# Extrovert and Introvert Personality Toward Speaking Achievement; A Comparative Study at SMP Negeri 10 Parepare

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## ABSTRACT

Supervised by **Dr. Drs. Amaluddin, M.Hum.** and **Ika Yanti Ziska, S.Pd., M.P.d.** *Extrovert and Introvert Personality Toward Speaking Achievement ; A Comparative Study at SMP Negeri 10 Parepare.*

Speaking is one way to communicate in which ideas and thought delivered through message orally. To enable students to communicate, we need to apply the language in real communication. Personality plays an important role to improve speaking ability. The characteristic of people which causes consistency of feeling, thinking, and behavior. One aspect that constructs personality is extrovert-introvert.

The purpose of this study is to generally try to find out which one of the Extrovert and Introvert students that have the better speaking achievement and to Investigate whether there is a difference between the Extrovert and Introvert students personality in speaking achievement in eighth grade at SMP Negeri 10 Parepare. The method used in this research is quantitative research and Two-Way Analysis of Variance.

This research involved only one class of eight grade students in SMP Negeri Parepare. All of the samples are 32 students. This research was done in august in the new semester of the first-grade students in the academic year 2018/2019. In this study, the researcher used a questionnaire to know between extrovert and introvert students. This research is started by collecting theory after that giving the students personality tests to the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 10  Parepare and then classifying the extrovert student and introvert student.

Then, after classifying students' personalities, the researcher gave students' speaking scores to design comparing the personality of the two students with their speaking scores. The speaking score of extroverted students was 75.92, on average, where

the average introverted student was 71.67. This means that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted. It can be assumed that there is no significant difference between extroverted and introverted students on the speaking achievement of students, but extroverted students have higher English competency skills because of their natural willingness to speak than introverted students. Sometimes introverted students can match extroverted students with their unique strengths.

*Keywords : Personality Factors, Speaking Achievement, Extrovert-Introvert*

## ABSTRAK

Dibimbing oleh **Dr. Drs. Amaluddin, M.Hum.** dan **Ika Yanti Ziska, S.Pd., M.P.d.**

*Kepribadian Extrovert and Introvert Terhadap Prestasi Berbicara ; Studi Perbandingan di SMP Negeri 10 Parepare.*

Berbicara adalah salah satu cara untuk menyampaikan gagasan dan gagasan yang disampaikan melalui pesan secara lisan. Agar siswa dapat berkomunikasi, kita perlu menerapkan bahasa dalam komunikasi yang nyata. Kepribadian memainkan peran penting untuk meningkatkan kemampuan berbicara. Karakteristik orang yang menyebabkan konsistensi dari perasaan berfikir dan perilaku. Satu aspek yang membangun kepribadian adalah extrovert dan introvert.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk secara umum mencoba mencari tahu mana salah satu siswa Extrovert dan Introvert yang memiliki prestasi berbicara yang lebih baik dan untuk menyelidiki apakah ada perbedaan antara kepribadian siswa Extrovert dan Introvert dalam prestasi berbicara di kelas delapan di SMP Negeri. 10 Parepare. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dan Two-Way Analysis of Variance.

Penelitian ini hanya melibatkan satu kelas dari kelas delapan SMP Negeri 10 Parepare. Jumlah sampel terdiri dari 32 siswa. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan angket untuk mengetahui dan membedakan antara siswa extrovert dan introvert. Penelitian ini di mulai dari pengumpulan skor setelah di berikan tes kepribadian siswa di kelas delapan SMP Negeri 10 Parepare dan kemudian mengklasifikasikan siswa extrovert dan siswa introvert.

Kemudian, setelah mengklasifikasikan kepribadian siswa, peneliti memberi nilai pada tes berbicara untuk membandingkan kepribadian kedua siswa dengan kemampuan berbicara mereka. Rata-rata skor berbicara siswa extrovert yaitu 75,92 dan untuk siswa

introvert yaitu 71,67. Ini berarti bahwa hipotesis nol (H0) diterima. Dapat diasumsikan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara siswa extrovert dan introvert terhadap prestasi berbiara siswa, tetapi siswa extrovert memiliki keterampilan kompetensi bahasa Inggris yang lebih tinggi karena kemauan alami mereka untuk berbicara daripada siswa yang introvert. Terkadang siswa yang introvert dapat mencocokkan siswa yang ekstrovert dengan kekuatan unik mereka.

***Kata Kunci : Factor  Kepribadian, Prestasi Berbicara, Extrovert-Introvert***

## INTRODUCTION

English has been one of the important parts in international communication, business, education, science, computer technology, internet and media. The people should make a relationship with the other country and nation to follow the globalization. Without communication and interaction among century and nation they will left behind. Using English language as a tool for communication involves that use of four language skills; listening, speaking, writing, and reading that should be mastered to express thought, feeling, ideas, and opinion.

Speaking is one way to communicate in which ideas and thought delivered through message orally. To enable students to communicate, we need to apply the language in real communication. Personality plays an important role to improve speaking ability. The characteristic of people which causes consistency of feeling, thinking, and behavior. One aspect that constructs personality is extrovert-introvert.

Based on the reason above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled: "Extrovert and  Introvert Personality Toward Speaking Achievement; A Comparative Study at SMP Negeri 10 Parepare". According to Jung's cited in Kodhareza (2015, p. 1077) theory of Psychological type is one of the most comprehensive theories that explain human personality. Jung stated that "there are two main characters of a person. They are extrovert and introvert.

