

CHAMINADE UNIVERSITY

PSY 521: Personality

Winter Term, Jan. 11 through March 27, 2021

Mondays, 5:30 – 6:30 (approx.) Zoom Meeting

or

Tuesdays, 5:30 – 6:30 (approx.) Zoom Meeting

Course Information

Course title: Personality

Course number: PSY521

Course discipline: Psychology

This course provides the study of personality and its theoretical development, including assessment, major theories, history, and continuity and change. The focus is on understanding personality and its relationship to counseling theory and techniques.

Course description: Course Description - Students will have an opportunity to explore human personality through the use of activities, reading and research. Students completing this course should have an understanding of the major principles and theories from the field of human personality and their application to the field of counseling. They should be able to identify, describe, define, explain, and apply these principles and theories. It is imperative that students keep all syllabi from all courses taken while in the MSCP program to facilitate the application process for licensing, certification, doctorate school application, etc.

Course date: Winter Term, Jan. 11 through March 27, 2021

Location: Online/Zoom

Meeting day(s): Mondays

Meeting time(s): 5:30 - 6:30 (approx.)

Prerequisite(s): None

Instructor Information

Name: Dale Fryxell, PhD

Email: dfryxell@chaminade.edu

Office location: Brogan 110

Office hours: By appointment

Phone: 808 739-4678

Dr. Fryxell is the Dean of the School of Education and Behavioral Sciences and a Professor of Psychology at Chaminade University. His area of specialization is community psychology. Dr. Fryxell's current research interests include: anger/aggression/violence, developmental disabilities, drug and alcohol prevention, and child and adolescent behavioral problems.

Textbook

Berger, J. M. (2019). Personality (10th Ed). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth (Cengage). ISBN: 978-1-337-55901-0. There is an ebook available on the publishers website.

Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs).

1. Students will identify core counseling theories, principles, concepts, techniques and facts.
2. Students will demonstrate the ability to facilitate the counseling process with clients.
3. Students will identify the relationship between adaptation and change and the counseling process.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs).

1. Students will discuss personality theories in the context of counseling (PLO #1). Will be assessed primarily through PowerPoint presentations.
2. Students will identify the biological, psychological, and environmental factors (including historical, cultural, and societal aspects) effecting the development of personality (PLO #1). Will be assessed primarily by multiple choice quizzes.
3. Students will demonstrate the assessment and interpretation of personality using a variety of instruments (PLO #2). Will be assessed primarily through personality test administration.

Marianist Educational Values - Chaminade University is a Catholic, Marianist University. The five characteristics of a Marianist education are:

1. Educate for Formation in Faith Catholic Universities affirm an intricate relationship between reason and faith. As important as discursive and logical formulations and critical thinking are, they are not able to capture all that can be and ought to be learned. Intellectual rigor coupled with respectful humility provide a more profound preparation for both career and life. Intellectual rigor characterizes the pursuit of all that can be learned. Respectful humility reminds people of faith that they need to learn from those who are of other faiths and cultures, as well as from those who may have no religious faith at all.
2. Provide an Excellent Education In the Marianist approach to education, "excellence" includes the whole person, not just the technician or rhetorician. Marianist universities educate whole persons, developing their physical, psychological, intellectual, moral, spiritual and social qualities. Faculty and students attend to fundamental moral attitudes, develop their personal talents and acquire skills that will help them learn all their lives. The Marianist approach to education links theory and practice, liberal and professional education. Our age has been deeply shaped by science and

technology. Most recently, information and educational technologies have changed the way faculty and students research and teach. At Marianist Universities, two goals are pursued simultaneously: an appropriate use of information technology for learning, and the enhancement of interaction between students and teachers. As Catholic, Marianist Universities seek to embrace diverse peoples and understand diverse cultures, convinced that ultimately, when such people come together, one of the highest purposes of education is realized: a human community that respects every individual within it.

3. Educate in Family Spirit Known for their strong sense of community, Marianists have traditionally spoken of this sense as “family spirit.” Marianist educational experience fosters the development of a community characterized by a sense of family spirit that accepts each person with loving respect, and draws everyone in the university into the challenge of community building. Family spirit also enables Marianist universities to challenge their students, faculty and staff to excellence and maturity, because the acceptance and love of a community gives its members the courage to risk failure and the joy of sharing success.

4. Educate for Service, Justice, and Peace The Marianist approach to higher education is deeply committed to the common good. The intellectual life itself is undertaken as a form of service in the interest of justice and peace, and the university curriculum is designed to connect the classroom with the wider world. In addition, Marianist universities extend a special concern for the poor and marginalized and promote the dignity, rights and responsibilities of all people.

5. Educate for Adaptation to Change In the midst of rapid social and technological change, Marianist universities readily adapt and change their methods and structures so that the wisdom of their educational philosophy and spirituality may be transmitted even more fully. “New times call for new methods,” Father Chaminade often repeated. The Marianist university faces the future confidently, on the one hand knowing that it draws on a rich educational philosophy, and on the other fully aware for that philosophy to remain vibrant in changing times, adaptations need to be made.

Selected from Characteristics of Marianist Universities: A Resource Paper, Published in 1999 by Chaminade University of Honolulu, St. Mary’s University and University of Dayton Each of these characteristics is integrated, to varying degrees, in this course.

Native Hawaiian Values

Education is an integral value in both Marianist and Native Hawaiian culture. Both recognize the transformative effect of a well-rounded, value-centered education on society, particularly in seeking justice for the marginalized, the forgotten, and the oppressed, always with an eye toward

God (Ke Akua). This is reflected in the 'Ōlelo No'eau (Hawaiian proverbs) and Marianist core beliefs:

1. Educate for Formation in Faith (Mana) E ola au i ke akua ('Ōlelo No'eau 364) May I live by God
2. Provide an Integral, Quality Education (Na'auao) Lawe i ka ma'alea a kū'ono'ono ('Ōlelo No'eau 1957) Acquire skill and make it deep
3. Educate in Family Spirit ('Ohana) 'Ike aku, 'ike mai, kōkua aku kōkua mai; pela iho la ka nohana 'ohana ('Ōlelo No'eau 1200) Recognize others, be recognized, help others, be helped; such is a family relationship
4. Educate for Service, Justice and Peace (Aloha) Ka lama kū o ka no'eau ('Ōlelo No'eau 1430) Education is the standing torch of wisdom
5. Educate for Adaptation and Change (Aina) 'A'ohe pau ka 'ike i ka hālau ho'okahi ('Ōlelo No'eau 203) All knowledge is not taught in the same school.

Scientific Method Definitions

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and this helps professionals to make predictions of future events.

Counseling

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A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Social Relations

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THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Research; Cozby

Methods In Behavioral

In order to verify the reliability and validity of scientific research it is important to replicate the results. It is the preponderance of evidence that establishes/supports the theory.

<http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html> (Links to an external site.) (Links to an external site.)

Course Requirements

A. Quizzes (16 @ 10 = 160 points) Sixteen quizzes will be administered through Canvas during the semester. The quizzes will be available starting on Monday of the week that they are assigned. There is a one hour time limit and the quizzes can only be opened one time so be sure that you are ready to take the quizzes before you open them.

B. Project (100 points) Each student will be required to select one of the major personality theorists and provide a concise Powerpoint presentation on that person and their major contributions to the field of personality psychology. Included in this presentation should be a two page fact sheet outlining the important points. The theorist will be selected on a first to sign up basis. Just send me an email as to which theorist you are interested in and I will let you know if that theorist is still open or whether someone else has already selected that person. Both the powerpoint presentation and the fact sheet should be submitted on Canvas. You can select your theorist from the following list: Henry Murray, Gordon Allport, Hans Eysenck, Raymond Cattell, Alfred Adler, Carl Jung, Heinz Kohut, Harry Stack Sullivan, Karen Horney, Margaret Mahler, Anna Freud, Jane Loevinger, Erich Fromm, Melanie Klein, Otto Kernberg, John Dollard, Neal Miller, Albert Bandura, Ivan Pavlov, BF Skinner, Julian Rotter, Carl Rogers, Rollo May, Walter Mischel, Aaron Beck, Kurt Lewin, Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Abraham Maslow.

C. Weekly Activities (8 @ 25 = 200 points) Weekly activities are posted to complete each week. Submit the activities for each week by Sunday at midnight of the week that they are assigned.

