

Personality traits-psy



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Myers Briggs The development of personality is the of debate in the psychological and sociological disciplines. Theorists argue that some aspects of personality are genetically inherited whereas others believe that the development of personality is a environmental product. There are also societal variables such as labels, social norms, and social roles that play a role in the development of the self and personality. In an attempt to quantify the variables of personality, different scales based on self-survey have been developed in order to address this issue. One of the most highly used personality tests is the Myers Briggs personality assessment. For the online Myers Briggs survey, the Internet site classified me as ENFJ: extraverted, intuitive, feeling, and judging. Extraversion is a trait by which a person is naturally outgoing and is able to derive energy from being around people. Activities that extraverts like to commonly engage in deal with large groups of people such as parties, events, etc. Intuitive and feeling are traits that go together. Intuitive properties mean that a person relies on gut instincts and basic reactions when making decisions more so than hard facts and planning. In relation, those that display the feeling trait on the Myers Briggs survey are more expressive when it comes to their emotions. As a result, those that are extroverted and feeling are often vocal in expressing emotions. The judgmental category deals with how information is organized. People who express this personality trait often have what is considered the "Type A" personality in that everything tends to stay organized as well as organization through the use of lists, to do lists, etc. I think that the survey was able to describe me exactly perfectly. When asking the questions, there was no middle ground in picking an answer, which I think helps eliminate other variables, which would confound for the "gray" area in between

personality traits. There are, however, other factors, which can be taken into account for the survey. When taking it, the idea of the self and even sometimes the ideal self (which is not the true represented self) can be projected onto these assessments. This makes the results come out in a way in which the taker manipulated them. In order to decrease this confounding, it is always best to have someone who knows you take the test for you and then compare the two sets of results for differences and commonalities.