



**TINTIN A STUDY BEHIND TINTIN'S PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ITS
SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT**

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TINTIN A STUDY BEHIND TINTIN'S PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ITS
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“La Universidad del Rosario no se hace responsable de los conceptos emitidos por los investigadores en su trabajo, solo velará por el rigor científico, metodológico y ético del mismo en aras de la búsqueda de la verdad y la justicia”.

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Resumen

La personalidad humana ha sido definida desde diferentes perspectivas a través de una variedad de escalas de medida de rasgos de personalidad, las cuales exhiben una escasa relación entre el concepto y el rasgo en particular, además de variar en la interpretación de acuerdo a quien la aplique. Es por ello que se pretende plantear un modelo descriptivo desde la psicología de la personalidad. A partir de un modelo taxonómico referenciado a finales de los años 30 se denotaron ciertas variables establecidas dentro de diferentes categorías, tales como: el estado de ánimo; la forma de relacionarnos con el otro; el impacto que provocamos en los demás; el tipo de actividades en el que nos involucramos; entre otros. Lo anterior para definir el gran modelo de las cinco dimensiones de la personalidad humana (1,6).

La psicología en la personalidad es una herramienta que permite entender las conexiones entre el individuo y el *self* con el mundo exterior. En psiquiatría ha permitido definir el concepto de humanidad y desde allí construir modelos de enfermedad mental (14). Es difícil encontrar estudios de cruce cultural sobre la personalidad, más bien son estudios realizados en poblaciones de cada país. Sin embargo, el asumir los procesos de personalidad como universales es su naturaleza social, por lo cual es difícil estandarizar su investigación (6).

El presente reporte pretende describir ciertos rasgos de personalidad en Tintín, un personaje de ficción que emerge en un contexto social de importancia histórica. A través de este estudio de caso pretendemos mostrar los rasgos de personalidad en el personaje de Tintín que resultan de su contexto sociocultural, abriendo a una discusión entre la relación existente de la presencia de los rasgos de personalidad y el contexto social; así como relacionar la influencia de las interacciones sociales como base de la estructura de la personalidad. Exploramos la perspectiva del autor dentro de la era cultural en la que fue desarrollada la historieta.

Abstract

Personality has been defined by different perspectives with a variety of scales used to measure personality traits. Scales that exhibit poor concept-name relation to the traits and that varies according to each assessor's scale interpretation. In order to demur this problem, a particular study integrates concepts through the introduction of a descriptive model from personality psychology. This taxonomy is referenced in late 30's until the reduction of several variables involved in different categories such as the internal state of people, the effects they have in others, the activities they engage in, etc. All this in order to determine the big five dimensions of human personality (1,6).

Personality psychology has allowed to determine and help us understand the connection between the people, the *self* with the external world. In psychiatry it has helped to define what the human been is made of and from it to construct a model of human mental disorders (14). Normally there is no cross-cultural study in the publications, but more simply personality research conducted in different countries. What gives an assumption that personality processes are universal is its social nature. Hence, it would be daring to define a standardized research of human personality (6).

The present paper pretends to describe some of Tintin's personality traits, which emerged during an important historical social context. Through this case study, the objective is to outline TinTin's personality traits developed in its particular sociocultural context opening a discussion about the relation between personality traits and the social context where they appear. At the same time to correlate the foundation of the personality's structure with the influence of social interactions. Finally exploring the author's perspective inside the cultural era in which Tintin was created.

1. Introduction

1.1 Statement of the problem

Personality has been defined from different perspectives with a variety of scales used to measure personality traits. Scales that exhibit poor concept-name relation to the traits and that varies according to each assessor's scale interpretation. In order to demur this problem, this study integrates concepts through the introduction of a descriptive model from personality psychology. Instead of separately examining the infinite attributes that make human beings that unique, specific domains of personality characteristics are studied. This general taxonomy of personality traits includes dimensions from analyses of the natural-language terms that people use when asked to describe themselves. This taxonomy is referenced from extensive research starting from the natural language of personality description with authors like Klages, Baumgarten, Allport in late 30's until the reduction of several variables involved in different categories such as the internal state of people, the effects they have in others, the activities they engage in, etc. All this in order to determine the big five dimensions of human personality. These variables were observed across a sample of people with education ranging from high school to first year graduate students, including ratings from their peers, supervisors, teachers, and/ or experienced clinicians in diverse settings. The analyses, made at the time by Tupes and Christal found five strong and recurrent factors between descriptions of personality. This five-factor structure was later replicated by Norman, Borgatta (1963 and in 1981, Goldberg named the structure "Big five" to emphasize the extent of each factor) (1,6).

Personality psychology has been a topic of interest worldwide. It allows to determine and help us understand the connection between the people, more exactly the interaction between the *self* with the external world. In psychiatry it has helped to define what the human being is made of. It also helped to mark out what can go wrong in the human mind, which will defines some mental disorders. Additionally, the research in personality determines how in a social level the characterization of an individuation can affect human interactions (14). This research has risen throughout the years in order to establish a more accurate connection between the world's intricate contributions. Normally, there are no cross-cultural studies in the publications, but more simply personality research conducted in different countries, that

gives an assumption that personality processes are universal, even though they are influenced by different environmental factors like historical forces and social development. It is then believed that human personality appears to transcend the boundaries of language and culture. Hence, it would be daring to define a standardized research of human personality (6). However when cross-cultural studies are made they can include a multicentric cross-national approach in which a particular language version can be used in different countries or cultures with the same norms to reach a high level of measurement invariances because of each country interpretation of words. Cross-cultural research has matured in the last few decades, it shows how widely or narrowly psychological traits are distributed around the world. In addition, cross-cultural studies are a display of the importance of studying the extent to which the cultural environment and people's cultural values might impact on their resilience or vulnerability when coping in different life situations. It has been shown that some of the five different dimensions in human personality can act as protective or risk factors, as an example Massoudi (2009), research on personality and work stress concluding that neuroticism increased the person's vulnerability to work strain while other dimensions like conscientiousness might counteract the stress process in an individual. All the above still supports the universality of human personality but influenced according to their own cultural values (20).

