



The effect of group sandplay therapy on the social anxiety, loneliness and self-expression of migrant women in international marriages in South Korea

Mikyung Jang^{a,*}, Yun-hee Kim^b

^a Department of Child Welfare, Namseoul University, Republic of Korea

^b Namseoul Child & Family Counseling Center, Republic of Korea

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Sandplay therapy
Marriage immigrant women
Social anxiety
Self-expression
Loneliness
Group psychotherapy

ABSTRACT

Recently, the number of international married couples in South Korea has been increasing and thus the related negative social phenomena, which have been observed in other multicultural societies, are also increasing. The purpose of this study was to implement group sandplay therapy on migrant women in international marriages in Korea and Verify that this intervention was effective in relieving the women's social anxiety and loneliness and improving the self-expression. The results indicated that using sandplay, women who immigrated to and live in Korea for marriage can reduce negative emotions related to anxiety and loneliness, and produce positive self-expressions, while making their own world.

© 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Introduction

In 2010, 13.5% of all marriages in Korea were international marriages, with 75.5% being marriages between Korean men and foreign women (Statistics Korea, 2010). Foreign women who have immigrated to Korea for marriage mostly immigrated suddenly without any knowledge of the new country or having undergone preparation processes. Although they have married foreigners mainly for economic reasons, these women can be said to represent a demographic change comparable to a new immigration (Kim, 2009; Ministry of Health and Welfare, 2005; Yang & Kim, 2007). Since the characteristic of a single race has been maintained in Korea thus far, it can be said that there has been a culture among Koreans to be suspicious of foreigners. In the Korean family culture, a husband's parents have great influence, close relationships with husbands' family members are emphasized, and patriarchal customs remain. Therefore, conflicts with Korean parents-in-law or other family members give these migrant women serious difficulties.

Literature review

The studies which have analyzed the experiences of migrant women in international marriages in Korea have been usually interventions to improve their Korean language skills and also therapeutic interventions that have been usually performed in group art therapy (Jang, 2009). According to these studies, migrant

women in international marriages, due to difficulties in communication, lack of cultural understanding and cultural differences, are suffering from discrimination, frustration, anxiety (Na, 2008), hostility, a sense of alienation (Cha, 2008), loneliness and homesickness (Kim, 2009) and in severe cases, they are even abused by their husband or husband's family members (Cui, 2005; Hass, Dutton, & Orloff, 2000). Those who experience social anxiety tend to be uncomfortable in expressing themselves and thus they tend to hesitate to open up themselves to others, not to participate in social activities easily, as well as negatively perceiving others' feedback (Kim, 2009). Loneliness is an unpleasant experience that occurs when individuals' social relations networks quantitatively and qualitatively fall short of what is expected by the individuals (Russell, Peplau & Ferguson, 1978). This accurately describes the loneliness felt by migrant women in international marriages in Korea.

Sandplay therapy is an intervention method that can help those with anxiety, loneliness, or difficulties in self-expression (Jang, 2009) by making safe and protected, symbolic spaces (Kalff, 1980/2003) because it is a therapeutic modality that does not impose the burden of linguistic interaction and enables non-linguistic communication with images in sandtrays, stories, expressions, and gestures, as well as enabling self-expression with a medium called sand which is familiar to everybody (Hwang, 2007; Jang, 2009).

Symbols tend to bring shapes to chaos (Briggs, 1992). Conflict problems experienced by humans can be internally integrated through the collective unconscious that appears in the form of symbols, in particular by self-energy and internal integration and adaptation that promotes external adaptation (Edinger, 1972; Jung, 1954/2002). According to Weinrib (1983), the creation of a sand

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +82 1032454399; fax: +82 415802924.
E-mail address: jangmikyu@hotmail.com (M. Jang).

picture is a “symbolic and creative act that can stimulate the imagination, free neurotically fixated energy, and move it into creative channels, which in itself can be healing” (p. 23). Group therapy makes individuals experience communication among group members; furthermore, being contained in the group, it may even affect individuals’ internal relations thereby giving opportunities for enhancing self-expression and confidence as well as positive self-experience through enhancing trust in others and a sense of belonging among members (Corey & Corey, 2006/2007).

Method

For this study, a control group pre-test/post-test design was implemented.

