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TOPOGRAPHY OF DISHONESTY: MAPPING THE OPPOSITE POLE OF HONESTY-HUMILITY PERSONALITY DOMAIN[2]

Recent emic research of personality structure has revealed a broad and comprehensive trait not found in previous studies: the Honesty-Humility trait. The present research is an exploratory study, conducted in an attempt to investigate the opposite pole of the Honesty factor. A broad set of measures that are conceptually linked to amoral and dishonest behavior (Amorality, psychopathy, Disintegration, Negative Valence and Militant Extremism Mind Set), together with the facets of the Honesty factor, was administered to a sample of students ($N = 345$, 65% females). Maximum likelihood factor analysis clearly isolated a latent Honesty-Dishonesty dimension. Dishonesty is best described by the manipulative and Machiavellistic traits, followed by resentment, brutality and sadism. Disintegration modalities are not part of the Dishonesty space, but they are correlated with it. The results of cluster analysis indicate that there is a discontinuity between the group of honest and dishonest individuals. Those two groups differentiate on their scores on the traits of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness from the Big Five personality model. The results of the research contribute to a more precise and accurate understanding of the morally relevant personality dispositions.

Keywords: Honesty-Humility, psychopathy, Amorality, Negative Valence, Militant Extremism

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Conceptual framework of the research

The domain of Honesty-Humility. In their recent paper, Veselka, Schermer, & Vernon (2012) claim that the Five Factor model of personality structure (Costa & McCrae, 2008) fails to comprehend some important aspects of human behavior that should be explained by basic personality traits. More precisely, those are antisocial personality traits. The authors' work was focused on the Dark Triad traits – psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism (Paulhus & Williams, 2002), as a representative set of traits that could generate antisocial and criminal behavior. They conclude that the space of basic personality traits should be extended to include those traits as well (Veselka et al., 2012).

The observation of these authors about the narrowness of the Five Factor Model, related to antisocial tendencies, is sound. However, they fail to recognize that the model of basic personality structure that comprises dispositions toward antisocial, criminal and amoral behavior already exists. In fact, recent emic research of personality structure has revealed that six factors, not five, constitute the optimal model of basic personality traits (Ashton et al., 2004; Lee & Ashton, 2008). The main finding regarding these studies refers to a new personality domain, which was not found in previous research: Honesty/Humility (Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000). The content of this personality domain comprises descriptors like "sincere, modest, honest, fair" versus "conceited, greedy, hypocritical, malicious" (Ashton et al., 2004). Judging by the descriptors of Honesty, this dimension of personality is, at least partly, responsible for the behavior which is morally relevant, and it probably generates pro-social behavior which can be described as *reciprocal altruism* (Ashton & Lee, 2007).

The definition of the Honesty factor implies that it is a personality trait that should comprehend antisocial and amoral traits like psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism. Apart from these conceptual reasons for this claim, there are empirical data that confirm this hypothesis. In fact, Lee & Ashton (2005) already explored the relations between six lexical factors and Dark Triad traits. They found that relations between Honesty and Dark Triad traits are higher in intensity than relations between Dark Triad and any other personality traits. Honesty also has negative correlations with Social Adroitness: influencing other people using manipulation or flattering (Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000). Persons that are prone to violations of moral and legal conventions established in the society have lower scores on the measures of Honesty (Weller & Tikir, 2010). Some of the crucial findings that Honesty is a trait that participates in the production of antisocial behavior came from the findings that the six-factor model of personality structure outperforms the five-factor model in the prediction of self-reported delinquency (Ashton & Lee, 2008a).

Did Veselka et al. (2012) neglect the existence of the six-factor lexical model, or are they right in their suggestion that there is no trait operationalized in basic personality structure that explains antisocial and amoral dispositions? Previous empirical findings suggest that the negative pole of the Honesty factor represents dispositions toward delinquent, amoral and antisocial behavior. However, these aspects of Honesty need to be explored more thoroughly. Only the analysis of the latent space of Honesty facets and antisocial traits can confirm or reject this hypothesis. This is the sole purpose of the present research. A precise description of the negative pole of Honesty is attempted, by exploring a set of dispositions which can be assumed to be conceptually related to Honesty or whose relations with Honesty have been proved empirically. For this purpose, the following variables are chosen:

