The Big Six Factors of Personality for the Higher Studies Students

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Abstract

The current research aims at knowing: The Appreciative thinking to higher studies students.The personal six biggest factors to higher studies students.The connected relationship between the Appreciative thinking and the personal six biggest factors.The differences of the connected relationship between the Appreciative thinking and the personal six biggest factors according to the two variables: gender and specialization. Participation percentage of the six biggest factors in the Appreciative thinking. The current research is limited to higher studies students and for both genders (males and females) and the specialization (scientific, human) for the academic year 2021- 2022. The final application sample composed of 400 higher studies students that were randomly chosen with appropriate distribution. In order to achieve the study aims, the researcher designed the Appreciative thinking standard relying on Lipman, 22003 model which was displayed on a group of specialized jury to test the reliability of its items. Then, its psychological characteristics were taken out through the application on the statistical analysis sample which was about 260 higher studies students. The value of the stability factor by Alf Kronbach reached (0.84) and by retest way reached (0.79). When the final form of the standard became 26 items, the researcher applied it on the research sample (400) higher studies students at kerbala university.

Keywords: *the six major factors of personality, postgraduate students*

Interdiction

The researcher also adopted Ashton and lee 2008 model for the personal six biggest factors and was displayed on a group of specialized jury to test the reliability of its items. Later, its psychological characteristics were taken out by Alf Kronbach model for each factor of personality factors. So, reliability factor of modesty - trust reached (0.83), in emotional factor, stability factor, reached about (0.79), in extroversion factor, stability factor reached about (0.77), concord factor (0.81), in self-reproach factor, stability factor (0.83), the stability factor of opening experience factor (0.87). Through a retest approach, the connectivity factor for each personality factor was taken out therefore, stability factor of modesty - trust (0.81), stability factor of emotionality factor (0.79), stability factor of extroversion factor (0.82), concord factor (0.81), in a self-reproach factor, stability factor (0.76), while the stability factor of opening experience factor (0.81). When the standard became in its final form (58) items, the researcher applied it on the research sample.

When the application ended, the researcher used the suitable statistical means to analyze the data relying on statistical package for the social sciences (spss), so, the results were the following:

Higher studies students, in general, possess a high level of the Appreciative thinking and this represents a positive indication that is represented in planting a type of thinking with a human orientation of its students from the coming generations.

The Appreciative thinking of higher studies students is not influenced by the variables of gender, specialization, and personality factors due to the experience and human mature of higher studies students.

Higher studies students in general, possess features of the personal six biggest factors but with different percentages.

The factor of modesty - trust was the dominant factor among other personality factors.

In the light of these results, the researcher introduced some recommendations and suggestions that were clarified in chapter four.

- Problem of the Research

Thus, psychological studies of models of personality factors during the previous centuries showed that there are wide differences in the views of specialists. Therefore, a different number of models and divisions have emerged that sought to explain personality factors through scientists, and there was no agreement on a single model represented in the personality traits of a person until there is a clear understanding of the personality and that the traits Relatively unstable across different times and situations, so (Allport) sees that the traits have lists that differ from what Cattell sees, and the two differ from (Isnick) until the models of the five major factors emerged and an attempt to modify them by specialists such as (Costa 1985, John and Makra 1989) until the emergence of Models of the Big Six Factors of Personality (De Vries, 2010, 169-170).

From the above, the problematic of the current research was determined by answering the following question: To what extent does the research sample possess the six major personality factors?

Important of the research:

Diener & Lucas, 2020 The personality factors and traits reflect the prominent patterns of individuals in behaviors, thoughts and feelings, and this is demonstrated by the trait theory, which is that individuals differ in different dimensions of their personality traits because they are distinguished by relative stability and the passage of days and through situations. The special methods of individuals according to culture, races and knowledge Diener & Lucas, 2020:2,).

Theoretical importance

- The current study is concerned with the graduate students segment, which is one of the important segments of society because of its great role in educating

and preparing generations of individuals on the scientific, cultural and professional levels.

