Analyzing and Utilizing Personality Strengths in Group Process

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Using a Four Style Approach

Dr. Brinkman and Dr. Kirschner
 – Analyzer, Ruler, Relater, Entertainer

Alan Rowe and Richard Mason
 Directive, Analytical, Conceptual, Behavioral

Dr. Paul Mok
 – Feeler, Thinker, Intuitor, Sensor

What's Your Strength?

- Answer each of the following 3 questions
- Assign the value of 4 to the statement most like you
- Assign a value of 3 to the statement next most like you
- Assign a value of 2 to the statement which would be your third choice
- Assign a value of 1 to the statement least like you
- Keep track of your answers

Question 1

- I am likely to impress others as:
 - A. Practical and to the point.
 - B. Emotional and somewhat stimulating.
 - C. Astute and logical.
 - D. Intellectually oriented and somewhat complex.

Question 2

- When confronted by others with a different point of view, I can usually make progress by:
 - A. Getting at least one or two specific commitments on which we can build later.
 - B. Trying to place myself in the shoes of others.
 - C. Keeping my composure and helping others to see things simply and logically.
 - D. Relying on my basic ability to conceptualize and pull ideas together.

Question 3

• I feel satisfied with myself when I:

- A. Get more things accomplished than I planned.
- B. Comprehend the underlying feelings of others and react in a helpful way.
- C. Solve a problem by using a logical and systematic method.
- D. Develop new thoughts or ideas that can be related.

Your Strength Scores

Add your values for A, B, C & D.
A – Sensor Style Score
B – Feeler Style Score
C – Thinker Style Score
D – Intuitor Style Score

Personality Strength - Feeler

• Effective Uses

- Spontaneous
- Empathetic
- Introspective
- Loyal
- Draws out others feelings

• Ineffective Uses

- Manipulative
- Impulsive
- Over personalizes
- Guilt-ridden
- Stirs up conflict

Personality Strength - Thinker

• Effective Uses

- Effective communicator
- Objective
- Analytical
- Rational
- Stabilizing
- Ineffective Uses
 - Verbose
 - Indecisive
 - Controlling
 - Unemotional
 - Too serious

Personality Strength - Intuitor

• Effective Uses

- Creative
- Idealistic
- Charismatic
- Original

• Ineffective Uses

- Unrealistic
- Scattered
- Impractical
- Fantasy-bound

Personality Strength - Sensor

• Effective Uses

- Practical
- A doer, results oriented
- Competitive
- Confident, Assertive
- Objective
- Ineffective Uses
 - Short sighted
 - Self-involved
 - Acts then thinks
 - Lacks trust
 - Domineering

Effective Roles for Feelers

- Meeting planner
- Communicator of programs
- Problem identifier
- Leader of cause and effect analysis
- Leader of newly formed groups

Effective Roles for Thinkers

Prepare of meeting agenda
Leader of alternative analysis
Leader of problem definition
Leader of cause and effect analysis
Leader of research effort
Leader in conflict situations

Effective Roles for Intuitors

Leader for idea generation
Leader for problem definition
Leader for a creative effort

Effective Roles for Sensors

- Time keeper
- Decision maker
- Leader in emergencies
- Leader when time is the over-riding factor
- Leader of project implementation

Communicating with Feelers

Written Communication

- Be Informal
- Introduce with the Big Picture
- Use a Nice Font
- Use Charts to Show Trends and Progress
- Avoid Deadlines
- Be Positive

• Verbal Communication

- Include Positive Gossip
- Use Expression (Facial and Hand Gestures)
- Use a soothing Voice
- Use Touch
- Use Eye Contact
- Ask for Help and Show Appreciation
- Be Polite and Personal

- Use Visual Aids (Videos)
- Allow for Social Time (Refreshments, T-shirts, Mugs)
- Include Introductions
- Allow for Group Participation
- Use Interactive Presentations
- Assign Someone the Job of Getting Everyone Involved

Communicating with Thinkers

Written Communication

- Use Detail and Numbers and Support All Data
- Use Pictures, Charts, and Graphs
- Be Organized and Logical
- Present Challenges
- List Alternatives
- Give Time Frames and Deadlines

• Verbal Communication

- Be Honest
- Be Factual
- Be Direct
- Be Logical and Supported (Give References)
- Ask for Thoughts
- Give Thinking Time

- Use Charts and Graphs
- Be Informed
- Use an Agenda
- Set Clearly Defined Objectives
- Give a Pre-meeting Booklet
- Give Time to Digest Information and Handouts
- Use Breaks for Thinking Time
- Use Follow-up Meetings

Communicating with the Intuitor

• Written Communication

- Be Creative
- Use Pictures and Diagrams
- Offer Alternatives
- Use Compliments

• Verbal Communication

- Be Informed
- Ask for Ideas
- Listen to Others
- Ask Questions that Leave Openings for New Ideas
- Display a Sense of Humor
- Use Concepts and Innovation Rather than all Technical Information

- Be Informal
- Use Overheads
- Incorporate Question, Answer, Idea Time
- Use Brainstorming and Roundtable Discussions
- Give Credit for Ideas
- Set Deadlines

Communicating with the Sensor

• Written Communication

- Short and to the Point
- Use Executive Summaries
- Use Outlines
- Use Pictures and Graphs Instead of Words
- Use Bullet Points

• Verbal Communication

- Be Short and Sweet
- Be Formal
- Use Bottom line and Results Orientation
- Specify Goals Accomplished
- Use Specific and Direct Language

- Be Organized
- Have All Facts and Answers in a Handout
- Use an Agenda
- Use Time Limits and Time Frames
- Stick to the Issue
- Seek Closure