Amorality. In the research of personality dispositions toward criminal behavior, a set of descriptors which could explain involvement in criminal acts was constructed (Momirović, Vučinić, Hošek, & Popović, 1998). All these descriptors converged toward one latent dim ension which was called Amorality: the negative aspect of the personality disposition responsible for morally relevant behavior (Knežević, 2003). More precise analyses of the Amorality space revealed the hierarchical structure of the construct. A singular dimension of Amorality lies in the apex of the hierarchy. It is expressed via three inter-correlated factors, and every factor is most optimally explained with three facets (Knežević, Radović, & Peruničić, 2008). The factor of Amorality *Induced by Impulsivity* is comprised of Hedonism, Impulsivity and Laziness; *Amorality Induced by Frustration* is structured by Projection of amoral impulses, Machiavellianism and Brutal Resentment; finally, *Amorality Induced by Brutality* is expressed by Brutal Hedonism, Passive Amorality (refraining from giving help, carelessness and lack of empathy) and Sadism. There are empirical findings that Amorality induced by Frustration and Brutality discriminate incarcerated criminals from the matched control group (Međedović & Stojiljković, 2008) and that brutal forms of Amorality are important for the understanding of the penal recidivism of criminals (Međedović, Kujačić, & Knežević, in press). Conceptual foundations of Amorality as a personality trait have also been confirmed: previous findings show that while Amorality Induced by Impulsivity can be located on the negative pole of the trait of Conscientiousness, Amorality Induced by Frustration and Brutality could be best understood as descriptors of the negative pole of the Honesty factor (Međedović, 2011). In this study, an even more precise analysis of the relations between Amorality and Honesty is conducted, by using the facets of Amorality factors in the exploration of the negative pole of Honesty.

Psychopathy. There are several findings that have already confirmed the existence of negative correlations between Honesty and psychopathy (De Vries & Van Kampen, 2010; de Vries, Lee, & Ashton, 2008; Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000). Again,

more precise relations of Honesty and psychopathy will be explored in the present research. This will be accomplished by using the construct of subclinical psychopathy: the psychopathic traits that can be found in general population (Williams, Paulhus, & Hare, 2007). These traits are *Interpersonal Manipulation*, *Callous Affect, Erratic Lifestyle and Criminal Tendencies*. There is evidence that psychopathic traits could be related to other personality dispositions, first of all low Emotionality (Međedović, 2011), Conscientiousness (Miller & Lynam, 2003) and Agreeableness (Pereira, Huband, & Duggan, 2008), so the goal of the present analysis is to examine *the extent* of relatedness of psychopathic traits to Honesty facets.

Negative Valence. Lexical personality studies that included evaluative terms in the analysis usually found seven factors as an adequate explanation for the variance of the personality descriptors (Almagor, Tellegen, & Waller, 1995). Two evaluative factors appeared in these solutions, labelled Positive and Negative Valence. The latter is potentially important in the present research because it describes socially undesirable characteristics like lying, cheating and evaluating oneself as evil and corrupted (Smederevac, Mitrović, & Čolović, 2007). There are even suggestions that the Honesty factor is the opposite pole of the Negative Valence trait (Saucier, 2002). The lexical study conducted in the Serbian language also found a Negative Valence factor, whose structure is comprised of two facets: Manipulation and Negative Self-View (Smederevac, Mitrović, & Čolović, 2010). The relations between these two traits and Honesty will be examined in this research.

Militant extremism. Recently, a new model of psychological dispositions toward beliefs that characterize militant extremists has been proposed (Stankov, Higgins, Saucier, & Knežević, 2010; Stankov, Saucier, & Knežević, 2010). The model is called the *Militant Extremists Mind Set* (MEMS). It is operationalized with three factors: Proviolence (justification of the use of violence in certain situations, e.g. for revenge), Vile World (belief that the modern world is vile, miserable and corrupted) and Divine power (reference to God and martyrdom). There was already an attempt to explain these two factors by using the personality traits from the six-factor model (Stankov et al., 2010). In these analyses, only the negative correlations between Proviolence and Honesty were found. The present research will try to replicate this finding by an attempt to locate factors of Militant Extremism Mind Set in the Honesty space.

