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**Welsh language adaptation of the short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire
Revised (JEPQR-S)**

SUMMARY

A sample of 780 pupils attending year four, five, and six classes in Welsh medium primary schools completed a Welsh translation of the short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised. The findings support the satisfactory nature of the psychometric properties of the three ten-item scales designed to measure extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism, together with the ten-item lie scale.

INTRODUCTION

Eysenck's dimensional model of personality conceptualises individual differences in terms of the three orthogonal higher order factors defined as extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism. The use of language borrowed from abnormal psychology to characterise individual differences in normal psychology is consistent with Eysenck's fundamental thesis regarding the essential continuity between normal personality and abnormal personality. Eysenck's basic premise is that normal personality contains features which in their extreme expression are characteristic of neurotic or psychotic disorders (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1985).

Eysenck's theoretical model of personality has been developed alongside a sequence of self-report questionnaires intended to operationalise these dimensions of personality. As the theory has developed (from embracing the single dimension of neuroticism, first to the two dimensions of neuroticism and extraversion and then to the three dimensions of neuroticism, extraversion, and psychoticism), so the questionnaires have gradually grown in length. While the early Maudsley Medical Questionnaire contained 40 items (Eysenck, 1952), the Maudsley Personality Inventory grew to 48 items (Eysenck, 1959), the Eysenck Personality Inventory to 57 items (H.J. Eysenck and S.B.G. Eysenck, 1964), the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire to 90 items (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975) and the Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire to 100 items (Eysenck, Eysenck, and Barrett, 1985). The more recent instruments also included a lie scale.

As a response to the length of these instruments a series of short-form questionnaires have also been developed for use in research situations in which time constraints only permit the use of a smaller number of items. For example, Eysenck (1958) developed from the Maudsley Personality Inventory two six-item indices of extraversion and neuroticism. S.B.G.

Eysenck and H.J. Eysenck (1964) developed from the Eysenck Personality Inventory two six-item indices of extraversion and neuroticism. Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett (1985) developed the short-form of the Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, employing four twelve-item indices of extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism, and lie scale. Subsequently, Francis, Brown and Philipchalk (1992) developed the abbreviated form of the Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, employing four six-item indices of extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism, and lie scale.

It is these operationalised forms of Eysenck's dimensional model of personality which enable tightly focused definitions of the constructs to be advanced in the test manuals. Eysenck's extraversion scales measure sociability and impulsivity. The opposite of extraversion is introversion. The high scorers on the extraversion scale are characterised by Eysenck and Eysenck (1975) in the test manual as sociable individuals, who like parties, have many friends, need to have people to talk to and prefer meeting people to reading or studying alone. The typical extraverts crave excitement, take chances, act on the spur of the moment, are carefree and easy-going. Eysenck's neuroticism scales measure emotional lability and over-reactivity, and identify the underlying personality traits which at one extreme define neurotic mental disorders. The opposite of neuroticism is emotional stability. The high scorers on the neuroticism scale are characterised by Eysenck and Eysenck (1975) in the test manual as anxious, worrying individuals who are moody and frequently depressed, likely to sleep badly, and to suffer from various psychosomatic disorders. Eysenck's psychoticism scales identify the underlying personality traits which at one extreme define psychotic mental disorder. The opposite of psychoticism is normal personality. The high scorers on the psychoticism scale are characterised by Eysenck and Eysenck (1976), in their study of psychoticism as a dimension of personality, as being cold, impersonal, hostile, lacking in sympathy, unfriendly,

untrustful, odd, unemotional, unhelpful, lacking in insight, strange, with paranoid ideas that people were against them.

The lie scales were originally introduced into personality measures to detect the tendency of some respondents to 'fake good' and so to distort the resultant personality scores (O'Donovan, 1969). The notion of the lie scale has not, however, remained as simple as that and their continued use has resulted in them being interpreted as a personality measure in their own right (McCrae and Costa, 1983; Furnham, 1986). According to one prominent account, the lie scale measures social acquiescence or social conformity (Finlayson, 1972; Massey, 1980).

Alongside the adult personality indices, a parallel set of instruments has been developed for use among children and young people. Like the adult scales, the junior scales have also increased in length. While the Junior Maudsley Personality Inventory contained 44 items (Furneaux and Gibson, 1961), the New Junior Maudsley Inventory grew to 62 items (Gibson, 1964, 1967), the Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory to 60 items (Eysenck, 1965), the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire to 81 items (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975), and the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised to 89 items (Corulla, 1990). There has also been a tradition of short-form questionnaires for use among children, including the six-item scales of the short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Francis and Pearson, 1988), the twelve-item scales of the short form of the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (Corulla, 1990), and the six-item scales of the abbreviated form of the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (Francis, 1996).

