SELF-DISCOVERY IST3 ISF3 INF3 INT3 ISTP ISFP INFP INTP ESTP ESFP ENFP ENTP EST3 ESF3 ENF3 ENT3

BestFitType .com

Home 16 Types Temperament Interaction Styles Cognitive Processes Assessments Books Training & Certs Articles Contact

<u>Intro to Cognitive Processes</u> <u>Applications of Cognitive Processes</u> <u>Cognitive Processes & Type Dynamics</u>

BEST-FIT-TYPE

What is Personality?
What is Personality "Type"?
What is Best-Fit Type?
Ways to Describe Personality
Type in Organizations
Role of Type in Career Mastery
Team Dynamics
Facets of the Type Preferences
The 8 Functions of Type
Cognitive Processes & Type
Dynamics

Models / Lenses of Type

Type Preferences/Myers-Briggs
Temperament Theory
Interaction Styles
Cognitive Processes

Type Look-alikes

ESTP • ENTJ / ENTJ • ESTP
ENFJ • ESTJ/ESTP/ENTJ
ESFP • ENFP
ISTP • INTP/INTJ

Cognitive Processes

The following is adapted from Linda V. Berens and Dario Nardi, <u>Understanding Yourself and Others®: An Introduction to the Personality Type Code</u> (Telos Publications, 2004) *Used with permission.

The History

In the 1920s, the idea of personality type was being explored by leading scientists and philosophers. A Swiss psychiatrist, Carl Jung, wrote Psychological Types during that time, in which he gave a detailed description of what has now become one of the most widely used typologies in the world.

In the 1940s, Isabel Myers began developing a self-report questionnaire-the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® instrument-that could help people find where they fit in Jung's theory. The use of this instrument has led to an almost universal understanding that there are sixteen basic personality types, each of which can be "named" by a four-letter personality type code.

True Worlds

Two Worlds

Jung first noticed that people seemed fundamentally different in terms of whether they were more extraverted, oriented to the external world of people and experiences outside themselves, or introverted, oriented to their internal worlds of thoughts, ideas, feelings, and memories. Then he noticed more differences in terms of what people were doing in each of those worlds. These he called "functions." They are now thought of as cognitive processes.

Functions-Cognitive Processes

Using metaphors for names, Jung described two kinds of cognitive processes-perception and judgment. Sensation and Intuition were the two kinds of perception. Thinking and Feeling were the two kinds of judgment. He said that every mental act consists of using at least one of these four cognitive processes. Then he described eight personality types that were characterized by using one of the processes in either the extraverted or introverted world; extraverted Sensing types, introverted Sensing types, extraverted iNtuiting* types, introverted intuiting types, extraverted Thinking types, introverted Thinking types, extraverted Feeling types, and introverted Feeling types. He also suggested that these processes operate not just as the dominant process in a personality but also in other ways.

The Instrument

As Isabel Myers and her mother, Katharine Briggs, began to craft a self-report instrument, they faced several challenges. They had to take what Jung had seen as an integrated whole personality pattern and try to figure out how to ask questions to get at that whole. They chose to focus on Jung's notion of opposites and force choices between equally valuable psychological opposites. They also added a dichotomy to help reveal the type pattern. The result was sixteen types, each indicated by







a four-letter code such as ENFP or ISTJ.

Type as a Whole Pattern, Not Just Four Letters

The purpose of this website is to help you understand how the type codes represent patterns of how we use the eight cognitive processes-extraverted Sensing, introverted Sensing, extraverted iNtuiting, introverted iNtuiting, extraverted Thinking, introverted Thinking, extraverted Feeling, and introverted Feeling.

The Eight Cognitive Processes (aka: Eight Functions)

Adapted from Linda V. Berens and Dario Nardi, Understanding Yourself and Others®: An Introduction to the Personality Type Code (Telos Publications, 2004) *Used with permission.

INFORMATION-ACCESSING PROCESSES-Perception

Extraverted Sensing: Experiencing the immediate context; taking action in the physical world; noticing changes and opportunities for action; accumulating experiences; scanning for visible reactions and relevant data; recognizing "what is." Noticing what was available, trying on different items. and seeing how they look.

Introverted Sensing: Reviewing past experiences; "what is" evoking "what was"; seeking detailed information and links to what is known; recalling stored impressions; accumulating data; recognizing the way things have always been. Remembering the last time you wore a particular item or the last time you were at a similar event-maybe even remembering how you felt then

e Extraverted iNtuiting: Interpreting situations and relationships; picking up meanings and interconnections; being drawn to change "what is" for "what could possibly be"; noticing what is not said and threads of meaning emerging across multiple contexts. Noticing the possible meanings of what you might wear: "Wearing this might communicate..."

Introverted iNtuiting: Foreseeing implications and likely effects without external data; realizing "what will be"; conceptualizing new ways of seeing things; envisioning transformations; getting an image of profound meaning or far-reaching symbols. Envisioning yourself in an outfit or maybe envisioning yourself being a certain way.

ORGANIZING-EVALUATING PROCESSES-Judgment

Extraverted Thinking: Segmenting; organizing for efficiency; systematizing; applying logic; structuring; checking for consequences; monitoring for standards or specifications being met; setting boundaries, guidelines, and parameters; deciding if something is working or not. Sorting out different colors and styles; thinking about the consequences, as in "Since I have to stand all day..."

