

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides explanation related theories used in this study, such as; concept of speaking, concept of personality, the characteristics of extraversion and introversion personality, theoretical assumption, and hypothesis.

A. Concept of Speaking

Speaking is a way how to express someone's idea to his or her listener orally. Byrne (1984:8) stated that *speaking* or oral communication is two processes between a listener and a speaker, and involved the productive skills and understanding (or listening with understanding). In this case, the writer knows that in the speaking there must be at least two persons to talk each other. Also, people not only try to speak but also try to understand the message when the speaker is saying.

Speaking is also a productive skill in which the speaker produces and uses the language by expressing sequence ideas and at the same time he/she tries to get the ideas or the message across. In this case, there is a process of giving message or encoding process. At the same time, there is a process of understanding the message of the first speaker.

Webster (1988: 1286-1287) said that *speaking* is to express or communicate opinions, feelings, ideas and soon by or as talking. In other words, by speaking we are concerned with the way we express what we think and feel. For instance, whenever we have something in mind to be expressed, we will use our oral skill to make it happened.

Furthermore, Allen (1975:211) stated that *speaking* is the activities which may practice sentences and do oral skills. From that opinion can be knows that in *speaking* there must be the activities in memorizing basic sentences to gain confidence in speaking and there are also the activities which may be termed vocalizing.

Moreover, Allen (1975:212) said that *speaking* a language differs from writing. When learners can judge how accurately they spell and how well they use the sentence patterns they have already learned, they usually produce rather accurate written composition. In other words, learners have the time to reread what they have written and to correct their own work; while they are speaking freely they tend to make a mistake which they would not make in writing. Therefore, the writer assumes that speaking practice is one of the important aspects in learning a language and as the measurements whether he or she is capable or not in mastering a language.

Furthermore, Lado (1977:240) states that *speaking* is ability to converse or to express sequence of ideas fluently. It means that through speaking someone can express his idea and share it to other people. From the above theories, it can be assumed that students speaking ability is the ability of students to share their ideas. It means that the listeners are able to receive the information and react communicatively to the

speaker by producing the sound, the listener will be able to understand or catch the ideas and meaning of the message.

Actually *speaking* happens with many reasons, one of the reason is for communication need, as Doff (1987) says that very often people talk in order to tell people things they do not know, or to find things out from other people. It can be said that there is information gap between them. The final goal is the speaker and listeners have the same information. Therefore, *speaking* also can be said as a means that makes people keep survive in their environment, because through speaking they can ask people what they are need and try to fulfill what people ask to them. From the definition above, it is clear that students learn speaking in order to be able to communicate. This is line with Tarigan (1982:5) who says that *speaking* is the instrument of language and the primary aim of speaking is for communication. The opinion above is supported by Welty who says that speaking is the main skill of communication (Welty, 1976:47).

Haris (1974:75) says that speaking has some aspects as describe below.

1. Pronunciation refers to be the person's way of pronunciation words. One who learns English as a foreign language must be able to use English pronunciation as well as the other skill.
2. Grammar is the study of rules of language inflection. It is a system of units and patterns of language (Lado, 1969: 221).

3. Vocabulary refers to the words use in language, phrase, clauses, and sentences are building up by vocabulary. In short, vocabulary is very important because without words we cannot speak at all (Wilkins, 1983: 111).
4. Fluency refers to the one who express quickly and easily. It means that when a person making a dialogue with another person, the other person can give respond well without difficulty.
5. Comprehension denotes the ability of understanding the speaker's intention and general meaning (heaton, 1991: 35). It means that if a person can answer or express well and correctly, it shows that he comprehend or understands well.
6. Accuracy is related to the closeness of a measurement, within the certain limits, with the true value of the quantity under the measurement. For instance, the accuracy of those determinations by LTD is given by the difference between the measured value (british Calibration Society, BCS Draft Documents 3004).

In line with the quotation above, it's understood that speaking is an ability to produce sounds or words to express feelings, ideas, and opinion. The goal of speaking is to communicate to get the need. In speaking process, there will be two-way process and two roles they are as the speaker and listener and involve productive and receptive skill of understanding to make the communication run well.

B. Concept of Personality

Personality is one of the main topics in psychology. There have been many scientists who tried to make discussion about the meaning of personality. But, until now there is not definition which is agreed by all scientists as the standard definition to explain the meaning of personality. Each scientist has their different point of view that is why there exists some different definition about personality according to their point of views.

