



The Group Pictogram with Families in Crisis Situation

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Abstract

It presents a resource used in the therapeutic consultations with families that consists in inviting the family to draw together in a same sheet of paper that serves of support. It is called group Pictogram to this joint production, due to bringing meanings and senses of what happens in the family tissue. The drawing as well as the dream is taken in its double process: singular and plural, polyphonic and like an unconscious production, that allows the access to the unspeakable, emphasized, forcluido. It is a mediating object, therefore it must have a container and continent function, open and allow dialogue between members, with the therapist, in reciprocal transference and countertransference.

Keywords: Pictogram; Families

Group pictograms

We call group Pictogram to the drawing produced on the same sheet of paper by people who compose a link of Filiation and/or affiliation. The resource or mediator object allows people as they draw interact by producing non-verbal and verbal associative chains. The drawing together facilitates the emergence of unpublished content, of the order of the unnameable and that thanks to sharing drawing in a playful way, can be heard and named.

We use the word "pictogram" not for its quality pictographic and yes for it to allude as M. Safouan [1] affirms, to transmit ideas, phrases, enunciations. It describes a polyphonic quality of the drawing, which can be compared to the polyphonic quality of the sleep and its discourse. The group pictogram has this polyphonic quality, the presence of multiple drawings, strokes and voices conjugating a pictographic or figurative content.

The dream shares with the pictographic activity, according to Kaës, the possibility of placing in scene representations-thing works on the prevalence of primary processes such as condensation, displacement, diffraction and symbolization [2]. "There are differences between drawing and sleep. In the sleep, the motor is suspended, as in the drawing she is mobilized (...) The drawing in group, is another thing, because it is taken a double process: the production of the subject in front of his drawing and the group production [3]. The drawing produced in groups presents the emergence of recurrent topics, and it is like "if the

drawing was working as a surface of inscription of diurnal remains, that could not have been transformed into Representation of Word said "(ibid, p. 253). So it's as if representations of thing CirCulasen from one drawing to another.

The pictogram in psychoanalysis

Piera Aulagnier, it uses the word pictogram to refer to the representation of a scene, product of a psychic activity of representation of the original process, lived like self-generated, it's like there's no record of the external. In the primary process internal-external differentiation is given, already the secondary process would bring the dimension of consciousness, the symbolization, the metaphor.

For P. Aulagnier, representation as a psychic process is only possible from the space of the encounter: the body of the baby with the maternal unconscious. The world comes from two perspectives: body space and the psychic world. At the inaugural moment prima the affection of pleasure and displeasure, in that encounter prima a scene pictographic: mouth-bosom. Already in the primary and secondary processes, objects are recognized as external.

Anne Brun, in the book *Therapeutic mediations in Infantile Psychosis*, (2010) considers that the pictorial mediation would reactivate the originating processes, as well as the traumatic and archaic experiences. The work with pictorial material allows to elaborate the primitive bonds with the own body not symbolized.

Bullet

It is a family attended in a Hospital day, composed of 5 children, being one schizophrenic, reason for which they consult the service. Only the father, mother and son, who are patient, are involved in family attendance. The meetings with the family group are conducted by two therapists, a social worker and a psychologist, during the sessions describe the prolonged silences, the absence of word in the father, which paradoxically had a constant presence in the service, Since he carried the son and stayed at the door as soon as the son was taken care of. The patient went out of the session on the pretext of going out to smoke and did not contribute to the development of the same. The therapists enter into a session the group pictogram. Each of them draws on one side of the page a house, the patient draws a small house reminiscent of the production of a 7-year-old child. The mother draws a house too, a little far from the edge of the page and refers to be a house that is on a level "spiritual and elevated" and the Father draws a house with traces rather diffuse, shading and that he describes as the farm (country house) where he lived how Do boy. After they draw up associations and the Father refers to a story that seems surprising because of its novelty to the patient and the team of Co-therapists. The father recounts that in this farm where he lived in his childhood, the family tradition marked the firstborn as the one who would go to college, and would be the place that would assume if it were not that the brother who followed him had thrown a poisonous thorn, which made him stop to think. Terrified with these words he listened and with the inability to think flees the place and goes to St. Paul, where he takes up his life and meets his wife. The son hears astonished this story, the mother says that never again the father wanted to come into contact with this family, that even she wanted to share with them the being contracting marriage, and when he did, the husband would have forbidden to invite them.

It's interesting, as R says. Kaës Recurring elements are present, the three components draw a house. However, the associative chains that are produced bring constructions that seem common to the members, which evidences aspects of a delusional history in the father, shared experiences, silenced, deny and forluidas. The group pictogram seems in this case to bring assembled elements of a psyche that in the act of drawing represents singular contents, weaves of a pictographic representation of the origins of the family group, with marks and traces of experiences unstructured. As I would say Aulagnier, the pictogram has the capacity to enunciate feelings, affects sources of pleasure and or suffering. In this sense, the discourse of the psychotic, especially the schizophrenic, is the relationship of the enunciator with the very act of enunciation.

If we think, from the conception of group psychic apparatus, we can detect that there are mechanisms that link, transmit and

transform this family that seems to have basically isomorphic experiences, where the content of a subject seems to serve as a model of the group, Where, in the likeness of the father-infringed attack, the son feels persecuted. Persecuted-attacked-escape seems to mobilize the actors of this group, which in the scene pictographic put in evidence the isomorphic functioning which abolished "the separating and porous function of the psychic sheaths" (Kaës, 2010, p. 6). Following Kaës, the reactions of the father to follow the son, to be as guardian seem automatic reactions, to a failure of the function container and continent which is reproduced and placed in Act.

Synthesis

We present an intervention resource called Group Pictogram, which is to invite the participants of a group to draw and build together meanings and senses through strokes, drawings and specific associative chains. The pictogram allows the emergence of unusual, unthinkable aspects that are included in a similar way to the lapse, thanks to the work of the pre-conscious, the drawing together and, fundamentally, to the effects of the multiple presence of subjects. A large white sheet is used to support the presentation of singular and plural unconscious content, shared and assembled, thanks to the therapeutic function container and continent of the therapist and the group, in transference and Countertransference [3-9].

Conclusions

When In the work with families we find prolonged silences, or when one of the members remains silent, to use therapeutic mediators as the group pictogram allows unexpected elements to arise, silenced due to psychic processes Like denial or forclusion.

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