

MEASURING TRUST IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: VALIDATION OF THE TRUST IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIP SCALE IN INDONESIAN

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Article history: received 21 May 2025; revised 02 June 2025; accepted 04 July 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v9i2.12269>

Abstract. Trust is an important foundation in a healthy and sustainable romantic relationship. This study aims to test the psychometric properties of the Indonesian version of the Trust in Close Relationship Scale adapted from Rempel, Holmes, and Zanna (1985). A total of 416 respondents (208 heterosexual couples) aged 18–65 years were recruited through a purposive sampling technique. The instrument consists of 26 items measuring three dimensions of trust: faith, dependability, and predictability. The validation procedure includes content validity testing using Aiken's V, readability testing, and construct validity through Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Convergent validity was tested using the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-32) and discriminant validity with the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI). The EFA results showed a three-factor structure, but two factors included items across the original dimensions, which were later renamed to Belief, Predictability, and Reliability. CFA on 16 selected items showed adequate model fit (CFI=0.939; TLI=0.928; RMSEA=0.0683). Convergent validity showed that Reliability and Predictability were positively correlated with relationship quality (DAS-32), while Confidence showed a negative correlation. Discriminant validity showed a weak relationship between trust dimensions and personality (TIPI). Reliability tests showed high internal consistency ($\alpha=0.720$ – 0.921). This study concluded that the Indonesian version of the Trust Scale is valid and reliable for measuring trust in romantic relationships, although differences in factor structure were found that were influenced by local cultural contexts.

Keywords: Trust; Romantic Relationships; Construct Validity; Reliability; Trust In Close Relationship Scale

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans as social beings build relationships through interactions that are generally voluntary and last because of pleasant interactions (Huston & Levinger, 1978). Interpersonal relationships, especially in couples, are complex and influenced by many factors, one of which is trust, which is very important for healthy and harmonious relationships (Huston & Levinger, 1978). Huston (1987) states that trust is a belief between partners in pre-marital and marital relationships that creates a basis for security, openness, and influences commitment and the sustainability of the relationship.

Trust, although a simple word, has a big impact on building and maintaining relationships and cooperation between individuals. Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary defines trust as "assured reliance on the character, ability, strength, or truth of someone or something," which emphasizes the importance of trust as the main key to a healthy and sustainable relationship.

However, many couples damage trust through infidelity. Ami Rokach and Sybil H Chan (2023) in their narrative review state that infidelity contributes to separation, divorce, and has a negative impact on the emotional well-being of the cheated-on partner. Research by Roos et al. (2019) found that

45.2% of 73 young adults who were victims of infidelity experienced symptoms of PTSD, as well as higher levels of depression, stress, and anxiety. Marfine and Sahrani (2025) added that restoring trust after infidelity is long and complex.

The Just Dating survey cited by Salsabilla (2022) showed that 40% of Indonesian men and women admitted to having cheated, placing Indonesia in second place for the highest number of infidelity cases in Asia after Thailand (50%). This confirms the urgency of discussing trust in romantic relationships.

Butler (1986) analyzed the trust of engaged, married, and divorced couples, finding that trust mutually reinforces the couple's self-esteem and perception of control. Gobin & Freyd (2014) stated that the trauma of betrayal reduces trust in a relationship and can worsen if couples do not trust each other. Kim et al. (2015) studied 95 married couples and found that couples with low trust experienced decreased closeness after conflict, while couples with high trust showed increased closeness through forgiveness and insults as mediators.

Rempel, Holmes, and Zanna (1985) defined trust in close relationships as the belief that a partner will act kindly, caringly, and supportively in difficult situations. Trust includes faith (intrinsic belief), dependability (reliability), and predictability (consistency). They developed the Trust Scale to measure these three dimensions, tested on 47 couples with good reliability (Cronbach's Alpha 0.81) and proven validity

using the Rubin's Love and Liking Scale and Motivation Scale.

In addition to the Trust Scale, Kleinert et al. (2020) developed The Trust Game for Couples (TGC), an interactive experimental paradigm to measure trust behavior through games, but was not used in this study due to practical limitations and the context in Indonesia. The Trust Scale is considered more practical and easier to use, with three dimensions covering cognitive and affective aspects of trust, allowing for specific measurement and comparison of levels of trust in romantic relationships.

However, the Trust Scale has limitations in accommodating differences in language and cultural context, as it was originally developed in the United States in the 1980s. The Indonesian version of the Trust Scale has been used in several studies (Siregar & Andriani, 2022), but there was an inconsistency in the number of items (10–16 items) so that the validity of the factor structure was questioned.

Therefore, this study adapted the full version of the Trust Scale into Indonesian and conducted a rigorous psychometric property test, including content validity, construct validity (convergent and discriminant), reliability, and factor analysis. Validity testing used the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-32) and the Ten Item Personality Inventory to ensure the relationship between the measuring instrument and the related constructs. The results are expected to provide a valid and reliable measuring instrument to measure trust in romantic relationships in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study was to test the psychometric properties of the Indonesian version of the Trust in Close Relationship Scale. Hypothesis: The Trust in Close Relationship Scale in the Indonesian version has valid and reliable psychometric properties.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach that aims to test the theory by examining the relationship of variables numerically and statistically, according to the definition of Creswell & Creswell (2018). The single variable studied is trust in close relationships, measured by the Trust in Close Relationship Scale from Rempel, Holmes, and Zanna (1985). Trust is defined as an individual's belief that others will meet expectations in the future, consisting of three main dimensions: predictability (consistency of partner behavior based on past experiences), dependability (reliability and honesty of the partner), and faith (belief and hope for the partner in the face of uncertainty).