Practical importance:

The scientific study of the concepts of discretionary thinking and the six major factors of personality is of practical importance and converges with what university institutions in particular and educational institutions in general aim at creating positive change in the above aspects among graduate students, which is reflected on students as a result of the interaction between them, to upgrade the cadres Educational and educational in order to reach a healthy generation with a moral outlook.

research aims:-

The current research aims to identify the six major factors of personality among graduate students.

- search limits:-

The current research is determined by graduate students at the University of Karbala of both sexes (males and females) and specialization (scientific and humanitarian) for the academic year (2021-2022).

Define terms:

Six Factors Of Personality:

Ashton & Lee (2008) It is a six-dimensional model of the human personality, each of which represents an abstraction of a group of harmonious traits, namely humility - honesty, Emotionality, extraversion, acceptability, conscientiousness, and openness to experience.

Theoretical definition: The researcher adopted a (2008, Ashton & Lee) definition of a theoretical definition of the current research, as it relied on their model in measuring the six major factors of personality.

Procedural definition: The total score for each factor obtained by the respondent through his procedural answer to the items of the scale used in the current research.

(17: 2008, Ashton & Lee).

Theoretical framework

The Big Six Factors Model of Personality:

It is a six-dimensional model of the human personality, each of which represents an abstraction of a group of harmonious traits, namely humility - honesty, emotionality, and Extraversion, acceptability, conscientiousness, and openness to experience (17, 2008, Ashton & Lee).

Ashton and his colleagues (Ashton et al 1998) presented studies to prove the model of the six major personality factors and reached results similar to their previous studies, but with confirmation of a decrease in the neurotic factor and the emergence of a new factor in its place, which is emotionality - in addition to the new factors in those studies (Ashton et al, 1998, 249).

Ashton and his colleagues (Ashton et al 2000) applied a scale that measures the honesty factor with a tool to measure the five major factors of personality on (610) Korean respondents to find out the presence of the honesty factor in different cultures with the variables of psychopathy, Machiavellianism and social proficiency. The results indicated that These variables were significantly more strongly associated with the honesty factor than any of the Big Five personality factors (Ashton et al, 2000, 360).

Since the research on personality and its traits and components is continuous and enjoys the interest and passion of researchers, a new model for building personality was presented at the beginning of the third millennium by Ashton and his colleagues (Ashton et al 2004) called the hexagonal model for major personality factors, and it is a hexagonal model. It consists of the following factors: Honesty Humility, symbolized by (H), Emotionality, symbolized by (E), Extraversion, symbolized by (X), Acceptance and Agreeableness symbolized by (A), and conscientiousness Conscientiousness, symbolized by (C), and openness to

experience, symbolized by (O), and from these abbreviations the model is called (Hexaco model).

Anglim & O'Connor (2018) reached the comprehensiveness included in the factors model in classifying personality traits, and the model of the six major factors of personality is characterized by the inclusion of moral and human traits explicitly through the use of the honesty factor - humility, and thus provides this The model provides a broader framework for classifying the human traits of individuals (Anglim & O'Connor, 2018, 14).

Ashton et al. (2014) explained that the research conducted in the past years provides the following conclusions for the HEXACO model: Recent results from studies of personality structure confirmed that the model has been verified across languages and cultures, and that these factors are independent of Some of them do not gather around one factor, and studies have proven the theoretical explanatory capability of the Hexaco model with various personality traits that were not explained by the model of the big five factors of personality, which indicates that the wide adoption of the model of the big five factors of personality was premature (Ashton et al, 2014, 149)..

According to McCrae & John (1992), extroversion includes personality traits that focus on warmth, sociability, assertiveness, activity, trigger-seeking, and positive emotions, and receptiveness includes personality traits that focus on trust, integrity, altruism, deference, and humility. Moderation of opinion, conscientiousness, includes personality traits that focus on competence, order, commitment to duties, struggle for achievement, self-control, and deliberation, and neuroticism includes personality traits that focus on anxiety, hostility, depression, sense of self, impulsivity, and vulnerability, and includes Openness to experience Personal traits that focus on imagination, aesthetics, feelings, actions, ideas, and values, while honesty includes personality traits that focus on seriousness, avoidance of greed, avoidance of compliments, clarity, deliberation, and empathy (Ashton & Lee, 2008). 1217: Neuroticism is negatively related to emotional balance, and research has

found that the strategies that high neuroticism prefer to use are relatively ineffective, and it is difficult for them to deal with unhealthy experiences. Seeing or forming relationships with others and maintaining those relationships and performing well on important tasks (Matthews, & Zeidner 2000).

