The Effect Of The Difference In The Number Of Negative And Positive Items On The Psychometric Properties Of Personality Scales

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measuring and evaluating

Abstract

The current research aims to reveal the impact of the difference in the number of negative and positive items on the psychometric characteristics of personality scales. Negative paragraph 50% positive paragraph, third picture 25% negative paragraph 75% positive)
The researcher used the repeated measurements design in applying the scale images procedures on a sample of (750) selected by a stratified random method with an equal distribution from Baghdad University students, they were divided into three groups, with (250) male and female students in each group according to the scale images. The respondent receives the images The three are in a different order from one group to another, as the psychometric properties related to the items were calculated (paragraph discrimination, item validity, item stability) as well as the psychometric characteristics related to the scale represented by (honesty and stability), and the study concluded that the picture is superior for three (25% negative items). (75% positive paragraph), as this method obtained superiority in all psychometric properties related to the paragraphs and the scale, while the second picture and then the first picture came, and accordingly the researcher recommends using the third picture when starting to build the personality scale as it is the best picture and to complement the benefit of the current research, the researcher summarized a set of conclusions, recommendations and suggestions .

Research problem

The measurement of human traits and characteristics is one of the main fields in psychological and educational sciences. Psychologists, educators, and those concerned with selecting, directing and housing individuals in various fields of work and professional and technical activities focus on measuring and evaluating the cognitive, personal and other aspects of these individuals. In this they use various and varied tests and measures in psychometric and educational sciences (Kadhim, 1988: 7 .(

Some measurement scientists believe that the most errors in the degree of the subject are errors related to the measurement tool. There are sources of error related to them, such as the formulation of paragraphs, clarity, length, number, arrangement, and response categories. There are errors in its degrees, and the accuracy of psychometric results depends primarily on the accuracy of the measurement tool (Aiken, & Groth-Marnat, 2006:

16-17). This is on the one hand, and on the other hand, the difficulties of measurement increase in the emotional aspects of personality, such as traits, values, tendencies and trends, because they are intangible hypothetical formations that are difficult to define clearly and with complete accuracy, and that their measurement is not direct, but through the behaviors they reflect indicative of them as well. About that these aspects of personality cannot be measured all at the same time, but rather measure a sample of them, and that any individual does not lack these characteristics, but is present in most individuals to varying degrees, so the zero in the process of Measuring it, which must be measured, is a hypothetical zero and not real, as in the natural measure in which zero indicates the absence of the measured characteristic (Maloney & Ward, 1980:66
The inclusion of personality measures positive and other negative items has an impact on decision-making, and among these decisions are those related to psychometric characteristics that researchers who design or use measures of attitudes,

measures of inclinations, or measures of personality traits are keen to take into account the need to include negative paragraphs in addition to positive ones In order to reduce the chance of a stereotypical response or reduce the phenomenon of inclination to agree that characterizes some individuals, regardless of the content of the paragraph (Al-Sharfain, 1995 : 23).

Importance Research

Measurement is one of the most important tools of modern science, which is based on measuring and accurately quantifying natural phenomena. The sciences of life, nature, astronomy and others have only achieved what they are distinguished for in terms of progress and prediction thanks to the accuracy of the measurement tools they use. Modern man would not reach the moon, land on it, roam over it, and then return to his planet, except thanks to an accurate numerical estimate of the distance between the Earth and the moon (Isawy, 1990: 7) And see the researcher that Theme vertebrae negative and the positive Prepare topic self Importance big in Measure method to deal with vertebrae Negativity and positivity and method formulated , Where form this is the study a step important Toward Consolidation research in area measurement and calendar From Yes Submit Explanation more persuasive to many Around Methods Building metrics and paragraphs different both Negativity and positivity , as such and stem its importance in Comparison between method editing vertebrae Negativity and positivity in three photos . as such contribute in Verification From Properties psychometric for metrics Mental , Which a step Can Building on her to be encouraged researchers on me design , and development metrics especially them Perhaps it's up More Importance that disparity in responses people on me vertebrae positivity in comparison with their responses on me vertebrae Negativity may be Different From An individual to me else , Than stand out study Effect difference Number vertebrae negativity and positivity in Properties psychometric for metrics Personal , in when most Studies she was you use metrics directione and inclinations   and metrics Appreciation that Includes most of it mix From vertebrae Negativity and positivity has Locate

