



Types of Intellectual Personality

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Abstract: Personality and thinking are two important traits of emotion, cognition and human behavior that not only influence on individuals but also on culture, society and the environment. Intellectual Personality is one of the most significant new ideas that resulted in interaction between personality traits and mental processes and was used in the psychology literature for the first time by the author which is the result of a decade of study, research, consulting, and interviews in the field of psychology. This paper examined the impact of factors such as personality, thought, life stories, parenting styles, and genetic factors on intellectual personality and emotions, beliefs, feelings and perceptions of the individual is considered an important factor in the formation of character. Then mentioned to the outcomes of the environmental factors, internal and genetic on in information intellectual personality. Main intellectual personalities are passive intellectual personality, authoritarian intellectual personality, critical intellectual personality, flexible intellectual personality and defiant intellectual personality. In summary, intellectual personality reflects the way people think and behave in different ways that show the clues of mental abilities and personality during the live. The main source of the intellectual personality is the interaction of nature and nurture which form type of intellectual personality.

Key words: Intellectual, Personality, Passive Intellectual Personality, Authoritarian Intellectual Personality, Critical Intellectual Personality and Defiant Intellectual Personality.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major individual differences between the human beings is his personality traits and the way of thinking that they affect life style. Thus, each individual has unique characteristics, temperaments. Personality and abilities which indicate his behavioral patterns, ways of responding and reacting to the environment. These features may reflect his personality. Therefore, every human being is unique in its kind. The personality is a specific pattern of the ways of thought as well as the behavior which will determine how the individual may adapt with the environment. The Personality includes various traits and characteristics which represent the behavior of an individual. Among these traits and characteristics, following ones can be mentioned: thought, emotion, and perception of the individual from himself, his way of thinking and his lifestyle ¹.

Personality can be defined as consistency in a person's way of operating—that is, long-term consistency in their particular ways of perceiving, thinking, acting and reacting as a person consistent patterns of thought and feeling and behavior. To some extent, people generally do tend to operate in a similar way day after day, year after year. Someone who has tended to be quiet and reserved up to now will probably still tend to be quiet and reserved in the future. It is this individual consistency in thought patterns, behavior patterns and emotional patterns which defines personality².

There are so many different views and theories about the personality. Each theory provides several hypotheses on personality characteristics. Some theorists have emphasized on the individuality and uniqueness of an individual. For example, Adler and some other theorists believe that personality include the characteristics which make a distinction among various individuals¹. In other words, a personality characteristic is specific to just one individual (personality characteristic are unique and certain). Another group of theorists emphasized on internal and perceived structures. They believe that the apparent behavior and implication of an individual's behavior indicate the personality of that individual³. Another group of theorists believed that the personality depends on the history of life as well as stages of cognitive development. In this view, it is believed that the personality is the outcome of internal and external events. Internal events include genetic and biological preparations while external events encompass social experiences and environmental events⁴.

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One of the most fundamental and important differences between the human being and other creatures in the earth is benefiting from the power of thought which is the secret of his success and progress in the world. On the other hand, this ability makes his nurturing and growth more difficult. The more the human being benefit from this ability, the newer will be his way of thinking in life and the fewer he will follows the past traditions and norms. The human beings adopt this new way of thinking using critical cognition, perception, comprehension and thinking⁵. This means that an individual who have critical and reasonable thinking cannot be easily argued with. Moreover, it is not easy to convince him to judge on a specific matter unless reasonable reasons were used to convince him. Weak and baseless reasons cannot be imposed upon him. This is the most important difference between critical thinking and inactive thinking personalities. Formation of mental personality depends on several factors. The most important factors include genetic factors, living conditions, social-historical periods, education and media effects. Personality and thought include four main characteristics which shape the human being's intellectual character in interaction with each other.

Passive intellectual personality: those who grew up in an authoritarian environment are passive intellectual characters. They generally cannot fulfill their

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desires, wishes and goals in a reasonable way. They have weak individual ability. Passive intellectual character refers to the individuals who easily give up their own demands and try to do what other demands from them. They believe in other's ideas without any critical thinking and accept them without any resistance. These individuals are mainly characterized as individuals who have a general tendency to flattery and adulation, fear, hurriedly, guilt, emotional instability. They often conform to the norms of society. These individuals often directly express or experience negative feelings, such as fear, sadness, excitement, anxiety and persistent and pervasive confusion. Superstitious individuals as well as individuals who untruly foresee future can be abundantly seen in this group.

Authoritarian intellectual personality: those who grow in an aggressive and violent environment have authoritarian intellectual personality. They can confront the problems ahead of them and overcome the environment and the others. These individuals act decisively, are active and have aggressive behavior. They love excitement and mobility and are interested in success and dominance over others in life. They are also community-oriented, daring, optimistic and full of energy and excitement. These individuals often endorse the accuracy of their own opinion in debate with the others and always defend from their own opinion against other's opinions. Usually it is difficult to reach an agreement with these individuals. They like it when others say good things about them. They do not tolerate any criticism. If anybody criticizes them, they get angry and act aggressively. Their subordinates should be servant of them and tolerate their life as a slave. They do what these characters say without any complaints. Authoritative kings, overconfident, arrogant and unreasonable, bully, dogmatic, fanatical, pessimistic individuals are examples of these people.

