

# Meaning of children's drawings

Prof .Dr. Essam Mohamed Mahfouz Hussein

emm01@fayoum.edu.eg

linkedin.com/in/essam-mahfouz-89ba371b



Drawing tests are suitable tools for measuring various aspects of children's behavior, because they overcome the language barrier, the art of expressions in which connotations are drawn that may not occur to the child's mind, and the individual differences in expressive fluency between one child and another in the early stages of life, as well as the difficulties of the standardized test situation; Which confuses the child and makes him another person (disturbed, afraid, anxious). As for the position of the drawing, the child becomes immersed in a very spontaneous way with his imagination, and his lines that reflect many of his inclinations, perceptions, imagination and the way he understands the variables of reality.

Free drawings for children are the most available areas for expressing a lot of Their psychological characteristics, whether their abilities, personal traits or values, and it is enough to touch a child (telling) to us an official story, to show that he transfers his whole world to the paper, and uses his pen to transcend all possible and not possible limits, expresses through his drawings his happiness and sadness, and what He suffers from a deficit, and what he feels of superiority, and above all because of his abilities and skills, not in the ability to draw and his artistic skill in it, but in the ability to perceive basic mental concepts and form new concepts to express his subject. The focus of our attention is not in drawings. Children, and what the child produced in the end, but our attention focuses on how he produced what he produced, and how he drew what he drew, and that the mental processes behind drawings and the development of concepts are the subject of psychological interest, and not the field of drawing or its technical skills, and for this reason, my thinking does not focus Rana focused on the topics of beauty, rather on ideas and expressions and their psychological content for the level of mental advancement, and this advanced level that enables the child to move from just making random lines before the age of two to drawing the vertical and horizontal straight line, then moving to drawing the circle and the square, and when he is able to draw the circle It hastens to realize the

similarity between it and the human face, and thus continues its development until it is able to accurately determine the proportions between the parts of the body. However, the behavior of drawing, like all forms of psychological performance, is not governed by cognitive factors and mental advancement alone, and we can decide a number Unlimited non-mental psychological factors interfere in one way or another in the child's drawing, whether in his attention to details or not, or his passion for drawing and its amount or motives for drawing, or his psychological and emotional problems and the amount of social compatibility, consideration and hidden desires, as the child uses projection as an unconscious defense mechanism, and we can Assuming that children's drawings provide an opportunity for these unconscious projections, and that they may be more fertile than the Rorschach inkblot test, or the subject understanding test, and others, Because the child in these tests is restricted by a stimulus that includes to some extent some characteristics, it is not easy for him to get out of them, but the free drawing allows him not to be bound by any restrictions. The interpretation of the semantics and characteristics of children's drawings is almost subject to intuitive or contemplative tests, which depend on content derived mainly from the theory of The unconscious in psychoanalysis, and most researchers specializing in various drawing tests believe that drawing body parts such as the mouth, hand, or head are of great importance. Distortions in the drawings of each of the categories, and while it seems difficult to accurately define the characteristics or type of these distortions, disturbed and psychotic children often draw shapes that seem unfamiliar, and eccentric, and include features of cruelty that distance them from humanity, and the drawings of schizophrenic children are often They are the most unusual drawings, while the least disturbed children who suffer from social isolation, or introversion, draw shapes that reveal their non-stereotypical thinking.