

Accentuations/Subtypes of functions of PY types

While working in the Imperative Socionics project, for a long time we have been investigating the question of the similarity of representatives of different PY types to each other. As a result, we have discovered an interesting phenomenon: carriers of the same PY functions can exhibit different qualities of character, depending on which properties of the functions are enhanced in them. So, for example, for types with 4V, we can observe one of three main behavior patterns:

- 1) The owner of 4V goes with the flow, does not make independent decisions and is subject to any external influences. Unsure of himself, weak-willed and "sluggish". In a relationship, he is very accommodating, has practically no goals of his own, relies on a partner in everything.
- 2) Strongly subject to his own desires, does what comes into his head, not prone to self-restraint. Can be confused with 1V, but differs from the latter in dislike of responsibility. It is difficult for him to force himself to do what he was going to do or what he promised.
- 3) Provides support to others, is actively interested in their goals and desires, strives for compromises. It differs from 2V in that, firstly, it tends to sacrifice its own interests and sacrifice itself, and secondly, it does not know how to help in the process of setting a goal, but only in the process of achieving it, when a person already knows what he wants. Constant searches and doubts on the part of another person (usually the owner of 3V) are very draining, there is a feeling of the futility of the efforts spent.

After analyzing this information, we came to the conclusion that such a term as “accentuation” can be introduced into psychosophy, which will mean the most vivid manifestation of one of the three properties that a function has. In the above example with 4V, you can see that in the first case, the “weak” property is maximally manifested (susceptibility to other people's influences in the sphere of desires and decisions), in the second – “result” (the inability to start a dialogue and correlate one’s desires with others), in the third – “passive” (interest in other people's desires, involvement in them).

In the process of observations and subsequent logical constructions, we also confirmed that a similar regularity manifests itself with any other psychosopic functions and aspects. That is, each of the aspects in the position of each of the functions can be manifested with three possible accentuations, in each of which one of the properties of this function is most clearly expressed. Naturally, this does not mean that the function loses the remaining properties – no, they are still observed and can be typed according to them, but they are not too striking and do not affect human behavior so much.

In order for you to better understand this concept, as well as to determine your accentuations, we have prepared relevant articles with their descriptions, which can be found below.

But, before that, let us take a look at the dichotomies/properties and what they mean, if you’re not interested in them, simply skip the next page and go immediately to the subtypes.

Dichotomies

Result – 1, 4

Most of the time, a person is not aware of his own state and the state of other people in terms of the aspects of productive functions, it is difficult for him to concentrate on these aspects and he wants to achieve a stable state in terms of them, so as not to return to these aspects once again. Therefore, the first and fourth functions of the type are result oriented . For example, 1F and 4F do not like to pay attention to their appearance and the appearance of other people, to their physical needs, to any subtleties in cooking or decorating a home, to order in a house, etc., so they strive to create such conditions in which their needs will be provided constantly and without unnecessary fuss.

Process – 2, 3

Aspects of processional functions, on the contrary, are given a significant amount of attention, a person is constantly focused on them and notices the smallest changes in his own and someone else's state in these aspects, in connection with which the second and third functions can be called processional . For example, 2E and 3E constantly track how they look from the outside, what image they form in the eyes of the people around them, and also notice the most insignificant reactions of others, determining the internal emotional state of a person; with the same attention they treat their own feelings.

Aggressive – 1, 3

According to the aspects of fundamental functions, a person is directed to his own state, its maintenance or change, in connection with which the first and third functions are introverted and therefore, aggressive. Let's say 1V and 3V are aimed at achieving their own goals, realizing their desires, seeking help and support from other people in this. At the same time, they are not interested in motivating someone else to achieve and supporting other people's ambitions.

Passive – 2, 4

The second and fourth functions can be called extraverted or passive , because a person, in terms of aspects of these functions, is primarily interested in someone else's state, and not his own. So, 2L and 4L strive not so much to form their own opinion on any issue, but to support or change someone else's opinion, through disputes and discussions, or simply agreeing with it.

Strong – 1, 2

A person can and wants to influence other people on aspects of high functions, but at the same time he himself is not amenable to influence, that is, he acts as a subject of influence, but not as its object. Therefore, the first and second functions are subjective . For example, 1F and 2F have a clear idea of their own or other people's needs in the material world, and they satisfy these needs by imposing them on other people as well. It can be tastes in food, ideas about beauty, lifestyle, and so on.

Weak – 3, 4

According to the aspects of low functions, a person cannot influence others, but he himself is influenced by others, that is, he is an object of influence, and not a subject. Therefore, we can characterize the third and fourth functions as weak functions. For example, 3V and 4V have difficulty taking responsibility for making decisions, it is easy for them to impose other people's goals by making a decision for them.

Thanks to Andre Kuney for translating to English. These descriptions are adapted from www.bestsocionics.com

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(L) LOGIC

1L Subtypes

1L dichotomies

1L is a result attitude: it does not pay much attention to the opinion-forming process. Knowledge should be reliable, usable, and not require a winding path to the point.

1L is an aggressive attitude: it forms its own opinion on an issue, and doesn't particularly look to work with others or enter their thought process.

And 1L is a strong attitude: therefore, it is difficult for others to convince them of things, they reach their conclusions independently. But they influence others (often without meaning too), since lower L will be drawn to agree with such a confident opinion.

For any 1L, one of the above three properties is accentuated, manifesting to a greater extent than the other two (the exact way this happens is described below). But remember, all three of these properties should still be found to type someone as 1L.

(1L-2) Strong 1L

You can see the strong-1L subtype come out in how they express their opinion.

Once strong-1L believes they have a viable opinion (the only possible true and correct opinion), they start to convince others of its truth.

It is difficult for strong-1L to accept that someone may genuinely disagree with them, or that someone may truly feel that they don't have enough understanding to make a decision.

As a result of this, strong-1L does not just share their opinion, they defeat the opinions of others. They will listen to the other person's arguments, so they can come up with rebuttals.

This tendency toward persuasion makes strong-1L possible to confuse for 2L. But 2L genuinely is interested in discussion and in others' opinions: when 2L makes "arguments", it is skillfully on the fly.

Strong-1L is interested in the correct opinion, though (theirs), and it wants the supremacy of their opinion established as quickly as possible. Thus their style of argument is not so free-flowing: they refer to authoritative sources, well-known facts, and practical observations, rather than soliciting input or asking genuine questions.

Strong-1L usually comes off as more active and energetic than the other two subtypes.

(1L-3) Aggressive 1L

A 1L with aggressive subtype is quite disinclined to accept someone else's opinion, even if quite authoritative.