The Trust Scale instrument consists of 26 items, divided into 7 predictability items, 9 dependability items, and 10 faith items, with respondents providing answers using a 7-point Likert scale from -3 (strongly disagree) to +3 (strongly agree). The score for each dimension and the total score indicates the level of trust in the relationship.

The study population was Indonesian heterosexual couples aged 18–65 years, either married or dating for at least one year. A sample of 385 respondents was selected using purposive sampling based on the Lemeshow (1990) formula at a margin of error of 5% and a confidence level of 95%.

Data collection used the Indonesian version of the Trust Scale which had been translated and validated by three bilingual psychologists through expert judgment. Content validity was tested using the Aiken's V index with an ideal value of 1, as well as a readability test on five couples using the readability percentage method according to Nurhayati & Ruffi'i (2020). Construct validity was tested through Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) using the Jamovi application. Convergent validity was examined by linking the Trust Scale to the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) which measures adjustment in couple relationships in four main dimensions. Discriminant validity was tested with the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI) which briefly measures the Big Five personality.

The reliability of the instrument was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, which measures internal consistency, where higher alpha values reflect better reliability. The research process began with the preparation of the topic and proposal in February 2024, followed by the translation and validation of the instrument. After the validity of the content and readability were met, the researcher submitted a code of ethics to the Ethics Committee of Krida Wacana Christian University. Data were collected online through LimeSurvey using a convenience sampling technique distributed via social media. Data analysis was carried out using Jamovi for EFA, CFA, Pearson correlation test (construct validity), and Cronbach's Alpha (reliability). The results of the analysis were then interpreted and reported as part of the results and conclusions chapter of the study.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Respondents

This study involved 456 respondents (228 heterosexual couples), but after the data cleaning process, only 416 respondents or 208 couples were used in the analysis. Respondents consisted of an equal number of men and women, with an average age of around 26 years and the majority in the 20–30-year age range. In terms of relationship status, the majority of respondents were dating couples (57.5%), while the rest were married. Most did not have children, and the duration of the relationship varied from one year to more than two decades.

Demographically, the respondents' backgrounds were quite diverse. Most were Muslim (79.7%) and the majority had a high school education, followed by first- and second-degree graduates. Respondents came from various ethnicities, especially Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi, and were domiciled in the Jabodetabek area and other cities and districts. In terms of occupation, respondents came from various professions, with students as the largest group, followed by private employees, housewives, and other professions such as health workers, lecturers, teachers, and technicians.

The validity of the Trust in Close Relationship Scale measuring instrument was tested through several stages. Content validity was assessed by experts using Aiken's V, the results of which encouraged revisions to a number of items. Readability tests were conducted on 10 participants, which

showed that all items could be understood well. For construct validity, two stages of analysis were used: EFA to identify the initial factor structure, and CFA to test the model's suitability to the data. CFA evaluation was based on chi-square, CFI, TLI, and RMSEA values, with model eligibility criteria including a chi-square/df ratio <2 or 3, CFI and TLI > 0.90, and RMSEA <0.08.

Convergent validity was demonstrated through a significant positive correlation between the trust dimensions (faith, dependability, predictability) and the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-32) dimensions, which measure relationship quality. Meanwhile, discriminant validity was demonstrated by a low or negative correlation with the personality dimensions of the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), indicating that trust is a different construct.

The reliability of the measuring instrument was tested using Cronbach's Alpha. An alpha value > 0.70 indicates that this scale has good internal consistency, and a value > 0.90 indicates very high reliability. Thus, the Trust in Close Relationship Scale is proven to be a valid and reliable measuring instrument in describing trust in romantic relationships.

EFA Test Results of 26 Trust Scale Statement Items

The results of the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) analysis of 26 Trust Scale items identified three main factors that represent the construct of trust in close relationships, namely a combination of the dimensions of Faith, Dependability, and Predictability. The first factor shows the most dominant contribution with factor loadings values between 0.359 and 0.847, where items P9, D19, and D10 are the strongest indicators. The second factor has lower loadings, namely between 0.320 and 0.568, indicating a moderate to weak contribution strength. The third factor is in the range of 0.304 to 0.726, with items D25 and D4 as the main contributors.

The uniqueness value is also considered in this analysis. Items such as D10, D19, and D26 have low uniqueness, indicating that their variance is largely explained by the factor, so they are appropriate in the model. In contrast, items D11, D2, and F18 have high uniqueness, indicating a weak contribution to the factor and need to be reviewed further.

EFA was conducted using the maximum likelihood (ML) method, because it is suitable for normally distributed data and large sample sizes. Overall, the three-factor structure is quite in accordance with the initial theory of Trust in Close Relationship, but the item distribution is not completely clean. There are still items that show a tendency for cross-loading, so it is necessary to continue with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to re-test the clarity and validity of the formed factor model.

The uniqueness value itself, which was first introduced by Spearman (1904), represents the variance that is not explained by the general factor and also includes error variance. Since some items have uniqueness values >0.6, the researcher decided to conduct further analysis using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to test the model fit in more depth and ensure the construct validity of this measuring instrument.

