

CHAPTER II

PERSONALITY TYPE AND SPEAKING SKILL

A. The Students' Personality

1. Definition of Students' Personality

Psychologists have different opinions in interpret the meaning of personality. In terms of psychology, personality is generally defined as the scientific study of the whole personal about many aspects such as perception and attention, cognition and memory, and neurons and brain circuitry which people are trying to realize and understand an individual and constructing a reasonable account of human individuality scientifically (McAdams, 2006:2). As cited in Schultz and Schultz (2009:8-9), personality is an enduring and unique cluster of characteristics that may change in response to different situations specifically. The personality of a child was reflect in daily behavior, the behavior of a child was still natural. Each person has their own personality that were different from each other.

Personality is an important factor that have an influence on foreign language learning and extroversion or introversion are the two of four pains of personality types in language learning process. Each person has their own personality that were different from each other. Pervin (2010:6) states that personality is the characteristics of people which causes consistency of feeling, thinking, and behavior. It means that personality is based on the characteristics or behavior of each individual their daily environment. Personality is the configuration of characteristics and behavior that comprises and individual's unique adjustment to life, including major traits, interests, drives values, self-concept, abilities, and emotional patterns.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that students' personality was characteristic and behavior that unique of a student who learn and obtained from the environment to adaptation with their environment. In other words personality is something that makes you

became who you are. Personality also becomes the most important things in our life, as something that arises from human beings and affects individual's lives directly or indirectly. Personality can help people succeed in life. It helps their experiences, people's achievement, expectations for the future even health can be influence by their personality.

2. Types of Students' Personality

There are two major types of personalities, extroverts and introverts. As the focus of this research, this part is used to explore the two personality types namely introverts and extroverts. Extroverts and introverts have their own special dynamics, and both of attitudes have progressive and regressive properties. Extroverts and introverts can have both and bad consequences for human development. Each person has both extrovert and introvert aspects. As the highlight, extrovert characters tend to be gregarious, while the introverts tend to be private. Extroverts are sociable while introverts are quiet. The complete explanations are written in the paragraph down below.

a. Extrovert Person

Extroversion is easily identified with easy to give opinions and more open at expressing the feelings. In relation to concentration, extroversions do not have much mental concentration as introverts do. According to Jung in Beebe (2016), extroversion is the attitude distinguished by the turning outward of psychic energy so that a person is oriented toward the objective and away from the subjective.

According to Premuzic (2007:20) extroversion is individual's tendency to be talkative, outgoing, and energetic. Extroversion tends to enjoy being with others and easy to express their feeling and emotions. They are optimistic, outgoing, and confident. In addition, Randy J. Larsen and David M. Buss (2008:214) extroversion tends to be talkative and sociable, likes meeting new people, hates routines and reading books, and gets bored easily.

The followings are several descriptions of aspects, strengths and weaknesses of the extrovert personality:

1. Aspect of Extrovert Personality

According to Eysenek (in Samini, 2004:13) based on extroversion dimension, there are seven aspects of personality. They are activity, sociability, risk-taking, impulsiveness, expressiveness, practicality, and irresponsibility. Their explanation as follows:

a. Activity

The person who has extroversion, they tend to have high activity means that to be active and energetic likes to do physical activities are the highlight. Getting up early and doing many and different kinds of activities quickly.

b. Sociability

Extroversions usually have high sociability. They have many friends easily and also easy to build connection with others. They like to go to a party and to do social activities.

c. Risk Taking

Those who are extroversion tend to have high risk-taking values. They like to live in dangerous, and also do challenging activities. They also seek jobs that ignore the risk. They do the jobs without paying attention more on their own safety.

d. Impulsiveness

Doing something spontaneously without thinking first and make a quick decision are the example of high impulsiveness of extraversion. They likely doing their things quickly and sometimes careless.

e. Expressiveness

They who are have high extroversion sense likely showing their feeling and expressions. People having high expressiveness tend to their feeling freely. They do not like to keep their feelings

by themselves means that they like to show their emotions such as sad, angry, afraid, and pleasant.

f. Practicality

People who are extroversion are pleasant at doing practical things and not patient to do abstract and imaginative activities.

g. Irresponsibility

Those who are having high value of extroversion dislike doing formal duties. They are dynamic and irresponsible is doing activities that relate to social dimension.

Based on explanation, An individual with high score in extraversion enjoy the company of others, dominant on forceful situation, would keep busy, excitement seeking addresses an individual need for thrills. Excitement and simulation. An individual high in cheerfulness is genial and optimistic. While low score loner, more passive and keep to the back ground more at leisure, more pessimistic and less exuberant (Costa and McCrae In Amanda: 2017).