Although Eysenck's instruments were largely developed through the medium of English,

adaptations have now been developed across a wide range of languages, including: Afrikaans (Orpen, 1972, 1976); Arabic (Ibrahim, 1979; Abdel-Khaleck, 1981); Bangladeshi (Rahman and Eysenck, 1980); Bulgarian (Paspalanov, Shtetinski and Eysenck, 1984); Chinese (Eysenck and Chan, 1982; Gong, 1984); Czech (Eysenck and Kozeny, 1990; Kozeny, 1994); Danish (Nyborg, Eysenck and Kroll, 1982); Dutch (Sanderman, Eysenck and Arrindell, 1991; DeBruyn, Delsing and Welten, 1995); Finnish (Eysenck and Haapasalo, 1989); French (Eysenck, Eysenck, Gauquelin, Gauquelin, Pascal and Pascal, 1980; Lewis, Francis, Shevlin and Forrest, 2002); German (Eysenck, 1982; Francis, Lewis and Ziebertz, 2004); Greek (Dimitriou and Eysenck, 1978; Eysenck and Dimitriou, 1984); Hebrew (Montag, 1985; Katz and Francis, 2000); Hindi (Gupta, 1971); Hungarian (Eysenck, Kozeki and Kalmancey-Gellenne, 1980; Eysenck and Matolcsi, 1984); Icelandic (Eysenck and Haraldsson, 1983); Italian (Eysenck, 1985; Martini, Mazzotti and Setaro, 1996); Japanese (Iwawaki, Eysenck and Eysenck, 1980; Hosokawa and Ohyama, 1993); Korean (Eysenck and Lee, 1985); Lithuanian (Eysenck, Pakula and Gostautas, 1991); Norwegian (Eysenck and Tambs, 1990); Persian (Mehryar, 1970; Hosseini, Mehryar and Razavieh, 1973); Polish (Choynowski, 1969); Portugese (Tarrier, Eysenck and Eysenck, 1980); Puerto Rican (Porrata and Eysenck, 1988; Porrata, 1991); Punjabi (Jalota, 1964); Romanian (Eysenck, Baban, Derevenco and Pitariu, 1989); Russian (Hanin, Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett, 1991); Serbo-Croatian (Eysenck and Sipka, 1981); Sinhala (Perera and Eysenck, 1984; Perera, 1988); Spanish (Eysenck, Escolar, Lobo and Seva-Diaz, 1982; Perez, Ortet, Pla and Simo, 1986); Swedish (Eysenck, von Knorring and von Knorring, 1988); Thai (Kline, Barrett and Svaste-Xuto, 1981); and Yugoslavian (Lojk, Eysenck and Eysenck, 1979; Sipka, 1988).

As yet, however, there is no evidence in the literature of attempts to develop Welsh language adaptations of Eysenck's instruments. The aim of the present study, therefore, is to address

this issue by proposing a Welsh language adaptation of the short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised as originally proposed in English by Corulla (1990). The so-called junior versions of the Eysenckian personality tests are generally intended to operate across the age range between school year three and school year eleven, although reading difficulties may render the instrument unreliable on year three and maturity issues may render the adult version more appropriate for year eleven. Given the importance of language accessibility, the present study focuses specifically on the acceptability of a Welsh language adaptation among pupils in year four, year five, and year six.

METHOD

Instrument

The short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (JEPQR-S) developed by Corulla (1990) proposes three twelve-item indices to measure extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism, together with a twelve-item lie scale. Each item is assessed on a two-point scale: yes and no. Example items include: Can you let yourself go and enjoy yourself a lot at a lively party? (extraversion); Do you worry about awful things that might happen (neuroticism); Would you enjoy practical jokes that could sometimes hurt people? (psychoticism); Have you ever cheated at a game? (lie scale).

Procedure

All the forty-eight items of the JEPQR-S were translated into Welsh, back translated into English and reversed as necessary. The Welsh form of the JEPQR-S was then completed by a sample of 780 pupils attending Welsh medium primary schools. The sample comprised 362 boys and 418 girls, 83 pupils in year four, 317 pupils in year five, and 380 pupils in year six.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Item rest-of-test correlations revealed that a small number of items failed to contribute well to the clarity of the four independent scales. Reduction of the length of the scales to ten items each, however, improved the overall performance of the Welsh language adaptation of the JEPQR-S. Table 1 presents the items selected to comprise the ten-item scales of extraversion

- insert table 1 about here -

neuroticism, psychoticism, and the lie scale. The item rest-of-test correlations ranged as follows: for the extraversion scale between .22 and .40; for the neuroticism scale between .31 and .42; for the psychoticism scale between .25 and .39; for the lie scale between .29 and .46.

