

Determinant Factor of Personality Changes in Education

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Abstract: Basically, the human soul is divided into two aspects, namely aspect of ability and aspect of personality. Aspect of ability includes learning achievement, intelligence, and talent; while aspect of personality includes character, nature, self-adjustment, interest, emotion, attitude, and motivation. The idea provides an impression of what is thought, felt, and done, which is revealed through behavior. The following is a general description of the meaning of personality in term of various aspects. The scope of personality science is very broad, which in its development, this theory has been very advanced in a broader introduction to human personality. However, even though it only limits a portion of that knowledge, even though it only limits a portion of that knowledge, talking about personality is an interesting thing. Personality really needs to be known and studied because personality is very closely related to the pattern of social acceptance of a person. People who have personality in accordance with the pattern adopted by the society in their environment, will experience good acceptance, but conversely if a person's personality is not appropriate, especially contrary to the pattern adopted by the environment, then there will be rejection from the community.

Keywords: education, personality, study, human, knowledge

I. Introduction

Personality originates from the word *persona* which means mask, which is a tool to hide someone's identity. According to Roman, *persona* means "how someone looks to other people", so it is not the real self. The word *personal* is a translation of the English language of the word *person*, or *persona* in Latin language, which means human beings as individual, human or self. If there is a match between the personality owned and the social environment, there will be a balance between the two, on the contrary if there is a mismatch between the two, then there will be a result, namely the person will look for suitable social environment or will arrange adjustment with the social environment. The question that arises is whether the personality can change and what factors affect to someone's personality, and whether the environment forms someone's personality or the personality adapts to the environment. The following will explain various descriptions which will provide answers to the statements above. However, to explain the description above, it is necessary to first discuss personality in general. Other sources see the *persona* as the structural root of the personality, while the personality is the pattern of a person's behavior in the world.

Philosophically it can be said that the person is the "true me" and personality is the "appearance of me" in the form of certain behaviors. Here comes the general idea that personality is the impression that someone gives from another person which is obtained from what is thought, felt, and done which is revealed through behavior.

There are many definitions of personality, but the most complete description is explained by G.W. Allport in the book entitled *Child Development* written by Elizabeth Hurlock. It is said that personality is the dynamic organization of the psychophysical system in an individual that determines its unique adaptation to the environment.

In line with the definition stated above, Bruce Perry, a researcher from the US Baylor College of Medicine found evidence that bad behavior is also caused by changes of structure and work of the brain. Sumarmo Markam concluded that personality can be seen from the behavior of someone formed through the Amygdala, which is part of the limbic system in the human brain that functions as the center of feeling.

As a dynamic organization, it means that personality can change and between various personality components (psychophysical systems such as habit, attitude, value, belief, emotion, feeling and motive) have a close relationship. The relationship is organized in such a way as to jointly influence behavior pattern in adjusting to the environment. On the other hand, Freud called it a structure that has three systems, namely id, ego, and super ego, where the ego is the executive body of the personality which determines what action is right, id impulses are satisfied and how the ego becomes the mediator between id and super egos that want to clean perfection of environmental reality and norm guidance. Fieldman described as stable behavior of human which is shown in uniform attitude and is a continuation of past experience. Chambers, stated that personality is a strange thing that cannot be calculated if talking about yourself will look different to everyone.

Although Littauer did not explicitly formulate what is called personality, he quoted David Lykken's opinion that personality is a trait and a step as well as all the peculiarities that make people different from others in term of the possibility of a certain genetic connection in human. Thus, we can see that personality has a very unique and complex meaning, because it refers to a process that can be carried out with "continuation of the past".

Human personality is a combination of various characteristics and self-concept of people. If examined more deeply, this process has actually been going on by giving experience and coloring the development of someone's personality. So in general, it can be said that personality is a dynamic process within oneself, which is continuously carried out on the psychophysical system (physical and mental), so a pattern of adjustment that is unique or typical to each person towards the environment is formed.

II. Group Theory of Personality in Education

Based on the definition of psychologists point of view, it is explained about personality types. Some psychologists divide different personality types from each other, and this difference is caused by the perspective from research on personality began or based on certain factors which also differ from one expert to another. Therefore, some personality types which will be stated below, are limited by opinions which are considered quite widely discussed by experts.

1.1 Type Theory

Figures of this theory are Galen, Ernest Kretschmer, William Sheldon. Galen based his finding on the doctrine of Hippocrates that the human body is formed from blood, yellow bile, black bile, phlegm which is closely related to the following four types of human temperament.

1. Sanguine with the power of blood substance influence, is characterized by people who are active, enterprising, and athlete.
2. Choleric with the strength of yellow bile influence is characterized by anger temperament.
3. Melancholic with the power of black bile substance influence is expressed by easily depressed or sad.
4. Phlegmics with the power of phlegm influence is characterized by easily exhausted and lazy.