Critical intellectual personality: these individuals live in creative environment in the childhood which is full of enriching stimuli. They have a strong sense of questioning.

They had caregiver parents who were kind and patient with them. Their parents satisfied their curiosity and explorations in their childhood fully. They do not accept the others' views and opinions unless they evaluate them and criticize on them. In other words, they always have a strong evaluative feeling about the views of others as well as phenomena and the events. They either accept or reject a subject after passing it through their mental filter. These individuals are mainly characterized as individuals who treasure their own internal emotions, like diversity in life and do not live monotonously, have intellectual curiosity and independence of judgment. They are also willing to accept new ideas and unconventional values. They experience positive and negative emotions deeper. This experience is deeper than the one experienced by inflexible individuals. Their other characteristics include: openness to new experiences, active imagination, paying attention to independent judgment and emotional

experience. They are curious about the world and treasure experiences. Their life is full of new and positive experiences. Explorers, inventor and scientist often belong to this group. These individuals are certain about their capabilities. They feel high competency in carrying out tasks. They are also well-organized, self-restrained, responsible, diligent, orderly, decent, purposeful and competent.

Flexible intellectual personality: these individuals grow in conservative areas. They are moderate in terms of their ability and overcoming the environment. In other words, these individuals usually are discreet in their affairs and expressing their views. They try to adapt to the environment to some extent. Yet, they express their views discreetly and in a conservative way. They are mainly characterized as opportunistic individuals and generally try to maintain their own principle. Yet, they somehow try to modify some of their views, seek to expand their interpersonal relations, like it when they help other individuals, love cooperation and altruism and mostly consider others' views rationally ⁶. Unlike the authoritarian intellectual personality, these individual do not have a predetermined hypothesis. They also do not consider others' views in a biased and partisan way. They often have a sense of duty, moral obligation, independence and high self-confidence in their lives. They constantly strive for success; have a high level of ambition, work hard to achieve their goal, are purposeful and Courier, are well self-directed individuals. They can properly control their impulses, temperaments and desires. They pre-plan their daily life and act according to their pre-defined plan.

Defiant intellectual personality: We all have the same human nature. We share a common humanity. We all have human bodies and human minds, we all have human thoughts and human feelings. Yet in other ways we are all completely different and unique. No two people are truly alike. No two people can ever have the same experience of life, the same perspective; the same mind. Personality is about our different ways of being human. How we are all variations on the same themes. How the human nature we all share manifests in different styles of thinking, feeling and acting ². Parenting styles, stories of life, genetic factors and historical-social periods vary from one person to another. Therefore, these factors play a significant role in developing and shaping intellectual and personality. When environmental conditions were harsh, devoid of kindness and affection will develop an intellectual personality that does not feel cruel and inappropriate. Defiant intellectual personality is a product of the harsh environment, the authoritarian parenting style, lack of love, lack of attachment, psychopathy and genetic factors. Defiant intellectual personality frequently lack empathy and tend to be callous, cynical, and contemptuous of the feelings, rights, and sufferings of others. They may have an inflated and arrogant self-appraisal (e.g., feel that ordinary work is beneath them or lack a realistic concern about their current problems or their future) and may be excessively opinionated, self-assured, or cocky. Lack of empathy, inflated self-appraisal, and superficial charm

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are features that have been commonly included in traditional conceptions of psychopathy. These individuals may also be irresponsible and exploitative in their relationships².

These personalities who are losing one's temper; arguing with adults; defying adults or find and use ways to calm oneself refusing adult requests or rules; deliberately annoying others; get involved in tasks and physical activities that provide a touchy or easily annoyed; being angry and resentful; being healthy outlet for one's energy.

INTELLECTUAL FACTORS

Knowledge: if an individual have no perception or knowledge (know nothing) about the matter he wants to think about, he will not be able to think and analyze the matter. Then, what other say about that matter will stick in that individual's mind (or will fill out the empty goblet of that individual's mind). The source of this information, whether true or false, is the information obtained from the media, educational methods and the environment. He makes his judgment based upon this information.

Nature: An individual will have a thoughtful personality providing that he have the following characteristics: he should consider the issues with a reasonable doubt, act without prejudice on any matter of particular interest, and pass any subject, whether important or trivial, from the filter of thought. Thus, he will never be the servant of another individual's thought .

Intellectual authority: An individual who thinks critically and have a reasonable personality tries to evaluate matters reasonably. He evaluates the matters with a great level of confidence. Thus, he can reasonably and properly conclude/decipher what he can reasonably believe in and what he cannot. Scientific and reasoning tools may be used in critical thinking because the value of skepticism may overcome credulity prejudice in this way of thinking.