Participants

For this study, participants were recruited from interested women who had requested the services of the International Marriage Migrant Women Support Center for the Anyang region, where the largest numbers of migrant women in international marriages reside in Korea. The number of participants assigned to the experimental group was six, including three from China and one each from Japan, Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines, respectively. The control group included a total of five participants, including two from China, two from the Philippines and one from Vietnam. The mean age of the women in the experimental group was 35.83 years and the lengths of their residence in Korea after marriage ranged from 4 years to 11 years at the maximum and the mean length of their residence was 7.3 years. The mean age of the women in the control group was 38.60 years and the mean length of their residence in Korea was 9.4 years. As for education, 2/3 of both the experimental group and control group were high school graduates and the others were university graduates.

Procedures

The purpose, process and period of the program were concretely explained to those who wanted to participate in the program and their agreement was obtained. The participants were then assigned to the experimental group or the control group. The control group was allowed to participate in the program after the experiment and agreement to the conditions were obtained from the participants in the group. Kalfian sandplay therapy (Kalf, 2003/1980) was adopted for six of the migrant women in international marriages who had decided to participate in the program once a week for 90 min per session for 10 weeks. The program was held in the International Marriage Migrant Women Support Center in Anyang.

The participants sat around a large table. First, each participant was instructed to select five figures, make a scene in a sandtray in silence and tell the emotions, physical sensations, memories and ideas she felt while she was making the sand scene. Then, two participants were paired together and one of them made a sand scene while the other one became an observer to watch the work. When all the participants had completed their scenes, the sand players told the meaning of the boxes made by them or the emotions, physical sensations, memories, and ideas that came to them while they were making the sandtrays to the group one after another and the observers also told the emotions, physical sensations, memories and ideas felt by them. Jointly made sand pictures were photographed if both the participants agreed and sand players were allowed to take photos of the sandtrays made by them if they wanted. The sessions were jointly led by two sandplay therapists. In order to analyze self-expressions, the progress of the sessions was videotaped after getting the agreement of all the participants after they were briefed about confidentiality.

Measures

The Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (Mattick & Clarke, 1998) was used in order to measure the effect of the program on anxiety in social interactions among the participants. Consisting of 19 questions, this scale is a self-reporting tool to describe cognitive, emotional and behavioral reactions to diverse situations that require social interactions. In this study a Korean version of the scale that was translated into Korean by Kim (2001) and studied for validation was used. For loneliness, a UCLA loneliness scale (Russell et al., 1978) translated into Korean by Kim and Kim (1989) and validated was used. To measure self-expressions, the self-expression classification scale of Chung (1986) was used which classifies linguistic expressions into positive self-expressions, positive expressions about others, negative self-expressions and negative expressions about others, and measures the frequency of each type. To measure the frequency, only those items to which all three therapists agreed were counted (Table 1).

Results

In pre-tests of ‘anxiety in social interactions’ and ‘loneliness’ conducted by Mann–Whitney U Tests as a non-parametric statistical method, there were no significant differences between the control group and the experimental group. Based on the results, Wilcoxon’s Rank Sum-tests were conducted for differences between scores before and after the program in each group. The results from the experimental group showed significant differences between pre-tests and post-tests in both variables; ‘anxiety in social interactions’ ($Z = -2.207, p < 0.05$) and ‘loneliness’

Table 1
Self-expression observation items.

Positive expression	Self	Positive expressions about oneself (happiness, vivacious, exultant, pleasure, confidence, hope, thanks, satisfaction) Reactions to accept one’s own emotions (comfort, take care of oneself, precious, look warm, accept, cause smiles) Indirect positive expressions (will improve, will get better, not hard, try to be dignified, was changed)
	Others	Positive expressions about others (concern, sympathy, thanks, respect, care, affection) Expressions to encourage things done by others (harmonized, good job, look good, thanks for the efforts, helpful) Reactions to accept and understand (that could be so, I understand)
Negative expression	Self	Hostile expressions about oneself (self criticism, sense of worthlessness, pointing out mistakes or faults, regret) Negative expressions about oneself (depression, anger, nervousness, fuggy, tired, impatient, irritation, anxiety, sorrow, solitude, frustration, loneliness) Reactions to report physical inconvenience (headache, insomnia, etc.)
	Others	Direct aggressive expressions about others (criticism, anger, opposition, neglect, hatred, jealousy, competition, distrust)
		Indirect aggressive expressions about others (bother, fear, burdensome, worried) Reactions to avoid others’ attacks (suppress, disregard, feel out of place) Hostile expressions about situations (not humans) (embarrassment, ridiculous, fearful, irritated, anger, frustration)

متن کامل مقاله

دریافت فوری ←

ISIArticles

مرجع مقالات تخصصی ایران

- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
- ✓ پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
- ✓ امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
- ✓ امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
- ✓ امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
- ✓ دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
- ✓ پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات