

CATTELL'S TRAIT APPROACH.

R.B. Cattell tried to further advance the trait approach of Allport by using 17953 dictionary words pointed out by Allport for arriving at some fundamental dimensions or factors for the measurement of one's personality through the following simple non-technical description —

Step 1: He started with approx four thousand of Allport's 17953 terms and narrowed the list down to 171 by eliminating the repeated ones and synonyms. In this way, he arrived at final list of 171 words related with personality and called them trait elements

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Step 2: The next step was to find out how they are related. He found that each trait element correlated highly with some and low with others. In this way he managed to form some specific groups and called them surface traits. These identified surface traits were 35 in number.

Step 3: He once again went on to examine these surface traits in terms of their co-relation. There was overlapping. The

removal of such overlapping gave him the desired basic dimension which he called source traits that is the real structure influence underlying personality.

Step 4: He ultimately concluded that 16 factors or basic dimensions of personality given below are sufficient to describe one's personality. Each of these factors may be seen to carry a set of opposite personality traits.

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<u>Name of the Factor.</u>	<u>Trait.</u>	<u>Opposite Trait.</u>
A	Reserve.	Outgoing.
B.	Less intelligent.	More intelligent
C	Affected by feelings Emotionally stable	Emotionally stable
E	Submissive	Dominant
F	Serious.	Happy-go-lucky
G	Expedient ^{Convenient} _{practical}	Conscientious _{industrious, dedicated}
H	Timid	Venture some
I	Tough minded	Sensitive
L	Trusty	Suspicious
M	Practical	Imaginative
N	Forthright ^{Forthright} (FRANK, DIRECT)	Shrewd ^{clever,} _{cautious}
O	Self assure	Apprehensive _{Anxious, worried}

<u>Name of the Factor.</u>	<u>Trait</u>	<u>Opposite Trait.</u>
Q1	Conservative	Experimenting
Q2	Group Dependent	Self-sufficient
Q3	Uncontrolled	Controlled
Q4	Relaxed	Tense

Cattell made use of these 16 factors and basic dimensions of the personality in a construction of the personality inventory known as Cattell's 16 Personality Factors or P.F. Inventory.

— x —

1.
2.
3.
4.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT: FIVE FACTOR THEORY.

Further researches have highlighted the repetition and similarity of the term used by Cattell for describing human behaviour. For eg: there stands much similarity and high correlation between the traits represented by factors 1 & 16 and also by factors 3 & 7. An individual who is calm is automatically relaxed and one who is tense is also emotional or easily upset. Similarly who is ^{shy} shy and timid can be described as emotional or easily reserve or unfriendly and outgoing friendly personality will also be venturesome. Thus the number of traits as well as number of dimensions (factors) are reduced to 5 factors as follows:

<u>Factors</u>	<u>Traits</u>
1. Extroversion.	Talkative, sociable, adventurous.
2. Agreeableness.	Good nature, cooperative, likeable.
3. Conscientiousness	Demonstrating Responsibility, Neatness and Task Motivation.
4. Emotional Stability	Calmness, poised & composure

FactorsTrait

5.

Culture.

Intelligence and Interest
in philosophy and art.MEASUREMENT OF PERSONALITY.PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES.

In interview technique we evaluate overt or conscious behaviour of the individual. The covert or unconscious behaviour is ~~not very significant~~. Rather it is more significant than the former. According to Freud, our conscious behaviour is only 1/10th of the total behaviour. So we should have some other techniques which not only emphasizes the overt behaviour but can reveal the inner or private world and can go deeper in the unconscious behaviour of an individual to unearth the ~~repressed~~ ^{repressed} feelings, wishes, desires, fear, hopes and ambitions. Projective techniques try to assess the total personality of an individual and not the fragments. In this techniques relatively indefinite and unstructured stimuli (like vague pictures, inkblots, incomplete sentences, etc.) are provided to

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1.

2.

the subject and he is asked to structure them in any way he likes. In doing so, He unconsciously projects his own desires, hopes, fears, repressed wishes, etc. and thus not only reveals his inner or private world but gives a proper clue to estimate his total personality.

RORSEHACH INK-BLOT TEST.

Material of the test consists of 10 cards with ink blots. 5 of them are in black & white and 5 are multi-coloured. These are completely unstructured i.e., the shapes of the ~~blots~~ do not have any specific meaning.

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Administration of the Test.

1. The cards are presented one at a time in a specified order. The examiner gives the subject necessary instructions and he is asked to say what he sees in the card, what does it look like, etc.
2. The subject is allowed as much time as he wants for a given card and is permitted to give as many responses to it as he wishes. ~~These~~ He is also allowed to turn the card around and look at it from any angle to

2. Contents: It simply takes note of what is seen by the subject and not the manner of its perception.

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SCORING SYMBOL	CONTENT OF THE RESPONSE.
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H.	subject sees human form.
A	subject sees animal
Ad or Hd.	subject sees animal detail / human detail.
N.	subject sees natural objects like river, mountain, green fields etc.
Ob	subject sees inanimate objects like pot, cup, lampshade etc.

