

The Mountain Environment as a Psychological Determinant in the Formation of Human Personality: A Case Study of the Chelia Region in Algeria.

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Abstract

The mountainous region of Chelia, located in the Aurès Mountains in Khenchela Province, is one of the geographical areas renowned for its high peak, the resistance of its inhabitants to French colonial aggression, and the distinctive personality traits of its people, which set them apart from those of other regions of Algeria in general, and even from other inhabitants of Khenchela Province in particular.

Does culture play a role in shaping the personality traits of its inhabitants, or has the mountainous environment itself delineated the boundaries of these unique characteristics? To explore this issue, the present exploratory study examines the personality traits of these individuals through a case study using the “Rorschach Test” to identify their projective productions and psychological functioning, basic personality structure, the nature of their projections, defense mechanisms, conflicts, and psychological contents. In addition, “Cattell’s Personality Questionnaire” was employed to determine the most prominent personality traits characterizing them.

The current study addresses the following research question: **“What are the nature and characteristics of the personality of the mountain-dwelling individual residing in the mountainous region of Chelia in the Aurès Mountains of Khenchela Province?”**

Keywords: mountainous region, personality, Rorschach Test, Cattell’s Personality Questionnaire, traits.

Introduction

The present paper is part of a broader exploratory study conducted on a sample of males and females from the mountainous region of Chelia in Khenchela Province. It addresses the topic of personality, which has attracted the interest of numerous researchers, scientists, authors, and politicians. Indeed, the study of personality represents the culmination and ultimate objective of most psychological research and studies. Given its importance within psychology, some psychologists have even proposed referring to the field as “Personality Science”, considering it a discipline in its own right.

Interest in the study of personality has increased considerably in recent years, particularly since 1930, which, according to “Cattell”, marked the beginning of the systematic use of factor analysis in personality research. This growing interest is reflected in the increasing number of studies, publications, specialized psychological journals, and periodicals devoted entirely or largely to personality. “Personality Psychology” is one of the branches of psychology whose importance has expanded in recent decades and is concerned with three main aspects:

First: the structure of personality (psychoanalytic, factor-analytic, mathematical, humanistic, cognitive, and behavioral theories).

Second: the determinants of personality and behavior (heredity and environmental factors, including biological and social aspects), as well as the interaction between them and the relative contribution of each.

Third: personality assessment and measurement, together with the methods employed for this purpose (interviews, rating scales, trait and problem checklists, inventories, objective tests, and projective techniques).

Methods of personality assessment operate at two levels: a theoretical level (the nature, structure, and dimensions of personality) and an applied level (the assessment and measurement of personality in institutions, factories, clinics, kindergartens, and other settings) (Al-Ansari, 1999, pp. 15–16). It is not possible to study an individual from different perspectives without taking into account the environment to which they belong, including their place of birth, living conditions, and occupation, given the reciprocal influence between the individual and the environment. Personality development is affected by the surroundings in which it grows and evolves, whether positively or negatively. Therefore, it is necessary to study the environment in all its aspects. The geographically defined mountain environment, in particular, may exert a profound influence on the formation and development of the personality of those who belong to it. In an attempt to study the personality of this individual, we undertake an exploratory investigation using various methods and tools of personality assessment. Prior to that, we examine the theoretical foundations of the concept of personality. We first address the subject of personality itself and then examine the mountain-dwelling individual (if such a designation is appropriate), focusing on the study of personality traits in search of strengths and weaknesses. Through psychological assessment, we seek to gain insight into the personality of this individual. Accordingly, the following research question is posed: “What are the personality traits of the individual residing in the Aurès Mountains, specifically in the mountainous region of Chelia in Khenchela Province? To answer this question, personality must be studied through different approaches. This study employs projective testing, specifically the “Rorschach Test”,

to examine the psychological functioning of individuals from the mountainous region of Chelia in the Aurès Mountains, their projective productions, basic personality structure, psychological dynamics, fantasies, repressed contents, and the nature of their conflicts and anxiety. The same personality is also examined through an objective measure, namely “Raymond Cattell’s Personality Trait Test”, in order to identify the personality traits of the mountain-dwelling individual in the Chelia region of the Aurès Mountains. Accordingly, the following research plan is proposed:

1. The nature of personality.
2. The foundations, theories, and characteristics of personality.
3. Strategies and methods of personality research, its standards, and measurement.
4. Personality disorders.
5. Projective production and a case’s responses on Cattell’s Personality Measurement Scale.

1. The Nature of Personality

The Linguistic Origin of the Term “Personality”: The Arabic term “shakhsiyyah” (personality) is derived from the word “shakhs” (person). In “Lisan al-Arab”, “shakhs” refers to the visible figure or form of a human being. It is also defined as “the silhouette of a person seen from a distance; everything whose physical body can be seen has a “shakhs”.” This meaning thus refers to the human body. The same dictionary provides another meaning of personality: “everybody possessing height and visibility,” with the intended meaning being the affirmation of the self; consequently, the term “shakhs” came to be used metaphorically for the self. This reflects a transition from a material meaning to a linguistic and abstract one (Al-Ansari, 1999, pp. 16–19).

Asaad Al-Amarah explained that the term “Personality” is of Latin origin, derived from the word “Persona”, meaning “mask.” The term is composed of two elements, “Per” and “Sonare” (“Per-sonare”), meaning “through” or “by means of sound.” Its use dates back to the masks worn by actors in the Greek theater to portray characters such as the villain, the selfish person, the miser, the loyal individual, the honest person, the melancholic, or the deviant. “Carl Jung”, one of the pioneers of analytical psychology, used the term “Persona” to denote the mask that every individual must wear in order to successfully perform his or her role on the stage of social life.

Terminological Definition of Personality: Raymond Cattell (1965)” defined personality as “that which enables us to predict what a person will do when placed in a given situation.” He further stated that personality encompasses all behavior emitted by the individual, whether overt or covert. His definition is expressed in the equation: “ $R = f(S \times P)$ ” where:

R = the individual's response,

F = function,

S = stimulus,

P = personality.

(Al-Ansari, 1999, pp. 16–19)

- “Stern” defined personality as “a dynamic unity of multiple forms; although the individual never fully achieves this unity, he continually strives toward it.”
- “Goethe” stated that “personality is, in brief, the highest value of the human being.”

- “Pernis” defined personality as “the total sum of an individual's internal organic dispositions, inclinations, tendencies, desires, and instincts, in addition to acquired dispositions and inclinations.”
- “Linton” described personality as “the organized psychological phenomena and states characteristic of the individual.”
- “Thomas George” defined personality as “an internal dynamic structure within which all organic and psychological systems are organized, enabling us to identify the distinctive behaviors and thoughts of the individual.”