Ernest Kretschmer, stated that personality is also based on body shape. It is also said that people who have a thin, tall and athletic body shape are associated with people who like to pull away, not sociable. As for short and fat people are people who have emotional instability.

The scientific "level" of personality types mentioned above are still being questioned and also only revealed the negative side of personality so it is strongly recommended not to be used as the parameter for personality assessment, because frequently people who are given a negative stamp often behave according to the stamp given to them.

1.2 Trait Theory

The figures are Gordon Allport and R.B. Cattell. They define trait, as a neuropsychic arrangement that has the ability to provide many stimuli to equivalent function and direct the form and expression of behavior. R.B. Cattell classified the trait based on four types of pairs, which are as follows.

1. Common versus unique, it means that there are common traits that are owned by some people and they have special traits that are not owned by other people.
2. Surface versus source, it means that there is a trait that can be easily seen and there must be further research in order it can be seen.
3. Constitutional versus environmental mold, it means that trait depends on nature (constitutional) and which depends on the environment.
4. Dynamic versus temperament, dynamic, it means that trait drives a person to achieve goal and the trait determines the ability to achieve goal and temperament that are emotional aspects that lead to activities.

1.3 Psychoanalysis Theory

The figure of this theory is Sigmund Freud who stated that human personality is a battle between id, the ego, and super ego. Id is the part of human personality that controls biological drives such as sex desire and aggressiveness, id acts on the pleasure principle, so it is often called human animal nature. Super ego is a conscience that acts on moral principles. Super ego is an internalization of the social norms and cultural community, id and super ego are often in conflict, and all three are in the human subconscious. Ego is a personality that bridges between the wishes of id and the rules determined by the super ego. Id, ego, and super ego are in the human subconscious.

Thus, in the theory of psychoanalysis explained by Freud that human behavior is an interaction between biological (id), psychological (ego), and social (super ego) components or according to Jalaludin Rahmat, it is called the elements of animal, rational, and moral. Freud also argued that the human personality is influenced by psychosexual level which are divided into three levels, namely as follows.

1. Oral Stage: 0 – ½ years old 0 - ½ years old is carved with pleasure in the mouth and lips such as crunching, biting, and swallowing.
2. Anal Stage: 1 ½ - 3 years old is characterized by often playing with something that comes out of anal.
3. Phallic Stage: 3 – 6 years old is very interest in its vital parts.

In this phase also begins to show pleasure in the opposite sex, such as sons who like their mothers and daughters who like their fathers. What is the relationship between developmental phase and someone's personality? According to Freud, frustration and conflict that occur in certain phases will affect someone's personality when growing up which results in two things, namely fixation (deep feeling) and regression. For example, if someone experiences fixation at the oral stage, that person will tend to be greedy, less concerned, and if that person experiences the same thing at the anal stage, then tends to be stingy and stubborn.

1.4 Phenomenology Theory

The figures of this theory are Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers. Unlike the theory of psychoanalysis which emphasizes the problem of psychosexual development, unconscious, this theory emphasizes the problem of perception, understanding, feeling and understanding of oneself (self).

This theory sees human as unique and very individual in nature. Meaning that a person's personality in its development is greatly influenced by the fact of the environment, in this case parent and people who are to be the role models. Theories about personality are also widely discussed by experts including the following.

III. Figures of Personality Theory

1.5 Larry A. Hjelle dan Daniel J. Ziegler

According to Larry A. Hjelle and Daniel J. Ziegler, personality theories are classified into three categories, namely as follows.

- a. Psychoanalysis: which illustrates that humans are creatures with instinct and inner conflict (intrapsychic), the concept is the result of Sigmund Freud's research on mental disorder that emphasizes the power of the unconscious that takes irrational factor as controlling factor of human behavior.
- b. Prospective psychological personality and behaviorism: views human more soft and malleable, and passive victim of forces in the environment as explained by behavioral expert, B.F. Skinner. He emphasizes learning from experience as a basic quality in the formation of our thought blocks called personality.
- c. Human Psychology: which is the latest perspective on human personality that presents a very different picture of humanity from one another, personality experts oriented to the principle of a third force or the potential that a human potential movement states humanity is essentially good and can be self perfecting. Based on this view, it is natural for human to scientifically change constant towards creative self-development and self-sufficient, except for the existence of very strong environmental condition that make the opposite.

Expert supporters of humanistic psychology maintain that humans are largely conscious, rational and are not dominated by the needs of unconscious and conflict. There are several psychologists who have been

involved in introducing personality that use humanistic approach, such as Erich Fromm, Gordon Allport, Carl Rogers, Victor Frankl, Rollo May, and Abraham Maslow.

