

: MBTI

MBTI

*

** . **

1.

(),

()

가
가

(Seol, 1997).

MBTI

가

가

가

(Lee, 1987).

MBTI

(Bang,

1998).

가

가

가

MBTI(Myers-Briggs Type Indicators) Jung
Myers Briggs 가 1941

(Lee, 1999).

. MBTI

Jung

* 2000 2

** 2001 11 12

2002 4 22

2002 8 15

MBTI (Seol, 1997).
 가
 (Bang, 1998), MBTI 가
 (Go, 2000)
 MBTI (Kim, 1999), (Lee, 1984).
 MBTI 가 가
 (Lee, 1999) 가 MBTI 가 가
 (Lee, 1999) 가 MBTI (Bibby,
 가 1988).
 MBTI MBTI
 가
 가
 가
 (Kolb & Brodie, 1982). Jung
 가
 MBTI
 (Park, , MBTI
 1991).
 2.
 가 가 MBTI MBTI
 가 가 MBTI
 가 가 MBTI 4가 (EI, SN,
 TF, JP)
 가 가 MBTI 4가 (EI, SN,
 TF, JP) 4가

1. 가 , . 20
 . 200 . 5

2. Lee, Kim Kim, Park (1991) 20
 4 “ ”, “
 ”, “ ”, “
 1
 ” “ ”
 76 , 2 86 , 3 33 195 .

3. “ ” , ,
 , , “ ” , ,
 “ ” , ,
 “ ” , ,
 1) - MBTI(Myer- Briggs
 Type Indicator)
 Kim
 Shim(1990) MBTI .72
 . MBTI 가 .70 . .92
 95
 (Type Indicator)
 가 ① (Extraverion)- 4)
 (Intraversion); EI , ② (Sensing)- pc- SPSS 10.0
 (iNtuition): SN , ③ (Thinking)- (Feeling):
 TF , ④ (Judgement)- (Perpception): JP
 MBTI
 가 GS GA
 GS . MBTI

4. 2000 11 3 12
 20 MBTI
 2 1 76 , 2
 86 , 3 33 .
 Jue, 1995).
 EI .77, SN , MBTI
 .81, TF .78, JP .82 MMPI ()
 가 MBTI
 EI .86, SN .85, TF .81, 16가
 JP .88 가 (Kim & Shim,
 1990). EI .75, SN
 .78, TF .67, JP .77
 2) -

1. 90 (46.2%) 가
 가 75 (38.5%)
 가 54.9%
 <Table 1>

<Table 1> General characteristics of subject

characteristics item	frequency	percent
grade	freshman	76 39.0
	junior	86 44.1
	senior	33 16.9
religion	protestant	90 46.2
	catholic	19 9.7
	buddhist	11 5.6
	atheist	75 38.5
birth order	first	107 54.9
	second	51 26.2
	third	25 12.8
	others	9 4.6
parent lived status	father death	12 6.2
	mother death	1 0.5
	divorsed	9 4.6
	parent lived	170 87.2

2. MBTI 4가

<Table 2> Personality type of subject by MBTI

No.	type	frequency	percent	No.	type	frequency	percent
1	ISTJ	35	17.9	9	INFJ	2	1.0
2	ISTP	9	4.6	10	INFP	5	2.6
3	ESTP	16	8.2	11	ENFP	13	6.7
4	ESTJ	33	16.9	12	ENFJ	4	2.1
5	ISFJ	22	11.3	13	INTJ	1	0.5
6	ISFP	10	5.1	14	INTP	0	0
7	ESFP	19	9.7	15	ENTP	8	4.1
8	ESFJ	16	8.2	16	ENTJ	2	1.0

<Table 2> MBTI
 가 35 (17.9%)
 가 33 (16.9%)
 ISFJ 22 (11.3%)
 INTJ 1 (0.5%)
 INTP
 4가
 <Table 3> (E) 113 (57.9%)
 (Extraversion)
 (SN) 159 (81.5%)
 (sensing)
 (TF) 106 (54.3%)
 (Thinking)
 (PJ) 116 (59%)

<Table 3> 4 preference patterns on MBTI

index	category	frequency (N)	percent (%)
EI index	Introversion (I)	82	42.1
	Extraversion (E)	113	57.9
SN index	Sensing (S)	159	81.5
	iNtuition (N)	36	18.5
TF index	Thinking (T)	106	54.3
	Feeling (F)	88	45.7
JP index	Perception (P)	79	41.0
	Judgement (J)	116	59.0

