The Fate-Analytic Partner Profile - A Proposal

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The Fate-Analytic Partner Profile — A Proposal

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Abstract

We make a tentative proposal for a fate-analytic partner profile of a given fate-analytic personality profile in the form of a simple computable function. Our proposal is meant as a falsifiable hypothesis that is to be empirically validated in therapeutic practice. The function and its definitional components enjoy some mathematical (order-theoretic) properties.

Keywords: depth psychology, fate analysis, gender studies, mathematical psychology, personality tests, scientific match-making, Szondi-test.

1 Introduction

Given a certain psychological theory of human personality as well as a certain personality profile of some person that has been ascertained by some means, for example by human intuition trained in that theory or by a personality test within that theory, it is natural to ask for that person whether an *ideal partner profile* of her personality profile exists in that theory, and if yes, what that partner profile would look like. If such a personality profile exists in the theory, it could then be interesting for the person to search for a partner with a matching partner profile in practice, for example on on-line partner match-making platforms.

In this paper, we are given the depth-psychological theory of *fate analysis* [Szo04, Szo99] about human personality, and make a tentative proposal for a fate-analytic partner profile of a given fate-analytic personality profile in the form of a simple, graphically defined, but nevertheless mathematically precise, computable function. That is, we tentatively answer the above question affirmatively (except for a few pathological cases) by providing that function as a constructive description mechanism for the sought partner profile. The function and its definitional components enjoy some mathematical (order-theoretic) properties. Our proposal is meant as a falsifiable hypothesis made with mathematical means whose usefulness is to be empirically validated in therapeutic practice by the community. Note that although this paper is about fate analysis,

- it is conceivable to apply our methodology for the definition of the partner profile of fate-analytic personality profiles to the definition of partner profiles defined within other psychological theories of personality;
- our results need not—but may be—profitably applied to the Szondi-test [Szo72, Kra], which is based on the fate-analytical system (see Section 1.1 and 1.2) but makes additional hypotheses, such as the one that human faces have certain human-recognisable fate-analytic properties.

In the remaining Section 1.1 and 1.2 of this introduction, we present a summary of the fate-analytic system. The summary is meant to describe the less familiar in terms of the more familiar to both psychologists and mathematicians. To psychologists, especially fate analysts, it describes the less familiar mathematical framework in terms of the more familiar depth-psychological notions, and to mathematicians, especially order theorists, it describes the less familiar psychological notions in terms of the more familiar order-theoretic framework.

Our paper is meant as a small contribution towards practicing psychological research with the methods of the exact sciences, for obvious ethical reasons. After all, match-making is a serious business.

1.1 Szondi's signatures

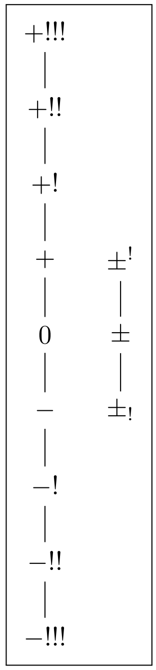
Let us consider the *Hasse-diagram* [DP02] in Figure 1 of the partially ordered set of *Szondi's twelve signatures* [Szo72] of human reactions, which are:

- approval: from strong $+!!!$, $+!!$, and $+!$ to weak $+$;
- indifference/neutrality: 0;
- rejection: from weak $-$, $-!$, and $-!!$ to strong $-!!!$; and
- ambivalence: $\pm^{!}$ (approval bias), $\pm$ (no bias), and $\pm_{!}$ (rejection bias).

Further let us designate this set of signatures by the symbol $\mathbb{S}$, that is, $\mathbb{S} = \{-!!!, -!!, -!, -, 0, +, +!, +!!, +!!!, \pm_{!}, \pm, \pm^{!}\}$, and its associated partial order relation by the symbol $\sqsubseteq$. By convention, a line between a signature s below another signature s' in Figure 1 represents the fact that s is smaller than s', symbolised as $s \sqsubseteq s'$, and no chain of lines between two signatures the fact that they are incomparable. So for example, take the signatures $+!!$ as s and $+!!!$ as s', and the Hasse-diagram tells us that $+!!$ is smaller than $+!!!$, that is, $+!! \sqsubseteq +!!!$. For another example, take the signatures 0 and $\pm$, and the diagram tells us that they are incomparable. By the definition of a partial order [DP02], our partial order $\sqsubseteq$ is a relation that is:

1. *reflexive,* that is, for every $s \in \mathbb{S}$, $s \sqsubseteq s$;
2. *transitive,* that is, for every $s, s', s'' \in \mathbb{S}$, if $s \sqsubseteq s'$ and $s' \sqsubseteq s''$ then $s \sqsubseteq s''$;
3. *anti-symmetric,* that is, for every $s, s' \in \mathbb{S}$, if $s \sqsubseteq s'$ and $s' \sqsubseteq s$ then $s = s'$.

