

Projective Test Story **«Slavonic LOVE STORY 2»[®]**

Vladimir DJOS

Beside the human personality with its visible (manifest) and invisible (latent) realities, fate-analyst is strongly interested in the human drive system found by Leopold Szondi. Eight factors of that drive system are sources of energy for their own specific tendencies. Each factor spends “its” energy along one of two directions – tendencies. Thus all the eight factors discharge their energy along 16 tendencies.

A single scanning of a man by the portrait Szondi Test shows us tendencies that actually possess energy, i.e. are placed at the foreground of his soul. The rest of the tendencies, though being stimulating, have no energy and therefore wait at the background until their time comes to step into the foreground. The Szondi Test was specially intended to unambiguously answer the question: Which tendencies of the drive sphere of the tested person just now are situated at the foreground and which ones at the background.

If the tendency has exclamation mark(s), i. e. quantitative tension, the test says that the environment offers resistance in that direction, but the person insists, trying to solve the problem violently. Speaking precisely, in each moment of life genes of the person strive to restore the former state, conserved in them, in the actual environment as if realizing the past (from the personal generic memory) in the present. But the quantitative tension rather informs us about the environment and the rigid Ego-attitude towards the tendency (the person’s Ego “does not want” to change it to the opposite one), than about energy resource of the factor.

Testing one person for 10 times, we get his (her) drive formula: a series of factors divided into several segments, ranked by magnitude of quantitative tension, from the most symptomatic factor having the largest quantitative tension, i. e. possessing the highest penetration – the ability to spend energy for its realization – manifesting itself up to the most latent factor having the lowest quantitative tension, unable to discharge energy for manifesting itself and thus always accumulating energy.

However the drive formula says nothing to us about the quantity of energy spent by the symptomatic factor, nor about the energy accumulated by the latent one. By the way such information is necessary for us to know. If the portrait Szondi Test cannot give us such information, it does not mean that we cannot know it. The projective test-story «Slavonic LOVE STORY 2» presented here is just the means to learn this. Below we give this test as a blank used for testing.

2 Slavonic LOVE STORY 2

The idea of this test was born long ago. The initial variant of the test was called just «LOVE-STORY», and there were only six though principally different characters in it. I told the audience a tragic, but ironically merry story of a girl who committed suicide because of unhappy love. Then I asked everybody: Which person, in his (her) opinion, is most guilty in the tragedy that had occurred, who is somewhat less guilty, and so on, until the least guilty person. Ranking characters by the extent of their fault, the tested person made visible, through his (her) attitude, the extent of his (her) submergence to the forces implemented in characters presented. Selecting a character, the tested man really selects the role this hero plays in the story, as if trying that role on himself (herself). According to test results the tested person gets a personality description.

Later, having dismissed some characters and added others, and also having somewhat corrected the situation, I got this test story.

SLAVONIC LOVE STORY 2 (Version by *Vladimir Djos*)

On the side of a full-flowing impetuous river there lived a girl, Luba (**L**) by name. She was ripe for a great love, but only married, or disabled, or alcoholic men lived around her. Had she agreed to throw in her lot with one of them, her fate might have turned out to be different. However she did not want to squander her dream on substitutes.

Demistry (**D**), her ubiquitous neighbor, who offered her various candidates, also acquainted her with Sergey (**S**), who lived on the opposite side of the river. Sergey once saw her swimming in the river and wanted to take possession of her. He sent old Marya (**M**), the matchmaker, and she did her best praising Sergey and made Luba believe that Sergey was the only intended husband for her. The desire to be with him was getting stronger, but the river was flowing between them; besides, it was also the state border.

There was a narrow footbridge across the river. Konstantin (**K**), the frontier guard, was staying there on point duty and allowed only those he liked to cross the bridge. Luba asked him to let her go to the opposite side. But he did not like her and he refused. Then Luba applied to her ubiquitous neighbor Dmitry, for whom frankly speaking no frontiers existed. Dmitry promised to find the way for her to get onto the other side of the river. Days and weeks passed.

In despair the girl rushed to Colonel Petrov (**P**), the guards' commander and asked him to let her go to the other side. Colonel Petrov was surprised and asked her to explain why she was striving to get there. She told him about her love. It was night and her story reminded him of his youth, his unhappy love that destroyed his marriage and he ordered Konstantin to let Luba go; however, he wanted to think everything over first. Seeing that the colonel started hesitating, she rushed to the other side before he could change his mind.

