# Psychological Dimensions in the Drawings of Children of Financially Poor Families

**Sukaina Hasan Khayif**
Open Educational College, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

**Abstract**---The current research deals with an important category of society, namely, children in the primary education stage (fourth primary), which is an important stage of human development, as the child of different sex witnesses changes from different aspects of sexual, mental and emotional development .After the researcher took and looked at a group of drawings of children of financially poor families who are 9 years old, it became clear to them some characteristics and psychological dimensions that emerged clearly and tangibly, which were developed by children in the form of subconscious projections through shapes, colors and lines, in drawing children of poor families Of the parts of the human body, we clearly notice the psychological dimensions through drawing those parts, as it tends to draw (the size of the human head is large), which indicates that the child suffers from frustration or excessive sensitivity and excessive preoccupation with fantasies, and exaggeration in drawing the size of the head greatly expresses On the individual's need to depend on others. Also, drawing the head in a large size is due to the feelings of inferiority felt by children who live in a financially poor family, as the child is trying to compensate for the state of poverty and destitution that he suffers from, Social contact because the head represents the main center of social contact.

**Keywords**---dimensions, psychological, drawing, children, poverty.

## Introduction

The child is the first building block in the society, so if it is set in a sound manner, the general structure is straight, no matter how high and growing, and the child is the rising generation from which its members and branches branch off, and it is considered the tributary that always supplies the society with the reserve balance, and just as the building needs engineering and its balance, and just as the nucleus needs soil To be brought up in appropriate conditions, and just as the stream lacks repair and cleaning of its course, so the child needs

engineering and a balance between his inclinations, energy and needs. The child is a self-contained world that bears all the features of life in its maturity, happiness and misery. It also takes into account the environmental factors in which the child grows, because they help him to open and grow whenever the environment is suitable in terms of - it is a growing body and a soul that opens, so it should not spoil or impede that hidden force that lies behind the growth of both the child's body and soul, but rather wait until growth and openness are completed in successive steps (Preissler & Bloom, 2008; Broadbent et al., 2009). Since the personal components are in the stage of development and maturity during that, it is logical that the early years are the decisive ones in determining the personality of a person after childhood as a juvenile, a teenager, a young man, and a man. Since individuals in most societies do not enjoy equal privileges and do not all have the same opportunities, for example, children who live in financially poor homes and who are cared for by parents with limited culture (poor professional skills) and low aspirations and aspirations start their lives with clear cultural deprivation, and the main factor that determines the growth of These children are the lack of primary stimuli in their homes, which results in limiting the child's cognitive development during the critical formative period, and therefore the need to intervene in the necessity of improving the conditions of the culturally deprived is urgent and obligatory (Marafad & Niampe, 2018). Zaghloul (2003), that the child is born and his basic motives are born with him that help him to preserve life, and some of his preparations that guarantee him this life are also born with him, but they do not determine his behavior in a narrow way prior to his birth. Rather, it is the environmental stimuli that determine which of these aspects he will find his way to appear Which of these motives dominate in the formation of behavior, and any external influences that contribute to shaping the life of the individual through the various stages of his development, so the child must feel deep roots of reassurance so that he can build his potential and talents (Farokhi & Hashemi, 2011; Broadbent et al., 2004). As the child's activity depends on the opportunities provided by the environment him to practice his various activities. In areas where there are sufficient opportunities and capabilities so that children find space to exploit their energies, where the child's activity is a reflection of the prevailing values and concepts in the family (Lahey et al., 1998; Lonigan et al., 1994). Many studies have confirmed that there are critical periods in a child's life in which the response to the environment is very high, and that some of these innate preparations, if they do not receive the appropriate stimulus at a certain time, they atrophy and disappear to the end and cannot be restored no matter how much the stimulus increases after that, as the deprivation Cultural means homes that do not have large areas, nor material things to deal with or books to read, and attention to the development of their abilities does not receive enough encouragement, and therefore these children are late in most of their activities in all areas of life. Also, many of the mental images that the child receives through his view of the surrounding world stores them in his mind, that is, they are latent in the subconscious, and these images may express his external world and what is going on in his internal world through realistic, symbolic, abstract or expressive forms. Abdul Hamid (1987), In light of the above, it leads us to define the problem of our current research in the light of the following examples:

- What is the impact of poverty on the characteristics of artistic expression in the child?
- Are there features of the expression of a child who lives in a low economic situation in the field of art?

This is what we will try to answer in the context of the current research.