Figure 1: Hasse-diagram of Szondi's signatures



Note that the reflexive and also the transitive relationships are implicit and thus not shown in Hasse-diagrams, and thus also in ours. For example, our diagram tells us directly and explicitly that $+! \sqsubseteq +!!$ and $+!! \sqsubseteq +!!!$ and thus indirectly but only implicitly that $+! \sqsubseteq +!!!$.

1.2 Szondi's factors and vectors

Now let us consider *Szondi's eight factors and four vectors* of human personality as summarised in Table 1. Their names are of clinical origin, and, just as their detailed definition, need not concern us here. However, what must concern us here is that Szondi considered these factors as prime aspects of human personality, analogously to what prime numbers are to natural numbers. Hence, we will define our partner profile construction factor-wise. The following example of a personality profile in the sense of Szondi will serve us as an illustration for our construction; it is the *norm profile* for Szondi's test [Szo72, Kra]:

$(\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}+,\ \mathsf{e}-,\ \mathsf{hy}-,\ \mathsf{k}-,\ \mathsf{p}-,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+)$	(factor form)
$(\mathsf{S}(+,+),\ \mathsf{P}(-,-),\ \mathsf{Sch}(-,-),\ \mathsf{C}(+,+))$	(vector form)

Spelled out, the norm profile describes the personality of a human being who approves of physical love, has a proactive attitude, has unethical but moral behaviour, wants to have and be less, and is unfaithful and dependent.

Table 1: Szondi's factors and vectors

Vector	Factor	Signature	
		+	−
S (Id)	h (love)	physical love	platonic love
	s (attitude)	(proactive) activity	(receptive) passivity
P (Super-Ego)	e (ethics)	ethical behaviour	unethical behaviour
	hy (morality)	immoral behaviour	moral behaviour
Sch (Ego)	k (having)	having more	having less
	p (being)	being more	being less
C (Id)	d (relations)	unfaithfulness	faithfulness
	m (bindings)	dependence	independence

2 Partner profile proposal

Our proposed construction of the partner profile of a given personality profile is a simple, graphically defined, but nevertheless mathematically precise, computable function that takes as input an arbitrary personality profile in Szondi's sense and in factor form and returns its corresponding partner profile in our sense in factor form. Implementing this function is an almost trivial programming exercise and can be carried out as a transcription of its mathematical definition, which we present in an intuitive, but non the less rigorous, graphical form that can be understood also by the non-mathematically inclined reader.

2.1 Definition

We shall symbolise our partnership function by f and the personality profiles f ranges over by p. More precisely, f ranges over *gender-annotated* personality profiles and also returns a gender-annotated partner profile. A gender-annotated personality profile is simply an ordered pair (g, p) where $g \in \{♂, ♀\}$ and p is a personality profile. What is considered as the gender g of a client with a given personality profile p is intentionally left open to the interpretation of the psychological expert who is in care of the client. So that human expert has an important role in our proposal. For example, g could be determined

1. to mean the client's *biological sex,* or
2. from a *hetero-/homosexuality syndrome* of the client [Grä05], or
3. from Szondi's *sexual index* [Szo72] of the client('s profile p).

Since partnership is a symmetric relation, that is, for every personality profile p and p', if p' is the partner profile of p then so must p be the partner profile of p', f must be an involution (a self-inverse function), that is,

$$f(f((g, p))) = (g, p), \text{ and thus } f \circ f = f^2 = \text{id } (f = f^{-1}).$$

Spelled out, applying the function f to the application $f((g, p))$ of f to a given gender-annotated personality profile (g, p) must yield the original profile (g, p). We stress that our partner-profile construction proposes what we believe should be a *therapeutically recommendable* partner profile for a client, which for security reasons (see Section 2.3) need not—but of course may happen to—coincide with the client's *most desired* partner profile. Our readers are invited to verify the symmetry (in the above sense) of their own partnership concept, if differing.

