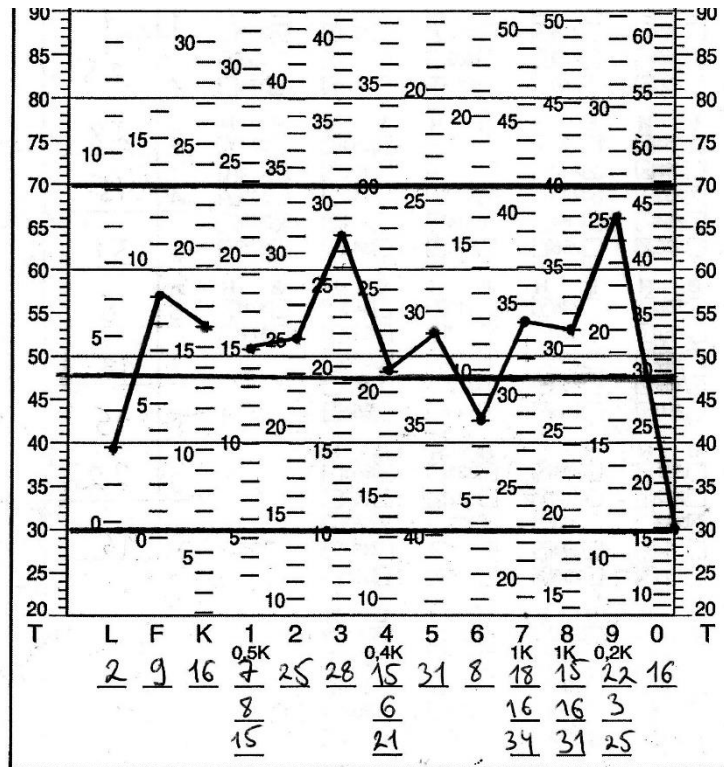


MMPI



Profile analysis

The test is aimed at identifying human pathology, as well as the specifics of the expression of personality traits. The boundaries of a mentally healthy person are usually in the range of 30 – 80 T. The lower the graph, the more stable the human condition is.

The profile graph indicates the absence of mental disorders and clinical illnesses in the subject. There is a good development of the psyche. It can be said that this is a vivid portrait of a mentally adequate person. Although psychologists like to joke that there are no mentally healthy people (especially in Moscow 😊), we will nevertheless refer to the result obtained as an indicator of the opposite.

Assessment scales

The L, F, and K scales reflect the degree of truthfulness of the results obtained by personality type. They turned out to be reliable.

The L scale is a scale of lies and insincerity. Reflects a tendency to present oneself in a more favorable light and demonstrate strict adherence to social norms. It is equal to 40 tons. This is a low indicator. It can be said that the subject practically does not think about presenting herself in a more favorable light.

The F scale is the voltage scale. It reflects the excessive agitation of a person when filling out the test, or the desire to "talk" about himself, to overwhelm with his personality. It is equal to 57 tons. This is an average indicator. The subject was probably preoccupied with

her own internal problems, which caused a little stress when completing the test. Either she wanted to get approval from another person, or she got tired while filling out a large test.

The K scale is the correction scale. It reflects the degree of the defensive reaction, the caution of the subject to an attempt to invade the world of her experiences during the answers to the questions. It is equal to 53 tons . This is an average indicator. The subject is not inclined to deny or ignore the presence of any experiences. She is sensitive to others' assessments of her behavior and personality.

Clinical scales

Clinical scales (i.e. all other scales) show the features of personality traits.

First of all, we will consider the high peaks that characterize the most pronounced personality traits, and then the falls and combinations of different scales.

Scale 9 (optimism)

The first peak in height is observed on the 9th scale and is equal to 67 tons. This is a scale of optimism. It reflects the energy level, potential and tone of a person.