D. Final Integrative Paper (40 points) Each student will write a 3 – 4 page paper incorporating what they have learned in this class and how it has impacted their own personal theory on what makes people think, feel, and behave the way they do. This paper should incorporate information about how their personal theory will impact them as a counselor. [Basically, this paper should describe your own theory of personality and how it will impact the counseling services that you will be providing related to your particular counseling emphasis.]

E. Weekly Discussions (10 @ 10 points) Ten weekly class discussion questions will be posted. Sometime between Monday and Thursday each week, you should respond to the question. Then, sometime between Friday and Sunday, you should go back and read all of the submissions and respond to at least three of your classmate's posts. It is expected that each student's posts for each week will be approximately one page in length. The following guidelines should be used to actively and intelligently participate in the class discussions (adopted from <http://www.rasmussen.edu/student-life/blogs/college-life/tips-for-writing-thoughtful-discussion-responses/> (Links to an external site.) (Links to an external site.).

- Ask open-ended questions to promote discussion. Open-ended questions require individuals to write more than a simple one- or two-word answer. Open-ended questions require the use of critical thinking skills and allow individuals to reflect on their thoughts and feelings about a particular topic.

- Don't be afraid to disagree. It is okay to disagree with what someone has to say or play the "devil's advocate." However, when you choose to disagree, remember to do so respectfully. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion and it is okay for you to offer your own interpretation.
- Give reasons for your opinion. It is important to provide reasons for your thoughts and feelings about the topic. You may even choose to make a personal connection or share a personal experience with your classmates. Applying class information to real-world situations is a great way to demonstrate that you truly understand what you are learning.
- Think outside the box. Online discussions can get boring when everyone's posts begin to sound the same. Don't be afraid to propose a new idea or ask a probing question to generate conversation.
- Include outside resources. It is often helpful to include outside resources in your responses. Share an article or a website that is relevant to the topic of discussion. Introducing new, relevant ideas from resources, other than the provided class materials, can help take learning to the next level.

Grading

Grades will be based on the quality of work and will be assigned based on a straight percentage using the following chart:

90% - 100% A

80% - 89% B

79% or below C

Attendance

Students are expected to attend regularly all courses for which they are registered. Students should notify their instructor when illness prevents them from attending class and make arrangements to complete missed assignments. Notification may be done by calling the instructor's campus extension or the Psychology program office (735-4751 or 739-8393). It is the instructor's prerogative to modify deadlines of course requirements accordingly. Any student who stops attending a course will receive a failing grade.

Federal regulations require continued attendance for continuing payment of financial aid. If attendance is not continuous, financial aid may be terminated. When illness or personal reasons necessitate continued absence, the student should officially withdraw from all affected courses.

Anyone who stops attending a course without official withdrawal may receive a failing grade.

Academic Honesty

Academic honesty is an essential aspect of all learning, scholarship, and research. It is one of the values regarded most highly by academic communities throughout the world. Violations of the principle of academic honesty are extremely serious and will not be tolerated.

Students are responsible for promoting academic honesty at Chaminade by not participating in any act of dishonesty and by reporting any incidence of academic dishonesty to an instructor or to a University official. Academic dishonesty may include theft of records or examinations, alteration of grades, and plagiarism.

Questions of academic dishonesty in a particular class are first reviewed by the instructor, who must make a report with recommendations to the Dean of the Academic Division. Punishment for academic dishonesty will be determined by the instructor and the Dean of the Academic Division and may range from an 'F' grade for the work in question to an 'F' for the course to suspension or dismissal from the University.

Students with Disabilities

If you need individual accommodations to meet course outcomes because of a documented disability, please speak with me to discuss your needs as soon as possible so that we can ensure your full participation in class and fair assessment of your work. Students with special needs who meet criteria for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) provisions must provide written documentation of the need for accommodations from Kōkua 'Ike: Center for Student Learning by the end of week three of the class, in order for instructors to plan accordingly. If a student would like to determine if they meet the criteria for accommodations, they should contact the Kōkua 'Ike Coordinator at (808) 739-8305 for further information (ada@chaminade.edu).

Title IX Statement

Chaminade University of Honolulu (CUH) recognizes the inherent dignity of all individuals and promotes respect for all people. Sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse will NOT be tolerated at CUH. If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, we encourage you to report this matter promptly. As a faculty member, I am interested in promoting a safe and healthy environment, and should I learn of any sexual misconduct, physical and/or psychological abuse, I must report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator. Should you want to speak to a confidential source you may contact the following:

- Chaminade Counseling Center| 808 735-4845.
- Any priest serving as a sacramental confessor or any ordained religious leader serving in the sacred confidence role.

