Universitatea Romano-Americana-Facultatea de drept

Titlu referatului: Temperamentul

Temperamentul

The temper

- A. Temperamentul ca latura expresiva si dinamico-energetica a personalitatii
- A. The temper as expression side and energetics dynamics of the personalities

Spre exemplu: suntem la scoala; intr-o pauza stati undeva mai departe si priviti cu atentie la colegii de liceu. Dincolo de agitatia specifica pauzei veti constata lucruri interesante. Astfel,un elev,dupa ce are o disputa aprinsa cu alti colegi,pare ca se enerveaza foarte tare, chiar va sari la bataie,apoi se indeparteaza suparat;altul pare sa fie foarte vesel, vorbaret mspune glume, este antrenat in grupul lui; altul este foarte calm,explica ceva cu grijă, cu voce masurata; altul sta undeva separat,ingandurat,pare ca sufera "din dragoste".

Par example: we are at the school; in a intermission you stay out of everybody and you look at your high school colleagues. Beyond the agitation, specifically the intermission, you will discover interesting things. Hereby, a student, after he has an argue with other colleagues, he will ceiling very much, and he could fightig-mad with them, but finally he will go out and angry. An other colleague seems to be very happy communicative, he says jokes; an other student is very calm, explain to other students carefully, with a measured voice; an other stays apart somewhere, meditative, and he seems to carry the torch for someone.

Putem sa spunem despre acesti colegi de liceu(nu sunt din clasa noastra si nu ii cunoastem)cat de inteligenti sunt,daca sunt sinceri sau mincinosi,daca au memorie buna sau nu? Nu,nu putem,dar in schimb putem sa spunem ceva despre temperamentul lor. Primul coleg este probabil un coleric,al doilea un sangvinic,al treilea un flegmatic si al 4 lea un melancolic. Reusim acest lucru pentru ca temperamentul este latura expresiva a personalitatii.

Sa ne amintim si alte trasaturi ale celor 4 colegi enuntati anterior:

- colericul pare sa aiba o constitutie atletica, trasaturi mai colturoase
- sangvinicul pare sa aiba trasaturi mai armonioase, fata lui este mai destinsa
- flegmaticul arata cam dolofan,se misca mai greoi,figura este mai putin expresiva
- melancolicul are privirea pierduta, pare rigid,incordat,tensionat si fata lui exprima un aer trist si ingandurat.

Can we say about these high school colleagues (they are not from our class and we don't know them) how clevers are they, if are they honests or liars, if have they a good memory or not? No, we can't say that, but we can say something about their temper. The first colleague is most probable a choleric man, the second is a sanguineous man, the third is a phlegmatical man and the fourth is a melancholy man. We make it this thing, because the temper is the expression side of our personality.

Let remember the colleague' particularities:

- the choleric, seems to has an athletic constitution, unrounded character
- the sanguineous seems to has a harmonious character, his face is more relaxed
- the phlegmatical seems about fat, he is lazy, his face is unexpressive
- the melancholy has a lost look, seems serious, high strung, and his face is sadness

Corpul,configuratia somatica,figura expresia fetei,miscarile spun si ele multe despre temperamentul omului. De asemenea,energia,activismul,vitalitatea,forta,viteza miscarilor, mobilitatea lor sunt indicatori ai temperamentului.

Temperamentul desemneaza latura dinamico-energetica a personalitatii.

The body, somatical configuration, expression, gesticulation, its says many things about the man's temper. The energy, the activity, the vital energies, the force, the fastness, their mobility are the indicators temper.

The temper, designate the energetics-dynamics side of the personalities.

Temperamentul este innascut.

Particularitatiile sale tin de structura somatica, de sistemul nervos, de reactivitate, resurse energetice. Dar nu se manifesta in acelasi mod pe tot parcursul vietii, incepand de la nastere.

The temper is native

Its particularities belong with the somatical structure, nervous system, reactivity and energetics resources. But its will not manifest in the same way along the life, begining from the bearing.

