Hex	A56633	5A66CC	A599CC	5A9933	A599B4	5A99AA	A566AA	5A66AA	A566CC	5A6633	A59933	5A99CC	A59955	5A9955	A56655	5A6655
Color Dec	***ENTP***	***ISFP***	***ESFJ***	***INTJ***	***ENFJ***	***ISTJ***	***ESTP***	***INFP***	***ESFP***	***INTP***	***ENTJ***	***ISFJ***	***ESTJ***	***INFJ***	***ENFP***	***ISTP***
10839603	***ENTP***	IDT	NVL	SPP	CST	ADV	CHR	NBR	TRB	EGM	PAL	CPL	ANI	STM	PED	CMP	CTP
5924556	***ISFP***	NVL	IDT	CST	SPP	CHR	ADV	TRB	NBR	PAL	EGM	ANI	CPL	PED	STM	CTP	CMP
10852812	***ESFJ***	SPP	CST	IDT	NVL	NBR	TRB	ADV	CHR	CPL	ANI	EGM	PAL	CMP	CTP	STM	PED
5937459	***INTJ***	CST	SPP	NVL	IDT	TRB	NBR	CHR	ADV	ANI	CPL	PAL	EGM	CTP	CMP	PED	STM
10852788	***ENFJ***	ADV	CHR	NBR	TRB	IDT	NVL	SPP	CST	STM	PED	CMP	CTP	EGM	PAL	CPL	ANI
5937578	***ISTJ***	CHR	ADV	TRB	NBR	NVL	IDT	CST	SPP	PED	STM	CTP	CMP	PAL	EGM	ANI	CPL
10839722	***ESTP***	NBR	TRB	ADV	CHR	SPP	CST	IDT	NVL	CMP	CTP	STM	PED	CMP	ANI	EGM	PAL
5924522	***INFP***	TRB	NBR	CHR	ADV	CST	SPP	NVL	IDT	CTP	CMP	PED	STM	ANI	CMP	PAL	EGM
10839756	***ESFP***	EGM	PAL	CPL	ANI	STM	PED	CMP	CTP	IDT	NVL	SPP	CST	ADV	CHR	NBR	TRB
5924403	***INTP***	PAL	EGM	ANI	CPL	PED	STM	CTP	CMP	NVL	IDT	CST	SPP	CHR	ADV	TRB	NBR
10852659	***ENTJ***	CPL	ANI	EGM	PAL	CMP	CTP	STM	PED	SPP	CST	IDT	NVL	NBR	TRB	ADV	CHR
5937612	***ISFJ***	ANI	CPL	PAL	EGM	CTP	CMP	PED	STM	CST	SPP	NVL	IDT	TRB	NBR	CHR	ADV
10852693	***ESTJ***	STM	PED	CMP	CTP	EGM	PAL	CMP	ANI	ADV	CHR	NBR	TRB	IDT	NVL	SPP	CST
5937493	***INFJ***	PED	STM	CTP	CMP	PAL	EGM	ANI	CMP	CHR	ADV	TRB	NBR	NVL	IDT	CST	SPP
10839637	***ENFP***	CMP	CTP	STM	PED	CPL	ANI	EGM	PAL	NBR	TRB	ADV	CHR	SPP	CST	IDT	NVL
5924437	***ISTP***	CTP	CMP	PED	STM	ANI	CPL	PAL	EGM	TRB	NBR	CHR	ADV	CST	SPP	NVL	IDT

E	A5
I	5A
P	66
J	99
NT	33
NF/ST	55
NF/ST	AA
NF/ST	B4 (Unique)
SF	CC

KEY		Conversion:	
IDT	Identity	Idn	
PAL	Pal	Mrr	
NBR	Neighbor	Lkl	Cmp
CMP	Companion	Cmp	Lkl
CPL	Complement	Qid	
CTP	Counterpart	Sp>	Sp<
TRB	Tribesman	Sp<	Sp>
CST	Contrast	Cnt	
EGM	Enigma	Ego	
STM	Suitemate	Bn<	Bn>
ADV	Advisor	Bn>	Bn<
PED	Pedagogue	Sdl	Ill
CHR	Cohort	Ill	Sdl
NVL	Novelty	Cnf	
SPP	Supplement	Act	
ANI	Anima	Dlt	

Cognitive Function Colors

				(Back)	(Text-I/E)
Red	E	255	Ti	0,255,0	255,255,255
	I	0	Te	255,255,0	0,0,0
Green	T	255	Fi	0,0,255	255,255,255
	N	127	Fe	255,0,255	0,0,0
	S	63	Si	0,63,127	255,255,255
	F	0	Se	255,63,127	0,0,0
Blue	F	255	Ni	0,127,63	255,255,255
	S	127	Ne	255,127,63	0,0,0
	N	63			
	T	0			

RGB (0 vs 1)
Red: I vs E
Green: P vs J
Blue: NT vs SF (C vs W)

			Hero	Parent	Child	Animus	Opposing	Critical	Deceiving	Devilish	
E	10100101	165	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	EIEIIEIE
I	01011010	90	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	IEIEEIEI
P	01100110	102	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	PJJPPJJP
J	10011001	153	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	JPPJJPPJ
NT	00110011	51	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CCWWCCWW
NF	01010101	85	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	CWCWCWCW
ST	10101010	170	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	WCWCWCWC
SF	11001100	204	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	WWCCWWCC
EE	10100101	165	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	EIEIIEIE
II	01011010	90	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	IEIEEIEI
EI/IE	11111111	255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	EEEEEEEE
PP	01100110	102	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	PJJPPJJP
JJ	10011001	153	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	JPPJJPPJ
PJ/JP	11111111	255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	JJJJJJJJ
NT/NT	00110011	51	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CCWWCCWW
NT/NF	01110111	119	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	CWWWCWWW
NT/ST	10111011	187	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	WCWWWCWW
NT/SF	11111111	255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	WWWWWWWW
NF/NF	01010101	85	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	CWCWCWCW
NF/ST	11111111	255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	WWWWWWWW
NF/SF	11011101	221	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	WWCWWWCW
ST/ST	10101010	170	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	WCWCWCWC
ST/SF	11101110	238	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	WWWCWWWC

	5A6633	5A6655	5A66AA	5A66CC	5A9933	5A9955	5A99AA	5A99CC	A56633	A56655	A566AA	A566CC	A59933	A59955	A599B4	A599CC
	INTP	***ISTP***	***INFP***	***ISFP***	***INTJ***	***INFJ***	***ISTJ***	***ISFJ***	***ENTP***	***ENFP***	***ESTP***	***ESFP***	***ENTJ***	***ESTJ***	***ENFJ***	***ESFJ***
5924403	***INTP***	IDT	NBR	CMP	EGM	CPL	ADV	STM	SPP	PAL	TRB	CTP	NVL	CST	CHR	PED	ANI
5924437	***ISTP***	NBR	IDT	EGM	CMP	STM	SPP	CMP	ADV	CTP	NVL	PAL	TRB	CHR	CST	ANI	PED
5924522	***INFP***	CMP	EGM	IDT	NBR	ADV	CMP	SPP	STM	TRB	PAL	NVL	CTP	PED	ANI	CST	CHR
5924556	***ISFP***	EGM	CMP	NBR	IDT	SPP	STM	ADV	CPL	NVL	CTP	TRB	PAL	ANI	PED	CHR	CST
5937459	***INTJ***	CPL	STM	ADV	SPP	IDT	CMP	NBR	EGM	CST	PED	CHR	ANI	PAL	CTP	TRB	NVL
5937493	***INFJ***	ADV	SPP	CMP	STM	CMP	IDT	EGM	NBR	PED	CST	ANI	CHR	TRB	NVL	PAL	CTP
5937578	***ISTJ***	STM	CMP	SPP	ADV	NBR	EGM	IDT	CMP	CHR	ANI	CST	PED	CTP	PAL	NVL	TRB
5937612	***ISFJ***	SPP	ADV	STM	CPL	EGM	NBR	CMP	IDT	ANI	CHR	PED	CST	NVL	TRB	CTP	PAL
10839603	***ENTP***	PAL	CTP	TRB	NVL	CST	PED	CHR	ANI	IDT	CMP	NBR	EGM	CPL	STM	ADV	SPP
10839637	***ENFP***	TRB	NVL	PAL	CTP	PED	CST	ANI	CHR	CMP	IDT	EGM	NBR	ADV	SPP	CMP	STM
10839722	***ESTP***	CTP	PAL	NVL	TRB	CHR	ANI	CST	PED	NBR	EGM	IDT	CMP	STM	CMP	SPP	ADV
10839756	***ESFP***	NVL	TRB	CTP	PAL	ANI	CHR	PED	CST	EGM	NBR	CMP	IDT	SPP	ADV	STM	CPL
10852659	***ENTJ***	CST	CHR	PED	ANI	PAL	TRB	CTP	NVL	CPL	PED	STM	SPP	IDT	NBR	CMP	EGM
10852693	***ESTJ***	CHR	CST	ANI	PED	CTP	NVL	PAL	TRB	STM	SPP	CMP	ADV	NBR	IDT	EGM	CMP
10852788	***ENFJ***	PED	ANI	CST	CHR	TRB	PAL	NVL	CTP	ADV	CPL	SPP	STM	CMP	EGM	IDT	NBR
10852812	***ESFJ***	ANI	PED	CHR	CST	NVL	CTP	TRB	PAL	SPP	STM	ADV	CPL	EGM	CMP	NBR	IDT