A high profile peak indicates a great desire to move forward and a sense of humor in a person. There may be a variety of interests, superficiality when communicating with others. People of this type are energetic, easy on the upswing, as a rule, do not feel difficulties in their endeavors. But having started an idea with enthusiasm, a person is also able to easily abandon it. And having abandoned the idea, a person feels angry at himself for not being able to complete another job he started. This is how optimism transforms into temporary autoaggression. An elevated mood tone and active behavior prevail, or a desire to appear so optimistic to others. People with this profile have a lot of different ideas and plans. They make a pleasant impression on other people due to their gaiety and lightness. They are emotionally vivid and know how to enjoy life. Short temper is possible without getting stuck on it. The leading defense mechanism of such people is denial of problems (i.e., devaluing the situation itself through laughter).

Scale 3 (hysteria)

The next highest scale is 3, equal to 64 T. This is the hysteria scale. It reflects a person's ability to adapt to the atmosphere and show social flexibility.

A high score characterizes people who are sensitive to the reactions of others. These people are rebuilding in one or another social circle. Their sensitivity thresholds are low. They are prone to rapid changes of emotions, unstable to stress. They seek recognition among other people by demonstrating behavior. They dream of being the center of attention, throwing and maneuverable. As a child, they imagine acting in films or participating in beauty contests. Sometimes it is these specialties that they choose in the future. It is important for them to assert themselves through appearance. Usually, under stress, they look for someone to blame, condemn someone in order not to tarnish their own reputation. They are prone to superficial contacts and feelings. They like to admire themselves. They are unable to tolerate situations

of really high loads and strict requirements, as well as staying outside the environment. The orientation of such people is directed to the outside world. They tend to fantasize, which sometimes transforms the real situation for them. However, with a tendency to fantasize, they never lose their sense of reality. The leading defense mechanism is repression (i.e., the transformation of emotion into a disease).

Scale 7 (anxiety)

The average peak is observed on the 7th scale and is equal to 54 tons. This is an anxiety scale. The scale determines the severity of the anxiety reaction as a situationally conditioned state of mind, as well as the stability of anxiety traits.

According to the profile, it can be said that the person has no obvious signs of anxiety or self-doubt. People of this type tend to control the processes that take place, anticipate the outcome of events, and be able to adapt to it. Sometimes significant goals are confused with less significant ones, thereby hindering the rapid implementation of their plans. They try to regulate their success based on the result they get through their actions. To society, such people seem to be conscientious, decent, and intelligent. They can give the impression of stubborn and formal people who get stuck on some emotion or thought and spin it in their head.

Sometimes such a person feels an inner inexplicable tension that causes obsessive anxiety. If the external environment says that everything is fine, the person calms down and continues to act. In general, there are no pronounced anxieties, rather, a tendency to experience an incomprehensible tension that arises if society disapproves of a certain action by a person. That is, society's reaction to him, as well as his actions and thoughts, is important to a person.

Scale 5 (masculinity-femininity)

The next peak is visible on the 5th scale, equal to 54 T. This is the masculinity-femininity scale. It reveals the expression of male and female traits and interests in a person.

The average indicator of the scale indicates an increase in people of this type of ease and self-confidence, entrepreneurship and consistency. The behavior is motivated. There is a predisposition to the male mindset. Perhaps an unusual manifestation of oneself in a sexual role: either anxiety about this topic and some fears, or, conversely, the dominance of behavior towards one's partner in this area.

Outwardly, people seem light and sensitive. But inside there is usually a male core, on which the female flesh builds up. That is, this is not a girl in need of constant support, but a purposeful, strong personality.

Scale 0 (introversion-extraversion)

The largest descent is observed at 0 on a scale of 30 T. This is the introversion-extraversion scale. Determines the degree of personal involvement in the social environment.

Lowering the scale reflects extraversion. Such people are sociable, they lack shyness in communication, they are not afraid to accidentally show their character defects to others. Any qualities are demonstrated naturally, without embellishment. Such people seem easy to

communicate with, they show excessive friendliness. They are keenly interested in events in their surroundings, and they can hardly stand long loneliness. They are emotionally responsive and openly express their feelings. They willingly take on social responsibilities, have a large number of interpersonal contacts in various fields and experience great pleasure from making these contacts. There may be fleeting and superficial communication. They often admire more successful people, just as they themselves are able to be admirable in their environment for others. They are usually efficient at work and try to stay within the team.