## METHOD

This research used  *Analysis of  Variance* (ANOVA). ANOVA research design is a parametric statistical technique used to compare datasets. The researcher took sample of

one class is VIII.3. The population of this research is the Eight Grade at SMPN 10 Parepare, which consisted of seven classes. Class VIII.1 consists of 31 students, Class VIII.2 consists of 32 students, Class VIII.3 consists of 32 students, Class VIII.4 consists of 31 students, Class VIII.5 consists of 32 students, Class VIII.6 consists of 32 students. Class VIII.7 consists of 32 students. Hence the totals numbers of population is 224 students.

The instrument of the research was a questionnaire and test speaking. The students were given a questionnaire consisting of 20 items. The test will be evaluated into five criteria: they are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. The five criteria are the components of speaking skill. In this study, the students would be scored based on five components of speaking skill.

**RESULT**

From the questionnaire, the researcher could see whether they are extrovert or introvert. The questionnaire was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in order to avoid misinterpretation by the students. There are 16 students from the extrovert personality and 16 students from the introvert personality. The test was based on the lesson that the students had learned. The test will be evaluated into five criteria: they are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. The five criteria are the components of speaking skill. In this study, the students would be scored based on five components of speaking skill by using the scale rating scores of (David P.Harris, 1977:81-82).

The mean score of extrovert students was higher than the mean score of introvert students. While standard deviation of introvert students was lower than extrovert students. It can conclude there were many students score variation in extrovert and introvert students. Test of Normality shows that the speaking test result of Extrovert and Introvert students is not significant. Therefore it can be concluded that speaking ability between extrovert and introvert students does not have a significant difference. Known significant score is 0,588 > 0,05, So it can be concluded that the variant of the speaking test variables is the same or Homogeneity.

Based on the output character obtained by Sig. the value is 0.002 <0.05. That means there are differences based on extroverted and introverted students.
Based on the test output obtained Sig. the value is 0.309> 0.05. That means there is no difference in speaking achievement based on tests. Based on the output of characters and

tests obtained a significant value is 0,398 > 0,05. Then the hypothesis stating that " there is a difference in speaking achievement between extroverted and introverted students based on characters and tests " is rejected.

## DISCUSSION

After giving questionnaire and test the result showed that there were 16 extroverted students and 16 introverted students. Mean score of the first test for introvert students was (71,75). The mean score of the second test was (69,50). Mean score of the third test was (73,75). Then, the mean score of the first test for extrovert students was (77,00). The mean score of the second test was (75,25). The mean score of the third test was (75,50). The result showed that the mean score of extroverted students is higher than introverted students. Besides, the standard deviation of introverted students on the first speaking test was (6,445). The second test was (5,633). The third test was (6,688). The standard deviation of  introverted students on the first speaking test was (7,376). The second test was (6,728). The third test was (5,241). Based on the output character obtained by Sig. the value is 0.002 < 0.05. That means there are differences based on extroverted and introverted students.

Based on the test output obtained Sig. the value is 0.309> 0.05. That means there is no difference in speaking achievement based on tests. Based on the output of characters and tests obtained a significant value is 0,398 > 0,05. Then the hypothesis stating that " there is a difference in speaking achievement between extroverted and introverted students based on characters and tests " is rejected. From this analysis, the null hypothesis ($H_0$) is accepted and the Alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. This means that there is no significant difference between Extrovert-Introvert students and the personality of students does not affect the speaking achievement of eight grade at SMP Negeri 10 Parepare.

Some previous research findings have also succeeded in examining the personality factors of students towards speaking achievement. The first was conducted by Khodrezha and Taheri (2015) on his research with entitled " The Effect of Audio-Visual Aids on Extrovert and Introvert Learners' speaking Ability". The result of her study shows that there is a light amount of different between extroverts and introverts is being benefitted from audio-visual aids but the difference isn't that prominent. The equation of the Khodreza and Taheri research study is the same about speaking and this research the

researcher uses a two-way ANOVA. The difference in his research is the use of instructional media, while this research researchers only use the speaking test.

**CONCLUSION**

This study shows that there is no significant difference between extroverted and introverted students in achieving their speaking abilities. The data interpret that extroverted students and introverted students have no difference in their speaking achievement scores. Through the sequence of calculations in the previous chapter, the research hypothesis shows that the Null Hypothesis ($H_0$) which states "there is no difference in English achievement between extroverted students and introverted students" is accepted. That means students' personalities do not affect students' speaking achievement.

From the first, second and third tests, there were no differences or changes in the speaking achievement of extroverted and introverted students. The extrovert tends to speak vocally. He likes to be a good speaker through his leadership soul. On the contrary, the introvert does not really like to speak and he likes to be a good listener. The data interpret that the introvert students get lower average English speaking score and the extrovert students have a higher average score. The speaking score of the extrovert students is noted for 75,92 on average where was the average of the introvert students is 71,67. The possibility of error in this research may be highlighted from the decision making while the students are doing the personality test and there is also the possibility of inappropriateness on giving a score which is influenced by the students; they might not show their best ability in English speaking performance at that time.

The second previuos research finding was conducted by Arie Lestari, Clarry Sada, and Luwandi Suhartono, (2013). The title of their study analysis on "The Relationship of Extrovert-Introvert Personality and Students' Speaking Performance". The sample of this research is 33 students selected on the basis of the availability sampling procedure and their personality type was determined by using Mark Parkinson Personality Questionnaire. Then the researcher summarized and analyzed students' midterm speaking scores. The personality and the students' scores were correlated by using Pearson Product Moment. The result of the t-test revealed that there is a statistically significant difference between the personality type of the participants' speaking performance. There is also a different learning style between introvert and extrovert students, introvert students prefer

to study alone while extroverts prefer to participate and study in a group. The difference between her researchers with this research is Lestari, Sada and Suhartono used the Pearson Product Moment while in this research used Two-way ANOVA.

Based on the research findings, the researchers concluded that the students' extroverted and introverted personality on speaking achievement was inspired by previous researchers.

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