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2. What is personality? What are some of the limitations of current definitions of the term?

Personality is a set of characteristics, traits, and qualities that make up a person's distinct character. There are many aspects that can influence someone's personality. Personality can include, but is not limited to: interests, likes, dislikes, self concept, worldview, cognitions, etc. Personality supposedly also tends to influence a person's behavior and motivations.

Something to note is that personality is not stagnant or rigid, it's more dynamic. Our personalities do change as we get older and get more experiences. We are not the same as adults as we were as teenagers. When we get older and obtain new experiences, our personality changes ever so slightly, maybe our behavior changes. For example, we might start doing things we wouldn't have done a while ago due to a new experience or now believing that the old behavior is now inappropriate for their age.

There are some limitations with the way we define personality however. Some people define personality as having a "good" personality, a "bad" personality, and even having "no" personality, even though this is clearly not true. There is no one personality that is better than another, nor is there truly "no personality." They are probably talking about how a certain personality appeals to them personally. People who have their own unique experiences and traits are bound to have a personality, they can't just not have one based on someone's opinion.

Some of the theories of personality are to explain why people do the things that they do in their certain situations and environments, be it physical locations, social situations, and cultural environments.

7) A case study is a thorough, in-depth study/analysis of an individual, an individual group, or individual event over a long period of time. In terms of personality psychology, a case study would be a detailed analysis of a single person, rather than a group, but is very complex and detailed about the data of that individual. Information in a case study can be directly from the client giving their statements in an interview or even from the researcher observing the client. Some case studies are done through research of multiple sources rather than in person, like when the person that's being researched is long dead. Case studies are not done in laboratory settings, nor do they have control groups or controllable variables like in a scientific experiment.

Strengths of case studies include: it being very detailed, it can provide insight in more studies that are experimental, and the data collected is usually much more difficult to get ahold of. Because a case study is over a long period of time, the researcher is capable of collecting a plethora of data from the client. This data, being specific to the client, would be harder to collect if the client was one of many in an experimental study. While the data cannot be applied to everyone, it can inspire more ideas for case studies and experimental studies. For example, you can examine a behavior from a client and that inspires other hypotheses based on the findings of the case study.

Weaknesses of case studies include: it being impossible to replicate, there is a lack of control, and the data is often difficult to apply to other people. Because a case study is usually about a single person or a single group, it is difficult to apply the findings of that person/group to the population as a whole. The client in a case study is a unique individual, they have their own experiences, their own biases, their own personalities, etc. The data, while plentiful and detailed, is not found in an experimental setting, which means that there are no variables that are

controllable like in an experimental study. Due to being focused on an individual, a case study has the potential to be very costly and time consuming.

11) Replication, in terms of an experimental study, is when you recreate a study to see if the results can be repeated. This is done to show that the first experimental study was not a fluke or somehow skewed in its results. If the result is able to be replicated by a different group, then it validates the first experiment, meaning that the hypothesis of the first experiment is further supported. However, the opposite is also true, if an experiment is replicated and the results are different, then the results are not validated and the researcher would probably investigate why both parties got the results they got.

When replicating an experiment exactly, the researchers will try to do the same things as the original as much as possible. Despite the best efforts of the researchers, there might be biases that skew their results. Researcher bias occurs when researchers beliefs or expectations skew the design of the experiment or the data collected from the experiment.

When replicating an experiment, the researchers want to get the most accurate results as often as possible. When researching a phenomena, researchers want to be able to validate their discoveries. However, to validate if a theory is correct, the data and the hypothesis has to be repeatable so everyone knows that it wasn't a fluke that they got their results.