

APPLICATION OF INTRODUCTION TO PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY 5 GENETIC INTELLIGENCE THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF STIFIn TEST

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ABSTRAK

Pada masa ke masa manusia selalu mengalami perubahan diri baik dari lingkungan maupun dari inspirasi manusia sendiri, cara berpakaian hingga penggunaan gadget yang terus up to date. Banyak orang tua ingin menjadikan anaknya menjadi yang terbaik di masa depan. Oleh karena itu orang tua menyekolahkan mereka kesekolah dimana mampu mendapatkan pendidikan yang terbaik dan berguna bagi masa depan. Dilihat dari biaya orang tua terkadang lebih memikirkan pendidikan, namun apakah dengan menempatkan mereka di sekolah yang terbaik, lumayan mahal menjamin masa depan mereka. Hal yang terbaik mengetahui potensi anak mereka sejak dini dan mengasuhnya hingga termotivasi meraih mimpi mereka. Sekolah dapat dikatakan bagian terpenting bagi masa depan anak – anak sekarang ini. Namun yang paling penting ialah motivasi dan potensi tersembunyi yang harus di gali dari setiap anak yang orang tua maupun guru disekolah harus dimengerti. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Kepribadian kecerdasan berproses dari waktu ke waktu hingga mengerti talenta atau potensi terbesar dari jati diri melalui konsep tes STIFIn. Sidik jari setiap manusia berbeda, maka hasil tes sidik jari membawa informasi tentang komposisi susunan syaraf kemudian dianalisa dan dihubungkan dengan belahan otak tertentu yang dominan berperan sebagai sistem operasi dan sekaligus menjadi mesin kecerdasan seseorang yang diberi STIFIn. Sensing (disingkat S), thinking (disingkat T), intuiting (disingkat I), feeling (disingkat F), insting (disingkat In). Dengan menggunakan metode kajian literatur menganalisis bahwa keberadaan mesin kecerdasan dan kepribadian genetik ini mendorong pengembangan potensi kecerdasan manusia yang lebih efektif dan mampu mengenali potensi terbaik dari diri sendiri.

Kata Kunci: Sekolah, Motivasi, Kecerdasan, Otak, dan STIFIn

ABSTRACT

Humankind continuously changes over time, whether as a result of environmental changes or human-driven inspiration. This includes everything from how people dress to how frequently they use the most recent technology. Many parents want to make their child the best child in history. Due of this, elders recommend that their children attend a school where they can receive top-notch education that will be useful in the future. It is clear that older people value education more currently, but does this mean that enrolling them in the best schools will cost more money in the future? The best course of action is to see the potential of their child from the beginning and to motivate them to take care of them as adults. The most important thing for today's generation of children and youth is school. However, the most important factor is the need for each person to be motivated and to use their full potential.

Keywords: School, Motivation, Intelligence, Brain, and STIFIn

PENDAHULUAN

The history of the STIFIn method began in 1999, when Farid Poniman and his colleagues founded the Kubik Leadership Training Institute. The training organization will continue to train participants in accordance with the criteria established by the organization. As a result, STIFIn may become embryo. Improvement of the plan is being done in this location with ongoing Kubik Leadership training. However, the theory or hypothesis that humans have genetic determinism is still unclear (Poniman, 2012).

According to Dimiyati Mahmud that psychology comes from the Greek word Psychology which is a combination of the words psyche and logos. Psyche means soul and logos means knowledge. Psychology is literally defined as the science of the soul. The term psyche or soul is still difficult to define because the soul is an abstract object, its form is difficult to see, although its existence cannot be denied. In recent decades the term soul is rarely used and replaced by the term psychic. Some experts study the human soul or psyche from the symptoms caused by the psychic existence (Dimiyati Mahmud, 1989) explaining that humans live a mental life in the form of thinking, fantasizing, remembering, suggestive, sad and happy, willing and contemplating activities.