Introverted Thinking: Analyzing; categorizing; evaluating according to principles and whether something fits the framework or model; figuring out the principles on which something works; checking for inconsistencies; clarifying definitions to get more precision. Analyzing your options using principles like comfort or "Red is a power color."

Extraverted Thinking: Connecting; considering others and the group-organizing to meet their needs and honor their values and feelings; maintaining societal, organizational, or group values; adjusting to and accommodating others; deciding if something is appropriate or acceptable to others. Considering what would be appropriate for the situation: "One shouldn't wear..." or "People will think..."

Introverted Feeling: Valuing; considering importance and worth; reviewing for incongruity; evaluating something based on the truths on which it is based; clarifying values to achieve accord; deciding if something is of significance and worth standing up for. Evaluating whether you like an outfit or not: "This outfit suits me and feels right."

Cracking the 4-letter Code

Adapted from Linda V. Berens and Dario Nardi, Understanding Yourself and Others®: An Introduction to the Personality Type Code (Telos Publications, 2004) *Used with permission.

It is important to remember that the four-letter type code is more than the sum of four letters. It results from how we answer questions along four dichotomies, Extraversion-Introversion, Sensing-iNtuiting, Thinking-Feeling, and Judging-Perceiving. While on the surface each of these dichotomies can be described generally, they are not separate parts or traits. In the development of the MBTI, it was assumed that reporting preferences for one over the other of each dichotomy would give us an idea of the pattern of cognitive processes of the personality and thus reveal Jung's psychological type patterns. Use the following diagram to remind you of the kinds of processes and what the letters mean

One can "crack the code" in a mechanical fashion and for some people this is necessary for them to understand how the processes are in a hierarchy.

E/I S/N T/F J/P

Perception Judgment

Ways of accessing information Ways of evaluating

Two Kinds of Perception Two Kinds of Judgment

iNtuiting Perceptions of Thinking Feeling Sensing Judgments based on appropriateness Perceptions of Judgments based the tangible the conceptual on criteria experiences of life aspects of life and principles and values Two Kinds of Two Kinds of Two Kinds of Two Kinds of Sensing iNtuiting Thinking Feeling Extraverted Introverted Extraverted Introverted Extraverted Introverted Extraverted Introverted iNtuiting Sensing Sensing iNtuiting Thinking Thinking Feeling Feeling (Se) (Si) (Ne) (Ni) (Te) (Ti) (Fe) (Fi)

Cognitive Processes and the 16 Personality Types

		<u>ESTP</u>	ESFP	<u>ISTJ</u>	<u>ISFJ</u>	ENTP	<u>ENFP</u>	<u>INTJ</u>	<u>INFJ</u>
1 DOMINANT	+ Leading - Dominating	Se	Se	Si	Si	Ne	Ne	Ni	Ni
2 AUXILIARY	+ Supporting - Overprotective	Ti	Fi	Те	Fe	Ti	Fi	Те	Fe
3 TERTIARY	+ Relief - Unsettling	Fe	Те	Fi	Ti	Fe	Те	Fi	Ti
4 INFERIOR	+ Aspirational - Projective	Ni	Ni	Ne	Ne	Si	Si	Se	Se
5	- Opposing + Backup	Si	Si	Se	Se	Ni	Ni	Ne	Ne
6	- Critical + Discovery	Те	Fe	Ti	Fi	Те	Fe	Ti	Fi
7	- Deceiving + Comedic	Fi	Ti	Fe	Те	Fi	Ti	Fe	Te
8	- Devilish + Transformative	Ne	Ne	Ni	Ni	Se	Se	Si	Si
		ESTJ	<u>ENTJ</u>	ISTP	INTP	ESFJ	ENFJ	ISFP	<u>INFP</u>
1 DOMINANT	+ Leading - Dominating	ESTJ Te	ENTJ Te	<u>ISTP</u> Ti	<u>INTP</u> Ti	<u>ESFJ</u> Fe	ENFJ Fe	<u>ISFP</u> Fi	<u>INFP</u> Fi
DOMINANT 2	- Dominating + Supporting	Те	Те	Ti	Ti	Fe	Fe	Fi	Fi
DOMINANT 2 AUXILIARY	- Dominating + Supporting - Overprotective + Relief	Te Si	Te Ni	Ti Se	Ti Ne	Fe Si	Fe Ni	Fi Se	Fi Ne
DOMINANT 2 AUXILIARY 3 TERTIARY 4	- Dominating + Supporting - Overprotective + Relief - Unsettling + Aspirational	Te Si Ne	Te Ni Se	Ti Se Ni	Ti Ne Si	Fe Si Ne	Fe Ni Se	Fi Se Ni	Fi Ne Si
2 AUXILIARY 3 TERTIARY 4 INFERIOR	- Dominating + Supporting - Overprotective + Relief - Unsettling + Aspirational - Projective - Opposing	Te Si Ne	Te Ni Se	Ti Se Ni Fe	Ti Ne Si	Fe Si Ne	Fe Ni Se	Fi Se Ni Te	Fi Ne Si
DOMINANT 2 AUXILIARY 3 TERTIARY 4 INFERIOR 5	- Dominating + Supporting - Overprotective + Relief - Unsettling + Aspirational - Projective - Opposing + Backup - Critical	Te Si Ne Fi	Te Ni Se Fi	Ti Se Ni Fe	Ti Ne Si Fe	Fe Si Ne Ti	Fe Ni Se Ti	Fi Se Ni Te	Fi Ne Si Te

©2001-2013 This Web site contains copyrighted material. No permission is granted to copy or redistribute information contained on this page.