This paper attempts to describe personality traits based on a general taxonomy with the description of a special type of personality in a relevant social environment and a particular historical context, to hopefully serve as a model to understand personality's concept and how it has progressed throughout history. Our goal is to understand the influence in mental health development of sociocultural context, clarifying how abnormal as well as normal personality traits can be linked to our social environment. We propose this, knowing that each cultural context understands differently the manifestations of personality, classifying its traits as adapted or not to their own social conditions. In occidental cultures where biomedical influence is so strong, the definitions of personality are proposed from a medical field. However, these proposals are articulated in relation to sociocultural preconceptions about the traits of behavior, affection and cognition. Our proposal is done through a case study of a fictional worldwide character named TinTin, developed by his author George Remi (Hergé) which made his way throughout the years and is still having an impact in some of the young

adult generation, with a sort of timeless appeal to people's imagination. Ergo, this character shows sensitivity to a sociopolitical conflict but also sensitivity to the characteristics of human personality.

1.2 Justification

Comics have existed since the 19th century. Most comic character's started from newspaper supplement strips rather than single books. The 20's built a vast section of comics but sadly only a few have survived to modern days. One of the biggest in this list are Tintin by Hergé, Buck Rogers, Popeye and Tarzan despite having a huge impact in their own time it won't ever draw present time readers as they did back in their age (17). Nevertheless, here lies a reader with a particular interest in Tintin's comic books. Some analysts believe that Tintin represents the author's necessity to project his own persona and despite the hostile environment in which was created, to show the desire of freedom and justice in a society where injustice and pain were present after first world war and during the global conflicts taking place during and after the second world war and the cold war. That being said, the study of a character through a human characteristic as it is personality will probably give back to contemporary readers the importance of keeping imagination alive and with a sociocultural analysis of the character impact, to promote social awareness in the young adult generation. Without belittling the role of this social aspect, it is precise to acknowledge the intent of this paper for the mental health domain, which is to describe the different aspects of personality and its validity in psychiatry. Personality's classification is determined by human characteristics that are born from the social demands that depended on a time's particular requirements. Psychiatry was filled by personality's different theories that allowed it to conceive human's behavior related to sociological needs and not only from the biological perspective. It is why, this paper starts from the life of a fictional character to the reality, in order to show the research that has passed historically in defining human personality and the tools to actually explore it in an individual either it results in a normal or pathological measured. Also, hopefully it will trigger a sense of belonging towards our own cultural history by showing respect in the vast diversity that characterized us as humans.

2. Theoretical Framework

Psychological practices owed their possibility to the development of the concept of comprising the need to understand individuality and interiority Which nowadays can be taken for granted in the lifestyle that humans have adopted. The idea of subjectivity is linked to everyday lived experience and is a crucial basis in psychology progress. The subjectivity that sometimes is taken for granted took away the foundation and possibility of perceive psychology as a science. However, Rendering subjectivity into an object of scientific study was a strategy for psychologist to strengthen their cultural authority and understand their subject matter in a new way. This sense of subjectivity has grown through history according to society's cultural changes, the sense of an inward private life and the sensibility of an everyday psychology grew from a wide range of practices and social structures; religion and commercialization had an instrumental role in these changes creating self-regulating individuals, mindful of their behavior across everyday actions, and also emphasizing on the mundane, engaging in relationships based on what people owned or produced. These demands for looking after one's own interests facilitated the development of self-auditing and self-regulation, even for family life, it became more intimate and affectionate. So, a sense of personal identity and the need to study it has undergone a big change in the general society over the years. That is why, in the research of human personality was included every facet of life from religion to the marketplace, to family life. The use for it in psychology allowed to establish a much deeper understanding in human conduct. Specifically in psychoanalysis, personality is unconscious; psychoanalysis explains how we hide many unpleasant truths about ourselves from ourselves by using defense mechanisms, how personality is built from different traits, and how we are driven by wishes, beliefs, fears, memories of which we are completely unaware. Can also turned into psychopathological characters, this can happen when we cannot find ways to sublimate our malignant instincts in a behavior acceptable to society . Freud said "Personality is like a house divided against itself, torn by conflicting wishes and goals". This concept was the foundation of the psychodynamic perspective that used this definition to treat patients that were having symptoms that could not be explained by the biological knowledge at the time, to establish the normative ranges in which personality varies in order to understand why humans act differently even if they are exposed to the same situations. (8,14).

Personality traits can be described using the Five-Factor Model of General Personality Functioning. According to the model, it organizes the personality traits in terms of five basic dimensions: Neuroticism, Anxiousness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Culture. They identify the way a person feels and thinks about themselves and others; significantly and adversely affecting how an individual functions in different aspects of their life. This takes personality representation at its broadest level of abstraction, and each level of the taxonomy summarizing distinct and specific personality characteristics (1).

This taxonomy of personality dimensions has been described throughout history in the past couple decades. Which has contributed stabilising its validity and representation of a model of reference between others. The five-factor taxonomy is represented extensively by the following dimensions:

Neuroticism (vs Adjustment) is a dimension that is commonly found in most models. It is defined by the individual aspect to construct, perceive and feel reality as being problematic, threatening or difficult; and to feel negative emotions (anger, fear, shame).

Extraversion (vs Introversion) it is a classic dimension. This dimension reflects the quantity and intensity of the relationship with the social environment; The ability to seek contacts with the environment with energy, spirit, enthusiasm and confidence, living experiences positively.

Openness is a dimension that is independent of cognitive aptitudes. It adds to another group of behavior related to an active search and love for new experiences. It refers to an Openness to experience, as a wide range of interest to seek out and live new experiences without anxiety and sometimes with pleasure. This experiences can be represented in areas of behavior such as ideas, beliefs, values or actions.

Agreeableness is a unique dimension from the five-factor model. It concerns the nature of one's relationship with others in a more interactional level than *Extraversion*. It takes into account the quality or tone of the interpersonal relationship characterized by the kindness, empathy or the counterpart, cynicism and hostility. It puts the compassion or antagonism in the relational sphere.

Conscientiousness is a dimension formed by orientation, persistency of behavior, and control of impulses. It comprises elements such as anticipation, success-orientation, task-orientation. It also contains inhibition elements like organization, respect for standards and procedures, perseverance, and thoroughness (6).