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Supervision Rings (Clockwise)

TRB	***ENTP***	CTP
INFP	EGM	***ISTP***
CTP	***ESFP***	TRB

TRB	***ISFJ***	CTP
ESTJ	EGM	***ENFJ***
CTP	***INTJ***	TRB

CTP	***ESFJ***	TRB
INFJ	EGM	***ISTJ***
TRB	***ENTJ***	CTP

CTP	***INTP***	TRB
ESTP	EGM	***ENFP***
TRB	***ISFP***	CTP

(EGM here looks like NVL/PAL)

Benefit Rings (Clockwise)

STM	***ENTP***	ADV
ESTJ	EGM	***ENFJ***
ADV	***ESFP***	STM

STM	***ISFJ***	ADV
INFP	EGM	***ISTP***
ADV	***INTJ***	STM

ADV	***ESFJ***	STM
ESTP	EGM	***ENFP***
STM	***ENTJ***	ADV

ADV	***INTP***	STM
INFJ	EGM	***ISTJ***
STM	***ISFP***	ADV

(EGM here looks like CMP/SPP)

A\B	***ENTP***	***ISFJ***	***ESFJ***	***INTP***	***ENFJ***	***ISTP***	***ESTP***	***INFP***	***ESFP***	***INTJ***	***ENTJ***	***ISFP***	***ESTJ***	***INFP***	***ENFP***	***ISTJ***
ENTP	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR
ISFJ	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP
ESFJ	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB
INTP	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM
ENFJ	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL
ISTP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL
ESTP	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST
INFJ	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM
ESFP	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED
INTJ	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR
ENTJ	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP
ISFP	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV
ESTJ	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL
INFP	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP
ENFP	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI
ISTJ	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT

IDT	→		
PED	→		
ADV	→		
ANI	→		
CST	→		
CTP	→		
EGM	→		
NVL	→		

INTP		
Hero	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Parent	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Child	Introverted Sensing	Si
Animus	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Opposing	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Critical	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Deceiving	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Devilish	Introverted Feeling	Fi

ISTP		
Hero	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Parent	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Child	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Animus	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Opposing	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Critical	Introverted Sensing	Si
Deceiving	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Devilish	Introverted Feeling	Fi

INFP		
Hero	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Parent	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Child	Introverted Sensing	Si
Animus	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Opposing	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Critical	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Deceiving	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Devilish	Introverted Thinking	Ti

ISFP		
Hero	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Parent	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Child	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Animus	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Opposing	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Critical	Introverted Sensing	Si
Deceiving	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Devilish	Introverted Thinking	Ti

INTJ		
Hero	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Parent	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Child	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Animus	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Opposing	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Critical	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Deceiving	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Devilish	Introverted Sensing	Si

INFJ		
Hero	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Parent	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Child	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Animus	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Opposing	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Critical	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Deceiving	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Devilish	Introverted Sensing	Si

ISTJ		
Hero	Introverted Sensing	Si
Parent	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Child	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Animus	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Opposing	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Critical	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Deceiving	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Devilish	Introverted Intuition	Ni

ISFJ		
Hero	Introverted Sensing	Si
Parent	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Child	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Animus	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Opposing	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Critical	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Deceiving	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Devilish	Introverted Intuition	Ni

ENTP		
Hero	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Parent	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Child	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Animus	Introverted Sensing	Si
Opposing	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Critical	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Deceiving	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Devilish	Extraverted Sensing	Se

ENFP		
Hero	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Parent	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Child	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Animus	Introverted Sensing	Si
Opposing	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Critical	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Deceiving	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Devilish	Extraverted Sensing	Se

ESTP		
Hero	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Parent	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Child	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Animus	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Opposing	Introverted Sensing	Si
Critical	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Deceiving	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Devilish	Extraverted Intuition	Ne

ESFP		
Hero	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Parent	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Child	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Animus	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Opposing	Introverted Sensing	Si
Critical	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Deceiving	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Devilish	Extraverted Intuition	Ne

ENTJ		
Hero	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Parent	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Child	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Animus	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Opposing	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Critical	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Deceiving	Introverted Sensing	Si
Devilish	Extraverted Feeling	Fe

ESTJ		
Hero	Extraverted Thinking	Te
Parent	Introverted Sensing	Si
Child	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Animus	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Opposing	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Critical	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Deceiving	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Devilish	Extraverted Feeling	Fe

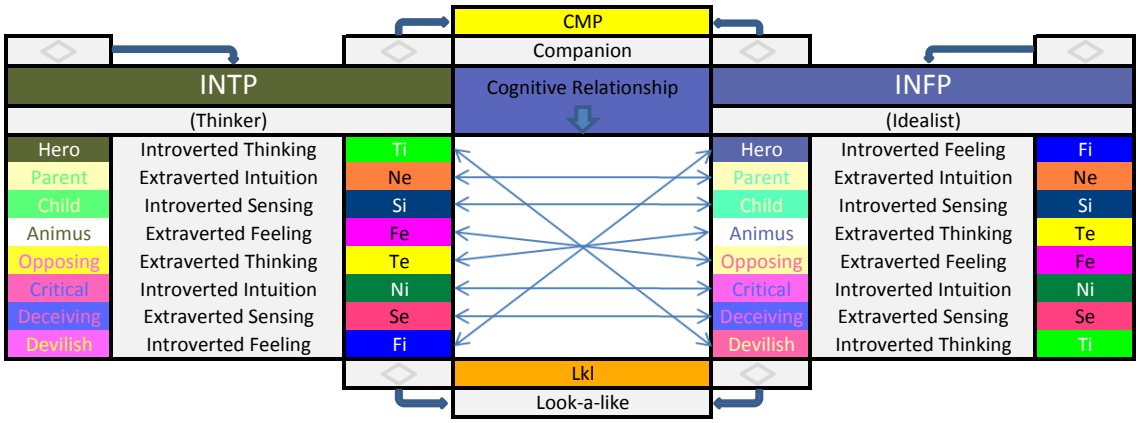
ENFJ		
Hero	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Parent	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Child	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Animus	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Opposing	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Critical	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Deceiving	Introverted Sensing	Si
Devilish	Extraverted Thinking	Te

ESFJ		
Hero	Extraverted Feeling	Fe
Parent	Introverted Sensing	Si
Child	Extraverted Intuition	Ne
Animus	Introverted Thinking	Ti
Opposing	Introverted Feeling	Fi
Critical	Extraverted Sensing	Se
Deceiving	Introverted Intuition	Ni
Devilish	Extraverted Thinking	Te

Function	Hero Connection	
Hero	Idn	
Parent	Sp>	
Child	Act	
Animus	Dlt	Sdl
Opposing	Cnt	Ill
Critical	Qid	Bn>
Deceiving	Cnf	Sp<
Devilish	Lkl	Ego

Metaphor
IDT
PED
ADV
ANI
CST
CTP
EGM
NVL

ex.INTP
Hero
Parent
Child
Animus
Opposing
Critical
Deceiving
Devilish



Description:

These are relations between equal partners which can be called acquaintances rather than friends. There are no visual obstacles in the development of these relations, partners can talk easily almost about anything. Look-a-like partners do not feel any danger from the other partner. The strong sides of the partners are different in the such a way that almost any conversations between them always fall into the area of the confidence of only one of the partners. Look-a-like partners also have similar problems which makes them feel rather sympathetic towards each other instead of being critical of each other's vulnerabilities.

Understanding between partners is usually good. Collaboration between them may be very fruitful especially if partners feel a mutual attraction. When partners lose their feeling of sympathy for each other through anger or any other reason, they can apply pressure to their partner's vulnerabilities. This can sometimes be really unexpected and unpleasant for both partners.

Arguments in Look-a-like relations are not common practice. The partners usually try to help each other, or at least feel when their partner requires some form of assistance. However, in many cases the help is not effective enough because partners have similar problems. Look-a-like relations have an average degree of comfort. Partners do not have anything against each other but also nothing for which to struggle. These relations can normally bring a feeling of satisfaction from interaction with an equal and not boring partner.

