

# The personality traits of college students in Taiwan

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# **Motive & Purpose**

- In the 1970 in Asia, Yang Guoshu found the difference between Chinese personality and Western personality, and he published "The Seven Chinese Personality."
- And the new Internet and Technology culture era had come.
- The study is **expected to understand the** personality traits in Taiwan to obtain updated verification evidence.
- 1. To confirm whether there is any difference in personality structure between the present and the past.
- 2. Develop a new "personality structure scale of Taiwanese college students" which is suitable for nowadays.

## **Theoretical framework**

- In1884, The Big Five history start from Francis Galton.
- Allport and Odbert proposing "Webster's **International Dictionary**."
- Cattell developed 16 personality traits scales. <u>(16PF).</u>
- Norman according to scholars developed Five-factor model of personality.

- Costa and McCrea (1985) developed which is the Five-factor model of personality (OCEAN) widely used in recent years.
- The development of personality in Asia can begin with the definition of **indigenous** psychology.
- **Yang** (1988) found that the personality of western language was **different from those** of Chinese area.
- Personality traits factors in Chinese areas (Taiwan and China) to get the Big Seven.
- The Big Seven :

prudent and shrewd	foolish and cowardly
thrifty and persistent	lazy and indulgent
meek and easy-going	grumpy and stubborn
honest and indifferent	cunning and mean
to fame and wealth	
outgoing	restraint
generous and	stingy and selfish
straightforward	
optimistic and footloose	pessimistic and
	sentimental

### **Results & Discussion**

- 1. Taiwan University Students' Persona **Structure Change Scale of Today's** Generation" has been developed, whi can be classified into 11 categories.
- 2. Independent Sample T test Boys th they have a higher sense of humor the girls.

	Method	
	1 stage: questionnaires	Let the participants fill in three blank questions.
	2 stage: questionnaires	Use the result in the first stage of the questionnaire, 126 vocabularies are selected in the second stage. With the Five-Point Likert Scale . the participants were asked to judge whether the 126 vocabularies conformed to their own level according to their own conditions.
	Parallell analysis and naming	Use parallel analysis of the exploratory factor to analysis the above 126 adjective words to divide 11 group of variables and name them
In	ndependent Sample T test	To calculate the differences between boys and girls in the variables.
	Positive	<ul> <li>Helpful \sigma Warm \sigma Thoughtful \sigma Accommodating \sigma Enthusiastic \sigma gentle \sigma friendly \sigma Empathetic \sincere \sincer</li></ul>
	Negative	Negative \vee worry \vee pessimistic \vee gloomy \vee nervous \vee sentimental \vee * optimism \vee passive \vee complain \vee irritable \vee * Positive \vee Count \vee jealous \vee temperamental \vee * carefree \vee petty
	Selfish	arrogant  opinionated  proud  self-centered  haughty  Confident  narcissist  calculating  snob  pick holes  fierce  stubborn  affectation  Hypocrite  unconcerned
	Humor	noisy ` mischievous ` joker ` Funny ` interesting ` Humorous ` naive clueless ` Gossip ` sunny ` Handsome
ality	Rationality	rational ` actual ` Arrange ` calm ` effectiveness ` autonomous `         dependable ` independent ` Responsible ` ability ` smart
ich	Diligent	Introvert ` quiet ` emotional available ` * Outward ` silence ` shy ` * vivid * Casual ` * Lazy ` serious ` Work hard ` driven ` * passive `
ainl	Diligent Creative	careful \ persist \ * proactive \ careless \ regular \ * lie         imagination \ Creative \ Assertive \ * stupid
hink Ian	Reckless Confidence Inflexible	impulse ` impatient ` * aristocratic       positive ` beautiful       Boring ` pure