specialists in area measurement psychological some Properties standard for paragraphs metrics , that should Verification Of which , and choose vertebrae metrics as Final in Light its indicators , because Properties standard for scale Depends to me Limit big on me Properties standard for his paragraphs , believe the scale and stability they depend on me Truth its paragraphs and its stability . and that capacity the scale lie in a statement the differences individual between individuals in Attribute measured , that get up on me its basis measurement psychological , hand that Estimation Properties standard for scale , or for his paragraphs usually From During grades responders for its paragraphs, that affected three Appearances boss she appearance Paragraph , and its content , and method judgment On it (Al- Shurfain, 17:2009). Which that Accuracy Properties standard , whether was it for scale Mother for his paragraphs Depends basically on me Accuracy editing its paragraphs , and on Determine content vertebrae what matches with Goal measurement , And the concept that you measure it , and on method judgment or response , that should that fit with appearance editing Paragraph and its content (1996:13 , Hohn). and gain search Present its importance From During eat it Concept defeat Self over here What she Except result, for two groups From factors , Lost be inner stem From subconscious profile per person and be on me body mechanics Works on me the shift against Self and work on me beat her , And the Factors external explode this getting ready I have the individual , can that be prestige Mental and social that give her others per person example clear for like this is factors .

Amis Research

The current research aims to
1. Building a scale of self-defeat in the three pictures among university students
2. Measuring the psychometric properties of paragraph discrimination, paragraph) ,validity paragraph stability, honesty, and stability) of the three images
3. The comparison in the psychometric properties of the three pictures
  border search

determined search Present on me his request) University Baghdad , and both Both genders males) , females) and all From The two specializations (scientific , and humane) for the .year school year (from 2021-2022)
Determine Terminology

Al-Shurfain (1995)
Positive paragraph : It is that paragraph that is formulated in a positive way. Its approval is an expression of a positive trend. Responses are ,given Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Unsure Kinda Disagree, and Strongly Disagree, scores respectively 1,2,3,4,5.

Negative paragraphs: are those paragraphs that are lost in a negative way, and their approval is an expression of a negative attitude. The responses are given Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Not ,Sure, Somewhat Disagree, and Strongly Disagree ,scores 5,4,3,2,1 respectively (Al-Sharfeen (1995:11

The researcher knew her procedural definition in personality measures
- **Positive paragraph:** It is that paragraph that measures the concept in a positive way, and the approval of it is considered positive, and ,the responses are given Strongly Agree Agree, Somewhat Agree, Disagree, Strongly on the 5 ,4 ,3 , 2 , 1 Disagree. Scores are given .straight
- **Negative paragraph:** It is that paragraph that measures the concept in a negativeway, and its approval is of a negative nature. The responses are given Strongly Agree, Agree, Agree To Somewhat, Disagree, Strongly Disagree. The grades are 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 on the straight .

Properties psychometric Paycgometric properties :
has know her both from
Al-Moussawi (2014) •
"It means out Transactions Difficulty and discrimination for scale Developer in study , as well Transactions honesty and constancy calculated according to the theory traditional , theory response for the paragraph " (Al-Moussawi , 2014:15).
Ghaith (2007)

Characteristics _ associated by scale, that Can expression about her semantics digital, whether she was That Properties associated by scale or its paragraphs or Degree the college for scale Such as honesty and steadfastness " (Ghaith, 2007: 36-37).
And to stand up when Properties psychometric in the form of More Accuracy and clarity I thought researcher that fragmentation And as come : Honesty (Validity) has know him :
Allam (2000) •
Mada benefit Measurements in take decisions " :matching for a purpose certain " (Allam , 2000 .(231
Reliability has been_: know him
meaning and Solomon (2005) •
"Mada consistency grades the test From Measure to me last "(meaning and Solomon , 2005: 359. metrics Personality scale 's
• Lausanne et al. (1991)
It describes a trait, an appearance, or an aspect of .(16 :1991 ,.a personality (Al-Rusan et al
 : defeat SelfSelf-defeating
• Kabatay 2008 definition :
A pattern of self-defeating behaviors, whose owner is characterized by spoiling pleasant experiences, and seeks situations, people or relationships that cause him suffering and puts himself in situations that cause him oppression and frustration, and refrains from accepting the help of others for him (Kabatay, 2008: 120).
the classroom Second
Framework theoretical and studies precedent
First, the theoretical framework
: editing vertebrae negative And the positive
Specialists in the field of psychometrics have found some standard characteristics of psychological scales items, which should be verified and the scales items tested in its final form in their light. And because the standard characteristics of the scale depend to a large extent on the characteristics of its paragraphs, which are affected by three main aspects: the shape of the paragraph, its content, and the way it is judged (An-Nahar, 1992: 43)
That is, the characteristics of the paragraph depend on the accuracy of its formulation, and on defining its content in accordance with the objective of the measurement and the concept that it measures, and

