

PERSONALITY

• Personality.

The unique way in which every individual thinks, acts and feels throughout his life.

→ Character and temperament play a vital role in personality.

→ Every adult personality is a combination of temperament and family history, culture and time when they grow up.

• Character.

Character denotes enduring attributes that distinguish a person or make a person's identity.

→ A person with a character is a person who acts in a moral or ethical way.

• Temperament.

The enduring characteristics with which each individual is born.

→ Temperament refer to the difference in behaviour that are biological based.

• PSYCHOANALYTICAL/DYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Psychoanalytical perspective of personality emphasizes the early childhood experience and the unconscious mind. This perspective was suggest by Sigmund Freud who believed that the things in hidden in our unconscious comes out in a different way, such as through dream, free of association and slip of tongue.

• Humanistic Perspective

Humanistic Perspective of personality focus on psychological growth
→ Carl Rogers / Abraham Maslow

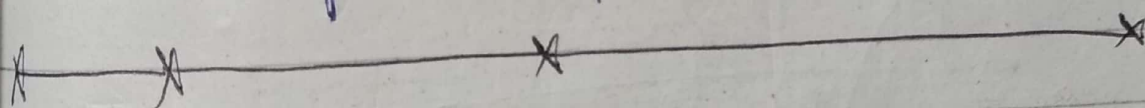
• TRAIT PERSPECTIVE

" Trait perspective of personality consider an individual of personality of individual and the no. of traits they have. "

→ Carl Rogers / Abraham Maslow
→ Hans Eysenck, Raymond Cattell

• Social Cognitive

Social Cognitive perspective of personality emphasize the importance of social learning, observational learning, self efficacy and cognitive processes.



• Conscious Mind:

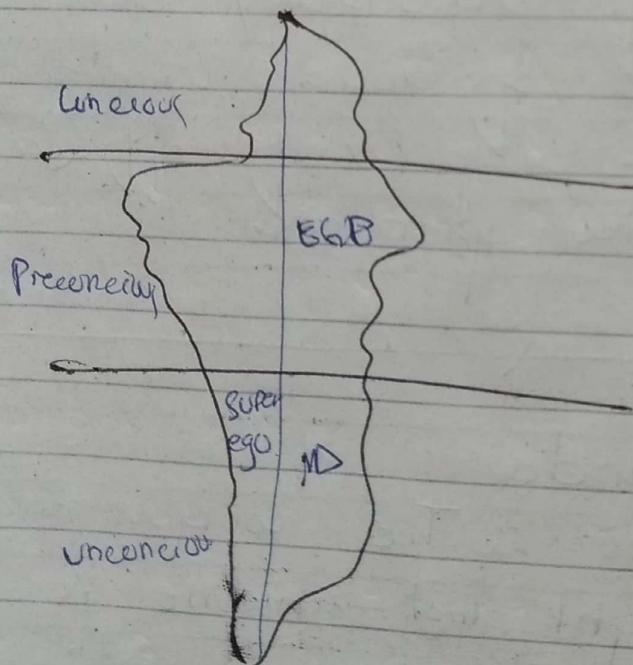
The conscious mind involve the thought that someone is aware of at any given moment.

Pre
Unconscious mind:

The ^{pre} unconscious mind involves things that ^{can} be brought into consciousness at any time.

Unconscious mind:

The level of mind where the memories, thoughts and feelings are not easily brought to consciousness.



• ID:

According to Freud, Id is the source of all psychic energy, making it the primary component of personality.
→ The Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth.

• Pleasure Principle:

the immediate need of satisfaction without the regards of the consequences.

• Ego:

According to Freud, ego is the part of personality that develops to deal with reality, conscious and logical and ego functions.

- Super Ego

AKA to Freud on psychoanalytical, super ego is a part of personality that acts as an moral center.

- Conscience,

Produce guilt or moral anxiety when someone do wrong or engage in acceptable behavior

Produce guilt or moral anxiety when they do something wrong or engage in unacceptable behavior.

- Defense Mechanism

Defense Mechanism is a behavior that people use to separate themselves from unpleasant event, thought or action.

• Denial

Refuse to recognize a threatening situation.

• Repression

AKA to pseudo, Repression is pushing threatening situation out of conscious memory.

OR "Putting thing into darkness".

• Rationalization

Making acceptable excuse for unacceptable behavior.
Excuse or justify mistake

• Projection

Placing one own's acceptable thought onto others.

• Reaction formation

Reaction formation is when someone expression is an opposite version of how they actually feel.

OR

pretend you're different.

- Displacement

The transfer of negative emotion from one person to an unrelated person or things.

- Regression

pulling back to childlike pattern to coping with stressful situation.

OR "Act much younger to feel better"

- Identification

trying to become someone else.

- Compensation

strengthen one to hide another

- Sublimation

Direct negative into acceptable.

FREUD 5 YEAR DEVELOPMENT / PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Freud proposed that the personality development in childhood took place in 5 psychosexual stages which are:

- 1) Oral
- 2) Anal
- 3) Phallic
- 4) Latency
- 5) Genital

• Oral (0-1 year)

Children derive pleasure in oral activities including sucking & tasting. They used to put things in their mouth.

→ Oral stages start from birth till 1 year.

• Anal (1-3 Year)

The child learn to respond the same of the demand of society such as toilet

bowel and bladder control).

3) Phallic (3 - 6 Year)

The child realize the difference b/w males & female and be aware of sexuality.

4) Latency (6 - Puberty):

The child continue his/her development but sexual urges are relatively quiet.

5) Genital (Puberty to adulthood):

The Genital is the fifth and last stage of Freud's personality development. This stage start with puberty and begin sexual feeling. In this stages, individual are attracted to opposite sex peers.

• Reality Principle In Freud

psychology and psychoanalysis,
the reality principle is the ability
of mind to access the reality
of external world.