Table 1. Factor Statistics Summary EFA 26 Trust Scale Statement Items

Factor	SS Loadings	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4,99	19,17	19,2
2	3,74	14,39	33,6
3	2,01	7,75	41,3

In the Factor Statistics Summary section in table 6, the researcher found that factor 1 had a total variance value of 19.17% and a cumulative value of 19.2%, factor 2 had a total variance value of 14.39% and a cumulative value of 33.6%, and factor 3 had a total variance value of 7.75% and a cumulative value of 41.3%. Based on the results obtained, the three factors together only explained 41.3% of the total information in the data, so the remaining 58.7% of the variance in the data may be caused by other factors.

Table 2. Factor Statistics Inter-Factor Correlation EFA 26 Trust Scale Statement Items

	1	2	3
1	-	0,00	0,00
2		-	0,00
3			-

In the Factor Statistic Inter-Factor Correlation section seen in table 7 shows a value of 0.00 which means that the three factors are not significantly correlated. These three factors show a low correlation between factors, so that each dimension is relatively independent. Furthermore, the researcher paid attention to the Assumption Checks Bartlett's Test EFA to determine the chi square value obtained.

Table 3. Assumption Checks Bartlett's Test EFA 26 Trust Scale Statement Items

X ²	df	p
4618	325	<,001

In the Assumption Checks Bartlett's Test section in table 8 shows a chi square value of 4618 with a p-value of <0.001, which means that all of this data has a strong enough correlation to meet the assumptions for conducting CFA. The next step is to pay attention to the KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy on the 26 Trust Scale statement items.

In the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) measurement for factor analysis with 26 Trust Scale items, an overall value of 0.883 was obtained, indicating that the sample was very adequate for factor analysis because it was close to 1. The KMO value per item was also high, ranging from 0.743 to 0.922, indicating that most of the items were worthy of analysis. The item with the lowest KMO value was P12 at 0.743, which although the lowest, was still considered adequate.

The results of the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) confirmed the existence of three main factors in accordance with the original Trust Scale construct theory. However, the

distribution of items on Factor 1 and Factor 2 is not exclusive because it is a mixture of items from the dimensions of faith, dependability, and predictability, indicating that some items do not only reflect one dimension. In addition, several items such as F7, F16, D4, D25, and P17 experience cross-loading, which means they have a significant relationship with more than one factor.

Facing this condition, the researcher continued to the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) stage to determine the most appropriate factor structure. CFA was conducted in three stages: first, testing the model with all 26 items without modification; second, making modifications by moving items F24 and P12 from Factor 2 to Factor 3 based on the recommendations of Modification Indices (MI) to improve model fit; and third, eliminating 10 items that had too low factor loadings (D2, D11, D20, D22, F7, F14, F15, F24, P3, and P12) so that the CFA model became more fit and representative.

CFA Test Results of 26 Trust Scale Statement Items (First Type)

Based on the results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) on 26 Trust Scale items, three factors were found with varying factor loadings values. Factor 1 shows a fairly high loading value, ranging from 0.375 to 1.384, with all items having a significant p-value (<0.001). This factor includes items such as F13, F23, D10, D19, D22, P8, P9, and P21. Factor 2 has a lower to moderate loading value, ranging from 0.269 to 0.562, which includes items P12, F24, D22, D2, D11, D20, F14, F15, and others. Several items in this factor have low loading values, indicating a less significant contribution to the factor, although the p-value of all items remains significant (<0.001). Factor 3 has a high loading value, between 1.087 to 1.335, covering items D4, D25, and D26, all with significant p-values (<0.001).

Overall, factors 1 and 3 show strong item contributions to the measured construct, while factor 2 contains several items with low loading values that may be less relevant and have the potential to be re-evaluated in order to improve the quality of the measuring instrument.

Table 4. Factor Estimates CFA 26 Items of the First Type of Trust Scale Statement

		Estimate	SE	Z	p
Factor 1	Factor 1	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 2	0,210	0,0552	3,81	<,001
	Factor 3	-0,254	0,0511	-4,98	<,001
Factor 2	Factor 2	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 3	0,614	0,04088	15,04	<,001
Factor 3	Factor 3	1.000 ^a			

^a fixed parameter

In the Factor Estimates in table 4, there is a covariance between factor 1 and factor 2 with an estimate value of 0.210 with a p-value <0.001 which means it has a positive and

significant correlation, but low. In this case, factor 1 and factor 2 have a relationship but not strong. There is a covariance between factors 1 and 3 with an estimate value of -0.254 with a p-value <0.001 which means that there is a negative and significant correlation indicating that factors 1 and 3 have an inverse relationship. In factors 2 and 3, there is a covariance with an estimate value of 0.614 with a p-value <0.001 which can be interpreted as a positive and significant correlation, and quite strong, so it can be concluded that factors 2 and 3 have a close relationship.

Table 5. Model Test for Exact Fit CFA 26 item Trust Scale Type One

X ²	df	p
1012	296	<,001

In the Model Test for Exact Fit section in table 5, there is a chi square value of 1012, with a degree of freedom (df) value of 296 and a p-value <0.001 which indicates that the model does not fit significantly. Thus, it is necessary to check other model fit indices by considering the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), and Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR).

Table 6. Fit Measures CFA 26 item Trust Scale Type One

CFI	TLI	SRMR	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	
				Lower	Upper
0,838	0,822	0,0863	0,0764	0,0713	0,0816

In the Fit Measures CFA table of 26 Trust Scale items of the First Type in table 6, the CFI value is 0.838 and the TLI value is 0.822 which is still below the limit of 0.90, so it means that the model is not fit enough and needs improvement. The RMSEA value obtained is 0.0764 and this is still within the fairly good limit, so the model is not too bad. The SRMR value of 0.0863 is said to be quite good, but still slightly above the limit of 0.80. With this, the researcher conducted an evaluation in the Modification Indices section to see if there were items that were more suitable in other factors or if there were error correlations that needed to be accommodated. The results of the Modification Indices (MI) analysis on CFA with 26 Trust Scale items showed variations in MI values indicating that some items were more suitable to be placed in different factors from their initial placement. For example, item D22 has a high MI value of 19.100 on Factor 1 compared to 2.9018 on Factor 3, so it is more appropriate to be included in Factor 1. Item P21 also shows a higher MI value on Factor 1 (10.768) than Factor 3 (4.5571), indicating a better fit on Factor 1. Meanwhile, item P17 has a high MI value on two factors, namely 17.13 on Factor 1 and 20.19 on Factor 3, indicating significant cross-loading so that its factor placement needs to be considered carefully. Several items have very low MI values, such as P9 (0.12 on Factor 1 and 0.07 on Factor 2), D11 (0.01 on Factor 1 and 1.43 on Factor 3), and D20 (0.01 on Factor 1 and 0.17 on Factor 3), which

indicate a small contribution to the model and have the potential to be removed to improve model fit. In addition, items F7 and F14 have very high MI values in two different factors (F7: 52.77 in Factor 1 and 35.96 in Factor 2; F14: 52.63 in Factor 1 and 26.15 in Factor 2), thus requiring a re-evaluation of the most appropriate factor placement.

From all these results, the researcher concluded that the first type of CFA model with 26 items is not optimal and is not statistically fit to represent the Trust in Close Relationship construct well. Therefore, it is necessary to modify the model by changing the placement of several items to more appropriate factors and considering the elimination of certain items. The next step is to conduct a second type of CFA with modification of item placement based on recommendations from the results of this Modification Indices analysis.

CFA Test Results Of 26 Trust In Close Relationship Scale Statement Items (The Second Type)

In the second Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) stage, the researcher tested 26 Trust Scale items by moving two items, namely F24 and P12, to Factor 3 based on the Modification Indices (MI) value which showed a higher fit on the factor. Item F24 has a factor loading value of 0.290 and the highest MI value on Factor 3 of 8.93, while item P12 has a factor loading value of 0.269 with the highest MI on Factor 3 of 0.51. The CFA results show that on Factor 1, all items have significant and fairly high factor loading values, with examples of high values on items P9 (1.387) and D19 (1.385), although item D22 has the lowest value of 0.375. Factor 2 consists of items with significant factor loading values, but are in the low to medium range, namely between 0.307 and 0.562. Meanwhile, in Factor 3, most of the items showed high and significant loading values such as D26 (1.315), D25 (1.151), and D4 (1.088), but the two items that were moved, F24 and P12, had low factor loading values, namely 0.260 and 0.161 respectively.

In conclusion, the transfer of items F24 and P12 to Factor 3 was based on MI analysis and slightly improved the factor structure, but the low loading values on these two items indicated a limited contribution to Factor 3, which needs to be considered in future instrument evaluations.

Table 7. Factor Estimates CFA 26 Trust Scale Statement Items Second Type

		Estimate	SE	Z	p
Factor 1	Factor 1	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 2	0,231	0,0553	4,81	<,001
	Factor 3	-0,247	0,0514	-4,80	<,001
Factor 2	Factor 2	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 3	0,626	0,0407	15,37	<,001
Factor 3	Factor 3	1.000 ^a			

^a fixed parameter

In the Factor Estimates section in table 7, the researcher found that the estimated value of the covariance between Factor 1 and Factor 2 was 0.231 with a p-value <0.001, which means that it has a positive and significant correlation, but is low. In this case, it can be concluded that Factor 1 and Factor 2 still have a weak positive correlation. In addition, Factor 1 has a negative correlation with Factor 3 as indicated by the estimate value of -0.247 with a p-value <0.001, indicating an inverse and significant relationship. In factors 2 and 3, there is a covariance with an estimate value of 0.626 with a p-value <0.001, which can be interpreted as a positive and significant correlation, and quite strong, so it can be concluded that factors 2 and 3 have a close relationship.

Table 8. Test of Exact Fit CFA Model 26 Trust Scale Statement Items Type Two

X ²	df	p
1047	296	<,001

In the Model Test of Exact Fit section that can be seen in table 8, it is still the same as the first type of CFA with a slight difference in the chi-square value with a value of 1047, a df value of 296 and a p-value <0.001. This still shows that the model is still not significantly fit.