1.6 Ericson

Freud identified personality development with three subsystems, while Ericson developed into eight stages. Like Freud, Ericson also developed personality in various stages, where each stage can be identified with a crisis period. The eight stages of personality development from Ericson are as follows.

Table 1. Ericson's Personality Development Stage

Stages	Age (in year)	Characteristics of Success >> Fail
Infancy	0 – ±1	Trust >> Mistrust
Early Childhood	±1 – ±3	Autonomy >> Shame and Doubt
Preschool	±4 – ±5	Initiative >> Guilt
School Age	±6 – ±11	Industry >> Inferiority
Adolescence	±12 – ±20	Identity >> Role confusion
Young Adulthood	±12 – ±40	Intimacy >> Isolation
Middle Adulthood	±30 – ±65	Generativity >> Stagnation
Maturity	Di atas ±65	Ego integrity >> Despair

Ericson did not feel that all the important periods of increased deliberate action and higher ability occurred in successive crisis. He asserted that the development of psychology occurs because of the critical stages. Critical characteristics are when making decisions between progress and decline. In a situation like this, achievement or failure can occur, so it will bring better or worse result in the future, but actually the situation can be rearranged. However, Ericson did not accept Freud's idea or thought that the disobedient personality after childhood period could not be changed. Ericson believes that personality can still be shaped and changed in adulthood.

Adulthood is divided into three stages, namely young adulthood, middle adulthood, and maturity. In young adulthood the main problem is intimacy and the alternative is isolation. The middle adulthood will lead to generativity, in the process, individuals with new feelings will become paternal and creative, with a sense of responsibility to guide the new generation and young gathering, the last stage offers the opportunity to solve the early crisis period through merging. Therefore, when Ericson compared the initial stage with Freud's theory, it turned out that the maturity stage represented a period of natural growth. Agreeing with Freud, Ericson also believes that everyone cannot success in adjusting at every stage, the powerless development of the personality of men and women can increase pressure (stress) and anxiety.

1.7 Algyris

Chris Algyris believes that healthy people try to get or guide situation that offers autonomy (independent, free or broad wish), equal treatment, and opportunity to showcase their abilities in complex problem. That opportunity tends to move from immaturity to maturity:

- a. Passive state to active development;
- b. Dependence to independence;
- c. Some averages behave well toward clear alternative choices;
- d. Simple interest to important or useful interest;
- e. Short time perspective to more flexible time perspective;
- f. Subordination position to the way he/she sees himself/herself as superordinate;
- g. Poor awareness of self to awareness of self.

Healthy people will always show mature behavior, while sick people tend to be childish and behave immature.

1.8 Sheehy

Adult development is pursued through the following five stages of crisis.

- a. Pulling up roots period. This phase is a phase of fear and uncertainty that causes self-resistance as a result of dissatisfaction with home condition, physical disruption (illness), financial dissatisfaction and emotional rift with parents. In this case, the punishment may be more difficult.
- b. Pulling up roots period. This phase is a phase of fear and uncertainty that causes self-resistance as a result of dissatisfaction with home condition, physical disruption (illness), financial dissatisfaction and emotional rift with parents. In this case, the punishment may be more difficult.
- c. The catch thirties. At the age of 30 years old life's trust is formed, broken, and renewed to a new vision or reduced idealistic character to realistic goal. Trust is changed or must be strengthened. There are changes, anxiety and often the emergence of strong impulse.
- d. The deadline decade (35-45 years). At this age, life's problems arise again. When people were young full of dangerous and good history, but now it's over. But in this period, it is characterized by a re-examination of all the objectives, how we will now enjoy all our wealth or ownership.
- e. Renewal or resignation. Middle age 50 years old is a stable period. This period brings someone to feel in patience and everything has been passed. For someone who is successful in finding the building of his life, at this age makes someone a good year of life.

1.9 Sheldon According to Sheldon, humans in term of morphology (body shape) can be divided into the following things.

- a. *Endomorph*, with the characteristics of fat, like to eat, slow to react, and like to make friends.
- b. *Mesomorph*, with the characteristics of athletic, aggressive, and like challenging things.
- c. *Ectomorph*, with the characteristics of thin, fast in reacting, and like privacy things.

Sheldon's investigation above is based on a correlation between body shape and someone's character. Physical appearance of a person will influence the character, for example: someone physically athletic tends to act aggressive.

1.10 Carl Gustav Jung

According to Carl Gustav Jung, personality in individual can be distinguished between two sides, namely introverted and extroverted. Introvert generally has the tendency of withdraw characters, like working alone, calm, shy but diligent, careful in making decision, and tend to be socially closed. Extroverted individuals generally have the characteristics of being open-minded or outward-oriented, free and socially open, interested in diversity, alert, impatient in facing slow work, and like to work in group.