3. 가 3.27(±0.39) 가
 가 3.25(±0.44), 3.24(±0.51)
 2.36(±0.58) 가
 가 2.51(±

<Table 4> Defense mechanism of subject N = 195

	Mean	Std. Devi.	Min	Max
Bragging	2.82	0.49	1.50	4.50
Reaction formation	3.06	0.42	2.10	4.20
Identification	3.27	0.39	2.30	4.50
Passive Aggressive	2.53	0.45	1.50	4.10
Displacement	2.59	0.47	1.20	4.00
Denial	2.58	0.37	1.40	3.60
Controlling	3.06	0.41	2.20	4.50
Suppression	3.25	0.45	2.10	4.50
Distortion	2.92	0.43	1.70	4.00
Anticipation	3.03	0.54	1.30	4.40
Rationalization	3.07	0.39	1.90	4.30
Dissociation	2.94	0.55	1.40	4.40
Somatization	2.78	0.67	1.20	4.50
Sublimation	2.82	0.48	1.70	4.80
Acting out	2.36	0.58	1.20	4.50
Altruism	3.18	0.51	1.50	4.70
Regression	3.18	0.48	1.70	4.60
Humor	3.24	0.51	2.10	4.90
Evasion	2.73	0.45	1.30	4.20
Projection	2.51	0.45	1.20	3.80

0.45), 2.57(±0.37)

가 , (-.253**)

<Table 4>

(sensing) 가

4. MBTI 4가

TF 가 2가

(-.267**) 가

(.161**)

MBTI 4가

JP 가 12가 가

4가

(.260**), (.176*), -

, EI, SN, TF, JP

(.407**), (.188*), (.367**),

<Table

(.340**), (.275**), (.192*)

5>

(.222**) 가

EI 가 7가

(-.224**), (-.617**),

(-.437**)

(-.190*)

(-.307**), 가(-.295**), 가(-.282**),

가(-.488**)

(extraversion)

5. 4가 MBTI 4가

가

(.280**), (.199**)

가

Lee (1991) 4가

SN 가 6가

“ ”, “ ”, “ ”,

(.180*), -. (.234**),

” MBTI

(.168*), (.168*), (.256**) 5가

<Table 6>

(intuition)

JP 가

<Table 5> Correlation between defensive mechanism and 4 preference patterns on MBTI

N = 195

	EI index	SN index	TF index	JP index
Bragging	-.078	-.064	-.083	.135
Reaction formation	-.034	.180*	.079	.260**
Identification	-.062	.068	.131	.176*
Passive Aggressive	.099	.234**	.023	.407**
Displacement	.064	.018	.114	.139
Denial	-.016	.082	.018	.134
Controlling	-.437**	.168*	-.002	.150*
Suppression	-.035	-.063	-.135	-.224**
Distortion	-.307**	.091	-.108	-.041
Anticipation	-.033	-.253**	-.267**	-.617**
Rationalization	-.090	-.061	-.158*	-.190*
Dissociation	.126	.037	.053	.188*
Somatization	.079	-.014	-.055	.071
Sublimation	-.295**	.113	-.012	-.088
Acting out	-.025	.168*	.047	.367**
Altruism	-.282**	.098	.161*	-.120
Regression	.041	.070	.089	.340**
Humor	-.488**	.256**	.128	.275**
Evasion	.280**	.062	.050	.192*
Projection	.199*	-.041	-.040	.222**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

<Table 6> Correlation between 4 preference patterns on MBTI and defensive mechanism

N = 195

factor index	unstable sensitization	ego-expansive	ego-denial	reality evasive
EI index	.109	-.519**	-.047	.036
SN index	.071	.207**	.070	-.100
TF index	.012	.059	.076	-.200**
JP index	.216**	.048	.306**	-.305**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

가 . ISTJ
 , EI SN 가
 가 , 가
 , JP 가 (Myers &
 . ' JP 가 McCaulley, 1995). ESTJ
 가 TF , JP 가 가 (Myers & McCaulley,
 , 1995) . Kim (1998) MBTI
 가 . ISTJ가 가
 ISTJ
 가 (Kim et al., 1995)
 ISTJ 가
 (17.9%) ESTJ, ISFJ, ESFP, ESFJ ESTP

ISTP, ESTP, ISFP, ENTP 가 (Uslianer, 1990; Provost, 1985), Kim(1999) ESTP가 가 ESTJ, ESFP, ENFP ESTJ ISTJ가 가 ISFJ, ESTP, ISTP

(E) (I) (E) 57.9% Lee(1999)

(E) 60% (I)

가 " " " " Lee (1991)

Kim(1998) (E)

(E)

(I)

가 ,

가 가 (Kim et al., 1995).