No bias: Anyone who wants to think critically about political or religious matters should avoid prejudice. For this purpose, he should accept that maybe other individuals might be right and he might be wrong. A lot of times people are arguing with others about their ideas on various matters. They do not even think for a moment that maybe they might be wrong and all of these discussions are in vain. It might be possible that they may become too dispassionate that they might not consider any idea valid. In other words, they just consider their own idea as valid one and do not want to hear any other ideas except their own. They think that their idea is absolutely the true one and no other idea can hold the truth about a matter. However, we have to accept that the opposite side might be right too. On the other hand, the other side should try to prove his claim. If the other side did not try to prove their own claim, we can revoke those ideas and claim. In other words, we can validate our own idea as the true one in this case and consider other individuals' ideas as invalid ones .

Differentiate between emotion and logic: Even if there were specific reasonable and empirical grounds behind an idea, we may still have emotional and psychological reasons for accepting it as well. We may not even be aware of these emotional and psychological reasons. This issue is significantly important in critical thinking because we should learn to distinguish between these two kinds of grounds. The reason behind this issue lies in fact that it might be possible that the latter may be involved in acceptance of an idea more than the former .

Our emotional reasons for accepting an idea might be understandable. However, the logic behind it might not be true. Thus, we cannot say that our beliefs were reasonable when we accepted an idea with involvement of emotional grounds in addition to logical ones. If we decided to think about various issues with doubt and in a reasonable way, there will be no ground for emotion. Thus, we should put aside emotions and decide on matters based on logical grounds. In other words, we should think logically and reasonably and define critical way of thinking for ourselves by putting aside the emotions .

Discussion on science, not ignorance: Since we always emotionally and psychologically believe in our ideas, it is not surprising that we defend from them regardless of the science and logic behind it. We might even insist that our beliefs are the absolute truth and do not consider the possibility that we might be wrong. Sometimes, people support an issue without having any clue about it ⁷. When an individual wants to practice critical thinking, he should not assume that he knows everything about a subject. Such individual should even let the other side express his idea about that idea providing that he can add a new point about that subject .

The thinkers have the capability to think critically, i.e. superior thought. They nurture critical thinking skills. These individuals are not only interested in the development of critical thinking skills but also intellectual personality of other individuals. For example, Socrates was one memorable thinker who trained his followers to think critically. An individual with a thoughtful contemplation can nurture a strong and empowered personality. He can also properly recognize the right from the wrong and decipher conventional way of thinking from a critical one (or stereotypical thinking from actual one). Critical thinking and the development of thoughtful personality necessitates the recognition of different ideological and value systems as well as posing various questions and answering them. Thinking reflectively on deciding what we believe in or do depend on what personality the individual may have. This indicates the intellectual breadth, the depth of information processing, and the complexity of mental thinking as well as personality aspects and experiences of the individual.

The most fundamental social individual differences in the history of earth are encoded in the format of personality traits. They are expressed in terms of natural languages. In this regard, in their researches on personality traits and

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characteristics, expressed the human's personality traits in a comprehensive model which include genetic and environmental factors and grounds⁸.

In general, the personality can be created by the nature, education as well as involvement of cognitive, motivational and phenotypic factors. Factors such as avoiding the damage, curiosity, strength and punishment are also important in the process of intellectual personality development. For example, an individual who is very sensitive may represent following attitudes: shame, pessimism and foresight. These attitudes are the outcome of mental sensitivity⁹. On the other hand, an individual with less fearful mind has high level of self-confidence. He is also optimistic.

Thus, the biological basis of human nature alone cannot create his personality. Instead, what the individual learn in the process of training and education in his house, school, media, and social mediums and with involvement of his peers in historical-social periods may create his personality. Then, these learnt materials may be weakened or strengthened by rewards or reinforcements given by the educators. These factors gradually create an individuals' personality through cognitive processes of the mind in the first and second decade of his life. The process relevant to interactions between the personality and mental and genetic characteristics may determine what may be the destiny of an individual. Later, the same intellectual personality may create/determine the destiny, individuality and personality of an individual with the help of his free will. This includes debates concerning determinism and free will¹⁰. However, the impact and dominance of these factors on each other continue within the history and has turned out to be an endless philosophical debate.

DISCUSSION

Intellectual property is a valuable human potential that through it can evaluate their thoughts and beliefs, many of which are faced then take a different decision. Intellectual is one of the most important human complex ability skills that have been defined in different ways¹¹. Development of critical thinking is resulted in personality patterns and helps to seek the truth and avoid accepting anything without thinking and the wisdom. Personality is general pattern of express personal feelings and experiences, practices and procedures. Although the integrity of human existence personality is in both intellectual and personal life, through the interactive effects of both the visible and a general description and discrimination of thinking that called intellectual personality. In other words, intellectual personality reflects the way people think and behave in different ways that show the clues of mental abilities and personality during the live. The main source of the intellectual personality is the interaction of nature and nurture which form type of intellectual personality. Individuals who have been dealt with authoritarian behaviors have rigorous approach in their way of life. This informs the authoritarian intellectual personality. People, who have flexible approach and

the way they were treated with them had been full of love, have flexible intellectual personality.

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