According to Sugiyanto, basically human behavior is very broad, everything that humans experience and do is behavior. Since waking up until sleeping again, humans are filled with various behaviors. Thus the object of psychology is very broad. Due to the breadth of objects studied by psychology, in its development the science of psychology is grouped into several fields, namely:

1. Developmental Psychology, which is the study of behavior found at each stage of human development throughout the span of life.
2. Educational Psychology, namely the study of human behavior in educational situations.
3. Social Psychology, the study of human behavior in dealing with the surrounding community.
4. Industrial Psychology, the study of behavior that appears in the world of industry and organizations.
5. Clinical Psychology, the study of healthy and unhealthy human behavior, normal and abnormal, seen from the psychological aspect (Muhibbinsyah, 2001).

From the explanation above, humans experience conditions of change with the journey of life both from within humans and from outside. Human psychology is very broad if studied thoroughly, therefore the psychology part of the concept of the human psyche, especially the human brain can be understood through the STIFIn concept. Concepts by including sources or references that already exist and then explore them. In the STIFIn concept, the trainers use software, then analyze cognitively and ask some useful and accurate questions.

Knowledge is growing with the presence of technology as a supplement. The STIFIn method accommodates technology in the application of the concept of knowledge about machine intelligence through fingerprint patterns. The existence of an intelligence machine and a person's genetic personality will determine the pattern of behavior, personality and intelligence.

The STIFIn method describes how the brain works based on its operating system, not its hardware capacity. What is meant by hardware is hardware, while the operating system is the one that functions to connect the hardware with applications, such as Microsoft Windows, Linux, Android, and Macintosh. IQ (intelligence quotient) is hardware. Thus, measuring IQ is the same as measuring hardware capacity, and not for knowing the number of denrite connections between brain cells that actually determine a person's IQ.

According to Farid Poniman and Rahman Andi Mangussara's book, it is explained that the history of the STIFIn concept journey began in 1999 – 13 years ago – when Farid Poniman

and his partner, Indrawan Nugroho, who was later followed by Jamil Azzaini established the Kubik Leadership training institute. Each training institution starts its training program, it first maps the training participants according to their type of intelligence. As a concept, STIFIn was still an embryo at that time. Concept improvements were made here and there along with the development of the Cubic Leadership training. However, at that time, the thesis or hypothesis was mature and solid that humans had genetic intelligence. Exactly how much, that's what I call growing. At first, Farid

Poniman used four intelligences namely S, T, I, and F as we can read in the best-selling book Kubik Leadership. Intellectual struggles and improvements continued to be carried out by Farid Poniman, before the publication of the book to DNA SuksesMulia which eventually led to the discovery of the fifth intelligence, namely In. Now STIFIn is final with 5 intelligence engines and 9 genetic personalities. This means that there will be no 6th type of intelligence and no 10th genetic personality.

CHARACTER OF MACHINE INTELLIGENCE

Why the STIFIn concept is called simple is because it is a multi-angle theory. That is, STIFIn can be used to explain theories of intelligence and personality from other disciplines. Such as the concept of the left brain and right brain (Roger W. Sperry) or the division of the neocortex as the upper brain and the limbic as the lower brain (Paul Broca).

Part 6 Hexagonal Holland (John Holland) as well as the DISC (Thomas International) concept or even the old theory of Hippocrates Galenus can be easily dissected using STIFIn. The description of the equation is as follows:

1. The left brain and right brain are the same as $S + T$ and $I + F$ in STIFIn.
2. Neocortex and limbic are the same as $T + I$ and $S + F$ in STIFIn.
3. • 6 Hexagonal Holland, Artistic-Realistic, identical to Right Left STIFIn, • 6 Hexagonal Holland, Investigative-Social identical to Top Down STIFIn, • 6 Hexagonal Holland, Conventional-Enterprising identical to the STIFIn Production-Organization diagonal.
4. The D-I-S-C on Thomas International is identical to the S-F-I-T on the STIFIn.
5. Choleric, Phlegmatic, Melanesian, and Sanguine are the same as S, T, I, and F in STIFIn (Mangussara, n.d, 2012).

Meanwhile, according to Tyagi explained that around the world, different psychological instruments are used to determine various attributes of human personality. One of the tests to understand the depth of personality is the psychometric test, namely the MBTI (Myers Briggs Type Indicator). The MBTI, developed in the early 1950s by Katherine Cook Briggs and Isabel Briggs Myers, was designed to make Jungian theory more explicit and practical in its application to everyday life. Since its publication in 1955, MBTI has been increasingly used in education, counseling, business, government and religious communities (McCaulley, 1987 in Tyagi, 2008). Campbell and Davis (1988 in Tyagi, 2008) reported that more than 1,100 dissertations, theses, books, and journal articles have been published on the MBTI. The MBTI is currently the most widely used inventory of psychological types in the world (Hirsh & Kummerow, 1989 in Tyagi, 2008).