on the method of judgment or response that should be compatible with the form and content of the paragraph (Hohn, 1996: 3). The method of formulating the paragraph is either negative or Positive is one of the factors that give flexibility to the scale, and may make the subjects more attractive and receptive to the scale.

Therefore, researchers in psychometrics tended to find criteria for constructing psychological measures items, including building positive and negative items (1993 , Johanson, & Rich). The study of John (1996 , John) indicated that the individual prefers to answer positive paragraphs more than negative paragraphs. The study of Schrisheim and Hill (1982) showed that the negative paragraphs make the individual's answer inaccurate, compared to the positive paragraphs, and that the individual's answer to the negative paragraphs is less accurate than his answer to the positive paragraphs.

And also that proces editing vertebrae and its installation linguist , Prepare From more appearances impressive in performance the individual on her , or meaning finer in Degree that Gets on her the individual on me the scale , because Which flaw in editing Paragraph may be Lead to me change in its content , Than Lead to me Understanding Different between respondent and another , and upon it Lost turn specialists in measurement psychological to me Determine Standards to craft vertebrae metrics and tests Mental and educational , And from Standards Drafting that It was completed reach to her editing vertebrae in the direction positive that Indicates to me Presence content Paragraph in Character transponder , and direction passive that Indicates to me non Presence this Content in His character (John, 1982)

As well as Produce prejudice Paragraph negative About non capacity individuals in Stage What kiss adolescence in response picture Relevance on me vertebrae Forged in a way negative , where pointing Studies (1986 , Marsh) that I searched in Engagement prejudice vertebrae negative with the growth Cognitive and collection And the qira'i , to me that children and weak reading they respond in a way not Relevance for paragraphs negative in

metrics , Than Lead to me bias in Explanation their responses .

Measure PersonalPersonality Measurement :
Personality measurement is the latest development that psychometrics reached at the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century, after attempts to measure emotional and social aspects of behavior crystallized, those aspects that are not related to cognitive aspects or intelligence. 12 : 1976 , Anastasi), after users of measures of intelligence and mental abilities in various fields noticed that the scores obtained by some individuals do not always accurately express their mental abilities, but rather that there are some nonintellectual variables that affect their performance on these tests They are generally Temperimental , or Personality (Faraj,1980:34). fall metrics Personal usually within category metrics the performance Featured that no there is In which Answers correct or False but concentrated on me knowledge the differences individual in the performance and not Maximum the performance as such he is in Tests collection and intelligence and capabilities , So Depends on me measurement psychological (psycho Metric (Psychometric) which based to me Measure the differences individual and compare in it Degree the individual in degrees the group that belong to her and become grades the group standard to judge on me Degree the individual and select Signed about To them (Sharqawi and others , 1996:82).
Techniques Measure Character :

classifies metrics Personal to me four Species boss she

First : style the report selfSelf-Report :
that get up the individual in this Type From metrics appreciated his character , Which it's a Judged on me Species his behavior and his behavior From During a test or Scale Designer For this the purpose , that pass in it by writing mostly or orally About his behavior or his feelings or his outbursts (Cronbach, 1970:520) , Called Sometimes a test the paper And the pen (Paper - Pencil - Tests) and answers the individual In which on me questions existing in questionnaire that Aim to to me

knowledge Features special (specific) that wanted to measure it and all A question in questionnaire he is called item or Paragraph (Bonner, 1961:56.

Second : style Estimates othersPeer - rating :
It is considered From easier Species metrics Personal , and in it He approves on me Estimates others given per person , Where Give Scale gradual to appreciate for people Whose they mix the individual as his teammates or Officials about him to cross About destination their view in it they do in order Features Personal or Properties Mental that Featuring out the individual About Jealous and in degrees Varied (Gaddafi , 1993: 276). and what It is worth Signal mechanism he is that this style Uses also as one methods to get on me Labs honesty Syndromic Associated at stake external (sign 2000: 208) .

