Internal Structure Test of Big Five Inventory

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The purpose of this study was to explain the internal structure of Big Five personality trait instrument, namely the Big Five Inventory (BFI). Maximum likelihood method of factor analysis in SPSS 16.0 was used to find suitability between the model proposed and data collected. Subjects (*N*=156) were all psychology students. Results reveal that five factors personality (Big Five) as proposed by personality theory is not in accordance with data collected. Seven factor model is more appropriate to explain personality, namely openness to experience, conscientiousness, friendliness, introversion, emotional stability, aggressiveness, and vulnerability. The findings have two alternative meanings, first an essential difference in meaning derived from the translated instrument items that could exhibit different responses, and second, the large spectrum of personality characteristics in "Big Five" enables the emergence of a new form of different personality characteristic as a consequence of overlapping between factors of the theory.

Keywords: big five personality trait, big five inventory, factor analysis.

Penelitian ini berusaha menjelaskan struktur internal alat ukur *big five personality trait*, yakni *Big Five Inventory* (BFI). Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis faktor menggunakan metode *maximum likelihood* dalam program SPSS 16.0 untuk mencari kesesuaian model yang diajukan dengan data yang diperoleh. Subjek (*N*=156) adalah mahasiswa psikologi. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa model lima faktor yang diajukan dalam teori kepribadian *big five* tidak sesuai dengan data yang didapatkan. Adapun, model tujuh faktor lebih cocok untuk menjelaskan kepribadian dalam subjek penelitian ini. Tujuh faktor itu terdiri atas *openness, conscientiousness, friendliness, introversion, emotional stability, aggressiveness*, dan *vulnerability*. Perlu diperhatikan bahwa terdapat dua alternatif pemaknaan dalam temuan ini. Pertama adanya perbedaan esensi makna pada terjemahan butir alat ukur yang mungkin memunculkan perbedaan respons. Kedua adalah luasnya karakteristik kepribadian *Big Five* yang memungkinkan terbentuknya karakteristik kepribadian yang berbeda akibat singgungan antar-faktor dalam teori tersebut.

Kata kunci: big five personality trait, big five inventory, analisis faktor

Many psychologists tried to figure out personality representatively (Mastuti, 2005). One of theory they develop is trait theory. Cartel (1979) defined trait as individual behavior while facing certain situation (cited in Feist & Feist, 2006). Burger (2004) defined *trait* as personality dimension used as categorizing individuals according to certain characteristics. Based on trait theory, they developed personality theory not on clinical approach, but on psychometric approach known as Big Five Personality Trait (Feist & Feist, 2006). This theory tried to make a map of personality in five fundamental characteristics, namely extraversion,

agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience.

Extraversion describes individuals who are motivated and interested in social activities (John & Srivastava, 1999). Extraversion has two sides, extravert and introvert. Extravert is characteristics of individuals who are warm, high spirited, friendly and assertive. Introvert does not have those characteristics, but it is not correct if someone says they are asocial or do not have motivation to do something (Burger, 2004). Those who have low scores on extraversion are silent and passive individuals who cannot express their emotion.

Agreeableness describes individuals who have a genuine heart, trust other people, honest, and good to others (John & Srivastava, 1999). Having high score

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