The theory that underlies the STIFIn Method, the STIFIn concept is built on elaborated theories from experts in each field. According to Poniman (2012) there are four theories that form the basis of the STIFIn concept, namely the Basic Function Theory from a Swiss pioneer of analytical psychology named Carl Gustav Jung who said that there are four basic human functions, namely the sensing function (Sensing), the thinking function (Thinking), the feel (Feeling), and the function of intuition (Intuition). Of the four basic functions, only one of them is dominant.

Brain Hemisphere Theory from a neuroscientist Ned Hermann who divides the brain into four quadrants, namely left and right limbic, and left and right cerebral. The Triune Brain Strata theory (three heads fused) from other neuroscientists. American citizen, Paul MacLean who divides the human brain based on the results of its evolution: the human brain, mammals, and reptiles. Synthesis Results of the STIFIn Concept The STIFIn concept is not just changing from 3 boxes (MacLean) to 4 boxes (Jung and Hermann) then adding the fifth box to STIFIn. The fact that STIFIn can explain many things, proves that this concept has new things synthesized.

STIFIn has the following, the theory of crossing as superior and inferior in one package. This theory explains the existence of cross-relationships between S-I and T-F intelligence machines, each of which has superior and inferior characteristics. Slice theory of equations (between the poles of the difference in the quadrants and diagonals). Although there are differences in each intelligence machine, STIFIn emphasizes that there are similarities in nature that intersect with each other.

The Thinking-Intuiting concept method has similarities in the work of investigation (research and investigation of something) and analysis. The Sensing-Feeling concept method intersects the same in terms of relating to other people (social relationships). Sensing is very strong in relating and interacting with other people, while Feeling is also very prominent in friendship, friendship with other people. The Thinking –Sensing concept method both likes order, procedural and physical endurance compared to the Concept Method (Intuiting, Feeling and Instinct). The Intuiting –Feeling Concept Method, both stand out in artistic ideas, and think from the global to the detail. The Sensing-Intuing Concept Method, has a suitability in terms of producing a product. Both are also very suitable as elements of top management, or as commissioners of the company. If both are in the same company, they will strengthen each other as one of the elements above. The Feeling-Thinking Concept Method is appropriate in the field of organizational management. If both are in one organization where they both manage it will be very good and run effectively as a team (Poniman, 2013).

In this case, it can also be seen in more specific terms, Sensing - organs of the digestive system (stomach), Thinking - organs of the excretory system (kidneys), Intuiting - organs of the synthesis system (liver/liver).

ver) and the nervous system, Feeling -organic respiratory / respiratory system, Instinct - organ of the circulatory system and center of balance.

Sensing

According to Farid Poniman that sensing has sensory intelligence (Mangussara, 2012) that is, intelligence relies on the five senses so that sensing people tend to be practical, concrete, and short-term, according to the range of their five senses.

According to Keirse (1998), when someone uses their senses, that person belongs to the sensing type (Keirse, 1998). So it can be concluded that the machine intelligence sensing is dominant in the advantages of the more sensitive five senses. Activities in daily life are often based on the real and actual, that is in processing information based on the five senses.

In carrying out daily activities requires stimulation from the environment. In responding or responding to stimuli that come from outside, the human body needs tools that can help respond to these stimuli. The organs of the body are called the senses. In general, humans have five (five) senses that are very functioning in responding to stimuli. The five senses that function properly will make it easier for our bodies to respond as desired. Therefore, these five senses can be said to be organs of the human body that can connect the brain with other body parts. Members of the human body will respond according to what is ordered by the brain.

The sensory intelligence machine is also part of feeling and experiencing, meaning that it is able to capture sensory functions that are summarized and reflected back to the outside world, and this process we refer to as appreciating. In the process of experiencing and living it, he is aware of himself in his context with the outside world. Meanwhile, in the process of living, he is aware of all the responsibility for his actions. Experience is quantitative (physical), while appreciation is qualitative (anima).