**Research importance and the need for it**

- The current research deals with an important category of society, namely, children in the primary education stage (fourth primary), which is an important stage of human development, as the child of different sex witnesses changes from different aspects of sexual, mental and emotional development (Bocheliuk et al., 2021).
- The current research reveals the psychological dimensions of children of poor families and the extent of its impact on their artistic achievement.
- The current research, through the results of the psychological dimensions of the children of the poor family, gives a clarification of future programs for the development of technical capabilities and the development of the psychological aspect in order to reach this category to the level of sound upbringing (Cao et al., 2020).

**Research aim**

Know the psychological dimensions in the drawings of children of financially poor families.

**Research Limitations**

Children of financially poor families who are at the age of (9 years) for the fourth grade of primary school.

Definition the terms:

- Dimensions (Dimension):
  Dimensions (plural) singular (dimension): It is the real amount that is determined by itself or others, a measurable amount or shape (such as a line, surface, or volume), for example: the distance of an object. Al-Alusi (1988), the researcher defines (the dimension) procedurally as it suits them and the subject of the research: (It is the extent through which we learn about what the child's self contains of the essential and latent facts that the child expresses through drawing).
- The soul:
  Yonk places importance on the concept of the self, as it is the regulating factor of personality. The concept of the self plays an important role in the development of personality. As for (Adler), he focused on human psychology, which is the self, and he launched the term (individual psychology) because it focuses on the individuality of each person. As for Freud, he believes that the human soul is composed of three systems: The id: it is the origin of the soul, and it consists of all inheritances and instincts. Ego: It is the

administrative system of the personality (Munir et al., 2021). Superego: is the morals, conscience and energy that join the normal behavior of the human being. As for the procedural definition of psychological dimensions, it is: the totality of ideas presented and expressed by children living in poor families through drawing, and it is the final product of these children's interaction with the topic presented according to an intellectual vision and a psychological state. And drop them within the technical topics (Abdel-Fattah, 1974).

- Poverty:
Poverty: want and need. Al-Faqir: The one who has nothing but the least sustenance. And the procedural definition of poor families: they are families that are characterized by imbalance and weak in meeting the needs of their family members and whose members complain of economic deprivation and the loss of what they desire (Ramadan, 1984).

**Literature review**
**Psychological theories**

Theory Jonk: take it (Jonk) collective unconscious is (the main base for the same man and his character, and use the concept of prototypes or primitive or basic) to indicate the type of images used by the collective unconscious way frequent and which are loaded with strong emotions show through the myths and symbols of religious and social. Justify (Jonk) Initially the role of the reality of social, but soon found out that this limited role on a particular task, and then disappears and reappears, but on the contrary, we believe that the following steps completely away from this social reality of the male (Jonk) that the task social reality is not only an important impulse to the artist in periods of anxious social withdraw Allipido into self-respect, including highlights of the collective unconscious in the E. Amagaha and this is the art is the collective unconscious, which descended from the predecessor to the back and continue through the generations. (Mr., 1974).

Karen Horney: are considered (Horney) images the ideal self, says: (we're all heterosexual and Asabeyen, the image is perfect for ourselves may be based or not based on the reality principle, which determines the behavior of man is not Gore Lise (the Gen X or infringement), as believed (Freud), but is the need of man to security and confidence. the consensus that leads to both, and non - compatibility leads to neurosis due to the socialization process of social in a cultural light through the history of this individual, and is (Horney) anxiety and lack of sense of security, two sources two basic to what feels child and adult, from isolation and misery (Suryasa et al., 2019).

Eric Fromm: The main theme of all the writings (Fromm) is that human loneliness and isolation because he had separated from nature and the rest of mankind, and that man as much as gain freedom through the ages as much as the sense of unity, and this has become a freedom circumstance negative is trying to escape from it either to Connects himself with others in a spirit of love and joint action, or to find security in submission to authority and compliance with society. In the first case, a person uses his freedom to develop a better society, and in the second case he gains a new constraint. Fromm indicates that there are four necessary

needs for an individual that he seeks to satisfy until he feels in agreement. These needs are: The need for social affiliation, The need for lofty (transcendence) the need for identity, The need for social discipline (the guiding framework), They are needs that develop in the individual through his relationship with others, such as the needs (love - hate - sympathy - mutual benefit - feeling - belonging) and these needs are considered basic psychological phenomena (Jiang et al., 2020). As indicated (Fromm) that when changes in society any important aspect imposes on the tasks of man is contrary to the nature of it here frustrated and constrained, and makes him a stranger from his humanitarian, increasing the sense of human alienation and despair, so he feels lost to separation from links by nature innate Bmojt with him, which is to create Man to achieve this essential nature (Omar, 1988).

