

FOUNDATIONS FOR THE QUADRIARCHIC CHARACTERISTICS MODEL

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Abstract: The paper presents the basic principles of the Quadriarchic personality traits model. It describes the Quadriarchic characteristics model fundamentals based on a comprehensive theoretical model structuring a set of 19 characteristics grouped in four characteristics' categories: The Seeking characteristics category includes the Characteristic of Openness, Analysis, Purpose, Flexibility and Planning. The Relations characteristics category includes the Characteristic of Conscientiousness, Support, Tenderness, Leadership and Connection. The Emotional Management characteristics category includes the characteristic of Emotion, Joy, Balance, Healing and Acceptance. The Operational characteristics category includes the Characteristic of Change, Choice, self-control and activeness. Thus contributing substantially to the knowledge of the relating research fields, forming a methodical categorization of characteristics that may be used for further research and studies, may be practically implemented and incorporated in professional tools after further studies will be done to validate it and make it a reliable questionnaire for characteristics assessing.

Keywords: Personality traits, Well-being, life satisfaction, Characteristics, Psychological resources.

The existing personality traits models contains resembling, contradicting and partially overlapping categorizations of traits. The empirical data regarding it's correlations to practical aspects as well-being, mental and physical heal socioeconomic status, professional achievements, income and other aspects is not strong, if any. The

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article describes the basic principles and foundations for a new personality model. It comprises a structural descriptive model regarding human traits- the Quadriarchic model of personality characteristics. The model encompass four different types of categories of characteristics. The four characteristics categories include 19 specific characteristics types.

The model's first category is the Seeking characteristics category. It includes 5 characteristics: the Characteristic of Openness, the Characteristic of Analysis, Purpose, Flexibility and the Characteristic Planning. The model's second category is the Relations characteristics category. It includes 5 characteristics: the Characteristic of Conscientiousness, the Characteristic of Support, Tenderness, Leadership and the Characteristic of Connection. The third category is the Emotional Management characteristics category. It includes 5 characteristics: the characteristic of Emotion, the Characteristic of Joy, Balance, Healing and the Characteristic Acceptance. The fourth category is the Operational characteristics category. It includes 4 characteristics: the Characteristic of Change, the Characteristic of Choice, self-control and the Characteristic of activeness.

These new categorizations may serve as a basic skill sets measurable in the realms of practical abilities in behavioral and mental fields as the correlations between its' innovative personality characteristics four groups to facets as wellbeing, job performance, inter personal skills and social relations, income, financial and socioeconomic status and more facets, relations that will be further inspected in an empirical study which will validate the model.

Researchers refer to traits as cognitive or behavioral patterns, psychological strengths, intelligence, emotional abilities attributes, human character, mental abilities and resources, using various typologies, taxonomies and terminology (Sigman, 2020, , Matthews, Deary & Whiteman, 2003, Kassin, 2003). A Trait describe how people are differentially equipped with characteristics that enable them to face a variety of situational demands and fortuitous circumstances. This term characteristics is offered for us as a neutral manner of manifestation of various types of patterns to imply it's generalized definition of

a pattern which characterizes an individual in an external – behaviors expression or internal – cognitive, emotional or psychological expression and to emphasize the instable, un fixated, unendurable essence of it. That is to say a terminology that should better refine the field of study to include all characteristics atoms, which compose the general terms like intelligence or a trait so to be more generalizing. Hence a general accurate, atomized definition may refer to it as characteristics.

Characteristics are the internal Psychological resources, capabilities, skills, abilities, proficiencies, aptitudes, as well as behavioral and emotional patterns and thinking patterns which characterize a person have a significant effect on his ability to manage various facets of his life, to direct his future plans and fulfill his short term wishes and achieve his long term goals. Characteristics- the cognitive, emotional and behavioral patterns influence a variety of fields. (Sigman, 2020)

Characteristics are found to be effecting and correlated with many measurements of practical dimensions of the individual life. For example, they are found to be influencing and correlating with a person's physical and mental health, his well-being and life satisfaction, his capability of performing the day to day functional activities, maintaining good social ties, effecting professional aspects, continuing on the social, familial and economic facets to the personal emotional – psychological facet and his academic ability. For example the openness trait as a predictor of SAT verbal scores, the Conscientiousness as a predictor of both high school scores and college achievements (Noftle & Robins 2007, Ericsson, Charness, Feltovich, & Hoffman, 2006).