Extrovert people tend to direct attention out of them, so interest, attitude, decision taken are more determined by events that occur outside of the extrovert people. Basically, extroverted people show more open attitude and are willing to accept input from outsiders and they are active, gregarious, and friendly. Generally they are in line with the culture and people around them, so they try to make decision in accordance with the demand and expectation of the environment. Introvert has tendency to withdraw from social environment. Interest, attitude and decisions are always based on introvert's own feeling, thought and experience. Basically, introverts tend to be quiet and do not need others because they feel they can fulfill all their needs.

Beside of those general appearances, introverts show closed and more cautious attitudes. Decision making is somewhat independent of obstacle and the study of the situation, culture, individuals or objects around them. They are calm, diligent, self-employed, and somewhat socially closed. In general, introverts do not like to be interrupted when working and tend to forget the names and faces of people. Nevertheless, both of them have a tendency to be stable and unstable. However, both extroverts and introverts are only type of continuous reaction, and if someone shows such reactions continuously or in other words such reactions have become a habit, then it can only be considered someone has the personality of one of the two types.

In development through adaptation or intervention to the environment, some individuals make adjustment, so it becomes an ambivalent trait that is the nature between introverts and extroverts. Someone who has an introvert nature with the element of adaptation to the environment and growing confidence will tend to move toward extroverts. Likewise, an extrovert with an element of adaptation to the environment and growing confidence will tend to move toward the introvert.

1.11 Eric Berne

Eric Berne introduced a method for analyzing someone's personality by looking at their dominant behavior at a time, and if this becomes a continuous habit then it can be said that humans have tendency to certain personality type. Berne divides human personality type into three parts, namely children, adults, and parents. Each type of personality carries certain behaviors in interacting with others. The method used for the distribution of this type of personality is transactional analysis which is detrimental to the twists that procedures, personal behavior in interacting with others. In the way of thinking and behaving and in the feelings and ways of dealing with the reality of life, there are actually a number of different patterns, so we get the concept of the ego state that reveals someone's personality.

Berne distinguishes the human ego state in three different personality types, namely children, parents and adults. People with children type reappear behavior, feeling, thought, the way of people observing from their childhood. Agility and freedom of thought can still be seen in adults who have strong childhood type. The adult type shows the common sense that is able to assess current reality and plan for the future. The definition of personality type by using the ego state is called structural analysis. Although Eric Berne's words have not been fully accepted as a personality type, but he has been methodologically proud of how to examine human behavior that shapes personality. Just like two theories above, ego state is ambivalent and there is no a hundred percent which represents one of human being types, basically humans have all three types, only different from the dominant factor.

IV. Conclusion

Changes in personality do not occur spontaneously, but are the result of maturation, experience, pressure from the socio-cultural environment and individual factors.

1. Early Experience

Sigmund Freud stressed the importance of early experience (childhood) in personality development. Birth trauma, separation from mother is an experience that is difficult to erase from memory.

2. Cultural influence

In accepting culture, children experience pressure to develop personality pattern that is in accordance with the standard determined by their culture.

3. Physical Condition

Physical condition affects directly and indirectly on someone's personality. The body condition determines what person can do and what person cannot do. Indirectly someone will feel about the body condition which is also influenced by other people's feelings towards their body. Physical conditions that affect personality include malnutrition fatigue, physical disorder, chronic disease, and disorder of the endocrine gland to the thyroid gland (causing anxious, grumpy, hyperactive, depressed, dissatisfied, suspicious, and so on).

4. Attraction

People who are judged by their attractive environment usually have more desirable personality characteristic than people who are considered less attractive, and for those who have attractive characteristic will strengthen favorable social attitude.

5. Intelligence

Excessive attention to smart children can make them arrogant, and children who are not smart feel stupid when they are near or close to the smart person, and they often get bad treatment.

6. Emotion

Emotional outburst without high or significance cause is considered immature. Emphasis on emotional expression makes a person moody, tends to be rude, does not want to work together and busies on himself/herself.

7. Name

Although only a name, but it has little influence on self-concept, but the effect is only felt when the children realize how the name affects the people who are meaningful in their life. The name used to call them (because the name has a pleasant or unpleasant association in other people mind) will color people's judgment on them.

8. Success and Failure

Success and failure will affect self-concept, failure can damage self-concept, while success will support the self-concept.

9. Social Acceptance.

Children who are accepted into their social group can develop their confidence and intelligence. Conversely children who are not accepted in their social environment will hate others, envy, and are easily offended.

10. Family Influence

The influence of the family greatly influences the children's personality, because most children spend time with family and within that family are laid the fundamental principles of personality.

11. Physical Change

Personality change can be caused by change of physical maturity that leads to personality improvement. However, physical change directed to climacterium with increasing age is considered as a decline to the worse direction. Actually there are many more things that affect personality, but not all of it can be conveyed here because of the limitations that exist.

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