Particularitatiile sale tin de structura somatica, de sistemul nervos, de reactivitate, resurse energetice Temperamentul evolueaza

Temperamentul evolueaza in raport cu intregul organism si sistem nervos, astfel incat trasaturile de temperament se maturizeaza, sunt deplin reliefate la sfarsitul adolescentei, se mentin relativ constante pana spre batranete, moment in care cunosc un proces de aplatizare ce se datoreaza pierderii vitalitatii, vigorii, vivacitatii, voiciunii. In schimb, unele trasaturi devin mai accentuate, se rigidizeaza(irascibilitatea la un coleric, depresia la un melancolic, etc)

Its particularities belong with the somatical structure, nervous system, reactivity and energetics resources. The temper change it.

The temper change it in associate with all body and nervous system, so that the characteristic of temper its grow up, and the end of the teen ager, the temper will be absolute stark, its will be constant till old age. At this period (old age) we observe a flatten process, which is because it lost the vitality, vivacious.

Trasaturile de temperament nu au un continut psihologic in sine, ele tin de aspectul expresiv, dinamico-energetic al conduitei. Temperamentele nu sunt bune sau rele, de dorit sau indezirabile. Cu aceste trasaturi ne nastem si ele se constituie in fundamentul personalitatii. Pe ele se greveeaza celelalte trasaturi, carora le imprima o anumita nuantare , expresivitate, dinamism , vivacitate; sau dimpotriva: inhibitie, retragere.

The characteristics temper, it hasn't a pshychological content inwardly, its belong to the expressive aspect, energetics-dynamics of the behaviour. We can't say that the temper are good or bad, with these characteristics we born and they will constitute in the our essential personality.

Temperamentele, tipurile de temperament pe care le vom prezenta nu trebuie sa fie luate ca atare, nu exista temperamente pure. Chiar etimologia latina a cuvantului sugereaza ca "tempera-temperare" inseamna a amesteca. In mod potential, ele coexista in fiecare persoana, dar se manifesta mai pregnant unele sau altele. Asadar, temperamentul real al omului este o combinatie originala, aparte, care il individualizeaza. Totusi, temperamentul este o particularitate foarte generala a personalitatii, in interiorul unei tipologii sau al unui tip intra un numar foarte mare de oameni. Aceasta a si facut ca tipologiile sau derivatele acestora-tipologiile temperamentale- desi sunt destul de numeroase in fapt-sa prezinte mai multe puncte comune. Acest lucru este normal pentru ca specia umana este unitara in diversitatea ei. In timp, oamenii de stiinta au identificat si alte aspecte care definesc temperamentul si au elaborat variate tipologii temperamentale. O tipologie cuprinde un ansamblu de caracteristici temperamentale comune unui numar mare de indivizi. TIPUL este prototipul unei tipologii(categorii temperamentale. Cand spunem,,flegmatic", "coleric" ne referim la tipologia clasica a temperamentelor.

The temper, type of the temper which we will describe, it won't to be take implicit, because it doesn't exist an absolute temper. The latin etymology of the word suggest that "tempera - temperare", it means to combine. Therefore, the real temper of human being it is an original combination, apart, which it individualization him. However, the temper is a particularity very general of the personality within a typology or type whereat engage in a very many people. This make that the typologies or the derivate to present it more common points. This thing is normally, because the humman species it is unit in its diversity. During, the science people they identified an other aspects which specificate the temper and they elaborated a various temperamentals types. A typology contain a complex of common temperamental characteristics. The TYPE is the prototype of the temperamental category. When we say "phlegmatical", "choleric" we referent all the classic typoligy of the temper.

B. Tipologii si portrete temperamentale

Trasaturile temperamentale au atras atentia savantilor preocupati sa inteleaga manifestarile psihice ale oamenilor. Dar si pentru oamenii obisnuiti manifestarile temperamentale ies cel mai usor in evidenta, sunt cel mai usor de evaluat pentru ca prezinta o expresivitate deosebita. Prima tipologie cunoscuta este cea realizata de catre medicii antichitatii Hipocrate si Galeuus. Ei au pus la baza temperamentului combinarea-temperare- a patru umori sau substante primare ale corpului omenesc. Predominarea unei umori conduce la reliefarea unui tip temperamental.