How can you get aggressive-1L to agree with you? It is not easy. You must explain exactly how you arrived at all your conclusions and where your information came from: then they will decide for themselves whether to believe you.

This can look like 3L, especially aggressive-3L. Still, there are differences. 3L desires dialogues where they can consider others' arguments. 3L doubts their own opinion and this leads to new discussions. But aggressive-1L will come to new conclusions alone.

If you have proved your point to aggressive-1L, they will go and reflect on it. If they've decided to believe you: congratulations! Your new knowledge has been marked as "truth" and will not be doubted. But don't expect it to be easy.

(1L-4) Result 1L

A 1L with result subtype wants to understand something once and for all. Usually their explanations seem brief/low-effort; a "discussion" on a topic will often seem more like a Q+A session with an expert.

If result-1L does not know something, they will defer to expert opinion just fine.

Discussing a concept with result-1L is difficult. Either they will straightforwardly share everything they know, or else say something like "I don't know", "I don't understand this at all", "go ask someone else".

It sometimes seems like result-1L is uninterested in thinking, which makes them look like a 4L. But 4L is not so concerned about matters of correctness. Result-1L still takes it very seriously:

even if a source is very authoritative, result-1L will want to digest it on their own terms. They will check everything themselves: if their check reveals incorrectness, the source will be discarded.

Result-1L usually comes off as more calm and straightforward than the other two.

2L subtypes

2L dichotomies

2L is a process attitude: they devote frequent attention to the formation of their own and others' views. They love to exchange opinions, discuss various topics, maybe debate.

2L is a passive attitude: others' opinions are more interesting than their own. They may not really know their opinion on a particular topic, and even if they do they can change their view easily.

2L is a strong attitude: they feel empowered to engage logically whenever they want. If 2L does not wish to be convinced, they will not be (they will find new arguments and present new information that miraculously supports their point). They enjoy convincing others, even more so if their interlocutor seems fully engaged in the details and subtleties.

These three properties form the heart of how 2L is portrayed, but not all 2Ls act the same. Some of this can be explained by subtypes.

(2L-1) Strong 2L

Strong-2L is confident in their opinions and difficult to convince.

They are great at teaching and explaining: they will give examples and properly control the pace.

They are also good writers of articles, books, and papers: they will have an interesting and layered argument where concepts form together in a pleasing way.

Strong-2L doesn't usually like interacting with others as equals in logical discussions: their natural default is to see themselves as "teacher" and the person they're talking to as "student". This naturally leads to being easily mistaken for 1L.

Still, strong-2L makes more mental space for others' point of view. If strong-2L thinks someone is wrong, they feel obligated to actually convince the other person, to not just leave them with delusions. 1L, in comparison, would just think "what does it matter who has what opinion: I know mine is correct, but obviously you can't convince everyone".

Also, strong-2L will cover more ground in their reasoning, leading to longer arguments: the reason for this is they want to make it easy for the other person to change their mind internally. They want to put in the necessary bells and whistles to seem credible (referring to something well-known, giving their own resume, noting when important figures agree with them).

Strong-2L is the most stubborn of the subtypes.

(2L-3) Process 2L

Process-2L loves discussions, even aimless ones. Even if their conversation partner seems kind of apathetic and wants the conversation to end (this happens often enough with result-L), it is hard to turn off the thirst for explanations.

Process-2L is willing to discuss or question almost anything: what they're less willing to do is be silent. It's painful if a person does not seem to listen to their thoughts and reasoning.

They tend to be verbose, spending hours rambling about whatever's in their head (improvising to stay relevant to the thread of conversation).

Process-2L usually likes public speaking: it's a way to share the thoughts that bounce around their head all day every day.

Similarly, if process-2L can write, they may get "graphomania". They can't stop! Even with a negative reaction they can't stop!

Process-2L may look like 3L because they are skeptical of conventional wisdom and often challenge it, and also tend to challenge things others put forth authoritatively.

Unlike 3L, process-2L is not so afraid of being wrong, and will not lose confidence in their point just because someone disagrees. (Instead, the objector will usually either be seen as stubborn or unintelligent).

This is the most talkative subtype.

(2L-4) Passive 2L

Passive-2L wants people to understand each other. They can act as a "translator", helping people find common ground by explaining what they *really* meant.

Unlike the other subtypes, passive-2L does not insist on their own opinions: they will not debate unless it feels constructive.

They admit the existence of different points of view: usually they do not bother to prove their case, but if they must, they will do it kindly and carefully.

This tendency toward hiding their opinion makes passive-2L seem like 4L. But they can be distinguished: passive-2L is more interested in people's opinions, and will be more likely to prompt discussion and expression of viewpoints.

Also, passive-2L is still a process attitude, if you ask them to explain something, they will try their best and probably enjoy it (where 4L finds this boring: they want something tied up neatly, not something requiring analysis and reflection).

Passive-2L is the subtype that is most likely to quote and cite others.

3L subtypes

3L dichotomies

3L is a process attitude: it spends much time in reflection and discussion, wants to share opinions with others, and listens to others' points of view.

3L is an aggressive attitude: its primary aim is to make a correct judgment that corresponds to reality (others' explanations serve this end). It does not matter as much if they convince others that they are correct, more that they are confident in being right internally.

3L is a weak attitude: it does not often reach a place of conviction and becomes easily thrown into doubt. They are torn between a desire for benevolent help with their reasoning, and a fear that they will be considered stupid or incompetent. Therefore they are wary of freely expressing their thoughts.

These three properties lead to three 3L subtypes.

(3L-1) Aggressive 3L

Aggressive-3L aims to form their own opinion, that accurately reflects reality. If aggressive-3L is unsure if they have obtained objectivity, then they are in no hurry to share what they know.

Better to listen to others and gradually start to draw conclusions. Taking into account all points of view gives the most complete picture.

This self-focus and unwillingness to share can make aggressive-3L look like 1L. To distinguish, consider whether they formed their opinions independently or with others' help.

3L is happy when others give helpful explanations, because they can start to drown in their own mental constructions. They'll be especially pleased if you don't just share a conclusion but the whole chain of reasoning that got you there.

1L in comparison will care more about the views of respected authorities and rigorous studies than the views of you, the person talking to them, even if you are being very helpful and what you're saying sounds plausible.

A similarity that aggressive-3L does have with 1L: compared to the other 3L subtypes, they are the most restrained and quiet.

(3L-2) Process 3L

Process-3L prefers to gain knowledge through conversation; they enjoy discussions. Even if they don't participate, they like being in the room.

But usually they do participate: they're less afraid of looking incompetent than the other subtypes, so they're more talkative and willing to defend their views. If someone else's arguments are convincing, it's not hard to admit they're wrong.