Disintegration. Schizotypy refers to the continual disposition toward psychotic-like experiences that could explain the presence of these experiences in subclinical population (Lenzenweger, 2006). Disintegration is an empirically derived operationalization of Schizotypy, composed of ten modalities (Knežević, Opačić, Kutlešić, & Savić, 2005): General executive dysfunction (dysregulation of attention, planning, memory, emotional reactions etc.), Perceptual distortions (depersonalization and derealization), Increased awareness (synesthesia, responsiveness to aesthetic stimuli), Depression, Paranoia, Mania Social anhedonia,

Flattened affect, Somatoform dysregulation (sensory and motor conversions, the impression of a change of internal organs, insensitivity to pain, and the feeling of corporal numbing) and Magical thinking. There are no conceptual reasons for the hypothesis that Disintegration could be part of Honesty space, but there are empirical findings that link Disintegration to antisocial and amoral traits and behavior. Disintegration modalities have systemic negative correlations with Honesty facets (Međedović, 2012) and positive correlations with Amorality (Knežević, 2003). Paranoia and Mania as Disintegration modalities are related to psychopathic traits (Međedović, 2010). Finally, Disintegration predicts a stabile criminal behavior, expressed through penal recidivism (Međedović et al., in press).

Goals of the present study. The precise description of the space of Honesty/Humility is a very important task because there is enough empirical evidence that Honesty is a basic personality trait (Ashton et al., 2004); therefore, knowing its features means gaining knowledge about the crucial features of human personality. Furthermore, Honesty is a personality domain that participates in the production of morally relevant behavior (Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000; Ashton & Lee, 2008a; Weller & Tikir, 2010), which is an important topic of psychology in general. In the present research, attention is paid to the negative pole of Honesty, a space whose proposed label is *Dishonesty*. The goal of the present study is to describe the topography of this space, using specific markers that could be linked to it: psychopathy, Amorality, Negative Valence, Disintegration and Militant Extremism Mind Set. The ability of these markers to describe Dishonesty will be analyzed by examining the latent space they share with the facets of the Honesty factor. After the examination of the Dishonesty space, additional analyses will be performed, aimed at exploring the presence of meaningful psychological clusters of individuals regarding the Honesty-Dishonesty trait. Previous research revealed the existence of personality type labeled "undercontrollers" (Asendorpf, 2003). Empirical data shown that persons belonging to this type are more prone to delinquent behavior (Akse, Hale, Engels, Raaijmakers, & Meeus, 2007). This is the cluster which is expected to be found in present research too. If some interpretative clusters of individuals would be found, they would be validated using another lexical model of the basic personality structure: The Big Five traits (John, Naumann, & Soto, 2008).

Method

Sample and procedure

Participants in this research were selected from the population of students (N = 345; 65% females; the mean age of participants: 21 years) studying at various faculties of the University of Singidunum and the University of Belgrade.

All students filled in the questionnaires on a voluntary basis. They received additional credits on the psychology courses they attended at their faculties as a motivation for participating in the research. Filling in the questionnaires lasted for seventy minutes on average.

Measures

Honesty-Humility personality factor was measured using the Honesty scale from the HEXACO-PI-R questionnaire (Lee & Ashton, 2006). The scale consists of sixteen items, measuring the four facets of Honesty: Sincerity, Fairness, Greed-Avoidance and Modesty.

Amorality was explored via AMORAL 9 inventory (Knežević, Radović, & Peruničić, 2008). It is comprised of 54 items that measure nine dispositions toward amoral behavior: Hedonism, Impulsivity, Laziness, Projection of amoral impulses, Machiavellianism, Brutal Resentment, Brutal Hedonism, Passive Amorality and Sadism. 24 items are reverse scored for the purpose of acquiescence control.

Psychopathy was explored using the SRP 3 inventory (Williams, Paulhus, & Hare, 2007). Four psychopathic traits (Interpersonal Manipulation, Callous Affect, Erratic Lifestyle and Criminal Tendencies) are explored using 64 items.

Negative Valence was measured with the Negative Valence scale, which is a part of the Big Five plus Two inventory (Smederevac, Mitrović, & Čolović, 2010). The scale is comprised of two facets: Manipulativity and Negative Self-View. It has 22 items overall, with 3 items reverse coded.

Three factors of Militant Extremists Mind Set (Proviolence, Vile World and Divine power) were explored using the MEMS scale (Stankov et al., 2010). The questionnaire contains 24 items, with six items that are reverse coded.

Disintegration was measured with the latest version of DELTA 10 inventory (Knežević et al., 2005). The questionnaire is comprised of 113 items that measure ten modalities of psychosis proneness: General executive dysfunction, Perceptual distortions, Enhanced awareness, Depression, Paranoia, Mania, Social anhedonia, Flattened affect, Somatoform dysregulation and Magical thinking. In order to control the acquiescence, 34 items are reverse coded.