Maslow's theory: based theory (Maslow) in the formation of human personality to satiate or achieve specific needs and salary gradually so that the individual must be a full first needs in peace needs, which leads to the stirring needs the highest in the ranking and in the forefront of these needs, the individual begins to search For safety and reassurance. (Maslow) believes that the fulfillment of these needs leads to the individual feeling the need for appreciation, which urges the individual to be creative and efficient in his work and to receive the recognition of others for achieving a certain goal or goal (Kamal, 1983).

Levin theory: believes that the individual 's behavior depends on the overall position which embodies itself in which differs in its responses according to himself and his current status as well as all the factors in the environment at a given moment, and finds (Levin) that behavior is determined by the total facts or the b Liat psychological to trots Rhea individual, and that person is found within this world, surrounded by a psychological environment (into existence) it includes many of the core of the psychological sub - Liat affecting the p Li differently and determine the behavior of the individual (Mustafa, 2005).

**The meanings of drawing for children**

Observing the child from birth and in the early stages of his life gives us clear indications of the importance of self-expression, and this desire develops in him with the development of his crying and different movements and introduces him to things when he touches and observes them, and the more his emotion grows healthy, the more he expresses his feelings of joy, anxiety and anger, Valsm and coloring it is only one of the means of expression the most indispensable and Knapp not, the expression art contributes to the internal harmony of the child and the balance in his relationship with others and develop the capacity of self - creation, creativity and innovation. (Mustafa, 2005) and connotations that NST del them on the child's situation through the work of some of the lines and details are:

- Amount of detail: The lack of basic detail in a child's drawing often indicates the beginning of mental decay. A person who shows a good awareness of relative and spatial relationships and yet uses minimal details appears to have a tendency to withdraw (because details are a measure of contact with environment), and showing a very large number of details seems to have a

satisfactory connotation, as it generally indicates a compelling need to determine the overall position and an excessive concern for the environment (Mansoor, 1979).

- Drawing the house: drawing the base or placing a line on which the house, tree or person rests is an unrequired detail and drawing it is interpreted as indicating a lack of feeling of security, as drawing this rule is in its meaning a support of reality and indicates the feeling of the need to define the drawing to a greater degree ususally (Mohsen, 2007).
- The drawing of the sun: The drawing of the sun symbolizes people with higher authority or great emotional attraction (positive or negative) in the environment of the subject.
- Drawing of clouds: drawing them represents a general concern.
- Drawing mountains: drawing them represents a defensive trend and a need to rely on the mother often.
- Draw walkway: If drawing the walkway in the course of and in the suit, indicated that Screened uses some settings and tact in relation to others, but very long is the walkway refers to a lesser degree connection, while drawing a narrow walkway on the one hand the house and wide at the end of the far him it indicates To try to hide a basic desire to stay while showing a superficial friendship (Al-Obaidi, 1990).
- Shrubs: Drawing them without order around the house or the walkway leading to the house includes a slight anxiety and a conscious attempt to control this anxiety.
- Clothes: Excessive attention to highlighting clothes is most likely to be found in individuals who tend to be superficial in social contact and to extroversion.
- The wall of the house: represents the (ego) in the personality of the examinee, and that its strength or weakness symbolizes the corresponding strength or weakness (the ego).
- Section: represents the door way direct contact with the environment and reveal Screened touch with reality, and attention to overload the door interface refers to the defensive sensitivity, but the gate is very small in size, which seems small Kthagb indicates a lack of Screened efficiency and reluctance in making connections to the environment, either the door be the size of a small (without being small), it represents a frequency less, very large and the door indicates increased reliance on others, and if you draw the door open was an expression of the strong need to receive love and affection from the outside or the need to demonstrate the presence of link to the environment, this If the house is occupied by its people, but if the house is empty, it indicates a feeling of lack of ego defense.
- Windows: Drawing the many windows indicates the determination to communicate, and the absence of curtains indicates the lack of feeling the need to hide feelings.
- Tree: The trunk symbolizes the basic strength of the personality. The drawing of the trunk is very large, indicating a feeling of restriction or aggressive response, or in imagination according to the type and size of the branches. As for the small trunk, it includes a feeling of inferiority, and the trunk is very wide at the base, but narrow at a distance. Short above the base it includes an early environment that was neither hot nor sympathetic.

