

Obraz rodziny w percepcji dzieci w młodszym wieku szkolnym z rodzin z problemem alkoholowym

The portrait of a family in the perception of early primary school children from families with alcohol-related problem

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Abstract – Introduction. The article addresses the hypotheses that on the basis of certain features in children’s drawings it is possible to assume that their families are affected by alcohol.

Method. The technique used was the Test of the Drawing of your Family. Data were collected from all pupils from the second and third grade of the primary school from a small town in the Lublin region. One hundred twenty drawings, 60 of which (according to the claims of class tutors) belonged to children being brought up in families with alcohol-related problems, were included in the study.

Results and Discussion. The characteristics present in the drawings of the experimental group, but missing in the drawings of the control group (no family background with alcohol-related problems) were the following:

- a drawing technique featuring short, dashed and very straight lines,
- a very strong grip on a crayon,
- drawing people as very small figures,
- low level of drawing accomplishment,
- poor ornamentation and colouring of the picture.

The analysis of the drawings supports the assumption that the relations the children develop at home are mirrored in their drawings. It can be tentatively concluded that visual data (e.g. drawings) provide useful information on the situation the child finds him/herself in or on the obstacles he/she encounters. However, a child’s drawing is not the only indicator for assessing problematic situations of the children and should be complemented by additional information. Drawings might serve as a first screening element signaling that a particular child should be observed more closely.

Key words: alcoholism, Test of the Drawing of your Family, family, children, violence, the portrait of the family

Streszczenie – Wstęp. Celem artykułu było zweryfikowanie stwierdzenia, że na podstawie wystąpienia określonych cech w rysunkach dzieci, można przypuszczać, że ich rodziny są dysfunkcyjne, np. mają problem związany z alkoholem.

Metoda. Jako technikę badawczą zastosowano „test rysunku rodziny”. Badania zostały przeprowadzone wśród 254 uczniów z klasy drugiej i trzeciej szkoły podstawowej w jednej z małych miejscowości na Lubelszczyźnie. Spośród otrzymanych rysunków do ostatecznej analizy zakwalifikowanych zostało 120 prac – z czego 60 (zgodnie ze wskazaniem wychowawców) należało do dzieci, wychowywanych w rodzinach z problemem alkoholowym.

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