Table 9. Model Fit Measures CFA 26 items Trust Scale statement Type Two

CFI	TLI	SRMR	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	
				Lower	Upper
0,830	0,813	0,0893	0,0783	0,0732	0,0834

In the Model Fit Measures section which can be seen in table 9, the researcher found that the CFI and TLI values were still below 0.90 with a CFI value of 0.830 and a TLI value of 0.813. The RMSEA value increased slightly to 0.0783. With this, the researcher concluded that the second type of CFA in this model was still not fit, so it was not in accordance with previous research. Therefore, the researcher conducted another evaluation in the Modification Indices section to see if there were items that were more suitable in other factors or if there was an error correlation that needed to be accommodated.

In the Modification Indices (MI) results for the second type of CFA, several items were found with high MI values which indicated the potential for more appropriate placement in different factors. In Factor 1, items with high MI include F1 (19.41), P3 (25.57), P17 (19.50), F7 (49.71), and F14 (49.80), indicating that these items are more suitable to be in Factor 1. Meanwhile, in Factor 2, several items such as F24 (21.49), P12 (20.63), P17 (23.18), and D26 (18.49) have high MI, indicating better fit in this factor. In Factor 3, items D22 (18.89), D26 (18.49), F24 (21.49), and P12 (20.63) also show high MI values. Based on these results, the researcher concluded that the second type of CFA model is still not fit

and does not represent the Trust in Close Relationship construct optimally. Therefore, further modification is needed, either by moving some items to more appropriate factors or eliminating certain items so that the model becomes better and in accordance with the expected construct theory. *Results of the CFA test of 16 Trust in Close Relationship Scale statement items of the third type*

After evaluating the first and second types of CFA, the researcher conducted the third type of CFA by eliminating 10 items, namely D2, D11, D20, D22, F7, F14, F15, F24, P3, and P12, because these items have low factor loadings values (<0.40) which indicate a weak contribution and relationship to the measured factors.

The results of the third type of CFA with 16 items show that Factor 1 has a high loading value, ranging from 0.840 to 1.387, and Factor 3 also shows a high loading value between 1.081 to 1.343, indicating that these two factors have a strong contribution from their indicators. Meanwhile, in Factor 2, the loading value is in a lower range, namely 0.435 to 0.566, but still significant. All items in the three factors have a p-value <0.001, confirming the statistical significance of each indicator in the model.

In conclusion, the third type of CFA with 16 items shows an increase in model quality with clearer and more significant factor loadings, especially in Factors 1 and 3, as well as a more fit and representative model for the Trust in Close Relationship construct.

Table 10. Factor Estimates CFA 16 Items of the Third Type of Trust Scale Statement

		Estimate	SE	Z	p
Factor 1	Factor 1	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 2	0,0852	0,0602	1,42	<,001
	Factor 3	-0,2530	0,0510	-4,96	<,001
Factor 2	Factor 2	1.000 ^a			
	Factor 3	0,6824	0,0402	16,96	<,001
Factor 3	Factor 3	1.000 ^a			

^a fixed parameter

In the Factor Estimates section shown in table 10, the researcher found the same results as the first and second types of CFA analysis. The estimated covariance value between Factor 1 and Factor 2 was found to be 0.0852 with a p-value <0.001, which means that it has a positive and significant correlation, but is low. In this case, it can be concluded that Factor 1 and Factor 2 still have a weak positive correlation. In addition, Factor 1 has a negative correlation with Factor 3 as indicated by the estimate value of -0.2530 with a p-value <0.001, indicating an inverse and significant relationship. In factors 2 and 3, there is a covariance with an estimate value of 0.6824 with a p-value <0.001, which can be interpreted as a positive and significant correlation, and quite strong, so it can be concluded that factors 2 and 3 have a close relationship.

Table 11. Test of Exact Fit CFA Model 16 Trust Scale Statement Items Type Three

X ²	df	p
296	101	<,001

In the Model Test of Exact Fit section seen in table 11, the researcher found that the chi-square value obtained was 296, the degree of freedom (df) value was 101 and the p-value <0.001. The researcher still found that this was no different from the results of the first and second types of CFA which showed that the model had not achieved good fit. However, with the chi-square and df ratio obtained of around 2.93, this model is still acceptable, but not optimal, so it needs to be examined further with other Fit Indices (CFI, TLI, RMSEA and SRMR).

Table 12. Model Fit Measures CFA 16 items Trust Scale Statement Type Three

CFI	TLI	SRMR	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	
				Lower	Upper
0,939	0,928	0,0588	0,0683	0,0593	0,0744

In the Model Fit Measures section shown in table 12, the researcher found that the CFI value obtained was 0.939, the TLI value was 0.928, the SRMR value was 0.0588, and the RMSEA value was 0.0683. With the results obtained, the CFI and TLI values are included in the reasonable model data fit and these values are almost close to perfection in explaining the data, and the RMSEA value has also met the standard, so it can be concluded that the model is quite fit and does not need to be modified further. With the results obtained, the researcher concluded that this third type of CFA test still has the most fit model and answers previous theories or studies.