Third : the method performative or practicalPerformance :
and in it Complete note behavior the individual immediately start it for behavior or a job a certain , in Attitude natural or experimental intended So and done Estimation behavior the individual according to Scale gradual Deafness To measure Attribute What is meant? Measured by Thorndike . (and hygen , 1989: 392

Fourth : metrics Category ordinal Q – Sorts :
Develop Use this The " Stevenson " style , 1953 and he Resembles to me Limit big metrics Appreciation and list Monitoring Checklist Moreover, so get up the individual or one What From acquaintances rated Collection From vertebrae or ferries written on me Karts separate in Categories Consecutive start From Paragraph the furthest About Character the individual And it ends by paragraph the closest to me his character, on me according to its location relative on me Connected or distance One ranges between " more Importance And the Less Significance of " or between " more discrimination   and less Distinctive " o better And the worse " and so on , notes that Number vertebrae that classify it the individual in All category From Categories cascading is being selected in which is being distribution vertebrae all of them on me Categories

almost From distribution equinoctial Because he Will Located in All category (sign , 2000: 553-554) , longer this method Important in Measure Personal and directions and studies related with knowledge self clinical and learned self social but this method a little the use in metrics psychological . (Nunnally, 1970:447)

secondly – studies previousAnterior Studies

1- :The Sharifian Study 1995

The study aimed to reveal the effect of the distribution of positive and negative items in the Attibah scale on the psychometric properties and on students' performance on it. The study sample consisted of 475 male and female students, and the research tool consisted of the Attitudes scale towards physics consisting of 30 items. The researcher designed four models for the scale that differ only In the distribution of positive and negative items (all items are positive, 75% are positive and 25% are negative, 50% are positive are negative, all items are negative), the %50 results showed that the performance of students on the first model (all items is positive) is better than .the performance of students on the other models .(Al-Sharifin, 1995: 16)

2- :study Jubouri Jasim 2016

Aim to the study to me detection About Effect inclusion Number vertebrae Negativity and positivity on me Properties psychometric for metrics directione, and to achieve this Target use ,Scale Putty 2013 Component out of 68 paragraphs then It was completed Preparation three photo For this the scale She (photo The first 25% paragraph Negative 75% paragraph positive, Image second ,paragraph Negative 50% paragraph positive %50 Image The third 25% paragraph Positive 75% (Negative

use the two researchers design Measurements repeated in Application Procedures photo the scale on me a sample made up From (300) they were chosen the way class Random self distribution equal From students University Baghdad, It was completed split it to me three groups , By (100)

students a student in All Collection according to photo the scale receive transponder Pictures the three And in order Different From Collection to me other , so It was completed account Properties psychometric related by paragraphs represented by , b (distinguishing Paragraph , Truth Paragraph stability paragraph) as well Properties) psychometric related by scale represented b honesty) and stability) , And I reached the study to me Excellence Image The second (50% (paragraph Negative 50% paragraph positive which Depends on me to divide Scale direction to me halves equal by number vertebrae Negativity and positivity , so happened this style on me Excellence in all Properties psychometric related by paragraphs and scale in when came Image the third And from then Image first, and upon it recommend researcher use Image the second when Getting started building Scale for directions being . Image The best (Al-Jubouri, Jassim , 2016: 1)

Chapter III

Search procedures

 First , the methodology searchMethod of Research :

The curriculum is the scientific method that the researcher follows in order to achieve his desired goal in his research. Given the multiplicity of approaches in conducting research in the human sciences and their diversity, the nature, subject and goal of the study is what will determine the quality of the experimental data to be collected and the nature of the curriculum used in conducting it .((Abdul Rahman and Zankaneh, 2008). : 15th

The method used in this study is the experimental method, due to its suitability to the objectives and nature of the study, and it is the most widely used research method, especially in the field of educational and psychological research in general :and psychometrics in particular (Melhem, 2002 .(352