Personality traits that comprise the Big Five model were measured using the BFI questionnaire (John, Naumann, & Soto, 2008). Five broad personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) are explored via 54 items. All the instruments used for data collection are based on self-report methodology. The same 5-point Likert's scale for the

respondents' answers is used for all the items. The respondents were instructed to describe the degree to which they agree with every statement by choosing a number from 1 to 5, where 1 was labeled with "I strongly disagree" and 5 with "I strongly agree." Coefficients of internal consistencies of the scales used to measure explored constructs will be shown together (Table 2) for easier comparison.

Results

Structure of the latent space of the examined variables

The analysis used for exploring the relations between the examined variables is factor analysis. The Maximum Likelihood method for the extraction of factors is chosen because it provides indices for the fit of the obtained solution. Optimized method of parallel analysis (Timmerman & Lorenzo-Seva, 2011) is selected to determine the number of factors that would be kept in the analysis. Percentages of the explained variance of the obtained data and of random sets of data are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Results of the Parallel analysis conducted on the obtained and the random sets of data

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	*Factor 5*
Real data	32%	11.6%	6.8%	5.6%	4.3%
Random data	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%

As it can be seen from Table 1, results of the parallel analysis suggest the retention of four factors (the fifth factor explains a smaller percentage of variance than its randomly generated counterpart: 4.3% and 5.3%).

The solution with four latent dimensions, rotated in the Promax position, is used in further analyses. Indicators of the fit for this solution show an adequate fit of the four-factor model: $\chi^2_{(374)}$ = 1258.66, p < .01; RMSEA = 0.08; CFI = 0.83; GFI = 0.97. Only the Comparative Fit Index shows a somewhat lower value than that which is preferred (> 0.90). Eigen values for these 4 rotated factors are: 9.61, 3.51, 2.08, and 1.74 respectively. The pattern matrix of extracted factors is shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Pattern matrix of extracted factors

	Dis-honesty	Dis-integration	Intro-version	Impulsive Amorality	α
Sincerity	-.54				.68
Fairness	-.53				.75
Greed-Avoidance	-.43				.79
Modesty	-.60				.55
Magical thinking		.76			.85
Mania		.63	-.46		.82
Flattened affect		.40			.71
General executive dysfunction		.73			.72
Depression		.68			.81
Enhanced awareness		.69			.80
Paranoia		.64			.78
Somatoform dysregulation		.84			.79
Perceptual distortions		.81			.83
Social anhedonia			.58		.75
Hedonism				.73	.65
Impulsivity				.83	.71
Laziness				.81	.79
Projection of amoral impulses	.31				.63
Machiavellianism	.53				.71
Brutal Resentment	.57				.64
Brutal Hedonism	.50				.62
Passive Amorality	.31		.42		.67
Sadism	.55				.65
Interpersonal Manipulation	.81				.78
Callous Affect	.65				.72
Erratic Lifestyle	.37			.47	.82
Criminal Tendencies	.36				.77
Manipulativity	.75				.85
Negative Self-View			.43		.80
Proviolence	.47				.80
Vile World		.20			.86
Divine power		.45			.77

Notes: loadings lower than .30 are not shown, except for the Vile World because that is the highest loading this variable has on any of the factors. Coefficients of scale's internal consistencies are shown in the last column (α).

As can be seen from the Table 2, all Honesty facets have negative loadings on the first factor, so it can be interpreted as Dishonesty. The highest loadings on this factor also have Interpersonal manipulation (.81), Manipulativity (.75), Callous Affect (.65), Brutal resentment (.57), Sadism (.55), Machiavellianism (.53) and Brutal Hedonism (.50). Schyzotypal traits mostly loaded on the second factor and this was the reason why it is labeled as Disintegration. The third factor is most highly defined by Social Anhedonia (.58), Mania (-.46) and Negative Self-View (.43). All these traits refer to introvert features and it is named Introversion[3]. Finally, the last factor is described by amoral traits that comprise Amorality induced by Impulsivity and it is labeled simply as Impulsive Amorality.

Further analysis of the latent space of the examined variables

In order to provide a more detailed examination of the latent space of the examined variables, the second order factor analysis is conducted. Exploratory Principal Component Analysis is chosen as a method for the extraction of the second order latent variables[4]. Two orthogonal components are extracted. Their eigen values and the percentage of explained variance of the first order factors are: 1.57; 39.52% and 1.01; 25.28% respectively. The correlations between first-order factors and their loadings on second-order components are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Correlations between the first order factors and their loadings on second order components

	Dishonesty	Disintegration	Introversion	C_1	C_2
Dishonesty	-			.79	-.05
Disintegration	.43**	-		.62	-.13
Introversion	.23**	.08	-	-.02	.98
Impulsive Amorality	.62**	.47**	.24**	.76	.16

**$p < .01$.

As it can be seen from Table 3, four first-order factors form quite a homogeneous space, except for the factor of Introversion, which is related to other latent variables to a lower degree. Therefore, it is not surprising that the second order

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[3] Negative correlation between this factor and Big Five Extraversion ($r = -.53$; $p < .01$) also justifies labeling it as Introversion (see Table 1 in Supplementary material).
[4] Maximum Likelihood extraction could not be implemented because the Hessian matrix was not positive definite (Gill & King, 2004).

analysis extracted two components, with Introversion having the largest loading on the second and all the other factors being loaded on the first component.