From the foregoing definitions, it can be concluded that personality:

1. Is an integrated unity and a combination of psychological and neurological existence.
2. Is determined by various systems whose influence extends directly to all forms of expression and adaptation.
3. Emphasizes individual differences.
4. Adapts to the environment and society through behavior and thought.
5. Tends to highlight individual differences in psychological functions such as emotion, motivation, perception, learning, memory, language, and thinking.
6. Takes the individual as its subject matter, viewed as an integrated system.
7. Focuses primarily on characteristics within the individual (traits, dispositions, aptitudes, etc.), unlike general psychology, which is more concerned with external stimuli as direct determinants of behavior.

Personality should not be confused with “character” (caractère). American scholars often used the term “character” (of Greek origin), meaning that which distinguishes the individual or constitutes a specific trait. Europeans, on the other hand, generally employed the term “personality” (of Latin origin), meaning “mask,” which refers to observable behavioral appearance and outward characteristics. Some scholars consider character to be one aspect or component of personality (Khoury, 1996, pp. 18–19).

According to “Oweidah”, a comprehensive and appropriate definition is that “personality is the organization, characterized by a degree of stability and continuity, of an individual's character, temperament, intellect, and physique, which determines his distinctive adjustment to the environment in which he lives” (Oweidah, 1996, p. 8).

“Abdel-Khalek” defined personality as: “A complex behavioral pattern, relatively stable over time, that distinguishes the individual from others. It consists of a unique organization of interacting functions, traits, and systems, including intellectual abilities, emotions, will, hereditary physical constitution, physiological functions, and life-history experiences, all of which determine the individual’s particular mode of response and distinctive style of adaptation to the environment” (Al-Ansari, 1999, pp. 16–19).

Some scholars approach the concept of personality through its external manifestation (observable behavior), whereas others focus on its essence (inner depths). “Allport”, however, collected fifty definitions of personality and classified them into two categories:

- “Internal definitions”, such as that of “Morton Prince (1943)”, who defined personality as “the totality of inherited biological dispositions, tendencies, instincts, motives, and

drives, together with the traits, dispositions, and inclinations acquired through experience.”

- “External definitions”, such as that of “Watson (1930)”, who defined personality as “all types of observable activity exhibited by the individual and identified through prolonged observation of his actual behavior” (Soufiane, 2004, p. 18).

2. Foundations, Theories, and Characteristics of Personality

Personality Theories

According to “Sigmund Freud”, personality consists of three principal components: the “id”, the “ego”, and the “superego”. Personality development and behavior, in Freud’s view, progress through the following stages: the “oral stage”, the “anal stage”, the “phallic (sexual) stage”, the “latency stage”, and the “genital stage”.

Vernon referred to Freud’s approach as the “intuitive theory”, by which he meant that the foundation of psychoanalytic theory rests on the assumption that understanding human behavior is a subjective and non-learned process. Psychoanalytic theory did not receive widespread acceptance because it was considered to rely on assumptions lacking strong scientific evidence and, as Hudson noted, lacking precision.

Jung’s Theory of Personality: “Carl Jung’s” theory overlaps with Freud’s regarding personality formation, despite important differences. Although Jung retained the tripartite conception of personality structure (id, ego, and superego), he restricted the term “ego” to conscious processes only. He then emphasized the concept of the “self” as the structure responsible for maintaining balance between the individual’s animal instincts and his spiritual and social heritage. Today, the concept of the self is regarded by many theories as the central unit of personality. Jung’s theory includes two principal personality types:

“Extraverted”: primarily oriented toward other people and the external world.

“Introverted”: more concerned with oneself and one’s subjective inner world.

These types are expressed through the functions of “thinking”, “feeling”, “sensation”, and “intuition”. Thus, an individual may be extraverted in thinking while simultaneously introverted in intuition, making Jung’s classification more complex than a simple dichotomy.

Constitutional and Temperament Typologies

The concept of personality types has been widely used throughout history, particularly in relation to “body constitution and physique”, where human behavior is explained by reference to bodily characteristics and physical appearance. This approach was adopted by personality theorists such as “Kretschmer (1936)” and “Sheldon and Stevens (1943)”. Its roots extend back to the Greek physician “Hippocrates”, who distinguished between two bodily constitutions: the “corpulent type”, considered susceptible to stroke, and the “slender type”, considered susceptible to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Hippocrates also classified individuals into “four temperamental types”, corresponding to the four fundamental elements of the universe proposed by “Empedocles” (air, water, fire, and earth). These temperaments were believed to result from the interaction of four bodily humors (fluids) contained within the human body.

Galen's Theory of Temperament

Building upon the theory of bodily humors, "Galen" developed a typological theory of personality. Theories seeking to define, explain, and measure personality development have varied considerably; nevertheless, the study of personality has a long history dating back to Galen's proposal in the second century BCE. Drawing on Hippocrates' earlier theory of the four humors, Galen classified personalities into four major types:

Bodily Fluid	Personality Type	Behavioral Characteristics	
Black bile	Melancholic	Pessimistic, suspicious, depressed	
Blood	Sanguine	Optimistic, sociable, easy-going	
Phlegm	Phlegmatic	Calm, self-controlled, inactive	
Yellow bile	Choleric	Active, easily influenced, self-centered	

Galen observed that the "melancholic" type contrasts with the "sanguine" type, while the "phlegmatic" type contrasts with the "choleric" type. It is noteworthy that this classification remains influential to the present day.

Type A, Type B, and Type C Behavior Patterns

More recently, the "Type A behavior pattern theory" emerged, linking this personality style closely to "coronary heart disease". Numerous studies have identified three principal components of Type A behavior:

- * Competitiveness and a strong drive for achievement.
- * Impatience and a sense of time urgency.
- * Hostility and aggressiveness.

Debate continues regarding whether Type A represents a distinct personality pattern, a personality dimension, or merely a behavioral style. Its counterpart is known as the "Type B behavior pattern".

The "Type C behavior pattern", introduced in the early 1980s, has been described as a personality profile associated with vulnerability to cancer. Individuals exhibiting this pattern are characterized by:

- * Inability to express anger.
- * A tendency toward compliance and submission.
- * Lack of self-assertion and self-sacrifice.
- * Calmness and patience.
- * Difficulty releasing tension and emotions.
- * Deep feelings of insignificance.
- * Perceived incompetence.
- * Low ambition.
- * Disorganization.
- * Attachment to routine.
- * Psychological loneliness.
- * Depression, pessimism, and feelings of hopelessness.

Allport's Trait Theory: "Gordon Allport" was among the pioneers of "trait theory", one of the oldest and simplest approaches to personality. Trait theory seeks to identify recurring

patterns of behavior and designate them through trait labels. Traits are conceptualized as tendencies to behave or respond in particular ways. Traits may be:

- * General or specific.
- * Basic or surface.
- * Unipolar or bipolar.