A\B	ENTP	ISFJ	ESFJ	INTP	ENFJ	ISTP	ESTP	INFJ	ESFP	INTJ	ENTJ	ISFP	ESTJ	INFP	ENFP	ISTJ
ENTP	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR
ISFJ	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP
ESFJ	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB
INTP	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM
ENFJ	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL
ISTP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL
ESTP	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST
INFJ	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM
ESFP	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED
INTJ	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR
ENTJ	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP
ISFP	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV
ESTJ	STM	TRB	CMP	CHR	EGM	CST	CPL	NVL	ADV	CTP	NBR	PED	IDT	ANI	SPP	PAL
INFP	TRB	STM	CHR	CMP	CST	EGM	NVL	CPL	CTP	ADV	PED	NBR	ANI	IDT	PAL	SPP
ENFP	CMP	CHR	STM	TRB	CPL	NVL	EGM	CST	NBR	PED	ADV	CTP	SPP	PAL	IDT	ANI
ISTJ	CHR	CMP	TRB	STM	NVL	CPL	CST	EGM	PED	NBR	CTP	ADV	PAL	SPP	ANI	IDT

KEY		Conversion:	
IDT	Identity	Idn	
PAL	Pal	Mrr	
NBR	Neighbor	Lkl	Cmp
CMP	Companion	Cmp	Lkl
CPL	Complement	Qid	
CTP	Counterpart	Sp>	Sp<
TRB	Tribesman	Sp<	Sp>
CST	Contrast	Cnt	
EGM	Enigma	Ego	
STM	Suitemate	Bn<	Bn>
ADV	Advisor	Bn>	Bn<
PED	Pedagogue	Sdl	Ill
CHR	Cohort	Ill	Sdl
NVL	Novelty	Cnf	
SPP	Supplement	Act	
ANI	Anima	Dlt	

Supervision Rings

ENTP > ISTP > ESFP > INFP… ENTP
(ENTp > ISTj > ESFp > INFj… ENTp)

ISFJ > ENFJ > INTJ > ESTJ… ISFJ
(ISFp > ENFj > INTp > ESTj… ISFp)

ESFJ > ISTJ > ENTJ > INFJ… ESFJ
(ESFj > ISTp > ENTj > INFp… ESFj)

INTP > ENFP > ISFP > ESTP… INTP
(INTj > ENFp > ISFj > ESTp… INTj)

Benefit Rings

ENTP > ENFJ > ESFP > ESTJ… ENTP
(ENTp > ENFj > ESFp > ESTj… ENTp)

ISFJ > ISTP > INTP > INFP… ISFJ
(ISFp > ISTj > INTp > INFj… ISFp)

ESFJ > ENFP > ENTJ > ESTP… ESFJ
(ESFj > ENFp > ENTj > ESTp… ESFj)

INTP > ISTJ > ISFP > INFJ… INTP
(INTj > ISTp > ISFj > INFp… INTj)

	IxxJ	IxxP	
NBR	Lkl	Cmp	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)
CMP	Cmp	Lkl	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)
	ExxJ	ExxP	
NBR	Cmp	Lkl	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)
CMP	Lkl	Cmp	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)

Quasi-Identity Conflicts

		E		
	ANI		CPL	
I		NVL		E
	CPL		ANI	
		I		

Benefit Conflicts (A)

		E		
	Sdl		Bn	
I		NVL		E
	Bn		Ill	
		I		

Cmp and Lkl relationship description seems I-centered. Swap descriptions for E.

		xxxJ	xxxP	
(N/S)	CTP	Sp	Sp	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)
(T/F)	TRB	Sp	Sp	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)

P: I over (Sp>) E is better than E over I
J: E over (Sp>) I is better than I over E

		xxxJ	xxxP	
	STM	Bn<	Bn>	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)
	ADV	Bn>	Bn<	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)

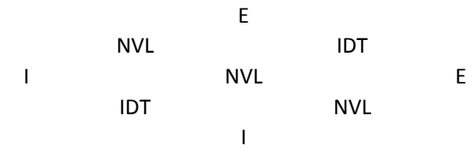
Benefactor always more comfortable than the Beneficiary.

		IxxJ	IxxP	
	PED	III	SdI	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)
	CHR	SdI	III	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)

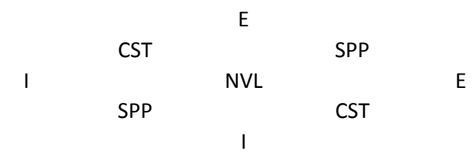
		ExxJ	ExxP	
	PED	SdI	III	Judge(=), Perceive(!=)
	CHR	III	SdI	Perceive(=), Judge(!=)

Since PED and CHR are always between I and E

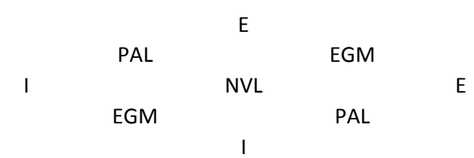
Identity Conflicts



Contrast Conflicts



Ego Conflicts



Benefit Conflicts (B)

Supervision Conflicts (A)

Supervision Conflicts (B)

A\B	ENTp	ISFp	ESFj	INTj	ENFj	ISTj	ESTp	INFp	ESFp	INTp	ENTj	ISFj	ESTj	INFj	ENFp	ISTp
ENTp	Idn	Dlt	Act	Mrr	Bn>	Sp>	Lkl	Ill	Ego	Cnt	Qid	Cnf	Bn<	Sp<	Cmp	Sdl
ISFp	Dlt	Idn	Mrr	Act	Sp>	Bn>	Ill	Lkl	Cnt	Ego	Cnf	Qid	Sp<	Bn<	Sdl	Cmp
ESFj	Act	Mrr	Idn	Dlt	Cmp	Sdl	Bn<	Sp<	Qid	Cnf	Ego	Cnt	Lkl	Ill	Bn>	Sp>
INTj	Mrr	Act	Dlt	Idn	Sdl	Cmp	Sp<	Bn<	Cnf	Qid	Cnt	Ego	Ill	Lkl	Sp>	Bn>
ENFj	Bn<	Sp<	Cmp	Sdl	Idn	Dlt	Act	Mrr	Bn>	Sp>	Lkl	Ill	Ego	Cnt	Qid	Cnf
ISTj	Sp<	Bn<	Sdl	Cmp	Dlt	Idn	Mrr	Act	Sp>	Bn>	Ill	Lkl	Cnt	Ego	Cnf	Qid
ESTp	Lkl	Ill	Bn>	Sp>	Act	Mrr	Idn	Dlt	Cmp	Sdl	Bn<	Sp<	Qid	Cnf	Ego	Cnt
INFp	Ill	Lkl	Sp>	Bn>	Mrr	Act	Dlt	Idn	Sdl	Cmp	Sp<	Bn<	Cnf	Qid	Cnt	Ego
ESFp	Ego	Cnt	Qid	Cnf	Bn<	Sp<	Cmp	Sdl	Idn	Dlt	Act	Mrr	Bn>	Sp>	Lkl	Ill
INTp	Cnt	Ego	Cnf	Qid	Sp<	Bn<	Sdl	Cmp	Dlt	Idn	Mrr	Act	Sp>	Bn>	Ill	Lkl
ENTj	Qid	Cnf	Ego	Cnt	Lkl	Ill	Bn>	Sp>	Act	Mrr	Idn	Dlt	Cmp	Sdl	Bn<	Sp<
ISFj	Cnf	Qid	Cnt	Ego	Ill	Lkl	Sp>	Bn>	Mrr	Act	Dlt	Idn	Sdl	Cmp	Sp<	Bn<
ESTj	Bn>	Sp>	Lkl	Ill	Ego	Cnt	Qid	Cnf	Bn<	Sp<	Cmp	Sdl	Idn	Dlt	Act	Mrr
INFj	Sp>	Bn>	Ill	Lkl	Cnt	Ego	Cnf	Qid	Sp<	Bn<	Sdl	Cmp	Dlt	Idn	Mrr	Act
ENFp	Cmp	Sdl	Bn<	Sp<	Qid	Cnf	Ego	Cnt	Lkl	Ill	Bn>	Sp>	Act	Mrr	Idn	Dlt
ISTp	Sdl	Cmp	Sp<	Bn<	Cnf	Qid	Cnt	Ego	Ill	Lkl	Sp>	Bn>	Mrr	Act	Dlt	Idn