Process-3L enjoys sharing their knowledge and their vision, even if it can seem unstructured. They have a broad outlook and enjoy learning.

What is the difference between process-3L and 2L? 3L is still an aggressive attitude, 3L motivation for entering a discussion is to develop its own understanding.

2L is less looking to form its own opinion, more interested in convincing, giving arguments, explaining. If arguments prove a 3L wrong, they will doubt and reflect. If arguments prove a 2L wrong, they will reflexively come up with other arguments.

But still, process-3L subtype is certainly the least sensitive to criticism, and the most inquisitive.

(3L-4) Weak 3L

Compared to other 3L subtypes, weak-3L is more accepting of others' influence in discussions and in formation of views.

If weak-3L's conversation partner has obvious competence and proficiency, weak-3L is inclined to agree with them (even if an explanation is short).

Later, weak-3L will develop doubts again: then they will have another conversation with someone "knowledgeable" and the doubt will disappear.

What happens when several high-L people prove contradictory points convincingly? This is alarming! Weak-3L does not want to be burdened with the responsibility of deciding which point is correct, to carry around this doubt.

Yes, this sounds like 4L. But 4L is not going to change their minds as much, because they are not as interested in getting to the heart of a problem. When 4L *does* change their minds, it is not so much of a problem to discard the old thoughts.

But any 3L, even weak-3L, must understand the entire phenomenon, whatever it takes, which gives them a feeling of uncertainty and inferiority.

So paradoxically, weak-3L is both the most flexible of the subtypes, and the most insecure.

4L subtypes

4L dichotomies

4L is a result attitude: it is not interested in how you formed your opinion, it wants to extract the knowledge and apply it. Thus 4L does not want to explain their viewpoints, preferring authoritative opinions and direct observation to involved reasoning.

4L is a passive attitude: it does not need to promote its own opinion (or sometimes even to have one). Others' thoughts and knowledge are also viewed as interesting. Thus 4L often succumbs to others' opinions, like a sponge, absorbing everything (it's also a weak attitude).

Which one of these (result, passive, weak) comes out most strongly, determines subtype.

(4L-1) Result 4L

For result-4L, a good opinion is one that does not need to be rethought. They are uncomplicated in this area: they do not become involved in disputes and discussions. Either they know, or they don't know, and that's that.

Result-4L does not wish to make assumptions. They listen to others' thoughts, which they either reject or accept as fact.

If result-4L views a person as an authority, and/or the thought is expressed briefly and confidently, the second outcome becomes far more likely.

And if not, convincing result-4L is really tough. If you give good reasoning, it basically doesn't even matter, they won't be listening too closely.

In this way they resemble 1L. But 1L does genuinely have an opinion, which they thought about carefully and can express confidently.

Whereas a 4L's opinions are formed mostly by the views of others. If you need to convince result-4L of something, don't start prompting them to independent thoughts. Instead say your point with confidence (or mention a good source if they won't find you personally credible). This will work better.

Conveying an idea to result-4L that does not fit into their current understanding can be challenging, but the flip side is that success is lasting.

Result-4L has the most stable worldview of any of the subtypes.

(4L-2) Passive 4L

Passive-4L is actively interested in others' opinions. They are open to new knowledge and do not prevent others' expression of viewpoints.

You will often hear passive-4L say things like "what do you think about x?" or "he said y, do you agree?" They will also get involved in such discussions themselves.

This gives them more of a 2L flavor. The difference is that 2L does not want to merely form an opinion, but wants to discuss it, unpack how another person got to their conclusions, engage in reflection together, play with evidence.

But passive-4L is interested in others' opinions because they are interested in reliable knowledge. If several experts agree, that is notable, regardless of how they got there.

To passive-4L, proving a viewpoint's correctness is about "where did this come from": thoughts beyond this are fundamentally uninteresting. Passive-4L has a model of the world where the necessary knowledge is already sitting there and it just needs to be found.

Thus, if presenting their own opinion, they frame it as an unconditional fact that everyone should know. You will convince them otherwise only if you are clearly more competent or have more credible sources.

Compared to the other subtypes, passive-4L is more curious and inclined to dialogue.

(4L-3) Weak 4L

The weak-4L subtype is the easiest to persuade. You don't even need an argument: a rumor is enough to shake their confidence.

They are often very doubtful, like a 3L. But they are not like a 3L in all ways. 3L wants full proof, detail, to be asked what they themselves think. A certain level of doubt is viewed as natural, even good.

But a weak-4L is not much worried about this area, they are not bothered by a possible lack of knowledge. They do not wish to waste too much time reflecting, if an explanation sounds good enough they'll take it in.

Their requirements are not prohibitively high, so there is a wider range of acceptable authorities than the other 4L subtypes.

Compared to the other subtypes, weak-4L is the most agreeable and trusting.

(V) Will

1V subtypes

1V dichotomies

1V is a result attitude, so it doesn't keep the desire-forming process in its sphere of attention. In 1V's eyes, desire appears ready-made, where it can be realized or suppressed. And these desires are not changed much by interactions with strangers.

1V is an aggressive attitude: focused on its own desires and their realization, sometimes failing to realize that others have their own aspirations that don't fit into 1V's own framing.

And 1V is a strong attitude, comfortable influencing others in this aspect, whether by imposing decisions on others or merely confidently following their own path and not easily deviating from it.

As usual, there are three subtypes.

(1V-2) Strong 1V

Strong-1V seeks to influence the goals and desires of others.

The other subtypes mostly follow their own path and do not impose it, but strong-1V has trouble remaining aloof in this way.

They are often found in a common cause, guiding others and giving them assignments. If they have no "team" to do this with, they may do this in their household or with their friend group.

This is sort of like 2V, motivating and inspiring the people around them. But 2V is actually *focused* on the desires of others, they want the other to understand their own aspirations and use them as a guide.

But strong-1V will set the goal by themselves and naturally lead others in that direction, not quite pausing to think about what others' own goals actually are.

Compared to the other subtypes, they really enjoy responsibility, and wish to extend their activities past mastery of the self into mastery of the environment.

(1V-3) Aggressive 1V

Aggressive-1V tends to act like their current road to self-realization is the one true path, and can be disdainful toward those goals lie outside of it.

They tend to attract a group of followers that end up absorbing aggressive-1V's aspirations.

More than other 1V subtypes, aggressive-1V pays attention to the expectations of society and compares themselves to others, which can sometimes give them a 3V flavor.

But you can find the difference in the other dichotomies: aggressive-1V does not need others' help to make decisions or find motivation on the way. For 3V, their confidence and momentum very much depend on whether they are provided this.