Some traits are measured along a continuum ranging from zero to a high degree, while others may be bipolar in nature, with a midpoint representing neutrality. Certain traits are gradable, whereas others are relatively rare and non-gradable.

Allport reduced the vocabulary describing personality to “4,541 terms”, which became the true starting point for modern personality research. These traits represent integrated characteristics of the person psychological, neurological, and real-life attributes that determine how an individual behaves and can be identified through observation and inference.

Allport distinguished “three categories of traits”:

1. Cardinal traits.
2. Central traits.
3. Secondary traits.

Each contributes to the manifestation of behavior. Some traits are motivational in nature, while others are stylistic, influencing the manner in which behavior is expressed.

Raymond Cattell’s Trait Theory

“Raymond Cattell” sought to reduce the extensive list of personality traits to a smaller number that could be statistically analyzed through “factor analysis” and correlation coefficients. This approach, known as “factor theory”, is based on statistical assumptions and attempts to answer the question: “What is the smallest number of concepts capable of organizing and classifying the complexity of a phenomenon?”

To achieve this, Cattell developed a standardized instrument known as the “Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF)”, designed to measure sixteen central traits that, in his view, account for most important observable personality characteristics. Among the trait dimensions identified are:

1. Adaptable – Rigid
2. Emotional – Calm
3. Conscientious – Unconscientious
4. Conventional – Unconcerned with convention
5. Jealous – Non-jealous
6. Cautious and courteous – Rash and rude
7. Submissive – Determined and persevering
8. Tender-minded – Stubborn and inflexible
9. Humble – Arrogant
10. Weak or passive – Active and alert

Eysenck’s Three-Factor Theory of Personality

“Hans Eysenck (1960)” attempted to simplify personality into three bipolar dimensions:

- Neuroticism versus emotional stability
- Extraversion versus introversion

- Psychoticism versus non-psychoticism

The Five-Factor Theory of Personality

“Fiske (1949)” proposed a five-factor model through factor analysis of Cattell’s trait list, using a methodology that combined self-ratings and judges’ ratings of a sample of 128 individuals. The five factors identified were:

- * Extraversion (or positive affectivity)
- * Agreeableness
- * Dependability
- * Emotional stability
- * Refinement or culture

The Seven-Factor Theory of Personality

“Tellegen and Waller (1987)” proposed seven major personality factors:

- * Positive valence
- * Negative valence
- * Positive emotionality (or extraversion)
- * Negative emotionality (or neuroticism)
- * Conscientiousness
- * Agreeableness
- * Conventionality or traditionalism

This model was later refined in 1995 and organized into a two-column structure consisting of factors and their associated traits.

Vernon referred to these approaches collectively as “inferential theories”, as they are grounded in the objective scientific analysis of personality. They constitute the domain in which psychological measurement is applied and derive from the assumption that human behavioral tendencies can be classified into traits or factors that may be measured through psychological testing and analyzed statistically through factor analysis.

Carl Rogers’ Self Theory

“Carl Rogers” theory of personality is also phenomenological in nature and is expressed through the language of subjective experience. It addresses questions such as: “What do we want? How do we think? How do we feel?” Rogers focused on the “phenomenal field”, whose core element is the “self-concept”, which determines an individual's behavior.

Rogers identified a person's self-system by listening to his or her introspective verbal reports concerning self-perceptions and perceptions of the world. He regarded human choice, creativity, and self-actualization as essential priorities within the human phenomenal field. In his view, understanding and perception should precede objectivity in selecting and addressing problems, since the human element remains the most important consideration.

Humanistic Psychology and Maslow’s Theory

Interest in “humanistic psychology” increased significantly during the 1960s, emphasizing the importance of a holistic view of the human being as the central focus in personality studies. This orientation was influenced by contributions from “Gestalt psychology” and studies of human development and classification. Humanistic theorists viewed the individual as an

integrated and unique whole and emphasized the significance of personal interpretations of the motives underlying one's actions.

Among the most influential and widely accepted humanistic theories is “Maslow’s theory of personality”, which is based on the hierarchical organization of human needs. Personality is shaped through the individual’s efforts to satisfy these needs.

Kelly’s Personal Construct Theory

“George Kelly” attempted to reconcile previous theoretical perspectives. One of the central assumptions of his theory is that “the processes undertaken by a person are psychologically channelled by the ways in which he anticipates events.” Kelly’s theory stands in contrast to inferential personality theories because he viewed human behavior as fundamentally anticipatory rather than merely reactive to stimuli.

Kelly developed the “Repertory Grid Technique”, a method used to compare an individual’s responses to people occupying significant positions in his or her life. One common procedure involves asking a person to identify several familiar individuals who constitute the elements of the grid; these elements may also include objects or concepts (Oweidah, 1996, pp. 10–31).

The Dynamic Theory of Personality

The dynamic perspective focuses on how personality is formed. Personality is composed of physical components that are influenced by the environment and that determine various aspects of the individual’s personality. These components influence endurance, learning ability, acquisition of experiences, and capacity for activity. Other primary characteristics, such as skin color, height, and eye color, are largely determined by heredity and also contribute to personality formation.

According to the dynamic approach, social factors likewise constitute essential components of personality. These include:

- * Culture
- * Customs and traditions
- * Values

Additional factors influencing social development and, consequently, personality include:

- * Birth order within the family (only child, youngest child, middle child, only boy among girls, etc.)
- * Parents’ age
- * The child's physical and social environment
- * Intelligence
- * Parent–child relationships
- * The family's socioeconomic status
- * Membership in majority or minority groups within society

All of these factors interact in shaping personality. Consequently, understanding personality requires knowledge of the individual's overall dynamics. This entails a comprehensive study of all traits as integrated, interactive, and coherent elements, supported by the collection of sufficient information concerning behavior and the observation of the individual across different situations. Such an approach allows for a more acceptable and thorough understanding of personality (Khoury, 1996, pp. 39–48).

This perspective stems from the classical tripartite division of personality, which views it as comprising three interrelated entities:

- The cognitive (mental) component
- The affective (emotional) component
- The psychomotor (sensory-motor) component

This classification is methodological in nature, since these components are interconnected, interdependent, and dynamic.

There are clear differences among theorists regarding the concepts of personality, particularly in relation to its structure, development, dynamics, and the research methods employed in its study. Personality theories primarily focus on “traits”, “adjectival characteristics”, “types”, and “factors”, whereas the topic of personality dynamics continues to receive comparatively less attention. Likewise, research on personality development remains methodologically distinct from research on personality structure. Nevertheless, all personality theories have been subject to criticism (Al-Ansari, 1999, pp. 69–129).

