EXAMINING THE VIEWS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ABOUT "NURSING HOME" BY USING DRAW AND WRITE TECHNIQUE[1]

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to examine the thoughts of the 6-year-old children about the nursing home using the draw and write technique. The research was organized using the qualitative research method and case study method. The study group consisted of 12 girls and 18 boys in the age group of 6. The purposeful sampling method was used to determine the study group. The research data were obtained using the draw and write technique. Content analysis method was used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the content analysis, 7 themes and 44 sub-themes were determined in the draw technique section, and 4 themes and 18 sub-themes in the write technique section. The themes of the draw technique section were determined as environment, human, situation, animal, emotion, nature, and other. It has been determined that children mostly draw home, elderly man, chatting, flower, window, and cat in the pictures of nursing homes. Children mostly used blue color in their drawings. The themes of the write technique section were determined as situation, environment, emotion, and nature. It was determined that children mostly made descriptions of nursing homes as "It is where the elderly live in the sofa/chair", "It is a house", "It is a house where elderly man and woman live", "It is a place where the elderly are treated well", "It is a house where everyone is happy" and "It is a house with animals in its garden". When evaluated in general, it was determined that the children's nursing home drawings and explanations were consistent with each other and that the children had a positive perspective about the nursing home.

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Keywords: *Nursing Home, Perspective of Children, Draw and Write Technique, Child Pictures, Content Analysis.*

ANAOKULU ÇOCUKLARININ "HUZUREVİ" HAKKINDAKİ DÜŞÜNCELERİNİN ÇİZ VE YAZ TEKNİĞİ KULLANILARAK İNCELENMESİ

ÖZ

Bu araştırma anaokuluna devam eden 6 yaş grubu çocukların huzurevi hakkındaki düşüncelerinin çiz ve yaz tekniği kullanılarak incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, nitel bir araştırmadır ve durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 6 yaşında bulunan 12 kız ve 18 erkek çocuk oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunun belirlenebilmesi için amaçlı örneklem seçimi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri çiz ve yaz tekniği kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır**.** Yapılan içerik analizi sonucunda çiz tekniği bölümünde 7 tema ve 44 alt tema, yaz tekniği bölümünde de 4 tema ve 18 alt tema belirlenmiştir. Çiz tekniği bölümü temaları ortam, insan, durum, hayvan, duygu, doğa ve diğer olarak belirlenmiştir. Çocukların huzurevi resimlerinde en fazla ev, yaşlı amca, sohbet eden kişiler, çiçek, pencere ve kedi çizimleri yaptıkları belirlenmiştir. Çocuklar çizimlerinde en fazla mavi rengi kullanmıştır. Yaz tekniği bölümü temaları durum, ortam, duygu ve doğa olarak belirlenmiştir. Çocukların huzurevi açıklamalarında en fazla "Yaşlıların koltukta/sandalyede oturduğu yerdir", "Bir evdir", "Amcalar ve ninelerin yaşadığı bir evdir", "Yaşlılara iyi davranılan bir yerdir", "Herkesin mutlu olduğu bir evdir" ve "Bahçesinde hayvanlar olan bir evdir" açıklamalarını yaptıkları belirlenmiştir. Genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde çocukların huzurevi çizimleri ile açıklamalarının birbiriyle tutarlılık gösterdiği ve çocukların huzurevi hakkında olumlu bakış açısına sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Huzurevi, Çocukların Bakış Açısı, Çiz ve Yaz Tekniği, Çocuk Resimleri, İçerik Analizi.*

INTRODUCTION

Nursing homes are defined as centers where individuals over a certain age who have difficulty living alone are accommodated full-time and are cared for until the end of their lives, while at the same time offering a social life opportunity. In short, it can be expressed as institutions where elderly people keep their lives and meet their self-care needs (URL-2). According to the World Health Organization (2015), the definition of old age is as follows; "The gradual decrease in the ability to adapt to environmental factors". According to the report of the World Health Organization (2015), individuals aged 65 and over are considered "elderly". According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's report (2020), the proportion of the individuals aged 65 and over who are accepted as elderly in our country ratio to the total population is 9.1% as of 2019. According to the data of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly (2019), the number of nursing homes affiliated to both the relevant ministry and institutions and organizations throughout our country is 401 in total. While the capacities of nursing homes are 33,198, the number of elderly people receiving care services is stated as 26,247. Considering the data, it can be stated that the elderly population in our country increases every year and there are many elderly people living in nursing homes.