: Second : the design Experimental

that Selection the design demo the appropriate for him benefit big, Because he Give researcher guarantee for possibility smooth out Difficulties that face it when Analysis statistician for data that happened on her From Procedure experience (van Dalin , 1985: 96). Therefore adopted researcher design Measurements repeated Repeated-Measures Design determined empirically Search Present group experimental one, and repeat photo scale (variable independent) _ , Due when For this the design From pros so pointed out Pedhazur , 1982 to _ that this the design Can researcher From the control on me the differences individual between respondents in factors that may be effect in consequences Experience not The Worker independent ,Than decrease From Errors measurement , As well as About being More Economic From designs the other From Where the number Required From Individuals the sample in Experience (Pedhazur, 1982: 553). Preferably in this the design Submit processors or levels in order Different distance to divide Individuals the sample on me groups according to Number processors in order to no affected Degree All to treat or level From levels variable independent in order presenting it to me Individuals the sample , And with this equalize Effect ranking Submit processors gesticulate accompany that From exhaustion or boring Training (Ismail, 1986: 45) (Majid, Jassem, 11:2016). So did researcher by dividing Individuals the sample on me three groups because variable independent It includes three Treatments And Table (1) shows that .

schedule (1) design Measurements repeated approved in search Present

search groups	independent variable	dependent variable	
	scale pictures	psychometric properties	
		for the paragraph	for scale
first	negative 25% %75 positive	discriminating force paragraphs of truth Paragraph stability	1- honesty 2- constancy

the second	negative 50% %50 positive		
the third	positive 25% %75 negative		

Third : community searchPopulation of Research :

Known the society that he all people Whose they have informations related Apparently cuff the study And the From Yes Investigation Objectives should that described the society description Detailed (Brok, 1982: 180). Consists Community search From students faculties University Baghdad , adult Their number is (53928) (16) colleges From Jurisdiction Scientific and (8) of colleges humanity , because reach Number male in colleges Scientific reached (14,642) which form percentage (44%) of Community search and females (18342) which form Percentage (56%) of Community search As for colleges humanity Lost reach Number Male (7405) which form (35 %) of Community search And females (13539) (65 %) of the Community search . Fourth : a sample searchSample of Research :

the sample she part From the society the original that pop up from him problem search, and done her choice According for the rules Scientific in which represent the society representation right, and prepare proces Selection the sample proces decisive and essential in search practical, she is set and affect in all steps search . points meaning of a sample search to me That the sample that distributed In which Properties the society the same descent received in community (back, and Makawi, 1987: 128). and to be search Present Requires Procedures several to achieve his goals ,and all Procedure Need a sample especially with it did researcher apps several on me samples selected From Community search, a sample Analysis statistician was their number Total (750) students . A student

Fifthly : a tool searchInstrument of the Research :

The research tool is an important means used to collect the necessary data to achieve the objectives of the research, and because the current research aims to know the impact of the difference in the number of negative and positive paragraphs on the psychometric characteristics of personality measures, so a tool should be provided to achieve those goals. The researcher built the self-defeat scale in three pictures, and each picture consisted of 32 items.

VI - Analysis statistician for paragraphs the scale:
Choosing the appropriate items with good psychometric characteristics is one of the basic steps, because it helps to ensure that the approved scale has good measuring characteristics. Therefore, the scale was applied to a sample consisting of (250) male and female students, which is the same sample on which the self-defeat scale was applied to calculate the psychometric characteristics of the items. The scale, the researcher conducted a statistical analysis of calculating the discriminatory power and the internal consistency of the paragraphs (paragraphs validity) for the self-defeat scale according to the following:

• Power discriminatory for paragraphs Discrimination Power .

After the researcher applied the scale to the sample members of (250) male and female students and corrected the answer forms, and to extract the discriminatory power of the scale's paragraphs, the scores of the sample members were arranged from the highest college degree to the lowest college degree. Kelly suggested that the number of members of each of the two extreme groups be in the total score when calculating the discriminatory power of the paragraphs by (27%) of the sample members (Awda, Makawi, 1992, 286). The number of individuals in each group was (68) male and female students. In the upper group, and (68) male and female students in the lower group. The researcher used the t-test for two independent samples in calculating the significance of the differences between the averages of the two groups in the scores

of each item of the scale, on the basis that the calculated t-value represents the discriminatory power of the item. , And it turned out that all the paragraphs are distinct because they are statistically significant, because their calculated t-value is greater than the tabular t-value of (1,960) with a degree of freedom (134) and at a level of significance (0.05).

