

Table of Contents

PERSON

Personal identity

Disorders

PERSON

3

3

4

4

PERSON

A [person](#) (plural people or persons) is a being that has certain capacities or attributes [such](#) as reason, morality, consciousness or self-consciousness, and being a part of a culturally established form of social relations [such](#) as kinship, ownership of property, or legal responsibility. The defining features of personhood and, consequently, what makes a [person](#) count as a [person](#), differ widely among cultures and contexts.

In addition to the question of personhood, of what makes a being count as a [person](#) to begin with, there are further questions about personal identity and self: both about what makes any particular [person](#) that particular [person](#) instead of another, and about what makes a [person](#) at one [time](#) the same [person](#) as they were or will [be](#) at another [time](#) despite any intervening changes.

The plural form people, is often used to refer to [an](#) entire nation or ethnic [group](#) (as in a people), and this was the original meaning of the word; it subsequently acquired its use as a plural form of [person](#). The plural form persons is often used in philosophical and legal writing.

- [mind communication / psychological communication](#)
- [Person](#) postures
- [Person](#) gestures
- [Person](#) faciatures
- [Person](#) behaviour
- [Person](#) actions
- [Person](#) professions
- [Person](#) arts
- [Person](#) abilities
- [Person](#) wisdom
- [Person](#) business
- [Person](#) disorders
- Personal values
- [Person](#) morality
- [Person](#) duty
- [Person](#) identity
- [Person](#) organization
- [Person](#) space
- [Person](#) soul ([analogy](#) to [body](#))
- [Person](#) spirit ([analogy](#) to energy)

Personal identity

Personal identity is the unique identity of persons through [time](#). That is to say, the necessary and sufficient conditions under which a [person](#) at one [time](#) and a [person](#) at another [time](#) can [be](#) said to [be](#) the same [person](#), persisting through [time](#). In the modern philosophy of [mind](#), this concept of personal identity is sometimes referred to as the diachronic problem of personal identity. The synchronic problem is grounded in the question of what features or traits characterize a given [person](#) at one [time](#).

- personality

- behaviour
- character
- mood
- ability
- volition
- consciousness
- memory

Disorders

personality disorders impulse control disorders

- Dissociative disorder: People who suffer severe disturbances of their self-identity, memory, and general awareness of themselves and their surroundings may be classified as having these types of disorders, including depersonalization disorder or dissociative identity disorder (which was previously referred to as multiple personality disorder or split personality).
- Impulse control disorder: People who are abnormally unable to resist certain urges or impulses that could be harmful to themselves or others, may be classified as having an impulse control disorder, and disorders such as kleptomania (stealing) or pyromania (fire-setting). Various behavioral addictions, such as gambling addiction, may be classed as a disorder. Obsessive-compulsive disorder can sometimes involve an inability to resist certain acts but is classed separately as being primarily an anxiety disorder
- Cognitive disorder: These affect cognitive abilities, including learning and memory. This category includes delirium and mild and major neurocognitive disorder (previously termed dementia).
- Somatoform disorders may be diagnosed when there are problems that appear to originate in the body that are thought to be manifestations of a mental disorder. This includes somatization disorder and conversion disorder. There are also disorders of how a person perceives their body, such as body dysmorphic disorder. Neurasthenia is an old diagnosis involving somatic complaints as well as fatigue and low spirits/depression, which is officially recognized by the ICD-10 but no longer by the DSM-IV
- Factitious disorders are diagnosed where symptoms are thought to be reported for personal gain. Symptoms are often deliberately produced or feigned, and may relate to either symptoms in the individual or in someone close to them, particularly people they care for.

PERSON

One Word Substitution	Person	Mantrakshar
One who is not sure about God’s existence	Agnostic	
A person who deliberately sets fire to a building	Arsonist	
One who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession	Amateur	
One who can use either hand with ease	Ambidextrous	
One who makes an official examination of accounts	Auditor	
A person who believes in or tries to bring about a state of lawlessness	Anarchist	
A person who has changed his faith	Apostate	
One who does not believe in the existence of God	Atheist	

One Word Substitution	Person	Mantrakshar
A person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute	Arbitrator	
One who leads an austere life	Ascetic	
An unconventional style of living	Bohemian	
One who is bad in spellings	Cacographer	
One who feeds on human flesh	Cannibal	
A person who is blindly devoted to an idea/ a person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism	Chauvinist	
A critical judge of any art and craft	Connoisseur	
Persons living at the same time	Contemporaries	
One who is recovering health after illness	Convalescent	
A girl/woman who flirts with a man	Coquette	
A person who regards the whole world as his country	Cosmopolitan	
One who is a centre of attraction	Cynosure	
One who sneers at the beliefs of others	Cynic	
A leader or orator who espouses the cause of the common people	Demagogue	
A person having a sophisticated charm	Debonair	
A leader who sways his followers by his oratory	Demagogue	
A dabbler (not serious) in art, science and literature	Dilettante	
One who is for pleasure of eating and drinking	Epicure	
One who often talks of his achievements	Egotist	
Someone who leaves one country to settle in another	Emigrant	
A man who is womanish in his habits	Effeminate	
One who is hard to please (very selective in his habits)	Fastidious	
One who runs away from justice	Fugitive	
One who is filled with excessive enthusiasm in religious matters	Fanatic	
One who believes in fate	Fatalist	
A lover of good food	Gourmand	
Conferred as an honour	Honorary	
A person who acts against religion	Heretic	
A person of intellectual or erudite tastes	Highbrow	
A patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments	Hypochondriac	
A person who is controlled by wife	Henpeck	
One who shows sustained enthusiastic action with unflagging vitality	Indefatigable	
Someone who attacks cherished ideas or traditional institutions	Iconoclast	
One who does not express himself freely	Introvert	
Who behaves without moral principles	Immoral	
A person who is incapable of being tampered with	Impregnable	
One who is unable to pay his debts	Insolvent	
A person who is mentally ill	Lunatic	
A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society	Misanthrope	
A person who is primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics	Mercenary	
Someone in love with himself	Narcissist	
One who collect coins as hobby	Numismatist	
A person who likes or admires women	Philogynist	

One Word Substitution	Person	Mantrakshar
A lover of mankind	Philanthropist	
A person who speaks more than one language	Polyglot	
One who lives in solitude	Recluse	
Someone who walks in sleep	Somnambulist	
A person who is indifferent to the pains and pleasures of life	Stoic	
A scolding nagging bad-tempered woman	Termagant	
A person who shows a great or excessive fondness for one's wife	Uxorious	
One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field	Virtuoso	

From:

<https://mail.mantrakshar.co.in/> - Kshtrgyn

Permanent link:

<https://mail.mantrakshar.co.in/doku.php/en/person?rev=1723458645>

Last update:

2024/08/12 10:30

