

Brief communication

Phenomenology & Rorschach

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Abstract: The study search the Rorschach point of view phenomenological. The phenomenology explore the psychopathological Erlebnis of subject. Psychic phenomena have the form and content. The phenomenological approach to Rorschach projective technique begins with the assessment of psychogram, which explores the subject's cognitive, affective and adaptive processes and then the object of psychopathology.

In psychogram that expresses an aspect of the way of life inkblots by the person defining the location, the determinant, the presence of particular phenomena, the content in relation to the answers of the Protocol. This approach establish structure, levels of psychic functioning of the subject and consent to make a differential diagnosis.

Keywords: Rorschach, phenomenology, psychic process.

Introduction

Phenomenology directs his study towards the existence and amounts as study of intra-psychic events in which consciousness may approach the contemplation of internal phenomena. There are defined physical phenomena that are located outside of the knowing subject, but when they are experienced they are inside the subject, in his consciousness.

These physical phenomena are experienced by the subject and perceived through the five senses, become psychic phenomena, become representations, because they are part of the consciousness of the subject (Husserl, 1911).

The objects in the perceptions are present in their bodily having the character of objectivity, they appear in the external objective space, they are defined and complete in every detail, they have full sensorial freshness, they are constant and can be kept in the same way, they are independent from the will. In the representations the object are present through images having a subjective character, appearing in space inner subjective, they can be dull and not very detailed, and depend on the will (Jaspers, 1913).

Phenomenology has the task of making present and obvious the person's moods (Jaspers, 1912). The Rorschach projective technique, from a phenomenological perspective, investigates the existence, in its ways of showing that there is pathological (Barison & Tognazzo, 1993). On this is based the assumption that expresses a Dasein related to the existence (Rorschach, 1921).

According Karl Jaspers (1913) each psychic phenomenon, each lived experience, it emerges from the experience the person reports, that's why a penetrating observation of the experiences on the fly allows to recognize the equal in the manifold. The mental illness is the only state that takes away the liberty to Dasein, this can be seen in psychogram, where you can see authentic and inauthentic Dasein, Dasein with creative developments or Dasein resigned to banality.

For psychopathology, where the field of psychopathology extends to all the psychic that can be caught immutable concepts of value and communicable, the phenomenological examination of the tensions or ambiguities developments Dasein, you can understand them as clear manifestations of existence.

Psychic phenomena have the form and content. The shape is defined by perceptions, representations, judgments, feelings, drives and instinctive consciousness of representing the different ways in which we present the content. These latter modify the way in which the phenomena are experienced and allows interpretation.

Phenomenological approach to Rorschach technique

The phenomenological approach to Rorschach projective technique begins with the assessment of psychogram (Barison & Tognazzo, 1993), which explores the subject's cognitive, affective and adaptive processes and then the object of psychopathology.

This gives you access to both real and psychic awareness, and therefore to study the real psychic processes, with the causes and consequences. By the scoring of the Protocol through the examined subject's responses a Psychogram is obtained .

In psychogram that expresses an aspect of the way of life inkblots by the person defining the location (Global or Detail), the determinant (Form, Colour, Movement), the presence of particular phenomena, the content (human, animal, etc) in relation to the answers of the Protocol.

In particular the location concerns the chosen area for the answer that is the part of the stain interpreted.

This choice provides initial indications of interpretation in relation to the way of thinking and making contact to get to understand the environment. The global response (G), indicating an operation summary of the various perceptual stimuli into a single answer, detail responses (D) indicate ability to concentrate and focus (in fact decreased in depressed patients) and unusual detail responses (Dd) show an excessive attention to detail, obsessiveness may designate (Passi Tognazzo, 1994).

The determinant leads to the factor which determines the answer: the Form, Colour or Movement. The Form is determined by the boundary of choice and can have a good quality formal (F +) or bad (F), the set of F + is the F +% expressing a quality of being there as a way to manifest itself (Barison & Tognazzo, 1993).

Color, present in five tables, allows to evaluate the affective – emotional area. The color responses may indicate affective adaptation when indicate the ability to integrate adequately the emotions (FC = Form-color), may indicate a difficulty in emotional control (CF = color-form) or be an expression of pure impulsiveness with complete loss of control (C = pure color). Next to the color, to the colorful boards, you define the shading (FCHO, Chof or Cho), featuring an existence of developments in the name of threat and fear, where Dasein scared and frightened, threatened and threatened (Barison & Tognazzo, 1993).

Responses movement imply an imbalance of perception that brings the subject to see a moving. Human movement responses (M) are indicative of creativity because man creates himself and others, through this type of feedback Dasein expresses his own life and that of men.

Animals movements responses (FM) can be considered as human movements missed and are generally indicators of inhibition or regressive tendencies. Inanimate movement responses (m) give the conflict between the choice of Dasein street or authenticity of anonymity (Barison & Tognazzo, 1993; Passi Tognazzo 1994).

The Rorschach projective technique provides a variety of content affecting the interests of the individual in relation to what he has seen thus giving important indications on the inner world of the subject.

The contents are of Animal, Human, Anatomical, Sex, various other content, some content are allegorical symbolic defined by Rorschach as complex responses because they highlight personal problems, needs, conflicts. The content analysis allows to formulate diagnostic hypotheses especially when it comes to original content or unusual.

The popular responses provide guidance on adaptability intellectual as they represent the degree of participation in the understanding of the community. The answers are original index of creativity and originality of thought, ability to perceive new relationships, possibilities of original contribution. Adjectives and verbalizations accompanying contents may reveal something of the subject.

There are also a number of "special phenomena" which concern both characteristics of the response of the subject is verbalizations foreign to it which together provide to all the indices reported above additional elements for the interpretation (Passi Tognazzo, 1994).

Conclusions

An analysis of the elements that make up the psychogram can determine reality testing that is the ability that the individual has to differentiate itself from the not-self, and then the inner world from the outside world, allowing the individual to stand in relations with an empathetic attitude and suited to the social norms and more realistic assessment of their own emotions as well as the behavior and content of thought.

The interpretation is therefore highly personalized and can't leave aside from the subject that the clinician should consider and the reasons that led to the consultation.

Finally Rorschach projective technique proves a useful tool in the field to explore the psychopathological Erlebnis (the lived experiential) of the subject and establish its structure, levels of psychic functioning of the subject, for a differential diagnosis in psychiatry.

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