



A Charming Personality

V. Naniek Risnawati¹, Anastasia Lipursari^{2*}

^{1,2} Akademi Sekretari Marsudirini Santa Maria Semarang, Indonesia

Email : naniekrisnawati@yahoo.com anastasiailipursari20@gmail.com

Abstract: A healthy and charming personality is an important element in socializing in the family, society and organization. Efforts that need to be developed so that the personality is charming must function fully by recognizing the weaknesses and strengths that are owned such as being open to experience, self-confident, living existentially, having a sense of freedom, physical and spiritual needs are met, and being able to develop oneself. And having broad insight, skills, good personality and a charming appearance that can not only utilize its advantages optimally, but is willing to face the shortcomings that exist within itself.

Keywords: Personality; Good Personality; Society; Self-Confident; Charming Appearance

1. INTRODUCTION

In human life, an individual is a whole and complex person whose complexity is associated with his position as an individual and social being. An individual must understand himself, others, society, the environment and understand that he is a creature of the creator. Humans as psycho-physical beings where humans themselves have personal physical and psychological needs and social needs to society.

Thus, every individual certainly has needs, because he grows and develops to achieve a more perfect physical and social psychological condition. Thus, a person with a whole personality will certainly be open, flexible, have more knowledge and experience and function fully. This chapter will discuss the whole person, a fully functioning person, and basic human needs.

Based on the background above, this article presents "How to Realize a Charming Personality in Everyday Life? According to Tarsis T.2008. a perfect state as a whole, as a combination of physical and spiritual. A charming personality is another word for a mature person, a fully functioning person, so a whole person is a healthy and rational person, fully aware of the forces that guide them and can control those forces as well. The motivation needed in the formation of a fully functioning person is how a person actualizes himself completely. Self-actualization is the process of becoming yourself and developing your traits and potentials.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Charming Personality

The importance of maintaining a healthy personality according to Hahn & Payne (2004) is a necessity to become a developing and healthy person to be more independent, know all the advantages and try to improve the shortcomings and stable emotions. People who have a

healthy personality will develop from their social aspects because they are good at placing themselves in the environment and maintaining good relationships with others, are responsible, pleasant and do not harm others.

The manifestation of self-actualization does not have to be shown in a pattern that goes against the flow of life but reflects how a person can act naturally, not aggressively, and can show themselves in front of the norms that apply in society. Humans are living creatures with souls. The sign that they are living creatures with souls can be witnessed through their behavior and all their activities (Prawira, 2014:59).

Many studies have been conducted to examine self-esteem and its relation to charming personality. Research conducted in America has shown that European-Americans have a consistent tendency to maintain their sense of self-esteem and usefulness. The concept of self-serving, persistence, and optimism have been considered as mechanisms for increasing charming personality among Europeans and Americans. The specificity of such mechanisms for increasing self-esteem is generally less found in other groups, especially in Asia. Some researchers even state that Asians such as Chinese and especially Japanese are more accustomed to negative self-evaluations than positive ones, both in private and in public (Leung 1996, in M. H. Bond, 1989: 247).

The definition of a charming person is that the individual has a complete personality that reflects himself according to his personal abilities. The person focuses more on his own life and not on helping others grow and develop. This can be seen when making decisions, decisions that are made based on logical truth (accuracy). In this discussion, there are 5 personality traits of a fully functioning person.

Open to experience

As social humans who always interact with other creatures, of course we have a lot of experiences. Both positive (pleasant) and negative (sad, disgusting) experiences. Sometimes we tend to avoid negative experiences. However, a fully functioning person will be open to having those negative experiences. Openness to experience can open up opportunities for new perceptions and expressions. For example: If we have ever experienced a breakup with our partner with the problem that our partner is cheating on us (cheating with another woman) and finally we have to end the relationship. But we should think positively by learning from experience, namely being more careful in living a relationship, not thinking negatively that we will not have a relationship with any man because it will harm ourselves.