Although it is deemed necessary to provide primary care, rehabilitation and nutrition services in nursing homes in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on Nursing Homes and Nursing Homes Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Centers published in the Official Gazette in 2001, it is known that elderly individuals are actively involved in many aspects of life, although they live in nursing homes. TUIK (2020) determined the internet usage rate of elderly individuals in the 65-74 age group to be 8.8%. In the evaluation made in terms of gender, it was found that men use the internet more than women. As more and more people lead a longer, healthier life and the number of elderly people is increasing, it should be among the duties of society to reflect on children's attitudes and perceptions towards elderly people and nursing homes. There are studies on how children have attitudes and perceptions about elderly people (Saçan et al., 2020; Demiriz & Arpacı, 2016; Silverstein & Giarrusso, 2010). However, in the literature review, no research was found showing how children thought about nursing homes.

Preschool is an educational institution that children can attend between the ages of 3-6. This age period can be considered as a period of rapid progress in the field of social development as well as in all development areas of children. During the preschool period, children have an egocentric attitude and are under the influence of what they see (Santrock, 2016). Since their abstract thinking skills have not yet developed, they tend to evaluate events and situations as they see them. According to Piaget, as children in this age group have reasoning based on intuition rather than logical thinking, they constantly ask "why?" (Santrock, 2016). According

to Piaget, preschool children have limited causal thinking skills. In other words, without generalization, children tend to think of events one-way only based on their own experiences (Santrock, 2016). This period is considered as a critical period in terms of social development due to the socialization of children with starting kindergarten. The environment and people around them have an impact on the social development of children. Bruner suggests that this age group, which coincides with the imaginary period, has a developed visual memory. He argues that children can transfer different situations and experiences to their minds in images due to both the progress in their language development and their improved visual memory skills. This situation can also be expressed as conveying information to the mind through images (Meggitt, 2006). The preschool period is the period in which children envision any object, event, or situation in the same way they perceive it. There is a tendency to depict objects without seeing them because they visualize them (Meggitt, 2006). For this reason, it is thought that it is important to determine the schema and images they create about nursing homes as the number of children in the preschool period increases every year.

Considering Bruner's theory, it can be said that painting can help children express their knowledge and thoughts about the world they live in. Children's expressing themselves through painting is accepted as "Catharsis", ie discharge (Arnheim, 2007). In addition to the inner feelings and needs of the child, there is also the expression of subliminal desires through painting. The child can also convey his feelings and thoughts that he/she has difficulty expressing through painting (Arnheim, 2007). When the children's pictures were evaluated theoretically, it was seen that there were four approaches. These are: a) Developmental Approach; It is expressed as drawing as game. In this approach, what pictures made by children express is play. b) Projective Approach; is the approach based on the psychoanalytic theory. In this approach, the pictures made by the children are explained with a reflective approach. c) Artistic Approach; this is an approach that emphasizes the pleasure children receive in the painting process. d) Symbolic Approach; this is the approach that suggests that children achieve satisfaction by making products that they have the opportunity to express and symbolize what they learn in the process of painting (Çakır, 2009).

Researchers who researched and evaluated children's pictures determined the developmental stages of drawing in children in a systematic order. This consists of five phases. These are: a) Scribble Phase (2-4 years), b) Pre-Schematic Period (4-7 years), c) Schematic Period (7-9 years), d) Reality Period (9-11 years) and e) Naturalism Stage (11-13 years old) (Kirişoğlu, 2002). The preschool period children in which the research was conducted are in the pre-schema period. There is a portrayal of the paintings made in the pre-schema period. Children enjoy expressing their thoughts in their pictures. The paintings of the children feature trees, houses, and undeveloped human figures. The hands are drawn in a line and the eyes are in the form of dots. Human drawings include face, hair, mouth, hands

and feet. At this stage, the concept of color has not been acquired yet. The details in the pictures also increase towards the age of 6 (Artut, 2004). At this stage, children tend to draw the facts as they think, not as they are, since they cannot make the distinction between image and reality completely (Yavuzer, 2007).