Aggressive-1V is the most self-confident and ambitious subtype.

(1V-4) Result 1V

The result-1V subtype shows a visible indifference to goal-setting and self-actualization. They may consider themselves lazy and unable to get what they want.

External motivation doesn't really matter to them at all if they are without internal incentive.

The way result-1V usually works that they want to achieve the whole thing at once, rather than spending much time and effort to achieve the goal.

This can give them an air of uncertainty, like they are not really a leader, which can make them look like 4V, especially 4V-result.

To distinguish them, notice the following. First, you can't really impose your will on 1V-result, especially on anything that really matters (where 4V can usually be persuaded, especially if they know that you will leave them alone if they do what you want).

Secondly, 1V-result does not blame anyone but themselves for their failures: in their worldview, everyone is in charge of their own life. If you complain about fate, they will not be sympathetic. Whereas 4V will often refer to annoying circumstances or others' mistakes, preventing achievement.

Still, 1V-result is the least purposeful subtype.

2V subtypes

2V dichotomies

2V is a process attitude: it will not bypass the goal-setting process. It's not enough to have ready-made instructions or outlined plans: 2V finds it important to coordinate with both their own and others' desires.

2V is a passive attitude: they pay at least as much attention to others' desires and achievements as their own. Sometimes it may seem to others and to 2V themselves that they do not have their own aspirations at all. It is easier for 2V to find what they want when they discuss plans with others.

2V is a strong attitude: they do not sacrifice their own desires to someone more in command. Instead, they will try to exert influence themselves, to either actively support the proposed course of action or to actively work against it.

Which of these properties comes out most determines subtype.

(2V-1) Strong 2V

Strong-2V is purposeful. They wish not only to discuss the decision, but to persuade the other person to act.

Such a 2V can easily step into the role of leader, to cut through the inertia. Whether through polite persuasion or outright provocation, they will get others to participate.

Sometimes it seems like they are not actually interested in noting what others want, which makes them look 1V-ish. But 1V wants to actuate its own desires immediately (which naturally leads to highs and lows of activity). For strong-2V, getting others to act is almost a form of entertainment, which makes them more persistent (it does not drain them as much to involve others).

You will also hear strong-2V say things like: "I'm not doing this for my own good, *you* want this, and you're just sitting here!" This makes strong-2V seem intrusive but this sort of pressure is very useful, it's what any team can use if it wants to build momentum.

This is the most insistent 2V subtype.

(2V-3) Process 2V

Process-2V is quite democratic, a natural opponent of any restrictions and constraints.

In their opinion, nearly any proposal can and should be considered.

Process-2V subtype spends a lot of time and attention weighing each decision, figuring out whether they or someone else really wants to carry out a plan.

If a decision has already been made, they are always willing to go back and reconsider it. So maybe you agreed with them yesterday about who will do the work in joint project, and today they propose something else, ask again if you are satisfied with the direction, reflect on whether they really want to do it.

This can make them look like 3V. But 3V really needs discussion of plans, to gather enough motivation and confidence in their desires. Whereas process-2V doesn't need to be "recharged" in this way, it just wants to weigh the pros and cons.

Process-2V is the most agreeable 2V type, and the hardest to discern the motives of.

(2V-4) Passive 2V

Passive-2V is quite attentive to others' intentions. Before making a decision, they will think about what others want.

They will listen to another's plans for a long time and carefully, and usually genuinely support them (outright refusal is hard for passive-2V).

If passive-2V is firmly opposed to a goal, they will usually try to remove themselves from the situation to avoid hurting anyone.

This looks like 4V, but 4V becomes tired quickly of "messing up" plans (the process of changing them), they are more inclined to help at the later implementation stage than the earlier "what and why" stage. 4V also will yield to pressure much of the time.

Passive-2V is not like this: they listen to others in order to actively be involved with the creation of the goal, and if you look closely they are still more guide than follower.

They do always leave their partner a choice: but passive-2V will be generating the options for that choice themselves. They are like an advisor, prompting accurately and carefully (while leaving the right to make a decision).

Of all the 2V subtypes, Passive-2V is the most delicate and attentive in conversation.

3V subtypes

3V dichotomies

3V is a process attitude: it keeps the process of forming and realizing goals in its sphere of attention. 3V thinks and talks about what they want, how they're going to do it, and whether it's worth it or not. They are responsive to others' input in this area, and appreciate the right sort of feedback.

3V is an aggressive attitude: it is oriented toward achieving its own ambitions, sometimes not noticing that others have desires too.

3V is a weak attitude: it is subject to influence from outside, even if it doesn't want to be. 3V tends to attach importance to public opinion, they may do a lot to get a positive response (or do a lot to avoid being noticed to avoid a negative one).

One of these properties usually comes out more clearly than the other two, giving us subtypes.

(3V-1) Aggressive 3V

Aggressive-3V subtype is the most ambitious. They want to feel good about their own worth, and to prove this to others.

Often aggressive-3V sets big goals and does not shy away from telling others about them: they want attention focused on them and on their activities. They tend to draw attention and strong opinions from others, anywhere they go.

So from the outside, they look self-confident and independently successful, 1V-ish. What's the difference?

Aggressive-3V is more likely to take the opinions of others seriously, to fight back, and to declare that the need for this is an inevitable part of life.

On the other hand, 1V does not believe that it is possible for external circumstances to restrict their fundamental internal freedom of action, so they do what they see fit, not aiming to prove anything. This mindset is foreign to aggressive-3V.

(3V-2) Process 3V

Process-3V is more harmonious than the other 3Vs, being close in spirit to 2V.

They are interested in the common cause, they appreciate support and know how to provide it, they are not too proud to take criticism.

They love to discuss their desires, actions, and plans for the future, and view achieving goals as a creative and dynamic process. If they are on a team, process-3V can achieve a lot.

Unlike 2V, process-3V is primarily concerned with their own aspirations, viewing this interaction with others as a way to make progress there.

Also process-3V suffers from self-doubt and lack of motivation: to stay on the path, they need some benevolent external influence (where a 2V can provide this on their own).

(3V-4) Weak 3V

Weak-3V is very afraid of others' judgments, their harsh words and scolding looks. The desire to avoid this usually exceeds the desire to get what they want.

Weak-3V is usually secretive, keeping to themselves, and secretly resentful of others who are not like this.

They have trouble accepting help, both because they generally distrust people, and because they don't feel they're worthy of receiving it.

Weak-3V often considers themselves insignificant, miserable, incapable of anything, and these thoughts can overwhelm them, suppressing their ability to act.