- Person: is the face in the person compatibility sign social confirmation e includes an attempt unconscious to maintain social ties are acceptable, and the head amounts in size with pictures of X has relatively may be an expression of frustration caused by mental delay or an expression of excessive sensitivity not injury membership. As for the eyes, they are the most indicative details of the face. They may indicate skepticism, confusion, fear, or indicate a feeling of guilt. The eye is limited without fee as a perimeter of the eye indicates that the limited range of catching in personal Screened, and eye v fee includes a strong desire locked to avoid visual stimuli painful. As for the chin, the increased attention to highlighting it through size includes the need for social control. As for the neck, it is the area for expressing the conflict (Haswadi et al., 2018). Disturbance in its drawing may indicate a feeling of suffocation or difficulty breathing and failure to draw the neck in its natural role in terms of the sequence of details (such as drawing the head, then the torso, then connects them), it indicates a clear conflict in emotional expression and its control. As for the arms, if they are drawn long, they are drawn on strength and indicate ambition, and if they are long and weak, they indicate the need for support from the environment without trying to control them (Hamouda, 1981).

**Line and color connotations (psychological)**

Given the importance of the psychological connotations of the line in the drawing has conducted several studies on what could suggest lines drawn from feelings and by searching for the psychological impact that suggests the line form has studies several results list resulted in the rule of the majority of subjects, have unanimously agreed that the same lines wide curves suggest calm, and straight lines with angles suggest the disorder and confusion, has Sman feet design one but they are only different in the character lines, in the first drawing it consists of curved lines, and the second drawing is of the straight lines with angles knowing that the facial features in the two images is It was clear, so the judgment was based mainly on the character of the lines, so the results of the picture with curved lines suggested that the person who did the drawing was emotional, compassionate, imaginative, sympathetic or contented, while the results of the second picture with straight lines suggested that the person is dignified, serious, sober. The study concluded that the character of the lines has a great impact on the link between the subject being photographed and the idea that the photographer wants to express (Al-Rubaie, 1994).

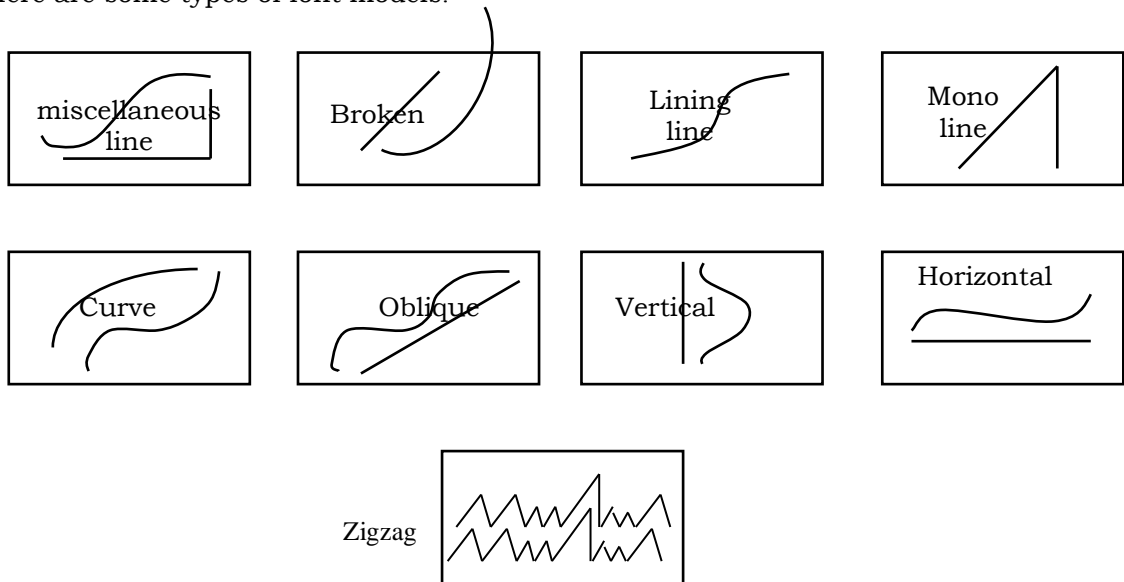Here are some types of font models:



