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Socionics vs mbti types

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(February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Part of a series of articles on socionics Important works Dual Nature of Man Concepts Information metabolism Information elements Intertype relationships Socio-typical relationships Socio-typical relationships Model-A Important figures Auéra Augustinavi-ité Antoni K'pi'ski Carl Jung Socionic Theorist Alexander Bukalov Victor Gul encoder Gregory Pure Socionic Types ILE • ESE • SEI • LIJ EIE • SLE • LSI • IEI SEE • LIE • ILI • ESI LSE • IEE • EIJ • SLI Schools of Thought Information Sociological Sociological Humanitarian Biopsychological Linguistics vte Socionics , in psychology and sociology, is a pseudo-scientific[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10] theory of information processing and personality types. It is characterized by its information model of the psyche (called Model A) and a model of interpersonal relationships. It includes Carl Jung's work on psychological types with Antoni Kispiski's theory of information metabolism. Socionics is a modification of Jung's personality type theory that uses eight psychic functions, unlike Jung's model, which uses only four. These functions are intended to process information at different levels of competence and interact with the corresponding function in other individuals, leading to predictable reactions and impressions – a theory of relationships between the types. [11] [12] In contrast to the generally accepted views in science on the age-related variability of the human psyche, socionics postulates the presence of 16 psychological types that remain unchanged over the course of life. [15] The question of the existence of personality types is considered highly controversial by modern science. [14] Socionics was developed in the 1970s and 1980s, mainly by Lithuanian researcher Aua Augustinavi-ité, an economist and dean of the Department of Vilnius Pedagogical University, Vilnius. Family science. [16] The name Socionics derives from the word society, because Augustinaviaviats believed that each personality type has its own purpose in society, which can be described and explained by socionics. [18] [18] The central idea of socionics is that information is intuitively divided into eight categories, so-called information aspects or information elements, which processes the psyche of a person with eight psychological functions. [20] Each sociotype has a different match between functions and information elements, resulting in different types of perceptibility, processing and production of information. This in turn leads to different patterns of thought, values and answers to arguments, all enclosed within a Sozionian nature. The theory of intertypity ending is based on the interaction of these functions between types. [20] [21] Independent authors point to the insufficient empirical validity of socionics, both in its base and in its further development, as well as to the practical lack of studies on socionics outside the former USSR. [22] In the West, the term socionics is used in a different sense to refer to an interdisciplinary field of research on systems of artificial intelligence and their applications in sociology. [23] [24] In 1995, socionics was recognized as a discovery by the Russian Academy of Sciences (not to be confused with the Russian Academy of Sciences), and its creator Aua Augustinavi-ité received a certificate of discovery (diploma) and a medal. [25] [26] The Special Commission of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Commission to Combat Pseudoscience) has placed socionics among such well-known pseudosciences as astrology and homeopathy. [2] Purpose Socionics offers an opportunity to predict the nature of relationships and the degree of business compatibility, the exchange of information and the psychological compatibility of people before joining a collective group, i.e. to solve the inverse task of sociometry. [27] According to Aleksandr Bukalov and Betty Lou Leaver, socionics uses Jungian typology, the information model of the psyche and the theory of information metabolism for political and sociological analysis. [29] According to G. Fink and B. Mayrhofer, socionics is considered one of the four most popular personality models (including the cybernetic theory Maruyama, the five-factor model, the Big Five, and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator typology), which deserve special attention because of their importance for the study of personality. [30] According to J. Horwood and A. Maw socionics, a science Augustinavičiuote was developed in the 1970s. Augustinavičiuote and her colleagues worked with Carl Jung's personality typologies to develop personality-based relationship profiles. It was found that the nature and development of interpersonal relationships (both both and personal) are anything but accidental. Instead, they are based on how well each individual's psychological profiles fit together, so Augustinavičiuote can develop 16 sociological types that predict and describe the interpersonal relationships between each combination of boys' personality types. [19] According to R. Blutner and E. Hochnadel, socionics is not so much a theory of personalities per se, but rather a theory of type relationships that provides an analysis of the relationships that arise as a result of the interaction of people with different personalities. [31] The philosopher L. Monastyrsky treats socionics as prescience. At the same time, Mr. Monastyrsky himself suggests paying attention to the concept of the