The definitive results are the correlations between projective, grapho-projective and graphology tests such as we set out in Grafología y Ciencia (2010) in which are identified the main graphological parameters in this test’s investigations; in the same way we observe the definitive correspondence in the expressive tests, in this case we will link the most significant from the eminent Dr Emilio Mira y López’s PMK, who was at the same time one of the main promoters of university graphology.

In the first course, we were able to establish a correlation with the principles of Transactional Graphoanalysis as regards the pressure imbalance or alteration in direction, from which the separation or progressive linear imbalance with regard to the line or modular axis (we would remind you of “agile” or scampering handwriting, vacillating, oscillating handwriting, etc.) indicates an introverted emotion common to the insecurity of NA (“Niño Adaptado – Adapted child” in Transactional analysis), insecure and dubious subjects and can also be an instability reflex.

As for axial deviation (relative to the axis), this is comparable, and thus we were able to record it, in deviation in spaces, for example margins, shafts or torrents (blank spaces that go vertically through the writing) and in the indecisiveness of the slope (vacillating slope), reflecting a schizothymic temperamental disposition and a predisposition to disorientation, something normal in children, but in adults, this lack of spatial organisation is, on occasion, one of the signs of schizophrenia.
In addition, we recently brought together in a characterological nuance common to P ("Padre - Father" in Transactional Analysis) the meticulousness in placing the elements in the graphic space and the detailed adaptation of the modules; also a characteristic of Theodore Millon’s obsessive (2000), who is always preoccupied with perfectionism and strict compliance with principles (we would remind you that this observation is also valid for projective-graphical tests).

We confirm another base factor, expansion, or outward tendency, which translates to extratension, anxiety, impatience; and inward tendency: introtension, anguish, blocking. Progressive expansion also presumes excitability and progressive reduction in inhibition.

We end with spatial order so as to introduce ourselves to the aspect or genre of dimension, especially in the contemporary form of Viñals and Puente’s Transactional Graphoanalysis; we have also verified the progressive reduction in diameter: anguish, inhibition and constriction. The progressive increase: excitement, emotional incontinency and anxiety. Furthermore, the sharp increase can act as an endogenous factor and arise as a consequence of excitement or excess motor tension.

In the comparative analysis of pressure, we again see the resulting coincidence with Graphoanalysis and Graphopathology: for example, the initial tremor is usual in hyperemotivity, but the persistence of this tremor could indicate another type of problem, including of a hereditary nature, or may also reflect intoxication. The pronounced pressure or depth of the groove (pressing hard), except in cases of preoccupation in following a model, has connotations with egotism or self-affirmation in the best of cases, up to aggressiveness, more in the case of harshness and angularity, also common to the schizothymic temperament. On the contrary, delicate or light and superficial pressure is characteristic of an intense fear, a genteel and sensitive temperament and particularly tenderness (weak, more flattened curve); this is usual in the cycloid or cyclothymic temperament (lymphatic). The quality of the strokes is also comparable in scale with strength as a sub-aspect of pressure like behavioural tension, and its weakness or lack of trace as depression.

We are penetrating the aspect or genre of form; PMK also tells us that the subject writing when not managing the curve of the circles, or converting them to polygons by a tendency to angles, is common to schizothymics, but dysrhythmia can also become manifest in the difficulty in producing the curve (fractures, torsions, deformities, etc.). In the lineal direction, it is definitively confirmed that the drop in the graphonomic elements (for example, lines, words, endings, ancillary signs such as “t” crosses, etc.) are also recognized with dropped circles, with its interpretation of depression. On the contrary, when it is ascending, it indicates extratension, and anxious states of euphoric excitability.

As for the slant, like with what occurs with outward expansion in the order aspect, the axial deviation here coincides with the dextrorotatory slant and its interpretation of an affectionate attitude towards the environment; conversely, furrows or inversion show a difficulty in advancing outward (tight handwriting with interwoven letters), which
Can occur with those who have introversion, are suspicious or are worried about circumstances, something that also matches our personal observations on the graphoemotional application of Viñals and Puente’s Graphopsychological Truth Test.

The particular comparative characteristics with the concept of harmony and rhythm remain equally proven in the PMK with the correlations of secondary imbalance, here the clarification becomes obvious, that the redirected or corrected imbalances are indicative of auto-compensatory means. We would not be able to speak about harmony without taking into account one of the best meanings like the one from the Italian school: methodical inequality, which means the highest degree of compensation in rhythm, compensations that occur without brusqueness, but which exist, otherwise we would be faced with handwriting inflexibility or absence of Roda Weiser’s ground rhythm. On the contrary, sudden or jerky movements indicate dysrhythmia and in clearly pathological cases could also be manifestations of epilepsy.

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“GRAFOLOGÍA Y CIENCIA, VALIDACIÓN CON 150 TESIS DOTORALES” (GRAPHOLOGY AND SCIENCE, VALIDATION WITH 150 STATE DOCTORAL THESIS)

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