Definition 1 (The partner-profile function f)**.** Table 2 displays the announced mathematical definition in graphical form of our partner-profile function f, or more precisely, its two splitting components $f_{♀}$ and $f_{♂}$:

$$f((g, p)) = \begin{cases} (♀, f_{♂}(p)) & \text{if } g = ♂\text{, and} \\ (♂, f_{♀}(p)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Spelled out, if the gender g of a given gender-annotated personality profile (g, p) is ♂ then f returns a ♀-annotated partner profile $(♀, f_{♂}(p))$, and if the gender g of the given gender-annotated personality profile (g, p) is ♀ then f returns a ♂-annotated partner profile $(♂, f_{♂}(p))$. In Table 2, the totality of arrows minus

- the totality of ♀-labelled arrows represents the function $f_{♂}$,
- the totality of ♂-labelled arrows represents the function $f_{♀}$.

(A function is a set of ordered pairs [Hal74], and arrows represent such pairs.) Notice that for technical reasons of this definition only, we introduce the auxiliary elements $\{\times_{+!!!}, \times_{-!!!}, \times_{\pm_!}, \times_{\pm^!}\} \cap \mathbb{S} = \emptyset$ modelling partner-profile absence. These elements model the pathological cases mentioned in the introduction.

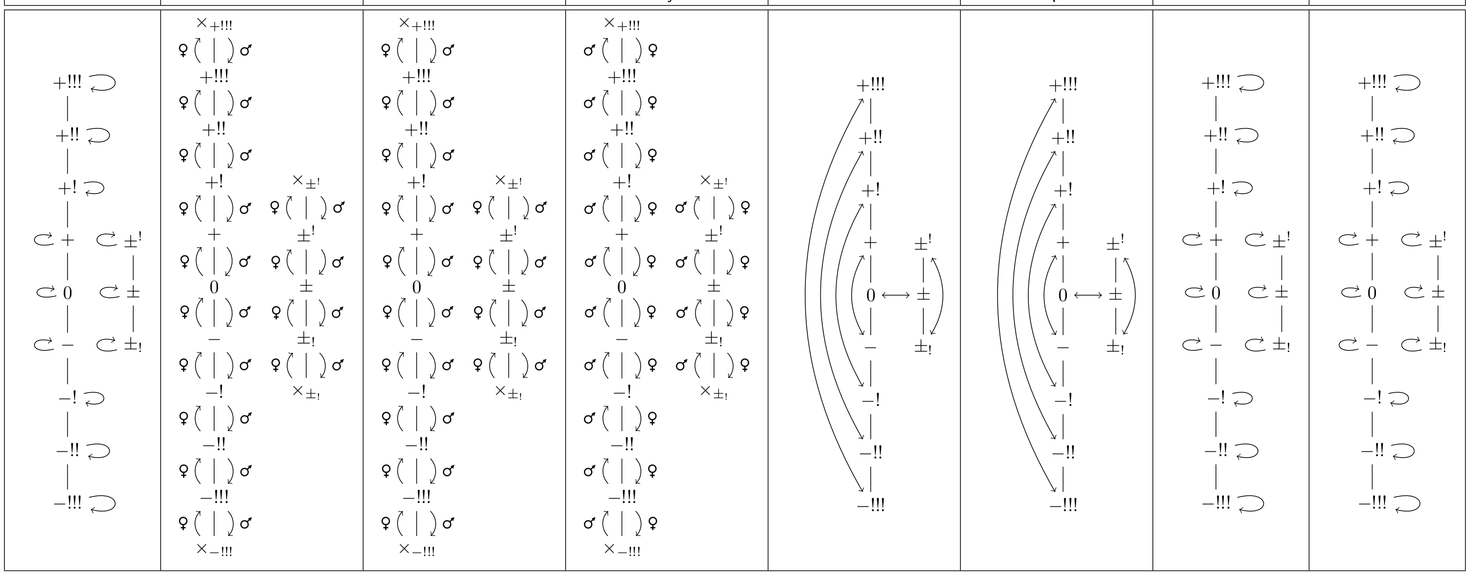
As an illustration of our definition of f, let us apply f to the ♂-annotated norm profile, to obtain its ♀ partner profile, that is:

$$\begin{gathered} f((♂, (\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}+,\ \mathsf{e}-,\ \mathsf{hy}-,\ \mathsf{k}-,\ \mathsf{p}-,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+))) = \\ (♀, f_{♂}((\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}+,\ \mathsf{e}-,\ \mathsf{hy}-,\ \mathsf{k}-,\ \mathsf{p}-,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+))) = \\ (♀, (\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}0,\ \mathsf{e}-!,\ \mathsf{hy}0,\ \mathsf{k}+,\ \mathsf{p}+,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+)) \end{gathered}$$

Spelled out, the partner profile of a person with male gender and with the norm profile is the personality profile of a person with female gender (*without* the norm profile!) who approves of physical love, has a neutral attitude with respect to being active or passive and to behaving morally or immorally, has unethical behaviour, wants to have and be more, and is unfaithful and dependent. We stress that this is *not* an ideal personality profile *per se,* but our proposed, *best-possible partner* profile, which must be seen *in relation to* the original profile. See Section 2.3 for the psychological justification for our partner profile proposal.

Table 2: The two components $f_{♂}$ and $f_{♀}$ of the partner-profile function f

S		P		Sch		C	
h	s	e	hy	k	p	d	m



2.2 Mathematical properties

Fact 1 (The involution property of f). $f^2 = \mathrm{id}$

Proof. By inspection of Definition 1 and Table 2. □

For example, the partner profile of the partner profile of the norm profile is indeed again the norm profile:

$$f((♀, (\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}0,\ \mathsf{e}-!,\ \mathsf{hy}0,\ \mathsf{k}+,\ \mathsf{p}+,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+))) =$$
$$(♂, f_{♀}((\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}0,\ \mathsf{e}-!,\ \mathsf{hy}0,\ \mathsf{k}+,\ \mathsf{p}+,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+))) =$$
$$(♂, (\mathsf{h}+,\ \mathsf{s}+,\ \mathsf{e}-,\ \mathsf{hy}-,\ \mathsf{k}-,\ \mathsf{p}-,\ \mathsf{d}+,\ \mathsf{m}+))$$

Let us now focus on the properties of the functions $f_{♂}$ and $f_{♀}$ as applied on (single) signatures, that is, not on whole personality profiles (of signatures). As usual in mathematical contexts, the sign $\circ$ denotes functional composition. So for example, $f_{♂} \circ f_{♀} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ means that first applying the function $f_{♀}$ and then applying the function $f_{♂}$ is the same as applying the identity function $\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ on $\mathbb{S}$.

Proposition 1 (Properties of $f_{♂}$ and $f_{♀}$).

1. *On Factor* h*,* d*, and* m*,* $f_{♂} = f_{♀} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ *. (identity function on* $\mathbb{S}$*)*
2. *On Factor* h*,* k*,* p*,* d*, and* m*,* $f_{♂} = f_{♀}$ *. (functional equality)*
3. *On Factor* h*,* s*,* e*,* d*, and* m*, as well as for every* $s \in \mathbb{S}$*,*
   (a) $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s)$;
   (b) *for every* $s' \in \mathbb{S}$*,*

   $$\textit{if } s \sqsubseteq s' \textit{ then } f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(s') \textit{ and } f_{♀}(s) \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s').$$

   (order preservation)
4. *On Factor* hy *as well as for every* $s \in \mathbb{S}$*,*
   (a) $f_{♀}(s) \sqsubseteq s \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(s)$;
   (b) *for every* $s' \in \mathbb{S}$*,*

   $$\textit{if } s \sqsubseteq s' \textit{ then } f_{♂}(s') \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(s) \textit{ and } f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s).$$

   (order reversion)
5. *On Factor* h*,* k*,* p*,* d*, and* m*, as well as for every* $s, s' \in \mathbb{S} \setminus \{0, \pm\}$*,*

   $$\textit{if } s \sqsubseteq s' \textit{ then } f_{♂}(s') \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(s) \textit{ and } f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s). \quad \textit{(order reversion)}$$
6. $f_{♂} \circ f_{♀} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ *(*$f_{♂}$ *is the inverse of* $f_{♀}$*.)*
7. $f_{♀} \circ f_{♂} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ *(*$f_{♀}$ *is the inverse of* $f_{♂}$*.)*