α β γ δ

KEY		Conversion:	
Idn	Identity	IDT	
Mrr	Mirror	PAL	
Lkl	Look-a-like	NBR	CMP
Cmp	Comparison	CMP	NBR
Qid	Quasi-Identity	CPL	
Sp>	Supervisor	CTP	TRB
Sp<	Supervisee	TRB	CTP
Cnt	Contrast	CST	
Ego	Super-Ego	EGM	
Bn<	Beneficiary	STM	ADV
Bn>	Benefactor	ADV	STM
Sdl	Semi-Duality	PED	CHR
Ill	Illusion	CHR	PED
Cnf	Conflict	NVL	
Act	Activation	SPP	
Dlt	Duality	ANI	

Supervision Rings

ENTp > ISTj > ESFp > INFj… ENTp
(ENTP > ISTP > ESFP > INFP… ENTP)

ISFp > ENFj > INTp > ESTj… ISFp
(ISFJ > ENFJ > INTJ > ESTJ… ISFJ)

ESFj > ISTp > ENTj > INFp… ESFj
(ESFJ > ISTJ > ENTJ > INFJ… ESFJ)

INTj > ENFp > ISFj > ESTp… INTj)
(INTP > ENFP > ISFP > ESTP… INTP)

Benefit Rings

ENTp > ENFj > ESFp > ESTj… ENTp
(ENTP > ENFJ > ESFP > ESTJ… ENTP)

ISFp > ISTj > INTp > INFj… ISFp
(ISFJ > ISTP > INTJ > INFP… ISFJ)

ESFj > ENFp > ENTj > ESTp… ESFj
(ESFJ > ENFP > ENTJ > ESTP… ESFJ)

INTj > ISTp > ISFj > INFp… INTj
(INTP > ISTJ > ISFP > INFJ… INTP)

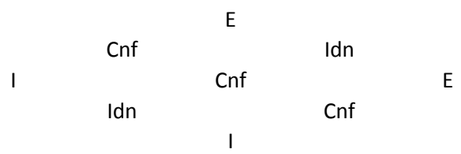
Quasi-Identity Conflicts

E
Dlt Qid
I Cnf E
Qid Dlt
I

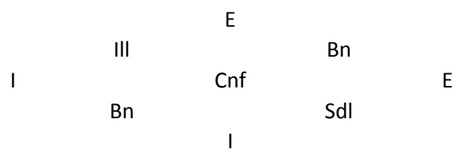
Benefit Conflicts (A)

E
Sdl Bn
I Cnf E
Bn Ill
I

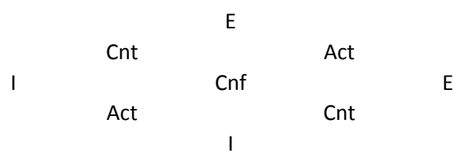
Identity Conflicts



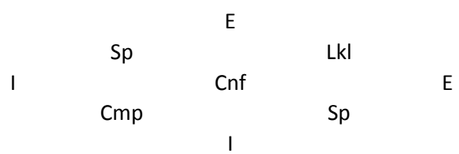
Benefit Conflicts (B)



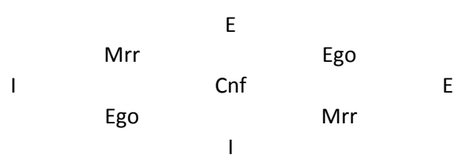
Contrast Conflicts



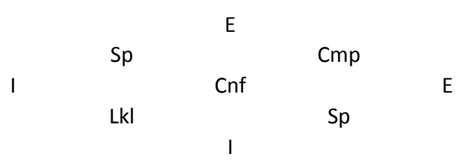
Supervision Conflicts (A)



Ego Conflicts



Supervision Conflicts (B)



Identity	These are relations of complete understanding between partners but with an inability to help each other. Identical partners see the world with identical eyes, identically work out received information, come to identical conclusions and have identical problems. Identical partners usually experience sympathy towards each other, trying to support and justify each other. Identical relations have a negative side too. Interaction with an Identical partner may quickly become boring unless partners have common interests, working on the same project, or if one partner has sufficient preponderance in knowledge so a teacher and student situation can develop. Usually when partners do not receive any new information from each other they find no use in such interaction and their relations can become neutral. However, periodically even neutral relations come alive for a short period of time. It happens when partners discover new things about each other. If Identical partners feel a mutual attraction to each other their relations can be really loving and caring. In order for Identical relations to last, one partner has to take a role of the Dualas if it was a Duality relationship. Usually it happens naturally. If the two are introverts, one often subconsciously attempts to take care of the extrovertedside of things, if the two are thinking types, then one would try to fill the resulting emotional void etc. Different backgrounds and function developments of Identical partners could help in this case, however as with any other relationship there has to be a driving force behind it to keep it going. The result of Identical relations is self-development, because these relations can help you to look at your own abilities and disabilities from a different angle. Identical relations can be compared with watching a video of oneself. In conclusion, only these
Look-a-like	These are relations between equal partners which can be called acquaintances rather than friends. There are no visual obstacles in the development of these relations, partners can talk easily almost about anything. Look-a-like partners do not feel any danger from the other partner. The strong sides of the partners are different in the such a way that almost any conversations between them always fall into the area of the confidence of only one of the partners. Look-a-like partners also have similar problems which makes them feel rather sympathetic towards each other instead of being critical of each other's vulnerabilities. Understanding between partners is usually good. Collaboration between them may be very fruitful especially if partners feel a mutual attraction. When partners lose their feeling of sympathy for each other through anger or any other reason, they can apply pressure to their partner's vulnerabilities. This can sometimes be really unexpected and unpleasant for both partners. Arguments in Look-a-like relations are not common practice. The partners usually try to help each other, or at least feel when their partner requires some form of assistance. However, in many cases the help is not effective enough because partners have similar problems. Look-a-like relations have an average degree of comfort. Partners do not have anything against each other but also nothing for which to struggle. These relations can normally bring a feeling of satisfaction from interaction with an equal and not boring partner.
Contrast	These are relations of an unstable psychological distance. Both partners experience difficulties in establishing and keeping a stable psychological distance between them. The only chance Contrary partners have to get on together well with each other is if they are left alone. In other cases partners usually compete over their strong sides. The reason for this is when somebody else is present, each partner tries to capture the attention of the listener by showing off their strong side. Contrary partners may like some elements of the other partner's behaviour. This often helps the partners to begin a more close relationship. However, when they are in company, their interaction can change dramatically. The introvert partner usually becomes distant, relations lose warm feelings and become formal and cautious. Both partners may start regretting that they became too trustful. The extrovert partner normally gets the false impression that the introvert partner is deliberately acting against them. This can bring a great deal of misunderstanding and surprise into these relations, as both partners are convinced that before everything was fine. The introvert partner usually starts suppressing the activity of the extrovert partner and may reproach and criticise them. The extrovert partner in return can behave in the same way. The most vulnerable position in these relations belongs to the extrovert partner, who may feel as if they are being betrayed. As a result the extrovert partner could start to worry excessively about their next step so as not to make any mistakes and may therefore become very suspicious. Unfortunately the extrovert partner cannot see that their introvert partner is not as bad as they have begun to imagine.
Duality	These relations are the most favourable and comfortable of all intertype relationsproviding complete psychological compatibility. Dual partners are like two halves of a whole unit. They usually understand each others intentions without any need to say a word. Dual will naturally protect your weak points and appreciate the strong ones without asking for anything in return. Interaction with your Dual allows you to be yourself without the need to adjust to your partner like in other relations. This often saves both partners a lot of energy which they can use for their own interesting activities. Conflicts between Duals are very rare and if there are any, they are normally short lived and solved without pain. Your Dual partner will love you just for what you are and if there is such a thing as true love then it could probably only occur in relations of Duality. However, let's not idealise these relations too much. Although theoretically relations of Duality are the best of the best, practically not everybody who is your Dual will make your dreams come true. The reason for this is that we are usually so twisted up during the course of our lives that our already formed and stable views and attitudes can affect our relationships quite heavily. In fact, younger people have more chance to succeed in the quest for their perfect partner than older people. But the chances are always there. There are at least two conditions to be completed for a successful relationship between Duals. Firstly between the partners there has to be at least a minimal mutual attraction. Secondly and most importantly is that the partners are truly striving for the same or similar things. This may include common interests and/or life goals. Partners that are both seriously thinking about building a family are a good example. Logically saying: two halves of the same whole must not repel or move in the different directions, otherwise the whole will break into pieces. Relations of Duality also go through several stages. The first stage sometimes can be really tense. It is like a new engine that requires a "run in" first. If relations crumble it normally happens in the first stage. The more stages completed by Duals the more unbreakable their relationship.