The ability of children to express their feelings and thoughts by drawing makes pictures one of the methods that can be used to conduct research. One of these methods is the "Draw and Write Technique". This method is widely used by researchers working with children to investigate social and health-related issues. Draw and Write Technique provides convenience in terms of data collection. Having both drawing and writing part also provides more detailed data (Porcellato et al., 1999). Painting is among the daily programs and leisure activities of children attending preschool. The ability of 6-year-old children to express their feelings and thoughts easily provides convenience for the writing part. Thus, by using the draw and write technique, it is possible to determine the thoughts of children about the "nursing home".

Purpose of the Research

In this study, an answer was sought to the question of how are the opinions of 6-year-old children attending preschool about the nursing home, and it was aimed to examine it by using the draw and write technique. The research has been organized for this purpose. The research has three sub-purpose. These:

1. What are the drawings of preschool children about the nursing home?

2. What are the explanations of preschool children about the nursing home?

3. Do the drawings and explanations of preschool children about nursing home support each other or not?

METHOD

Research Model

Qualitative research method was used to achieve the purpose of the study. The qualitative research method was used in the study, as it enables the analysis of the concept to be explained by using methods such as observation, interview, and document analysis in order to obtain detailed data on a subject (Merriam, 1998).

The research was organized using the case study method, one of the qualitative research methods, as it is a research method that allows for detailed, multidimensional, and systematic examination of the situations, generally, the data is taken first-hand and allow participants to explain in their own words (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016).

Participants

The research was prepared with the participation of 12 girls and 18 boys in the age group of 6 who attend preschool. Convenient sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to determine the study group (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016). Participation in the study was based on volunteerism. After getting permission from the parents of the children, each child was asked whether they would like to participate in the study.

Data Collection Tools

The research data were obtained using the draw and write technique. Draw and write technique is a technique that is widely used in many national and international studies (Çetin et al., 2013; Kalvaitis & Monhardt, 2012).

The draw and write technique is a visual research technique. The technique was first developed in England in the 1980s for child health studies. It is applied to children in the classroom by their teachers and/or researchers (McKim, 1980). It is stated that data collection is relatively easy compared to other methods and it is a method that participants enjoy (Weber & Mitchell, 1996).

A work form was prepared by the researcher based on the Draw and Write Technique. This work form was used as a basic data collection tool in the research. Drawing and writing areas were created for children by drawing a square shape on the front and back of an A4 size paper. The square shape on the front of the work form/page is the drawing area and the square shape on the back is the writing area. The word "nursing home" was written in the square where the drawing area is located, and the children were asked to draw the things that come to mind when the nursing home is mentioned in this designated area. On the back of the work form/page, they were asked to say what comes to mind when they say "nursing home".

Procedure

The children in the study group are in two separate classes. In order for the children not to feel strange, the researcher visited both classes for 30-40 minutes for five days a week before the practice and participated in the activities they did by spending time with the children.

Drawing practice was carried out by the researcher during the activity hours of the children in accordance with their daily schedule. Children were taken to the tables, colored paints, and prepared work form were distributed. A nickname is determined for each child. Children are instructed to draw pictures of the things that come to mind when the nursing home is called into the square shape on their papers. The drawing application continued for 20-30 minutes.

After the drawing practice was completed, the write practice was done. Since preschool children are illiterate, the write section was conducted with one-on-one interviews with the researcher. The children were taken to the individual meeting room of the institution in turn. The researcher recorded the things that come to mind when the children are called "nursing home" in the writing part of each child's work form according to their nickname. A recording device has also been provided to ensure the security of the records of the statements made. The write practice continued for 10-15 minutes.

Data Analysis

The data obtained from both the drawing and writing parts of the research were analyzed using the content analysis method (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016). Draw and write parts of the data collected from preschool children were analyzed and evaluated separately. First of all, the data were conceptualized, then a logical arrangement was made regarding the determined concepts, and the themes to explain the data were determined (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016).