Externally, they usually look like they are agreeable and go with the flow (like a 4V), but 4V has a tolerant attitude toward themselves and an accepting attitude toward others.

Weak-3V is often at their best in a hierarchical structure, where there are more powerful people to obey, and less powerful people who provide a sanctioned ground for self-assertion.

Even if effective there, weak-3V feels that they have not realized their true ambitions out in the "big world", and may take this out on anyone depending on them.

This is the most closed-off 3V subtype.

4V subtypes

4V dichotomies

4V is a result attitude: it usually doesn't pay much attention to how they and others form their intentions, instead seeing desires as a sort of objective reality: what is to be done? Either you proceed with your agenda, or you abandon it for that of another.

4V is a passive attitude: it supports the aspirations of others more than fixating on their own (let alone involving others in their own agenda). If you can "infect" a 4V with your own goals organically, they can perform miracles of perseverance helping you.

4V is a weak attitude, it is easily influenced, and thus a 4V if not careful may suffer from adopting others' goals that are alien to their own nature. Additionally they will not usually impose their own decisions, believing this a personal and private matter.

This leads to three corresponding subtypes.

(4V-1) Result 4V

If result-4V's desires conflict with those of another, this is a difficult situation: they will not usually enter into dialogue or seek compromise.

Usually result-4V will just follow their own desires and do whatever enters their head instead.

This is a 1V-ish tendency. But unlike 1V, result-4V naturally avoids responsibility and struggles to keep promises (since it is difficult for them to do anything they do not want to do).

It is also notable that result-4V can be influenced by others, which can result in a rebellious tone: "leave me alone, I don't want to do it!" 1V in the same situation would remain calm, basically ignore the expectation, and continue on with their own agenda.

Result-4V is the least collaborative of the subtypes.

(4V-2) Passive 4V

Passive-4V is distinguished by an interest in others' desires and goals, and an involvement in their implementation.

The active nature of this support, as well as a tendency toward compromise, gives them a 2V flavor.

There are two main differences. First, passive-4V will tend to compromise their own interests and agenda, which is not characteristic of 2V.

Second, they feel out of place in the process of setting goals and defining what is wanted in the first place, preferring to specialize in the later step of more straightforward achievement.

Constant searching and doubting on another's part (*cough* 3V) depletes passive-4V, since it often feels like a senseless waste of effort. (2V finds the same situation an excellent opportunity to display their creative potential).

Passive-4V is the most hardworking subtype, the most inclined to joining others in projects.

(4V-3) Weak 4V

Weak-4V is quite susceptible to others' influence in the area of desires and goals. They usually go with the flow, dreading to make decisions on their own, folding to others.

Weak-4V is usually too insecure to want to achieve anything that substantial. They lack ambition in work and relationships alike.

They are docile and tend to rely on their partner: not because they trust their partner, but because thinking about their own development feels odd and they seek out something to replace that feeling with.

Their low self-esteem and tendency toward self-doubt can make them look 3V-ish. But unlike 3V, weak-4V isn't so resentment-prone: they are not angry at those who are more successful, and do not suffer for not having realized ambitions as large as they'd like.

Weak-4V's lack of initiative and inclination to obedience is not a sneaky mask, it is a genuine internal state. This is the most sluggish of the 4Vs.

(F) Physics

1F subtypes

1F dichotomies

1F is a result attitude: it is not inclined to constant physical activity. Not because it lacks the strength for this, but because it only pays so much attention to the body and the material world. There are a set of needs that must be satisfied (maybe eat good food, have personal space, dress well), but after that attention shifts to process attitudes.

1F is an aggressive attitude: their own physical needs come first. This gives them a possessive nature, and unstable fluctuations between greed and generosity.

1F is a strong attitude: it imposes its ways of interacting with the material world on others (everyday habits, tastes, and preferences).

The extent to which these qualities are expressed determines the three subtypes.

(1F-2) Strong 1F

Strong-1F has the most impact on people around them in the realm of physics, as well as the most impact in the material world as a whole.

They are highly active: decorating, exercising, doing repairs, making things with their own hands. They don't just enjoy eating, but also cooking. They don't just enjoy nice outfits, but also shopping.

Strong-1F likes to look at other people, to touch them, to give them lifestyle/appearance advice.

This behavior is similar to 2F. But strong-1F sees other people as objects designed to satisfy their own needs (just in the material sphere, I mean). While 2F really wants to locate others' true physical needs, to help the other person express these needs, to "liberate" the person in a sense.

Also strong-1F's activities tend to proceed in quickly-ending bursts, where 2F tends to more of a stable rhythm since their attention never really leaves the material world.

Strong-1F is the most active and self-confident subtype.

(1F-3) Aggressive 1F

Aggressive-1F has high demands for their body, health, appearance, material status, and living area. These needs are more pronounced than the other 1F subtypes, and if not met will lead to severe discomfort and anxiety.

This capriciousness and fastidiousness makes them look like 3F. But aggressive-1F is self-sufficient in the physical world and desires no outside interference (advice on how to dress better, how to eat right, how to arrange an apartment etc.)

3F for all their squeamishness is still looking for this sort of feedback. 3F wants people to find a tailored approach to them, while aggressive-1F simply wants not to be interfered with.

Aggressive-1F is the most demanding 1F subtype.

(1F-4) Result 1F

Result-1F is usually indifferent to their appearance and their environment. They are too lazy to maintain order, take care of their body, or cook well. Thus, they either learn to minimize their needs, or rely on the services of others (for example by ordering take-out food).

Result-1F does not enjoy being active, playing sports, or moving around. A passive lifestyle is much more suitable for them.

Thus they can be mistaken for 4F. But 4F easily adapts to others' habits and tastes, while result-1F still wants what it wants. They get what they desire, just not in energy-intensive ways, and covering too much ground. But if you get in the way of result-1F's habits and tastes, they will do everything they can to push back and stop this.

2F subtypes

2F dichotomies

2F is a process attitude. A 2F notices small details of its own and others' physical state, seeks to interact with this and modify it. This makes 2F very mobile, interested in issues of appearance, health, personal care, exercise, and the outdoors.

2F is a passive attitude. It finds the physical needs of others worth noting, helps them to relax and get in touch with their body.

2F is a strong attitude, it is confident in its evaluations and desires influence. 2F knows how to evaluate their own and others' appearance, how to eat right and have a healthy lifestyle, how to interact with the material world. They share these ideas with others, trying to change their lives for the better.

Some of these properties will stand out more than others and risk typing errors. Thus we should discuss what different subtypes look like.

(2F-1) Strong 2F

Strong-2F seeks to influence others in their daily life: specifically, how others interact with the material world.