(Kang, 1999). " "

가 가 가

, 가

가 Lee (1991)

(Lee et al., 1991). " "

" "

(Lee et al., 1991)

가 가 . Park(1991)

1320

가

가

(Kim, 1994),

(Park, 1991)

Park(1991)

가

가

(Shim & Kim, 1997).

(S) (N)
81.5%

가

Lee(1999) (S) 86% (N)

59.0%

가

Lee(1999) (P) 68%

(J)

Lee(1999) 가

가

Kim(1999)
(P) (J)

(P)

가

(J)

가 가 가

가

가

가

(P)

가

(Kim et al., 1995).

54.3%

Lee(1999)

(T) 76% (F)

Kim(1998)

(T)

가 가

(Lee et al., 1991). Tobacyk, Wells Spriger

(T)

(1988)

가

(T)

가

(P)

(J)

(F)

가

가

(Shim & Kim, 1997).

가 가

(Kim, 1994).

4가

가

가

(Lee et al., 1991)

JP

가

가

가

MBTI

EI

SN

가

가

MBTI

가

195

2000

11

3

12

16

가

Orientation

MBTI

MBTI

가

1.

: ISTJ

JP

가

가

, ESTJ , ISFJ

가

4가

TF

, JP

가

가

(EI)

(E)

, -

(SN)

가

(S)

, -

(TF)

(T)

, -

(PJ)

가

2.

: 가 가

3.

MBTI 4가

가 (extraversion) 가
 , , , ,
 , , , ,
 (intuition)
 가 , - ,
 , , , , (sensing)
 가
 . (thinking)
 가 , (feeling) 가
 . (perceive) 가
 , , - , , ,
 , , , , ,
 (judgement) 가 . , ,
 .
 4. MBTI 4가
 4 : ' 가
 , ' 가
 , ' 가
 가 . ' ,
 , 가
 가 .
 1. MBTI
 (SJ, SP, NF, NT)
 가 .
 2. MBTI
 가 .
 3. MBTI
 , ,
 가

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- Abstract -

A Study on MBTI Personality Type and Defense Mechanism of Nursing College Student*

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Purpose: The primary purpose of this study is to provide a useful insight for developing effective teaching and student counseling methods by understanding the relationship

* This research was funded by Kyungin Women's College in 2000

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between four preference patterns of MBTI personality types and EWHA defense mechanisms of nursing college students.

Method: The data used in this research were collected administrating EWHA defense mechanism test and MBTI personality type instrument to 195 nursing students in the period of November 3 through September 16 in 2000. Collected data were analysed by pc-SPSS 10.0.

Result: Three general conclusions were drawn from the study results: (1) in terms of personality type, 'Extraversion', 'Sensing', 'Thinking', and 'Judgement' types showed high frequency respectively; (2) in terms of defense mechanism, 'Identification' showed the highest score, and then 'suppression' scored next followed by 'Humor'. However, 'Acting out' showed the lowest average score, and then 'Projection' followed by 'Denial'; (3) Based on the relationship between defense mechanism

and four MBTI preference patterns, it can be drawn that students with the preference of 'Extraversion' usually use defense mechanism of 'Altruism', 'Sublimation', 'Distortion', 'Controlling', and 'Humor'. In comparison, students with the preference of 'Introversion' often use the defence mechanism of 'Evasion' and 'Projection'.

Conclusion: The study results can be utilized in both fields of education and counseling: (1) in the field of education, this study can provide a basis for developing a suitable teaching method for each personality types of nursing students; (2) for counseling practitioners, the results of this study provide the useful insights to understand nursing college students' communication skills, behavior patterns, and ability of coping with problems in the process of counseling.

Key words : MBTI personality types, Defense Mechanism