The number of personality dimensions proposed and the number of instruments created to measure them comes from 1970. Given the extension and complexity of the history of the taxonomy, the paper does not emphasize on it. The Taxonomy model grew as a rapid consensus among personality psychologists where the domain of individual differences in adulthood could be measured by rating scales and questionnaires described by five broad factors. For the past decade, there has been a burst of scientists studying personality traits for the search of a scientifically compelling taxonomy of individual differences. An emerging consensus about the general framework of a taxonomic representation began in 1970 like a race for a solution to a scientific problem that rooted back to the time of Aristotle. Across a wide variety of trait-descriptive terms, five orthogonal dimensions have consistently been linked to be necessary and sufficient to account the interrelations among those terms. The current five-factor was initially stimulated by Tupes and Christal (1961) who reanalyzed previous data, they numbered and labeled the big five factors (I) Surgency; (II) Agreeableness; (III) Conscientiousness; (IV) Emotional Stability and (V) Openness to Experience. The model took a better shape from Goldberg (1982-1990) who analyzed a larger number of English trait terms than the ones studied in the past, thereby giving more evidence and structure to the Five-Factor taxonomy. For example, Goldberg used 1431 trait adjectives grouped in 75 clusters and found virtually identical Big Five representations in ten analyses. Making at the end three studies reducing to 100 clusters from 339 trait adjectives. These 100 clusters have now been analyzed in some subject samples which have shown to provide structure virtually identical to those derived from other larger sets of trait terms among the self and peer descriptions. It is also important to notice that the 339 terms are active part of the English vocabulary, thus they are relatively easy to use and understand. At the end, this clusters can be located within the dimension given by other authors, for example in the Extraversion-neuroticism (P-E-N) factors by Eysenck, it also fits within the eleven primary factors from the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) by Tellegen (9). Some of these trait terms are in the table below.

TABLE 1.1
(Continued)

Factor Pole	Cluster	Terms Included	Number of Terms	Reliability	
				α	Mean r
II-					
	Overcriticalness	Faultfinding, harsh, unforgiving, unsympathetic	4	.45	.18
	Belligerence	Antagonistic, argumentative, combative, quarrelsome	4	.63	.29
	Bossiness	Bossy, demanding, domineering, manipulative	4	.64	.31
	Rudeness	Abusive, disrespectful, impolite, impudent, rude, scornful	6	.59	.19
	Conceit	Boastful, conceited, egocentric, egotistical, vain	5	.77	.41
	Cruelty	Cruel, ruthless, vindictive	3	.38	.17
	Pomposity	Condescending, pompous, smug, snobbish	4	.37	.12
	Irritability	Crabby, cranky, irritable, grumpy	4	.78	.47
	Distrust	Cynical, distrustful, skeptical, suspicious	4	.55	.23
	Callousness	Cold, impersonal, insensitive	3	.58	.31
	Selfishness	Greedy, selfish, self-indulgent	3	.46	.22
	Stubbornness	Bullheaded, obstinate, stubborn	3	.65	.38
	Thoughtlessness	Inconsiderate, tactless, thoughtless	3	.48	.24
	Surliness	Caustic, curt, flippant, gruff, surly	5	.47	.15
	Unfriendliness	Unfriendly, ungracious, unkind	3	.48	.24
	Prejudice	Bigoted, prejudiced	2	.69	.53
	Cunning	Crafty, cunning, devious, sly	4	.63	.30
	Deceit	Deceitful, dishonest, underhanded, unscrupulous	4	.47	.18
	Volatility	Explosive, tempestuous, volatile	3	.34	.16
	Stinginess	Miserly, stingy	2	.47	.31
III +					
	Efficiency	Concise, exacting, efficient, fastidious, self-disciplined	5	.61	.23
	Organization	Orderly, organized, systematic	3	.78	.54
	Dependability	Dependable, reliable, responsible	3	.86	.67
	Precision	Meticulous, perfectionistic, precise	3	.65	.39
	Decisiveness	Decisive, deliberate, firm, purposeful	4	.50	.20
	Persistence	Industrious, persistent, tenacious, thorough	4	.38	.13
	Dignity	Dignified, formal, mannerly	3	.48	.24
	Caution	Careful, cautious	2	.74	.59
	Punctuality	Prompt, punctual	2	.85	.74
	Predictability	Consistent, predictable, steady	3	.53	.28
	Thrift	Economical, thrifty	2	.72	.56
	Logic	Analytical, logical	2	.49	.33
	Conventionality	Conventional, traditional	2	.61	.45
III -					
	Disorganization	Disorganized, haphazard, inefficient, scatter-brained, sloppy, unsystematic	6	.73	.31
	Negligence	Careless, negligent, undependable, unconscientious, unreliable	5	.67	.28
	Inconsistency	Erratic, inconsistent, unpredictable	3	.44	.21
	Recklessness	Foolhardy, rash, reckless	3	.51	.25
	Forgetfulness	Forgetful, absent-minded	2	.73	.58
	Indecisiveness	Indecisive, wishy-washy	2	.51	.34
	Frivolity	Extravagant, frivolous, impractical	3	.47	.23
	Aimlessness	Aimless, unambitious	2	.52	.36
	Sloth	Lazy, slothful	2	.24	.14

Taken from: (9) Halverson F.C. The Developing Structure of Temperament and Personality from Infancy to Adulthood. University of Georgia. Psychology Press Group. New York. 2011.

In addition, from this wide variety of trait-descriptive terms, the five equilateral dimensions have been persistently found to be sufficient and necessary to account for the interrelations among the lexical terms of adjectives for each cluster. Moreover, the Big Five model is a generalization of previous complex models of personality and it has also being applicable for children and adults. The stability of the structure has been shown to be virtually identical for the self and the observer perspective. Goldberg took these terms from 640 self-descriptions done by subjects who were Americans even though they had foreign background and had English as their native language, ages between 15 and 55, some of the descriptions were made of others they knew well and liked of the same age and sex. The average cluster includes four reasonably synonymous trait adjectives and were useful as a framework for examining the structural dimensions proposed in the model. The judgements were obtained through asking the subject and then the theorist to indicate for each cluster the dimension in their system with which it was mostly highly associated. (9).

The Five-Factor model has its foundation on a psycho-lexical approach, this means language provides the individual tools to describe and differentiate the usual behavior of the individual towards others. These means that it can help describe and identify some traits of personality. The method allowed initially an Anglo-American semantic context for the five dimensions of the model. The five dimensions have been systematically extracted from different instruments. Derive from classic personality inventories and diverse assessment sources, separately of the factorial procedures used; the cultural differences and from the samples of subjects with varying ages. Nowadays the validity of the model has been established. One of the most important aspects in its applicability is the cross-cultural generalizability. Given its origin a psycho-lexical approach from Anglo-American linguistic terms the Five-Factor model has been criticized by some authors (Juni,1996), where they questioned whether or not the model reflect the idiosyncrasies by the North-American language and culture; Meaning that different cultures and different languages will produce different models in terms of personality elements. This kind of criticism comes from an anthropological tradition