8. $f_{♂} \circ f_{♀} = f_{♀} \circ f_{♂}$ *($f_{♂}$ and $f_{♂}$ commute.)*

Proof. 1–7 follow by inspection of Table 2, and 8 from 6 and 7. □

Notice that identity functions ($f_{♂}$ and $f_{♀}$ on Factors h, d, and m) are of course both order-preserving and order-reversing (in the non-strict sense of $\sqsubseteq$).

Theorem 1 (Galois-connection property)**.**

1. *On Factor* s *and* e *non-trivially, and trivially on Factor* h*,* d*, and* m*, the*

   (a) *pair* $(f_{♂}, f_{♀})$ *is an* ***order*-preserving *Galois-connection*** *[DP02]. That is, for every* $s, s' \in \mathbb{S}$*,*

   $$f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s' \text{ if and only if } s \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s').$$

   (b) *functions* $f_{♂}$ *and* $f_{♀}$ *are* ***residuated mappings*** *[Bly05]. That is,*

   $$f_{♂} \text{ and } f_{♀} \text{ are order-preserving and } f_{♂} \circ f_{♀} \sqsubseteq \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{S}} \sqsubseteq f_{♀} \circ f_{♂}.$$

2. *Non-trivially on Factor* hy *and on* $\mathbb{S}$ *as well as on Factor* k *and* p *on* $\mathbb{S} \setminus \{0, \pm\}$*, and trivially on Factor* h*,* d*, and* m*, the pair* $(f_{♂}, f_{♀})$ *is an* ***order*-reversing *Galois-connection*** *[DP02]. That is,*

   $$f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s' \text{ if and only if } f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq s.$$

Proof. The trivial cases follow from the reflexivity of $\sqsubseteq$ and Proposition 1.1. So let us turn to the non-trivial cases.

For the non-trivial Case 1.a, let $s, s' \in \mathbb{S}$ and suppose that $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s'$. Hence $f_{♀}(f_{♂}(s)) \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s')$ by Proposition 1.3.b. Hence $s \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s')$ by Proposition 1.7. Conversely suppose that $s \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(s')$. Hence $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(f_{♀}(s'))$ by Proposition 1.3.b. Hence $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s'$ by Proposition 1.6.

The non-trivial Case 1.b follows from Proposition 1.3.b, 1.6 and 1.7, and the reflexivity of $\sqsubseteq$.

For the non-trivial Case 2, let $s, s' \in \mathbb{S}$ for Factor hy and $s, s' \in \mathbb{S} \setminus \{0, \pm\}$ for Factor k and p, and suppose that $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s'$. Hence $f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq f_{♀}(f_{♂}(s))$ by Proposition 1.4.b and Proposition 1.5, respectively. Hence $f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq s$ by Proposition 1.7. Conversely suppose that $f_{♀}(s') \sqsubseteq s$. Hence $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq f_{♂}(f_{♀}(s'))$ by Proposition 1.4.b and Proposition 1.5, respectively. Hence $f_{♂}(s) \sqsubseteq s'$ by Proposition 1.6. □

As a counter-example for extending Theorem 1.2 to $\mathbb{S}$, take $s = +$ and $s' = 0$. Galois-connections with equality properties like Proposition 1.6 and 1.7 are sometimes also called *Galois-insertions.*

In order to round off this section, we present a reflection on the norm profile.

Definition 2 (Fate-analytical imbalance)**.** Call a human population P *fate-analytically imbalanced,* when not for each member m of P there is a member m' of P such that the partner profile of m is the personality profile of m'.

Fact 2 (Norm-profile populations)**.** Human populations where more than half of the members have the norm profile are fate-analytically *im*balanced.

Proof. Recall from Section 2.1 that the partner profile of the norm profile is not the norm profile. □

This fact may invite the reader to further reflect on the psychological balance and imbalance in human societies. For societal harmony, the partner profile of the norm profile should again be the norm profile, but it is not. This leads us to the justification of our partner profile proposal in the next section.