Searching for the distinct groups of participants on Honesty-Dishonesty dimension

For the analysis of the Honesty-Dishonesty space, it would be useful to test a possible existence of discrete clusters of participants regarding the examined variables. The main hypothesis could be formulated about the existence of two clusters: honest and dishonest individuals. However, regarding the difference between the Dishonesty measures, even more clusters can be expected (e.g. the measures of brutal amorality could produce a cluster separate from the one comprised of psychopathic traits). Participants are clustered on all of the measures that contribute to the first factor extracted in factor analysis. Ward's method was used as a clustering algorithm and squared Euclidean distance was set as a measure of proximities. The analysis was set to explore all cluster solutions between two and five. However, only two cluster solutions produced a conceptually meaningful result: the first cluster was formed by the participants that had higher scores on the measures of Dishonesty than all other variables; the second cluster showed exactly the opposite pattern[5]. The number of participants gathered in the first cluster is 156 and the second one is comprised of 182 individuals. Standardized means of all measures used in this analysis in both isolated clusters are shown in Figure 1.
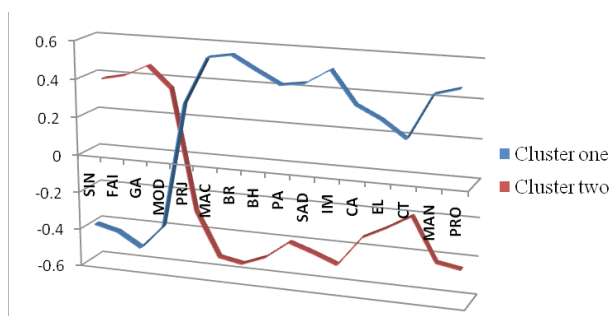

Figure 1. *Standardized means of variables forming continuum of Honesty-Dishonesty in two isolated clusters*
Notes: SIN – Sincerity; FAI – Fairness; GA - Greed-Avoidance; MOD – Modesty; PRJ - Projection of amoral impulses; MAC – Machiavellianism; BR - Brutal Resentment; BH - Brutal Hedonism; PA - Passive Amorality; SAD – Sadism; IM - Interpersonal Manipulation; CA - Callous Affect; EL - Erratic Lifestyle; CT - Criminal Tendencies; MAN – Manipulativity; PRO – Proviolence.

[5] The same result is obtained with the scores recoded to measure only Honesty or Dishonesty: two groups with high and low scores on this composite measure are isolated.

Isolated clusters can be interpreted as groups of Dishonest and Honest individuals. To test this interpretation, group membership obtained through cluster analysis was set as a dependent variable in canonical discriminant analysis. The scores of the Big Five personality traits were set as independent variables in the analysis. The results of the analysis showed a significant canonical correlation that discriminated between the groups (Rc = .41; λ = .83; $p < .01$).

The distance between the groups was approximately one standard deviation: centroid for the first group is -0.53 and for second group 0.37. The coefficients of the discriminant function and the structure matrix, together with descriptive statistics and univariate ANOVA significance tests are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Coefficients of the discriminant function, structure matrix, descriptive statistics and ANOVA significance tests on the Big Five measures

	Function coefficients	Structure matrix	M_1	SD_1	M_2	SD_2	F
Neuroticism	.07	-.25	2.79	0.80	2.61	0.79	4.38*
Extraversion	-.12	.07	3.73	0.66	3.78	0.67	0.35
Openness	-.21	.02	3.78	0.69	3.79	0.65	0.04
Agreeable-ness	**.84**	**.86**	**3.71**	**0.60**	**4.13**	**0.49**	**49.6****
Conscien-tiousness	**.53**	**.59**	**3.37**	**0.79**	**3.76**	**0.68**	**23.6****

*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$

Function coefficients and structure matrix parameters show that there are two Big Five traits that contribute to the discrimination between the groups: Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, with a higher contribution of the former one.