The table (2) The results of the t-test for two independent samples to calculate the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the third picture

Paragraph	senior group		lower group		T value
	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	
1	2,955	1,125	2,588	0,918	2,087
2	3,117	1,203	2,176	1,078	4,803
3	2,808	1,260	1,823	0,862	5,318
4	2,955	1,057	2,264	1,001	3,914
5	2,647	1,181	2,073	0,919	3,159
6	2,602	1,186	2,102	0,994	2,663
7	3,176	1,183	2,500	1,203	3,305
8	2,941	1,325	1,911	1,061	4,998
9	2,970	1,292	2,264	1,166	3,343
10	3,102	1,173	2,235	1,134	4,383
11	2,882	1,072	2,235	1,210	3,299
12	3,014	1,203	2,073	0,951	5,060
13	3,029	1,092	1,941	0,975	6,127
14	2,882	1,178	2,220	1,076	3,418
15th	3,147	1,187	2,205	1,072	4,849
16	2,941	1,170	2,308	1,187	3,127
17	3,029	1,269	2,058	1,020	4,914
18	3,235	1,198	2,132	1,170	5,429
19	3,058	1,291	2,367	1,035	3,443
20	3,161	1,241	2,367	1,170	3,838
21	3,029	1,280	2,058	1,077	4,782
22	2,926	1,200	2,264	1,114	3,331
23	2,632	1,183	2,000	1,146	3,166
24	2,867	1,220	1,985	1,085	4,454
25	3,044	1,239	2,411	1,025	3,242
26	2,926	1,341	2,147	1,026	3,805
27	2,852	1,136	2,073	1,110	4,045
28	2,911	1,047	2,102	1,052	4,491
29	3,264	1,229	2,382	1,065	4,473
30	3,147	1,237	2,323	1,085	4,127
31	3,161	1,265	2,264	1,001	4,584
32	3,073	1,273	2,397	1,094	3,322

- **:T-table value with degree of freedom (134)**
- **At the level of significance (0.05) = 1,960**
- **At significance level (0,01) = 2,576**
- **At the level of significance (0,001) = 3,291**

Properties psychometric Scale : Psychometric Features of the Scale

First : honesty :

Honesty is one of the basic characteristics in building and preparing educational and psychological standards that must be taken into account. The validity of the self-defeat scale was verified by finding two types of honesty:

-1Face Validity :

Obtaining the apparent validity is one of the procedures for extracting the scale's validity coefficient, and there is no doubt that the best way to extract the apparent validity is by presenting the scale's paragraphs to a group of specialized experts and taking their opinions about the extent to which the scale's paragraphs represent the trait to be measured (Al-Ghareeb, 1985: 679). The apparent validity of the self-defeat scale was verified, when the scale was presented to a panel of arbitrators to judge the extent to which the scale's paragraphs represent the measured concept.

Construct -2Validity :

It means the extent by which we can decide that the tool measures a specific theoretical construct or a specific characteristic (Anastasi, 1976: 151). By calculating the correlation coefficient of the degree of each paragraph with the total score of the scale, and this procedure is considered as one of the construction validity in the current research. Based on these indicators, the scale of self-defeat is considered constructive.

This method is one of the methods used in calculating the internal consistency of the scale, as the total score of the measurement represents the behavioral content measured by the scale, and the single paragraph represents a small aspect of this content, and whenever the degree of correlation is high, this indicates the homogeneity of the paragraph in its measurement of the phenomenon to be measured (Al-Zobaie et al., 1981: 36) and a paragraph must be excluded when its correlation decreases or is negative in the total score of the scale, because it often measures a function that differs from that measured by the rest of its paragraphs (Gulford, 1954: 417) The validity of the paragraphs was calculated by several methods:

- **Correlation of the paragraph's score with the total score of the self-defeat scale :**

To extract the correlation of the paragraph in which the self-defeat scale was applied to a sample of ,male and female students. After that (250) Pearson's correlation coefficient was used in calculating this relationship. The results showed that all correlation coefficients are statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), as the values of their correlation coefficients with the total score for each paragraph were greater than the critical value of (0.124) with a degree of freedom and at a level of significance (0.05). Table (3 (248) .shows this (

Table (3) The values of the correlation coefficients of the paragraph's degree with the total degree of the third picture of the self-defeat scale