Semi-Duality	These are relations of deficient Duality. Semi-Duality partners usually have no problems in understanding each other or each other's objectives, at least when these objectives are only on paper. When it comes to fulfilling joint plans, partners often fail to co-operate. The extrovertpartner hardly listens to the introvert, concentrating more on the sound of their own voice. However, the introvert partner does not get upset about this and they often seem to find a way to adapt to it. Semi-Duals usually have many topics for conversation and these conversations do not seem to be boring. Semi-Duals, especially if they are different in gender, can show interest in each other, which is multiplied if in addition they find each other attractive. However, when they feel like they are half way to complete understanding, one of them usually does something, not deliberately of course, that ruins all established harmony putting the partners right back to where they started. This is how incomplete Duality manifests itself. Semi-Duality partners cannot stay upset with each other for a long time. After partners have calmed down, they attempt to get closer to each other again which unfortunately leads to another stumble. For the observer, these relations may seem really passionate and loving. Relations of Semi-Duality can be compared with the moth and the flame. If not taken seriously, these relations can produce a little periodical shaking, keeping the partners "awake". Relations of Semi-Duality are also full of contrasts: from being happy to see partner again to sudden disappointment and bewilderment.
Conflict	These are relations of constantly developing conflict. Conflicting relations have the worst compatibility between partners among all other relations. However, it does not seem to be so obvious, especially in the earlier stages of development. Conflicting partners appear rather attractive, interesting and with impressive abilities. Both partners are usually convinced that they can coexist and collaborate quite peacefully, but soon it becomes apparent that something is always going wrong, making their relationship problematic. Both partners may mistakenly think that the cause of these problems is minor and easily fixed and that all they need to do is to show a little bit more effort in understanding their partner. Unfortunately, these attempts to continue pushing their relationship any further will soon provoke an open conflict between the partners. When conflict starts, partners hit each other with arguments exactly in the direction where they can cause maximum pain. In return, the other partner may counterattack even more aggressively. With every conflict these relations become worse and worse. Although Conflicting partners show confidence where their partner is unconfident, they are unable to protect and take care of each other's weak points. This regularly brings disagreement and disappointment into these relations. When after several fruitless attempts to establish a stable relationship the partners give up and break the relationship, they feel saved and released.
Activation	These relations are the easiest and quickest to start. Activity partners do not experience any visual difficulties when starting relations which can be surprising to them at the beginning. Partners stimulate each other into activity. Interaction with an Activity partner becomes really satisfying especially if both partners feel a mutual attraction. However, with continuous interaction over a long period comes overactivation which normally results in an overall tiredness of each other (a good example is when you watch a comedy that is so funny that after half the film you do not have the energy to laugh anymore). When this happens Activity partners need a short rest from each other, after which they can enjoy a positive interaction once again. This pattern repeats itself giving these relations an oscillating character. If partners cannot take a break from each other, it can cause negative stimulation to take the place of positive. Although overall interaction between partners is nice and easy, when it comes to fulfilling everyday duties and matters together, partners usually meet with many problems. Instead of solving the problems, Activity partners tend to give advice to each other on how to solve these problems, often affecting each others weak points. The advice of an Activity partner is always useful as it can strengthen your weakness, but not so much that it will ever become your strength. The other problem with these relations is that information between Activity partners always needs some adjustments. One partner may think of it as too foggy and not concrete enough, whereas for the other partner it is too unrefined. Collaboration is also difficult, because partners cannot predict each others behaviour and actions in what seem to be ordinary situations. Because of this, partners cannot rely or count on each other in full. Most of the problems that arise during Activity relationships are because one partner is always Perceiving and the other is always Judging, meaning that they live in different life rhythms. These relations are excellent for leisure, but not for day to day activities. When two Duality pairs gather together (forming a complete Quadrable) they experience a feeling of elation. The reason for this is that when two Duality pairs interact with each other, the two introverts (one from each Duality pair) and the two extroverts (again, one from each Duality pair) interact with each other as relations of Activity. Introverts in relations of Activity become slightly extroverted and more open, whereas two extroverts will often calm down a little.

Comparison	These are relations of deceptive similarity. Comparative partners talk about similar things, have similar interests, obey the norms of politeness and hospitality towards each other but they never really show an interest in each others problems. After a while these relations can become boring and stagnant. When comparative partners are on the same level in a hierarchy, they can coexist quite peacefully. Once one partner becomes superior to the other, they may have serious disagreements and conflicts. Comparative partners look at the same questions from very different angles. One partner feels as if the other is in their opinion trying to solve the same problem in an impractical manner. Moreover, partners are not happy to acknowledge each other's different point of view. This may cause great misunderstandings between partners, especially when applied to methods of working and as a result partners usually try to compromise. When in company, Comparative relations can improve a little. The reason for this is that the behaviour of one partner in respect to other people usually appears to the other partner as interesting and worthwhile. Moreover, partners have a good chance to learn from each other how to better improve their social interactions. When Comparative partners ask each other for advice, the adviser often finds their own advice quite useful for themselves. As a result the person who asked for advice usually leaves with nothing. Comparative partners may view each other as selfish and egoistic, however they do not try to clarify this point to each other. In a family environment these relations are very heavy, as they can create a mistrust between partners and do not allow them to feel their own significance.
Super-Ego	These are relations of mutual respect between partners. Super-Ego partners may think of each other as a distant and slightly mysterious ideal. They often show interest in each other's manners, behaviour and thought composition. Both partners experience a warm feeling towards each other, but for the outsider, these relations may look cold. If Super-Ego partners cannot find common interests, their interaction can become very formal. Partners normally think more about expressing their own point of view than listening to their partner. This expression comes from the confident side of one of the partners reaching the unconfident side of the other partner. The latter tries to defend themselves by projecting their confident points in return. Partners normally show interest and respect to each other if they do not know each other well enough. When partners start more close interaction, they start experiencing many problems. Super-Ego partners may think that they understand each other well. However, when it comes to day to day matters or co-operative activity, partners start thinking that their partner is deliberately trying to do everything wrong. Super-Ego partners are not interested and do not make each other aware of their intentions. Therefore their actions may look exactly opposite to what was expected. Although the hope and the feeling between partners may remain as before, it does not prevent the conflicts penetrating their relationship.
Mirror	These are relations of mutual correction. Mirror partners have similar interests and ideas, but a slightly different understanding of the same problems. Each partner can see only half of one problem. Therefore the partners always find what the other partner is thinking interesting. Usually partners quickly realise that they are very like-minded. The area of confidence of one partner is always the area of creativity for the other partner. What one partner considers solid and final appears incomplete and changeable for the other partner. This difference may often puzzle the partners especially when they fulfil their mutual plans. It seems for them as if the other partner simply misunderstood the main concept. Therefore partners attempt to correct each other's understanding but usually fail, because each partner acts from their confident side. For the same reason, Mirror partners can be involved in really hot disputes and can even come to blows in the name of their opinion. However, Mirror partners are often very good friends. When they work together on the same project, their mutual correction and adjustment becomes a constructive criticism that is usually accepted as useful. The main discomfort in these relations is caused by the difference in Judgement and Perception between the partners. Mirror partners generally agree about setting near future goals, but disagree about global aims. Mirror relations usually lack warm atmosphere between partners. This situation normally changes in presence of a third person who is Dual to one partner and an Activity partner to the other.
Illusion	These are relations of growing laziness. There are no other intertype relationsthat can deactivate partners so much as Illusionary relations. Illusionary partners find it comfortable being relaxed together, discussing different subjects. What one partner is talking about is always interesting, but in order to understand the partner better the other partner needs to force themselves. This difficulty in making an effort also makes achieving goals together almost impossible. Mutual business or other activity is complicated, because Illusionary partners do not understand the reasons and motives of each other's actions. Whatever one partner tries to achieve usually appears insufficient and worthless to the other. Because partners expect different kinds of activity from each other, they become negative and may criticise each other's intentions and objectives. For an observer, this misunderstanding between partners can appear to be humorous. The introvert partner usually tries to free themselves from the attempts of the extrovert partner to impose their opinions. The introverts seek independence. The extrovert partner wants to make their introvert partner into what they consider to be a "normal person". Both partners are distrustful of each other abilities. Disagreements in these relations are usually short because partners are drawn to each other. From time to time Illusionary relations become really warm and caring. It normally happens when partners work together but not on the same task. Partners may feel inspired with the result of a successfully finished project, however when they try to start a new project, they again meet the same difficulties in co-operation.