1) The Strengths of The Extrovert Students

Being extrovert seems have many positive values. It seems that the extrovert is a dominant, strong and decisive personality that centers on getting things done by whatever means. The extrovert is also more optimistic than introvert which is very useful for placing individual at viewing life. The extrovert is successful in his school work. By being an active temperament, individual feels a continual inclination to activity and occupation. At speaking skill, the extrovert is brief and definite. This smart, positive, firmness at speaking and appearance give extroversions a good position especially when engaged in educational event, such as debating and delivering speech in school.

2) The Weaknesses of The Extrovert Students

Hock in Samini (2004) gives statements that cover detail information about the weaknesses of the extrovert student due to understanding the personality type.

a) Pride

The extrovert is full of himself. In other words, He has a great opinion of his qualities and his success and considers himself as an extraordinary and as one called upon to perform great deeds. This pride leads to have a great deal of self-confidence. Good self-confidence is positive, but having over self-confidence is vicious. Extroverts who have this feeling refuse the help of others and prefers to work alone. Moreover, it leads a view that they are more capable than others.

b) Anger

Anger is the negative traits of extrovert personality type. Since they are expressive, they will show their anger to others. The extroverts may even indulge in furious outbursts of anger. We can say that things are made even worse by the fact that the extrovert is easily angry.

Based on extroverts strengths and weaknesses, being extroverts is needed to become a leader, because they have a good way of communicating with others. they have no problem talking openly in public and like to discuss every problem occurs rather than keeping it to themselves. their impulsiveness is not merely a weakness because a leader sometimes has to make a quick decision regarding what best for the group. Moreover, the extroverts are very stubborn. They think they are always right and like debating, can never get mistakes in learning, and are never willing to be in a lower score of others.

b. Introvert Personality

Introvert is another type of personality. According to Jung in Beebe (2016), introversion is highlight on the exploration of thoughts,

feelings, and experiences. Premuzic (2007:20) introvert is a person who tends to be alone a lot and prefers solitary activities. When facing stress, introvert tends to withdraw themselves. Introvert tends to spend quite time. Introvert prefers schedules and routines. So that, it can be said that introverts are quiet, prefer reading rather than meeting people and taking to others, have few but close friends and usually avoid excitement (Eysenek & Chan, 1982).

Introvert is a person who is more interested in her or his own thoughts and feelings than in things outside herself or himself, and is often shy and unwilling to take part in activities with others (Khodareza, 2015:1076).

From those definitions, it can be concluded that introvert is an attitude emphasized on subjective perceptions. It is characterized as quite, hard-working alone and socially reserved.

The followings are several descriptions of aspects, strengths and weaknesses of the introvert personality.

1) Aspect of Introvert Personality

Similar to extroversions, there are seven aspects of personality which are based on introvert dimension. They are inactivity, unsociability, carefulness, controlled, inhibition, reflectiveness and responbility (Eysenck in Samimi,2004:15) the explanation as follows:

a) Inactivity

This aspect relates to the physical activities. Introvert persons do the task slowly. Moreover, they are also easy to be tired and easy to sleep.

b) Unsociability

Introvert people are having high unsociability. They do not like build connection with other and tend to have a few close friends and like doing independent activities such as reading. They sometimes feel stressed while doing interaction with others.

c) Carefulness

It is usual that persons who have this value do the activities carefully. They think every single aspect carefully and pay more attention to it. They avoid dangerous things and do something that is familiar and safe.

d) Controlled

The person plans and arranges the program before doing something. He plans his bright future carefully and thinks twice before acting.

e) Inhibition

People do not like to express their feelings freely. They are not easy to feel angry and calm.

f) Reflectiveness

The person likes to make abstracts and interpretation, discusses, and answers the philosophical question.

g) Responsibility

People who have this character will be believed by others easily. They do duties well and always fulfill inner conviction.

2) The Strengths of the Introvert Students

When interact in the school life, introvert students are typically serious to get understanding and as much knowledge as he learned. That trait appeared because he looks the life from serious side as the excitement. The great of his willingness to conquer the life contradicts with the reality which is not always good. The strengths of the introvert students above are specified on several main traits.

a) Persistent

According to Sager (2009:2), the introvert people spend a lot of energy trying to make sense of troubling events, so they can avoid those events in the future. He does many efforts diligently. He spends a longer time to finish the task. It means that he does

not feel boring to the situation of class. He knows that he must learn well until the end of learning period.

b) Scheduled and Detail

Warfield explained that the introvert is rigid. We can say he may improve his quality of intellectuality by training under well managed schedule because an introvert is a planner, or we can say he makes sure things happen, although sometimes they can paralyze themselves with over-analysis. Lists and “doing things the right way” are characteristics of this personality type. The introvert students will appear neat and structured when he does duties. Others can say that he makes perfectly things done from the beginning until the last work he gets used to finish in detail.