The alpha coefficients presented in table 2 demonstrate that all four scales reached the

- insert table 2 about here -

criterion of .65 proposed by de Vellis (1991) for satisfactory internal consistency reliability. Table 2 also presents the mean scale scores for boys and for girls separately. Examination of the sex differences in the mean scale scores provides some evidence for the construct validity of the Welsh language adaptation of the JEPQR-S on the grounds that across a wide-range of studies the personality profiles of boys and girls, and of men and women differ in consistent ways, especially in terms of females recording higher scores on the Eysenckian neuroticism scales (Jorm, 1987) and males recording higher scores on the Eysenckian psychoticism scales (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1976). The usual sex differences are found in table 2 according to which girls record higher scores than boys on the extraversion scale, the neuroticism scale and the lie scale, while boys record higher scores than girls on the psychoticism scale (Corulla, 1990).

CONCLUSION

On the basis of these data the present Welsh language adaptation of the ten-item JEPQR-S can be commended for further use in survey style research among children attending Welsh medium schools in years four, five, and six. While this instrument clearly functions in a satisfactory manner throughout these year groups as a whole, what is not clear from the present research design concerns the extent to which individual differences in pupils' performance on the instrument may vary according to their personal background and to the language preference of their homes. Further research is needed to clarify this issue. Further research is also now needed to examine the psychometric properties of this instrument over a wider age range of primary and secondary school pupils and alongside other instruments in order to begin to develop a Welsh language research tradition concerned with the assessment and measurement of individual differences in personality during childhood and early adolescence.

The successful development of the Welsh language adaptation of the short-form Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (JEPQR-S) proposed by Corulla (1990) also opens the way for the development of the Welsh language adaptation of the comparable instrument designed for use among adults, namely the short-form Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (EPQR-S) proposed by Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett (1985).

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Table 1: JEPQR-S: item rest of test correlations

	r
<i>Extraversion</i>	
Can you get a party going?	0.3634
Are you rather lively?	0.3892
Do other people think of you as being very lively?	0.3709
Do you enjoy going out a lot?	0.2925
Have you got lots of friends?	0.3284
Do you like mixing with other young people?	0.2642
Can you let yourself go and enjoy yourself a lot at a lively party?	0.4005
Would you rather sit and watch than take part in parties?*	0.2211
Do you find it hard to really enjoy yourself at a lively party?*	0.3461
Would you rather be alone instead of being with other young people?*	0.3240
<i>Neuroticism</i>	
Do you worry about awful things that might happen?	0.3108
Do you often feel 'fed-up'?	0.3244
Are you easily hurt when people find things wrong with you or the work you do?	0.4225
Do you find it hard to get to sleep at night because you are worrying about things?	0.3970
Do you sometimes feel life is just not worth living?	0.3759
Do you worry for a long while if you feel you have made a fool of yourself?	0.2941
Do you often feel tired for no reason?	0.3371
Do you often feel life is very dull?	0.4108
Are your feelings rather easily hurt?	0.3932
Are you touchy about some things?	0.3262
<i>Psychoticism</i>	
Do you enjoy hurting people you like?	0.2754
Would you enjoy practical jokes that could sometimes really hurt people?	0.2869
Do you seem to get into a lot of fights?	0.3830
Do you get into more trouble at school than most other pupils?	0.3710
Do you get picked on by your teachers more than other pupils?	0.3189
Do you like playing pranks on others?	0.2601
Do you sometimes bully and tease other young people?	0.3256
Do you sometimes like teasing animals?	0.2939
Do you seem to get into more scraps than other young people?	0.3946
Is it important to have good manners?*	0.2535
<i>Lie scale: item rest-of-test correlations</i>	
Do you always do as you are told at once?	0.3826
Do you always finish your homework before you do other things?	0.3762
At prayers or assembly, do you always sing when the others are singing?	0.2861
Do you always wash before a meal?	0.2873
Have you ever cheated at a game?*	0.4127
Do you throw waste paper on the floor when there is no waste paper basket handy?*	0.2985
Have you ever said anything bad or nasty about anyone?*	0.4632
Did you ever take anything (even a pin or button) that belonged to someone else?*	0.3998
Were you ever greedy by helping yourself to more than your share of anything?*	0.3547
Did you ever pretend you did not hear when someone was calling you?*	0.4412

