

## RESUMEN

Ha surgido un creciente interés por las características de la personalidad que nos resultan “oscuras” o nocivas. En consecuencia se han originado modelos descriptivos e instrumentos de evaluación.

La triada oscura (Paulhus & Williams, 2002) ha sido el principal modelo que explica la personalidad aversiva basándose en 3 dimensiones: narcisismo subclínico, maquiavelismo y psicopatía subclínica. Posteriormente se sugiere incluir un cuarto aspecto de personalidad denominado “sadismo”. (Buckels, et al., 2013) cuyo test con mejores propiedades psicométricas es el Short Dark Tetrad (SD4; Paulhus et al., 2020) incluyendo 4 dimensiones.

La finalidad de este trabajo es estudiar y adaptar el instrumento SD4 al contexto sociocultural español. Para ello se comprobará la fiabilidad y validez mediante el alfa de cronbach, análisis factorial y validez convergente-divergente.

Se ha adaptado y aplicado dicho instrumento a una muestra de 370 personas a través de redes sociales (WhatsApp, email e Instagram). Además, se evalúan 5 factores de la personalidad mediante el instrumento NEO-FFI (Costa et al., 2008). También han cumplimentado un test sociodemográfico.

Los resultados muestran que la versión adaptada es fiable y válida para evaluar los aspectos de la tétrada oscura de la personalidad. Se obtienen 4 factores que describen la personalidad oscura, sin embargo, 2 ítems de sadismo muestran saturaciones más altas en la dimensión de psicopatía que en la propia, arrojando dudas sobre la diferenciación de ambos. Muestra una validez convergente-divergente adecuada menos en el maquiavelismo, aunque pensamos que es debido a la escala de maquiavelismo del FFM\*DT. Por otra parte, la escala muestra índices de consistencia interna similares a los de la prueba original.

En conclusión, la adaptación española de la escala SD4 tiene propiedades psicométricas adecuadas y permite evaluar la personalidad oscura en nuestro contexto sociocultural.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Personalidad, tétrada oscura, sadismo, maquiavelismo, psicopatía, narcisismo.

## ABSTRACT

There has been a growing interest in personality characteristics that we find "dark" or harmful. Descriptive models and assessment instruments have been developed to study these aspects.

The dark triad (Paulhus & Williams, 2002) is one of the main models that explains the socially aversive personality based on 3 dimensions: subclinical narcissism, Machiavellianism and subclinical psychopathy. Consequently, instruments such as the Dirty Dozen (DD; Webster, & Jonason, 2013). or the Short Dark triad (SD3; Jones & Paulhus, 2014) have been developed.

Subsequently, it is suggested to include a fourth aspect of personality called sadism (Buckels et al., 2013); (Plouffe, et al., 2017); whose test with better psychometric properties is the Short Dark Tetrad (SD4; Paulhus et al., 2020) including: Machiavellianism, subclinical narcissism, sadism and subclinical psychopathy.

The aim of this work is to study and adapt the SD4 instrument to the Spanish sociocultural context. For this purpose, reliability and validity will be tested by means of cronbach's alpha, factor analysis and convergent-divergent validity.

To carry it out, the instrument has been adapted and has been answered by a sample of 370 people through social networks (WhatsApp, email and Instagram). In addition, the 5 personality factors were assessed using the NEO-FFI instrument (Costa et al., 2008). They also completed a sociodemographic test.

The results show that the adapted version of the instrument is reliable and valid for assessing the aspects of the dark tetrad of personality. Four factors explaining dark personality have been obtained; however, two sadism items show higher saturations in the psychopathy construct than in the psychopathy construct itself, casting doubts on the differentiation of these constructs. Adequate convergent-divergent validity is shown except for Machiavellianism, although we think that this is due to the Machiavellianism scale of the FFM\*DT. On the other hand, the scale shows internal consistency indices similar to those of the original test.

In conclusion, the Spanish adaptation of the SD4 scale has adequate psychometric properties and allows us to assess dark personality in our sociocultural context.

**KEYWORDS:** Personality, dark tetrad, sadism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism.

## INTRODUCTION

There is a growing interest in the most harmful and detrimental personality characteristics for society, the so-called "dark" traits. Descriptive models and instruments for their assessment have been developed. A landmark proposal in this field has been the Dark Triad of personality (Dark Triad; Paulhus and Jones, 2002), whose components are Machiavellianism, subclinical narcissism and subclinical psychopathy. Recently, a fourth "dark" domain called sadism has been proposed, giving rise to the so-called Dark Tetrad (Buckels, & Paulhus, 2013), which includes all four elements of the dark personality. The most promising psychometric test for the assessment of the Dark Tetrad of personality is the Short Dark Tetrad (Paulhus et al., 2020), without adaptation to Spanish. The aim of this work is to adapt and study the psychometric properties of the SD4 in our sociocultural context.