Thinking

According to Farid Poniman that thinking has the intelligence of thought (Mangussara, 2012). Thinking intelligence relies on logical thinking, which makes people think objectively, fairly, and effectively. Thinking intelligence has advantages over analytical and logical thinking. In everyday people thinking more often uses the mind, if there is a problem, solve it logically. People think in arguing and debating as critical thinking.

According to Barratt in his book, Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) is a high-level thinking skill that demands critical, creative, analytical thinking towards information and data in solving problems (Barratt, 2014). Higher order thinking is a type of thinking that tries to explore questions about existing knowledge regarding issues that are not clearly defined.

According to several experts, the definition of higher order thinking skills, one of which is from Resnick (1987) is a complex thinking process in describing material, making conclusions, building representations, analyzing, and building relationships involving the most basic mental activities. This skill is also used to underline various high-level processes according to Bloom's taxonomic level. According to Bloom, skills are divided into two parts. The first is the low-level skills that are important in the learning process, namely remembering, understanding, and applying, and the second is classified into higher-order thinking skills in the form of analyzing, evaluating, and evaluating skills, and creating (Resnick, 1987).

Intuiting

According to Farid Poniman that intuition has a sixth sense of intelligence (Mangussara, 2012), relying on its sixth sense in making decisions makes it optimistic, conceptualized and able to see the future. In addition, intuition is a personality that is dominated by the right brain. They are people who have advantages, namely creative. They are people who like to improvise. Intuition is divided into two, namely introvert and extrovert. In introverts, it is explained that intuitive introverts are more likely to think positively. They have strong privacy, don't like giving out invalid information, but they're also fun to work with as business partners. This personality type is super stubborn, even though they are open to different opinions. They are very romantic, the funny thing is they are also a mother's favorite child. His self-confidence is very strong and often exaggerated. They are often hailed as heroes to those around them. If likened to a vehicle, they are the type of vehicle without brakes, move on.

When they are stuck and do not succeed in achieving their goals, they immediately go down. Unfortunately to recover from this down is not easy, because they just crashed a vehicle without brakes. They are also good at making digests, as well as liking aesthetic details. They are even good at presenting themselves in an attractive manner. The location of his greatness is in his ability to create concepts and so perfectionist when they live the concept. If necessary, they are willing to intervene even though they are the drafters. Finally, other people consider them complete from concept to implementation details.

While the intuitive extrovert has a personality type like a detective. They are able to find a discontinuous sequence of events and string them together imaginatively. They do not want to get too acquainted with other people, for fear of being burdened with deeper

relationships. They set a high standard for him to carry out his personal mission although often in some areas there are still holes due to lack of careful handling.

An active personality and not outdated, even though he runs away from the world of reality and becomes a very religious person. The great thing is that they have a wide creative space, but they also still need an outlet party by having fun with their fellow students.

If they are pursuing a mission, they are able to live in isolation apart from their own entity. Their thinking is systemic, although they personally ignore others. Really good at identifying problems or making programs, but not comfortable lingering in the status quo. They always want change. Some of the following job options are suitable for you who are intuitive: Entrepreneur, producer, designer, creative expert in various fields, advertising, marketing, graphic, architecture, scientific inventor, director, songwriter, artist, abstract painter, magician, fortune teller, stockbroker, investors, philosophers, learning experts/modules, event organizers. As previously discussed, intuitive introverts need time to process things. They occasionally need to escape from life in order to enter the recesses of their own minds. As a parent, you need to give him some alone time. Never force him to tell a story. Parents or friends who try to encourage them to be more open are actually making them much more introverted.

Feeling

According to Farid Poniman, feeling has emotional intelligence (Mangussara, 2012). Feeling intelligence always refers to feelings that make people considerate, wise, and lead. According to Arby Suharyanto that feeling in the view of psychology or in other terms called "Renjana" is a psychological symptom which is a feeling of pleasure-not happy, sad-happy in various degrees and levels. Each person has a different intensity or degree of feeling in the view of psychology, even though they face the same stimulus. The quality of feelings in the view of psychology is determined by feelings in the view of psychology, happy-unhappy, happy-sad, and sympathy-antipathy (Suharyanto, 2022).