Paragraph	correlation coefficient	Paragraph	correlation coefficient
1	0,228	17	0,208
2	0,170	18	0,298
3	0,185	19	0.175
4	0,361	20	0.241
5	0.162	21	0,218
6	0.096	22	0.142
7	0.062	23	0,372
8	0,148	24	0,194
9	0.152	25	0,132
10	0,203	26	0,147
11	0,193	27	0,357
12	0.242	28	0,202

13	0,325	29	0.143
14	0,431	30	0,215
15th	0,197	31	0,185

| 16 | 0,160 | 32 | 0,190 |

- the value critical for lab I associate Pearson :degree Freedom (248)
- when level Significance (0.05) = 0.1 24
- when level Significance (0.01) = 0, 163
- when level Significance (0.001) = 0.2 0 7

Second : stability Reliability :

Stability is one of the basic standard characteristics of psychological scales with regard to the advancement of honesty, because the honest scale is considered stable, while the fixed scale may not be true, and it can be said that every honest test is necessarily stable (Al-Imam et al., 1990: 143). Stability is one of the indicators for verifying the accuracy of the scale and the consistency of its clauses in measuring what must be measured (Crocker & Algine, 1986: 125), and Marant believes that stability refers to the degree of stability of the test and consistency between its parts (Marant, 1984: 9), and the purpose of calculating Reliability is the estimation of scale errors and proposing ways to reduce these errors (Murphy, 1988: 63), and since reliability is the consistency in the total scores of the scale items that are supposed to measure what should be measured (Marshall, 1972: 104), and the stability of psychological scales and tests can be verified. In several ways, including what measures external consistency, which is the test-retest method, which is called the stability coefficient over time, and the Equivalent Forms method, which depends on preparing two equivalent images of the scale in terms of the characteristics and nature of the items (1972: 412 , Ebel), including What measures the internal consistency is the split-half (Adklins , 1974: 117), as well as the method of analysis of variance (Fox, 1969: 249)

Scale's sensitivity coefficient

In calculating the sensitivity index of each image of the scale, the researcher relied on the "Jackson" method , as it refers to the sensitivity of the scale in measuring the characteristic that was prepared to be measured (Abdul Rahman, 1998: 214), which depends in its calculation on the amount of variance of individuals and the variance of error, from The results of the two-way analysis of variance without interaction (Table 4) .

Table (4) The results of the two-way analysis of variance without interaction for the degrees of the self-defeat scale in the third picture

Contrast source	Sum of squaresSS	degree of freedomdf	MS mean squares .	sensitivity index
Between individuals	597,942	249	2,401	2,626
between paragraphs	103,089	31	3,325	
error (remaining)	2347,063	7719	0,304	
the total	3048,094	7999		

- appearance distribution recursive For degrees : Frequency distribution

The researcher calculated the statistical indicators such as arithmetic means, standard deviations, and variance, as well as the skew coefficients and the kurtosis coefficients for the students' scores in the self-defeat scale, and Table (5) illustrates this.

Table (5) Some statistical indicators for the sample of the statistical analysis of the third paragraphs of the picture

