

# TYPE AND CONFLICT Remember that we all use each of the pairs of opposites and that type is an indication of preference, not ability. Over the course of our lives, we also learn skills and behaviors that can impact how we act in different situations. Learning how to communicate with people who have different preferences can significantly impact conflict and is one of the easiest ways to prevent conflict.

E AND I	mhi mhi
Conflicts between these preferences often fall into twareas:	0
Quick versus slower pacing, and	
changeability of topics versus focus.	
	<b>~</b> 1°
Application of the CPT part of	3,

### People who prefer Extraversion tend to work at a rapid pace. They develop their ideas by talking. As they talk their thoughts become clearer, resulting in frequent changes of direction during the course of a discussion. People who prefer Introversion want to process internally and need time (without talking) to do so. The thinking out-loud of Extraverts gets in the way of their thinking inside process. As well, when people preferring Introversion tune back into conversations they often find the topic has shifted.


E AND I
Conflicts can easily arise as a result:
Extraverts may see Introverts as withholding
Introverts may see Extraverts as invasive
<ul> <li>Introverts may see Extraverts as scattered or unfocused</li> </ul>
Extraverts may see Introverts as disengaged
They both may think the other is avoiding the topic.
Liberancing or filtrings on Assembly gray Copyrig 2008, 2009, 2011, 2010 (CPT Nr. 40 agins connect 8 per bland day performed the side data from CPT from CPT grant pure bland performed to the control of


### **E AND I STRATEGIES**



Ask about the other's needs for processing and let them know yours. If you are an Extrovert, let the other person know that you process out loud and that talking it out helps you come to clearer conclusions. If you are an Introvert, let the other know you process internally and that having time to reflect will help you make your best decisions. If you have different needs, negotiate how you might best get them met. If its an on-going relationship, you might establish a standing agreement around decision-making that provides opportunity for both reflection and discussion that builds in general timelines you can both count on.

Understanding and Working with Personality Type Copyright 2008, 2009, 2011, 2015 by CPP, Inc. All rights reserved if you have duly purchased this side deck from CPP, then CPP grants you lenied permission to appropriate and distribute this work for your enclosing personal personal control of the personal control of th



S AND N	m
The two conflicts that frequently relate to differences in this area are:	
agreeing on what the problem is, and	
a focus on experience versus a focus on theories.	
Chicknessing well-faming with Prisonality Fyra Clayary 2018, 2018, 2011, 2015b; CEP, Nr. M. Algest searced. It post last disk produced the side duct from CEP great you brind permisser to an experiment of addition. The side of prisonal prisonal permisser to an experiment of addition. The side of prisonal permisser to a prisonal permisser to a prisonal permisser to a permisser to	<


### S AND N



Sensing types define problems by what actually happened, usually concrete events. Intuitive types are more likely to see the concrete event as part of a pattern that they think is the real problem.

So while Sensing types are trying to get someone to attend meetings on time, Intuitive types look at what is behind the individual coming late to meetings, such as a difficulty with authority figures. For Intuitive types, taking action to get the person to meetings on time does not deal with the real problem. For Sensing types, "difficulty with authority figures" has little meaning and no solution.

前後数

## When conflicts or problems arise, Sensing types trust what they know has worked before in similar situations. Intuitive types are more likely to find theoretical explanations and solutions from sources such as books. Sensing types and Intuitive types sometimes end up in a conflict where each thinks the other "just doesn't get it."


### Understanding that there are differences in how you take in information is essential to having effective communication between those with S and N preference differences. From there, focussing both on present realities and future possibilities is key. At the end of this presentation, I'll show you a simple process developed by Isabel Myers that pulls in all of the function pairs in a way that satisfies the preferences of each type.