By considering what is referred to as “determinism in psychological models”, we find that:

Personality Typologies and Deterministic Models

Among the typological models discussed in the literature are those proposed by “Yourdan”, who distinguished between two principal personality forms with a third intermediate form situated between them. These consist of: “strong activity with weak responsiveness” and “active functioning with strong responsiveness”, with each form varying in degree.

- “Gros”, in his “Theory of Brain Function (1902)”, classified individuals into two major categories. The first is the “psychologically weak type”, characterized either by weakness accompanied by feelings of distress or by weakness accompanied by an expansive emotional state. According to Gros, various forms of neurosis as well as different manifestations of cultural, moral, and emotional deterioration fall within these categories.
- “Carl Spittler” likewise distinguished between two human types:
- The earthly human, represented by Adam, consisting of spirit and body associated with Eve.
- The spiritual human, who seeks knowledge of God and is likewise composed of spirit and body.
- William James proposed several bipolar personality distinctions, including:

* Emotional – Intellectual

* Materialistic – Idealistic

* Pessimistic – Optimistic

* Atheistic – Religious

* Non-dogmatic – Dogmatic

Similarly, “Wilhelm Ostwald” identified two principal personality forms:

- Classical types, characterized by exploratory tendencies but slow responsiveness.
- Romantic types, characterized by exploratory tendencies combined with rapid responsiveness.

The typology proposed by “Jung” has already been discussed previously.

Reference may also be made to the traditional Arab discipline of “physiognomy”, represented by scholars such as “Sheikh Muhyiddin Ibn Arabi”.

Scientific Typological Theories

The discussion culminates with scientific personality theories. Among their proponents was “Kagn”, whose work on “physical constitution, biology, heredity, and psychological disorders” examined the influence of temperament on psychological sensitivity, whether heightened or diminished, on experiences of pleasure and displeasure, and on psychological speed through mechanisms such as repression, motivation, and inhibition. He also explored psychomotor functioning, distinguishing between traits such as rigidity and flexibility, or smoothness and tactfulness.

“Ernst Kretschmer”, who presented his theory in a 1953 publication concerning the understanding of human types, argued that each constitutional type is associated with particular illnesses. According to him:

- The slender type is more susceptible to pulmonary tuberculosis, ulcers, appendicitis, and kidney diseases.
- The obese type is more prone to arteriosclerosis, gallbladder disorders, and diabetes.

According to the author, Kretschmer’s theory has exerted an influence that extends to the present day (Khoury, 1996, pp. 28–37).

Constitutional Typologies

“Caro Lewis” discussed constitutional body types and referred to the work of “Sigaud”, followed by “Mac Auliffe”, who developed one of the first classifications based on objective measurements of bodily structure, including stature, weight, chest circumference, skeletal structure, musculature, cranial dimensions, and overall body appearance. Their classification identified four constitutional types:

1. Muscular type
2. Digestive type
3. Cerebral type
4. Respiratory type

Although this classification bears some resemblance to the ancient temperament theory of Hippocrates and Galen, it differs in relying upon dominant physical characteristics rather than bodily humors.

The American physician and psychologist “W. H. Sheldon” proposed personality types based on the degree of development of tissues derived from the three embryonic germ layers (ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm). He identified three major constitutional types:

- Ectomorphic type
- Mesomorphic type
- Endomorphic type

After observing the behavior and temperaments of thirty-three students over several years, Sheldon identified sixty temperamental traits distributed across three broad activity patterns:

- Cerebral activity type

- Physical activity type
- Visceral activity type

Each category was defined by twenty temperamental traits.

Cognitive Typologies

“Herrmann” based his classification on the functional division of the brain and distinguished four major cognitive styles:

- * Right limbic type
- * Left limbic type
- * Right cerebral-cortical type
- * Left cerebral-cortical type

Psychological Typologies in Psychoanalysis

Within psychoanalytic psychology, three principal personality types have been identified according to dominant desires:

1. The manic type
2. The erotic type
3. The narcissistic type

In addition, three mixed forms were distinguished:

- * Erotic–manic type
- * Erotic–narcissistic type
- * Narcissistic–manic type

Bipolar Human Typologies

Human typology commonly distinguishes between two broad categories based on the bipolar distinction of “external versus internal orientation”. Prior to this, “Alfred Binet”, the developer of the first intelligence quotient tests, differentiated between:

- An objective type, oriented toward the external world.
- A subjective type, oriented toward the inner world.

This distinction was later developed by Jung.

Other examples include the personality patterns proposed by “Friedman and Rosenman”, commonly known as:

- Type A, associated with the “fight/flight” orientation.
- Type B, characterized by a more inward-directed orientation.

Similarly, “Lafontaine” distinguished between:

- The visual type (active).
- The auditory type (reflective).

Based on emotional intelligence, “Seligman” identified thirty situational patterns corresponding to three personality models:

- * The repressed type.
- * The straightforward type.
- * The excitable type.

Returning to “Eysenck”, who derived his typology from extensive clinical and statistical evidence, personality was analyzed according to two bipolar dimensions:

1. “Extraversion – Introversion”, reflecting the tendency either to seek or avoid external stimulation.
2. “Impulsiveness – Conservatism”, relating to immediate versus delayed responses to both internal and external stimuli.

From the interaction of these dimensions, Eysenck identified four personality types:

- * Extraverted–Impulsive
- * Extraverted–Conservative
- * Introverted–Impulsive
- * Introverted–Conservative

These personality types differ markedly in their psychological behaviors, as well as in their social and cultural orientations (Lewis, 2004, pp. 62–134).

Theories of Personality Development

Theories of personality development largely overlap with theories of psychological development, including Freud’s psychodynamic theory, Erikson’s psychosocial theory, Piaget’s theory of cognitive development, and Kohlberg’s theory of moral development. These culminate in the “integrative theory” or “integrative approach” (the multi-entry approach) to the study of human development, which emphasizes that the individual constitutes a highly complex and integrated human unit. Any influence affecting one aspect of this unit inevitably affects its other aspects; therefore, human development should be studied through the contributions of various specialized disciplines (Al-Ansari, B., 1999: 139–167).

3. Strategies and Methods of Research in Personality, Its Standards and Measurement

Several factors may affect an individual’s psychological balance, the most important of which are: the person’s condition and attitude toward the self (ego); the individual’s understanding of reality and ability to connect with it; the unity, coherence, and integration of personality; and adaptation (Khoury, T., 1996: 19–99).

Personality psychologists have differed regarding how personality should be studied and have generally adopted two approaches (strategies): the nomothetic approach, which aims to uncover general laws, and the idiographic (individual-clinical) approach.