Figure 1. Some types of font models

It is the psychology of the study of the line through its various manifestations, showing that in the straight line hardness remote commissioning voltage which is twice in the expression of beauty minus meaning a line, not my w satisfaction and attention as opposed to the refracted line that the year strong attention, but the attention of a violent, as expressed Cruelty and anxiety as expresses dryness and dryness, and the curved line is the line of energy. In conclusion, the semantics of psychological lines: straight lines indicate comfort, horizontal symmetric lines indicate monotony, vertical lines indicate growth and lofty, and a diagonal line indicates movement, while a straight line with a curved top is evidence of humility, and curved lines are evidence of meekness and tenderness. As for the semi-closed curve, it is the evidence of introversion, the spiral line is the evidence of openness, the thick line is the evidence of rigidity, and the lines close to roundness are evidence of weakness, while the thin line is the evidence of ease and subtlety in the senses. The semantics color psychological it may the possibility of stirring sensations Vllon the role of an important and sensitive in stirring emotions and is consistent generally with the emotions of human Fallon Red parallels the anger as it is the color of vitality and movement, and the yellow color is the equivalent of selfishness, as well as is the color of the mood of moderate, a color engine and nerves, either color blue is the equivalent of wisdom as it suggests lightness and dream atmosphere fantasy, peace and calm self, either green he suggests comfort Wei Z in quiet self and help in the treatment of fatigue nerves, and the color white sign of joy, and black on the sadness and solemnity, pink optimism guide (Hall, 1969).

**The role of the social and economic environment on the child's artistic motives**

Interested in the plastic arts, including the fees of children by the nature of close bonding with the reality of human, social, educational and psychological dimensions, which earned it character holistic in the expression of the whole ideas, cultures and knowledge that involve radical changes curbed formats, and comes studies concerned with the technical and looking for the extent of the expression The importance of this aspect in a child's life through which the child can freely reveal his feelings and thoughts (Sherman et al., 1997; Jones et al., 2002). Some factors affect the emergence or emergence of emotional problems through the relationship between the child and his parents and the social environment in which the child lives, as emotional growth is clearly linked to social development, through the child's relationships between him and the closest people around him, feelings and emotions are formed that affect the child's psyche and built upon the composition and construction of personality, as the culture and the arts and in paternalism nascent human and environment interaction together, and it adapts according to the circumstances Alajtm conscious for each generation or for each time period, so the highlight of our important case reveals aside from the need to refer to the nature of a combination of factors, and the fact that the child He does not live in a normal place without finding someone to share with him from individuals or groups who have their influence and to which the child responds (Said, 1990). Some factors affect the child, including:

- The child's personality and events daily: the child's personality through his every features, capabilities, goals, preferences and patterns of behavior of the child is formed consisting of various forms of activities carried out inactivity the child unfold his goals and motivations and desires, and his style in the face of situations and solve problems that Tjabha.
- The impact of the environment Geographic: that's geographical environment has a major role in shaping the human personality and in the style of his dealings with others, and in identifying different behavioral patterns, so the methods of mothers in the upbringing of their children varies depending on the geographical environment and in determining the general characteristics of each child (Monroe, 1972).
- The impact of the level of economic upbringing: economic background play a significant and important role in the socialization process Vosalib mothers in the upbringing of their children vary depending on the level of economic family, the children belonging to families from an economic level of low - exposed cultural deprivation to the inability of parents to provide cultural aspects such as education and knowledge of the means Other cultural resources such as books, magazines, games, etc., while mothers who belong to a high economic level provide all the modern and modern means available to them, such as playing in designated places such as clubs, playgrounds and home gardens. The children belonging to families with Q Rh physically have to Aetah them with opportunities, attitudes and experiences help to develop their awareness of sensory phenomena and social relations, they live in the atmosphere of a poor and perhaps not even going to a state park or a place dedicated to children 's toys and often contact between the

parents and the child is limited and use language restricted, the fathers and mothers often have their words with the child terse as if telling him the mother when the noise occurs (mute) and use sentences incoherent installation and does not encourage the child to direct only questions this means a lack of information and anus w Wara mental needed by the child to form his experience and this reverse mother in the manner of institutional classes Q Rh she says to her child when the noise occurs (see your hand to reduce the noise, my dear). The activity of the child in the insolvent family is directed towards helping their families with some economic burdens. As for the child Z of the family with a high economic level, his activity is directed towards games with civilized methods such as music and drawing, which leads to providing opportunities to develop their skills extensively (Buck, 1960).