Existential Life

Existential life is believed to have a quality that greatly influences a person who functions openly to new experiences. Each experience is seen as new and unique, different from what has ever happened. So that you are ready to face it without starting with prejudice. For example: A student who has had a bad experience in his life, at one point he faced the same problem as the experience he had experienced, but he promised that he would never fall into the same hole for the second time so he continued to face the problem with a new perspective so that it did not hinder his success.

Self-Confidence

Trust is something that is believed to be true. The problem that often arises from the concept of trust is, are there any right and wrong beliefs? Does trust only exist in the form of a concept in the human mind? Some people argue that trust cannot be discussed in terms of right or wrong. Trying to behave according to what feels right and can decide on an action that is considered right. In this case, the behavior that seems spontaneous and has freedom but is not in a hurry or does not pay attention to the consequences. For example: In an organization we are appointed as the chairman to run an event, to get success from the event the first thing we do is believe in ourselves, able to run the event so that it can be said to be successful. This is a way to train our whole person.

Feeling of Freedom

In this case, it means being able to use one's deepest feelings as the main source for making decisions. A fully functioning person has the experience of living freely in a way that is desired/chosen by themselves, without feeling pressured or inhibited. Having a whole person can choose freely without any coercion or obstacles between alternative thoughts and actions. For example: daring to say "no" to things that are not in accordance with their conscience.

Creativity

People who are completely open to all experiences, who believe in their own organisms, who are flexible in decisions, behave spontaneously, change, develop in response to or stimuli - stimuli of diverse life around them, these people can be said to have creativity and spontaneity to cope with the changes they experience. For example: People with Good Life are likely to generate creative sources (Ideas, projects, actions) and live creatively.

Basic Human Needs

There are parts of the self that must be sought and found by each person. This part of the self cannot be shared or with others. There are certain times when people must go through this part alone, others cannot help. However, going through the path as an individual is an experience that never ends until we can share our experiences with others. Everyone has the

right to "be themselves" according to the line of their personality development, and also has the right to wear their own personality complete with all their feelings and thoughts.

Understanding personality types can provide recommendations regarding strengths and weaknesses. Previous research that adopted Florence Littauer's theory was Iskandar's research (et al., 2018) which said that Littauer's personality plus theory makes it easier to understand individual weaknesses and strengths. From the previous research, Florence Littauer's Personality Plus theory provides an understanding that this theory can be applied in various disciplines that take the perspective of a person's personality. Thus, it is important to discuss the personality plus expressed by Florence Littauer so that individuals can have charming personalities so as to build a peaceful and calm society.

Heymans said that personality classification is based on three mental qualities, namely emotionality, activity, and secondary functions, where all three determine the behavior and nature of an individual. These three mental qualities are not at the same level in each individual. In reality, there are infinite variations in mental qualities. However, theoretically, a dichotomization can be made where two groups of people are found whose mental qualities are strong and weak (Suryabrata, 2016:75). A charming personality according to Hurlock (1974, in Littauer, 1996) is characterized by 11 characteristics, including;

Being able to assess oneself

A charming personality embodies the remarkable ability to look inward with clarity and honesty, recognizing both strengths to leverage and weaknesses to improve upon. This self-awareness creates an authentic presence that others find magnetic, as it demonstrates a refreshing lack of pretense. By understanding their own capabilities, limitations, triggers, and patterns, these individuals can navigate social situations with confidence while remaining humble. This balanced self-knowledge allows them to receive feedback gracefully, make continuous improvements, and present themselves genuinely rather than projecting a false image—qualities that inevitably draw others toward their refreshing authenticity.

Being able to assess and observe situations

Individuals with charming personalities possess an uncanny ability to read the emotional temperature of any room they enter. They notice subtle social cues, power dynamics, and unspoken tensions that others might miss, allowing them to adjust their approach accordingly. This social intelligence enables them to know when humor is appropriate, when empathy is needed, or when silence is the best response. By accurately gauging the atmosphere and understanding the needs of those present, they can navigate complex social situations with

grace and adaptability. This perceptiveness makes others feel understood and appreciated, creating an immediate sense of rapport and connection that forms the foundation of their charm.