Gordon Allport adopted the idiographic approach, with the case study serving as its most illustrative method. Robert Holt, on the other hand, followed the nomothetic approach. Crahey (1992) noted that some researchers favor using both approaches simultaneously. Among the outcomes of the nomothetic approach was the development of the aggregation method. Epstein (1979) advocated collecting large amounts of behavior and behavioral responses measured through tests and multiple assessments of psychological traits in order to identify more stable and consistent patterns of behavior. Another method is the use of ratings by others (observers). Research methods in personality include: the experimental method; observation (behavioral measurement); interviews (diagnostic, therapeutic, and research-oriented); testing methods (intelligence tests, rating scales, trait lists, objective tests, projective tests, surveys which are used to obtain information on political opinions, consumer preferences, healthcare needs, and the prevalence of psychological and behavioral disorders, among others); case studies; correlational studies; and factor analysis (Al-Ansari, B., 1999: 23–26).

In practice, two main methods are used to measure personality:

1. **Trait Measurement Method:** providing a psychological description of a trait or characteristic for each individual, then constructing a broad profile of that person.
2. **Global (Holistic) Measurement Method:** providing a general description of personality through the study of its multiple dimensions.

(It should be noted that most personality traits and characteristics are relative rather than absolute, which necessitates comparison with other individuals according to specific rules. The sample is generally considered more representative of the individual's ordinary life.)

3. **Situation Test Method:** a situational test designed to create actual circumstances and conditions in which an individual's traits and characteristics can be observed, measured, or evaluated. An example is the "Hartshorne and May test", which measures the trait of cooperation among children. Different traits and aspects of moral behavior, such as leadership, cooperation, honesty, and good conduct, may also be assessed. Kohlberg's tests, for example, place children in hypothetical story situations and ask them to answer questions, thereby revealing underlying meanings or traits.

4. **Projective Tests:** these involve an individual projecting disliked wishes, mistakes, and problems onto other people, either consciously or unconsciously. Such projections may manifest in dreams, compositions, drawings, or play activities.

The process of projection reveals the hidden unconscious aspects of personality. One example is the "Rorschach Test", which consists of ten inkblots, some colored and others uncolored. The individual is asked to comment on and describe whatever he or she sees in them. The examiner may ask questions such as: Are there images of animals or people? Does the individual perceive the blot as a whole or focus on details? Is he influenced by its shape or color? Does he see people and objects as static or in motion? The examiner then interprets the responses using scoring keys. For example, Key (1): perceiving the blot as a whole rather than its details indicates the capacity for synthesis and abstraction; Key (2): being influenced by colors may indicate impulsiveness. Through such interpretations, the examiner obtains specific results.

Another projective test is the "Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)", which consists of a set of ambiguous pictures depicting emotionally stimulating situations. The individual is asked to write or tell a story based on what the picture suggests. The examinee tends to identify with the characters in the picture and unknowingly expresses personal wishes and problems. Certain cards are designed for males and others for females, across different age groups ranging from childhood to old age (Khoury, T., 1996: 69–81).

Among the tests that have gained a strong reputation for objectivity in personality assessment is the "Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)". This American test was translated into Arabic by Dr. Atiya Mahmoud Hana, Dr. Imad al-Din Ismail, and Dr. Louis Kamel Malika. It measures the following deviations:

- * Hypochondriasis
- * Depression
- * Hysteria
- * Psychopathic Deviation
- * Masculinity–Femininity

- * Schizophrenia
- * Hypomania
- * Social Introversion

It also includes subsidiary scales:

- * Lie Scale
- * Validity Scale
- * Error Scale
- * Correction Scale

The inventory consists of 550 items. It also assesses negligence, confusion, and defensiveness, allowing these factors to be taken into account when interpreting results. The MMPI is frequently used in psychological research more than any other objective test because it possesses a degree of validity as a personality measure.

Other objective tests include:

- Observation Booklet for Assessing Personality Traits and Behavioral Characteristics, prepared by Dr. Atiya Mahmoud Hana and Dr. Imad al-Din Ismail.
- Self-Concept Test for Adults, authored by Dr. Imad al-Din Ismail.
- Personality Evaluation Card, prepared by Dr. Imad al-Din Ismail and Sayed Abdel-Hamid Morsi.
- Eysenck Personality Inventory, prepared by Dr. Mohamed Fakhr al-Islam and Dr. Jaber Abdel-Hamid Jaber. It consists of 75 yes/no questions and measures two personality dimensions:

- * Extraversion
- * Neuroticism

This inventory is distinguished by the inclusion of a lie-detection scale (Ghabari, Th.; Abu Sha'ira, Kh., 2015: 285–302).

4. Personality Disorders

Several criteria have been proposed to distinguish personality disorders from normality, including: the ideal criterion, the social criterion, the psychiatric criterion, the statistical criterion, the anthropological criterion, the neurological criterion, and other indicators of abnormality such as social impairment, deficits in self-governance, low frustration tolerance, subjective distress, and behavior inappropriate to age, sex, or situation.

Briefly, the psychiatric classification of personality pattern disorders according to the “DSM-IV” (1994), despite criticisms directed at it, includes:

Paranoid Personality Disorder: characterized by suspicion, distrust, misinterpretation of others' actions, accusations of betrayal, pathological jealousy, feelings of persecution, rapid tension, irritability, and frequent legal disputes.

Schizoid Personality Disorder: characterized by isolation, reserve, solitude, introversion, lack of intimate relationships, emotional coldness, indifference, and rich fantasy. Under suitable conditions, individuals may excel in occupations requiring isolation and limited public interaction, such as design engineering.

Schizotypal Personality Disorder: characterized by odd thinking and behavior, deficits in social relationships, suspiciousness, ideas of reference, belief in superstitions, vague speech, unusual appearance, and restricted emotional expression.

Antisocial Personality Disorder: begins in childhood and continues into adulthood. Early signs include theft, lying, truancy, academic failure, and aggression. In adulthood, it may lead to imprisonment due to acts against society. Individuals are characterized by lack of concern, violence, aggression without justification, indifference, recklessness, difficulty resisting temptation, emotional shallowness, and absence of self-blame. This category includes swindlers and criminals, though some may attain prestigious positions despite being corrupt.

Borderline Personality Disorder: a disturbed personality pattern situated on the border between several disorders, making classification difficult. Individuals may threaten or commit suicide and are characterized by impulsive sexual behavior, mood instability, identity disturbance, boredom, dissatisfaction, and resentment.

Histrionic Personality Disorder: characterized by attention-seeking through dramatic behavior, desire for admiration and support, suggestibility, longing for others' appreciation, naivety, selfishness, dependency, exhibitionism, seductiveness, excessive adornment, and exaggerated speech and dress.