Scale 6 (paranoia)

Consider the following indicator on the 6th scale, equal to 43 tons. This is the paranoia scale. It reflects the mobility of mental processes in the emotional-volitional sphere.

A low indicator indicates the absence of a long-term fixation on personal feelings. Most likely, such a person is not very touchy, forgetful, trusting, compliant, good-natured. It is possible that he may be lazy, insufficiently demanding of himself and others.

However, there is one controversial point: the lower this scale, the more likely a person is to have latent suspicion, namely: he is cautious, afraid that excessive frankness may have unpleasant consequences. Flexible thinking is noted, an easy change of concepts in life, the ability to abandon one point of view in order to study another opinion.

Such a person can be cunning, although he does not show it. His main task is to achieve his own well-being and success in society. Since this person is good-natured and open, his careerism is very hidden. However, the concealment of quality does not mean its absence, rather, it indicates a possible new study of oneself from a professional point of view. In other words, there is a good potential for self-realization in a niche where a person achieves maximum material and social development. The leading defense mechanism is projection (i.e. the vision of those traits in people, especially the negative ones that exist in the person himself).

Scale 1 (hypochondria)

The next one is 1 scale, equal to 51 T. This is the hypochondria scale. It reflects the degree of reaction to excitement, assessment of one's abilities, and dependence on one's state of health.

A low score on the scale characterizes people who are not prone to excessive fixation on sensations in their body or excessive complaints about their health. They are characterized by energy, activity, activity. They successfully overcome their difficulties by using more adaptive behaviors.

There are no obsessive thoughts that a person is sick with something or will definitely get sick and everything will be bad. Therefore, there is no desire to go to hospitals all the time in search of new diseases inside oneself and take tests. Rather, on the contrary, a person thinks that all diseases are temporary or does not focus on them at all.

An interesting fact is that in the presence of demonstrativeness and a desire to attract attention to oneself, there is no somatization of diseases (for example, frequent colds after a surge of emotions) characteristic of such bright personalities. Rather, it is the suppression of the disease as such.

Scale 2 (depression)

Next, consider the 2nd scale, equal to 52 T. This is a depression scale. It reveals the degree of pessimism, dissatisfaction, and melancholy.

A low indicator indicates that people of this type are confident, satisfied with themselves, not anxious, sociable, active and energetic. They are open and understandable to the environment, they feel their own power. They even seem self-confident in some situations and sometimes underestimate the danger of making an abrupt decision. They believe that they can resolve, in principle, any situation. An even and mostly good mood prevails. They are active, cheerful, with an optimal level of mental adaptation.

It would be strange for them to become depressed for many years, thinking that the world has come to an end and there is no way out. They know that there is a way out and they always find it. They rely on themselves, they understand that their future life depends on them. Thus, they try to erase all negativity, transforming it into a positive, or at least show restraint and prudence in a difficult situation.

Scale 4 (psychopathy)

Consider the following indicator on the 4th scale, equal to 48 tons. This is a scale of psychopathy. Reflects relaxed, spontaneous behavior.

A low graph indicator indicates that the views of such a person coincide with the requirements of the environment, accepted norms and rules. He follows these social conditions and orders, trying not to violate them. Relationships with others are quite simple, understandable, harmonious, without obvious signs of tension or mutual misunderstanding. The mood is mostly calm, even, or elated. A person is compliant, tries to understand others, and is tactful in communication. He identifies himself with his social status, tends to maintain constant attitudes, interests and goals. There is no antisocial behavior, aggressive attacks, protest to the world, the desire to create a revolution and overturn the state system. Behavior is organized, thoughts are concentrated, actions are logical. A person lives in an orderly, consistent and methodical manner. You can say that everything suits him at the moment based on internal resources and meanings. And the presence of possible emotional outbursts (if any) has nothing to do with the clinical indicator.

