

Basic Dimensions of Personality in Samples of Syrian Women According To the Goldberg Scale and its Relationship With Some Variables

Dr. Fawwaz AL-Awaad

Abstract

The model of five major factors proved to be more appropriate than the model of the three factors, by "Eysenck" and form the model of the sixteen factors by "Katel" 16 PF. According to the factor analysis, the composite of personality can be placed in the context of the concept that has five main features, hence, we can wonder about the relationship between the personality dimensions –according to the five factors theory- and a number of variables in multiple aspects of a society like the Syrian one that has its specific cultural and social sides which differ from the rest of the Arab countries .

The problem of the study can be expressed in the following question: Is there a relationship between personality dimensions -according to the theory of the five factors- and some variables such as (age, social status, academic specialization (Scientific / literature), and the degree of qualification)?.

To measure the personality dimensions, the list of top five factors of personality was used. The study sample consisted of (465) Ladies of all social strata, age groups, and majors of study.

Results:

- 1- No significant statistical differences were found between members of the specimen in the personality dimensions (admissibility, and openness to experience), according to different age groups. While there are significant differences in the dimensions of the conscience, where the average grades of the age group (60-69) is higher than that of the age group (20-29). In addition, there are differences in the

admissibility, where it becomes lower at the age group (20-29) and the age group (60-69) compared with the other age groups. Also there are differences in the (neuroticism) dimension where we find it higher with the age group (20-29) than with all the other age groups especially the age group (60-69)

- 2- There are significant statistical differences between the average grades of respondents in the personal dimensions of (admissibility, conscience, neuroticism, openness to experience), according to the scale applied by social status (single / married), and there were statistically significant differences in Extraversion for the benefit of the married women.
- 3- No statistically significant differences between the average scores of respondents in the personality dimensions (admissibility, conscience, Extraversion, openness to experience), according to the scale applied depending on the variable phase of study, and there are differences in the neuroticism dimensions among the members of the sample, where it decreases in individuals with high qualifications.
- 4- There is no statistically significant differences between the average scores of respondents on the dimensions of personality traits (admissibility, conscience, extraversion, neuroticism) in the scale used according to the variable area of study (Scientific / literature), and there are differences on the dimension of (openness to experience), where the individuals with competence in science are higher in the openness to the experience than those individuals with literary disciplines.