, while a loosely framed drawing indicates an openness to new possibilities and an ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The clinician should pay attention to the overall perspective of the drawing, from a high altitude or a low perspective, to understand the individual's worldview and their ability to see the big picture.

The Illness-Related Drawing
The illness-related individual typically experiences a sense of disconnection from their environment, characterized by a lack of meaningful relationships and a sense of isolation. The figure in the drawing is often depicted as isolated, cut off from their surroundings, and devoid of the essential tools for communication. Building are drawn with windows and doors that are closed or shut off, indicating a lack of interaction with the environment. The figure may be depicted as small and insignificant, reflecting a feeling of inadequacy and a lack of self-worth. These drawings may be characterized by a sense of hopelessness and a lack of hope for the future.

1. Proportion: A relatively large whole suggests a sense of over-focus and attachment to the past, or a lack of concern for the future. Conversely, a relatively small whole indicates a lack of attachment to the past and a heightened sense of self-awareness and self-reflection. When interpreting a drawing, it is important to consider the size of the whole in relation to the environment. Is the figure too large or too small in relation to their surroundings? These questions can help the clinician understand the individual's sense of self and their ability to respond to new experiences.

2. Spatial relationships: Proximity to other objects on the page can also provide insight into the individual's perception of their environment. Are they comfortable in their space or do they feel crowded or overwhelmed? The clinician should consider the spatial arrangement of the figure in relation to other objects in the drawing. This can help determine the individual's sense of control over their environment and their ability to establish and maintain boundaries.

3. Perspective: The way the figure is drawn can reveal important information about the individual's perception of space and depth. A rigidly framed drawing suggests a lack of flexibility and openness to new experiences, while a loosely framed drawing indicates an openness to new possibilities and an ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The clinician should pay attention to the overall perspective of the drawing, from a high altitude or a low perspective, to understand the individual's worldview and their ability to see the big picture.

The Psychiatric Symptom Drawing
The psychiatric symptom individual typically experiences a sense of disconnection from their environment, characterized by a lack of meaningful relationships and a sense of isolation. The figure in the drawing is often depicted as isolated, cut off from their surroundings, and devoid of the essential tools for communication. Building are drawn with windows and doors that are closed or shut off, indicating a lack of interaction with the environment. The figure may be depicted as small and insignificant, reflecting a feeling of inadequacy and a lack of self-worth. These drawings may be characterized by a sense of hopelessness and a lack of hope for the future.

1. Proportion: A relatively large whole suggests a sense of over-focus and attachment to the past, or a lack of concern for the future. Conversely, a relatively small whole indicates a lack of attachment to the past and a heightened sense of self-awareness and self-reflection. When interpreting a drawing, it is important to consider the size of the whole in relation to the environment. Is the figure too large or too small in relation to their surroundings? These questions can help the clinician understand the individual's sense of self and their ability to respond to new experiences.

2. Spatial relationships: Proximity to other objects on the page can also provide insight into the individual's perception of their environment. Are they comfortable in their space or do they feel crowded or overwhelmed? The clinician should consider the spatial arrangement of the figure in relation to other objects in the drawing. This can help determine the individual's sense of control over their environment and their ability to establish and maintain boundaries.

3. Perspective: The way the figure is drawn can reveal important information about the individual's perception of space and depth. A rigidly framed drawing suggests a lack of flexibility and openness to new experiences, while a loosely framed drawing indicates an openness to new possibilities and an ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The clinician should pay attention to the overall perspective of the drawing, from a high altitude or a low perspective, to understand the individual's worldview and their ability to see the big picture.
How can I improve my sentence formation in English?