During the analysis, the objects and figures related to the nursing home in the paintings expressing their thoughts about the nursing home created by the drawing technique of the children in the study group were listed. Certain themes have been created with the listed objects and figures. Sub-themes are categorized for the determined themes. Listed themes and frequencies of sub-themes are presented in tables in the findings section.

During the interview with the preschool children, the explanations they made for the write technique part and the explanations obtained from the recording device were written down. The concepts, words, and sentences about the nursing home are listed in the explanations that express the thoughts of the children about the nursing home. With the listed concepts, words, and sentences, certain themes were created. Sub-themes are categorized for the determined themes. Listed themes and frequencies of sub-themes are presented in tables in the findings section.

In order to ensure the reliability of the study, a reliability study between coders was conducted. 20% of the work form were examined by the other coder. Based on the codings made by both coders, an evaluation was made according to the formula Reliability = Consensus / (Agreement + Disagreement) X100 (Miles & Huberman, 2002) and as a result of the calculation, $P = 92.0\%$, the study was deemed to be reliable. In order to ensure the reliability of the research results, the coding of the data, the form and analysis of the themes and sub-themes were also explained in detail (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2016). In order to determine whether the determined themes and sub-themes represent the literature conceptually, the opinions of two experts who have worked on the analysis of children's pictures were taken.

There are 30 preschool children in the study group. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the frequency value for any theme or sub-theme in the frequency tables showing the analysis of the data obtained using the Draw and Write Technique exceeded 30. Since the children drew more than one object or figure in their drawings, formed a composition picture, and did not form a single word or sentence in their explanations, the codes obtained were grouped in related, similar, or different sub-themes. For this reason, although there were 30 preschool children in the study group, the frequency values of some sub-themes were found to be above 30.

FINDINGS

Drawing Technique Findings

The findings obtained from the pictures of the preschool children expressing their thoughts about the nursing home are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Themes and Sub-Themes of Nursing Home Drawings of Preschool Children

Theme	Sub-theme	Frequency
Environment	Home	35
	Garden	21
	Seaside	1
	Park	3
Human	Old Aunt	25
	Old Uncle	44
	Child	43
Situation	Kissing Hand	2
	Reading	3
	Watching screens	2
	Walking	13
	Chatting	27
	Sitting	19
	Sleeping	2
	Playing Games	12

Nature	Sun	20
	Grass	20
	Rainbow	5
	Cloud	17
	Tree	14
	Flower	33
	Rain	1
	Sea	2
Emotion	Happy	86
	Unhappy	4
	Angry	10
Animal	Cat	12
	Bird	7
	Turtle	1
Other	Cat Nest	1
	Bird nest	2
	Television	13
	Glasses	27
	Window	33
	Cane	17
	Bed	6
	Door	8
	Wheelchair	6
	Table	7
	Chair	6
	Aquarius	1
	Car	4
	Ball	1
	Stairs	3

When the table is examined, it is seen that 7 themes and 44 sub-themes were determined from the children's pictures. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 4 sub-themes of the environment theme, 60 codes were made and they depicted the theme using the home, garden, seaside, and park environments. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the sub-theme of home in the environment theme. It has

been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 3 sub-themes of the human theme, 112 codes were made and they depicted the theme using the old aunt, old uncle, and child figures. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the sub-theme of old uncle's in the human theme. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 8 sub-themes of the situation theme, 80 codes were made and they depicted the theme by drawing the situations of kissing hand, reading, watching screens, walking, chatting, sitting, sleeping, and playing games. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the sub-theme of chatting in the situation theme. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 8 sub-themes of the nature theme, 112 codes were made and they depicted the theme by drawing the sun, grass, rainbow, cloud, tree, flower, rain and sea figures. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw flower sub-theme in nature theme. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 3 sub-themes of the emotion theme, 100 codes were made, and they painted the theme by drawing happy, unhappy and angry state. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the happy sub-theme in the emotion theme. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 3 sub-themes of the animal theme, 20 codes were made, and they painted the theme by drawing cat, bird and turtle figures. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the cat sub-theme in animal theme. It has been determined that the nursing home drawings of the children have 15 sub-themes of the other theme, 135 codes were made, and they depicted the theme by drawing cat nest, bird nest, television, glasses, window, walking stick, bed, door, wheelchair, table, chair, aquarius, car, ball, and stairs. While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly draw the window sub-theme in the other theme.