Quasi-Identity	These are relations of major misunderstanding. Quasi-Identical partners can interact with each other in a more or less peaceful manner if both partners are Thinking types. If they are both Feeling types however, they are likely to have an argumentative relationship. Also, as in the other relations, personal attraction can be very crucial to the peacefulness in their relationship. An absence of personal attraction may cause unnecessary internal tension resulting in conflict between partners. However these arguments do not often last long. After both partners have released their internal tension, the Perceiving partner is usually the first to show the initiative in reconciliation. A positive aspect of these relations is that Quasi-Identical partners do not underline your weak points and therefore are not viewed as dangerous by each other. Neither do they see each other as equal. Each partner sees the other as less capable than themselves, hence less talented. However, Quasi-Identicals mistakenly believe that their partner is achieving more than they are. This is perceived by both partners as injustice and may hinder the ambitions of both. In these relations partners always have difficulty understanding each other in full. Quasi-Identical partners always need to convert each other's information in such a way that it corresponds with their own understanding. This conversion requires much energy and does not bring the desired satisfaction. Books written by your Quasi-Identical are impossible to read. The creations of your Quasi-Identical look monstrous. Conversations with your Quasi-Identical, although not heavy, do not bring any satisfaction either. One partner may think that the other partner complicates simple things and simplifies the important points, trying to deliberately confuse and mislead them. Both partners are convinced that whatever their partner was trying to say, could be explained in a different and more understandable way. Quasi-Identicals normally have no difficulties in finding topics for conversation or discussion. When it comes to solving problems together, Quasi-Identical partners begin to understand that they are both thinking in very different ways. Soon Quasi-Identicals may start regretting the time that they have spent together, believing that it was just wasted time. Quasi-identical relations are very fragile and normally break without regret as there is usually nothing to resist their disunion.
Beneficiary	These relations are asymmetrical. One partner, called the Benefactor, is always in a more favourable position in respect to the other partner who is known as Beneficiary. The Beneficiary thinks of the Benefactor as an interesting and meaningful person, usually over-evaluating them in the beginning. The Beneficiary can be impressed and delighted by their partner's behaviour, manners, thoughts and their ability to easily deal with things that the Beneficiary conceives as complicated. When partners are together, the Beneficiary involuntarily starts to ingratiate themselves with the Benefactor, trying to please them without any obvious reason. In the worst cases this starts from little things and then becomes bigger until the Beneficiary realises the foolishness of their situation. The Beneficiary can see the weakness of the Benefactor, wishing to help their partner to strengthen themselves. Because the strongest point of the Beneficiary is the weak and unconscious point of the Benefactor, the Beneficiary is convinced that they are able to help. However, when the Beneficiary tries to help, the Benefactor usually refuses the help without any good explanation. The Beneficiary usually listens to every word the Benefactor says but there is no feedback, the Benefactor can not hear the Beneficiary. This may be sometimes unpleasant and even irritating for the Beneficiary. The Benefactor accepts the Beneficiary as somebody who is lower in rank or social position and often undervalues them in the beginning. The reason for this is that the Benefactor feels that the Beneficiary needs something from them, that special something that only the Benefactor can provide. Therefore the Benefactor naturally finds themselves in an advanced position in respect to the Beneficiary, but are at the same time willing to encourage and take care of the Beneficiary. Relations of Benefit may appear even and conflict free. Usually it is the Benefactor who initiates the contact. Partners can even feel some kind of spiritual connection between them. However, relations last only as long as the Benefactor has something to give and the Beneficiary has need of it. If this major condition is no longer fulfilled, relations enter quite an unpleasant stage of their development. The Beneficiary may begin ignoring the Benefactor completely or they may start to accentuate too many of the Benefactors inability, provoking arguments and quarrels. Finally, when the Benefactor is in a superior position to the Beneficiary, it can work quite well, but not when it is the other way round!

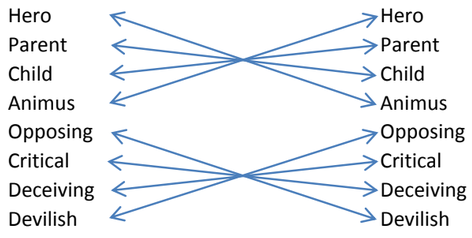
Benefactor	These relations are asymmetrical. One partner, called the Benefactor, is always in a more favourable position in respect to the other partner who is known as Beneficiary. The Beneficiary thinks of the Benefactor as an interesting and meaningful person, usually over-evaluating them in the beginning. The Beneficiary can be impressed and delighted by their partner's behaviour, manners, thoughts and their ability to easily deal with things that the Beneficiary conceives as complicated. When partners are together, the Beneficiary involuntarily starts to ingratiate themselves with the Benefactor, trying to please them without any obvious reason. In the worst cases this starts from little things and then becomes bigger until the Beneficiary realises the foolishness of their situation. The Beneficiary can see the weakness of the Benefactor, wishing to help their partner to strengthen themselves. Because the strongest point of the Beneficiary is the weak and unconscious point of the Benefactor, the Beneficiary is convinced that they are able to help. However, when the Beneficiary tries to help, the Benefactor usually refuses the help without any good explanation. The Beneficiary usually listens to every word the Benefactor says but there is no feedback, the Benefactor can not hear the Beneficiary. This may be sometimes unpleasant and even irritating for the Beneficiary. The Benefactor accepts the Beneficiary as somebody who is lower in rank or social position and often undervalues them in the beginning. The reason for this is that the Benefactor feels that the Beneficiary needs something from them, that special something that only the Benefactor can provide. Therefore the Benefactor naturally finds themselves in an advanced position in respect to the Beneficiary, but are at the same time willing to encourage and take care of the Beneficiary. Relations of Benefit may appear even and conflict free. Usually it is the Benefactor who initiates the contact. Partners can even feel some kind of spiritual connection between them. However, relations last only as long as the Benefactor has something to give and the Beneficiary has need of it. If this major condition is no longer fulfilled, relations enter quite an unpleasant stage of their development. The Beneficiary may begin ignoring the Benefactor completely or they may start to accentuate too many of the Benefactors inability, provoking arguments and quarrels. Finally, when the Benefactor is in a superior position to the Beneficiary, it can work quite well, but not when it is the other way round!
Supervisor	These relations are also asymmetrical as are relations of Benefit. One partner, called the Supervisor, is always in a more favourable position in respect to the other partner who is known as Supervisee. Relations of Supervision can give the impression that Supervisor is constantly watching every step of the Supervisee. The latter usually feels this control even if the Supervisor does not say or do anything. The explanation for this is that the Supervisee weak point is defenceless against the Supervisor's strong point. This makes the Supervisee nervous and expect the worse. Although the Supervisor can seem self-satisfied, petty, faultfinding and narrative, the Supervisee pays attention to their actions and considers the Supervisor as consequential. The Supervisee normally wants to gain recognition and commendation from the Supervisor. However, it may seem like the Supervisor always undervalues the abilities of the Supervisee. This stimulates the Supervisee into proving their own worthiness with various actions, yet there is little chance that they will succeed. The Supervisor sees the Supervisee as quite interesting and capable, but incomplete and therefore in need of some help and advice. The Supervisee does not respond to this aid as expected and this will often increase the Supervisor's attempts to change the Supervisee. Because the Supervisee naturally does not understand what it is that the Supervisor wants from them, this may irritate the Supervisor, who thinks that the Supervisee simply does not want to understand. In relations of Supervision it may also appear as if the Supervisor patronises the Supervisee, which can be quite obtrusive for the latter. When there are more than two people present, the Supervisee often attempts to release themselves from the control of the Supervisor by starting arguments for the sake of it or by attempting to manoeuvre themselves into the commanding position. Unfortunately, these attempts lead nowhere. The Supervisor may think instead that the Supervisee simply requires more attention. Supervision partners often look like good friends. The reason for this is that in these relations both partners can sense their social value: the Supervisor as a "guardian angel", without whom the Supervisee will get into trouble, and the Supervisee as the object of attention.

Supervisee	These relations are also asymmetrical as are relations of Benefit. One partner, called the Supervisor, is always in a more favourable position in respect to the other partner who is known as Supervisee. Relations of Supervision can give the impression that Supervisor is constantly watching every step of the Supervisee. The latter usually feels this control even if the Supervisor does not say or do anything. The explanation for this is that the Supervisee weak point is defenceless against the Supervisor's strong point. This makes the Supervisee nervous and expect the worse. Although the Supervisor can seem self-satisfied, petty, faultfinding and narrative, the Supervisee pays attention to their actions and considers the Supervisor as consequential. The Supervisee normally wants to gain recognition and commendation from the Supervisor. However, it may seem like the Supervisor always undervalues the abilities of the Supervisee. This stimulates the Supervisee into proving their own worthiness with various actions, yet there is little chance that they will succeed. The Supervisor sees the Supervisee as quite interesting and capable, but incomplete and therefore in need of some help and advice. The Supervisee does not respond to this aid as expected and this will often increase the Supervisor's attempts to change the Supervisee. Because the Supervisee naturally does not understand what it is that the Supervisor wants from them, this may irritate the Supervisor, who thinks that the Supervisee simply does not want to understand. In relations of Supervision it may also appear as if the Supervisor patronises the Supervisee, which can be quite obtrusive for the latter. When there are more than two people present, the Supervisee often attempts to release themselves from the control of the Supervisor by starting arguments for the sake of it or by attempting to manoeuvre themselves into the commanding position. Unfortunately, these attempts lead nowhere. The Supervisor may think instead that the Supervisee simply requires more attention. Supervision partners often look like good friends. The reason for this is that in these relations both partners can sense their social value: the Supervisor as a "guardian angel", without whom the Supervisee will get into trouble, and the Supervisee as the object of attention.