They can be a talented coach, master craftsman, stylist: the main thing is that their activities involve communication with others about their concrete direction.

Strong-2F is a teacher and a mentor who successfully pushes others to realize themselves in the world of Physics. You can hear phrases from them like:

"You should wear more light colors, it really suits you"

"You should go on this diet"

"Clean your room, how can you live in this mess"

Strong-2F is persistent in their recommendations, because they are convinced that they are making others' lives better.

This imposition of a certain way of life, the calls for change and improvement, makes strong-2F look like 1F. But 1F is focused on their own needs, and simply makes others adapt to their tastes as necessary. Strong-2F is actually focused on others, wanting to change the person's relationship to their body and to physical space, and successes in this domain bring strong-2F genuine pleasure.

Strong-2F is the most persistent subtype.

(2F-3) Process 2F

Process-2F strives for physical interaction with other people and the world. They have difficulty sitting still, they constantly want to move, to feel the progress of their body. They are usually very into exercise, dance, and/or general fitness/health.

Process-2F also just has a strong desire for bodily contact with others. They may give a massage, straighten clothes, comb hair, hug...basically, touch people in every possible way.

There is plenty of opportunities for process-2F to realize itself in everyday life: they may create objects, sew, grow plants, take care of animals, take care of children.

This abundance is common to 2F and 3F. Unlike 3F, process-2F feels confident and free in this area, and is not overly weighed down by their own needs (focusing instead on liberating others).

Process-2F is the most mobile and restless subtype.

(2F-4) Passive 2F

Passive-2F is the most tolerant of others' habits and preferences in the material world. They will not impose a healthy lifestyle, self-care, or a certain style of clothing, but rather help the other person satisfy their own needs in the optimal way.

For example if a loved one is hungry, passive-2F will be creative in preparing the dish so it brings as much pleasure as possible. If someone wants to go for a walk or play a quick game of basketball, they will gladly join.

Passive-2F is not so critical of how the other person moves, how they look, or what they eat: in their home, order is not a requirement. They will give advice on appearance, health, and housekeeping, but these recommendations are friendly and unobtrusive.

Since they are so adaptable they can be mistaken for 4F. But passive-2F is active, in high spirits, in touch with their body: self-actualizing via the physical sphere, rather than simply interacting with it as needed. Passive-2F will take responsibility for their own physical needs and those of others, make sure they are satisfied, put a lot of thought into doing this in the best way.

Passive-2F is the most unobtrusive subtype.

3F subtypes

3F dichotomies

3F is a process attitude: it has a constant focus on physical needs and satisfaction. This means they notice many subtleties in interaction with the material world.

3F is an aggressive attitude: guided primarily by their own state. They pay attention to their own body, health, appearance, and home, seeking to bring them to an ideal.

3F is a weak attitude: it needs help with its physics-related needs. 3F lacks confidence in its influence on the material world.

These are the three concepts 3F consists of, which forms three subtypes.

(3F-1) Aggressive 3F

Aggressive-3F is preoccupied with their own needs. They don't easily give up their everyday habits or make compromises.

Aggressive-3F understands better than you what they should wear, what diet to follow, cosmetics etc.

As with process-3F, aggressive-3F likes to explore all sorts of sources to find new recipes, aesthetics, beautiful objects, and ideas for their living space. Unlike process-3F though, they are not so interested in sharing their research and re-discussing it. It is enough for aggressive-3F that they create their own little world in which they can be comfortable.

This confidence and steadfastness can be confused with 1F. But aggressive-3F is attuned to many little things in the physical world, shows constant physical activity, tirelessly aims to self-improvement and increased skills in Physics-related areas, which is not usually 1F's way of being.

Aggressive-3F is the most self-sufficient 3F subtype.

(3F-2) Process 3F

Process-3F is distinguished by high activity and mobility, as well as an intense interest in the topics of health, exercises, grooming, household projects, cooking, etc.

They can talk about this for hours, give advice, collect interesting information for future reference.

Dealing with process-3F can sometimes be unpleasant: for example, they constantly discuss the clothes and figure of people around them, or give obsessive advice like "be sure to add celery to this dish!" or "you will freeze in that hat, wear something warmer!"

Therefore it can be difficult to distinguish between process-3F and 2F: they are both active in this area, especially when others are involved.

But process-3F is insecure and easily influenced. Even if they are dumping a ton of advice on you, at some level they are looking for something reliable in return. This comes out as questions: does this shirt suit me, is the color of the ceiling matching the color of the walls, etc.

2F solves these questions perfectly well without outside help, process-3F will feel a persistent unease and sense of needing confirmation.

Process-3F is the most sociable subtype.

(3F-4) Weak 3F

Weak-3F is the most susceptible 3F subtype to outside influences. They often need help with housekeeping, working on their body, choosing clothes. They lack the knowledge and confidence to handle these issues on their own.

To limit the scope of effort, weak-3F often resorts to a sort of asceticism (often unconsciously). They throw away unnecessary things so as not to take care of them, they cook with the simplest recipes to avoid mistakes, they do not have pets because the pets will have needs.

This makes weak-3F look like 4F, because 4F is also unpretentious, often not bothering much with the physical sphere at all. But weak-3F does still want to make something of themselves in this area, despite all their difficulties. With the right help and support, they will flourish.

For example, weak-3F may cook wonderful dishes if someone else does the dirty work (cleaning, cutting, washing food), or equip the apartment if helped with arranging furniture, painting walls, or installing equipment.

Weak-3F is the most dependent subtype (on both people and circumstances), but in the right collaborative setting they can move mountains.

4F subtypes

4F dichotomies

4F is a result attitude: it does not pay much attention to its physical needs or the material world as a whole. 4F does not really bother to focus much on clothes, food, or home decor, nor do they usually enjoy physical activity much.

4F is a passive attitude: other people's needs and preferences in the physical world seem at least as interesting as their own. One way this usually plays out is that 4F's self-esteem does not depend much on their financial situation, this is not close to their core.

4F is a weak attitude, inclined to give into outside influences, compromises on its real-world needs. On one hand, these people are unpretentious in everyday life and it is easy to get along with them. On the other hand, they lack the assertiveness to "defend their territory" when necessary.

One of these properties is usually more noticeable than the others, hence subtypes.

(4F-1) Result 4F

Result-4F is particularly interested in stability. They are stable in their everyday habits, replace their clothes rarely, take a straightforward approach to household chores.

This doesn't mean it's that easy to get along with result-4F, as they will stubbornly defend their usual way of life.