Differences between the groups on the trait of Neuroticism were significant in univariate comparison between the groups (F = 4.38; $p < .05$), but this effect is highly diminished when the variance of other Big Five traits is taken into account in the analysis.

Discussion

Mapping the space of Dishonesty. This research was conducted in an attempt to explore the topography of Dishonesty, the opposite pole of the broad personality trait Honesty/Humility. The exploration of the Dishonesty space was done by examining a latent space of variables formed by Honesty facets and various measures representing the dispositions towards amoral, antisocial or criminal behavior. Explorative factor analysis with the maximum likelihood method of extraction is used for this purpose.

The first extracted maximum likelihood factor clearly represents the Honesty-Dishonesty dimension (Table 2). Dishonesty is best represented by tendencies toward manipulative, volatile and deceitful behavior reflected in the Negative valence trait of *Manipulativity* and the psychopathy trait labeled as *Interpersonal Manipulation*. The amoral trait of *Machiavellianism* can also plausibly be linked to these traits: they represent similar psychological constructs and there are previous empirical findings that they belong to the common latent disposition (Seibert, Miller, Few, Zeichner, & Lynam, 2011). This finding of dispositions toward manipulative behavior as the best descriptors of the Dishonesty space supports the previous findings of negative correlations between psychopathy (de Vries, Lee, & Ashton, 2008; Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000), Machiavellianism (De Vries, & Van Kampen, 2010) and the Honesty factor.

However, more malignant and destructive forms of amoral behavior are also markers of Dishonesty disposition, to a smaller extent though. They are represented in traits of *Brutal Resentment, Brutal Hedonism* and *Sadism* (Table 2). Previous findings showed that the Honesty trait is negatively correlated with the general amoral disposition (De Vries, & Van Kampen, 2010). These traits are highly based on the tendency toward revenge, which also has negative correlation with Honesty (Lee & Ashton, 2012). This finding shows that Honesty-Dishonesty disposition is the source of destructive and brutal tendencies, though to a smaller extent than manipulative behavior. The reason for this is probably that these hypertrophied amoral traits have *multiple sources in basic personality structure*. The production of this kind of behavior is generated by low Emotionality (Međedović, 2011) as well as low Agreeableness (Lee & Ashton, 2012), which suggests that emotional coldness and lack of empathy, together with aggressiveness, are responsible for the production of more deviant forms of amoral behavior.

Apart from previously described traits that belong to the concepts of psychopathy, Amorality and Negative Valence, there is also one factor of Militant Extremists Mind Set that most probably belongs to the space of Dishonesty: *Proviolence* (Table 2). This MEMS factor represents a belief that violence is a legitimate means to achieve a goal. It is a trait congruent with other descriptors of Dishonesty and it

enriches understanding of this global dimension, providing more cognitive and attitudinal basis of amoral and dishonest tendencies. The factor of MEMS showed the highest negative correlations with the Honesty trait in previous research as well (Stankov et al., 2010). The other two factors of MEMS are much closer to the trait of Schizotypy (Table 2).

EFA clearly distinguished Disintegration as a factor separate from Honesty-Dishonesty dimension (Table 2), confirming the earlier findings about irreducibility of psychotic-proneness traits on the domains of the six-factor lexical model (Međedović, 2012). Still, although psychotic-like experiences are substantially different from the Honesty-Dishonesty dimension, they correlate significantly (r = .43, p < .01, Table 3), which suggests that the interaction of these two traits could be a source of dishonest and amoral behavior.

Amorality induced by impulsivity was extracted as a factor distinct from Dishonesty too. Although there is a very high correlation between these two factors (r = .62, p < .01; Table 3), this finding confirms previous data that put impulsive amoral traits on the negative pole of the Conscientiousness factor (Međedović, 2011; see also Table 1 in Supplementary material). Amorality induced by impulsivity is clearly highly related to Dishonesty, but these characteristics do not represent dishonest traits per se; they probably induce amoral behavior derived from recklessness and imprudence. One aspect of Negative Valence, Negative Self-View is also found to be distinct from Dishonesty (Table 2). This finding speaks against the claims of some researchers that Negative Valence and Honesty/Humility are the same personality dimension (Saucier, 2002). In fact, there is a crucial difference in the nature of two facets of Negative Valence isolated in the Serbian language: Manipulativity is a trait that is descriptive in its nature. However, Negative Self-View is a highly evaluative trait, comprising experiences of oneself as bad, evil and non-deserving of other people's affection (Smederevac, Mitrović, & Čolović, 2010). The view of Negative Valence as a partly descriptive and partly evaluative trait, with the descriptive part as a feature of Honesty has been already proposed by some authors (Ashton & Lee, 2008b), and it is empirically confirmed in this research. Negative Self-View is more closely related to Social anhedonia and a low activity level, a group of traits that indicate Introversion (Table 2).

