

Model of personality

[Psychology](#)



Model of Personality of the of the Model of Personality Introduction The personality model which I have selected to explore further is Five Factor Model. The five factor model uses five dimensions to define or make a map of anyone's personality. The five-factor model has developed as the most influential personality theory currently used by psychologists and other personality researchers. The study of personality, or more specifically the person, has important implications for the study of social behaviors as well, and interest in the role of personality in peoples lives continues to have a profound impact on empirical research and theoretical development.

Additionally, it has been suggested that personality traits may play a role in the development of identity (Magnavita, 2012). These Five dimensions are elaborated below:

Extraversion

At the core, extraversion refers to the extent to which people prefer to be alone or with others. These individuals enjoy interacting with others and take pleasure in attending social gatherings, such as parties

Agreeableness

The agreeableness factor distinguishes compassionate and considerate individuals from more ruthless and adamant individuals. People who score high on measures for agreeableness tend to be trusting, good-natured, generous, and lenient.

Openness to Experience

Openness to experience differentiates individuals who are attracted to and prefer variety in life from those who prefer the comfort of the familiar and who have a need for closure.

Conscientiousness

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Conscientiousness refers to people who are ordered, focused, controlled, self-disciplined, and ambitious. Individuals who score high on conscientiousness tend to be industrious and hardworking.

Neuroticism

Neuroticism, like conscientiousness, is not as strongly related to interpersonal behaviors as the other factors. This factor deals with the emotional life of people. Individuals who score high on neuroticism tend to be emotional, temperamental, self-conscious, and self-pitying and are more likely to experience stress-related disorders.

I am interested in exploring this personality model further because I believe that this model is sophisticated and empirically proven model to draw a mental map about anyone's personality. So, I have selected it because this model can help us to differentiate one personality from the other and then use the principle of "RIGHT PERSON FOR THE RIGHT JOB".

Contribution of the Model in the Field

The most major contribution of this model in the field is that this model is extensively used to predict leader's potential. It is generally believed that with reference to this theory leader has the following personality map.

Extraversion-----HIGH

Agreeableness-----MODERATE TO HIGH

Openness to Experience-----HIGH

Conscientiousness-----HIGH

Neuroticism-----LOW

Major Theories

The theory that I found very interesting is regarding the stability of a personality for a lifetime. This theory was proposed by DANIEL GOLEMAN

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(1987), which claims that a person personality characteristic remains relatively stable over a period of his life time.

Another theory that I found interesting is the social identity theory. Social identity theory developed as a theory of inter-group relations, providing an explanation for prejudice, discrimination, and conflict and cooperation between groups. According to social identity theory, the self-concept is distinguished between both social identity, defined by specific group memberships, and personality identity, defined in terms of personality, personal attributes, idiosyncrasies, and close personal relationships.

Peer Reviewed

In the peer research paper “ Personality disorder symptoms in adolescence-A five factor model” describes the role of five factor model in describing the adaptive and maladaptive in adulthood. According to this study, there is a strong correlation and regression between adult and adolescent data which clearly implies that the maladaptive trait descriptive system correlate in the span of development from adolescent to adulthood (Clercq, Fruyt, 2003).

References

- De Clercq, B., & De Fruyt, F. (2003). Personality disorder symptoms in adolescence: A five-factor model perspective. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 17(4), 269-92, Retrieved on 27 Marach 2012 from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/195236758?accountid=35812>
- Magnavita, J. J. (2012). *Theories of Personality*. San Diego, CA: Bridgepoint Education, Inc.