socionic type. [32] The philosopher E. Pletuhina defines socionics as the study of the information interaction of the human psyche with the outside world, between humans. It also defines it as the doctrine of the psychological types of people and the relationships between them, as well as notes that the particular quality of socionics is that it considers the innate qualities of the human psyche, including the personality type that cannot be changed arbitrarily, without prejudice to mental and physical health. [33] History The neutrality of this section is controversial. Relevant discussions can be found on the conversation page. Please do not remove this message until the conditions are met. (December 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The basic structure of socionics was founded in the 1960s and 1970s by the Lithuanian city of Vilnius by the city[34][clarification required], which met in Vilnius (Lithuania). What resulted from their discussions and the personal investigations of Augustinavi-ité was an information model of the psyche and the interpersonal interaction, which is based on Jung's typology, but with eight psychic functions instead of four. [35] The first papers on socionics[31] were published between 1978 and 1980. Related to the Myers-Briggs type indicator The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussions can be found on the conversation page. Please do not remove this message until the conditions are met. (April 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Main article: Myers-Briggs Type Indicator After Betty Lou Leaver, Madeline Ehrman and Boris Shekhtman, like the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), socionics is a sixteen-type derivative of Jung's work. In contrast to MBTI, which has been widely criticised for its lack of validity and usefulness.[37] the socionics model, which is used in Eastern and Western Europe as well as throughout Eurasia, is endeavouring to and the Baltic countries,[38] to remain very close to the original descriptions and type plates of Carl Jung. [39] According to Betty Lou Leaver, today's concepts of the most often from the work of Carl Jung, whose theories and research have blossomed into a moment of philosophical and sociological research. This area of study has been called socionic. [29] According to Sergei Moshenkov and Tung Tang Wing, MBTI and Socionics are contemporary sister sciences that categorize and describe human personality types in accordance with the dominance of certain mental abilities, which Dr. Carl Jung calls psychic functions. [40] In his review of the book MBTI: type definition by I. Myers-Briggs and P. Myers, A. Shmelev notes the highest popularity of Sozionian books in Russian, noting that their authors address the literary and artistic associations of mass readers, as opposed to books on MBTI, which contain empirical and statistical data on the ways of distribution into professional groups. [41] S.A. Bogomaz considers sociological typology to be a version of post-young typology and believes that it is more perspective than MBTI for studying the differences between people, because it expands the volume of typological characteristics and offers the possibility to form different typological groups with different motivations, attitudes, temperament, perception of information and thinkers. It is also important that there are prerequisites for investigating intertypical relationships that are essentially not developed within MBTI. S.A. Bogomaz believes that the creation of the theory of intertypic relationships is undoubtedly a contribution of A. Augustinavičiuote to the development of young typologies. [42] Current status Currently, sociological methods are widely used in academic and applied research. According to the catalogue DisserCat[43] from 1996 to 2011 in Russia, Ukraine and other countries, more than 800 doctoral theses were defended,[44][45] using methods and analytical tools of socionics in management, education, psychology, anthropology, medicine, philosophy, philology, sports and law. [46] The International Institute of Socionics publishes four scientific journals on the practical application of the methods of socionics in management, counselling, psychology, pedagogy, education, psychotherapy and the humanities. [47] The Institute cites the popularization and dissemination of sociological knowledge as one of its goals. [48] Organizations There are several sociological organizations. The International Institute of Socionics[49] (IIS) was founded in 1991 in Kiev, Ukraine, and has been hosting the most important international socionic conference for years. The Institute follows the further development of sociology theory, provides commercial consulting services since 1994 has published a bimonthly journal Socionics, Mentology, and Personality Psychology (six issues per year). The topics in the journal usually range from studies and applications of primary primary from socionics to speculative extensions of theory. [51] The director and founder of the institute is Dr. Aleksandr Bukalov. In 2006, the institute established an International Academic Board, which issued bachelor's, master's and PhD degrees in socionics. [52] The Scientific Research Socionics Institute is located in Moscow, Russia, and is headed by Tatyana Prokofieva. [53] [54] The Institute primarily examines socionics, personality and relationships in a socionic context and develops methods of individual and entrepreneurial counselling. [55] In addition, the institute offers socio-scientific instruction that enables participants to obtain a bachelor's or master's degree in socionics according to the criteria