and cross-cultural psychology of the individual. It is then established that personality traits can be shaped by the culture, but also its structure has a universal composition. Hence, there are two types of research according to this taxonomy's cross-cultural validity; the Emic perspective which concludes that some dimensions fluctuate very broadly depending on the cultural context. For example, Neuroticism will need an ethical approach and an inventory method to be extract from the cultural context. On the other hand, the Etic perspective finds the validity of the model through adjective markers or personality inventory. In countries like Australia, France, Japan, Iceland, China, Taiwan, Spain, Italy and Portugal the replicability of the model made sense. Also, Hendricks and Perugini (2000) extracted the five dimensions in 13 linguistic and cultural context which demonstrated an excellent cross cultural replicability. The validity showed by these studies locates the model as one of the most reliable instruments to measure personality traits. To conclude the validity of the dimensions Extraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness and Agreeableness is clearly established by the two approaches the Emic and Etic type research. Despite Neuroticism seemed more difficult to establish in a cross cultural level using the emic method, the validity is hardly debatable taking into consideration the vast number of studies carried out using personality inventory (6).

In summary, this Five-Factor model of personality has then proved being useful by different instruments, methods of analysis, languages and cultures. It is possible to replicate in other countries despite having its foundation from American subjects who had American English as their native language. However, there is still debate about the generality of the dimensions or the need for a more "basic" taxonomy (6).

At a conceptual level, the model serves not to understand individuals but to clarify issues in disciplines and situations related to personality psychology. For example, the model makes redundant some concepts used in health psychology with other authors employing the model to understand interpersonal relations and emotions. In other studies, the model is applied to examine personality disorders and psychopathology(1).

Psychopathology and personality disorders are classified according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th edition (DSM 5) as impairments in personality (self and interpersonal) functioning with the presence of pathological personality traits. A

criterion of four items must be met as follows: A. Significant impairments in self; B. One or more pathological personality trait domains; C. The impairments in personality functioning and the individual's personality trait expression are relatively stable across time and situations; D. The impairments in personality functioning and the individual's personality trait expression are not better understood as normative for the individual's developmental stage or sociocultural environment; and E. The impairments are not due substance abuse or ingestion (drug, medication) (2).

There are four key features in defining personality disorders: distorted thinking patterns, problematic emotional responses, over or under regulated impulse control and interpersonal difficulties. A person must demonstrate significant and enduring problems across time, which is why personality disorders are not diagnosed in children. The last DSM of mental disorders defines 10 distinct types which can be grouped into three clusters:

1. Cluster A: Paranoid personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder;
2. Cluster B: Borderline personality disorder, Narcissistic personality disorder, Histrionic personality disorder, Antisocial personality disorder;
3. Cluster C: Avoidant personality disorder, Dependent personality disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder (2).

For the last years, it has been questioned whether the FFM (Five Factor Model) is universal. The same psychological constructs are found in cultures as diverse as Argentina, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand and Zimbabwe. So, despite the differences in language, history, religion and political systems, the hypothesis that FFM generalizes across cultures has been supported as example the Personality Profiles of Cultures project has been one of the most extensive tests of this hypothesis where the replicability of the instrument use in fifty cultures translated into several languages was clearly replicated in most of these cultures. Which proves that the FFM provides a very useful assess to broad personality dimensions in every culture examined so far. So, variables like sex and age are taking in account to run these cross cultural research and shown that it can be found small gender differences and age ranges that will not influence largely in a person's personality development. In addition, because the

same traits can be found in every culture, intercultural comparisons and correlations are possible. Nevertheless, when running cross-cultural comparisons it can present difficulties because of the scales translations, cultural differences in response biases, unfamiliarity with questionnaires in some cultures. And from an epidemiologist's point of view, the major limitation is the use of convenient samples, so for example a study that is done in an elite socio cultural level (like college students) will be difficult to make comparisons with a low social level group. Therefore, the culture level data should be interpreted with caution for any particular community (22).

The disciplinary applicability of this model to correlate the cross-cultural perspectives to personality and psychopathology is still empirical. There is solid evidence at the individual level that personality traits are predisposing factors for a wide variety of psychiatric disorders. Some studies (Bagby, 1995) have shown that normal personality traits are related to the development of Axis I disorders, like anxiety and substance abuse, are a more strong relation some Axis II disorders can be link to certain personality traits. There is formula in the Personality Profiles of Cultures project that some personality disorders are associated with a distinctive personality profile, and correspond subclinically to the DSM diagnostic criteria; Using a set of ten prototypical combine formulas according to a determined score it can be related to each personality disorder. For example, high scores on angry hostility and low scores on trust, and compliance predict Paranoid Personality Disorder. High scores on anxiety, depression, self-consciousness and vulnerability and low scores on assertiveness and excitement-seeking predict Avoidant Personality Disorder. So, these are very encouraging results in terms in how the applicability of the cross cultural, and personality research can help build a more accurate path in relating to psychopathology. Nonetheless, there is little empirical work on the cross-cultural epidemiology of Personality Disorders. Hence, the assessment of personality traits is likely to be most useful in diagnoses of Personality Disorders that move beyond the categories of the DSM or ICD-10, the correlations between personality traits and psychopathology suggest that they are part of a continuum (Krueger, 2005) (22).

1.3 2.1 Sociology of emotion

“Once upon a time we had no personality” Goldberg, 1993.

Goldberg wrote about the importance of phenotypic personality traits in adulthood and how during childhood, the personality structure is developed. This would define a form of adaptive functioning for the adult personality. Which has been demonstrated it will influence in how people would function according to specific situations; The way people interact with others, like family members, love partners, friends, acquaintances, all which will define the result in each interaction (7).

Personality is defined throughout our life history. It is built in a much deeper sense by describing our emotions and feelings. These are boost according to modern sociology prior to the interaction. It means emotions will play an important role in shaping someone’s attitude and the manner they will act with others (7).

Emotions play a central role in shaping social and routine interactions. Hochschild in his paper “the presentation of emotion” (1979), identifies four central concepts: emotional labor, deep acting, superficial acting and feeling rules; which defined the modern sociology of emotion, what actually determines social behavior, is that emotions are governed by feeling rules and controlled through culturally guided management. This emotion culture is influenced by the job of the individual. Studies in the emotion culture of flight attendants, bill collectors, litigators, fast food employees and doctors, show the normative nature of these emotion cultures and its deviance (later examined as mental health issues by Thoits & Pugliesi) which will lead to the way someone’s experienced their interactions. For example, the way emotions are experienced and enacted during important biographic events like grief, coping, getting married, graduations have been studied to corroborate the role of someone’s interaction to others while describing the culture of emotions. Other authors like Kemper (1978) proposed a structural theory of emotions based on two dimensions status and power. In this theory, social interactions are determined by the emotions generated by status and power changes. It will depend on the perceived source of the change, and in some cases in whether or not the other person in the interaction was like or disliked. A clear example is that the loss of status would result in anger, such anger would be functional in that it motivated

action to regain the loss of status; However, if the loss of status was irredeemable the emotion will be sadness which can lead to depression, saving energy and making the individual to adapt to his or her new lowered state. What leads to believe that emotions can triggered the individual's social interaction and they definitely will shape, according to the nature of the emotion, the structure of personality leading to an individual's way of adaptive behavior (10).