Being able to assess achievements realistically

A charming individual maintains a balanced perspective on personal accomplishments, neither diminishing their successes through excessive modesty nor inflating them through arrogance. They can acknowledge their victories with quiet confidence while recognizing the role that opportunity, privilege, or assistance from others may have played. This realistic self-assessment prevents the off-putting extremes of bragging or self-deprecation that can make others uncomfortable. Instead, they share accomplishments in ways that inspire rather than intimidate, and acknowledge setbacks with resilience rather than shame. This balanced view creates an approachable aura of confidence that others find both impressive and relatable.

Accepting responsibility well

Those with charming personalities demonstrate a remarkable willingness to own their actions, decisions, and mistakes without defensiveness or blame-shifting. When they commit to something, they follow through reliably, and when things go wrong, they step forward to acknowledge their part rather than pointing fingers elsewhere. This accountability builds profound trust with others who know their word is dependable and their character is solid. By accepting responsibility gracefully for both successes and failures, they demonstrate maturity and integrity that earns respect. This responsibility extends beyond personal matters to their impact on others and their broader communities, showing a level of consideration that others find deeply attractive.

Having independence

Charming personality balances connection with others alongside a healthy self-reliance that doesn't burden those around them with excessive neediness. They can form their own opinions, make decisions without constant validation, and pursue interests that genuinely inspire them rather than simply following trends. This independence manifests as the confidence to stand alone when necessary, the ability to enjoy their own company, and the courage to respectfully disagree when their authentic perspective differs from the group. Rather than appearing aloof, this self-sufficiency actually enables deeper connections, as it allows them to choose relationships from a place of wanting rather than desperate needing, creating a magnetic quality that draws others toward their assured presence.

Being able to control emotions

Charming individuals demonstrate remarkable emotional intelligence by responding rather than reacting in challenging situations. They can feel strong emotions without being

completely overtaken by them, maintaining composure under pressure and expressing feelings appropriately depending on context. This emotional regulation doesn't mean suppressing authentic feelings; rather, it reflects the wisdom to express emotions in ways that respect both themselves and others. They can disagree without becoming disagreeable, advocate for themselves without aggression, and navigate conflict with grace. This emotional stability creates a sense of safety around them, as others know they won't face unpredictable outbursts or emotional manipulation, making their presence a comfortable and appealing one.

Having goals

Those with charming personalities possess a compelling sense of purpose that energizes both themselves and everyone in their orbit. Their clear vision and articulated aspirations demonstrate passion, direction, and forward momentum that others find inspiring. These ambitions might span career objectives, personal development, creative pursuits, or contributions to causes larger than themselves. However, unlike those driven solely by achievement, charming individuals pursue these goals with a healthy perspective that balances ambition with present enjoyment and connection. Their enthusiasm when discussing these aspirations is contagious, often igniting similar motivation in others. This purpose-driven approach to life creates depth and dimension to their character that elevates casual interactions into meaningful exchanges.

Being outwardly oriented

Charming personalities demonstrate a genuine curiosity about the world beyond themselves, showing sincere interest in others' experiences, perspectives, and well-being. Rather than dominating conversations with their own achievements or concerns, they ask thoughtful questions, listen attentively, and remember details about others that make them feel valued. This outward focus extends beyond immediate social circles to broader engagement with communities, current events, or cultural developments. By directing attention toward others and the shared world rather than constantly returning to self-reference, they create conversations where others feel seen and appreciated. This authentic interest in life beyond their own experience gives them a refreshing quality that draws others in, as people naturally gravitate toward those who make them feel significant.

Social acceptance

Individuals with charming personalities possess the remarkable ability to move comfortably across different social contexts and connect authentically with diverse groups of people. Their adaptability allows them to find common ground with individuals from varying backgrounds, generations, or viewpoints without sacrificing their authentic selves. This

widespread acceptance stems from their genuine respect for others, lack of judgment, and ability to make people feel valued regardless of status or circumstance. They navigate social hierarchies with ease not because they're chameleons, but because they recognize the inherent worth in each person they encounter. This inclusive approach creates an approachable aura that makes others feel immediately comfortable and accepted in their presence, building bridges across differences that might otherwise create distance.