Methodology

This chapter includes a description of the research methodology and the methods and procedures followed by the researcher in building a scale of discretionary thinking and clarifying the scientific steps to make the required modifications to adopt the scale of the six major factors of personality among graduate students at the University of Karbala, in order to achieve the objectives of the current research, starting with determining the type of approach that was His choice is to determine the research community and the sample that represents that community, as well as determining what tools are suitable for the current research and can be applied to the sample and how the psychometric properties of the two scales were extracted in terms of validity and reliability, and the selection of the appropriate statistical means that were used in the research to reach the results.

First: Research Methodology:

The current research seeks to know the level of the six major factors of personality among graduate students, and to know the type and size of the correlation between them, so the researcher used the descriptive associative approach, which is one of the forms of organized scientific analysis and interpretation to describe the phenomenon or a specific problem and portray it by collecting data and standardized information about the phenomenon or The problem, its classification, analysis and subjecting to careful study (Melhem, 324:2000).

population of the research:-

The research community is defined as all the individuals or elements that share one or more characteristics that distinguish it from the rest of the societies,

through which the researcher seeks to generalize the results of the study to them (Al-Jabri and Sabri, 178:2013).

Where the current research community is determined by the postgraduate students of Karbala University for the academic year (2021-2022), and their number is (798) male and female students, for the humanitarian and scientific majors, and the table (4) illustrates this.

Table (4)

It shows the research community broken down by gender and specialty

Scientific specialization		Humanitarian specialty		total summation
male	female	male	female	
188	283	126	201	798
471		327		
total summation				

Third: the research sample Sample Of The Research:-

It is part of the original community units that are withdrawn according to an appropriate methodological method (Harris, 2003, 45) .

Table (5)

It shows a sample of statistical analysis broken down by gender and specialization

Scientific specialization		Humanitarian specialty		total summation
male	female	male	female	
62	91	42	65	260
153		107		
total summation				

Research of Instruments:

To achieve the objectives of the current research, it was necessary to provide standard tools to achieve it. After reviewing the theoretical literature and previous

studies of the research variables, the researcher decided to adopt a scale (Ashton & Lee 2008) for personality factors.

Validity of scale items:

And to verify the validity of the paragraphs of the scale in its initial form, which consists of (60) paragraphs, it was presented to a group of arbitrators specialized in psychological and educational sciences, as well as psychological measurement and evaluation. What they see fit and the appropriateness of the alternatives, and all the opinions of the arbitrators were that all the paragraphs of the scale are valid at a rate ranging from (75.93 %-100%).

Experience clarity of instructions and paragraphs:

In order to conduct an experiment for the clarity of the instructions and paragraphs of the scale, the scale was applied to the same sample on which the two scales of discretionary thinking and the six major factors of personality were applied. It takes (11) minutes to answer.

Statistical analysis of the items of the scale of the six major factors of personality:

The discriminatory power was extracted by:

The discriminatory power using the two terminal sets:

To do this, the researcher did the following:

Determining the total score for each form of the discretionary thinking scale that was applied to the statistical analysis sample.

Arrange the forms from the highest score to the lowest score (descending).

The percentage of (27%) of the forms with the highest scores were selected, followed by a higher group, and the percentage of (27%) of the forms with the lowest scores, followed by a lower group, as the number of forms in each group reached (70) forms, meaning that the number of forms that Subject to statistical analysis are (140) forms.