- The impact of the educational level on the process of upbringing: the child is exposed since his birth to a set of cultural influences within the family through the mother's methods of raising him and his upbringing. various concepts and skills development, in addition to the mother, which has a cultural background even if Ba o o simple physical and mental health can protect her child from diseases and crises. As the mother educated respects the mentality of a child and seek to make it acquires thinking of logical regulator when connecting stuff Bmsp b Adtha or when you persuade him to face considering the offense is not under pressure which e Wadid but direct frank dialogue when he wanted the child to climb a place high and prevent the Te so, Explain to him the danger that lies behind his climbing this place, not to order him not to do this so that he knows the reasons for the ban, in addition to the fact that the educated mother attaches special importance to the questions of her child. The survey and find out what is mysterious, and the questions and answers to help him develop his knowledge with respect to Blanc a Q and stuff (Abu Zeid, 1979).

- The role of the general social conditions of the community in upbringing: The quality of the general social conditions of the community has a great impact on the way a mother raises her child in not raising him to live in the family only, but rather as an individual in a community, and since every community has its value and behavioral patterns, it determines a specific style of upbringing It is consistent with the general pattern of its goals, and these social conditions determine the methods of mothers in caring for and raising their children in the situations and requirements of socialization, as well as the exposure of societies to many factors of sudden change, as is the case in Arab societies that are currently going through one of the most dangerous stages in their history. It is invaded by many ideas, philosophies and civilizational and cultural trends coming from abroad at a time when the influence of the inherited traditional culture is still very strong and thus the child from an early age faces conflicting and contradictory social conditions and these situations are often new even for parents.

- The impact of the family: The family is still one of the strongest variables and stiffer staff in the social normalization process in accordance with the values, customs and traditions of the previous generation to the present generation, and demonstrated research and experiments that the most important family be personal building and formed and that this effect is concentrated on the life stage early childhood reasons, including that the

child at this stage depends entirely dependent on his parents and accept their guidance and absorbs their habits, and the child is I t ya easily influence it and facilitates the required Taouidh habits, a little experience.

The impact of the family in the process of raising the child and its social normalization depends on many factors related to the structure of the family in terms of its number and integration of this number and terms of its cultural and social level. Hamouda (1981), Just as the child does not look at nature with a fixed view, he interacts with it and takes from it and gives it as much as he needs it and according to the type of need. to Aatanh whether it was conscious of this reason or unaware him, it must be recognized by parents and the pain Lord Wen on the motives of their children and general motivation especially artistic expression to facilitate their understanding of artistic behavior and to create appropriate environment to grow their expression following the rates of nature. Among the motives of artistic expression in the child are social motives, which are acquired motives that the individual learns from his environment, leading to self-expression and affirmation. The total artistic practices of the individual are formed through his interaction with the external environment, so the role of the environment in art is an indication of the interaction of physical and social environments, that is, that The arts are the result of the interaction of man and the environment together, and they adapt according to the social conditions of each generation, and the economic background plays a large and important role in the process of upbringing. We conclude from the above mentioned that the graphic language and language is a means of communication and delivery of information where ideas that psychological projections on the drawing reflects the vulnerability of individuals to other factors Katjahathm some important people in their lives or influenced by the experiences of my life of which raises them certain sensations emotional Asagtonha through the elemental color and shape, Vllsm A feature that is not available in the word is that some images and fantasies can only be transmitted through the symbol, as the drawing avoids caveats such as shyness, as it is hidden behind a shield of symbol that does not expose the painter to any of these caveats, because drawing is a symbolic expressive means (Hall, 1969).

**Results**

After the researcher took and looked at a group of drawings of children of financially poor families who are 9 years old, some characteristics and psychological dimensions became clear to them, which emerged clearly and tangibly, which were developed by children in the form of unconscious projections through shapes, colors and lines (Hulme & Shepherd, 2003). In drawing children of families The poor of the parts of the human body clearly notice the psychological dimensions through drawing those parts, as he tended to draw (the size of the human head is large), which indicates that the child suffers from frustration or excessive sensitivity and excessive preoccupation with fantasies, and exaggeration in drawing the size of the head greatly It expresses the individual's need to depend on others (Fischli et al., 1998).

