

SIFAT KEPERIBADIAN DAN STRES PSIKOLOGIS PADA MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Berbagai penelitian menunjukkan adanya kaitan antara sifat kepribadian individu dengan stres psikologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran sifat kepribadian dominan pada mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia, serta untuk mengetahui kaitan antara sifat dominan tersebut dengan stres psikologis. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan 702 subjek mahasiswa program sarjana reguler. Para partisipan dipilih dengan teknik acak. Seluruh partisipan mengisi Neuroticism Extraversion Openness Personality Inventory (NEO-PI) untuk mengetahui sifat kepribadian dominan, serta Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25) untuk mengukur tingkat stres psikologis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sifat dominan pada responden penelitian ini adalah sifat nerotisme sebanyak 221 orang (31.5%). Ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara sifat nerotisme dengan stres psikologis pada mahasiswa UI ($r = 0.415, p < 0.01$). Urutan sebaran sifat dominan pada mahasiswa UI adalah nerotisme, sifat berhati-hati, keterbukaan pada pengalaman, ekstraversi, dan keramahan. Mahasiswa UI dengan sifat dominan nerotisme memiliki tingkat stres psikologis yang tinggi. Sementara itu, tidak ditemukan asosiasi antara stres psikologis dengan sifat dominan lain.

Kata Kunci: *Sifat kepribadian, Stres psikologis, Mahasiswa*

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA

Abstract

Previous researchs showed that there is a relationship between personality trait and psychological distress. This study aims to describe the dominant personality traits among the students of University of Indonesia (UI) and to investigate the relationship between dominant personality traits of the students and the psychological distress. This is a quantitative study with 702 undergraduate students at UI. The participants were recruited through random sampling. The instruments of the study were Neuroticism Extraversion Openness Personality Inventory (NEO-PI) for determining the dominant personality trait, and the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25) for measuring their psychological distress. The result showed that the most common dominant personality trait found in this study was neuroticism (31,5%). There was a significant relationship between dominant trait neuroticism with psychological distress among the students of Universitas Indonesia ($r = 0,415, p < 0.01$). The dominant traits among the students of UI were consecutively were neuroticism, conscientiousness, openness to experience, extraversion, and agreeableness. The students with the dominant trait of neuroticism possessed high level of psychological distress. No associations were found between psychological distress and other dominant personality traits.

Key Words: *Personality traits, Psychological distress, College students*