of the International Institute of Socionics. [56] Founded in 2003, the Applied Socionic school[57] is located in Moscow, Russia, with local offices in several cities (Murmansk,[58] Petrozavodsk,[59] Rostov-na-Donu,[60] and Krasnodar) and is headed by Elena Udalova. [61] The school developed pedagogical courses on basic socionics, intertypia relationships and socio-typical biases, as well as local training courses dedicated to introverted ethics and introvert intuition. Local training is carried out for people of sociotypic people with their strengths in their respective functions (Fi and Ni). The School of System Socionics[62] was founded in November 1991 by Vladimir Davidovich Ermak in Kiev, Ukraine. In 2005, the official website of the School of System Socionics was founded by I.M. Edlit. Since then, it has become a creative laboratory for practical socionics and a platform for the training of sociologists – experts in TIM identification. The school has developed the methodology of remote TIM identification, introduced a school standard identification protocol and computer-aided type identification techniques. [Quote Required] Socionics as an academic discipline Through the work of the International Institute of Socionics and other socionic schools, there are four journals and an annual International Conference on Socionics. [63] A.V. Bukalov and O.B. Karpenko point out that socionics at more than 150 universities[64][64][65] in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other CIS countries, as well as in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Romania, either as a separate course or, considering the applicability of the various methods of sociology, as part of the pedagogical courses, pedagogy, social psychology, management and management of human resources management , Conflictology, Social Services and Tourism, Computer Science and Programming, Philosophy, Neurology, Journalism, Library Science, Social Work, Didactics and Others, including [45] [64] [66] Some universities in Russia (including Altai State Technical University,[67] Bashkir State University,[68][69] Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University,[70] Krasnoyarsk.[70] St. Petersburg State University[71]) Ukraine [72] Bulgaria [73] Romania[74] has published or commissioned a series of textbooks and monographs on socionics or psychology, pedagogy and management that devote to socionics and their methods on specific topics. There are new fields of research, such as B. pedagogical socionics,[75][76] sociological socionics,[77] aviation socionics,[78][79] Library sociology,[80][81] technical sociology, linguistics, penal sociology and sociology in other fields. Socionics is used in the educational process, not only as a tool for teachers to manage the learning process[82], but also as a basis for the development and improvement of education and training. [73] Bogdanova claims that a teacher who has sociological knowledge and technologies can consciously collaborate with others and improve professional efficiency. [83] The targeted use of intertypical relationships helps to intensify the didactic process and increase student motivation. [84] Socionics is also used to evaluate individual psychological and personal qualities to predict the success of the employee career. [85] Izmailova and Kiseleva found socionics interesting, which can be used in advertising[86] and in marketing, because they allow you to explain the reasons for consumer behavior. [87] Socionics is a tool for the study of the personality and creativity of the writer, the typology of the characters in his works. [88] The method of linguistic-socio-modeling proposed by L.M. Komissarova[89] was used to analyze the individual lexicon of the language personality. [90] A translation of socio-cultural characteristics into verbal ones is called the method of linguistic-socionic modelling and is widely used. [91] [92] Socionic methods were proposed for the modelling of information processes in human-machine systems[93] and were practically used for modelling systems as aircraft operators in pilot training[78] and in other similar fields. Due to the diversity of the applications of socionics, their concepts and information models. Bukalov was proposed in the 1990s to distinguish socionics from personality or differential socionics, and generalized, more abstract integral socionics. [94] Bukalov believes that the concept of information metabolism, cybernetic modelling and general system theory goes beyond psychology and sociology, and takes into account the relationship between technical information equipment and the types of information that human interactions as operators with various technical and electronic management systems industries, including chemicals, nuclear power plants, complex computer complexes with adaptive coordination to a specific operator interface. [94] The prevalence of socionics in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Georgia, Bulgaria and Central Asia has increased sociology considerably. A number of organisations that regularly in Kiev, Moscow, St. Petersburg and other cities. [Quote Required] Socionics was first introduced in English in the mid-1990s, when Sergei Ganin created Socionics.com. Since 1997, there has been a resource of the International Institute of Socionics, Socionic.info. Dmitry Lytov, creator of the multi-lingual socionics resource Socioniko.net, presented a more classic view of socionics and participated in online discussions in English. In 2006, Rick DeLong published hand translations of excerpts from several works by Augustinavi-ité in Socionics.us that clarified their views. [Quote