Narcissistic Personality Disorder: characterized by an inflated sense of self, exaggeration of achievements, overestimation of intelligence, fantasies of success, brilliance, superiority, and distinction, identification with those perceived as superior, lack of empathy, exhibitionistic tendencies, desire for admiration, and sensitivity to criticism.

Avoidant Personality Disorder: characterized by avoidance of contact with others due to fear of negative evaluation. Criticism is experienced as painful, leading individuals to avoid group activities and prefer solitary work. Social relationships are limited, friendships are rare, and there is a tendency to exaggerate potential dangers to a pathological degree.

Dependent Personality Disorder: characterized by excessive reliance on others, submission to their demands, feelings of weakness and low competence, extreme sensitivity to criticism, and intense feelings of loss and wasted time when close relationships end.

Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder: characterized by doubt, suspicion, caution, repetition, checking, preoccupation with details and strict order, excessive cleanliness, meticulousness, conscientiousness, rigid adherence to traditions, stubbornness, intrusive thoughts and urges, strict self-monitoring, excessive concern with health, interest in reading medical topics, desire to control others, and sensitivity to criticism.

Passive-Aggressive Personality Disorder: characterized by hostility, manipulation, dependency, low self-confidence, depression, procrastination, aggressive moods, harming others rather than oneself, criticizing authority, rejecting constructive suggestions, irritability, making excuses without justification, avoiding social obligations, criticizing others without reason, and deliberately working slowly, delaying tasks, or making mistakes in work one dislikes (Al-Ansari, B., 1999: 239–278).

The trait model emphasizes broad behavioral predispositions in explaining personality disorders. Eysenck's three-factor model argues that dysfunctional personality performance results from maladaptive learning associated with hereditary individual differences in

physiological functioning and proposes behavioral therapy based on learning principles. The five-factor model, by contrast, views personality disorders as extreme and pathological manifestations of normal personality traits (Lawrence, A., 2010: 341).

5. Projective Product and Case Responses on the Cattell Personality Scale

Case Description

“Al-Tayyib”, 47 years old, married and the father of five children, resides in the mountainous region of Chelia in a stone-built house with his parents (the elderly couple), after his nine siblings (four males and five females) left for the city following marriage and employment. He works in agriculture and livestock breeding. According to his own statement, he does not suffer from any physical or psychological disorder.

Projective Product on the Rorschach Personality Test

Instructions

The instruction given to the participant was as follows: “I am going to show you ten cards containing inkblots. Tell me what they could be, or anything that you can see or imagine in them.”

Rorschach Protocol

Before and during the administration of the test, the participant appeared calm, attentive, and interested. He presented a neat physical appearance in terms of clothing. He also displayed signs of shyness, accompanied by a tendency toward sadness.

Cards	Total time	Responses	scoring
I	03"	1. A bat (G) 2. Or a butterfly (G)	G F + A Ban G F + A Ban
II	40"	3. The white part in the middle looks like a cloud; look, look at the fire underneath it (Dbl). 4. It looks like two bears either shaking hands or fighting; there is blood on their shoulders and heads (G).	Dbl Obj kob D F- A K + C Sg
III	10 "	5. An anatomical image of a fly or a mosquito (G). 6. Yes, these are two women helping each other with the washing in the valley.	Λ G F A Anat G F H K
IV	15"	7.It looks like a black beast... 8.Wait... I told you, it's a beast. Look at how large its legs are; even its rear resembles that of a mule.	G F C Λ D F

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V	20 "	9.This is a butterfly... a nocturnal moth (G). 10.Wait... when you turn it around, it becomes a bat (G).	G F+ A Ban Λ G F+ A Ban
VI	07 "	11.What is this...? It looks like a man's private part, or this is fat underneath... 12...a sexual act... yes, wait, wait, this is...	Dd F+- H Dd F+- H
VII	20 "	13.It looks like two rabbits facing each other, looking at one another in confusion; they seem ready to run off, as if they are prepared to start running at any moment (G).	D A Kan
VIII	08 "	14.It looks like two lions in the jungle; they are full and climbing up a tree to rest. They have left the meat and the blood-stained remains below; now the hyenas will come and eat them.	D F+ A Nat Kan Sg Pays Ban
XI	21 "	15.Good heavens, this is a nuclear bomb that has exploded... the fire, the smoke, the toxic substances... just like those of Nagasaki and Hiroshima.	D obj
X	31 "	16. It looks like the Martyrs' Memorial (Maqam Echahid), with gardens beneath it displaying a variety of colors. 17. Or rather, this image carries a symbolic meaning; it represents the Martyrs' Memorial, while these colors symbolize celebrations, fireworks, and national festivities such as 5 July (Independence Day) or 1 November (Revolution Day).	D F+ C Pays Art C Obj

Choice Selection

Negative Choice

IV: "A monster, my friend, black and mule-like. What is that thing hanging down?"

VI: "Indecency is not good, and besides, everything is black."

Positive Choice

VIII: "It is nice to be full and then go to sleep; whoever dies with a full stomach dies blessed."

X: "My brother, my country is beautiful, and I love it."

Psychological Profile

Tayeb, 47 years old.

Summary	Modes of Perception	Determinants	Contents
R=17 R. compl. =0 Refus = 0 T. total = 17 mn Tps/R = 1mn T. d'appr. G-D-D/D TRI=1K/ 4C =0,25 F.C = 1K / OE RC% = 24% Ban = 5 F% = 76% F+ % = 59% A% =41% H% = 6%	G = 7 G% = 41% D=6 Dd = 2 D% = 47%	F+ = 10 F- = 1 F+- = 2 S.de F = 13 K = 1 Kan = 2 Kob = 0 S.de k = 3 C=4 CF = C'F = FC = S.de C = 4 Fclob = 0	A = 7 H=1 HD = 0 (H) = 0 Anat = 1 Sg = 2 Bot = Pays = 2

Shocks: 3 (Cards II, IV, and XI)

Perseveration: Fire, blood.

Sequence: Incoherent, lacking consistency.

(Inner Resonance Type: “Extratensive-ambitent”; “C > K”. The absence of light- or dark-shading responses constitutes an indicator of genuine difficulties in adaptation.)

Analysis of the Rorschach Protocol

The protocol production is characterized by the predominance of two types of responses. On the one hand, these reflect an attachment to the concrete sensory aspects of the inkblots through the provision of simple and familiar perceptions. On the other hand, the majority of responses reveal a strong emergence of fantasies resulting from a projective fusion with the inner solicitations elicited by the stimulus, allowing the subject to convey the personal impressions that characterize his psychological functioning.

The response time for each answer is relatively long, accompanied by comments on most of the cards (II, V, VII, XI, and X). These comments reveal a state of emotional arousal triggered by the inkblots, to the extent that the subject found it difficult to inhibit them, with fear and despair becoming predominant. There is also evidence of an ability to manage internal conflict through the use of symbolism, together with a tendency toward direct expression and indications of the presence of a borderline core in the subject’s psychological functioning. This is what we shall attempt to identify through the analysis of his projective productions.