T AND F	Mbti.
Two frequent conflicts related to this dichotomy are:	
searching for the "right" answer versus exploration of people's ideas and	
<ul> <li>choosing the logical alternative and applying it to everyone versus finding individual solutions that work for people.</li> </ul>	
*** Like Understanding and Particularly from Copyright 2008-2008. 2011-2015b; CPF low. All option instituted by an board day produced and district from the process of the production of the control of the process of the production of the control of the process of the production of t	100

## Thinking types tend to believe that if a problem is accurately defined, there will be a correct solution, and that's what people should do. Feeling types are more likely to think that "truth" is not cut and dried: What's right for one may be wrong for another. As a result, Thinking types may experience the decision making process of Feeling types as inconsistent. Feeling types may experience the decision making of Thinking types as cold and uncaring.

### T AND F STRATEGIES



A willingness to focus on both practicalities and relationships will support those with different preferences to find mutually beneficial solutions. As someone with a T preference, knowing that solutions can only work if they work for the people involved may be a way to logically include values and relationships in practical problem solving. For those with an F preference, understanding that an examination of logical consequences will result in solutions more likely to work for the people involved may help communication with someone with a preference for T.

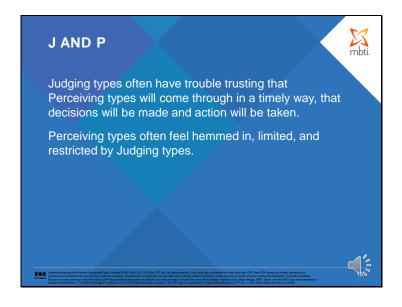
\* the Content and grant Working with Presonably Type Copyright 2008, 2009, 2011, 2015 by CPP, loc. All rights reserved. If you have duly purchased this skills clock from CPP, how CPP grants you lesited permission to opposite a distribute this sent for you recritishing purposes. Reproduction or distribution for any other uses, including (whited terislation) reseals, cleaning for profit, or other commercial exploitation, is shirtly prohibited.




J	AND P	mbt
	wo of the common conflicts related to this dichotomy	
	the need for structure versus the need for flexibility and	
	the desire for closure versus the desire for openness.	
inin Underst	tending on Planning on Proceeding Type Copyrigh 2008, 2005, 2011, 2015 y CFF or All rights seasoned if pay have all performed to action such have CFF, due CFF group as hard processor to act action that have been been proceeding as an action of the contraction	Q.


### Judging types want clear goals. This allows them to create plans, structures and time frames to achieve them. They want decisions and closure. Ambiguity, delayed decisions, reopening decisions, and changing goals are extremely uncomfortable to them. Perceiving types also want clear goals and a deadline, but they want to be trusted to meet them in their own ways. They want decisions to grow out of the process, and they have faith in their internal sense of timing and trust that when the right time comes, they will know.

 _			



## When planning or problem solving with someone who has a different preference, agree on your goals and a deadline and discuss your preferred method of moving toward that deadline. Then, identify a structure, with timelines, that allows for freedom within it. Discuss how you might divide up tasks in a way that enables each to move at their own pace toward deadlines.


### PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS

mb

In any decision-making situation, we are likely to put most of our energy into – and spend most of our time – using our dominant function. When that function is different from those with whom we are problem solving, it can create conflict.

A simple problem solving process developed by Isabel Myers and referred to as the zig zag method, takes each of the function (S, N, T, F) preferences into account. Using this process is one way to find solutions that satisfy all of the parties when there are type differences.

Understanding and Working with Pussmally Type Copyright 2008, 2009, 2011, 2015 by CPP, Inc. All rights reserved. If you have duly purchased this side dock inter CPP, then CPP grants you lenied permission to reproduce and delabute this work for your workshop purposes. Reproduction or derbution for any other use, including (without trinstory) resels, iconsing for profit, or other commercial explanation, is safety prohibited.






# 2 iNtuition: intuit probable causes, seek patterns, generate possible solutions 3 Thinking: weigh the practicality of alternatives, examine consequences 4 Feeling: weigh impact of potential solutions on people, relationships and organizational values

		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

## The most effective way to use your knowledge of personality type to prevent conflict is to share it. Have conversations before there is conflict about your type preferences and what that means in terms of communication. Ask about the needs of the other. Agree on how you can support each other to have your communication and decision-making needs met.