This social interactional theory of emotion established status and power as the two central dimensions in the micro-interactional level. Although, from a macro-interactional level these two are fundamental to social and universal processes. Status referred to obedience given voluntarily, and power refers to compliance gained through coercion. The individual's relative position between these two dimensions is what defines the relationship and determines its emotional character (10).

Another feature that is important in the development of personality traits is *Temperament*. It is believed that it has its foundation in evolutionary processes that can account for the appearance of adaptive traits and in some cases is share with other species. Human's closest emotionally and socially similar species are chimpanzees. We recognize expressions of timidity, fear, terror, distrust, resentment, antagonism, anger, rage, pleasure, contentment, excitement, familiarity, sympathy, affection, disappointment, discouragement, melancholy and depression between the two species. These similarities gives a set of individual differences, which has been the crucial topic in the research of personality traits. "Individuality expresses itself entertainingly and expressively, in temperament or disposition" (Yerkes, 1943). These observations of chimpanzees allows to correlate and subjected to three main components analysis: Fearfulness, activity and sociability. Despite not offering an exhaustive description of personality traits it does allow to make comparisons with those found in human adults and children. Furthermore, the familiarity and human-like social behavior that has been made with dogs is worth mentioning. Fearfulness is one main feature that can be seen in dogs and it actually variates from breed to breed depending also on the dog's age. Some breeds for example Basenjis, and Beagles become more fearful during first year. While Cocker Spaniels and Terriers become less fearful, others like Sheep dogs remained at a low level of fearfulness. This observations have allowed to see how dogs converge on their breed during the first year of life. Which also depended of genotype

environmental interactions. To be more specific it had to do with the breed trainability and at the end is what led to understand how heritability strongly affects the expression of emotional behavior, and also to determine that the differences in emotional behavior are a part of the characteristic behavior of breeds and individuals (11).

In summary, personality traits that are commonly developed early in human life can be also found in primates and even in non-primate mammals. Influence of the Genetic field plays a big role on the development of each individual emotional structure. Thus building their own characteristically personality traits. It concludes in the idea that personality traits have a biological origin that comes far back from our evolutionary history (11).

2.2 Culture in developing personality

Culture is defined as the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, social habits, music, arts and food. It is shared patterns of behaviors and interactions with cognitive constructs and understanding that these are learned by socialization. The identity of a group is fostered by social unique patterns (12). “Our culture will determine what we wear, how we wear it, our language, music, marriage, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things” (11). Based on these definitions, there has been an obvious influence of the culture in which an individual is born. It will affect his/her development from the early years and that will shape more or less their personality traits. If early appearing personality traits are part of our evolutionary heritage, one can expect these traits to be common in every culture. In spite of that, cultures differ from their socialization practices. Actually, these are the interactions that will come into play a primary role after infancy. There are individual differences in personality, relevant behavior just after birth. Babies differ from the amount of crying and even though these reactions won’t predict later behavior it is known that some temperamental individuality is well established by the three months of life (11). Besides, there are important perinatal events like insufficient or excessive oxygenation, caesarian sections, spanking or not the new born, etc. that can cause biological abnormalities, but there is no evidence that this events will influence in the personality traits eventually to the children. The dichotomy about what could be biological influence and what belongs to the environmental influence is still debatable; however, researchers have still

shown that parent-infant attachment is a sensitive period in determining the development of personality traits. “Original mother-infant bond is the wellspring for all the infant’s subsequent attachments and is the formative relationship in the course of which the child develops a sense of himself” (Klaus & Kennell 1977) (11).

A cultural psychology of personality starts with the acknowledgement that individual behavioral variations exist and are given significance and that people do appear to have different patterns of behavior which are specific and distinctive from one another. It asks, as many studies have demonstrated whether behavior varies in similar ways within divergent cultural contexts. The cultural psychology of personality should then seek the answer of different questions, like: What is a person? What is the source of individual variation in behavior within a given cultural context? And, what significance is attached to individual variation or what role does it play in social life? By which sociocultural psychology tends to find the relation between culture and psyche and that the nature and functioning of personality are not just influenced by culture but are definitely culturally constituted. This view is analyzed the personality and culture as a dynamic mutual constitution (Norasakkunkit, 1997). A cultural psychological approach does not assume that all behavior can be explained with the same set of categories and dimensions, but it is centered in whether a specific concept or category is meaningful and how it is used in a given cultural context. So, the communities, societies and cultural contexts will serve as a framework to interpretative people’s actions, in a why a response to “how they make sense” (construct meaning, coherence, and structure to their own experience). These frameworks are fully active in the building of personality, they are the means by which people behave and then are taken in account in the analysis of this behavior. The individual level cannot be separated from the cultural level (21).

Nowadays, cultural psychology have focused most on evolved human nature, and considered evolutionary foundations for heritable variation in dispositional traits, like addressing the universality of the FFM and characteristic adaptations (values, beliefs, motives, etc). Elaborating personality constructs for specific cultural groups (Indigenous), trying to answer the question if these constructs would represent a unique cultural group ruled by specific traits or if the culture relevant expressions of the universal dimensions will support the

unification of a personality model. It has also considered the cultural differences and the dispositional traits like personality conceptions or self-description and life narratives to investigate the dynamic constructivism on culture (23).

2.3 Tintin and his cultural time

“ Toutes les mesures de surveillance ne peuvent arrêter des hommes décidés” Hergé.