On the other side of the bridge there was another guard, Eugene (**E**). He was deeply suffering as the day before his wife was unfaithful to him. Had Luba walked

slowly he might have not noticed her. But she was running. Eugene stopped her and asked whom she was hurrying to at such a late hour. She told him about her love. Eugene felt anger that Sergey was loved so much and that his own wife was unfaithful.

“It’s not fair!” – he thought. Eugene fell upon Luba and using force raped her. After that he felt a bit better and let her go. It was dark, no one saw it.

But Istratiy (I), who was making his usual evening stroll, heard something while walking past the bridge and even saw Luba putting her clothes in order. And he told everyone, including Sergey, in vivid colors, adding so many details to this sexual episode that it looked like wild lechery. Luba went to Sergey to explain everything hoping that he would understand and protect her. But Sergey met her with hatred. He said, “I needed all of you, I don’t want any leftovers! I would ask prostitutes to stay away from me!” Luba felt as if a heavy hammer fell down onto her head. She lost the future. Her life lost its meaning. While she was walking along the river, she recalled that she would have to pass by Eugene and she jumped, plunging into the river, and was drowned.

1. Questions to the Tested: Who, in your opinion, is “the most guilty” out of the 8 participants of the tragedy described above?

Write down the first letter of the character’s name into the first cell of the table below:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now, who among the remaining characters is “the guiltiest”? Write down the first letter of the character’s name into the second cell of the above table, and so on, until all the participants of the tragedy are analyzed. (Write down only the first letter of the character’s name.)

The character occupying the first position in the row gets one point, the second position two points, and so on until the eighth position, where the hero gets eight points. Then the characters’ names are changed for factor symbols according to the table of names-to-factors compliance (see below).

2. The psychologist, however, has to arrange factor symbols into the following table over the figures of the positions. In doing so the row order is changed from “the least guilty” to “the guiltiest”:

								factors
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	position in the previous row, or grade
<i>the least guilty</i>								<i>the guiltiest</i>

Table of names-to-factors compliance:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Letter</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Letter</i>	<i>Factor</i>
Luba	L	<i>h</i>	Dmitry	D	<i>d</i>
Sergey	S	<i>s</i>	Marya	M	<i>m</i>
Konstantin	K	<i>k</i>	Eugene	E	<i>e</i>
Petrov	P	<i>p</i>	Istratiy	I	<i>hy</i>

The number of points gotten by the factor shows us the extent of factor's dominance, its influence on the tested person's mind, his (her) energetic potential.

The resulting ranked row may be explained in a Fate-analytic way, through psychology of drive factors (Leopold Szondi). The factors that have got maximum grade (the least guilty characters) dominate in the drive sphere of the tested person and determine his (her) main and steady manifestations. On the contrary, manifestations of weak factors that have got lower grade are sporadic, as if existing on «residue principle». Naturally, to manage this we are to know the essence and psychology of drive factors:

- h* – the need to enter in bisexual dual union;
- s* – the need actively (violently) to get somebody that one wants;
- e* – the need for justice, truth;
- hy* – the need for concernment, meaning;
- k* – the need to build oneself, one's fate;
- p* – the need to become somebody, become powerful;
- d* – the need to seek for something one needs;
- m* – the need to establish contacts, connections with objects of the world.

Knowledge of the power of individual factors gives us the possibility to calculate two more indices: a) criminality index and b) orientation ratio: either towards the Future or towards the Past.

In a man inclining to criminal behavior, affects are more powerful than his (her) Ego; they override the Ego making it work for the affects. In non-criminal man the Ego is more powerful than affects that are subordinated by the Ego and serve it.

Following these proposals, one calculates the criminality index as the quotient of subdividing the sum of points got by *e* and *hy* factors by the sum of points got by *k* and *p* factors. The higher the criminality index, the more probable is a criminal, affective reaction in the tested person. (See below)

3. Calculation of criminality index (CI):

It is necessary to sum up “*e*” and “*hy*” and, separately, “*k*” and “*p*” factor points. Then the first total should be divided by the second.

$$CI = \frac{\text{“}e\text{” grade} + \text{“}hy\text{” grade}}{\text{“}k\text{” grade} + \text{“}p\text{” grade}}$$

If $1 < CI < 5$, there’s a disposition to criminal behavior.