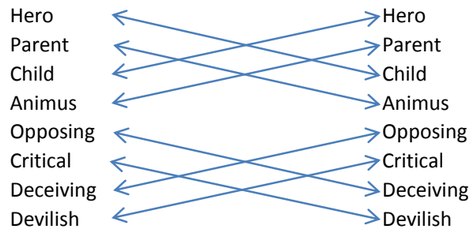
ISTJ	Duty Fulfiller
ISTP	Mechanic
ISFJ	Nurturer
ISFP	Artist
INFJ	Protector
INFP	Idealist
INTJ	Scientist
INTP	Thinker
ESTP	Doer
ESTJ	Guardian
ESFP	Performer
ESFJ	Caregiver
ENFP	Inspirer
ENFJ	Giver
ENTP	Visionary
ENTJ	Executive

Identity

Duality



Activation



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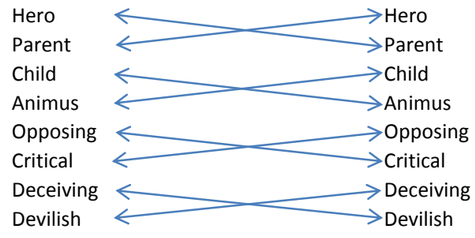
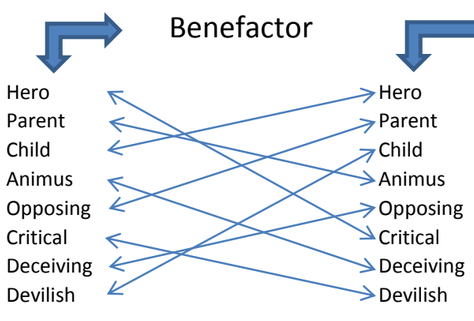
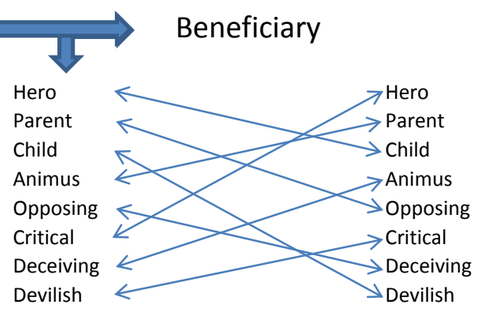