Intellectual Contexts

Tayeb limited himself to two perceptual modes: “whole responses (G)” and “large-detail responses (D)”. He showed no interest in small details or white spaces, apparently as a way of avoiding anxiety and tension, and thus appeared relatively stable, except in one instance only. The frequent use of whole responses is indicative of inhibition and repression. These whole responses were concentrated in the first and fifth cards, reflecting an initial attempt to gather together a fragmented sense of self; however, as the cards progressed, surrender to fantasy became increasingly evident.

In “Card I”, he demonstrated a strong attachment to sensory reality by providing two successful and common whole responses that mutually reinforced one another: “bat” and “butterfly” (2GF+ Ban). This is interpreted as reflecting submission to parental authority, obedience to parental commands, and acceptance of parental control.

In Card II, the response is considered evidence of clear narcissistic fragility, marking a sharp contrast with the preceding card. Upon perceiving the white area as a “MiG aircraft” (Dbl Obj), this perception was followed by an evident collapse as a reaction to the shock of the red color (“...there is blood on their shoulders and heads”) (D F- A + C Sg).

The style and content of the response indicate the degree of the subject’s emotional disturbance regarding sexual issues. This disturbance becomes particularly apparent in his perception of the image as stained with blood.

The subject then attempts to restore his attachment to the manifest content of the blot through a subsequent uncommon whole response in “Card III”, followed by a common response involving human figures (G F A Anat) + (G F H K), the only human response found in the entire protocol. The perception of a human face without shading or uncertainty regarding gender is interpreted as evidence of repression related to masculinity. The man appears fearful of his own masculinity, suggesting an “Oedipal relationship dynamic”. This is also considered evidence of weakness in empathic identification and difficulties in relationships with others. Furthermore, the scarcity and near absence of human responses is interpreted as indicating anxiety, splitting, or psychological fragmentation in Tayeb.

In “Card IV”, he first gives a whole response and then focuses on a specific part of the blot in a second response, revealing fragility in thought processes. This is followed by a direct sexual statement, suggesting sexual preoccupation. The figure perceived as a “black monster” in the first whole response is interpreted as referring to suicidal themes, thoughts of death or killing, symbolic representations of parental authority, childhood anxiety, feelings of guilt toward the superego, and elements related to the “castration complex”.

In “Card V”, there is a return to common and similar whole responses, indicating a persistent attempt to reconnect with sensory reality and revealing efforts at adaptation to reality.

From “Card VI onward”, large-detail responses (D) become predominant, highlighting increasing weakness and sensitivity to various stimuli, particularly sexual (“Stop, stop, this is shameful... a sexual act”) and aggressive (“A nuclear bomb... fire, smoke, toxins...”) stimuli, along with an inability to integrate them. Defensive narcissistic mechanisms emerge, but they are weak and poorly developed in quality (“They are ready to run away”). These partial responses fail to block intrusive stimuli entering conscious awareness in the form of anxiety,

phobic impressions, depressive feelings, impulses toward bodily and internal fragmentation, or, at times, failures and fluctuations in establishing and maintaining coherent object boundaries. In Card VII, which is traditionally associated with motherhood, the absence of the usual feminine shading response is interpreted as an indication of disturbance in the relationship with the mother.

The colored cards once again stimulate processes of fragmentation through the return of instinctual energy overwhelming the ego (“Two lions in the jungle, full and climbing the tree to rest...”; “Stop, stop, this is shameful... a sexual act”).

Tayeb attempts to rely on contradictory supporting themes food (“full”), sexuality (“a sexual act”), and celebration (“celebrations”) to compensate for the lack and loss of the object associated with his depressive position. However, these attempts fail, and the process of splitting continues. He is unable to protect these representations from explosion and disintegration (“This is a nuclear bomb that exploded...”). The distress intensifies and becomes unbearable in the face of attacks from bad objects that easily penetrate the psychological barrier. A clear excessive narcissistic-libidinal tension and sexual tension are evident, leading to the accumulation of psychic energy in the form of pain as a counter-investment against excessive stimulation (“...look, look, the fire”), although he accepts it when it takes a legitimate form (“...they are celebrations...”).

Finally, in Card X, Tayeb’s response appears to be determined either by the color or by the dispersion of the blot into multiple peripheral areas of the card. Such responses are usually interpreted as indicating severe emotional shock or a schizophrenic state poorly adapted to social and occupational life. They are also seen as evidence of longing and nostalgia for the past, as well as difficulty adapting to present circumstances.

Overall, the subject’s thought processes were unable to contain the explosive emotional charges activated by this perceptual style, which relied exclusively on whole and large-detail responses, while almost completely lacking small-detail and white-space responses, except for a single instance.

Conflict Processing

The ego was unable to confront the conflict that invaded the conscious level, thereby disrupting the system of affect, representation, and symbolization. This is reflected in the pattern of emotional response (K/4C1), which suggests hysterical flexibility resulting from a defense against moderate color-induced stimulation (RC% = 24%). Such stimulation constitutes a defense against representations of lost dependency objects. However, the quality of this defense appears fragile and poorly integrated due to the strength of instinctual fantasies that threaten the self-image and approach its disintegration. Consequently, the subject implicitly resorts to withdrawal and narcissistic retreat.

Analysis of the content of the color responses reveals their weakness and lack of coherence in managing anxiety and depression. Most responses emerge as impulsive outbursts and explosions associated with destructive wishes directed toward the narcissistic self. As such, they fail to function as protective barriers or boundaries safeguarding the ego. The principal indicators of severe anxiety, distress, and repression converge around themes of blood, fire, explosion, and the presence of sexual responses.

It may be hypothesized that the projective instrument was experienced by the examinee as a current “intrusive experience”, activating a traumatic issue that was re-experienced in the present moment (après-coup). This trauma appears to be related to sexual experiences, such as witnessing a sexual act unexpectedly or seeing an adult male genital organ during a developmentally immature stage. Faced with such experiences, the systems of representation, affect regulation, and repression were unable to manage the resulting psychological pain due to the fragility of ego boundaries.

Summary of the Projective Findings

The “Rorschach cards”, particularly the colored ones, elicited emotional discharges reflecting nostalgia and longing for a lost object, thereby revealing the subject's depressive problematic. The thought processes appear contradictory and weak in containing destructive fantasies, which emerge prominently in the Rorschach protocol through specific indicators such as the predominance of the “color determinant (C = 9.5)” and the frequency of responses to the colored cards (RC% = 44). The fragility of the form determinant, resulting from the strong projective quality characterizing the responses, together with fragmented responses, all indicate weak boundaries between an inner world marked by despair and an external world perceived as dangerous and threatening.