B. The typologies and temperamental portrait

The temperamental characteristics its advert to the sciences who have been preoccupied to understand psychic manifestations of the humman being. But also for the majority people the temperamental manifestations are most easy for estimated because it present a especial expression. The first type, known, is realised by antiquity medics Galeuus and Hypocrate. They both, bring the temper basis, combination – temperare - for four humorals or primary substances of the humman being. The dominance a humoral, get to throwing-up a temperamental type.

Pentru medicina si psihologia moderna, aceasta clasificare este naiva, dar cele patru tipuri temperamentale au ramas cu numele in psihologie. Corespondenta propusa era urmatoarea:

- a) sange-sangvinic
- b) bila galbena- coleric

- c) limfa- flegmatic
- d) bila neagra- melancolic

For the psychology and modern medicine, this classification is naif, but the four temperamental types, it stayed with its name in psychology. The correlation was:

- a) blood sanguineous
- b) yellow bile choleric
- c) lymph phlegmatic
- d) black bile melancholy

Mult mai tarziu, pe la sfarsitul secolului al XIX lea si inceputul secolului XX, s-a impus in medicina si psihologia vremii o orientare care pune in legatura aspectul somatic(constitutia corporala) si unele manifestari temperamentale. Astfel ,psihiatrul E. Kretschmer pe baza observatiilor clinice, ajunge la concluzia ca o anumita constitutie corporala se asociaza cu anumite manifestari pe plan psihologic, afectiv si psihopatologic. Picnicul este scund, bondoc, indesat, extrovert, vioi, dinamic, este un-Ciclotim, oscileaza intre tristete si veselie. Astenicul este un filiform, longilian, este un om interiorizat, osciland intre instabilitate si calm- este un SCHIZOTIM, cu trairi afective foarte interiorizate. Atleticul prezinta o alura sportiva, armonios dezvoltata, este un tip direct si deschis in manifestari, cu o mare nevoie de miscare. Displasticul prezinta malformatii corporale cu efecte variabile in plan comportamental. Istoria psihologiei a retinut primele 2 tipuri temperamentale care au fost descrise mai amplu de catre autor.

More later, by the end of the XIX century an begining of the XX century, it imposed also in medicine and psychology, a new direction which make a connection between constitution body and some temperamental manifestation. So, E. Kretschmer the psychiatrist, by clinical observations, he make his opinion that a some constitution of body, can be associated with some psychologically manifestation, emotionally and psycho-pathologic. The "pyknik" is short, fat, squab, extrovert, agile, dynamic, hei is a cyclo-tim, he oscillate between sadness and happiness. The asthenic is a filiform, an introvuted man, who oscillate between incertitude and calm, he is a schizoid, and he has emotionally experience which are very introvuted. The athletic, is sportive, uniformly body, is a categorical man and free spoken, he needs to walk. The displastic has body malformation. The psychology of hystory it hold up the first and the second temper types which was describe more ample by the author.

Biotipologiile constitutionale sunt sugestive, dar nu li se poate accorda credit deplin. Exista variate tipuri intermediare si influente de ordin socio-cultural care pot modifica manifestarile descrise anterior. De aceea s-a impus luarea in considerare si a altor factori care determina temperamentul.

Tot pe la inceputul secolului al XX lea in Rusia, fiziologul I.P. Pavlov a intreprins cercetari minutioase asupra dinamicii activitatii nervoase superioare(ANS) urmarind 3 indicatori: forta, echilibrul si mobilitatea proceselor nervoase fundamentale-exitatia si inhibitia.

The temperamentally biotypologies are suggestive, but their can't confer an absolute credit. Many indirect types who have socio-cultural influence, can modifier the manifestation who was describe above.

At the begining of the XX century in Russia, the physiologist I.P.Pavlov tryed on thorough examinations about superior nervous activity dynamics, following 3 indicators: the force, the equilibrium and mobillity of the fundamental superior nervous activity – SNA – exitation and inhibition

Forta este criteriul principal de caracterizare al tipului ANS si desemneaza amplitudinea modificarilor electro-chimice de la nivelul neuronului. Se exprima prin rezistenta la oboseala nervoasa, rezistenta la solicitari intense, la factori majori de stres (activitate sub presiunea timpului). In raport cu forta, Pavlov stabileste 2 tipuri: Puternic si Slab.

