

## A SZOCIÁLIS ATOM MINT A NEM TUDATOSÍTOTT KONFLIKTUSOK FORRÁSA

DR. HORAJIUNIL ALBINI

*Munkaterápiás intézet, Kolozsvár*  
*[Nilspilm@hotmail.com](mailto:Nilspilm@hotmail.com)*

The first part of the paper presents the theoretical framework of the study, where conflicts are viewed as an opportunity to discover our limits, to test our limits, our openness to dialogue, and our potential to change, as a source of progress. The technique of social atom, as presented by Moreno, was used to assess a group of 45 patients (aged 16-46 years) treated in a psychodrama group, or individually (through monodráma). The subjects used between 3 and 19 elements in their drawings, according to a normal distribution. Schizotypal personalities used, without exception, less than 6 elements, as long as the majority of hysterionics between 11 and 14, and those with an immature personality structure 17 or more. The tree proved to be the symbol most frequently used to represent the person itself (8 times) followed by plants (6), and flowers (5). Other self-symbols included an impressive variety of elements (mountain, cat, dove, fire, egg, cup, heart, candle, carousel, bridge etc.). Among symbols used for significant others, the tree was again on top (20 times), followed by books (19), the sun (14), a heart (14), and flowers (13). The paper also presents 4 case studies, and main features of diagnostic subgroups ('depressives', schizotypal personality's, obsessive-phobics', and hysterionical personality's) social atoms.

Keywords: pszihodrama, monodráma, social atom, conflict, schizotypal personality, depressive personality, hysterionical personality