3) The Weaknesses of the Introvert Students

The potentiality of this temperament to the negative traits is great enough. The introvert is a passive temperament. The person processing such a temperament, therefore, has not the joyful, quick, progressive, and active. He has marked inclination to inactivity. Several kinds of decriptions about the introvert main weakness traits is written through points, they are:

a) Love of retirement

The introvert does not feel at home among a crowd for any length of time to learn; he loves silence and solitude. When away from the crowd he feels calmer. Being inclined to introspection he draws himself from the crowds and forgets his environment. The environment is not important to an introvert. In school he is often distracted, because he is absorbed by his own thoughts.

b) The Introvert is irresolute

Introversion have a hard time making decisions. introversion will be confused when facing a problem in an

environment that must involve themselves in crowds. Under the case of too many considerations and too much fear of difficulties the introvert is haunted by own problem and desire without willingness to solve it and struggle for it. Introversion prefer to solve problems and struggle alone without people around them. It is possibility that his plans or works may fail, the introversion can hardly reach a decision. He is inclined to defer his decision. What he could do today he postpones for tomorrow.

c) The introvert is despondent and without courage.

A person with introverted characteristics will be afraid of doing new work and carrying out unpleasant tasks. However, introversion have a strong will and talent, but no courage or no interest in crowds so to start new things an introvert must fight the courage to get to know and communicate with the environment. If difficulties in his undertakings are encountered by the introvert, he feels discouraged and is tempted to give up the ship, instead of conquering the obstacle and repairing the ill success by increased effort. In conclusion, the introvert is too much feeling person. The feelings sometimes impede his work in some cases, but the essential of the introvert is an adequate important to assist thought and analysis of others, they are deeply thoughtful and prone to be exceptionally intellectual.

Based on introverts strengths and weaknesses, their characteristic are needed for jobs that require high concentration like accountant, paralegal, psychiatrist, etc. They love reading and do things by their own because it is more comfortable. They are likely being someone who works behind a curtain. Being introverts is not always bad because they can be someone to be relied on because they are used to being independent and keep secrets other tell like psychiatrists because it is a part of their work ethics.

B. The Nature of Speaking Skill

1. Definition of Speaking

According to Colie & Stephen (2006:15) "Speaking is called by oral communication or word expression the mind, idea, and feeling." Through speaking the students hope to be able express their ideas, opinion, feeling and messege orally. It is means the students should talk a lot and the teacher should give opportunity as much as possible to increase their speaking ability in real communication. Bilbrough (2007:107), stated that "speaking is people's utterences with the goal of having their intentions recognized and recipients process a speaker's remarks with the gal of recognizing those intentions".

In addition, Tetala (2015) state that "speaking is an essential tool for communicating". So, in speaking process there is a person who convey the message orally and there is a people that receive the message. The speaker talk in order to give information and share opinion. They ask listeners questions to get them provide information. They request things to make the listeners give it. They build and share meaning through language. Since English is a foreign language in Indonesia, most of the students might feel difficult and unfamiliar to speak English. Speaking language is the top priority for many people, and they also want to master the speaking language. The ability to speak a language is the basic for people to understand the meaning of communication.

Based on explanation above it can be concluded that speaking is about have a person' produce a language with a goal to communicate. It is one of ways to express imagination, ideas, and feeling. If the speaker can make the listener understand about what the speaker talking about it means the communication is well.

2. Element of Speaking

The researcher has introduced the definition of reading from the linguistics. For futher information about it will show explanation below,

Harmer (2001:269) identifies that the ability to speak in English needs the elements necessary for the spoken production as the following:

a. Language features

1. Connected speech: connected speech is effective speakers of English needs to be able not only to produce the individual phonemes of English but also the use of fluent connected speech. In connected speech sounds are modified, omitted, added or weakened.
2. Expressive device: native speaker of English change the pitch and stress of particular part of utterance, vary volume and speed, and show by other physical and nonverbal means how they are feeling (especially in face to face interaction).
3. Lexis and grammar: teachers should therefore supply a variety of phrase for different function such as agreeing or disagreeing, expressing surprise, shock or approval.
4. Negotiation language: effective speaking benefits from the negotiator language that use to seek clarification and show the structure of what people are saying. They often need to ask for clarifications when they are listening to someone else talks and it is very crucial for students.

b. Mental/social processing

1. Language processing: effective speaker need to be able to process language in their own heads and put it into coherent order so that it comes out in forms that are not only comprehensible, but also convey the meanings that are intended. Language processing involves the retrieval of words and their assembly into syntactically and propositionally appropriate sequence.
2. Interacting with others: effective speaking also involves a good deal of listening and understanding of how the other participants are feeling, and knowledge of how linguistically to take turns of allow others to do so.

3. On the spot information processing: quite apart from the students response to others' feeling, they also need to be able to process the information they tell to others at the moment we get it.