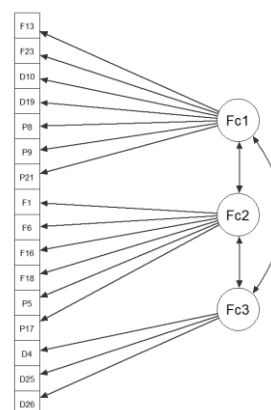


Figure 1. Path Diagram CFA 16 Item Trust Scale Statement Before Coding

In the Path Diagram (Figure 1) it can be seen that the Trust in Close Relationship construct is divided into three interrelated factors, with a model that has met the criteria for reasonable data fit. Factors 1, 2, and 3 are interconnected, although the correlation is positive and negative (see Table 21). Since Factors 1 and 2 contain a mixture of items from the

dimensions of faith, dependability, and predictability, the researcher conducted coding to determine the main themes and name the factors more representatively. As a result, Factor 1 was named “*Keyakinan*”, Factor 2 “*Prediktabilitas*”, and Factor 3 “*Keandalan*”, so the Path Diagram was updated as shown in Figure 2.

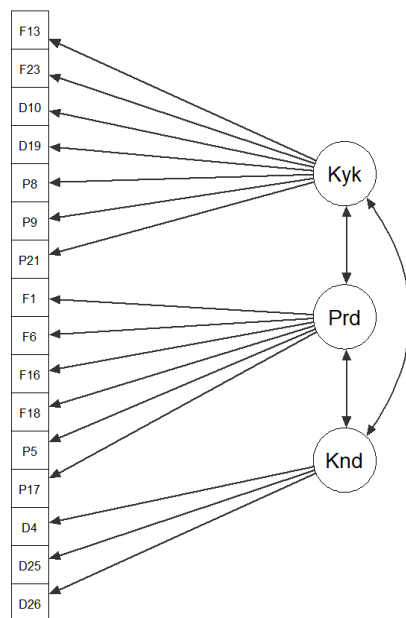


Figure 2. CFA Path Diagram Of 16 Trust Scale Statement Items After Coding

Convergent Validity Test Results (DAS-32)

Table 13. Convergent Validity between Trust Scale and DAS-32

		KY	PR	KA	CS	AE	SA	CH
KY	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-						
	<i>df</i>	-						
	<i>p-value</i>	-						
PR	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,061	-					
	<i>df</i>	412	-					
	<i>p-value</i>	0,217	-					
KA	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,219***	0,561***	-				
	<i>df</i>	412	412	-				
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	-				
CS	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,319***	0,074	0,197***	-			
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	-			
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	0,133	<.001	-			
AE	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,344***	0,065	0,212***	0,839***	-		
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	-		
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	0,187	<.001	<.001	-		
SA	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,238***	0,396***	0,176***	0,119*	0,045	-	
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	412	-	
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001	0,016	0,359	-	
CH	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,481***	0,245***	0,242***	0,350***	0,286***	0,253***	-
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	412	412	-
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	-

Note. **p* < .05, ***p* < .01, ****p* < .001

The results of the convergent validity test (Table 13) show different relationships between Trust Scale factors and

DAS-32 dimensions. The *Keyakinan* and *Prediktabilitas* factors do not have a strong linear correlation (*r* = 0.061; *p* = 0.217), while *Keyakinan* and *Keandalan* have a significant negative correlation (*r* = -0.219; *p* < 0.001). *Prediktabilitas* and *Keandalan* have a strong and significant positive correlation (*r* = 0.561; *p* < 0.001).

Keyakinan shows a significant negative correlation with Consensus (*r* = -0.319), Affectional Expression (*r* = -0.344), and Cohesion (*r* = -0.481), but positive with Satisfaction (*r* = 0.238), all with *p* < 0.001. This means that the higher the *Keyakinan*, the lower the agreement, expression of affection, and togetherness, but satisfaction actually increases.

Prediktabilitas was not significantly correlated with Consensus and Affectional Expression, but was significantly positively correlated with Satisfaction (*r* = 0.396) and Cohesion (*r* = 0.245), indicating that couple predictability was related to satisfaction and togetherness.

Keandalan had a significant positive correlation with all dimensions of the DAS-32, namely Consensus (*r* = 0.197), Affectional Expression (*r* = 0.212), Satisfaction (*r* = 0.176), and Cohesion (*r* = 0.242), indicating that couple reliability improved the quality of various aspects of the relationship.

In conclusion, Trust had a negative relationship with certain aspects except satisfaction, indicating that high trust can inhibit the expression of affection and togetherness. *Prediktabilitas* had a greater influence on satisfaction and togetherness, while *Keandalan* was the strongest and most positive indicator in predicting the quality of a harmonious and satisfying relationship. Thus, the Trust Scale has good convergent validity, especially through the dimensions of Reliability and Predictability.

Results of the discriminant validity test (TIPI)

Table 14. Discriminant Validity between Trust Scale and TIPI

		KY	PR	KA	E	A	C	N	O
KY	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-							
	<i>df</i>	-							
	<i>p-value</i>	-							
PR	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,061	-						
	<i>df</i>	412	-						
	<i>p-value</i>	0,217	-						
KA	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,219***	0,561***	-					
	<i>df</i>	412	412	-					
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	-					
E	Pearson's <i>r</i>	-0,198***	-0,332***	-0,188	-				
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	-				
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	<.001	-				
A	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,342***	0,209***	0,005	-0,343***	-			
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	-			
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	0,924	<.001	-			
C	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,626***	0,031	-0,091	-0,077	0,115*	-		
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	412	-		
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	0,535	0,065	0,117	0,019	-		
N	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,653***	0,176***	-0,018	-0,349***	0,504***	0,456***	-	
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	412	412	-	
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	<.001	0,713	<.001	<.001	<.001	-	
O	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0,684***	0,055	-0,226***	-0,097*	0,333***	0,496***	0,503***	-
	<i>df</i>	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	-
	<i>p-value</i>	<.001	0,267	<.001	0,049	<.001	<.001	<.001	-