If $0.2 < CI < 1$, the personality is humane.

In accordance with semantic clue to the Szondi Test, sexual *S*-drive and the affective *P*-drive bind us to our Past, and Ego-drive (*Sch*) and the contact-drive (*C*), as if running forward, to the Future, tending to form our reactions and interactions, preparing us for this future. Thus summary grade of factors *k*, *p*, *d*, *m*, divided by summary grade of factors *h*, *s*, *e*, *hy*, tells us which part is more presented in the person’s soul: his (her) Past or Future. (See below)

4. Orientation ratio: either towards the Future – or towards the Past

$$O = \frac{k + p + d + m}{h + s + e + hy}$$

$O > 1$ means prevailing orientation towards the Future. [2.6 – 1]

$O < 1$ means prevailing orientation towards the Past. [1 – 0.38]

In spite of the fact that the test story “LOVE STORY 2” gives us information on the same Szondi Test factors, we can’t consider it *parallel* to the Szondi-test. It can be rather named a test *perpendicular* to the portrait Szondi Test. Its role may be compared with the role of Wind in an English tale, where Sun and Frost argued about their power. You see: when Sun shines mercilessly, Wind can bring coolness; on the contrary, the absence of Wind may make Frost bearable.

Because when a factor is symptomatic according to the *drive formula*, the number of points it has won on “LOVE STORY 2” shows us how pronounced it is. A root (latent) factor is more dangerous if it dominates in “LOVE STORY 2.”

The joint presentation of the test data of “LOVE STORY 2” and drive formula of a person may be graphically illustrated. (See below)

6 Slavonic LOVE STORY 2

Let us see an example.

Fall 1. A man, 28 years old.

Drive formula:

(by the Szondi Test) $d_7 \quad h_5 \quad k_5 \quad p_4 \quad hy_3 \quad m_3 \quad e_2 \quad s_0$

Data gotten by test $k \quad m \quad d \quad p \quad e \quad s \quad h \quad hy$

“LOVE STORY 2”: $8 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$ points

The test data of “LOVE STORY 2” is placed into the Table: first – factors according to the number of points obtained by them; second, then we paste a number of squares in every factor equal to its TSpG (according to the drive formula).

TSpG:

10								
9								
8								
7								
6								
5								
4								
3								
2								
1								
factor:	<i>k</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>hy</i>
grade:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Personality Analysis. The most symptomatic *d-factor* has enough energy (6 points) to fulfill its claims. This man is in permanent search. He is able to reasonably analyze and make decisions (symptomatic *k-factor* with 8 points). In love he plays probably a passive role of the spouse who agrees to everything. His *h-factor* is symptomatic, but lacking energy (2 points). *S-factor* is a latent one, accumulating energy. But this process lacks effectiveness. Its energy is 3 points: it’s not very much, but the fact that it’s not realized is frightening. The second sublatent factor *e* accumulates energy in larger doses (its energy is 4 points), but partially discharges itself. *m-factor* seems the most dangerous. It is sublatent (TSpG = 3), but possesses enormous energy (grade = 7). It is very substantial predisposition to alcoholism. The two last factors *p* and *hy* have favorable and adequate conditions for discharge.

Indices of the personality:

$$CI = 6 : 13 = 0.5$$

$$O = (8 + 6 + 7 + 5) : (2 + 3 + 4 + 1) = 26 : 10 = 2.6$$

Everything is to “work for future”: the future determines the meaning of every step. The man does not think about the past. He is rational. Emotions are subordinated to reason.

Beside analysis of the drive formula obtained as a result of a tenfold Szondi Test, “LOVE STORY 2” allows us to analyze results of a single Szondi testing. Let us see an example.

Case 2. Woman, 24 years old.

Drive profile:

-	0	+	0	-	+!	-	+!
+	±	-	±	+	-!	+	-!
+	-!!	+	±	±	∅	+	∅

Data gotten by *d h p s m k hy e*
 the test “LOVE 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 grades
 STORY 2”

Interpretation of ranked row of drive factors gotten by test “LOVE STORY 2.”

