

FQ and DQ Definitions

From: Rorschach_List@yahoogroups.com [mailto:Rorschach_List@yahoogroups.com] On Behalf of Gérald Lajoie Sent: Thursday, March 12, 2009 14:24 To: Rorschach_List@yahoogroups.com Subject: RE: [Rorschach_List] New file uploaded to Rorschach_List

Pierpaolo:

Welcome to the list.

I find your diagram very attractive.

Here are a few comments. (This post got more extensive than I first thought)

The first one is that it reminds me of a similar effort published by Exner himself in the 3rd edition of his Workbook (I'm not sure about earlier versions). This decision tree was unfortunately deleted from subsequent editions for unknown reasons.

The second one is that you mix two factors that Exner kept apart.

The question is then, is the mix useful?

Honestly, I don't think so.

Indeed you are dealing with variables that are entirely different. This shows, at least in part, in the fact that all your DQ decisions lead to the presence of a FQ score, except one: when no shape feature is mentioned.

The decision tree can then become extremely simple: no form at all: FQnone, some degree of form: FQ.

Part of your struggle with the problem stems from the mixing of the variables: whereas, if you keep them apart, then it becomes simpler.

DQ has to do with the amount of structure of the percept. FQ is a statistical indication of how frequent a percept is seen in a specified area of the blot.

In my opinion, Exner created some confusion by reasoning: "if there is no form, then no Form Quality". This is a simplistic understanding of "form" quality, an ill-chosen word. The frequency basis just says: according to the general population, your percept does, does not, or does not quite fit the stimuli. So your perception of this object is normal, very weird, or rather unusual. Degree of structure or vagueness should have nothing to do with that.

Exner's introduction of FQnone departs from this classical statistical criterion.

Otherwise, for instance on Card II, since an elevated number of subjects see blood in the bottom red area, it could be said that the "fit" is rather good. It is frequent-enough, so it's good-enough. This should be considered true, whatever the DQ. If it is totally vague, then you could have for the blood percept Dv3 and Co, and if the percepts were red (formless) lungs then Dv3 C-, or formless menstruation, Dv3 Cu.

With Exner's innovation, this information is lost.

In a way it is also a double-measure of the same phenomenon: the vagueness. However FQnone is NOT based on the DQ score but on the non-participation of form in the DETERMINANTS (pure C, pure T, pure Y, etc.)

This is why; you sometimes get the strange situation where the subject says, for instance on Card IV: this is coal because of the shape (no articulation of C'). You then have to score this Wv F- (so you get a FQ score, while Wv C' would be C'none).

To conclude: if you follow Exner, you will keep the scoring separated, i.e. FQ none is not based on DQy: it overlaps with it, but FQnone indicates the use of a "pure" determinant.

I hope I am not adding my confusion to yours.

Gérald

(CANADA)