Thus they can look like 1F, especially result-1F. But 1F is going to more intentionally focus on their physical needs rather than taking influence from others. 1F sets the way of life, others adapt.

Whereas result-4F is more of a follower here and quite suggestible. The habits they defend are often habits that have been imposed on them at an earlier time (for example in childhood). They do not reassess much: if they can continue the habit, they will, if not, oh well. There are other more pressing things to deal with (the higher attitudes).

Result-4F is the most conservative subtype.

(4F-2) Passive 4F

For passive-4F, there is a notable attention to others' needs. They will pay attention if someone else is uncomfortable. They are interested in others' tastes in habits.

This makes them 2F-like. But 2F actually puts in the time on material issues, they remain active, and they do not compromise their own tastes in attempts to accommodate others, instead making proposals and discussions.

Passive-4F is more likely to just give in and accept others' habits. They will not usually experiment culinarily, instead just asking what the other person likes. They will look for the most definite and confident answer.

Passive-4F is the easiest subtype to find a common language with around physical matters.

(4F-3) Weak 4F

Weak-4F is probably the subtype that usually comes to mind when you think about 4F.

They are easily amenable to different material circumstances. If there is no hot water, weak-4F will use cold water; if they're out of a finished dish, they'll just start eating something random.

Weak-4F has difficulty maintaining an acceptable standard of living. Without another's interference, their existence quickly becomes ascetic. But they are not opposed to someone else solving these issues for them.

Both weak-4F and 3F are susceptible to others' influence. It's worth paying attention to what kind of influence they expect and how to relate to it.

3F is constantly aware of their physical needs and places importance on their satisfaction: as such, they expect persistent but delicate help. Because of 3F's attention to detail, their needs are variable and require discussion.

For weak-4F everything is simpler, as they forget their physical requirements quickly. And those requirements that remain are so low that they are easy to meet. Weak-4F will be happy under most conditions: they need to live reasonably well, and not be frequently uprooted.

Weak-4F is the most sluggish and unpretentious subtype.

(E) Emotion

1E subtypes

1E dichotomies

1E is a result attitude: it wants to remain in its current emotional state for as long as possible, and reacts poorly to changes in the emotions of others (because it does not track them and is not interested in them).

1E is an aggressive attitude: it has more interest in its own emotions and feelings than those of others. They love to dive into their own emotional world.

1E is a strong attitude: it touches the environment with its emotions, influences the general atmosphere, does not allow itself to be influenced easily by others.

One of these manifestations usually shows up more than the others, which leads to three different subtypes.

(1E-2) Strong 1E

Strong-1E is highly inclined to induce certain emotional states in themselves: for example, they may remember a past event and find themselves charged with emotions from that memory.

Strong-1E is confident in the emotional color of what they are experiencing, and strives to share this with the world. They want to influence others' feelings somehow (often through creative means).

But unlike a 2E, strong-1E is mostly interested in conveying their own emotional state, not discussing the emotional states of others.

Strong-1E is the most sociable subtype, the most inclined to emotional exchange.

(1E-3) Aggressive 1E

Aggressive-1E is immersed in their own inner world, attentive to their own emotional state. They may seem secretive to others since they do not tend to share their emotional experiences.

They enjoy being alone with their own feelings, their favorite music, a good book, a movie. Therefore aggressive-1E is the least similar subtype to the classic 1E (depicted as violently manifesting its emotions in an immediately noticeable way).

But it is still 1E and not 3E (even though 3E also goes deeply into itself), because of its reluctance to change its emotional state upon prompts from others.

Aggressive-1E is the most closed-off subtype.

(1E-4) Result 1E

Result-1E does not analyze its emotions: the emotions seem to be outside result-1E's field of attention, so regulating behavior is difficult.

Result-1E cries when they feel like crying, laugh when they feel like laughing, and no attempt to cope with these impulses will hold these emotions back. It is difficult for them to calm down and change their emotional direction.

They stay in the same emotional space for a long time and may feel hurt if someone tries to get them to enter a different one. They do not know how to switch emotions and do not like doing this, because they cannot trace where the emotions came from.

Unlike result-4E, result-1E does share its feelings and is not easily influenced by the emotions of others.

Result-1E is the most likely 1E subtype to vent.

2E subtypes

2E dichotomies

2E is a process attitude: it keeps its own and others feelings in its sphere of attention. They are interested in talking about these feelings and expressing them through various creative forms. 2E does not only worry about the realization of their own talent, but also the response of others to their creations.

2E is a passive attitude: often the feelings of others are more interesting than 2E's own feelings. 2E loves to observe others' emotional manifestations, to liberate them, to open their inner world if shy.

2E is a strong attitude: it seeks to influence others emotionally, create an atmosphere, does not have problems using this for either good or ill.

Thus, three subtypes.

(2E-1) Strong 2E

Strong-2E is more straightforward than the other subtypes. They are very emotional, have difficulty restraining themselves, and pour out their feelings on others in a stormy stream.

They like to talk about strangers, and about their own feelings, to open their soul and get closer to others. Typically strong-2E is engaged in some sort of expressive creativity like music or dance, and is interested in others' artistic creations. You will often hear quotes like "listen to this song, it's so cool!" or "look at how they dance in this video, it's so amazing!" Sometimes they write poetry or prose, in which case it's very important that others read it and become inspired.

This behavior leads to a certain suppression of others' feelings, which gives a feel of 1E. But strong-2E has a tireless and conscious interaction between their own feelings and those of others (for example, analyzing emotions to understand where they came from and how to express them accurately).

Also strong-2E is still looking for feedback: it's important for them not just to experience their own feelings, but to share them and get an appropriate response. While 1E accepts their emotional experiences as they are, not digging into them.

Strong-2E is the most expressive and vivid subtype.

(2E-3) Process 2E

Process-2E has a romantic view of the world (which may include dark colors or light ones). They see a sort of mystery in everything and like to dramatize what is happening.

Process-2E loves long conversations about feelings, relational games, subtle flirting. They don't like it when everything is obvious, when all emotions lie on the surface: such people seem uninteresting and interest in them fades quickly. But they love secretive people with a deep and contradictory inner world.

They do not present their feelings directly, but instead often avoid weighing in, which can make others doubt their sincerity. This complication may seem 3E-ish, but 3E does this because they have emotional complexes, while process-2E does it for fun. 3E hides experiences not for fun or influence but for fear of being misunderstood and difficulty "acting natural".

Process-2E is the most mysterious and controversial subtype.

(2E-4) Passive 2E

Passive-2E is warm and soulful. They do not like "heating up" an interpersonal emotional situation, and will do everything possible to avoid anyone feeling embarrassed.

