

SUMMARY

Kaçar S. Adaptation of the Maladaptive Personality Trait Inventory into Turkish, Validity and Reliability Study

Although being discussed by centuries, personality disorders have been published being diagnostic criterions in DSM-III. Since DSM-III, there has not been any radical changes, however there has been lots of discussions about categorical approach of determining personality disorders. In reply to diagnosing discussions, in DSM-V section III part an alternative personality model has been published. In that model, B diagnosing criterion includes “one or more pathological personality traits.” In order to evaluate maladaptive personality disorders, Krueger et al (2012) have published “Maladaptive Personality Traits Inventory. (PID-5)” After publishing this inventory, it has been felt the need for adaptation in many languages and using personality disorders sample. Because of the fact that, in this research PID-5 was adapted Turkish language and investigated validity and reliability of PID-5. Sample consists of 120 people, 59 people have diagnosed with personality disorders and 61 people haven't diagnosed with personality disorders. Turkish version of the Maladaptive Personality Disorders, SCID-II Interview Form for Personality Disorders, DSM-V Personality Functioning Form and Demographic Information Form were used as data collection instruments. After the adaptation step construct validity has been investigated. In those analyses, all domains of the PID-5 have been found correlated each other, however restricted affectivity and rigid perfectionism have been found not correlated with other domains. And distractibility trait has been correlated with negative affectivity domain. And also PID-5 points cut off significantly between experimental and control group. SCID-II and PID-5 traits correlated significantly. The reliability of the scale was analyzed by Cronbach alfa coefficient. In conclusion the Maladaptive Personality Trait Inventory was found to be a valid and reliable instrument. However it is needed for additional investigations. Conclusions and limitations have been discussed with the literature informations.

Key Words: DSM-V, personality disorders, reliability, validity, PID-5.