Self-Care Information

Barnett, J. E. (2007). In pursuit of wellness: The self-care imperative. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 2007, Vol. 38, No. 6, 603– 612.

<file:///C:/Users/0034826/Downloads/psychologists%20and%20self%20care.pdf>

Posluns, K. & Gall, T. L. (2019). Dear mental health practioners, take care of yourselves: A literature review on self-care. *International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling* (2020) 42:1–20.

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/Pamela.Silva-Patrinis%40chaminade.edu/FMfcgxwJXpPjlgLnFJfczJZBWldtFGKr?projector=1&messagePartId=0.2> (Links to an external site.)

ACA Ethical guidelines for Self-Care and Self-Monitoring

Given the 1) long-standing issue of problematic self-care and self-monitoring in the field of counseling, clinical psychology, and psychotherapy, 2) chronic stress demonstrated by many students in the current Covid-19 ever-changing, and uncertain environment, 3) fact that there appears there will be numerous stressed out clients as a result of the Covid 19 ever-changing, and uncertain environment, and 4) fact that the ACA requires self-care and self-monitoring as part of their ethical guidelines, all courses will include and address the following ACA guidelines in all of their syllabi. These guidelines also apply to all faculty and staff teaching in the MSCP program.

ACA 2014 Code of Ethics

Section C: Professional Responsibility

Introduction

... counselors engage in self-care activities to maintain and promote their own emotional, physical, mental, and spiritual well-being to best meet their professional responsibilities.

C.2.g: Impairment

Counselors monitor themselves for signs of impairment from their own physical, mental, or emotional problems and refrain from offering or providing professional services when impaired. They seek assistance for problems that reach the level of professional impairment, and, if necessary, they limit, suspend, or terminate their professional responsibilities until it is determined that they may safely resume their work. Counselors assist colleagues or supervisors in recognizing their own professional impairment and provide consultation and assistance when warranted with colleagues or supervisors showing signs of impairment and intervene as appropriate to prevent imminent harm to clients.

<https://www.counseling.org/Resources/aca-code-of-ethics.pdf> (Links to an external site.)

Course Calendar

It is very important that you manage your time effectively and submit assignments by the due dates that are outlined in the syllabus. Generally, most assignments are due by Sunday night at midnight of the week that they are assigned. No late assignments are accepted!

#1 – January 11– What is Personality

Read Chapter 1

Take Chapter 1 quiz

Complete Activity #1 by January 17

Participate in Discussion 1

#2 – January 18 - Personality Research Methods

Read Chapter 2

Take Chapter 2 quiz

Complete Activity #2 by January 24

Participate in Discussion 2

#3 – January 25 – The Psychoanalytic Perspective I

Read Chapters 3 & 4

Take Chapters 3 & 4 quizzes

Participate in Discussion 3

#4 – February 1 – The Psychoanalytic Perspective II

Read Chapters 5 & 6

Take Chapters 5 & 6 quizzes

Complete Activity #3 February 7

Participate in Discussion 4

#5 – February 8 – The Trait Perspective

Read Chapters 7 & 8

Take Chapters 7 & 8 quizzes

Complete Activity #4 by February 14

Participate in Discussion 5

#6 – February 15 – The Biological Perspective

Read Chapters 9 & 10

Take Chapters 9 & 10 quizzes

Complete Activity #5 by February 21

Participate in Discussion 6

#7 – February 22 – The Humanistic Perspective

Read Chapters 11 & 12

Take Chapter 11 & 12 quizzes

Complete Activity #6 by February 28

Participate in Discussion 7

#8 – March 1 – The Behavioral Perspective

Read Chapters 13 & 14

Take Chapter 13 & 14 quizzes

Complete Activity #7 by March 7

Participate in Discussion 8

#9 – March 8 – The Cognitive Perspective

Read Chapters 15 & 16

Take Chapter 15 & 16 quizzes

Complete Activity #8 by March 14

Participate in Discussion 9

#10 – March 15 – Complete and submit Theorist Powerpoint and Fact sheet by March 19

Integrative Paper due Friday, March 19

Participate in Discussion 10