He added that feelings in the view of psychology are always related to other psychological symptoms, especially perceptions. Feelings in the view of psychology are happy when watching a football match because his favorite football wins. In a person, feelings arise in the view of psychology, anxiety and fear because they think about past traumas. Feelings in the view of psychology are individual or subjective. When watching a football match, there are spectators who cheer happily because the favorite team can break into the opponent's goal, but on the other hand there are those who are sad because their favorite lost. In the family, when waiting for their child to come home from school, the mother may be anxious, but a father may be calm. Feelings in the view of psychology are experienced by individuals as feelings in the view of psychology, they are happy and not happy.

According to some psychologists, the feeling type leadership style is democratic. The characteristics of feeling leadership are open, transparent, populist, rooted, like to delegate, and people oriented. The Sensing type of leadership style is transactional. The characteristics of sensing leadership are reliable, tenacious, productive, opportunistic, stability, realistic, pragmatic, and people oriented.

The daily profile of people with the feeling type is like using feelings more, wanting to make others happy, seeking harmony, wanting to always lead, consideration based on affection, respecting other people's feelings, making decisions by considering the consequences for others, warm and friendly to others, smart empathize, cooperate in good social communities, avoid arguments, conflicts and confrontations, their feelings are easily hurt and resentful, start with small talk, ask if possible, able to show admiration and emotion al lacks firmness in claiming rights, uses a lot of precious words.

According to the author's view that a person's emotional intelligence appears just like that, but there needs to be development and habits as early as possible. Early childhood has the ability to optimize their emotional or emotional intelligence even though they are still at a stage of development that is dominated by their high egocentricity. Early childhood is a golden age where the age development period here can be the most important part for the realization of the future. To optimize children's emotional intelligence is usually done by parents through interaction with other children. Emotional intelligence in question is the child's ability to control himself, communicate, adapt to his environment, know who he is. Facing problems like this requires parental shrewdness to trace the causes, analyze every problem that occurs, and create the best situation to overcome all the problems faced.

According to Goleman, (2002) there are five areas of motion intelligence, namely: the ability to recognize one's own emotions, the ability to manage emotions, the ability to motivate oneself, the ability to recognize the emotions of others, and the ability to build relationships. To optimize these five areas, the first step of genius in children can be stimulated through emotional intelligence skills. Then parents can optimize emotional intelligence by developing compassion, how to teach attitudes, how to develop empathy, how to teach honesty and realistic thinking (Goleman, 2002).

According to Newcomb in Ali Nugraha (2007) Feeling band music is a game that is performed by sounding musical instruments in accordance with the expression of feelings. In this feeling band game, the musical instrument used is a type of percussion instrument to make it easier to play. Children can express their feelings such as feeling "angry", "sad", "happy" and "fearful" by beating the instrument according to their feelings. Through feeling band music games, children will be more interested in carrying out the learning process. Children are brought into a lighter atmosphere without pressure, namely by playing music so that the child does not realize that the child has been in the learning process. It is hoped that emotionally intelligent children will be created who are able to recognize their feelings and are able to express or express them correctly and appropriately. Children can be aware of their own feelings, please the child as well as touch the child's emotional development, self-confidence, and the courage to take a risk (Ali, 2007).

So from the explanation above, we can understand and understand more deeply that feeling can work and develop well when the environment supports it with a good concept. Both in terms of friends around and in terms of academics. Feeling develops by using emotional intelligence that is born from the mind and then neutralized through the physical through a strong balance.

Instinct

According to Farid Poniman, instinct has the intelligence of the seventh sense (Mangussara, 2012). He added that instinct always refers to the seventh sense when making decisions, making In people spontaneous, pragmatic, and self-sacrificing.

According to Ananda, instinct has always been something very interesting. Are instincts then naturally owned by a person from birth or continue to develop with age and experience?

According to the theory of motivation, instincts are shared by almost all organisms with biological tendencies that help them to survive. This theory itself suggests this instinct drives all behavior. So what exactly is instinct? Instincts are innate and goal-directed patterns of behavior that are not the result of learning or experience. For example, babies have an innate rooting reflex that helps them find a nipple or find food, while birds have an innate need to migrate before winter. Both of these behaviors can then just happen automatically without having to be learned. In animals, instinct is an inherent tendency to engage spontaneously in a certain pattern of behavior. For example, in dogs that tremble after getting soaked and turtles that walk in search of the sea after hatching.