The force is the main criteria of the characterization of the SNA type and it designate the amplitude of the electro- chemical modification from the neoron level. This it mean that it has stamina, at the stress, at the major factors. Comparativ with force, Pavlov assign 2 types: strong and weak.

Mobilitatea proceselor nervoase fundamentale, exitatia si inhibitia exprima dinamica raporturilor dintre cele 2 procese. Mobilitatea se manifesta, mai ales, in viteza trecerii de la o activitate la alta, rapiditate si flexibilitate in adaptarea la situatii noi. In raport cu acest criteriu, sunt stabilite tipurile Mobil si Inert.

The mobillity of the fundamental nervous activity process, excitation and inhibition explain the raport's dynamic between the 2 process. The mobillity it manifest, also passing from the one activity to other, speed and flexibility in adaptation at the new situations.

Echilibrul exprima raporturile de forta intre exitatie si inhibitie. Daca domina forta exitatoare,vorbim despre Impulsivitate,daca domina forta inhibitorie vorbim despre Inhibitie.In cazul in care se constata ca forta celor doua procese este aproximativ egala atunci este vorba despre echilibru. Pornind de la acest criteriu, sunt stabilite tipurile: Echilibrat si Neechilibrat. Acesta din urma se divide la randul lui in : Neechilibrat exitabil si Neechilibrat inhibat.

The equilibrium express the raports of the force between exitation and inhibition. If the exitation force is dominant we can talk about spontaneity, but if the inhibitor force is dominant we can talk about inhibition. If the both forces are approximately equal, we can talk about equilibrium. Hence this criteria, are stated 2 types: equable and inequable. The inequable divide in exitation inequable and inhibition inequable.

Prin combinarea tipurilor care rezulta din manifestarile de forta, echilibru si mobilitate, Pavlov stabileste 4 tipuri de ANS carora le-a atasat denumirile din tipologia clasica, intrucat a considerat ca exista o corespondenta acceptabila.

The combination of the types which result from thr force manifestation, equilibrum and mobillity, Pavlov assign 4 types of SNA, and between these he consider that exist an admissible correspondence.

Caracteristicile exitatiei s	TEMPERAMEN		
FORTA	ECHILIBRUL	MOBILITATEA	TE
PUTERNIC	ECHILIBRAT	MOBIL	SANGVINIC
	ECHILIBRAT	INERT	FLEGMATIC

	NEECHILIBRAT EXITABIL	-	COLERIC
SLAB	-	-	MELANCOLIC

The characteristic of exita	ation and inhibition	SNA types	TEMPER
FORCE	EQUILIBRUM	MOBILLITY	
STRONG	EQUILIBRUM	MOBIL	SANGUINEOUS
	EQUILIBRUM	INERT	PHLEGMATIC
	EXITATION	-	CHOLERIC
	INEQUABLE		
WEAK	-	-	MELANCHOLY

Tipologia lui Pavlov a constituit un progres fata de cele anterioare, dar i se poate reprosa exesul de fiziologizare precum si lipsa de nuantare din punct de vedere psihologic. In psihologia moderna, s-a impus contributia lui C.G. Yung si a lui H.Y. Eysenck, care au introdus criterii psihologice in evaluarea si descrierea temperamentelor. Savantul elvetian Yung propune abordarea temperamentului in functie de orientarea subiectului spre lume si spre propria persoana. Cele 2 tipuri majore sunt: Extravertitul si Introvertitul.

Pavlov's typology constitued a progress towards all these, but in his theory doesn't exist a psychologically tinting. In modern psychology, C.G. Yung and H.Y. Eysenck, debutanted new psychologic criteria in description and evaluation the temper. Yung is talking about two types of temper: introvert and extrovert.