Note. **p* < .05, ***p* < .01, ****p* < .001

The results of the discriminant validity test (Table 14) show different relationships in several dimensions of TIPI. It

was found that *Keyakinan* has a positive and significant correlation with several aspects of the TIPI, namely Agreeableness ($r = 0.342$), Conscientiousness ($r = 0.626$), Neuroticism ($r = 0.653$), and Openness to Experience ($r = 0.684$). This indicates that individuals with high Belief also have high levels of Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability (Neuroticism), and Openness to Experience. However, *Keyakinan* has a significant negative correlation with the Extraversion dimension ($r = -0.198$). This indicates that individuals with high levels of Belief tend to have lower levels of Extraversion.

In the *Prediktabilitas* section, researchers found a negative correlation with Extraversion ($r = -0.232$), indicating that individuals who perceive their partners as more predictable tend to be less extroverted. Additionally, *Prediktabilitas* has an insignificant correlation with the aspects of Conscientiousness ($r = 0.031$) and Openness to Experience ($r = 0.055$). This shows that Predictability has no relationship with Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience. However, *Prediktabilitas* has a positive and significant correlation with the dimensions of Agreeableness ($r = 0.209$) and Emotional Stability (Neuroticism) ($r = 0.176$). This indicates that individuals with high levels of predictability will have high levels of Agreeableness and be more emotionally stable.

In the *Keandalan* section, researchers found negative correlations in several aspects, such as Extraversion ($r = -0.188$) and Openness to Experience ($r = -0.226$). This means that *Keandalan* has a negative and significant correlation with both aspects, indicating that the higher the Reliability, the lower the Extraversion and Openness to Experience. In addition, *Keandalan* also has a negative correlation with Conscientiousness ($r = -0.091$) and Emotional Stability (Neuroticism) ($r = -0.018$). This means that *Keandalan* has a negative but insignificant correlation, indicating that *Keandalan* is not related to these two aspects. However, *Keandalan* has a positive correlation with Agreeableness ($r = 0.005$), but it is not significant, indicating that Reliability is also not related to the Agreeableness dimension.

The conclusion from the results of this discriminant validity test is that the Trust Scale has fairly good discriminant validity, but with some exceptions. Trust has a fairly strong correlation with several personality aspects (Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, Openness), which may indicate that it is not entirely discriminant of personality. *Prediktabilitas* and *Keandalan* show a clearer discriminant pattern, with weaker relationships to personality. Although there are some significant correlations between the Trust Scale and the Big Five Personality Traits, these results still support the discriminant validity of the Trust Scale, especially since the relationships with personality are not as strong as the relationships with relationship variables such as the DAS-32.

Reliability test results

Table 15. Scale Reliability Statistics Keyakinan

Cronbach's α	
scale	0.921

Table 16. Item Reliability Statistics Keyakinan

	Item -rest correlation	If item dropped
		Cronbach's α
F13	0,724	0,912
F23	0,649	0,919
D10	0,791	0,905
D19	0,800	0,905
P8	0,757	0,909
P9	0,811	0,903
P21	0,757	0,909

Table 17. Item Reliability Statistics Prediktabilitas

Cronbach's α	
scale	0.720

Table 18. Item Reliability Statistics Prediktabilitas

	Item -rest correlation	If item dropped
		Cronbach's α
F1	0,389	0,702
F6	0,460	0,680
F16	0,483	0,674
F18	0,387	0,703
P5	0,498	0,669
P17	0,513	0,664

Table 19. Scale Reliability Statistics Keandalan

Cronbach's α	
scale	0.849

Table 20. Item Reliability Statistics Keandalan

	Item -rest correlation	If item dropped
		Cronbach's α
D4	0,637	0,871
D25	0,735	0,778
D26	0,793	0,714

Table 15 shows that the reliability of the *Keyakinan* dimension yielded a Cronbach's alpha of 0.921, indicating that it falls within the reliable category. Each item in the *Keyakinan* dimension demonstrated very high internal consistency, with item-total correlations ranging from 0.649 to 0.811 (Table 16). The *Prediktabilitas* dimension had the lowest reliability among the three, but still reached an acceptable level with an alpha of 0.720 (Table 17). Based on the "Cronbach's alpha if item dropped" column (Table 18), no item appeared to significantly improve reliability if removed. The *Dependability* dimension showed a Cronbach's alpha of 0.849 (Table 19), suggesting high reliability and strong internal consistency among the items in this dimension.

Hypothesis	Testing	Results
This section addresses the study's initial hypothesis: that the Indonesian version of the <i>Trust in Close Relationship Scale</i> is valid, reliable, and applicable in the Indonesian context. Although content validity based on expert judgment showed some inadequacies, the researcher supplemented this with face validity through a readability test, which yielded valid results. This was further supported by construct validity and reliability testing, ultimately retaining 16 valid items. Construct validity is discussed in more depth in the next section.		