The colors used by preschool children in their pictures expressing their thoughts about the nursing home are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Color Theme and Sub-Themes Used by Children in Their Nursing Home Drawings

Theme	Sub-theme	Frequency
Color	Yellow	164
	Red	98
	Blue	254
	Green	108
	Orange	89
	Brown	111
	Pink	30
	Purple	87
	Black	174

When the table is examined, it was determined that children preferred to use 9 colors, in their pictures namely yellow, red, blue, green, orange, brown, pink, purple, and black. In the analysis of these colors, it was determined that 1115 codes were made. It was found that children mostly used the color blue in the drawings they created while describing the nursing home.

Writing Technique Findings

The findings obtained from the descriptions of the preschool children expressing their thoughts about the nursing home are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Theme and Sub-Themes Related to Nursing Home Descriptions by Children

Theme	Sub-theme	Frequency
Situation	It is a place where the elderly sleep.	2
	It is where the elderly sit on the sofa/chair.	7
	It is a place where the elderly watch television.	2
	It is where the elderly sit in a wheelchair.	1
	It is a house where old people's hands are kissed.	6
Environment	It is a place for old people.	10
	It is a house.	13
	It is a house with windows.	3
	It is a house where old aunts and old uncles live.	13
	It is a house with a garden.	8
	It is a house with old uncles with canes.	2

Emotion	It is a place where the elderly are treated well.	7
	It is a house where everyone is happy.	7
	It is a house of peace.	4
Nature	It is a house with flowers in its garden.	12
	It is a house with sun.	5
	It is a house with animals in its garden.	16
	It is a house with clouds outside.	4

When the table is examined, it is seen that 4 themes and 18 sub-themes were determined as a result of the statements reflecting the opinions of the children about the nursing home expressed with the writing technique. It has been determined that the nursing home explanations of children have 5 sub-themes in the situation theme, 18 codings are made and they explained the theme by using these expressions: "It is a place where the elderly sleep", "It is where the elderly sit on the sofa/chair", "It is a place where the elderly watch television", "It is where the elderly sit in a wheelchair", "It is a house where old people's hands are kissed". While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly used the sub-theme "It is where the elderly sit on the sofa/chair" in the situation theme. It has been determined that the nursing home explanations of children have 6 sub-themes in the environment theme, 49 codings are made and they explained the theme by using these expressions: "It is a place for old people", "It is a house", "It is a house with windows", "It is a house where old aunts and old uncles live", "It is a house with a garden", and "It is a house with old uncles with canes". While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly used the sub-themes "It is a house" and "It is a house where old aunts and old uncles live" in the environment theme. It has been determined that the nursing home explanations of the children have 3 sub-themes in the emotion theme, 18 codings are made and they explained the theme by using the expressions: "It is a place where the elderly are treated well", "It is a house where everyone is happy", and "It is a house of peace". While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly used the sub-themes "It is a place where the elderly are treated well", and "It is a house where everyone is happy". It has been determined that the nursing home explanations of the children have 4 sub-themes in the nature theme, 37 codings are made and they explained the theme by using the expressions: "It is a house with flowers in its garden", "It is a house with sun", "It is a house with animals in its garden", and "It is a house with clouds outside". While describing the nursing home, it was found that children mostly used the sub-theme "It is a house with animals in its garden".

DISCUSSION

No preliminary education studies were conducted with children about nursing homes in order not to affect the research data. Because it was thought that having information such as what nursing homes are, what services they provide, and who are in nursing homes may affect children's subjective thoughts in both the draw and write (narrative) parts. In this research, it was aimed to reveal the thoughts of children as a result of their knowledge and experiences in their 6 years of life, that's why no preliminary information and educational work were carried out. During the implementation process, it was asked with the teachers of the classes whether they have held any activities about nursing homes until now. Teachers stated that they do a different practice every day during the Seniors Week activities last year, but they did not do any detailed and emphasizing work on nursing homes.