The main mass of energy is canalized to search (*d* = 8 grades) of love object (*h* = 7 grades), that seems powerful and possible to participate with (*p* = 6 grades). The person strives for this goal directly, pushing everybody from her way (*s* = 5 grades). The main thing is to find the hero (*d* = 8 grades), and establishing contact with him is postponed (*m* = 4 grades). The person does not undertake any real steps in the search (*k* = 3 grades); she does not care what she looks like, she does not strive for becoming more meaningful (*hy* = 2 grades). And finally, she does not care that she might deprive somebody from something by her search (*e* = 1 grade).

To analyze the profile gotten by test we have to fill a table:

tendency	-	-	+!	0	+!	-	0	+
factor	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>hy</i>	<i>e</i>
grades	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Indices of the personality:

$$CI = (1 + 2) : (3 + 6) = 3 : 9 = 0.33.$$

$$O = (3 + 6 + 8 + 4) : (7 + 5 + 1 + 2) = 21 : 15 = 1.4.$$

Drive profile analyzed by the method of *Border and Middle* (Rand und Mitte) shows the following picture. The person fails to establish such contacts (+!m) with surrounding people; the whole society (-h), should satisfy her. Instead of seeking for new people, new contacts, she sticks to the old (-d), by the way demonstrating no activity (0s). She is well-disposed towards people, even having a sense of fault (+e), but achievement of her own ideals and strivings corresponding with them (+!p) is inhibited (-k).

The same drive profile analyzed by the method "LOVE STORY 2" shows us more. The person sees her main task (at this stage of life) in adaptation to existing society (-d = 8 grades, -h = 7 grades). She imagines that she will then comply with her ideals (+p = 6 grades). But she is unaware: what to undertake, where to apply her efforts? (s = 5 grades, but 0s by Szondi-test). Her attempts to make contacts with people satisfactorily are in vain (+!m with high pressure of tendency, but by the test "LOVE STORY 2" m = 4 grades). She's a poor self-manager (k = 3 grades, and it is -k by Szondi Test). She fails to "see herself from the side" (hy = 2 grades, and 0hy by the Szondi Test). She is well-wishing to people (+e), but her kindness is weak, she is ready to give it up every moment (e = 1 grade).

ABSTRACT

This article introduces the projective test story "LOVE STORY 2" (*variant by V. Djos*). Simple test procedure and presentation of test results inform us about the comparative value of energetic potentials of the tested person's drive factors (these are the same factors of drive system of L. Szondi).

Examples given in the article show how to work with the test and the results attained. "LOVE STORY 2" gives three possibilities of interpretation:

- a) explication of ranked row gotten by "LOVE STORY 2" using psychology of drive factors (L. Szondi);
- b) estimation of drive formula, attained by tenfold Szondi-testing of the person through the prism of "LOVE STORY 2" test results;
- c) interpretation of drive profile gotten as a result of a single Szondi Test concerning the data of "LOVE STORY 2."

LITERATURE

1. *Djos V.* "Semantic clue" to Szondi-test // Personal-Profy. Yekaterinburg, 2004. No 13.
2. *Jüttner F.* Schicksalsanalyse in Zusammenfassungen. – Zürich: Szondi Verlag, 2003.
3. *Szondi L.* Schicksalsanalyse. – Basel: Schwabe & Co., 1965.

4. Szondi L. Lehrbuch der experimentellen Triebdiagnostik. – Bern: Huber (3. Aufl.), 1972.
5. Szondi L. Ich-Analyse. Triebpathologie II. – Bern: Verlag Hans Huber, 1956.

APPENDIX:

SLAVONIC LOVE STORY 2
(Version by Vladimir Djos)

On the side of a full-flowing impetuous river there lived a girl, Luba (L) by name. She was ripe for a great love, but only married, or disabled, or alcoholic men lived around her. Had she agreed to throw in her lot with one of them, her fate might have turned out to be different. However she did not want to squander her dream on substitutes.

Demistry (D), her ubiquitous neighbor, who offered her various candidates, also acquainted her with Sergey (S), who lived on the opposite side of the river. Sergey once saw her swimming in the river and wanted to take possession of her. He sent old Marya (M), the matchmaker, and she did her best praising Sergey and made Luba believe that Sergey was the only intended husband for her. The desire to be with him was getting stronger, but the river was flowing between them; besides, it was also the state border.