The statistician applied the T- test for two independent samples to test the significance of the difference between the means of the upper and lower group, because the calculated T-value represents the discriminatory power of the

paragraph between the two groups. With a degree of freedom (138) and a level of significance (0.05), it became clear that all the paragraphs are distinct, except for the paragraphs (17 - 22), so they were excluded, and a table (17) illustrates this.

table (17)

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the calculated T-value for the items of the scale of the six major factors of personality

T	high and low	SMA	standard deviation	T - calculated - value	indication
F1	high	4.51	0.775	5.694	function
	Donia	3.51	1.248		
P2	high	4.94	0.289	6.744	function
	Donia	3.66	1.569		
F3	high	3.84	1.112	5.870	function
	Donia	2.66	1.273		
P4	high	4.77	0.516	3.248	function
	Donia	4.34	0.976		
F5	high	4.39	0.982	7.658	function
	Donia	2.67	1.595		
P6	high	4.99	0.12	6.345	function
	Donia	3.79	1.578		
P7	high	4.1	1.024	7.958	function
	Donia	2.51	1.316		
F8	high	4.14	1.081	11,337	function
	Donia	2	1.155		
P9	high	4.43	1.187	5.706	function
	Donia	3.11	1.518		
F10	high	5	0	5.342	function
	Donia	4.09	1.432		
F11	high	2.93	1.535	2,680	function

	Donia	2.27	1.361		
F12	high	3.37	1.406	3.424	function
	Donia	2.60	1.256		
F13	high	4.14	1.231	5.083	function
	Donia	3.06	1.295		
F 14	high	4.16	1.125	6.297	function
	Donia	2.86	1.311		
F 15	high	3.17	1.167	2.901	function
	Donia	2.59	1.222		
F 16	high	3.83	1.329	4.996	function
	Donia	2.71	1.309		
17	high	3.37	1.406	.969	nonfunction
	Donia	3.14	1.386		
F 18	high	4.44	1.002	6.661	function
	Donia	3.06	1.423		
F19	high	3.96	1.135	3.929	function
	Donia	3.14	1.311		
F20	high	3.87	1.273	4.761	function
	Donia	2.83	1.318		
F21	high	4.63	.543	9.671	function
	Donia	3.13	1.179		
F22	high	2.67	1.327	.923	nonfunction
	Donia	2.47	1.236		
F23	high	4.17	.868	6.369	function
	Donia	2.94	1.361		
F 24	high	4.21	.797	8.071	function
	Donia	2.89	1.123		
F 25	high	4.87	.378	8.166	function

	Donia	3.56	1.293		
F26	high	4.06	.814	8.661	function
	Donia	2.51	1.248		
27	high	4.16	.895	7.524	function
	Donia	2.74	1.293		
F28	high	3.40	1.122	6.273	function
	Donia	2.21	1.115		
F 29	high	4.74	.630	9.535	function
	Donia	3.00	1.394		
F30	high	3.71	.854	7.325	function
	Donia	2.39	1.254		
F31	high	4.14	.905	12,838	function
	Donia	2.00	1.063		
F32	high	4.46	.958	6.515	function
	Donia	3.19	1.322		
F33	high	3.51	1.349	8.005	function
	Donia	1.91	.989		
F34	high	4.03	1.239	8.229	function
	Donia	2.39	1.120		
F35	high	3.83	1.274	8.641	function
	Donia	2.01	1.210		
P36	high	4.44	.694	8.093	function
	Donia	3.17	1.116		
F37	high	4.36	.743	8.394	function
	Donia	3.06	1.062		
F38	high	4.10	.903	8.762	function
	Donia	2.61	1.094		
P39	high	4.04	1.013	7.329	function
	Donia	2.66	1.214		

F40	high	3.79	1.203	5.298	function
	Donia	2.74	1.125		
F41	high	3.91	.989	4.002	function
	Donia	3.19	1.158		
F42	high	4.59	.648	4.129	function
	Donia	3.99	1.028		
F43	high	4.09	1.151	9.404	function
	Donia	2.21	1.203		
F44	high	4.04	1.109	10,802	function
	Donia	2.11	1.001		
F 45	high	4.70	.598	13.23	function
	Donia	2.64	1.155		
P46	high	3.67	1.370	7.934	function
	Donia	2.09	.959		
F 47	high	4.66	.562	6.464	function
	Donia	3.53	1.348		
48	high	4.30	.840	11,818	function
	Donia	2.34	1.102		
P49	high	4.10	.745	5.259	function
	Donia	3.23	1.169		
50	high	3.84	1.085	8.547	function
	Donia	2.20	1.187		
F51	high	4.57	.791	8,820	function
	Donia	2.90	1.374		
F52	high	3.97	1.251	11.625	function
	Donia	1.73	1.020		
F53	high	4.31	1.043	12.420	function
	Donia	1.96	1.197		
F54	high	2.57	1.593	2.671	function