F THE TEST:
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3. Originality: Certain responses are scored as popular by symbol 'P' because of their common occurrence while some others in which something new is given and thus indicates some type of originality as scored as original by the symbol 'O'.

Determinan
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scoring

4. Determinants: This column measures the manner of perception i.e., the particular characteristics which have helped the subject in determining the blot. The main determinants are:
a. the form of the blot (F).
b. its colour (C).

ponse
: card
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: subjects
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c. movement (M).

d. shading (k)

For eg: if the subject responds to blot as butterfly then he emphasizes on the form and scored 'f', if he see something like fire, blood. etc. he emphasizes on colour so score with 'c', if he emphasizes on rough or smooth surface, smoky or cloudy appearance then score as 'k', if he respond in terms of movement like movement of human beings (a running boy, a dancing girl, etc.) animal being (a barking dog) or in animate object like flowing water, moving clothes. The symbols M, fm, m are entered in the 4th column.

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INTERPRETATION:

Symbols	COL (I)				COL (II)				COL (III)			COL (IV)		COL (V)				
	W	D	d	S	H	A	Ad	Hd	N	ob	P	O	F	C		K	M	Mixed Category
																		1.
																		2.
																		3.
																		4.

Frequency

INTERPRETATION:

1. If the number of W's are greater than 'd' & 'D' then the person is said to be mature, intelligent and is expected to

possess ability to synthesize.

2. More frequency on the side of the colour at the expense of human movement indicates an extrovert nature whereas domination of 'M' over colour and introvert.
3. Dominance of shading responses expresses anxiety, depressed attitudes & feeling of inferiority.
4. Relatively more emphasis on movement indicates the richness of one's imaginative life.

Various other factors like time factor, behaviour of the subject, etc. also have their meanings.

MERITS OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES:

1. As the subject is not aware of the true purpose of the tests awarding of the responses, so there is no danger of distortion of the response or to give selective responses by the subject.
2. As the tasks are usually both novel and unstructured the subject cannot depend upon an established, conventional and stereotype pattern of responses. He has to respond independently. So it is free from the danger of practice and coaching effect.

from which most tests suffer.

3. Scope and area of their application is very wide. They make little or more demand on literacy and academic skill and are more useful for children and adults.
4. Most essential aspect is the unconscious behaviour of which the subject himself has no knowledge can be revealed through this technique.

LIMITATIONS OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUE:

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1. Standardized projective tests are costly and there is a shortage of these tests.
2. The standardized work suffer from many weaknesses, proper norms and objective interpretation are hardly available for this test. Also they are not highly reliable and valid.
3. They are time consuming, administration and scoring.
4. The interpretation task is subjective and needs well trained and experienced person who are not generally available so much.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Although limitations are there but they do not

make projective techniques less significant. With essential knowledge, training and expert psychologist is sure to gain important information about the subject which is otherwise not available. It is true that projective techniques above are not answer to all the questions regarding human personality and adjustment so they should always be supplemented with other techniques of personality.

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THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST (TAT)
CHILDREN APPERCEPTION TEST (CAT)

THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST (TAT)

The test consisting of perception of a certain picture in a thematic manner is TAT. Developed by Murray & Morgan.

Test Material & Administration: It consists of 30 pictures which portray human beings in a variety of actual life situation. 10 of the cards are needed for males, 10 for females and 10 for both. Thus maximum no. of pictures used in any subject is 20 (10+10). It is administered in 2 sessions using 10 pictures per session. Pictures are

presented one at a time. They are vague & indefinite. The subject is told clearly that this is a test of creative imagination. There is no right & wrong response. He has to make up a story for each picture presented to him within a fixed time. He has to take care of the following:

- a. What is going on the picture?
- b. What has led to this scene?
- c. What would happen in such a situation?

Thus the subject unconsciously projects so many characteristics of his personality in making up the story. There is no time to think so the stories express ~~the~~^{his} own life natural desires, likes & dislikes, ambitions, emotions, sentiments, etc. Its special value resides in his^{its} power of exploring the underlying hidden drives, complexes & conflicts of the personality. An expert examiner can know much about the personality of his subject by carefully interpreting the driven responses.

Scoring & Interpretation: The scoring and interpretation takes into account the following-

1. Hero of the story: what type of personality does he have.
2. Theme of the story: what is the nature of the

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- theme used in making the story,
3. Style of the story: length of the story, language used, direct or indirect expression, forced or poor expression, organisation of the content, originality & creativity.
 4. Content of the story: what interests, sentiments, attitudes do they depict, in which manner (reality or fantasy) as the behaviour been expressed? What inner state of the mind does the story reveal?
 5. Test Situation as a whole: the subject's reaction to be listed as a whole.
 6. Particular emphasis or omissions; addition, distortions and attention to particular details.
 7. Subjects attitude towards authority and sex?
 8. Outcome: conclusion of the story - happy, unhappy, comedy, etc.

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There are so many chances of mis-interpreting the stories by an immature examiner. So the future of TAT depends on the possibility of perfecting the interpreter more than imperfecting the material. He should be given full opportunity for acquiring essential knowledge and training for this purpose.

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