Also, drawing the head in a large size is due to the feelings of inferiority felt by children who live in a financially poor family, as the child is trying to compensate

for the state of poverty and destitution that he suffers from (Gillham et al., 1998). Social contact because the head represents the main center of social contact, which is clearly shown in Figure No. (1).
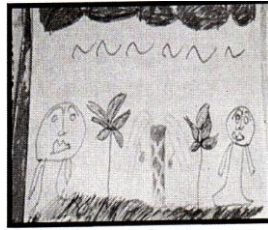


شكل رقم (١)

Figure 1. Social contact because the head represents the main center of social contact

They also showed aggressive tendencies by drawing people in large sizes that is, exaggerating the size of people, as we can see in Figure No. (2).



شكل رقم (٢)

Figure 2. Drawing people in large sizes

It was also found that the magnification in the size of the drawn unit indicates the presence of strong feelings of conflict with the environment, as he responded to it by requesting gratification through excessive compensation or imagination. We also noticed in some drawings of children within the poor family the drawing of people and the back of the head towards the beholder, which is a clear sign of relinquishment, as in Figure No. (3).
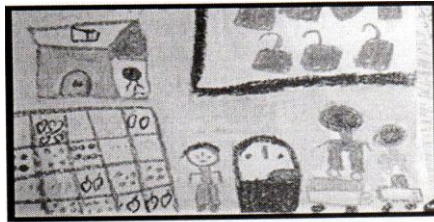


شكل رقم (٣)

Figure 3. Drawings of children within the poor family the drawing of people and the back of the head towards the beholder

As for the shape of the drawn faces, we often find them inclined to sadness, even if the chosen topic indicates joy (such as Eid), and perhaps this reflects the psychological state of the child that he suffers from and the sad psychological content that the child who lives in a financially poor family feels, as in Figure No. (4, 5).

شكل(٤)   شكل(٥)

Figure 4 & 5. the sad psychological content that the child who lives in a financially poor family feels

As for drawing the eyes, most of the drawings for children of poor families were drawn in large sizes and some drawings were deleted from the pupil of the eye, which indicates the presence of hesitation and also indicates the individual's centering around himself as in Figure No. (6).
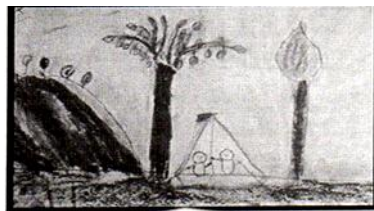


شكل رقم (٦)

Figure 6. Drawings that indicate the presence of hesitation and also indicates the individual's centering around himself

In addition to drawing the mouth large and open and is linked to disorders of speech and explosions emotional any expression of emotion, and also Aa T. Barr big mouth tool to express aggression and proof that the child needs to communicate with others through his painting open mouth as in Figure (7).



شكل رقم (٧)

Figure 7. The mouth large and open to express aggression and proof that the child needs to communicate

As for drawing upper limbs (arms) we find in most of their fees are upper limbs (thin and short), which shows the feelings associated with insecurity and helplessness Valadhira have a close relationship with control of the environment, and the Palace of arms indicates the inability to reach aspirations, as in Fig. (8).

شكل رقم (٨)

Figure 8. Indicates the inability to reach aspirations

As for the lower extremities, most of the drawings of children from poor families appeared (legs) wide and long, and the reason may be the attempt to compensate by emphasizing the legs, which are important to him in the practice of various activities to reach what he needs in his daily life, as in Figure No. (9).
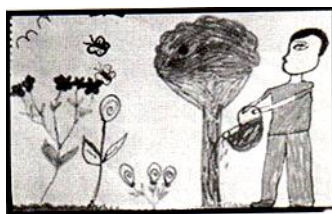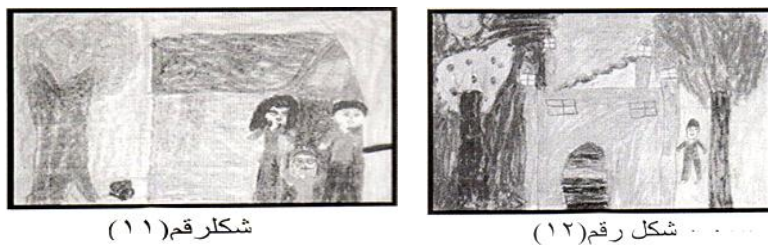


شكل رقم (٩)

Figure 9.