The general issue emerging from the protocol concerns the residual effects of “castration/penetration representations a profound “narcissistic injury” that shattered the subject's protective barrier, leaving him imprisoned within representations of neglect and abandonment and the resulting feelings of despair and loss. This is evident in the Rorschach protocol, which reveals a personality structure that is more fragile and split than cohesive and capable of warding off the dangers of disintegration, particularly in “Cards IV and XI”. Symbols of protection disappear, and boundaries collapse in the face of external assaults, placing the subject in a state of vulnerability: “My goodness, this is a nuclear bomb that exploded... fire, smoke, toxins...” (Card XI).

This negative investment in the self appears to stem from representations of persecution and abandonment. Such representations have contributed to the development of a form of “negative narcissism”, characterized by feelings of suffocation and tragedy arising from the harshness of internal objects and their failure to protect the self from danger: “It looks like a black monster.” (Card IV).

(The researchers relied on the University of Algiers method of analysis: Si Moussi, A. & Ben Khalifa, M., 2010, pp. 52–87.)

Summary of the Subject's Results on Cattell's Personality Questionnaire

The application of the test revealed that the subject exhibited the following factors and traits:

- Factor A (FA): Reserved, independent, critical, and socially detached.
- Factor B (FB): Average intelligence, situated between the high pole (Bright) and the low pole (Dull).
- Factor C (FC): Easily upset, nervous, emotionally unstable, changeable, and possessing relatively weak ego strength (average level).
- Factor E (FE): High pole (Dominant): controlling, aggressive, stubborn, and inclined toward assertion and decisiveness.

- Factor F (FF): Low pole (Sober): serious, restrained, quiet, disciplined, and thoughtful.
- Factor G (FG): High pole (Conscientious): persevering, diligent, idealistic, moral, and characterized by strong superego strength.
- Factor H (FH): High pole (Venturesome): socially bold and courageous.
- Factor I (FI): Low pole (Tough-minded): hard-minded and harsh.
- Factor L (FL): Moderate, positioned between the high pole (Suspicious) and the low pole (Trusting).
- Factor M (FM): Low pole (Practical): practical and realistic rather than imaginative.
- Factor N (FN): Low pole (Forthright): sincere, straightforward, genuine, and inclined toward simplicity, in contrast to the high pole (Shrewd), characterized by social astuteness and sophistication.
- Factor O (FO): High pole (Apprehensive): anxious, troubled, perceptive, and lacking self-assurance, in contrast to the low pole (Self-assured).
- Factor Q1 (FQ1): Low pole (Conservative): resistant to change, attached to tradition, cautious, respectful of conventional ideas, and conservative in temperament.
- Factor Q2 (FQ2): Low pole (Group-Oriented): dependent on and committed to the group.
- Factor Q3 (FQ3): High pole: socially disciplined and respectful of rules and regulations.
- Factor Q4 (FQ4): High pole: tense, active, dynamic, excitable, and characterized by high levels of nervous energy.

General Personality Profile

According to Cattell's Personality Questionnaire, Tayeb's basic personality structure is characterized by the following traits: independent, critical, socially detached, of average intelligence, nervous, easily disturbed, emotionally unstable, changeable, possessing relatively weak ego strength, dominant, aggressive, stubborn, assertive, serious, quiet, disciplined, persevering, diligent, idealistic, moral, endowed with strong superego strength, socially courageous, harsh, moderately suspicious, practical, realistic, sincere, straightforward, inclined toward simplicity, anxious, perceptive, lacking reassurance, resistant to change, conservative, cautious, respectful of traditional values, group-oriented, socially disciplined, law-abiding, active, dynamic, excitable, and characterized by high nervous tension.

These findings were confirmed by the Rorschach projective personality test, in which a borderline personality organization appeared clearly, while the subject's responses reflected a depressive mode of psychological functioning.

In reality, these findings are consistent with the environment to which Tayeb belongs. He lives within an extended and conservative family system closely connected to parents and grandparents and embedded within a broader tribal structure surrounding his mountainous place of residence. In this environment, customs and traditions exert authority over all members. At the same time, the mountain itself imposes particular feelings, fantasies, projections, and modes of thought, all of which Tayeb mobilized in his responses to the Rorschach test.

Conclusion

The study of personality is of considerable importance across various domains of life, and trait theory plays a central role in numerous practical applications. It is particularly relevant in personnel selection and assessing the compatibility of an individual's personality with a new profession, in military recruitment, and in the field of health. Examples include research on the role of personality traits and coping strategies in moderating the relationship between psychological stress and physical and mental health (Hakima Aït Hamouda). Personality assessment is also essential in therapeutic intervention and clinical diagnosis, as well as in understanding its relationship with certain psychological disorders and behavioral deviations. Examples include studies on the relationship between the sixteen personality factors and amphetamine addiction (Mansour Nasser Mohammed Ben Hijab, 2011), and research on personality traits among psychosomatic patients (Qachachta Abdelrahman & Ouine Belkacem, 2013). Personality studies are equally important in educational contexts, where dimensions such as introversion and extraversion have implications for performance in general, including academic, professional, and marital performance.

One of the primary objectives of personality psychology is to identify the complex and significant aspects both universal and individual that exert a profound influence on scientific and social dimensions in an integrated manner (Cervone & Lawrence A. Pervin, 2017, p. 32). Furthermore, the surrounding environment plays an important role in shaping the various dimensions of personality. For example, neurotic individuals may possess a motivational reserve that can be utilized effectively in productive work, provided that the task is not excessively complex; otherwise, performance may deteriorate. Behavioral theorists, in particular, emphasized the determining role of environmental factors in shaping human behavior and personality according to the general laws of learning, adopting an external perspective in contrast to other theories that focus on internal determinants (Cervone & Pervin, 2017, p. 473).

Personality theories differ methodologically in their conception of personality structure. One of the most important distinctions among them is that each theory employs different analytical units and defines fundamental personality variables in qualitatively different ways. Psychoanalytic theorists viewed consciousness and the unconscious as conflicting mental systems, whereas trait and factor theorists did not focus on such conflicts. Instead, their approaches were based on behavioral tendencies and particular types of emotional experiences. Behaviorists examined various responses through the frameworks of classical and operant conditioning, while humanistic theorists focused on the self and conscious cognitive processes (Cervone & Pervin, 2017, p. 717).

It appears that trait structures within personality possess considerable significance and play an essential role in achieving the major scientific functions of personality psychology: description, prediction, and explanation. These functions constitute the fundamental objectives of personality psychology as a scientific discipline (Cervone & Pervin, 2017, p. 317).

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