# THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE SITUATIONAL SELF-AWARENESS SCALE

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**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to examine validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Situational Self-Awareness Scale (Govern & Marsch, 2001). The sample of this study consisted of 328 undergraduate students. The results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the 9 items and three dimensional (immediate surroundings, private self-awareness, public self-awareness) situational self-awareness model was well fit ($x^2$= 42.30, $df$= 20, $p$= .00253, RMSEA= .057, CFI= .98, IFI= .98, NFI= .96, GFI= .97, and SRMR= .039). The internal consistency reliability coefficients of the scale were .80, .64, and .40 for three subscales, respectively. The corrected item-total correlations ranged from .27 to .69.

**Key Words:** Situational self-awareness, validity, reliability, factor analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

Self-focus has both a public and a private aspect, which can be dispositional and situational. The first one is often referred to as "self-consciousness" and is assumed to be a relatively stable trait; while the latter, situational self-focus, is labeled "self-awareness" and is thought to be a transient state, susceptible to manipulation (Buss & Scheier, 1976; Carver & Glass, 1976; Fenigstein, Scheier, & Buss, 1975).

Self-consciousness, described as being the tendency to direct attention toward aspects of the self, has been found associated with personality such as handling of impressions, sociability, sensitivity to social rejection, or resistance to experimental suggestion to the subjective experience of emotional arousal, task persistence, the processing of self-relevant information, or the articulation of the self-scheme (Liu et al., 2009).

The purpose of this study is to adapt into Turkish and to examine the validity and reliability of Situational Self-awareness Scale (Govern & Marsch, 2001).

## METHOD

### Participants
Participants were 320 university students (117 were male, 203 were female) who were enrolled in mid-size state University, in Turkey.

### Measures
*Situational Self-awareness Scale.* The Situational Self-awareness Scale (Govern & Marsch, 2001) is a self-report questionnaire with 9 items rated on a 7-point scale. This scale has three subscales; Awareness of immediate surroundings (3 items); private self- awareness (3 items), and public self-awareness (3 items). High scores indicate higher levels of situational self-awareness. The internal consistency reliability coefficients of the scale were .70, .72, and .72 for three subscales, respectively.

### Procedure
Translation of the Situational Self-awareness Scale into Turkish was based on the recommendations of Hambleton and Kanjee (1995). As the first step two specialists who were a native Turkish speaker fluent in English translated English version into Turkish. Discrepancies in initial translations were addressed with the assistance of a third independent translator. The Turkish version of the Situational Self-awareness Scale was then translated back into English by two English-speaking language specialists who were blinded to the original scale and the objective of the study. The differences between translated versions were evaluated and a satisfactory compliance with the original scale was achieved by consensus of the translators. The completed Turkish version was evaluated for cultural appropriateness by three academicians from department of English Language and Literature, controversial items were determined and necessary modifications were done. The updated version was reevaluated by the original group of expert reviewers, to finalize the Turkish version used in this study.

Permission for participation of students was obtained from related chief departments and students voluntarily participated in research. Completion of the scales was anonymous and there was a guarantee of confidentiality. The scales were administered to the students in groups in the classrooms. Prior to administration of scales, all participants were told about purposes of the study. In this study confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was executed to confirm the original scale's structure in Turkish culture and Cronbach' Alpha reliability coefficient was calculated to examine the reliability. Data were analyzed using LISREL 8.54 and SPSS 15 package programs.

## RESULTS

### Construct Validity
Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that the three-dimensional model was well fit ($x^2$= 42.30, *df*= 20, *p*= .00253, RMSEA= .057, CFI= .98, IFI= .98, NFI= .96, GFI= .97, and SRMR= .039). Factor loads of items belonging Turkish version of Situational Self-awareness Scale are presented in Figure 1.
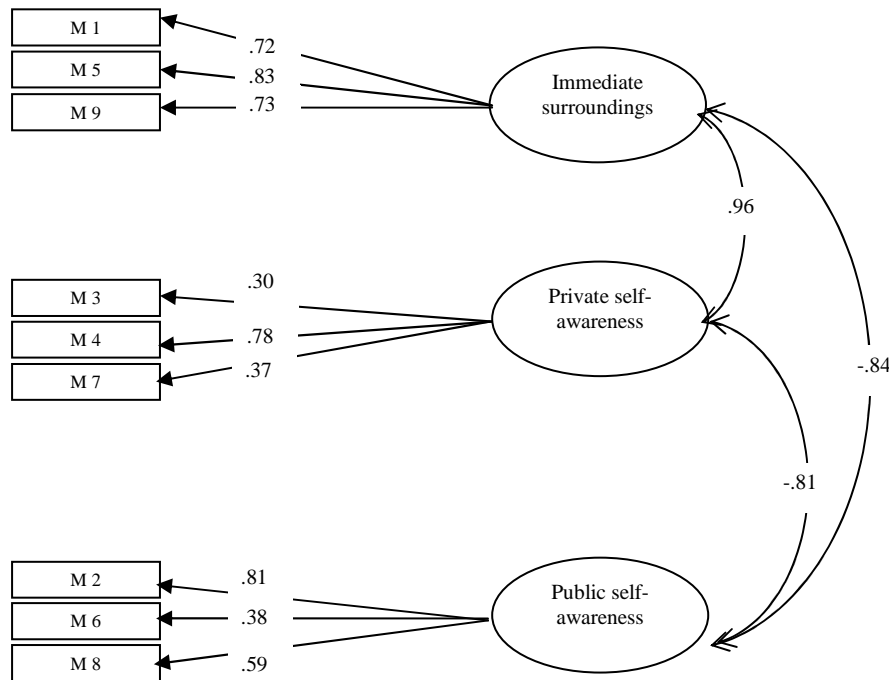
Figure 1: Factor loading for the Turkish version of the Situational Self-awareness Scale

## Reliability

The internal consistency reliability coefficients of the scale were .80, .40, and .64 for three subscales, respectively.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to translate Situational Self-awareness Scale into Turkish and to examine its psychometric properties. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had acceptable validity scores. However the internal consistency coefficient of the private self-awareness subscale was low. Hence further studies that will examine the temporal stability of the Situational Self-awareness Scale using test re-test method are important for its measurement force.

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