

There are previous studies that show personality closely related to job satisfaction and stress. Lai Ai Huey (2012), Boudreau, Boswell, Jugde & Bretz (2001), Judge, Heller and also Mount (2002) show that the personalities have relationship with job satisfaction. While the study of Ahart (2003) and Cook (2005) states that there is a personality trait relationship with working pressure. The studies of Jugovic, Ivanec and Vidovic (2012) show the personality of Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness have positive relationships while Neuroticism has a negative relationship with the satisfaction of a career as a teacher. Hence, Basim's study (2013) shows that there is a positive relationship between Neuroticism's personality and weak emotion among teachers.

Big Five Personality or also referred to as the Five Factor Model by McCrae & Costa (1997) generally crosses a variety of cultures and can be widely calculated as a result of one's work productivity (Barrick & Mount, 1991), academic achievement (Robins, John & Caspi, 1998), delinquency¹ (John *et al.*, 1994) and indeterminate personality direction (Costa & Widiger, 1994). The types of personality Big Five Personality consist of five types or factors. There are several terms in explaining the five factors. To make it easier to remember, it is abbreviated to OCEAN (Pervin *et al.*, 2005). The term is Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), Openness to New Experience (O), Agreeableness (A) and Conscientiousness (C). However, researchers try to find a basic unit of personality by analyzing the words people use in unlimited public. In this regard, not only is it understood by psychologists, but ordinary people can also be understood (Pervin *et al.*, 2005).

The five factors above are shown in Figure 1 obtained from the results of McCrae & Costa (1985). Neuroticism is opposed to a stable emotion that includes negative feelings like anxiety, sadness, irritability and strained. Openness to Experience explains the breadth, depth, and complexity of mental and living experiences. Extraversion and Agreeableness include an interpersonal trait that is what someone does to others. Finally, Conscientiousness describes the attainment of goals and the ability to control the impetus needed in social life (Pervin *et al.*, 2005).

Table 1 Characteristics of Five Factor Models with high and low scores

Characterization with high score	Nature	Characterization with low score
Worried, anxious, emotionally, feeling uncomfortable, less adaptable, unreason sadness	Neuroticism (N) Measures the adjustment Vs emotional instability. Identifying individual tendencies for psychological stress, unrealistic ideas, excessive needs / desires,	Calm, relaxed, not emotional, steadfast, comfortable, contented with yourself
Easy to mingle, active, talkative, person oriented, confident, fun, affectionate, and friendly.	Extraversion (E) Measures the quantities and intensities / interactions of districts interpersonal, activity levels, stimuli requirements, and pleasure capacities.	Unfriendly, calm, jolly, solitary, task oriented, shy, quiet.