In humans, there are many reflexes or examples of instinctual behavior and instincts. The rooting reflex is one example. Babies can also show instinctive reactions when confronted by stimuli in their surroundings. Instinct is also defined as a psychological manifestation of a source of deep somatic stimulation that a living being carries from birth. Psychological manifestations are also called desires while physical stimuli It comes from desires that arise and are called needs.

So, the state of hunger can also be described psychologically as a condition in which the living being lacks food in the body's tissues, while psychologically it is also manifested in the form of a desire for food needs. This desire also serves as a motive for behavior, so that when someone feels hungry they will look for food. Therefore these instincts are then seen as personality factors. They not only encourage behavior but also determine the direction of behavior. In other words, this instinct exercises elective control over behavior by increasing people's sensitivity to certain types of stimulation (Ananda, 2022).

Psychologist Freud assumed that excitatory sources from the environment would play a less important role in personality dynamics than the various instincts he was born with. Instinct is a bundle or grain of psychic energy or a demand on the soul to continue working. All these instincts are then together with the psychic energy available to the personality. This idea of a reservoir of energy is also a source of instinct.

Instinct can be thought of as a dynamo that provides psychological power in explaining various personality activities. This power also comes from metabolic processes in the body. Although unable to understand and analyze it in a conscious state. Experts themselves even state that the subconscious system already knows all the correct answers before the conscious system knows it.

Therefore, never underestimate the ideas and ideas that arise from instinctual actors when you are in a difficult choice. Moreover, sometimes instinct is better to understand which option is the best, when compared to having to do an analysis that takes longer. Instinct is a reaction that a person can feel when he is doing something. By listening to and trusting one's instincts, one can then hone his ability to analyze things without thinking much. How to train instincts can be started by paying attention to the first thought. In dealing with a problem, pay attention to how a reaction from the first thought that crossed your head. The first thoughts that arise about something are generally more objective thoughts. Because, this thought has not been influenced by various points of view of oneself.



Gambar 1: Source: STIFIn Book

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or other quantitative means. According to Strauss and Corbin (2007), this qualitative research is research that can be used to examine people's lives, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements, or kinship

relationships. Meanwhile, according to Bogdan and Taylor (1992), qualitative research is a research procedure that is able to produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior from the people being observed. Through this qualitative research it is possible to obtain an understanding of reality through inductive thinking processes (Bogdan, 1992).

The method used in this study is a library research method with a descriptive qualitative approach. The research method used in this research is content analysis. Content analysis is a study that combines the results of many original, systematic, planned studies, retrospective observations, with formal statistical analysis. This method is implemented through five stages, namely (1) data collection; (2) Research questions; (3) The hypothesis to be tested; (4) Presentation of data and (5) Drawing conclusions. Qualitative methods seek to understand and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction in certain situations according to the researcher's own perspective. Research that uses qualitative research aims to understand the object being studied in depth. Aims to develop the concept of sensitivity to the problem at hand, explain the reality related to grounded theory and develop an understanding of one or more of the phenomena encountered.

CONCLUSION

Self-confidence is one of the important skills to be possessed by every individual. The things experienced by the symptoms of lack of self-confidence such as, inferior, afraid of being wrong, often compare yourself with others, have difficulty accepting yourself, tend to think negatively, and have not dared to make decisions. If not managed properly, it can hinder the learning process and social interaction. In terms of education, it is very important that educators and parents know and understand the best potential of children their children so that they can help better love them more in the right way. As in this case the author focuses on research on the STIFIn concept on the dominant intelligence of the brain through fingerprint scans. The process of implementing the STIFIn test is carried out by scanning the tenth respondent's fingerprints to then find out which hemisphere of the brain is dominant, and which hemisphere of the brain is the most active. After that, the machine intelligence and genetic personality of each respondent will be known. The basic personality types in the STIFIn concept, namely; Sensing, Thinking, Intuitive, Feeling and Instinct. Furthermore, each respondent gets an explanation about the type of personality. Starting from the brain operating system, physical typology, characteristics, strengths, chemistry, roles, targets and expectations, brand direction, best way of learning, and choice of school or profession.

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