	Donia	1.93	1.231		
F55	high	4.24	.970	14,670	function
	Donia	1.83	.978		
F56	high	4.00	1.274	6.865	function
	Donia	2.47	1.359		
F57	high	3.96	1.028	6.378	function
	Donia	2.69	1.314		
F58	high	4.53	.717	5.331	function
	Donia	3.67	1.139		
P59	high	3.94	1.226	7.970	function
	Donia	2.20	1.358		
P60	high	3.54	1.304	7.960	function
	Donia	1.94	1.062		

Psychometric Features of the Scale:

Scale validity:

The types of validity of the current scale were verified in the following ways:

Face Validity:

This type of honesty was achieved by displaying the scale of the six major factors of personality to a group of arbitrators in the educational and psychological sciences and psychometrics, appendix (2), as it was clarified in the validity of the paragraphs of the scale.

Construct Validity:

The validity of the construct was verified by analyzing the paragraphs through the discriminatory power, and the correlation coefficient between the degree of each paragraph of the scale and the total degree of the factor to which it belongs.

Reliability Scale_ _ _

The researcher used the following methods to find the scale stability coefficient:

a. Method Test _ Retest:

This method shows the stability of the results when the test is applied to a sample of individuals more than once over a specified period of time. The correlation for each of the personality factors, as the stability coefficient of the humility factor - honesty (0.83), the emotionality factor, the stability coefficient (0.79), the extroversion factor, the stability factor (0.77), the concord factor (0.81), and the conscientiousness factor Its stability was (0.76), while the stability coefficient of the openness to experience factor was (0.81), and this stability is appropriate if compared to the standard set by the literature on psychometrics.

b- Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient:

The internal consistency coefficient was extracted using the alpha Cronbach equation, and the test was done on all the questionnaires of the examinees, the statistical analysis sample, which numbered (260) forms, then the alpha equation was used as shown in Table (19).

table (19)

Facronbach's stability coefficient

Cronbach's alpha value	The Worker
0.87	humility - honesty
0.81	emotionality
0.80	extroversion
0.86	Compatibility
0.84	vigilance of conscience
0.85	openness to experience

Fourth, the final application:

After completing the application on the statistical analysis sample, which amounted to (260), the researcher applied the procedures of the two research tools and made sure of the psychometric properties of each scale. University of Karbala, as shown in table (), and the period lasted for a month and a half.

Schedule()

The final application sample is broken down by gender and specialty

Scientific specialization				Humanitarian specialty				percentage	total summation
male	The ratio	female	The ratio	male	The ratio	female	The ratio		
96	%24	140	%35	64	16%	100	25%	100%	400
total summation									

Fourth chapter:

This chapter includes a presentation of the results that have been reached according to the objectives of the research, their interpretation and discussion in the light of the adopted theoretical framework and previous studies, and a number of conclusions, recommendations and suggestions.

First - Presentation, interpretation and discussion of the results:

The second goal:

Identifying the six major personality factors among graduate students.

To identify this goal, the scale of the six major factors of personality was applied to the research sample of (400) male and female students, and it was found that the arithmetic mean of the degrees of humility - honesty factor amounted to (38.63) degrees and with a standard deviation of (5.162) degrees, and the arithmetic mean of the emotional factor It amounted to (29.02) degrees and a standard deviation of (3.769) degrees, and the arithmetic mean of the extroversion