Scale 8 (autism)

The next indicator is on the 8th scale, equal to 53 tons. This is the autism scale. The degree of expression of the individual, subjective in statements and social adaptation is reflected.

The scale shows that the inner world of such a person is quite identical to the inner world of the environment. A person does not notice any special originality in his feelings and thoughts. As a rule, he is not inclined to search for new non-standard approaches and solutions. It seems simple and understandable to people around you, without pretensions to pretentiousness or excessive originality.

There is no eccentricity and withdrawal. Rather, on the contrary: a person reveals himself through external facets. The person doesn't seem arrogant or antisocial. In the case of painful experiences, it does not build a protective shell, devoid of emotional perception of the world and alienation from everyone. It is hardly possible to call such a person dissatisfied with his life, because in an unfavorable situation, a person is not able to carry intense negative feelings for years.

A person thinks logically in a structured way, is consistent in actions, and is grammatically correct in speech. There is no ambiguity in the actions he is trying to convey to others. In other words, such a person can easily integrate into any society without any special problems and stress.

Combination of scales

Let's consider combinations of scales that reflect more deeply the individual characteristics of a person.

↓0, ↑9 и ↑3 – the need for social contacts. A person strives to communicate with new people, responds vividly to emotions, is able to endure inevitable friction without a reaction of suppression. This often implies a tendency to assert oneself and increase one's importance to others.

↓0 и ↑9 – the presence of extraversion. A person is attracted to people, he is interested in communicating, solving his problems in the outside world. The more people he is surrounded by, the more interested he becomes in implementing his activities. He tries to establish a lot of contacts.

↓0 и ↑7 – having a sense of duty. A person's interpersonal relationships are regulated by plans in accordance with moral and ethical norms. There may be difficulties due to the inherent tendency to be guided by a tendency to moralize in their behavior. To others, such a person seems reliable.

↓0 и ↑3 – the need for group support. A person's social extraversion is focused on the outside world, which is their motivation, goal, and area of interest. The more response there is from the outside world, the more fulfilled a person feels.

↑3 и ↑9 – the person is emotionally very bright in communication, with some demonstrativeness, artistry, even drama in a good way. There are hysterical features (attracting attention, striving to be a dynamic and memorable personality).

↑5 и ↑7 – the presence of a person's tendency to constant behavior of the same type, which is more like a man's mindset. It is easier for a person to reason logically, achieving goals, than to swim in ignorance and hope for intuition that someday everything will change.

↓6, ↑3 и ↑9 – the ability of a person to adapt to a situation and achieve goals, virtually at any cost. Businesswomen often have such girls. Similar indicators of the male type were found in V.V. Zhirinovskiy, who is a vivid example of reflecting the influence on people through his speech.

↑3, ↑5 и ↑9 – classic features of a girl who is popularly called a "hysterical girl." I mean, not a moody crybaby, but a person who loves attention to himself very much, likes to have fun, experience positive emotions, especially about his appearance and position. And the more, the better.

Conclusions

After analyzing the MMPI profile, it was obvious that the subject was a mentally healthy and fully developed person who has many different potentials and opportunities. Her graph is a colorful and infrequent example of the fact that in large millionaire cities (amid the enormous stress and psychological pressure of society) there are people who have a normal perception of the world, a normally developing Self without distortion and incipient pathopsychology (such as psychopathy, depression, internal complete disharmony, autism, etc.). All other manifestations are only the peculiarities of temperament. It is hoped that a person will save his internal resources and will continue to reveal himself for the better, working through some wounds in the current mode, if they may arise.

In general, her personality traits do not contradict each other, do not tear each other apart, but rather co-direct in one plane the desire for success, self-discovery, material well-being, communication with others, demonstrative behavior, and willpower.

She has excellent natural data typical of a "businesswoman," and if this data is properly disclosed and developed, the subject will go very far and high.

She is sociable, easy going, energetic, active, positive, able to influence others and attract attention to her own person. She has an inner core and a predominantly masculine mindset.

Latent suspicion can be called a problem area.

The leading fear may be the failure to achieve your goals.

The leading defense mechanism is denial of problems.