

Personality,  
personality  
development,  
spheres, public  
relations



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Define personality The free dictionary: the visible aspect of one's character as it impresses others: He has a pleasing personality. the sum total of the physical, mental, emotional, and social characteristics of an individual. the organized pattern of behavioral characteristics of the individual. the quality of being a person; existence as a self-conscious human being; personal identity. the essential character of a person. <http://www.thepersonalitysystem.org>: " Personality is the entire mental organization of a human being at any stage of his development.

It embraces every phase of human character: intellect, temperament, skill, morality, and every attitude that has been built up in the course of one's life. " (Warren ; Carmichael, 1930, p. 333) (In an acknowledged overstatement... ) " Personality is the essence of a human being. " (Hall ; Lindzey, 1957, p. 9, characterizing statements by Gordon Allport) " An individual's pattern of psychological processes arising from motives, feelings, thoughts, and other major areas of psychological function. Personality is expressed through its influences on the body, in conscious mental life, and through the individual's social behavior. (Mayer, 2005) 2. ) Define personality development <http://www.education.com>: Progressive organization of the psychological traits unique to an individual, occurring as the result of maturation and learning from birth through adulthood <http://www.angelfire.com>: Personality development is the developing a personality cult so as to create a strong positive impression about self with the targeted group, or in general; and more pertinent aspect of such personality is to maintain and prove in a long run. <http://www.healthofchildren.com>:

Personality development is the development of the organized pattern of behaviors and attitudes that makes a person distinctive. Personality development occurs by the ongoing interaction of temperament, character, and environment. 3. ) components/spheres of personality Wikianswers: 1. Physical Aspect- Height, weight, size complexion. 2. Intellectual aspect- ability to analyze, synthesized or to give opinion 3. Emotional aspect- the right time, place 4. Social aspect-capability to go other people. meet other people without necessarily withdrawing. 5.

Moral Aspect- Knowing right or wrong <https://sites.google.com>: 11. 2. 1 Identity Identity is experienced as being aware that one exists and that one has the right to live. The person accepts his limits and is prepared to exert his right to exist. He derives strength and courage from a basic feeling of security, from self-confidence and faith in others. He accepts responsibility for his behaviour. A patient with weakness in the sphere of identity feels insecure, " not O. K. " and avoids responsibilities. This often obstructs progress in therapy.

Strengthening identity then has a high priority. 11. 2. 2 Intimacy Humans are social animals. One of the first needs of an individual is to relate closely to one person in particular. This produces bonding between infant and mother. Later in life the intimacy of lovers and close friends develops, one learns to be close to others without losing one's own identity. Intimacy develops on the edge of fusion (identification with the other) and self-assertion. The antithesis: fusion versus autonomy is solved by " sharing".

A person who feels supported by a strong feeling of identity can reach out and become intimate with others thereby enriching their lives. The intimacy <https://assignbuster.com/personality-personality-development-spheres-public-relations/>

offered in return, is a reinforcement of one's own identity. If something in the sphere of intimacy is lacking, a patient may experience trouble in developing adequate social coping skills. In a therapist an unrequited need for intimacy may give rise to problems: the transfer of feelings by the patient to the therapist may cause confusion and elicit inadequate responses.

11. 2. Drives and emotions The art of living is making the right choices and decisions. This aspect of human behaviour is studied by motivation theory. It is an important domain for the communication pathologist: many disorders have their beginning in this sphere.

11. 2. 4 Relating socially In the process of self-actualisation this is the buffer-zone that people build around their identity and intimacy. Human drives and motivations are consummated in the social sphere: identity is fostered, intimacy has to be actualised in a social context. Interaction takes place with members of the family and other people in the environment, in an ever widening circle. Out of early experiences with socialisation a complex scene of transactions between people will grow, which E. Berne has aptly described as activities, pass-times and "games". A fair number of games get people entangled in risky social habits of which they themselves are hardly aware. A life-scenario with unwholesome games may include some vicious speech- and voice neuroses.

Replacing the dominating games and changing the scenario, by role-playing and practising game-free relationships can bring about a profound change. It will bring the person closer to a true feeling of identity (instead of a fake one) and to genuine intimate relationships.

11. 2. 5 Creative energy and the power of will Men and women are often judged by the impression of power they display in carrying out their designs and resolutions, in demanding

achievements from themselves and in dominating others or, on the other hand by submitting to others.

Phantasy and creative power are important factors in people's lives, and so are ambition and perseverance to carry out one's design. 11. 2. 6 Cognition: perception, discrimination, evaluation In this sphere the person keeps his internal image of the environment and of his own functioning in this environment. Cognition has been collected from and pervades all previous levels: identity, intimacy, emotional self-preservation, relating to others, creativity and willpower, have their involuntary controls as well as a conscious representation.

By rational thought the person tries to make sense of what is happening to him and to his environment. Rational though they may seem to be, thoughts may be subject to distortion: Misinterpretations and false expectations may occur as a consequence of exceptionally strong experiences dating far back in time. [pic] 4. ) define public relations [http://www. businessdictionary. com](http://www.businessdictionary.com): The profession or practice of creating and maintaining goodwill of an organization's various publics (customers, employees, investors, suppliers, etc. , usually through publicity and other nonpaid forms of communication. These efforts may also include support of arts, charitable causes, education, sporting events, and other civic engagements. [http://www. prsa. org](http://www.prsa.org): " Public relations is a strategic communication process that builds mutually beneficial relationships between organizations and their publics. " [www. answers. com](http://www.answers.com) (Britannica): Aspect of communications that involves promoting a desirable image for a person or group seeking public attention.