The collective imaginary shapes partial realities that respond to different perspectives from an exact era. Hergé conceives a complex world, without women and with stereotypical views from a young famous reporter “Tintin”. Created from the author’s own persona and even hides some of his fears and aspirations. The world and the reality that one can imagine normally are a product of what as a society we build and believe, therefore whatever we consumed, read, and see we filtered and analyze in our own particular way, and that will configure our vision of the world. That is why some industries like cinema, literature and media are specialists in modulating the reality they expose to the people. In this respect, Tintin gives us a model of the world shaped by his own character or better yet shaped by whatever the author wanted to show of the world. What shaped Tintin’s perspective is his construct of personality which was developed from an age of political differences between big nations (13). Tintin is an expression of what could be happening during the first years of the XXth century. In 1925 Tintin was born from Hergé, an individual highly influenced by Catholicism and religion, a working class man with a fascination for journalism. Some of Tintin’s adventures represent in some way the projection of freedom. By the time the Nazi invasion to Belgium made some of the main media and newspaper’s offices closed, unless they would show support to the occupation. So the need of freedom in every sense was feeding the youngest generations. People’s imagination was cut by the Nazi control of media and everything else. Tintin gave some sort of relief to that sense of oppression; some of his adventures were also a sane distraction of the actual events that Europe was living. However, once the Nazi occupation was finished, the author lived with a conscious stained by the idea that he might collaborated with the Nazi in order to continue publishing his beloved Tintin’s adventures. Tintin’s political views were then alienated by his creator. A fictional character without a past, no family history or even a female partner, his adventures promoted an anti-

communist role, sometimes even they propense some kind of racism and Belgian colonialism, what was showed in his play “Tintin in the Congo” an ultraconservative play full with burgess ideology, hunting wildlife and displaying a sense of lack of interest for the conservation of nature besides, locals were shown as stupid and lazy.



Taken from: Google Images. Available World Wide Web: <http://www.alistgator.com/top-10-racist-moments-in-tintin-comics>. 30 May. 2012.

Nevertheless, with time passing Tintin evolved. In the 60's the play of the Congo was reedit with an apology for promoting any kind of racism that was expressed in that play. Once he reaches a worldwide recognition it became more aware of not taking sides in a society split by sociopolitical interests. What made him become more neutral with no influence of political propaganda. He served as a tool to even criticized consumerism in the American people; he even defended minorities like the Red Indians. He passed from being a stereotypical white European boy to a person who cares about social differences. “The Blue Lotus” give us a direction towards tolerance, it shows a rejection for the Japanese occupation in China, in other adventures like “The Black Island” he fights against a German's dictatorship who elicits in money falsification. All these as a direct critic to Fascism and more concrete to Nazism. He also cared about the cold war in “The Calculus Affair”, describing a sort some of cult towards Stalin dictatorship by the east European countries. In the other

hand, once he arrives to Latin America he puts the world eyes in the conflicts for territories, the Cuban revolution and the petroleum war of some countries in the continent, planting a proper space to a sociopolitical discussion that was being covered by the European continent. It is then evident that Tintin plays a role model for his particular cultural context. He stood for justice, fought against bullies, slavery, drug trafficking, and also displayed admiration for the natives in the countries he traveled to; Defended the minorities as any hero would do. Its continuity depended on his ability to give back on a sociocultural level according the time he was growing and evolving. A character who's personality like any human, had to pass through changes with a dark side influenced by the political imperialism of the time. Built his personality which allowed him to be loved, to show loyalty towards his friends that learned to be neutral in difficult times. A fictional character structured with a human personality full of mystery and driven for making this, a better world (13).

2.4 Understanding personality

Personality evokes important aspects of someone's behavior. It can be described by different traits which are based on an individual way of expressing their emotions. For example, someone can have a trait of being "extremely extrovert". He/she will behave extrovertly in most of the situations and over a significant amount of time. Although, there are some situations with an exception: sometimes the individual can act shy with someone they just met, or during work hours. But he/she will normally engage easily with other people, and this will have a significant effect on his general well-being (14). For many years there has been an attempt to describe human personality. There is not such a thing like one true theory for it. In fact, most of the great psychologist disagree with one another. But the path of figuring out what human nature is about is what actually captures human interest.

Personality can be studied from different points of view. It can be observed from the exterior, evaluating social behavior, or like other theorists believe it can be built from within the individual. Justifying that even in a personal-lonely situation personality will remain, despite other aspects that might not be that visible for others. It involves everything about a person, their mentality, emotionality, physicality and sociality. Its continuity includes some unobservable aspects, like dreams, memories, and thoughts; whereas other are observable

like actions. It includes aspects hidden from one's self by the unconscious as well as the conscious complex (14).

As it appears, human behavior can be very complicated, which is the reason why understanding it, can bring some order into the chaotic humanity. That is why a theory should generate formal, objective predictions later to be tested under controlled conditions in a research technique. Theories are unproved speculations about reality, they are built from constructs that should be linked to one another in order to make a theory logical. In this regard, throughout history there has been different perspectives about human personality that have built different theories. In the research of personality it can be found from the behaviorist perspective, the cognitive perspective, the trait perspective, the humanistic perspective until the psychodynamic perspective (14,19). This last one plays the big role in this paper. Despite his creator being the father of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud in early 1900; Carl Jung as a fair opponent in whom I will relate to describe the psychodynamic theory of personality.

According to Jung's model the psyche is full of complexes that originate in the unconscious and can gravitate to the consciousness in order to apply control over the individual's personality. For C. G. Jung, consciousness is like the tip of the iceberg with the unconscious representing the part below the surface. The personality structure is composed by different complexes in which we can find: The Ego as the center of awareness, includes feelings of continuity and identity, the responsible to mediate the demands of reality between those of the unconscious; The Persona, a protective shield that allows us to satisfy the demands of society, by showing a more modulated appearance in response to those demands. It is hard to face the world by our true feelings instead we use the persona to help us deal with other people's expectations; The shadow is the primitive and unwelcome side of personality and derives from our inner animal, hidden behind our personal unconscious because it is shameful and unpleasant, plays a compensatory role for the more positive persona and ego. It represents what we project onto other people, the characteristics that we dislike in others because they are aspects that we have in ourselves; And the personal unconscious contains material that is no longer in a level of awareness, like memories that we no longer need because of their lack of relevance to our actual life or simply because they are too painful to recall in a conscious level, it can also represent things that were captured by our

senses (hear, taste, smell, touch) without noticing them just because they lack of sufficient psychic energy (libido) (14).

These previous complexes are the ones between which the libido will move in order to become an individual from early stages in life until adulthood. If the individual has grown from a sane parenthood or has had a virtually sane mother-infant relationship it will come at peace by embracing his individuality and uniqueness, implying that he will become his “own self” (14).