Tipuri majore		Tipuri Functionale		
	gandire	sentiment	senzatie	intuitie
Extravert	E- ganditor: > adaptabil > bun organizat or	E-sentimental: > prietenos > depinde de ceilalti	E- senzitiv: > abil > descurcaret	E-intuitiv: > inovator > explorator
Introvert	I-ganditor: ➤ speculativ ➤ metodic	I- sentimental: pasiuni violente aparenta lininistit a	I-senzitiv: > centrat pe sine > ezitant	I-intuitiv: ➤ vizionar ➤ idealist

Major types		Functional types		
	thinking	affection	sensation	intuition

Extrovert	E- thinker:	E-emotional:	E- sensitiv:	E-intuitiv:
	adaptabe	friendly	> clever	innovator
	> good	depend	> resourceful	explorer
	organizer	from		
		other		
Introvert	I- thinker:	I- emotional:	I- sensitiv	I-intuitiv:
	> speculative	violent	complacent	dreamer
	methodic	passion	uncertain	idealist
		> semblance		

Extravertul este orientat spre exterior, este sociabi, cauta emotiile puternice, isi asuma riscuri, actioneaza sub impulsul momentului, este impulsiv, il tenteaza distractiile, ii place schimbarea, este un optimist, este superficial in sentimentele sale. Introvertul este linistit, introspectiv, izolat, rezervat, distant, prudent, prefera o viata organizata; isi controleaza si cenzureaza puternic sentimentele, este rareori agresiv, inclinat sa fie pesimist, foarte stabil in sentimentele sale.

Cele 2 tipuri generale se asociaza cu altele, inca 4 tipuri functionale prin raportare la gandire ,sentiment,senzatie si intuitie. Senzatia este functia realului, gandirea este functia ratiunii, sentimentul este functia simtamantului, iar intuitia este functia intelegerii spontane. Din combinarea tipurilor majore cu cele functionale rezulta opt tipuri temperamentale(Clasificarea categoriala a temperamentelor dupa H.Y.Eysenck) Psihologul englez, Eysenck si-a dedicat toata viata elaborarii unei teorii coerente si a unor teste de investigare a temperamentului.Pornind de la teoria lui Yung,Eysenck a adaugat la dimensiunea extraversiune-introversiune dimensiunea stabilitatii-instabilitatii neuropsihice numita nevrozism.

The extrovert is concentrated into exterior, is sociable, he looks for thrills, he take on risks, he actions under moment impulse, he is impulsive, he likes diversions, he likes the changeability, is a optimist person and superficial in own feelings.

The introvert is calm, introspective, solitary, distant, cautious, he prefer an organized life, and very stable in his feelings

The 2 general types are associate with other 4 types through ratio at the mentation, feeling, sensation and intuition. The sensation is function's real, the mentation is ratio's function, the feeling is spontan's function. H.Y. Eysenck, make a classification, resultinf eight temperamental's types. The psychologist Eysenck, consecrate his life to elaborated a coherent theory and research tests from the temper. Hence the theory of Young, Eysenck added at the extraversion – introversion , an other dimension namely stability – instability dimension, who nameable neurosis.

NEVROZISMUL prezinta la un pol note ridicate de stabilitate emotionala, rezistenta la socuri si lovituri morale, calm ,echilibrat,buna rezistenta la stres. La celalalt pol vorbim de labilitate emotionala,sensibilitate exesiva, rezistenta scazuta la socuri emotionale si stres.

The neurosis, presents apart emotional stability, shocks resistance, calm, equilibrum, stress resistance. Secondly we can talk about emotional instability, excessive sensibility, etc.

Caracterizarea temperamentelor

Pentru a caracteriza temperamentul unui om si a elabora portretul lui temperamental, putem apela la tipologiile temperamentale prezentate anterior, dar trebuie sa avem in vedere si o serie de criterii de diagnosticare, cum ar fi:

- Rezistenta la oboseala si usurinta recuperarii dupa efort
- > Rabdarea, rezistenta la monotonie
- > Autocontrolul
- > Echilibrul emotional
- Viteza de adaptare la imprejurari noi
- > Viteza de comutare de la o activitate la alta, etc

The tempers characterization

To make a characterization for a person and to elaborate the temperamental portrait We can use the temperamental types who was presented, but we have to consider some diagnose criteria., such as

- > stamina and easly to regenerative after an effort
- > patiente, monotony resistance
- > self control
- > emotional equilibrum
- > adaptation at the new conditions

COLERICUL este predominant extrovert, instabil, exitabil reactiv, impulsiv si foarte activ. Consuma o cantitate foarte mare de energie nervoasa, se implica in activitate cu mult entuziasm, dar acest consum nervos exesiv il conduce la epuizare., caderi nervoase sau depresi. Nu suporta activitatile si ocupatiile monotone, statice, tinde sa ia initiativa, dornic sa conduca si sa se impuna.