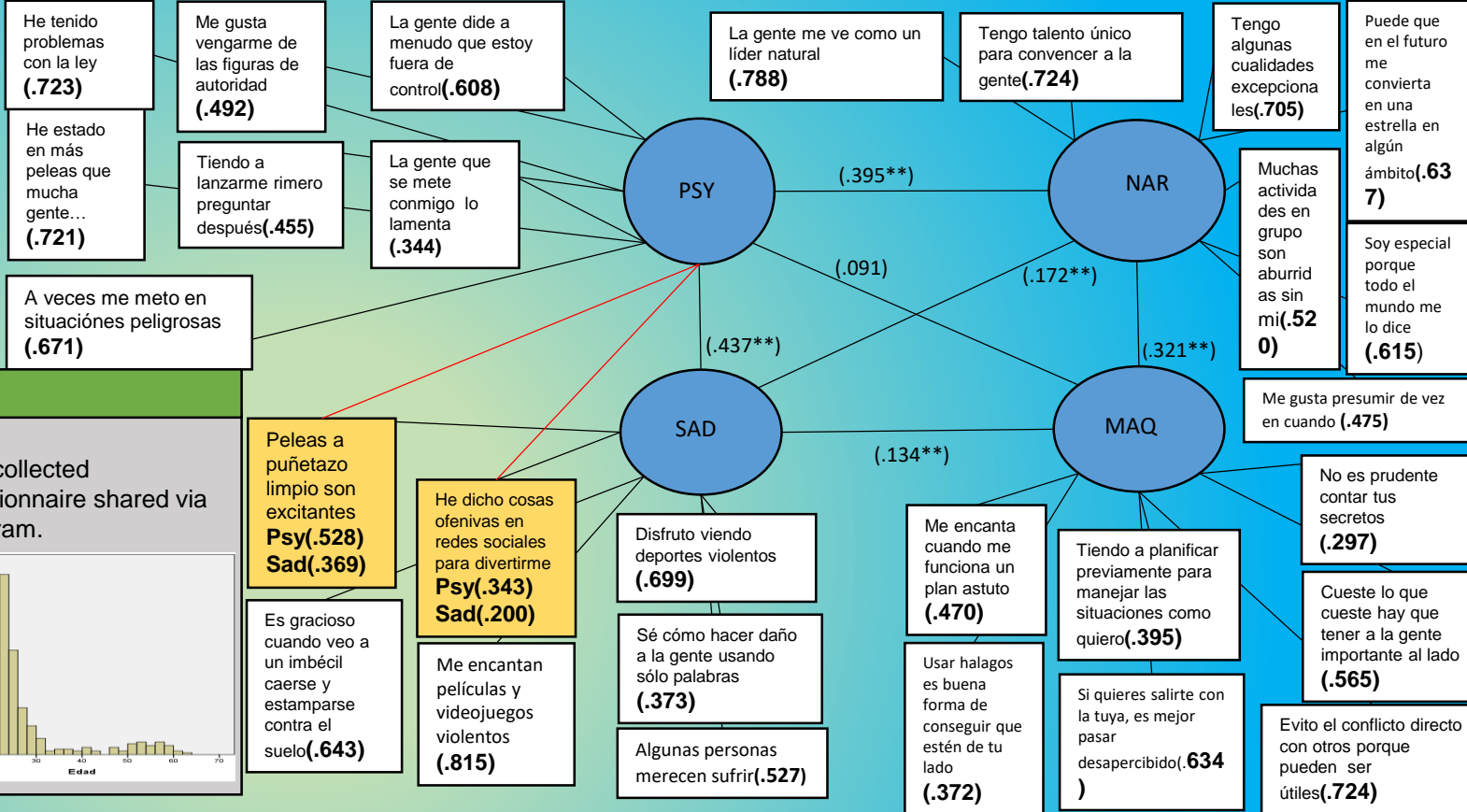
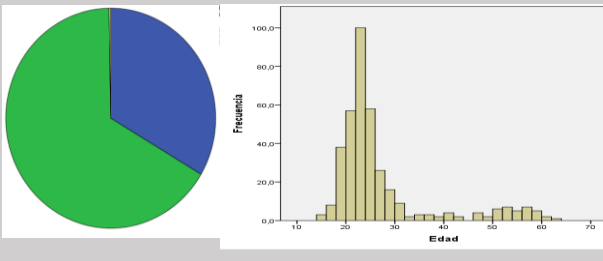
## METHODS

### -Instruments

- SD4: Machiavellianism, narcissism, sadism and psychopathy (Paulhus, et al., 2020)
- SISS: sadism (O'Meara et al., 2011)
- FFM D\*TI: narcissism and Machiavellianism (Packer et al., in press)
- SRP SF: psychopathy (Paulhus et al., 2016)
- NEO FFI: E, N, O, C, A (Costa y McCrae, 2008)

## SAMPLE

A sample of 370 subjects is collected telematically through a questionnaire shared via WhatsApp, email and Instagram.



## RESULTS

SD4	α	E	N	O	C	A	Psy SRP	Sad (SISS)	Nar (FFM)	Maq (FFM)
PSY	0,65	.042	.040	-.016	-.278**	-.461**	.580**	.437**	.395**	.091
SAD	0,78	-.042	.016	.078	.244**	-.386**	.647**	.484**	.412**	.134**
NAR	0,73	.391**	-.138**	.184**	.079	-.206**	.354**	.172**	.515**	.321**
MAQ	0,75	.042	.200**	.052	.061	-.249**	.368**	.100	.490**	.052

## Discussion and conclusion

The factor analysis showed 4 factors similar to the original. However, 2 sadism items showed higher saturations in psychopathy than in its factor, casting some doubts about the differentiation between psychopathy and sadism. On the other hand, the scales generally showed adequate convergent and discriminant associations, except for the Machiavellianism scale of SD4. However, given the relationships found between personality and SD4 Machiavellianism, we believe that the low association could be attributable to the Machiavellianism scale of the FFM D\*TI. Finally, the scales showed adequate internal consistency indices similar to the original questionnaire. In short, the Spanish adaptation of the SD4 shows adequate psychometric properties, which would allow the evaluation of the Dark Tetrad in our sociocultural context.

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