

PSYCHOMETRIC CRITERIA OF THE EYSENK PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE (EPI).

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In most psychological studies in Uzbekistan, G. Yu. Eysenck's "Extraversion-Introversion and Neuroticism Assessment Questionnaire (EPI)" is widely used [1, 2]. When focusing on the psychodiagnostic features of the questionnaire, the author took into account all aspects of the requirements for the compilation of the methodology. The theoretical idea of the questionnaire is based on the author's three-factor personality concept. The main and additional components of the methodology structure are in accordance with the standards of standardization and in accordance with the requirements for psychometric tests. The application of this questionnaire in psychological practice is characterized by the fact that it can be used for the following purposes, that is, it is aimed at determining the personality typology, temperament types, and the psychological suitability of a person for professional activity.

Taking into account the fact that the questionnaire has been used in psychological research for many years and its adaptation to the cultural environment, it is determined by taking into account the periodic revision of the methodology. However, empirical data on the psychometric properties of EPI are not found in any scientific journal, scientific-practical conference or research work regarding this issue. For this reason, an experimental test was carried out on the psychometric criteria of this questionnaire. It was considered necessary to take into account the reliability, validity, and representativeness of the questionnaire standards when conducting research on the psychometric criteria of EPI. At the initial stage of determining the psychometric criterion of the questionnaire, it was possible to check its reliability.

The reliability of the EPI could be determined based on the retest, the use of equivalent forms of the tests, and the division of the test into equal parts according to the answer options of their odd and even items. In measuring the reliability of this questionnaire, it was considered appropriate to use the second rule, i.e. the equivalent form of tests. Forms A and B of EPI were used for this.

177 students of the 2nd stage of the 60310900-Psychology (by types of activities) educational direction of the National University of Uzbekistan were involved in determining the reliability. The empirical indicators obtained based on the determination of the reliability of the questionnaire are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Reliability indices of EPI questionnaire scales (based on retest rule)

Form B \ Form A	Extroversion-introversion	Neuroticism	Sincerity
Extroversion-introversion	0.479**		
Neuroticism		0.692**	
Sincerity			0.554**

Note: **- $r \leq 0.01$

Indicators of the reliability of the questionnaire were determined by the correlation coefficient according to Ch. Spearman's method. According to the equivalent scales of the questionnaire, the correlation coefficients formed a statistical relationship as follows.

Correlation indicators for the extraversion-introversion scale of the questionnaire ($r=0.479$; $r \leq 0.01$). The level of reliability of the questions in the extraversion-introversion scale of the questionnaire reflects an average correlation relationship. This reflects a lower value than the requirements set for the standard of reliability levels. Normative indicators reflecting the level of reliability, with a coefficient of 0.70, give the conclusion that the method is purposeful to use in practice. Otherwise, a high level of professional editing of the survey questions and pilot studies are necessary.

It can be said that the reliability indicators of the questionnaire's neuroticism scale ($r=0.692$; $r \leq 0.01$) corresponded to the norm. From the content of the questionnaire, the questions of the neuroticism scales show that they meet the psychometric requirements for the evaluation of the testers on this factor.

In turn, the level of reliability of the questionnaire's sincerity scale question also reflects an average correlation ($r=0.554$; $r \leq 0.01$). Based on the empirical indicators of the reliability indicators of the EPI questionnaire, the psychometric criteria in the practical application of the methodology, which is in the attention of all researchers,

serves to obtain reliable and reasonable information about the scientific problem under study. Otherwise, it means that the obtained scientific results are not targeted. Based on empirical indicators, it is reasonable to conclude as follows:

1. It is necessary to carry out a pilot study according to the local conditions regarding the psychometric criteria and standardization norms of G. Yu. Eysenck's EPI questionnaire.
2. In addition to the reliability of the survey, it is aimed to determine the level of its validity and form standard norms.
3. It would be appropriate to periodically edit the forms of the questionnaire that serve to use for the Uzbek ethno-cultural environment.

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