There was a narrow footbridge across the river. Konstantin (K), the frontier guard, was staying there on point duty and allowed only those he liked to cross the bridge. Luba asked him to let her go to the opposite side. But he did not like her and he refused. Then Luba applied to her ubiquitous neighbor Dmitry, for whom frankly speaking no frontiers existed. Dmitry promised to find the way for her to get onto the other side of the river. Days and weeks passed.

In despair the girl rushed to Colonel Petrov (P), the guards' commander and asked him to let her go to the other side. Colonel Petrov was surprised and asked her to explain why she was striving to get there. She told him about her love. It was night and her story reminded him of his youth, his unhappy love that destroyed his marriage and he ordered Konstantin to let Luba go; however, he wanted to think everything over first. Seeing that the colonel started hesitating, she rushed to the other side before he could change his mind.

On the other side of the bridge there was another guard, Eugene (E). He was deeply suffering as the day before his wife was unfaithful to him. Had Luba walked slowly he might have not noticed her. But she was running. Eugene stopped her and asked whom she was hurrying to at such a late hour. She told him about her love. Eugene felt anger that Sergey was loved so much and that his own wife was unfaithful.

“It’s not fair!” – he thought. Eugene fell upon Luba and using force raped her. After that he felt a bit better and let her go. It was dark, no one saw it.

But Istratiy (I), who was making his usual evening stroll, heard something while walking past the bridge and even saw Luba putting her clothes in order. And he told everyone, including Sergey, in vivid colors, adding so many details to this sexual episode that it looked like wild lechery. Luba went to Sergey to explain everything hoping that he would understand and protect her. But Sergey met her with hatred. He said, “I needed all of you, I don’t want any leftovers! I would ask prostitutes to stay away from me!” Luba felt as if a heavy hammer fell down onto her head. She lost the future. Her life lost its meaning. While she was walking along the river, she recalled that she would have to pass by Eugene and she jumped, plunging into the river, and was drowned.

1. Question to the Tested: Who, in your opinion, is “the most guilty” out of the 8 participants of the tragedy described above?

Write down the first letter of the character’s name into the first cell of the table below:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Now, who among the remaining characters is “the guiltiest”? write down the first letter of the character’s name into the second cell of the above table, and so on, until all the participants of the tragedy are analyzed. (Write down only the first letter of the character’s name.)

The character occupying the first position in the row gets one point, the second position two points, and so on until the eighth position, where the hero gets eight points. Then the characters’ names are changed for factor symbols according to the table of names-to-factors compliance.

2. The **psychologist**, however, has to change the names for factor symbols and arrange them into the following table over the figures of the positions. In doing so the row order is changed from “the least guilty” to “the guiltiest”:

								factors
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Position in the previous row, or grade

The least guilty *the guiltiest*

Table of names-to-factors compliance:

name	letter	factor	name	letter	factor
Luba	L	<i>h</i>	Dmitry	D	<i>d</i>
Sergey	S	<i>s</i>	Marya	M	<i>m</i>
Konstantin	K	<i>k</i>	Eugene	E	<i>e</i>
Petrov	P	<i>p</i>	Istratiy	I	<i>hy</i>

5. Calculation of criminality index (CI):

It is necessary to sum up “*e*” and “*hy*” factor points, and, separately “*k*” and “*p*.” Then the first total should be divided by the second.

$$CI = \frac{\begin{matrix} e + hy \\ \text{(grade)} \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} k + p \\ \text{(grade)} \end{matrix}} = \frac{\quad + \quad}{\quad + \quad} =$$

If $1 < CI < 5$, there’s disposition to criminal behavior;
 If $0.2 < CI < 1$, the personality is humane.

6. Orientation: towards the Future – towards the Past

$$O = \frac{\begin{matrix} k+p+d+m \\ \text{(grade)} \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} h+s+e+hy \\ \text{(grade)} \end{matrix}} = \frac{\quad + \quad + \quad}{\quad + \quad + \quad} =$$

$O > 1$ means orientation towards the Future [2.6 – 1].
 $O < 1$ means orientation towards the Past [1 – 0.38].