In this qualitative study conducted to examine the thoughts of preschool children about the nursing home using the draw and write technique, the following results were obtained:

The drawings of preschool children about the concept of nursing home:

After the analysis, it was seen that detailed data were obtained from the children's drawings. Most of the preschool children picturized the nursing home as "home" in their drawings. It is known that both public and private nursing homes have several floors. It is known that arrangements have been made in the common areas of these institutions, which constitute the living spaces of the elderly, to ensure that they do not leave the home life. These structures, which are buildings when viewed from the outside, are associated with the "home" environment in the thoughts of children. According to Burkitt et al. (2005), objects/concepts and their memories on children can be effective in their drawings. Children aged four and over have the ability to imitate the image that visual stimuli create in their brains (Paktuna Keskin 2010). For this reason, when children are asked to draw what comes to mind when the nursing home is mentioned, the fact that most of them used the house shape in their drawings is consistent with the literature.

Children attending preschool spend time in the park and garden during the day and play games. The fact that the children drew the park and garden environments in their pictures is thought to be due to the fact that they were the environments they spend time during the day. It can be said that this is the reason why children use these environment details in their drawings. Because preschool children make use of the visual resources around them while describing objects/concepts in their drawings, and there is a strong relation between their drawings and these visual resources (Filhol et al., 2020; Çetin & Güneş, 2019; Munro, 1956).

The drawings made show that the children know that the elderly live in nursing homes. When evaluated in terms of human theme, the fact that there are drawings of elderly women and men and that they mostly draw elderly men figures can be explained by the idea that children associate the image of the nursing home with the elderly men in their minds.

Children were given a very simple instruction in both the drawing and writing parts of the research: "Can you draw what comes to mind when I say nursing home?" and "Can you tell me what comes to mind when I say nursing home?". It is thought that the fact that the children drew the elderly individuals while do-ing different activities such as kissing hands, reading books, watching television, walking around, chatting, sitting, sleeping, and playing games were due to their experience and observations with their grandparents. It can be said that the fact that children have included such details in their drawings is the result of their imagination and experiences. Consistent with the results obtained, other studies show that all drawings made by preschool children have a direct relationship with their previous experiences (Hanita & Brantasari, 2019; Çetin & Güneş, 2019; Koppitz, 1968). Painting is one of the ways that convey children's experiences about their family and social environment (Waluyanto et al., 2020; Wiesel & Al-Krenawi, 2000). These types of activities, in which elderly people living in nursing homes are drawn, describe the experiences of children as a result of their interactions and experiences with their family elders or elderly individuals in their social environment.

Some detailed figures in children pictures has been seen such as sun, grass, rain-bow, cloud, tree, flower, rain, sea, cat's nest, birdhouse, television, glasses, win-dow, cane, bed, door, wheelchair, table, chair, bucket, car, ball and stairs. It is thought that the purpose of the children to paint these detailed figures is related to the painting composition they formed. It is known that the drawings made by children become more realistic as they get older (Waluyanto et al., 2020; Yavuzer, 2007). Children are given a purpose for the picture they draw and they know what to paint. For this reason, it is thought that there are many details in the pictures made by children. It can be said that the drawn figures are preferred because they are the figures that children frequently prefer to draw in their daily paintings. It can be said that drawing figures such as television, glasses, bed, chair, table, and the wheelchair is due to the realism feature of the painting.

According to Paktuna Keskin (2010), the sun in the sky, light clouds, birds, flowers, happy human drawings are figures that define "happiness" in children's drawings. When evaluated in terms of emotion, it is seen that the drawings mostly include happy individuals and figures expressing happiness (such as sun, cloud, flower). Paktuna Keskin (2010) states that when children are happy, they draw figures such as flowers, smiling faces, birds, sky, and clouds in their pictures, and these figures cannot be seen in themes involving unhappiness. The presence of

sun, clouds, birds, smiling faces in all of the drawings can be regarded as a reflection of the symbol of happiness.

The explanations of preschool children about the concept of nursing home:

Since the children in the study group were illiterate, their explanations for the write technique part were recorded by the researcher and then analyzed. The explanations made by the children were transferred to the research result as they were. As a result of the evaluation, it was determined that there were four themes. These are situation, environment, emotion, and nature.

