

PERSONALITY KUCING DOMESTIK DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan *personality* kucing domestik yaitu kucing *native* dan persia. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode *cumulative rating* yaitu survei menggunakan kuisioner yang dinilai oleh pemiliknya sendiri. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui survei dengan menggunakan skala satu sampai tujuh yang mencakup sifat-sifat *personality* kucing domestik. Setiap responden minimal mempunyai lebih dari satu kucing yang berumur di atas 1 tahun yang dipelihara di dalam rumah. Pemilik kucing minimal telah memelihara kucingnya selama 3 bulan. Data diperoleh dari 89 responden pemilik kucing *native* dan 85 responden pemilik kucing persia. Data penilaian *personality* kucing dianalisis menggunakan analisis faktor dengan metode analisis komponen utama yang menghasilkan delapan komponen *personality* untuk kucing *native* serta diberi label *friendliness*, *openness to experience*, *neurotism*, *conscientiousness*, *nervousness*, *amiability*, *dominance*, impulsif, sedangkan untuk kucing persia menghasilkan enam komponen yang diberi label *friendliness*, *openness to experience*, *extraversion*, *dominance*, *conscientiousness*, *skittishness*. Komponen-komponen dari kedua bangsa kucing diekstraksi oleh analisis komponen utama, masing-masing dengan nilai eigen lebih besar dari 1 dan dapat menjelaskan 68,467% untuk kucing *native* sedangkan 62,791% untuk kucing persia dari total varian. Berdasarkan penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa *personality* kucing *native* yang paling dominan yaitu *friendliness* (ramah pada kucing lain, penuh kasih sayang, gigih, dominan individualis dan mudah marah.), sedangkan kucing persia yaitu *friendliness* (ramah pada kucing lain, penuh kasih sayang, individualis, curiga, mudah marah, *bullying* dan dingin).

Kata kunci: Kucing domestik, *Personality*, *Native*, Persia

PERSONALITY OF DOMESTIC CATS IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to measure the personality of native and persian domestic cats. A cumulative ranking method which was survey using a questionnaire was applied in this study. This research was conducted through a survey using a scale of one to seven covering the personality traits of domestic cats. Each respondent has at least more than one cat over 1 year old who are kept in the house. Cat owners have kept their cat for at least 3 months. A total of 89 native cat owners and 85 persian cat owners were used as respondents. The cat personality assessment data were analyzed using factor analysis with the main component analysis method which resulted in eight personality components for native cats and were labeled friendliness, openness to experience, neuroticism, conscientiousness, nervousness, amiability, dominance, impulsivity, while for Persian cats it produced six different components and labeled friendliness, openness to experience, extraversion, dominance, conscientiousness, skittishness. The components of the two cat breeds were extracted by main component analysis, each with an eigen value greater than 1 and could explain 68.467% for native cats while 62.791% for Persian cats from the total variance. friendliness (friendly to other cats, affectionate, persistent, dominant individualistic and easily angered.), while Persian cats are friendly (friendly to other cats, affectionate, individualistic, suspicious, irritable, bullying and cold).

Keywords: Domestic cat, Personality, Native, Persian