The model creates a comprehensive inclusive personality theory fundamentals in the shape of four generalized categories in different implementations and theoretical facets of a person's life in an integrated modular manner and based on 19 characteristics that has been found in the literature in a separate non coherent patter. Here the Quadriarchic model offers a four fundamentals of trait categories. One is regarding the Seeking characteristics, the second about inter personal social characteristics, the third is of the emotional character-

istics and the fourth is encompassing the executional characteristics. All of those characteristics may represent cross-culturally cognitive thinking patterns, emotional patterns and behavioral patterns of individuals dependent on the known attribute as found in the scientific literature (Costa and McCrae 1992, Kassin, 2003, Matthews, Deary & Whiteman, 2003).

Based on the body of research that had been analyzed, a set of 19 characteristics categorized into four groups of classification were formed as follows:

The first kind of category includes characteristics which regard seeking traits, analytical and search facets. So the first category is the „Seeking characteristics“ category. It is a category group of characteristics, which comprises analytical and seeking abilities that enable one to examine, notice, analyze, and recognize chances, scenarios and patterns. This category includes Characteristics - capabilities, traits, intelligences, skills, abilities, proficiencies, aptitudes, characteristics, behavioral, emotional and cognitive patterns which characterize a person regarding his ability to receive information, process and analyze it, ask questions, to search and inquire, identify patterns, abilities of reasoning, logic, abstractive, apprehend, comprehend, deduce, induce, understand, discover, know, examine, invent different routes, search for different paths, find propose and meanings and goals and find the best courses of action, solve problems, arrange and process data and information, know how to define, listen and observe, be open to find new inputs, think clearly, expand the horizons, know how to be flexible and not insist, be spontaneous and free of previous prejudice, act from a place of open mindedness, plan, design, seek and devise courses of action. (Costa & McCrae, 1992, Sternberg, 1985 and Gardner, 1983, Covey 1999, Sternberg, Forsythe, Hedlund, Horvath, Wagner, Williams, 2000 and Matthews, Deary & Whiteman, 2003)

Hence the five characteristics that had been sorted in this category includes:

1. The characteristic of openness – characteristics of being open to experience, self-searching and adventurousness.

2. The characteristic of analysis – characteristics of thinking, processing, discovering patterns, curiosity, searching, data processing, concluding, examination and study, reasoning.

3. The characteristic of flexibility – characteristics of invention, creativity and innovation.

4. The characteristic of purpose – characteristics of meaning, goal, values spirituality, destiny, existential sense and vision.

5. The characteristic of planning – characteristics of processing, design and devising plans.

The second category is the „relations characteristics“ category which includes inter personal abilities. It is a category group of characteristics which comprises relationships and social skills and reflects a person's abilities to form relationships, be conscientious, caring and moral towards other, attract people, influence, lead, support and give to others and display tenderness, understand other's attitudes, desires and wills, cooperate and maintain relationships.

This second category includes Characteristics - capabilities, traits, intelligences, skills, abilities, proficiencies, aptitudes, characteristics, behavioral, emotional and cognitive patterns which are associated with the characteristic to find ways to connect, the characteristic to influence, to care and be attentive and responsible towards others, convince, engage in productive communications, create cooperation and human connections, have charisma, charm and activate and lead others, share, help, empower and help others, feel closeness and belonging, practice teamwork, understand and feel people, to give, support each other, make social ties, network, mediate between people, act as role model, give and get inspiration to and from others and empower and contribute to the community or peer group. (Costa & McCrae, 1992, Goleman, 1996, Covey, 1999).