3. Aspects of Speaking

The people who want to learn about speaking, they should master about the aspects of speaking English first. According to Syakur in Ramyani (2019) there are four aspects in speaking skills.

a. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is one of the most important thing that students should be master in order to speak fluently. According to Thornbury (2008) relates to a students' capacity to make coherent utterances in order to complete the assignment. Therefore, when learning second language the students should be understand about English language especially pronunciation.

b. Grammar

Grammar is the rules that explain how words are combined, arranged, or changed to show certain kinds of meaning. In addition, grammar is how the words are put together to make correct sentence.

c. Fluency

Koizumi (2005) mentions that fluency is that students can speak fluently without making mistake, such as repetition there is a pause while speaking, and self-corrections. Fluency is also defined as the quality of students speaking confidently.

d. Vocabulary

This aspect is also important in teaching and learning language. Nation (2001) as cited in Salam & Nurnisa (2021) explains that knowledge of vocabulary and acquisition about that have a major influence on language proficiency and use. As a result, the vocabulary that students employ in language output reveals their proficiency level. Thus, the vocabulary that students used can be a quality of their ability.

To conclude, speaking is one of the important skills in mastering the language learning. since, it is a productive skill where every students should has the ability to communicate their ideas, thought feelings and are able to respond messages with other. it means all the students should be able to speak when they communicate each other.

C. Preview of Related Studies

There are numbers of studies try to on explain the influence of extroversion-introversion in language learning. And it comes in different result. Showing a clear correlation between extroversion and success in learning language, others failing to demonstrate that there is a correlation between outgoingness and language proficiency. Many second language teachers somehow feel that a student with an outgoing personality is more likely to be succesful as a second or foreign language learner. The reason is that the extrovert will create more situations for themselves to engage in conversation. This is good of opportunities to speak the new language will positively affect the development of the student's proficiency. In this research the researcher will provide some studies related to extroversion-introversion.

A study conducted by Batdal Niati a study Students' Personality Traits and Their Speaking Skill in 2018. The findings showed that extraversion was in Sufficient Correlation. The data of study were analyzed with Pearson Product-Moment. The researcher gave the big five personality traits inventory to the questionnaire and population of this research were 52 students. They are eleventh grades of Senior High School 1 Rambah Hilir. The results ot this research was personality traits and speaking skill had correlated each other. It means that the higher extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness are the higher speaking skill is. However, the higher nouroticism is the lower speaking skill will be.

The second study was done by Dewi Aulia Hardiyanti, Hasanul Misbah, and Muhamad Sofian Hadi (2021). The title of study is The Relationship Between Students' Personality and Speaking Performance. The purpose of this research is to find the relationship between extrovert and

introvert personality and speaking performance of students in class XI Imam Bukhori SMK IT Multimedia An-Nuqthah, Tangerang, Banten. The result of this research is r_{xy} is higher than r_t in 5% ($0,9984 > 0,4392$) and 1% ($0,9984 > 0,5487$). The conclusion of this research there is the relationship between students' personality and speaking performance.

The third study was done by Sri Muniarty Samand, Zalili Sailan, Asrun Lio (2019). The title is Analysis On The Relationship of Extrovert-Introvert Personality And Students' Speaking Performance in English Study Program Of Hulu Oleo University. The researcher investigated the Extraversion-introversion and the oral performance of Koya University EFL Students. The aim was to investigate the correlation between extraversion-introversion and EFL students; oral proficiency presented by fluency, accuracy, complexity, pronunciation, and global impression. The result of this research suggests that there was a negative correlation between extraversion-introversion and EFL oral performance components, fluency, accuracy, complexity, pronunciation, and global impression. In addition, the correlation coefficient values reveal that there is no relationship between the two variables.

The fourth study was done by Hartika (2023). The title of their research is The Correlation Between Students' Personality and Students' Speaking Skill. The result of this study shows that agreeableness became the most dominant personality and the mean of speaking skills test was 53,5 (enough level). The correlation coefficient was 0,315 as the significant level of 0,002. The correlation coefficient (0,315) was within the interval 0,200-0,400 and from the weak correlation. Based on the significant level 0,002 ($0,002 < 0,05$), it could be concluded that alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted and null hypothesis (H_o) was rejected. Therefore, there was a significant correlation between student's personality and students speaking skill.

The fifth study was done by Mohammad Reza Khodareza and Marzie Taheri (2015). The title of their research is about The Effect of Audio-Visual

Aids on Extrovert and Introvert Learners' Speaking Ability. This study was conducted to male adult intermediate learners of English Language at Iran language institute (ILI). The researchers gave the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) to the participants, through 60 introverts and 60 extroverts as the main subject. The researcher used a two-way ANOVA for computation the data. The result of this study show that there is a light amount of different between extroverts and introverts in being benefitted from audio-visual aids but the different isn't that promient. The study also showed that the extroverts are generally better at speaking than introvert, but there again the differences isn't noteworthy.