

MASTER'S THESIS

童畫· 童心· 童家

李文清

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童畫·童心·童家

Children's Drawings, Children's Hearts, Children's Families

李文清

哲學碩士學位課程

主導老師：黃何明雄博士

香港浸會大學

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提要

本研究旨在探討小孩對家的看法。研究採用質性研究，以繪畫、訪談、觀察及文獻回顧等方法進行研究。本研究以十六位完整家庭小孩及十六位非完整家庭小孩為對象，進行每周一次、每次 2.5 小時，共四十次的繪畫活動，而整個活動以筆記、錄音及照相方式收集資料，藉以了解個案對繪畫內容所做的口語描述及非口語的表達，以探討在小孩心中家的定義、家的功能、父母的角色、家庭成員的定義，家庭的關係及情感、對家的期望、完整及非完整家庭小孩對家的看法的同異、小孩對「兒童之家」的看法、成人與小孩的相視模式等，從而了解小孩內心的感情世界、小孩的家庭生活、小孩的未來人生。根據研究結果，本研究得到以下結論：小孩對家、家舍、家人、自己及社會也有很多的期望、憧憬、不滿和控訴；小孩不會談家的功能，卻很重視家的情感，無論是父親或母親，小孩對他們也有情感上的要求；小孩不一定以血緣關係來定義家庭成員，只要是較多時間陪伴自己的人或物，不論是家庭傭工、寵物或深愛的物件也可以是小孩心中的家庭成員；對於小孩來說，家庭的關係及期望也離不開「情」；完整及非完整家庭小孩對家的看法是大同小異的，完整家庭並不等於快樂家庭，非完整家庭亦並不等於問題家庭，任何家庭的小孩也面對相約的家庭問題，並同樣地表現出對「情」的渴求；非完整家庭小孩認為「兒童之家」不是家，它是一個可以提供小孩生活上需要的地方，卻無法給予親情；在成人「以大人之腹度小孩之心」的現況下，小孩的家庭圖畫有力地作出對家人、對家舍、對家及對現實批判。

Abstract

This study explores the perceptions and opinions of children toward the family. The analysis is based primarily on children's drawings, interviews with children and observations on them, and literature review. The subjects of this study are 16 children from intact families and 16 children from incomplete families, who participated in weekly drawing activities, for a total of 40 sessions. In addition to the drawings by the children, data in the form of verbal descriptions and non-verbal expressions were collected throughout the drawing sessions via notes taking, audio-taping and photo-taking. The data were analyzed to provide an understanding of the children's definitions of the family, the functions of the family, the roles of the parents, what constitutes a "family member" in the minds of the children, as well as the relationships and affection among family members, and the children's expectations of the family. The data were also used to compare the views of the family by children from incomplete families with those children from intact families, the opinions of "Children's Home" by children from incomplete families who were living there, and, finally, the differences between adults and children in the way they define and perceive family. Using such an analysis, we hope to explore the children's perception of their family life, their feelings and emotions, and their outlook for the future.

Key conclusions from our research include the following: the children have many expectations and hopes concerning their family, home, family members including themselves, and the society at large. However, they also have many dissatisfactions and even complaints. While the children have

not discussed much about the functions of the family, they place much importance on its emotional aspects, and they have expressed emotional needs from parents. The children tend to define family members not necessarily by blood, but also by the affection they have with persons, animals or even things that they have spent much time with, such as a domestic maid. Further, an intact family does not necessarily mean a happy family, and an incomplete family does not necessarily lead to a “problem” family. Also, the children all face similar family problems and tend to emphasize their need for affection and attention. In the eyes of the children from incomplete families, “Children’ s Home” is a place that satisfies their daily living needs, but it is not family as it lacks affection. In sum, by letting the children speak their minds through their own drawings and interpretations, this research provides a fresh perspective from children on their views of family, family members, and their reality.

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