2.3 Psychological justification

Observe that our partner-profile function f acts on Factor k and p like the computation of the so-called Theoretical Complement Profile (ThKP) from the so-called Foreground Profile (VGP), and vice versa, in the Szondi-test [Szo72, Kra]. This results in a joint/partnership ego in a human couple that is ideal in Szondi's sense. That is, the two egos complete each other to the full-reaction signature $\pm$, which is considered an ideal situation in the ego, especially in a joint ego, as in a single ego the full reaction is usually experienced as a dilemma.

Note however that defining the *whole* partner profile simply as the ThKP of the given personality profile would be a naive and potentially dangerous choice. Another author who argues against such a complementarity is [Ken11]. For example, suppose that the considered person has s+!!! (sadism) or e−!!! (epilepsy) in her personality profile, and thus has a potentially dangerous disposition for murder and manslaughter, respectively [Grä00]. Then the corresponding ThKP-profile factors would be s−!!! and e+!!!, respectively, which corresponds to the personality profile of a highly masochistic and a naively good-minded person, respectively. So this would result in a couple of partners with a literally fatal attraction for each other, more precisely, potentially fatal for the partner whose profile contains either s−!!! or e+!!!, or both! As a matter of empirical fact, stable partnerships are not made up of such explosive combinations of psychic matter and anti-matter, see [GM01], [GMT01], and [Tri01]. These authors also insist on the importance of harmonising the Empirical Background Profiles (EKP) of the partners in a given couple with each other. In our terms, we would simply apply f to both the VGP- as well as the EKP-personality profile, and thus obtain a VGP- as well as an EKP-partner profile per person.

Our idea for how to solve the partner-profile problem for Factor s and e was to split f into the two gender-specific components $f_{♂}$ and $f_{♀}$ such that each component function would return a partner signature that seemed natural and at the same time not dangerous for the partnership. So now there is indeed a difference between partner signatures, which is natural for different genders, but the difference is not too big, namely one, which makes it a safe choice. On this naturalness consider for example the following quote from [MGP08, Page 139]:

> All things being equal (and they seldom are in life!), the ideal couple relationship based on sibling position would be a husband who was

> the older brother of a younger sister and a wife who was the younger sister of an older brother. Of course, the complementarity of caretaker and someone who needs caretaking, or leader and follower, is no guarantee of intimacy or a happy marriage, but it may ensure familiarity.

(Notice the female gender of all three authors.) In Szondi's fate analysis, order and thus hierarchy, in particular birth order, is an s-matter, with

- s− being smaller (greater) than s+ in the (dual) order and having a ♀-gender connotation as well as a ♀ contribution to the sexual index;
- s+ being greater (smaller) than s+ in the (dual) order and having a ♂-gender connotation as well as a ♂ contribution to the sexual index.

A similarly attractive duality though less fatal than the duality s+ versus s− and the duality e+ versus e− befalls the duality hy+ (roughly, extroversion) versus hy− (roughly, introversion). According to [Jun71, Page 517]:

> Sad though it is, the two types are inclined to speak very badly of one another... often come into conflict. This does not, however, prevent most men from marrying women of the opposite type

So a moderation in the difference of opposites seems reasonable here too, though with inverted signs (see Table 2). This inversion of genders is justified by the fact that there tend to be more extroverted women than men, as is evidenced by the generally more attention-commanding dressing style of women, who want to be seen [hy+] by men, who in turn then see [hy−] these attractive women.

Finally, our guiding principle for determining the partner-profile function f on Factor h, d, and m was simply identity, see Table 2. Given what each factor stands for (see Table 1), there is not much freedom for another choice. For an ideal partnership, a couple of, for example, a physical lover (h+) and a platonic lover (h−), an unfaithful heart (d+) and a faithful heart (d−), or a dependent soul (m+) and an independent soul (m−) seems to make only a non-ideal match.

3 Conclusion

We have made a tentative proposal for how to compute partner profiles of fate-analytic personality profiles in terms of a partner-profile function f. This function is implemented and freely usable at [Kra]. We hope that this free availability encourages practitioners to empirically validate and refine our partner-profile proposal in their therapeutic practice. Last but not least, it would be interesting to unearth possible correlations between our proposal and other scientific match-making procedures, especially genetic ones, since Szondi insisted on giving genetic grounds as justification for his theory of fate analysis.

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