factor amounted to (32.26) degrees and a standard deviation of (5.510) degrees, and the arithmetic mean of the compatibility factor amounted to (33.20) degrees and a standard deviation of (5.965). degree, and the arithmetic mean of the conscientious vigilance factor was (35.02) degrees, with a standard deviation of (5.819) degrees, and the arithmetic mean of the openness to experience factor was (31.80) degrees, with a standard deviation of (6.876) degrees, while the hypothetical mean of each scale was From the factor of humility - honesty, compatibility, vigilance of conscience and openness to (30) degrees, while the hypothetical average of the factor of emotionality and extroversion was (27). And in order to identify the significance of the statistical difference between them, the t-test for one sample was used, and it was found that there was a statistically significant difference between them. 19.093) and the compatibility factor (10.712) and the conscientious awareness factor (17.263) and the openness to experience factor (5.229), and the calculated values of the factors are greater than the tabular value of (1.96) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (399). This indicates that the study sample possesses a good degree of the six major personality factors, and Table (22) illustrates this.

Table (22)

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, hypothetical mean, and T-test values for the six major personality factors

The Worker	d freedom	SMA	standard deviation	hypothetic mean al	value(T)		level indication
					calculated	tabular	
humility_honesty	399	38.63	5.162	30	33.414	1.96	D
emotionality		29.02	3.769	27	10.731		
extroversion		32.2	5.510		19.093		

		6					
Compatibility		33.20	5.965	30	10.712		
vigilance of conscience		35.02	5.819		17,263		
openness to experience		31.80	6.876		5.229		

This result can be explained in the light of the model (Ashton et al 2008), which came as a result of the qualities and actions that graduate students enjoy that represent the pillars of the conscious individual's personality such as humility and honest dealing with others and their tendencies to acquire knowledge at the expense of material matters and their abilities to lead social situations Actively and energetic, their ideas and behaviors are characterized by change, keeping pace with scientific changes and accepting constructive criticism from others. The task to be accomplished in the purest and most conscientious manner (Lee et al, 2004, 333,336).

The researcher's personal explanation also coincides with the theoretical explanation that the research sample possesses the six major factors of personality. for personality.

Looking at Table (22), we find that the research sample had the highest average of the humility factor - honesty for the six major factors of personality, where the arithmetic mean was (38.63), and the conscientiousness factor was secondly among the members of the research sample, where the arithmetic mean was (35.02), and the solution was The third factor of compatibility with regard to the research sample possessing it, where we find its arithmetic average amounted to (33.20), and the factors of extroversion, openness to experience and emotionality, respectively, were in possession of the research sample for its characteristics.

This result was in agreement with the study (Sibley, el at, 2011).

Secondly, the conclusions:

Based on the researcher's findings from the research results, the following can be concluded:

- Postgraduate students generally have a high level of discretionary thinking, and this represents a positive indicator represented in instilling a humane-oriented way of thinking for its students from future generations.

- The discretionary thinking of graduate students is not affected by the variables of gender, specialization and personal factors, because of the experience and high maturity enjoyed by the students.

- Graduate students generally possess the characteristics of the six major personality factors, but in varying proportions.

- The humility factor - honesty was the dominant factor over other personality factors.

  Thirdly, recommendations:

- According to the conclusions reached by the researcher. The researcher recommends the following:

- Benefiting from research tools in future studies similar to research concepts.

- Attention by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to the discretionary thinking in the development of educational and psychological curricula for the benefit of students.

- Developing indicative programs based on the areas of discretionary thinking to increase its application in the practical and theoretical aspects.

- Designing educational programs that develop the discretionary thinking of university students, teachers and teachers.

- Holding cultural seminars to shed light on the six major personality factors to promote psychological culture.

- Benefiting from the scale of the six major factors of personality in the areas of working life and governmental and private institutions to know the personality style of the workers in these institutions.

Fourth - suggestions:

In light of the research results and to complement the current research, the researcher presents the following proposals:

- Conducting studies that include research variables for other segments of society (teachers, counselors, university students).

- Conducting an experimental study to measure and develop high-ranking thinking according to the Lippmann model among primary school students.

- Conducting a study entitled Appreciative Thinking and its Relationship to Productive Imagination among University Students.

- Conducting studies to identify the relationship between discretionary thinking and other variables such as (positive emotions, thinking about personal authority, goal orientation).

- Conducting studies to identify the correlation between the six major factors of personality and variables (personal meaning, applied intelligence, learning styles).

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