People are drawn to passive-2E because they inspire confidence and a feeling of comfort. Passive-2E is not characterized by intense emotional self-expression, rather their feelings are soft and pleasant for the sake of others.

If they feel dislike or indifference toward someone else (which happens often, since many desire communication with passive-2E), they try not to demonstrate this directly. If the person is genuinely too intrusive, passive-2E will be able to reject them, but will do so politely and courteously to avoid hurt feelings.

This calm and equanimity can make passive-2E look like 4E. But passive-2E is still a strong attitude, it affects others and creates an atmosphere around itself, which attracts people.

While 4E is dependent on the atmosphere created by others: there is no aura of warmth surrounding 4E.

Passive-2E is the most comfortable and inviting 2E subtype.

3E subtypes

3E dichotomies

3E is a process attitude, paying much attention to its own and others' emotions, how they are formed and expressed.

3E is an aggressive attitude, focused mostly on its own experiences, immersed in its inner emotional world.

3E is a weak attitude, easily influenced. It is easy to hurt 3E, which is unfortunate because they cannot cope with resentment or sadness very well on their own, not being in easy control of their

own emotional state. It is also difficult for them to exert an emotional impact on others by creating a particular atmosphere. But they can support the general fun if they feel "on the same wavelength" with others.

Let's look at these three tendencies in detail.

(3E-1) Aggressive 3E

Aggressive-3E is more immersed in its own world than the other subtypes. They are in no hurry to throw out their emotions to surrounding people. When in a bad mood, aggressive-3E retreats to their own inner world and does not respond much to help.

It is very difficult for aggressive-3E to let go of resentment or anger, even if the offender makes attempts to repair the relationship. They need time to come to terms with the negativity they had to endure in the past.

When aggressive-3E is in company with others, they rarely blend into the general mood, usually seeming detached instead. While they have emotional outbursts like all 3Es are inclined to, they are relatively rare: but when the outbursts do happen, they are intense and terrifying.

Because of aggressive-3E's limited inclination to social contact, they may look like 1E, but 1E is not too inclined to dig through their feelings, while aggressive-3E will do this even if nobody is available to help. They spend much energy on how others see them, what impression they have made, how to cope with their emotions.

Aggressive-3E is the most closed-off and restrained 3E subtype.

(3E-2) Process 3E

Process-3E is more inclined than the other subtypes to sort things out, to have extended intimate conversations about feelings. They easily make contact with others even if they've had past negative experiences with that person.

It is difficult for process-3E to imagine their life with interaction with others: each new relationship gives them pleasant excitement. They enjoy looking for hints and hidden meanings in others' words and actions. They also may generate conflict in order to get a certain emotional response.

Process-3E realizes itself well in art, amateur performances, and working directly with people. In this way it is like 2E, who is also interested in emotional interaction and finds realization in this sphere.

But 2E is free, while process-3E is much more "tight", which makes it more likely that their feelings and interest in people are manifested in the form of short-term outbursts followed by regret and shame.

Process-3E fears appearing inappropriate and often doubts the impression they made.

Process-3E is the most sociable and creative 3E subtype.

(3E-4) Weak 3E

Weak-3E is usually externally calm. They do not draw attention to themselves and do not seek to entertain others: rather, they want to be entertained with others' vivid impressions.

Weak-3E is compliant in relationships, has a distaste of quarreling and an avoidance of scandal. They rarely experience violent outbursts of feeling. They are not inclined to resentment or emotional manipulation. So when with others, weak-3E comes off as a pleasant, courteous person who is not particularly talkative.

This seeming lack of violent emotions and internal conflict makes weak-3E look like 4E. But weak-3E is still distinguished by a certain romantic worldview and nervous shyness (both uncharacteristic of 4E).

Weak-3E is the subtype with the most natural charm.

4E subtypes

4E dichotomies

4E is a result attitude: it doesn't pay much attention to its own experiences, how they've been formed, what affects them, not characterized by self-examination. They have trouble understanding what impression they make on others also, since they do not much track others' emotions.

4E is a passive attitude, focused more on the emotional states of others. They can show and feel emotions that are expected of them, or emotions that are already contained in the situation. When alone, typically they remain calm and do not react strongly to things.

4E is a weak attitude, it is susceptible to outside influences. Their mood depends on people around them, people who can give 4E some emotional problems to consider, which both amuses them and elevates their state of mind.

Different 4Es do not behave in the same way: we therefore discuss the different ways 4E manifests.

(4E-1) Result 4E

Result-4E is drawn to external emotional stimuli, longs for vivid experiences, and behaves very expressively when charged by such experiences. By this behavior, they can attract much attention from others.

This is 1E-ish on the surface, but there are a few differences. Result-4E's emotionality is associated with the presence of certain external factors, for example being surrounded by more emotional people, watching a movie, or listening to music. In their normal state result-4E remains mostly emotionless. Whereas 1E will simply put their feelings out there (or if there is nobody around, still experience them alone).

Also, result-4E, despite its noisy and conspicuous behavior, is not the soul of the company, but rather an object of influence by others. They take over the moods started by others but do not create the atmosphere in the first place like higher E does.

Despite all this, result-4E is the most brightly expressed and emotionally self-sufficient subtype.

(4E-2) Passive 4E

Passive-4E is very interested in the feelings of others. They will listen to someone else's emotional outpourings with pleasure and try to understand their inner world. Typically their emotional stimulus of choice is other people, rather than more inanimate stimuli like games or music.

This passion for the experiences of others is similar to 2E. But passive-4E does not really try to directly influence the emotional state of others. If they need to win someone over, they will use other means (trying to motivate them to take action, reason logically, or care for their physical state, as appropriate).

Passive-4E is the 4E subtype that makes for the best psychologist and advisor.

(4E-3) Weak 4E

Weak-4E is the stereotypical 4E, distinguished by calm and the absence of violent emotional manifestations. Even if everyone else is having fun, weak-4E will only smile slightly. Usually their face expresses nothing at all.

They are distinguished by composure, prudence, and an exceptionally rational approach to problems, because their mind is not overtaken by feelings. It is not always easy to tell the difference between weak-4E genuine emotionlessness and 3E worried restraint, which can cause mistypes.

The difference is, 3E is always experiencing something emotional, and this is important: and when these impulses can no longer be suppressed, they are thrown to the outside. 3E accumulates their feelings and shows them in unexpected ways. Whereas weak-4E does not have this dynamic. If you ask them what their mood is, or if something has offended them, they will mostly just be confused. Observing a person for a long time, this difference between 3E and weak-4E will inevitably come out.

Weak-4E is distinguished among the 4E subtypes by its constant equanimity and dispassion.