The inter personal connections have a substantial importance on our functioning. person's social qualities significantly influence his ability to achieve his goals as an individual, function better and enhance one's well being as when using characteristics like charismatic convincing, corresponding with other along with giving and receiving to others, providing support for others, displaying tenderness

in one's relations with others, being open and sociable, interacting with others and, being generous and sharing. (Rose-Krasnor, 1997, Baker, 2000, Matthews, Deary & Whiteman, 2003)

Hence the five characteristics that are included in this category are:

1. The characteristic of conscientiousness – inter personal characteristics of self-restraint, being responsible, conscientious, watchful, vigilant, moral, respectful, caring, careful or obligated towards people, being willing to perform in a satisfying manner or obedient.

2. The characteristic of support – characteristics of assistance, support, care for other, sharing, mentoring, educating, empowering.

3. The characteristic of tenderness – characteristics of training, moderation and tenderness towards others, inner influence in peaceful ways and gentleness.

4. The characteristic of leadership – characteristics of activating others, being authoritative, influencing and dominant towards others.

5. The characteristic of connection – characteristics of connection, forming relations, cooperation, communicativeness, influence, belonging, enjoying the company of others.

The Third category is the „emotional management“ characteristics category („The characteristic category of emotional management“). It is a category group of characteristics comprises the characteristics related to being aware of person's emotions and managing it - characteristics that help oneself understand his emotions, connect with them as a driving force, cope in a more balanced manner during distressful times, being emotionally stable, positive, balanced and manage one's emotions beneficially, adaptively and competently.

This category includes Characteristics - capabilities, traits, intelligences, skills, abilities, proficiencies, aptitudes, characteristics, behavioral, emotional and cognitive patterns which characterize a person ability to cope with emotional crisis, managing the extreme feelings, having dialogues with oneself, being aware, knowing oneself, feeling serenity, self-confidence and emotional stability, possessing vitality, acting out of inner fervor, living a stable well-balanced life, living and acting out of passion, healing, easily forgiving one-

self and others, containing, reconciling, accepting what cannot be changed or influenced, coming full circle, focusing on what is important, accepting oneself and others, leading oneself in the face of emotional challenges, being grateful, being filled with optimism and joy, listening to oneself, possessing courage and confidence, knowing how to lead oneself to happiness and emotional balance, growing and developing, keeping and nurturing oneself, listening to one's body, being smart rather than right, connecting to positivity, creating inner peace, creating hope, trusting and loving oneself and others, creating emotional defense mechanisms for oneself, understanding oneself, knowing one's inner characteristics. (Tobin, Graziano, Vanman, Tassinari, 2000. Biswas-Diener, & Dean, 2007, Goleman, 1996, Costa and McCrae 1992, Gardner, 1983, Sternberg, Forsythe, Hedlund, Horvath, Wagner, Williams, 2000)

Hence the five characteristics that had been sorted in this category includes:

1. The characteristic of emotion – characteristics of emotional connection, containment of opposing emotional feelings and views within oneself and in person's relations with others, affective motivation, fervor, affective flexibility and emotional coping, awareness and self-containment.

2. The characteristic of joy – characteristics of happiness, gaiety, contentedness, vitality, positivity, gratefulness and optimism.

3. The characteristic of balance – characteristics of combination, compromise, mediation, concession and finding the golden middle.

4. The characteristic of healing – characteristics of rectification, growth, overcoming, recuperation, resilience, emotional endurance, rehabilitation, self-encouragement.

5. The characteristic of acceptance – characteristics of containment, reconciliation and accepting reality, separating the changeable from the unchangeable.

The fourth category is the „Operational characteristics“ category („The characteristic category of Operational“) which is a category group of characteristics that incorporates characteristics related to

decision making, change, pro activeness, activeness, self-control and persistence, execution and application.

