

## The Rorschach Test

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The Rorschach test, or simply called the "inkblot" test is a common psychological test used to interpret the mind of the subject. It is widely used in mental health facilities, and because of its certain mysteriousness, also widely portrayed in fictional movies and novels. However, the "inkblot" test has also been criticized for exaggeration and inaccuracy, as interpretations may be affected by bias and thus become unreliable. Yet the more controversy it draws, the more questions remained for interpreting the human mind.

The Rorschach test uses a number of ambiguous shapes, designs, and colors to test the perceptive results of a subject. Similar methods can be found practiced as early as Leonardo da Vinci and the Italian Renaissance. While interpreting the shapes, subjects are free to hold and rotate each of the ten official ink cards, which are presented to them in repeated sequences, during which they are encouraged to speak of whatever may have caused their interpretations of those ink blots. From their views of these shapes, we then try to assess the subject's personality by understanding what made them perceive the ink blots in such a manner.

During a session, the very same picture may remind a subject of butterflies or pigs while rotated and back to butterflies during another repeated sequence. It is reported that some cards have different effects on people with different nationalities, as most Japanese see in this card a kind of musical instrument, while Scandinavian people look at this card and see Christmas elves. It is said that this card most commonly shows two people interacting and that the interpretation should tell us something about how the subject interacts with people. But for me, it only shows a face.

These ink blots, the Rorschach tests have been under a lot of controversy and criticism since it became widely used in 1960. Supporters of the test believe that seeing how the subject responds to vague forms and ambiguous objects can provide information on their thought processes, or to put it simply, how they see this world.

However, it is foreseeable that a series of conditions must be met in order for the test to be reliable. It is mentioned that the test depends on the tester's empathy and mutual contribution to the process with the subject. Even so, the test is prone to illusions and prejudices of the tester, as they may not see the existing correlations, or even make up false connections through their own minds. In other words, it's often hard to tell who is crazy, the subject or the tester.

What is made out of Rorschach interpretations can replace not just the subject but also the tester on the trial of sanity. It is frightening to know that the monster we see may just describe the monster we are. In fact, remember what I said the Rorschach being too exaggerating? Results tell that over half of the subjects tested show signs of "distorted thinking". Now, is that an exaggeration, or something we just couldn't face?

## 補充與艱難雜字

Rorschach	Hermann Rorschach 一瑞士心理學家		
inkblot	墨跡		
subject	<ul><li>(n.)受試者</li><li>這個字意思很多,最常用的是科目,較少見的用法還有古代君王</li><li>的臣僕的意思,不過在這是指測驗的受試者</li></ul>		
Leonardo da Vinci	李奧納多達文西 是一個文藝復興時期的天才,精通各門領域專業		
Renaissance	Renaissance文藝復興Benaissance這個字的發音有兩種一個是美式發音[rə`nesns],另一個則是相法文發音 [,rɛnə`sans]		
rotate	(v)旋轉		
elf	(n)精靈 有看過魔戒的話應該知道,精靈族就是這個字		
illusion	(n)幻覺		
distorted	(a)變形扭曲的 在這指的是扭曲的負面思想		



psychological	(a)心理學的	interpret	(v)詮釋;(n)interpretation
mental	(a)心靈的;精神上的	facility	(n)設施
portray	(v)描述;呈現;(n)portrayal=肖 像;人像	exaggeration	(n)誇大;(v) exaggerate
inaccuracy	(n)不準確; (a)accurate=準確; (n)accuracy	controversy	(n)爭議 重音在第一音節 [`kantrə,vэsī]
ambiguous	(a)模糊的;含糊不清的	sequence	(n)順序;一連串
perceive	(v)感知;(a)perceptive = 感知 的;(n)perception	session	(n)在這指的是一段療程 的時間
vague	(a)模糊的與 ambiguous 為同義詞	foreseeable	(a)能預見的;(v)foresee= 預知
empathy	(n)同理心	mutual	(a)雙向的
be prone to	(phr)易於;有的傾向	trial	(n)試驗;審判
Sanity	<ul><li>(n)理智 insanity = 不理智</li><li>林書豪引起的「林來瘋」就是</li><li>Lin+insanity</li></ul>		