C.G Jung developed two processes in which rest individual differences, the first one being the typical way in which we perceive external and internal stimuli, and the characteristic direction of the libido movement that can be inward or outward. The stimuli are perceived in four ways, functions: 1. Thinking, is logical, practical and objective, tries to understand aspects of the external world; 2. Feeling, is emotional, capricious, is what makes us judgmental about how desirable something can be; 3. Sensation is realistic, unimaginative, pleasure-seeking, is what makes us establish what is there; 4. Intuition is easily bored, what makes us seek for new outcomes or possibilities, arrives to inexplicable conclusions. As we find these ways of perceiving reality, we also have two different directions of the libido movement, or more simply two different attitudes. When the libido turns towards the external world its call extraversion, whereas the inward flow of energy is referred as introversion. Extroverts are outgoing, adventurous, confident, they are frequently interested in people and events of the external world, while Introverts have a tendency of interest towards themselves, often preferred to be alone. In an individual there is a tendency of dominance of one attitude over the other one and the dominant attitude combined with the dominant function will form the conscious personality, which can result in eight different combinations (14).

2.5 Myers-Briggs type indicator

A personality type Inventory finished in 1985 by Isabel Briggs Mayer’ and her mother Katherine Cook Briggs. It started in 1945 applied to undergraduate students at George Washington School of Medicine. About 5,500 students did the test and it allowed the Briggs to keep studying patterns of traits among the successful students and dropouts. In 1962, the Educational Testing Service published the MBTI for research-only purposes. In 1979, the

University of Florida and Philadelphia held national conferences for the MBTI. Nowadays and since early 2000s the test is taken by more than two million people per year and translated into 16 languages. The development of this instrument aims to make the insights of type theory accessible to an individual or a group, as mean of research or just for fun. The MBTI is based of Jung's personality theory, the purpose of the MBIT is to make this theory much more understandable and useful in people's lives. The MBTI adds a fourth pair of typology which are represented by Judging and Perceiving, they basically refer to how an individual interacts with the outer world with a preference towards getting things done and decided or to stay open to new information and options correspondingly (17). Its essence is define by the ability of an individual variation in his behavior which is consistent due to the fact that it varies from basic differences that come from how someone prefer to use their perception and judgement. Perception is how an individual becomes aware of things, people, ideas and events that conclude in external world; Judgment is how an individual will come to conclusions according to what is perceived. Based on this premise, if people differ in what they perceive and in the way they will judge and come to conclusions, then it is sensible to acknowledge that people will differ in their reactions, values, skills, motivations and interests (15). In this regard, the instrument will combined functions and attitudes naturally preferred by the individual, these are: Extraversion, Introversion, Intuition, Sensation, Feeling, Thinking, Judgment, and Perceiving.

The instrument seeks the identification of basic preferences of each of the four functions described by C. G. Jung, and the identification and description of the sixteen different personality types that can result from the interactions among the preferences. The MBIT model attempts to satisfy the majority of main traits and summarize personality in a single more comprehensive combination. The inventory puts together four additive main effects without representing a unique configuration. The fact that personality dimension's interaction do not build distinct types of persons does not mean that traits do not interact with one another to determine behavior in certain situations. It can be observed that these interactions are dynamic determinants of how the person will behave. For example, at a social meeting the anxious extravert would be worried about not being alone while the anxious introvert would be worried of meeting new people, this does not characterized the individual

in one case, but it will definitely determine his behavioral actions, which carefully observed are actually the personality structure regulating a behavioral mechanism (16,18).

A clear example of the test is that it is offered to be applied online, anyone can use it, it does not take more than 15 min to complete. A questionnaire of 64 questions will lead to a result. It is actually helpful for the person to be link to some sort of work field that will suit him the most. In addition, it can help to understand the communication styles and learning mechanisms a person might use to relate to others and to the external world. It has even come to be linked to the LGBTQ community. There is not actual relation between the MBTI and sexual orientation but it has been frequent to find a common result between the gay communities, there are some online sites that offer the test and analyzed them to see what result is linked the most to this community. We are talking about the (introversion, intuition, feeling, and judgment) INFJ type combination which matches a common stereotype for gay and lesbian people. It deduces a colorful, sensual world, inspired by connections with others, this personalities take joy in reinventing and experimenting with themselves and are open to new perspectives, they have risk behaviors, and they also like to push their passions (5). Finally, the MBTI offers a simple and comprehensive description of what an individual is about, in terms of how he or she interacts with different situations accordingly to their behavioral outcomes, once based by their specific type combination.

2.6 Case description

The Adventures of Tintin (Les Aventures de Tintin) is a series of 24 comic albums that were created by a Belgian cartoonist George Remi who wrote under the pseudonym of Hergé. He created a persona that became one of the most popular European comic characters of the 20th century. Tintin was developed during a pretty realistic era and was written in more than 70 languages around the world, with over 200 million copies sold (3).

This case is a study of Tintin's personality traits, a clever journalist and adventurer pilot in his early twenties. Tintin is a man with a particular endurance who has survived collisions and crashes, capable of fighting two men by himself and fighting corruption without little effort. He has excellent people skills and speaks a myriad of languages; aiding him in connecting with different humans. Additionally, he also loves animals, demonstrated by his

love for his loyal partner Snowy (“Milou” in French). Tintin has a good reputation, which his adventure friend captain Haddock can attest to. He has no bad habits and is evidently one of the best humans in the comic world. It is thus difficult to answer the question of why such a wonderful human being is single? Answering this question from the perspective of personality traits suggests that he could be a psychopath or perhaps he identifies as a gay man. For example, he never shows interest in girls, he owns a dog that is unambiguously heterosexual with the tendency to be distracted by lady dogs, a tendency that is blocked by his owner. Further, in representing a homosexual trope, his best friend is a middle-aged sailor? One might suggest that the writer might have wanted to keep Tintin in the closet all these years (4).

2.7 Case Study

Mr. Tintin is a young man in his 20s. He has an androgynous look, wears trousers and has a quaff which is almost perfect.

I have created a mental status through the analysis of most of his comics

Level of consciousness: Alert and responsive to stimuli despite his many head concussions.

General Appearance: He dresses and looks according to his chronological age. He is thin and of medium height. His facial expression seems suspicious, but makes direct eye contact.

Speech: Speaks at an ordinary rate, fluently and at a regular intensity. He responds only to what is asked.

Mood and affect: His mood seems appropriate for the situation. The range of affect is normal and stable. His attitude is guarded but friendly and sometimes shy. He is optimistic most of the time but has a tendency to be irritable with severe anxiety levels.

Cognition: His level of attention is sufficient with an adequate concentration.

Memory: Normal.