Higher order space of the examined variables consists of two latent components (Table 3). One is loaded with Dishonesty, Disintegration and Amorality induced by impulsivity. It clearly represents a *general antisocial tendency*, formed by core disposition towards dishonest behavior, schizotypal traits and impulsivity. It confirms previous findings that pro-psychotic dispositions and a lack of impulse control are important sources of antisocial and criminal behavior (Međedović et al., in press; Le Couff & Toupin, 2009). Only the factor of Introversion remained distant from general antisocial tendency (Table 3).

Are there clusters of participants on the Honesty-Dishonesty dimension? Two interpretable clusters of participants were found using the Ward method of clustering, that could indicate honest and dishonest individuals (Figure 1). These two clusters were confirmed by setting the participants group membership as a dependent variable in canonical discriminant analysis and as a factor in ANOVA. External criteria in the analysis were personality dispositions that comprise the Big Five model (Table 4). Two groups of participants were mostly discriminated by traits of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness: one group had significantly higher scores on these two traits than the other. It is well known that low pronounced Agreeableness and Conscientiousness are related to criminal behavior (Le Couff & Toupin, 2009) and psychopathy (Miller & Lynam, 2003). In fact, previous findings revealed the existence of personality type called „undercontrolers" in the space of Big five traits, and this personality type is characterized by low pronounced traits of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness (Asendorpf, 2003). It was shown that individuals described by this personality type were more prone to externalizing behavioral problems (Asendorpf, Borkenau, Ostendorf, & van Aken, 2001) and delinquency (Akse et al., 2007).

It is clear that if there are Honest and Dishonest groups of individuals in the examined sample, they will be described exactly by high versus low scores on the traits of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. The obtained result could indicate the existence of personality types on the axis of Honesty-Dishonesty. This is incongruent with previous research that could not find meaningful personality types in the space of HEXACO factors (Ashton & Lee, 2009). However, the existence of an honest and dishonest group of individuals is in line with the theoretical foundations of HEXACO model, especially the interpretation of three major personality dimensions (Honesty, Emotionality and Agreeableness) as the generators of prosocial vs. antisocial behavior (Ashton & Lee, 2001). For the time being, this remains an open question, demanding more empirical data.

Concluding remarks

A deep and detailed understanding of the basic generators of individual differences in personality is certainly one of the major goals of personality psychology. Recent research in the field of basic personality structure has revealed a new, broad and comprehensive trait, labeled Honesty/Humility (Ashton et al., 2004). The content of this trait suggests that it is a personality disposition that participates in the generation of the behavior that occurs in a *morally relevant context*. In the present research, an attempt is made to describe the negative pole of this dimension, or the disposition towards amoral and antisocial behavior. It is shown that psychopatic traits (all four modalities of subclinical psychopathy analyzed

in this research) are part of the space named Dishonesty, but especially manipulative, deceitful and Machiavellistic tendencies. They form the core of the negative pole of the Honesty/Humility factor. Brutal, destructive and sadistic traits are also, at least partially, located in the Dishonesty space, followed by endorsement of violence as a legitimate instrument for the achievement of one's goals. Results obtained in this research indicate that two different groups of individuals could be found in the examined sample: honest and dishonest persons, which could point to the existence of personality types regarding the Honesty-Dishonesty dimension. The data obtained in the present study are important not only for a more profound understanding of the nature of the Honesty dimension, but also because they have practical consequences. They can help many practitioners working with antisocial, criminal or amoral behavior in general, for diagnostic or treatment purposes.

The Honesty trait has existed in literature on psychology for more than a decade (Ashton, Lee, & Son, 2000). However, the lexical model extended by this trait is still largely unrecognized by a wider community of personality researchers, which is reflected in the recent work of Veselka et al. (2012). The present research provides evidence that the Honesty trait is in fact a broad and comprehensive personality dimension that encompasses psychopatic, machiavelistic and amoral traits. The presence of a trait with such content in basic personality structure expands our comprehension of major personality traits and represents a qualitative improvement in contemporary models of basic personality dimensions. However, much more research is needed to describe the Honesty/Humility factor. Interdisciplinary research that could connect Honesty as a personality dimension with other approaches of investigating morally relevant behavior (especially cognitive and socio-psychological frameworks) would contribute most to a more complete knowledge of the complex sources of this behavior.