The construct validity test for the Trust Scale originally consisted of 26 items, but through several stages of analysis, only 16 items were retained. This item reduction is consistent with Rempel, Holmes, & Zanna's (1985) original study, which also eliminated 10 items—though not the same items. Unlike the original study, this research revealed a cross-loading phenomenon, where items from the Faith, Dependability, and Predictability dimensions clustered within the same factor. As a result, the factors were reclassified into three new groupings: Factor 1 as Faith, Factor 2 as Predictability, and Factor 3 as Dependability.

Three CFA models were tested: the initial model with 26 items (unmodified), a second model with two items shifted between factors, and a final model with 16 retained items after eliminating 10. The third model showed acceptable fit indices (CFI = 0.939; TLI = 0.928; SRMR = 0.0588; RMSEA = 0.0683), indicating the model is suitable for use in Indonesian research. All factors showed positive correlations with each other.

In terms of convergent validity, the Trust Scale demonstrated positive correlations with various dimensions of the *Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-32)*. Particularly, *Keandalan* and *Prediktabilitas* showed strong correlations, while *Keyakinan* had negative correlations with most DAS-32 dimensions, although it was still associated with some relationship aspects. Regarding discriminant validity, *Keyakinan* had strong positive correlations with nearly all TIPI personality traits, *Prediktabilitas* correlated with two TIPI traits, while *Keandalan* had negative or nonsignificant correlations with almost all TIPI traits. This suggests that only Predictability and Dependability exhibit clear discriminant patterns.

Findings also showed that individuals with high *Keyakinan* scores tend to report high relationship satisfaction

but may struggle with expressing affection. Those perceiving their partner as predictable tend to have cohesive and satisfying relationships, while *Keandalan* is positively associated with all DAS-32 dimensions, indicating that reliable partners contribute to stronger cohesion, satisfaction, and affectionate expression.

For discriminant validity with TIPI, individuals with high *Keyakinan* scores tend to be more agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable, and open to new experiences. High *Prediktabilitas* is associated with agreeableness and emotional stability, while high *Keandalan* tends to relate to introversion and lower openness to new experiences.

Reliability tests using Cronbach's Alpha showed excellent internal consistency for Faith (0.921), acceptable reliability for Predictability (0.720), and good reliability for Dependability (0.849).

The study acknowledges several limitations: the majority of the sample came from the Greater Jakarta area, making it less representative of Indonesia as a whole; more dating couples than married couples were included; and only heterosexual couples participated. Future research should recruit more geographically and relationally diverse participants and adapt items if studying homosexual couples. Additionally, the Aiken's V score of 0.98—slightly below the ideal 1—suggests a need for more expert raters and a longer revision phase to minimize item elimination or cross-loading.

Analyses were conducted at the individual level without accounting for couple-level data, gender, or cultural differences. Future studies are encouraged to apply Multi-Group CFA or Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) to examine structural invariance across genders and cultures.

Lastly, due to several weak or negative correlations between the Trust Scale and DAS-32, researchers recommend incorporating other instruments such as the *Dyadic Trust Scale* or the *Perceived Relationship Quality Components Inventory* to strengthen convergent validity. For discriminant validity, jealousy-related instruments such as the *Multidimensional Jealousy Scale* may provide useful points of comparison.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the Indonesian version of the Trust in Close Relationship Scale consists of 16 statement items divided into three main aspects: Belief, Predictability, and Reliability. Through Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), three factors were found, but two factors combined items from the dimensions of faith, predictability, and dependability due to cross-loading which was assumed to be differences in Indonesian participants' understanding of several items. Adjustments to the factor names were made to represent the combination of these items. Furthermore, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) showed that the 16 items met the model fit criteria with CFI (0.939), TLI (0.928), SRMR (0.0588), and RMSEA (0.0683), indicating model suitability.

Construct validity was tested using the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-32) as convergent validity and the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) as discriminant validity. The results of convergent validity show a positive correlation between the *Keandalan* and *Prediktabilitas* aspects with the DAS-32, while the *Keyakinan* aspect actually has a negative correlation with almost all aspects of the DAS-32. In discriminant validity, *Keyakinan* shows a positive correlation with several TIPI dimensions such as conscientiousness, emotional stability (neuroticism), and openness, while *Prediktabilitas* and *Keandalan* have a low correlation with TIPI, indicating a weak relationship with personality. The reliability test shows a high level of reliability with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.921 for *Keyakinan*, 0.720 for *Prediktabilitas*, and 0.849 for *Reliabilitas*. The advantages of this study include a comprehensive validity test using factor analysis as well as convergent and discriminant validity, which have never been done before for this measuring instrument in Indonesia. The sample used is also quite representative from young adults to late adults. The study also found that although the three main aspects remain valid, there are differences in factor structure with the presence of combined items which are new findings. The limitations of the study include the majority of respondents coming from Jabodetabek so it does not represent all of Indonesia, the number of dating couples is greater than married couples, only testing heterosexual couples, imperfect content validity based on Aiken's V, and the elimination of many items in the faith and dependability dimensions. In addition, further analysis such as Multi-Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis to see differences in factor structure based on gender and culture, and Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) to understand cultural cross-loading patterns have not been carried out. The complexity of the correlation between aspects of the Trust Scale with the DAS-32 and TIPI also shows the need to use additional measuring instruments to strengthen the construct validity of the Indonesian version of the Trust in Close Relationship Scale.

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