Having a philosophy in life

Charming personalities are guided by a coherent internal compass of values, principles, and beliefs that inform their decisions and actions across various contexts. This personal philosophy provides consistency to their character, as others can sense they're interacting with someone of substance rather than a person who shifts with every social wind. Whether derived from spiritual traditions, ethical frameworks, or hard-won wisdom, these guiding principles create depth that surfaces in conversations, choices, and priorities. However, they hold these values without rigid dogmatism, maintaining openness to growth and different perspectives. This balanced conviction creates a compelling presence that inspires trust and respect, as others recognize they're engaging with someone who has thoughtfully considered how to live with meaning and integrity.

Being happy

Those with charming personalities radiate an authentic inner contentment that brightens any room they enter. This happiness isn't dependent on perfect circumstances or constant excitement, but rather stems from an appreciative approach to life that finds joy in ordinary moments and maintains perspective during challenges. Their positive outlook isn't forced toxic positivity, but rather a genuine warmth that acknowledges life's difficulties while still finding reasons for gratitude and hope. This natural joy becomes contagious, lifting the spirits of those around them and creating an emotional atmosphere where others feel more optimistic and energized. People naturally gravitate toward this warmth, seeking its comforting presence during difficult times and its amplifying effect during celebrations, making happiness perhaps the most magnetic element of a truly charming personality.

Several types of basic human needs that can be used as basic concepts for self-development Refers To (Tarmudji Tarsis, 2012) can be summarized as follows:

The Right to Develop Oneself

The need for growth and development is the most basic and universal need. This need is the easiest need to see. In relation to education, this need includes the need to see, hear, rest. If the writing is too small, the voice is too soft, if the chair is too hard, people tend not to feel

too happy, so they cannot concentrate on the learning process. The need to grow and develop is a source of motivation for some human actions.

For example, in children there is an urge to learn to talk, crawl, walk and grow in various ways. Teenagers and young adults feel the need to escape from parental supervision.

The Right to Find Personality

Today we can be reborn as new human beings, if we try to find our true selves, then we are the most important people in the world. Many people spend their time without ever knowing their true selves. Belief makes everything possible.

For example: A relationship cannot continue to exist if one party demands that the other party change, even though the demand is made on the grounds of saving the relationship from destruction. People cannot change, unless they want to change. The best form of change and development can occur through mutual love.

The Right to Be Loved

Everyone wants to be liked, although the means taken to achieve it sometimes show conflicting urges. This is actually a social need, a person's need to do something to please others even if it means sacrificing themselves, which causes them to seek others to exchange interests, experiences, pleasures and hardships. If he feels unloved, his needs are not satisfied.

For example: men and women were created by God not to be alone, therefore God commands us to love each other. Women without men are meaningless without loving each other. By loving, they will complement each other.

The Right to Solitude

It is a human right, because life without the right to solitude is hard to imagine. The need for solitude varies from person to person. Everyone needs solitude, also needs time to think and reflect on things they believe in, and to explore the reasons that make them adhere to those beliefs.

For example: if I have an unpleasant past, namely being hurt by a man, maybe at that time I decided that I would never have a relationship with a man and I would live alone without anyone to accompany me. This is my right to live in solitude.

The Right to Be Trusted

Every human being feels the need to be trusted, appreciated, praised and respected by others. This desire drives people to try to gain a position in their social groups, institutions and society. This need causes them to seek status and attention. People who fail to meet this need may suffer from withdrawal symptoms or once they appear, try to attract the attention of others. Sometimes it is difficult for someone to accept this deep personal need as something normal or

natural. Everyone has the right for others to trust them, unless it is proven that they do not deserve the trust of others. Mutual trust is a feeling that always lives and grows in a relationship. If we trust too quickly, we are among those who are afraid of rejection from others. If our trust in others is always excessive, then we will be very easily betrayed by others.