As for drawing houses, we find that most of the drawings of children from poor families have drawn the roof of the house to an unusual extent, which indicates that the child spends a large part of his time in imagination, seeking to satisfy his needs, as we notice in Figure No. (10).
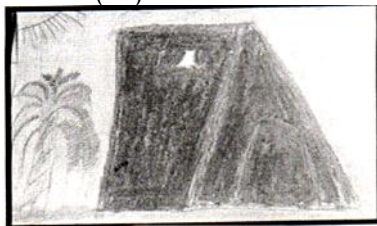


شكل رقم (١٠)

Figure 10. Child spends a large part of his time in imagination, seeking to satisfy his needs

As for the drawing of trees, they were trees with a large, huge and long trunk, which indicates the environmental limitation with a tendency to aggressive response in reality or in imagination, and the huge tree is evidence that the person is hypersensitive and has aggressive responses as in Figure (11-12).
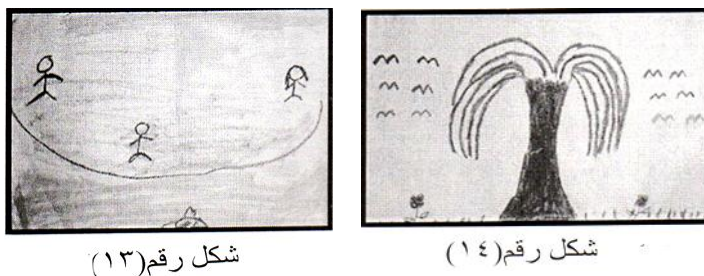
شكلرقم(١١)  شكل رقم(١٢)

Figure 11 & 12. Hypersensitive and has aggressive responses

Since the large sizes in the drawn shapes characterize aggressive children, as well as express the individual's feeling of inability to move and frustration, and the intrusive desire to compensate and his sense of lack of self-confidence emerges, and the large sizes in the drawing indicate the lack of realization of the neurotic need (personal admiration) in these, as The child has an inflated image of himself and wants to be surrounded by the admiration of others, and here he amplified the personality by giving the large size of the figure.

In the field of Altec w in the visual and the amount of detail you notice that the fees children from poor families were few, most of the details and fees that are closer to the stalemate, which indicates that the child tends to isolation, since the use of fewer than the details of evidence of the existence of a tendency reclusion have. As well as not drawing many details, evidence that the individual suffers from severe constriction, in addition to the fact that the automatic repetition of the forms indicates that the child suffers from psychological problems as we notice clearly in Figures No. (13-14).
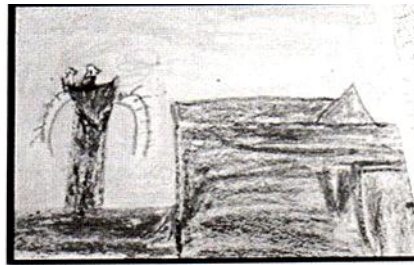


شكل رقم(١٣)  شكل رقم(١٤)

Figure 13 & 14. Indicates that the child suffers from psychological problems

We also note the poverty in choosing the subjects of the drawings. Despite the freedom of the child to choose the subject, most of them chose (the limited landscape of shapes and elements) as in Figure No. (15).

شكل رقم (١٥)

Figure 15. Most of them chose (the limited landscape of shapes and elements)

In most of the drawings of a child who lives in a financially poor family, we find that the landline is placed within the painting, which is evidence of a lack of sense of security, as drawing the rule as the first detail is a reinforcement of reality, and the rule indicates lack of durability or danger, as we note in Figure No. (16 -1 7).
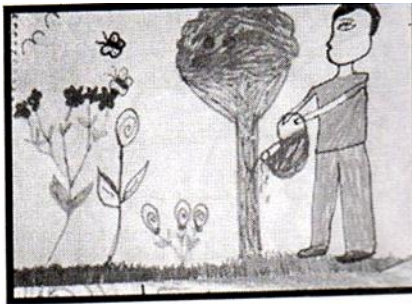


شكل رقم(١٦)  شكل رقم ( ١ )

Figure 16 & 17. Reinforcement of reality, and the rule indicates lack of durability or danger

## Recommendations

In light of the research findings, the researcher recommends the following:

- After they showed the study of dimensions psychological among children of poor families financially, see the researcher need t Saleet light towards these children and try to rehabilitate psychologically and socially and find ways available to the dimensions of the obstacles and psychological influences that surround them in school from the rest of the students and make them feel that there is nothing to distinguish between them and the children Facilitating families and helping them to form social relationships with classmates.
- Emphasizing the preferred activities of the children of poor families in proportion to their abilities and encouraging them to do so for their effectiveness and impact in finding an outlet for their energies as an attempt to find appropriate compensation for them that helps them in enhancing their self-confidence.

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