

ABSTRAK

Fajar Yulianto (2005). Hubungan Antara Dimensi Kepribadian *Big Five* Dengan Stres Kerja Pada Perawat Di Bagian Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Psikologi, Jurusan Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji apakah dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* berhubungan dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap rumah sakit. Dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* merupakan suatu dimensi kepribadian pada manusia yang meliputi faktor *extraversion*, *agreeableness*, *conscientiousness*, *emotional stability* dan *openness to experience*.

Subjek penelitian adalah perawat di bagian rawat inap Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan skala dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* dan skala stres kerja. Kedua skala tersebut telah diujicobakan. Uji reliabilitas untuk skala dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* diperoleh koefisien reliabilitas sebesar 0,9840. Skala stres kerja memiliki koefisien reliabilitas sebesar 0,9559. Metode analisis data yang digunakan setelah data terkumpul adalah teknik analisis regresi.

Hipotesis mayor yang diajukan yakni ada hubungan antara dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap. Hipotesis minor yang diajukan yakni ada hubungan negatif antara *extraversion* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap, ada hubungan positif antara *agreeableness* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap, ada hubungan positif antara *conscientiousness* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap, ada hubungan negatif antara *emotional stability* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap, dan ada hubungan negatif antara *openness to experience* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua hipotesis penelitian dapat diterima atau dibuktikan. Hasil uji hipotesis mayor menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* dengan stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap rumah sakit ($r = 0,367$; $p = 0,070$).

Pengujian hipotesis minor menunjukkan bahwa hanya faktor *agreeableness* yang mempunyai hubungan positif dengan stres kerja pada perawat ($r = 0,056$; $p = 0,028$). Faktor-faktor dimensi kepribadian *Big Five* yang lain, yaitu *extraversion*, *conscientiousness*, *emotional stability* dan *openness to experience* tidak mempunyai hubungan terhadap stres kerja pada perawat di bagian rawat inap.

ABSTRACT

Fajar Yulianto (2005). A Correlation Between Dimension of Big Five Personality With the Job Stress to the Treatment Division Nurses at Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Study Program of Psychology, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Sanata Dharma University.

The objective of this research was to examine the correlation between dimension of Big Five personality with the job stress. Dimension of Big Five personality were dimension of personality which included five factors, there were extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience.

The subjects of this research were female nurses at treatment division of Panti Rapih Hospital in Yogyakarta. There were two scales that the researcher used as the methods in collecting datas. There were scale of dimension of Big Five personality and scale of job stress. Both of them were tried out. A reliability test for scale of dimension of Big Five personality has reliability coefficient was 0,9840. the job stress scale has reliability coefficient was 0,9559. A method to analized data was using the regression analysis technique.

The major hypothesis presented there were a correlation between dimension of Big Five personality with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division. The minor hypothesis presented there was a negative correlation between extraversion with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division, there was a positive correlation between agreeableness with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division, there was a positive correlation between conscientiousness with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division, there was a negative correlation between emotional stability with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division, and there was a negative correlation between openness to experience with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division.

The result of data processing proves that not all of hypothesis were accepted. The result based on data processing of major hypothesis indicated there were not a correlation between dimension of Big Five personality with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division ($r = 0,367$; $p = 0,070$).

The result based on data processing of minor hypothesis showed there was only agreeableness factor that have a positive significant correlation with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division ($r = 0,056$; $p = 0,028$). The other factors, that were extraversion, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience had not significant correlation with the job stress to the nurses at treatment division.