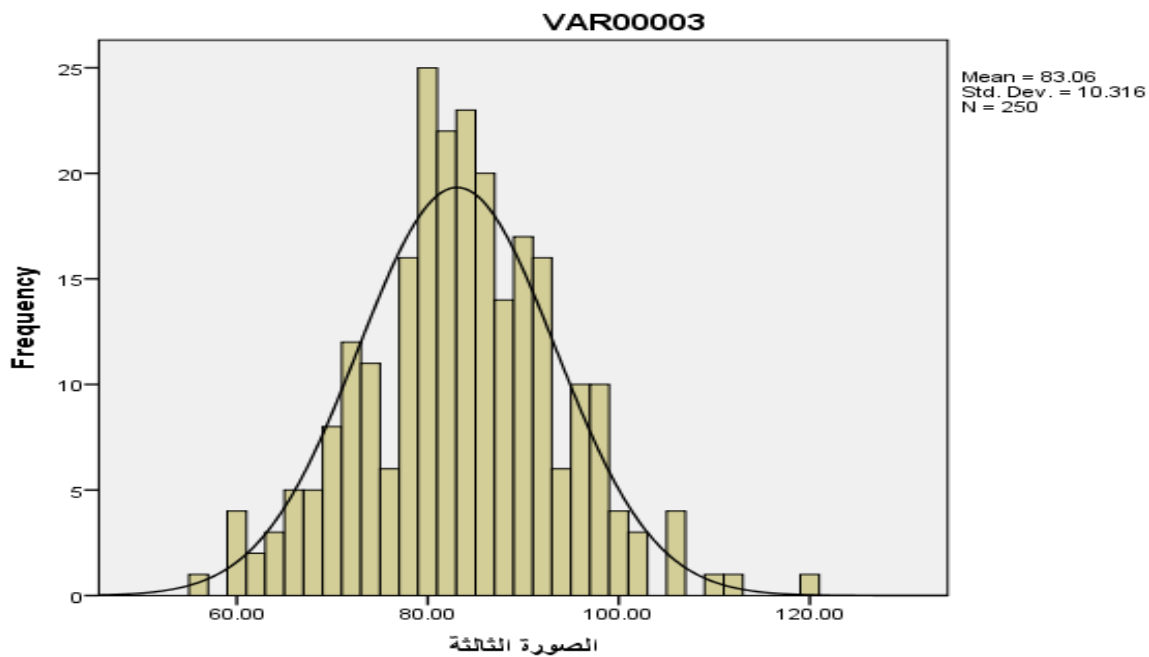| the number	**250**
Arithmetic mean	83,064
Mediator	83
mode	79
standard deviation	10,316
variance	106,430
skew modulus	0,117
standard error of torsion	0,154
kurtosis coefficient	0,430
standard error of kurtosis	0,307
Term	64
lowest degree	56
highest score	120

Figure (1) The graphical distribution of the sample members of the statistical analysis of the third picture of the scale

To verify the extent to which the repetitive distribution of scores is close to the normal distribution, the Ca2 test was used for good fit, and the results were as shown in Table (6)

Table (6) The results of the Ka2 test for the frequency distribution of the scale scores in the third picture

Image			ca2 . value		judgment

	Degree categories	degree of freedom	calculated	tabular	Indication level	
the third	13	10	141,355	25,19	0.001	function

The stability of the scale: The stability of the scale in its third form was verified using the Hoyt equation, so the value of the reliability coefficient was (0.873).

Research results

It includes this the classroom casually for results search Present, and the steps followed to achieve Goals search, represented by building Scale defeat Self and done Building three photo for scale by different To measure Properties psychometric for scale and for paragraphs , and to determine priority between Pictures the three for scale . As

well as About Highlight Conclusions and recommendations and suggestions that reach to her . search current

Comparison in Properties psychometric
: represented by b for photos The three

- **None of the three images of the scale .has a preference**

To achieve this hypothesis, the degrees of trade-off were determined for each of the three images of the scale, which were adopted in light of the verification of the previous hypotheses. The . results were as shown in Table (7)

Table (7) Comparison results between the three images of the scale

Image	Discrimination coefficients	Internal consistency coefficients	sensitivity index	Frequency Distribution Form	stability coefficients	the total
first	2	1	1	1	1	6
the second	1	1	2	1	2	7
the third	3	3	3	1	3	13

It is clear from the results of the above table that the third image of the scale (75% of the items is positive) was the best of the three images in terms of psychometric properties, while the first image was the weakest (of the items is negative %75) .image

RecommendationsThe Recommendation :

1- In light of the results of the analysis that were reached and their interpretation, the researcher was able to recommend the following:

2- Conducting more studies for specialists in psychological measurement and educational evaluation that depend on the measurement in building psychological measures according to the standard characteristics related to honesty and stability.

3- Encouraging researchers in the field of educational and psychological sciences to conduct more studies and research to verify the

standard characteristics in constructing psychological and educational tests and measures.

Suggestions

1- In light of the results of the current research, and to complement the desired benefit for the development of the current research, the researcher suggests conducting the following future studies:

2- Conducting a balancing study between psychological scales and attitude scales to calculate the psychometric characteristics between them.

3- Conducting a balancing study between the latent traits theory models and the classical theory in preparing images of personality scales.

4- Conducting other studies that take pictures in different proportions and other concepts and study them in the paragraph response theory.

5- Conducting a study in personal scales and taking different percentages (40% positive items, 60% negative items) (50% positive items, 50% negative items) (all items are positive) (all items are negative) and studying the psychometric properties according to the modern theory.

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