This category includes Characteristics – capabilities, traits, intelligences, skills, abilities, proficiencies, aptitudes, characteristics, behavioral, emotional and cognitive patterns which characterize a person regarding her or his ability to set clear goals and objectives, delegating authority, making decisions, creating, acting, using, implementing, choosing, guiding, initiating, leading and managing oneself and others, going with the flow of change and learning to accept it, being assertive, setting boundaries, persevering, persisting, enduring, making an effort, setting priorities, separating the wheat from the chaff, standing one's ground, accepting one's choices, realizing, executing, combining wills, seeing the big picture, leading and doing out of executional integration in a broad perspective. (Covey, 1999, Grant, 2008, Gardner 1983. Costa and McCrae 1992,)

The category of Operational characteristics describes the various characteristics in the executional level, which were found to be the significant in an individual psychological and behavioral settings; starting from the ability to change one's environment/setting and choose and decide which path one shall take, and ending with the ability to persevere in an action, act and lead oneself and others towards achieving the pre-set goals and doing this while seeing the bigger picture in a broad outlook.(Ericsson, Charness, Feltovich & Hoffman, 2006, Sternberg, Forsythe, Hedlund, Horvath, Wagner, Williams, 2000 , Covey 1999).

Hence the four characteristics that had been sorted in this category includes:

1. The characteristic of change – characteristics of finalizing, coping with what is new and different, organizing and renewal.

2. The characteristic of choice – characteristics of weighing and measurement, analysis and examination of risks and chances, concession, considering different scenarios and decision-making.

3. The characteristic of self-control – characteristics of persistence, self-restraint, self-discipline, perseverance, devotion, moderation and delayed gratification.

4. The characteristic of activeness – characteristics of being proactive, executorial, practical, functional and initiating rather than reactive, doing ,acting, performing, motivating one self, doing with an inner drive, activation, self-confidence and courage, initiation, performing.

Further empirical field research is being conducted to validate the model in regard to its correlation to well-being scores with the Life Satisfaction Scale in order to establish a well-founded operationalization of the model assessment questionnaire and wide and inclusive categorization facets. Moreover, additional research may further support the model structuring and validity and prove hypotheses regarding the correlations between each of the four characteristics categories and the 19 characteristics that comprise this four groups and between other measurements for example hypothesis that Seeking psychological characteristics are positively related to life satisfaction, and as hypothesis regarding positive correlation between life satisfaction and interpersonal - social psychological characteristics, and emotional management psychological characteristics and operational psychological characteristics. Such correlation may also be found between high or low scores in these categories of characteristics and between high scores in various essential aspects as psychological state, psychopathologies, physical health, self-fulfillment, work performance, financial status, professional achievements and career success social integration, familial and economic facets and more.

The Quadriarchic model's presented in this paper presented four categories comprise 19 characteristics. The Article described the theoretical grounds for this categorization, the characteristics terminology and the specific characteristics as well as academically being based on personality traits studies. Thus contributing substantially to the knowledge of the relating research fields, forming a methodical categorization of characteristics that may be used for further research and studies, may be practically implemented and incorporated in professional tools after further studies will be done to validate it and make it a reliable questionnaire for characteristics assessing, according to the intensity measurement scale of each characteristics of the

nine teen and of each of the four groups of characteristics intensity varying from low level score of the characteristic, to balanced level to high level score of the characteristic intensity, all crossed axed by the quality of the characteristic – weather it is internal and expressed in a behavior or internal and only being present in different level of intensity only in the cognitive, emotional, cognitive-thinking level.

Additional research may be done to inspect the categorization and scaling that were introduces, the interactions between them, the overlap to existing models and theories and to reconstruct other. Moreover, Further research may be done to inquire how this new classification of characteristics categories and of specific characteristics may be associated to psychopathologies, to personality characters and to inspect other renowned theories, models and tools deriving from them, in comparison with the Quadriarchic model, in order to validate, revise, change and improve the scalability, the grouping and the measurement of the models.

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