According to children, definitions of the nursing home are "It is where the elderly sit on the sofa/chair", "It is a place where the elderly watch television", "It is where the elderly sit in a wheelchair", "It is a house where old people's hands are kissed", "It is a place for old people", "It is a house", "It is a house with windows", "It is a house where elderly women and elderly men live", "It is a house with a garden", and "It is a house with elderly men with canes". When the explanations and definitions are evaluated, it shows that all children know what a nursing home is and who it serves. The use of expressions such as canes, wheelchair, and hand-kissing while defining a nursing home is considered to be remarkable. As expressed in the results of the drawing technique, children in the age group of 6 form their thoughts by being influenced by their experiences with their family and social environment (Yadav et al., 2020; Wiesel & Al-Krenawi, 2000). It can be said that the use of these expressions and the inclusion of these situations in the drawings are related to the experiences of the children.

It was determined that the results of the drawing technique of the children in the study group had more details than the writing technique. Painting is a tool that allows children to express their feelings and thoughts and communicate with the world they live in (Yavuzer 2007). It is thought that there are no more detailed explanations as children still have limited language and expression skills due to the characteristics of the age period they are in.

In addition, it can be said that the expressions "It is a place where the elderly are treated well" and "It is a house where everyone is happy" in the statements made by children about the nursing home stem from their thinking structures and perceptions. Because the perception structures of children in this age group are general (Yolcu, 2004). In other words, children in this age group tend to think of a situation or event together with a different situation or event that they think is related to it.

The expressions of "it is a house with flowers in the garden," "it is a house with sun," "It is a house with animals in the garden," and "it is a house with clouds outside," which children use, make us think that they are happy. Children used the expressions that "It is a house with flowers in its garden", "It is a house with the sun", "It is a house with animals in its garden" and "It is a house with clouds

outside". These expressions used again show that the children are happy. It also allows us to consider the nursing home and the elderly people staying there as a place where they perceive them as happy. As children get older, they can express their feelings and thoughts better and have the ability to evaluate situations and events from the perspective of others (Gander & Gardiner 2004).

The drawings and explanations of preschool children about the concept of nursing home:

It was determined that there were 7 themes in the data obtained by using the drawing technique of the children in the study group, and 4 of these themes were consistent with the data obtained by using the writing technique as situation, environment, emotion, and nature. When evaluated in general, children used these expressions to explain the nursing home: "It is a place where the elderly sleep", "It is where the elderly sit on the sofa/chair", "It is a place where the elderly watch television", "It is where the elderly sit in a wheelchair", "It is a house where old people's hands are kissed", "It is a house", "It is a house with windows", "It is a house where elderly women and elderly men live", "It is a house with a garden", "It is a house with elderly men with canes", "It is a house with flowers in its garden", "It is a house with sun", "It is a house with animals in its garden", and "It is a house with clouds outside".

The explanations of the children and the details in the pictures they draw are consistent each other. Details in both their descriptions and drawings are as follows: elderly men, elderly women, bed, sofa, chair, television, wheelchair, canes, window, house, garden, flower, sun, cat, dog, turtle, cloud, and hand-kissing. It is seen in Table 1. In addition, the expressions in the theme of emotion show that they are consistent with the figures that define happiness, which they frequently use in children's drawings ("It is a place where the elderly are treated well", "It is a house where everyone is happy", and "It is a house of peace"). Similarly, in the statements made by the children about what nursing home is, expressions defining happiness were used.

CONCLUSION

This research was carried out to examine the opinions of preschool children about the nursing home using the draw and write technique. In the drawing technique part of the study, 7 themes and 44 sub-themes, namely environment, human, situation, animal, emotion, other, and nature, were determined. In the writing technique part of the study, 4 themes and 18 sub-themes namely situation, environment, emotion, and nature, were determined. Children's nursing home drawings and explanations were consistent with each other.

When evaluated in general, it was determined that the children in the study group had a positive perspective. It can be said that the good and positive perceptions of children about elderly people affect this result.

According to the results obtained, it can be proposed to conduct research in which the analysis of different concepts analysis can be done using the draw and write technique, the results of the analysis of children with different socioeconomic levels can be compared, and the difference between before and after learning the concept can be examined.

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