For example: a child who once stole his parents' money and at that time he was caught stealing money. At one point his parents' money was lost for the second time, and his parents immediately accused the child. However, the child had promised his parents that he would not repeat the mistake. But his parents did not believe him, the child was very sad and begged his parents to believe him that he was not the one who stole it.

The Right to Be Respected

Humans have the right to be respected and valued as long as we also respect and value others. Respect does not exist, unless it is applied both ways. If we do not respect ourselves, is it possible for us to respect the affection of others for us.

For example: a director in a company needs respect from employees to harmonize relationships in the company, because without respecting the director in the company it will certainly hinder the progress of development in the company.

The Right to Be Accepted

Every human being has the right to be accepted as we also accept others, to be able to accept others we need to accept the part of ourselves that is reflected in others. We must not feel ashamed of our own weaknesses. If we accept someone, it means we accept all of his/her parts. Whether all his/her actions, accepting the whole person means we will not reject the whole person just because we reject a certain part of him/her.

For example: a couple who have plans to get married soon, for that the woman is very afraid if she is not accepted in the man's family. However, as a parent, she must be able to accept other people as part of her family. Therefore, this woman has the right to be accepted in the man's family.

Right to Freedom

In a free relationship, both parties always maintain the right to freely leave the relationship if they wish. Both parties are always aware of this reality. They accept this fragile position. Thus they respect each other's feelings. They are bound by the same understanding, by the same views, allowing each of them to always be free. They are also bound by who they believe, by the love of one another.

For example: in the ELECTION, people are free to choose a presidential candidate in our country. Without any element of coercion.

Right to Self-Defense

Self-defense is a fundamental human need that exists on multiple levels beyond just physical protection. When viewed as a cornerstone for self-development, the right to self-defense encompasses several essential dimensions; Physical Self-Defense, Emotional Self-Defense, Intellectual Self-Defense, and Social Self-Defense.

For example: David's journey with self-defense as a foundation for self-development illustrates how protecting oneself across multiple dimensions creates space for authentic growth. After years of having his boundaries violated, he adopted a comprehensive approach—taking martial arts to develop physical confidence, working with a therapist to recognize and counter emotional manipulation, researching his professional worth to defend against economic exploitation, and developing critical thinking skills to protect his mind from misinformation. These interconnected practices transformed his life not through aggression but by establishing clear standards for how he deserved to be treated. As his ability to defend his physical space, emotional well-being, intellectual autonomy, social standing, and economic value strengthened, David could redirect energy previously spent recovering from boundary violations toward intentional growth opportunities, ultimately attracting healthier relationships and accelerating his professional advancement while creating the secure foundation necessary for meaningful self-development.

3. PROPOSED METHOD

The article is compiled through a literature review, consisting of printed and electronic sources of information. The information obtained is then reorganized into this scientific work. This study employed a systematic review of the literature as its research methodology. As a state that there are several methods available for conducting literature reviews in academic research, each with its own advantages and drawbacks (Booth, 2021). The most suitable methodology for a given review will hinge upon the research inquiry, the available resources, and the intended objectives. Consequently, undertaking a comparative analysis of these methodologies can yield valuable insights for researchers who aim to carry out literature reviews within the context of information systems research. Consequently, a systematic review of the literature constituted a pivotal element of the present study, as it facilitated a thorough and meticulous investigation of the methodologies utilized in conducting literature reviews pertaining to information systems research. For the next step, the researcher conducted data analysis techniques referring to Sugiyono's book (2015) with techniques or methods; collecting

data, reducing data, presenting data and drawing conclusions related to the topic being discussed. The analysis flow can be visualized in the form of the image below:

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion that can be drawn based on the discussion above is that the development of a charming personality must be developed in everyday life through various ways of training oneself. A charming personality is one who is open to new experiences and can freely actualize oneself. Development is a process of change in growth at a time as a function of maturity and interaction with the environment. In other words, a charming personality not only utilizes its advantages optimally but is also willing to face the shortcomings that exist in itself.

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