Thought Patterns: He has clear thoughts which are coherent and logical with a spontaneous flow. No alterations in the content.

In order to determine some of his personality traits, there has to be an applicable test. That in this case would be impossible giving the fact that Tintin is a fictional character. Nonetheless, an attempt has been made through observation of Tintin's movie "the adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn" to complete the MBTI test (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator) online through Tintin's eyes.

2.8 MBIT application:

Extrovert/Introvert- Despite Tintin's ability to talk to many different types of people and the drive to participate in the situations, he exudes a more calming self. The need to be alone and more reflexive about situations is a characteristic of introverts. He seems to enjoy some alone time, reading and doing research. Although he exhibits both characteristics he tends towards more introverted traits.

Sensing/intuition- He relies frequently on his intuition, he is someone that "goes with the flow" and on a daily basis is challenge by different situations that make him "think outside the box". He is definitely a very intuitive and creative person.

Thinking/Feeling- Like any "super hero" Tintin has the super-power of thinking. He is someone that will connect all sorts of clues in a magnificent amount of time in order to solve the mystery; including during all kinds of dangerous conditions. Additionally, he is not someone that takes pranks or insults to heart, he just forget them. Being a pretty confident human he is able to talk about his feelings. At times he acts very sensitive, expressing sadness (through crying), anger or sometimes overreacting to small things.

Judging/Perceiving- Tintin is able to fit clues together to understand problems. However, he sometimes gets confused and over-rotates on unknown categories. He also needs everything to make sense in order to judge although he does not have good judgement. This aspect of Tintin's personality is difficult to determine (5).

3. Research Question

Which is the sociocultural and scientific context whereby Tintin being a main fictional character and his personality type is developed?

4. Objectives

4.1 Objetivo general

To outline Tintin's personality traits developed in its particular cultural, political and social context opening a discussion about the relation between personality traits and the social context where they appear.

4.2 Objetivos específicos

1. Describe the foundation of personality's structure based on the influence of the social ambience in the case study.
2. Explore the author's perspective inside the sociocultural and political era in which Tintin was created.
3. Analysis of the development and relevance in psychiatry of personality's research in the period between 1990's and 2000's.

5. Metodología

5.1 Tipo y diseño de estudio

Case study qualitative research.

The methodology is done by making a review of the literature which is not very extensive owing to the fact that the paper is about a case study and not a subject revision. The case report is made taking in account the vast reading of the comic and then classifying it from the perspective of a psychological model that is represented by the Myers-Briggs type indicator. I analyzed some behaviors the character has had during his different adventures.

For example, the way he talks, the way he reacts to dangerous and not so dangerous situations, the way he rewards himself and others, the way he thinks and relates with others; Then making a mental status exam in order to be classified into the Myers-Briggs type indicator. Resulting in one specific type personality combination.

5.2 Técnicas, procedimientos e instrumentos de la recolección de datos

Use of personal and institutional documents:

1. The Adventures of Tintin book collection (1991)
2. The Adventures of Tintin, The Secret of the Unicorn (film, 2011)
3. Reference list.

5.3 Plan análisis de datos

Categorization, Deductive Reasoning. No instrument needed, these two represent cognitive abilities when analyzing any sort of information.

5.4 Alcances y límites de la investigación

Qualitative research intends to understand a complex reality through certain actions in a given context. Therefore the research is concerned with aspects of reality that cannot be quantifiable but explained through a categorization process, in this case, from a researcher's internal point of view. It shows a deep description in social science. As for limitations it can be difficult to stablish a cause-effect connection to reach conclusions consequently it is hard to generalize, particularly being a single case study.

6. Aspectos éticos

The Investigation is qualified as No Risk category.

7. Discussion

Tintin in a personal level is a celebrated comic “hero” who has been gone through a lot, not only in a physical way but also emotionally; he has experienced many conflicting emotions during his life. To make things worse, Tintin didn’t get to share his problems with a lover or partner, that we know of. The results of the MBTI test give us a INFJ (Introvert, Intuition, Feeling, Judging) type personality which lands of a person with vision and meaning oriented, quietly intense, insightful, creative, sensitive, seeks harmony, growth but serious. Loves language and symbols, is persevering and inspiring. Although the inconclusiveness of Tintin’s Introversion versus Extraversion balance suggests he fits between INFJ and ENFJ personality type this last one includes him being actively sociable, imaginative, empathic and tactful. Interestingly, data from the website typologycentral.com an LGBTQI oriented website suggests that 65% of users who stated in-between types as Tintin end up to be gay males. Inconclusively, Tintin’s sexual orientation remains a mystery that only he can solve.

Such deep understanding of personality leads to a conclusion of how complex human personality is. There is not still a theory that encompasses all the details and curves of the personality structure developed during an individual’s growth. We’ll have to settle by the capacity of the human mind to move according to the external world, and its ability to adapt (and not always in a good way) to every situation that is presented in someone’s life.

From a social level, Tintin’s characterization responds to a cultural environment that contained a lot of hostility and political value. In order to understand Tintin’s background and the development of his specific type personality, we would have to refer to the author’s perspective, in this case the author managed to keep displaying his weekly Tintin’s adventures by resigning to some moral values of his own. This was achieved by Hergé when he had to deal with the guilt of whether or not helped the Nazi occupation at the time, in order to maintain his position at the local newspaper called “*le soir*” and to give continuity to the comic. Evidently this act can be understand as a sort of controlled freedom of expression. Thus, despite the author’s reality being so oppressive, the development of Tintin’s personality is one that is able to project freedom, capable to stand up for his own believes giving him a sense of philanthropist, a liberation of the oppression by traveling around the world and giving justice to those in need. A lot of Tintin’s adventures took place during the

Nazi invasion what cause him to show some detriment of some human rights. However, this harm could not only be justify by some crazy dictatorship that was invading Europe; These values of immorality came also from a structure of personality that had its foundation in a very conservative environment, growing up with Catholicism and the idea of believing that not all nations corresponded to the standards of Europeans was showed in some of this adventurous tails “Tintin in the Congo”. Although what should be recognized is Tintin’s compassionate characteristic and his ability to redeem himself by acknowledging the mistakes he committed in times of sociopolitical crisis.

Tintin started as the dream of an introvertive man who wanted to modify the reality that he was living inside. But more importantly he evolved to a character almost humanized (and that is why it captured a worldwide attention) that showed a common connection in the expression of every reader emotional culture in order to believe that the realities we built correspond to the desires and child-like imagination we will always maintain to survive in this world, no matter how hostile our realities could get.

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