Acknowledgments

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Supplementary material

Table 1
Bivariate correlations between extracted factors and Big Five personality traits

	Dishonesty	Disintegration	Introversion	Impulsive amorality
Neuroticism	.16**	.37**	.18**	.23**
Extraversion	-.07	-.16**	-.53**	-.11
Openness	-.11*	.02	-.28**	-.11*
Agreeableness	-.62**	-.13*	-.17**	-.33**
Conscientiousness	-.18**	-.25**	-.10	-.68**

* $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$.

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TOPOGRAFIJA NEPOŠTENJA: MAPIRANJE SUPROTNOG POLA CRTE LIČNOSTI POŠTENJE/SKROMNOST

Novija emska leksička istraživanja pružila su empirijske dokaze da šest a ne pet faktora optimalno objašnjavaju variranje deskriptora ličnosti. Pored pet faktora koji su već izolovani u mnogobrojnim ranijim istraživanjima, strukturi se pridružuje crta Poštenja/Skromnosti. Ona je opisana pojmovima poput *čestitost, iskrenost, lojalnost i skromnost.* Prethodna istraživanja koja su se bavila šetofaktorskim leksičkim modelom ličnosti pokazala su da ova crta ličnosti ostvaruje negativne korelacije sa različitim oblicima amoralnog, neetičnog ili delinkventnog ponašanja. Cilj ovog istraživanja je precizno opisivanje negativnog pola domena Poštenja/Skromnosti. U tu svrhu je na uzorku ispitanika selektovanom iz studentske populacije (N = 345, 65% ispitanice ženskog pola) zadat veliki broj skala za koje postoje konceptualna ili empirijska očekivanja da bi mogla biti deo negativnog pola široke dispozicije Poštenja/Skromnosti. U pitanju su modaliteti subkliničke psihopatije, Amoralnosti, Dezintegracije, Militantnog ekstremizma i Negativne valence, zajedno sa skalom koja meri faktor Poštenja. Psihopatija je ispitivana pomoću inventara SRP 3, Amoralnost pomoću upitnika Amoral 9, Dezintegracija je merena skalom Delta 10, za ispitivanje Militantnog ekstremizma korišćen je MEMS a Negativna valenca je ispitivana pomoću istoimene skale iz upitnika Velikih pet + 2. Poštenje/Skromnost je mereno pomoću njegove operacionalizacije iz upitnika HEXACO-PI-R. Takođe je zadat i upitnik BFI koji ispituje crte iz modela Velikih Pet. Pomoću eksplorativne faktorske analize (metod maksimalne verodostojnosti) ekstrahovano je stabilno četvorofaktorsko rešenje koje objašnjava variranje analiziranih mera. Ova latentna struktura ima adekvatne indikatore podesnosti modela: $\chi^2_{(374)}$ =1258.66, p < .01; RMSEA =0.08; CFI = 0.83; GFI = 0.97. Prvi ekstrahovani faktor predstavlja dimenziju Poštenje – Nepoštenje. Na njemu negativna zasićenja imaju sva četiri aspekta crte Poštenja, kao i sledeće kriterijumske varijable: Interpersonalna manipulacija (.81), Manipulativnost (.75), Površni afekat (.65), Brutalni resentiman (.57) i Apologija nasilja (.47). Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da negativni pol faktora Poštenja najpreciznije opisuju manipulativne tendencije praćene brutalnim i destruktivnim dispozicijama koje se kognitivno osnažuju racionalizacijom i zagovaranjem nasilja kao legitimnog sredstva dolaženja do cilja. Klaster analiza pokazala je da se mogu pronaći dva taksona u uzorku ispitanika: jedan koga u većoj meri opisuju crte Poštenja i jedan opisan merama Nepoštenja. Ova dva klastera su validirana pomoću diskriminativne analize koja je pokazala da se dve grupe u najvećoj meri razlikuju po izraženosti crta Saradljivosti i Savesnosti iz modela Velikih pet, što je kongruentno sa prethodnim istraživanjima. Nalazi omogućuju dublje i preciznije razumevanje dispozicija ka amoralnim oblicima ponašanja ali imaju i praktični značaj u dijagnostici i radu sa osobama koje se upuštaju u delinkvenciju i kriminalitet.

Ključne reči: Poštenje/Skromnost, psihopatija, Amoralnost, Militantni Ekstremizam, Negativna Valenca