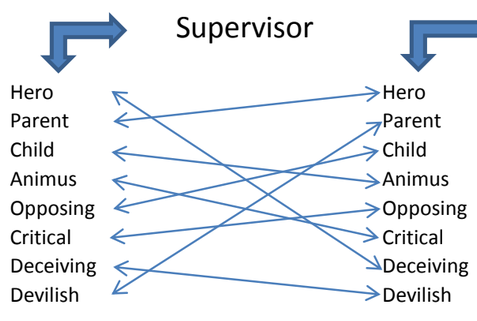
Benefactor



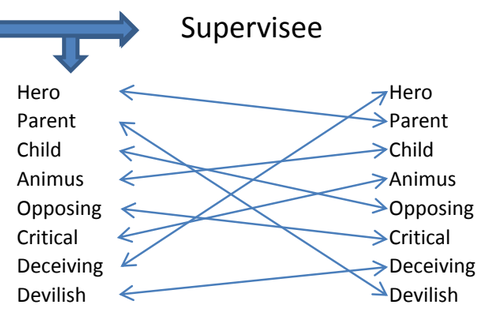
Beneficiary



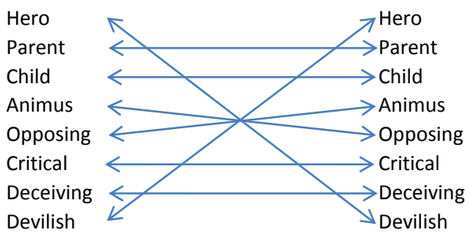
Supervisor



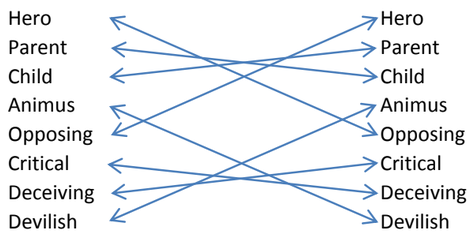
Supervisee



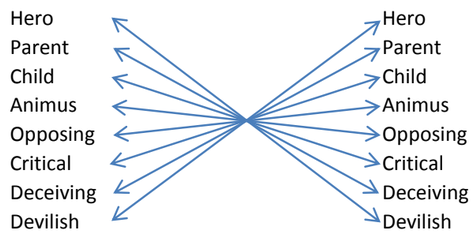
Look-a-like



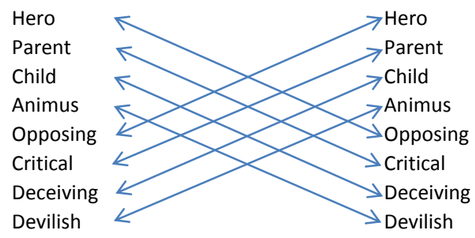
Illusion



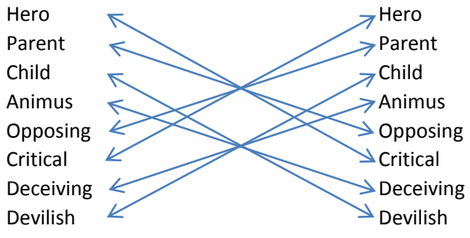
Super-Ego



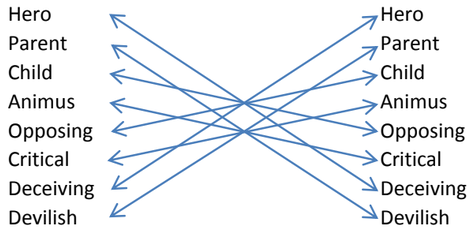
Contrast



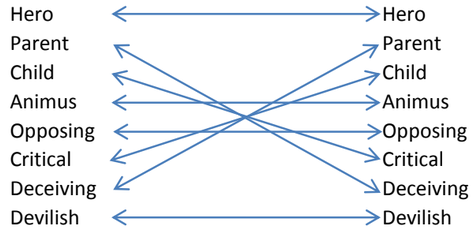
Quasi-Identity



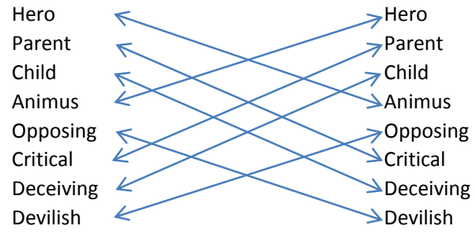
Conflict

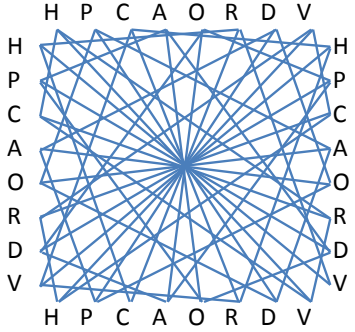


Comparison

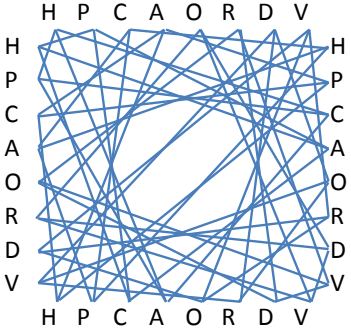


Semi-Duality

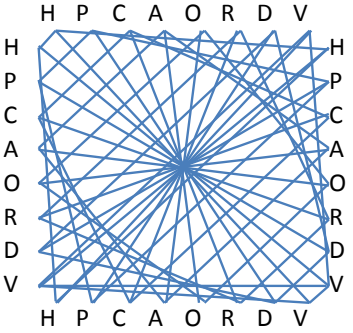




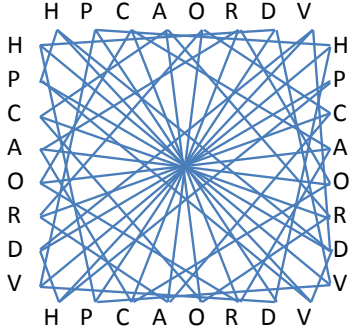
Benefit Ring



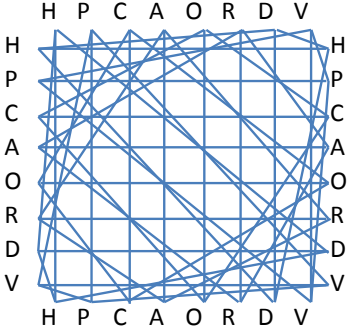
Quadra



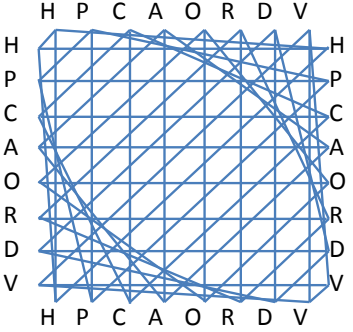
Ego-Identity Ring



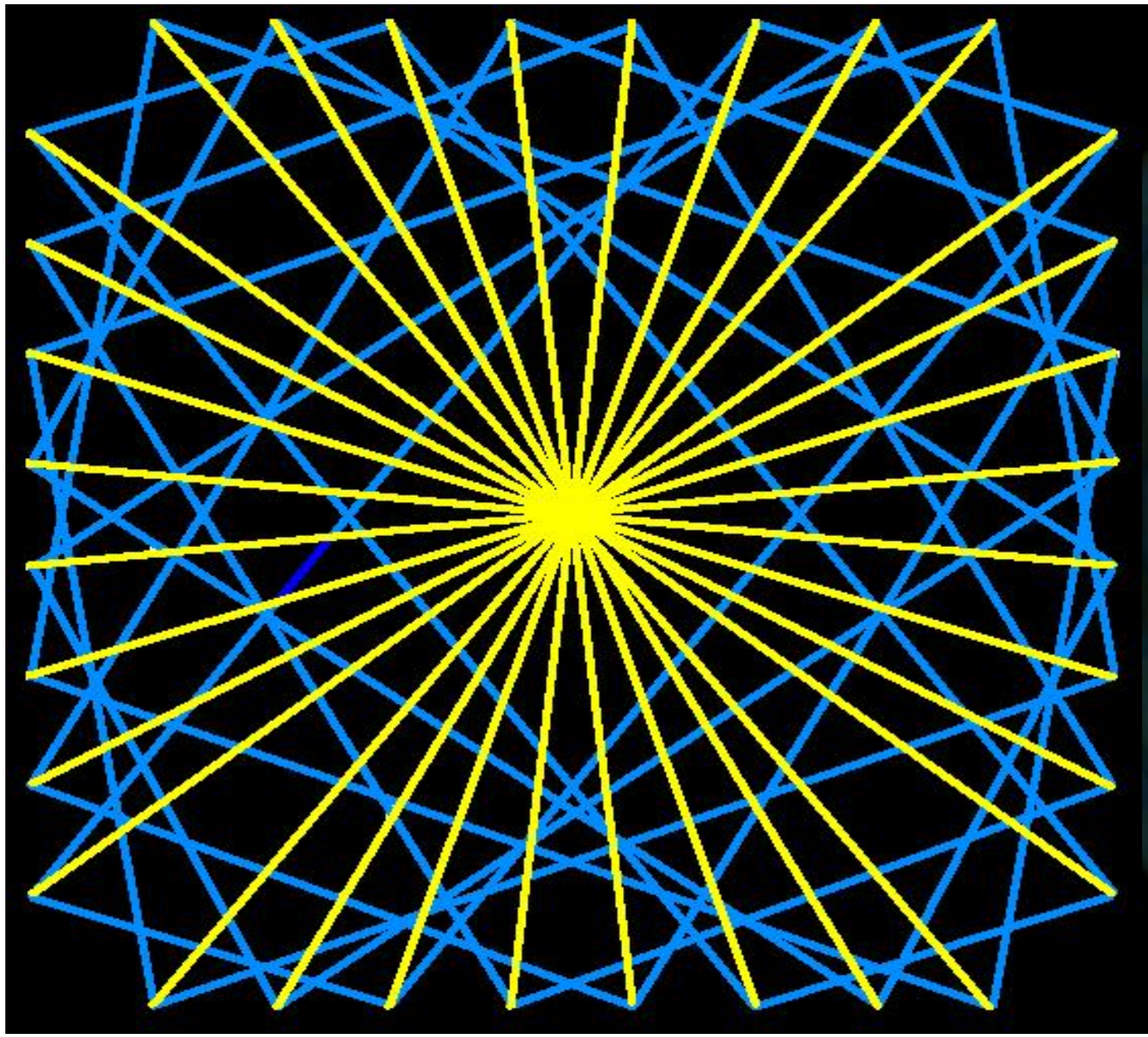
Supervision Ring



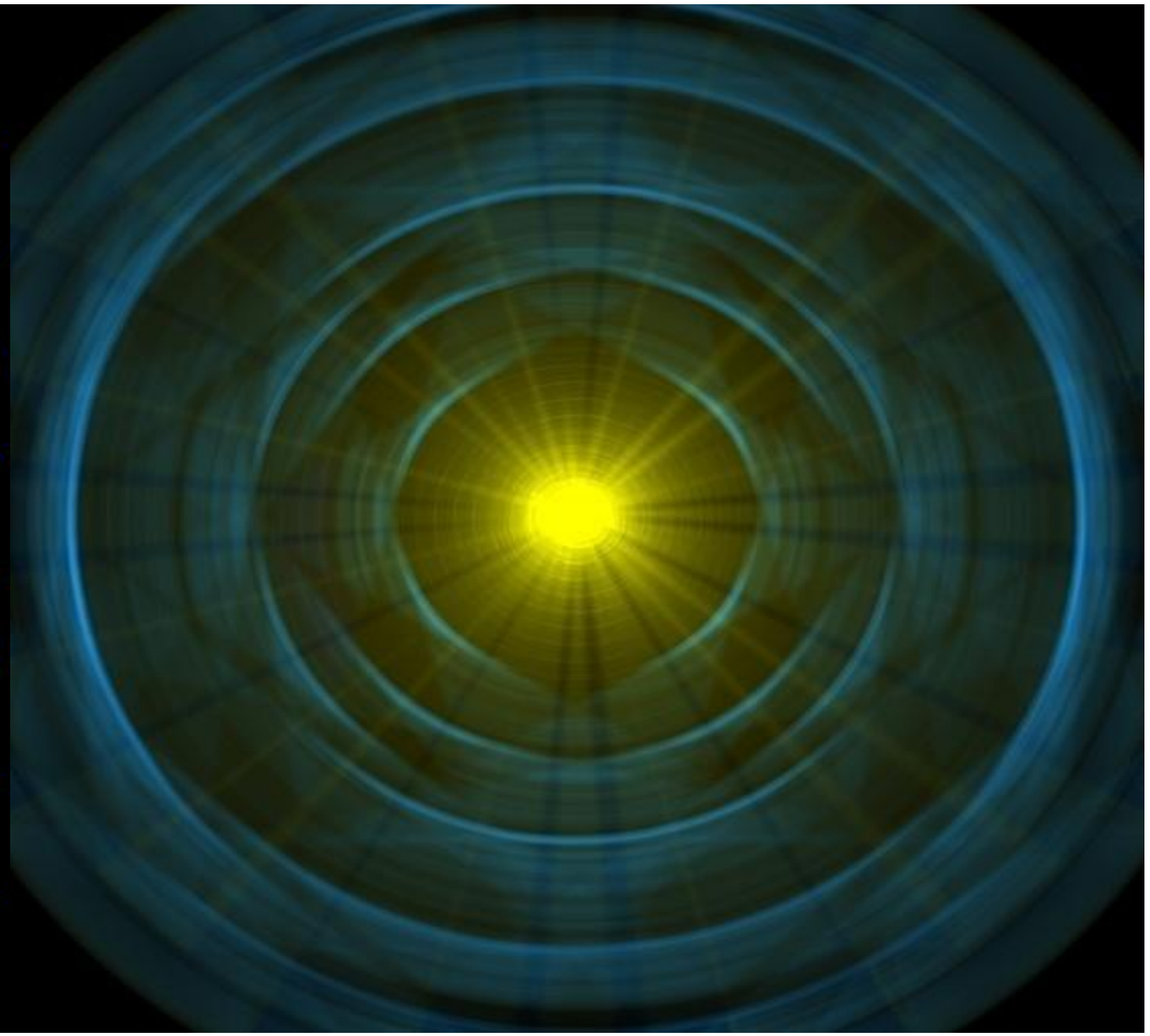
Identity Conflict



Identity Ring



Benefit Ring



Benefit Ring - Stylized