In the second story Maksim Maksimich, we see Pechorin through the narrator’s eyes, where he describes Pechorin’s physical traits in a manner that confirms our suspicions of Pechorin’s inner traits, which are not honorable or trustworthy. [His eyes] didn’t laugh when he did… [there] was no reflection of spiritual warmth or fertile imagination. Any character taken from myth or traditional story must be true to what he has been presented as in that myth or story. Apparently, if Aristotle meant this, he had the practice of the Greek dramatists in mind who took their characters from traditional sources like myth and history. It is thus that Clytemnestra cannot be represented as gentle, or Ulysses as foolish. The passage in the Poetics which deals with the ideal tragic hero, has attracted a great deal of critical attention. The concept of the tragic hero not being perfect is related to the insistence on goodness in character.