*these items are reverse coded

Table 1: JEPQR-S: item rest of test correlations

	r
<i>Extraversion</i>	
Ydych chi'n gallu bywiogi parti?	0.3634
Ydych chi'n berson eithaf bywiog?	0.3892
Ydy pobl eraill yn meddwl eich bod yn fywiog iawn?	0.3709
Ydych chi'n mwynhau mynd allan yn aml?	0.2925
Oes gennych chi lawer o ffrindiau?	0.3284
Ydych chi'n hoffi cymysgu gyda phobl ifainc eraill?	0.2642
Ydych chi'n gallu gadael eich hunan i fynd a mwynhau eich hunan ma's draw mewn parti bywiog?	0.4005
Fyddai'n well gennych eistedd i edrych yn hytrach na chymryd rhan mewn partïon?*	0.2211
Ydych chi'n ei chael yn anodd mwynhau eich hun yn fawr mewn parti bywiog?*	0.3461
Fyddai'n well gennych chi fod ar eich pen eich hun yn hytrach na bod gyda phobl ifainc eraill?*	0.3240
<i>Neuroticism</i>	
Ydych chi'n pryderu am bethau ofnadwy allai digwydd?	0.3108
Ydych chi'n teimlo wedi danto yn aml?	0.3244
Ydych chi'n cael eich dolurio'n hawdd pan mae pobl yn gweld rhywbeth o'i le gyda chi neu'r gwaith yr ydych yn ei wneud?	0.4225
Ydych chi'n cael trafferth cysgu yn y nos am eich bod yn poeni am bethau?	0.3970
Ydych chi'n teimlo weithiau bod bywyd ddim gwerth ei fyw?	0.3759
Ydych chi'n poeni am amser hir os ydych chi'n teimlo eich bod wedi gwneud ffôl o'ch hunan?	0.2941
Ydych chi'n teimlo wedi blino'n aml am ddim rheswm?	0.3371
Ydych chi'n teimlo'n aml fod bywyd yn ddiflas iawn?	0.4108
Ydy hi'n hawdd dolurio eich teimladau?	0.3932
Ydych chi'n groendenau ynglŷn â rhai pethau?	0.3262
<i>Psychoticism</i>	
Ydych chi'n mwynhau gwneud dolur i bobl chi'n hoffi?	0.2754
Ydych chi'n mwynhau tynnu coes a allai wneud dolur drwg i bobl weithiau?	0.2869
Ydych chi'n tueddu ymladd â phobl eraill yn aml?	0.3830
Ydych chi'n mynd i drwbwl yn yr ysgol yn amlach na mwyafrif y disgyblion eraill?	0.3710
Ydy eich athrawon yn pigo fwy arnoch chi nag ar ddisgyblion eraill?	0.3189
Ydych chi'n hoffi chwarae triciau ar bobl eraill?	0.2601
Ydych chi weithiau yn bwllo a phoeni pobl ifainc eraill?	0.3256
Ydych chi weithiau'n hoffi poeni anifeiliaid?	0.2939
Ydych chi'n tueddu bod mewn mwy o ffraeon na phobl ifainc eraill?	0.3946
Ydy hi'n bwysig i fyhafio'n dda?*	0.2535
<i>Lie scale</i>	
Ydych chi bob amser yn gwneud beth mae pobl yn dweud wrthy ch ar unwaith?	0.3826
Ydych chi bob amser yn gorffen eich gwaith cartref cyn gwneud pethau eraill?	0.3762
Yn ystod gwasanaeth neu gynulliad, ydych chi bob amser yn canu pan mae pobl eraill yn canu?	0.2861
Ydych chi bob amser yn ymolch cyn bwyd?	0.2873
Ydych chi erioed wedi twyllo mewn gêm?*	0.4127
Ydych chi'n taflu papur wâst ar y llawr pan nad oes bin sbwriel wrth law?*	0.2985
Ydych chi erioed wedi dweud rhywbeth drwg neu gas am rywun?*	0.4632
Ydych chi erioed wedi mynd â rhywbeth (hyd yn oed pin neu fotwm) oedd yn eiddo i rywun arall?*	0.3998
Ydych chi erioed wedi bod yn drachwantus trwy helpu eich hun i fwy na'ch shâr chi o unrhywbeth?*	0.3547
A wnaethoch chi esgus erioed eich bod heb glywed pan oedd rhywun yn galw arnoch?*	0.4412

*these items are reverse coded

Table 2: JEPQR-S: alpha coefficients and mean scale scores by sex

scale	alpha	boys		girls		t	P<
		mean	sd	mean	sd		
extraversion	0.6636	8.8	2.1	9.3	2.0	3.0	.01
neuroticism	0.7014	6.4	2.8	7.6	2.7	5.6	.001
psychoticism	0.6487	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.6	9.4	.001
lie scale	0.7089	5.1	2.6	6.1	2.7	5.1	.001