The choleric is predominant extrovert, instable, impulsive and very doer. He consume very much neurosis quantity, he involves in many activities, but this neurosis spent he get him to tiredness, and he make depress. He doesn't like monotony, statical, he wants to take initiative, studious of manage and self assertion.

SANGVINICUL este predominant extrovert, stabil, dinamic, sociabil, prietenos, dependent de grup, au nevoie de recunoasterea grupului, de aprecierea celor din jur, stie sa se faca placut, este preocupat sa lase o impresie buna, leaga usor prietenii, dar tinde sa fie superficial si inconstant in sentimente

The sanguineous is predominant extrovert, stable, dynamic, sociable, friendly, depends by a group, he needs by group acknowledg, by appreciation from others, he knows to be pleasant, he is preoccupied to has a good impression about other, but he has velleity to be superficial and instable in his feelings.

FLEGMATICUL este predominant introvert, stabil, constant, calm, echilibrat, ponderat si prudent, este mai rezervat, leaga mai greu prietenii, dar este constant in sentimente; este rabdator, perseverent, rareori izbucneste dar cand o face are manifestari explozive.

The phlegmatic is predominant introvert, stable, constant, calm, equable, even-minded and prudent, he is distant, he doesn't make friends too easy, but his feelings are constant; he is patient, persevering, and very rarely he blaze up.

MELANCOLICUL este predominant introvert, instabil,inclinat spre autoanaliza exesiva,neincrezator in sine si in ceilalti, temator,nesigur,inclinat spre visare, cu un slab spirit practic.

The melancholy is predominant introvert, instable, introvuted, diffident, afear, hesitant, leaning to dream, he is unpractical.

C. Temperamentul si raporturile lui cu celelalte laturi ale personalitatii
Temperamentul ca latura dinamico-energetica si expresiva a personalitatii,
interactioneaza cu aptitudinile si caracterul,influentand si fiind influentat la randul lui.
Fiind innascut, temperamentul precede celelalte manifestari ale personalitatii care se vor
dezvolta pe acest fundament. Rezulta ca temperamentul isi va pune amprenta specifica
asupra aptitudinilor si caracterului, dar fara a le determina in continutul lor psihologic, ci
in forma si expresivitatea lor. Aptitudinile simple, derivate din capacitatiile innascute ale
sistemului nervos si analizatorilor, vor suporta o influenta din partea temperamentului.
Timpul de reactie, promtitudinea, coordonarea, precizia si finetea miscarilor, aptitudinile
fizico-sportive vor fi influentati de particularitatile dinamico-energetice ale
temperamentului. In schimb, aptitudinile complexe, generale, cum ar fi, de exemplu
inteligenta nu suporta influente din partea tipului temperamental.

The temper as expression side and energetics – dynamics of the personalities, it interactuate whith the ability and the character, it is influenced and influencing at the same his round. The temper preced the other manifestations of the our personality which it will develop on this base. Result that the temper it will put his specific thumb-over about the character and the ability. The simple abilities, secondary from capacities instinct of the nervous system, it will support an influence from the temper. The reaction, the premptitude, the coordination, the precision and the dynamism's finesse, the ability of the bodily wil be influenced by the energetics – dynamics particularities of the temper. Instead, the complex abilities, general, such as par example the intelligence, they doesn't support influence from the temper type.

Caracterul nu suporta influente din partea temperamentului se poate vorbi cel mult de o anumita nuantare sau "pata de culoare".

Cunoasterea temperamentului este importanta pentru ca prin intermediul trasaturilor moral-volitive de caracter putem incerca sa influentam modul de manifestare a unor insusiri temperamentale. In anumite limite temperamentul poate si trebuie sa fie luat in stapanire. Nimeni nu ne va ierta daca ne manifestam agresiv, violent si apoi ne scuzam ca avem un temperament vulcanic.

The temper cognizance is important because through the moral - volitive characteristics we can try to influence the habit of mind of some temperamental affection. We have to clamp down the temper because, nobody forgive us if we have an aggressive action, violent and then excuse saying that we have a volcanic temper.

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