

Секция: Психологические науки

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A COMPARISON OF PROCESSES OF EXCITATION, INHIBITION AND MOVEMENT IN NERVOUS PROCESSES, CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIRD PROJECTIVE TEST

Background and Aims. The new Bird projective test (E.G. Abakarova, 2014) identifies psychosomatic disorders in children and adolescents. Images of birds drawn during the test fall into four categories: birds of prey (eagle, hawk, owl etc.), waterbirds (swan, duck, goose, heron etc.), corvids (crow, magpie, jay etc.) and others (dove, chicken, sparrow etc.). We propose that people who draw birds belonging to a given group possess certain traits of the nervous system which are characteristic of that group.

Methods. 53 students underwent the Bird test and Jan Strelau's temperament diagnosis. The Bird test identified three research groups: Eagles (“Group E”) – 16 people; Swans and Ducks (“Group S”) – 15 people; and Doves (“Group D”) – 20 people. Student's t-test was applied to the data.

Results. Group E showed a reliable ($p=0.008$) tendency of inhibition over excitation. Calculating the balance of strength (A) showed an imbalance in favour of excitation ($A_E=0.76$), ie. processes of excitation did not outweigh processes of inhibition. In Group S the movement of nervous processes outweighed processes of inhibition ($p=0.04$). Group D returned no clear-cut results in terms of excitation, inhibition or nervous processes. The balance of strength was within the norm in both groups (Group S, $A_S=1.07$; Group D,

$A_D=1.01$).

Conclusion. This reliable information expands the Bird test's uses in diagnosis and the identification of temperament types based on drawings.