One of the definitions which are has already been known by psychologist and is able to explain the term of personality is stated by Gordon Allport in Heidenreich (1961) said that *Personality* is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristics behavior and thought.

Definition above includes many of the concepts most important to a contemporary understanding of personality. The notion *organization* indicates that personality is not just a list of traits, but that there is a coherent whole. Moreover, this organized whole is *dynamic*, in that it is goal seeking, sensitive to context, and adaptive to the environment. It is clearly explained by Allport, the dynamic here is the dynamism of individual itself. Allport emphasize on the reality that an individual's personality always develop and changes even if there is a system ties and laid some components of personality. By emphasizing *psychophysical system*, Allport highlights the psychological nature of personality, while clearly recognizing that personality arises from biological processes. Finally, Allport's definition stresses that personality *causes* people to think, behave, and feel in relatively consistent ways over time.

Personality researchers use diverse approaches to explore different aspects of Allport's definition.

This organization implies the work of body and soul, which is united and can be separated, becomes the unity of personality. *Personality* is called as a factor which determine, means that personality consist of determinant tendencies which play active roles in behavior of an individual, Allport explained that there are two individuals who are really alike in adapting themselves toward the environment. That is why there are no two individuals who have the same personality. Personality also relates to the physical psychological environment of an individual. In this case Allport underlines that personality has adaptive function of an individual.

In the daily life, Layman sometime's call one's *personality* as a particular character, and usually they classify to the particular typed person, patient, aloof, emotional, etc. there are also some psychologists who discuss personality in particular types. This method is known as classification trough their thought of personality.

Furthermore, Gazzaniga and Heatherton (2002) state that *personality* refers to an individual's characteristics, emotional responses, thoughts, and behaviors that are relatively stable over time and across circumstances. Every person is unique. They believe that if we want to know everything about them, we have to understand their personality. People differ greatly in many ways, some are hostile, some are loving, and others are withdrawn. Each of these characteristics is a dispositional tendency to act in a certain way over time and across circumstances.

H.J Eysenck divided personality of an individual through classification or typology. Eysenck classified personality into two basic factors; they are emotional factor and Extroversion/Introversion. Type of personality according to H.J Eysenck can be divided into two types, they are Extraversion and Introversion.

Eysenck's point of view which is broad and general about theory of personality mostly influenced by Spearman and Thurstone. Besides that, Eysenck's opinion had some similarity with Jung's, Kracplin's and Kretschmer. Eysenck saw an individual's behavior as a simple thing, but he realized that an individual is not like an engine because he has no uniqueness.

Moreover, Eysenck gave definition about personality in his book "the structure of human personality" as follows:

"personality is the sum total of actual or potential behavior patterns of organism as determined by heredity and environment, it originates and develops through the functional interaction of the four main sectors into which behavior patterns are divided: the cognitive sector (intelligence), the cognitive sector (character), the affective sector (temperament), and the semantic sector (constitution)" Eysenck (1953: 339).

From the definition above, there are four aspects which play the important roles in introducing behavior. They are:

1. Intellect is a system of cognitive behavior which is relatively stable and lasts continuously.
2. Character is a system of cognitive behavior which is relatively stable and lasts continuously.
3. Temperament is a system of affective behavior or emotion which is relatively stable and lasts continuously.

4. Physique is body's configuration and neuro endocrine which is relatively stable and last continuously.
5. Talking about structure of personality, Eysenck said that personality consist of actions, disposition which are organized in hierarchies based on its general usage, started with the highest point and the most general to the lowest and most specific, they are:
 - a. Type is the organizational in an individual which is more common, namely extravert and introvert.
 - b. Traits, habitual response which is mostly related to each other and exists in the individual.
 - c. Habitual response has character which is more general than specific response; they are responses which happen again and again when the individual faces the same situation or condition.
 - d. Specific response is responses that happen to a special situation or conditions, very special.

Psychodynamic and humanistic approaches focus on explaining the mental processes that shape personality. The same underlying processes are thought to occur within each person, but people differ they experience different conflicts, situations, parental treatment, and so forth. Other approaches to personality focus more on description than explanation. Personality types are discrete categories into which we place people. By getting the brief explanation above, the writer implies that personality is a big factor that determines the behavior of individual. Personality also influence their

way in response every problems in against people and such condition when they face it.

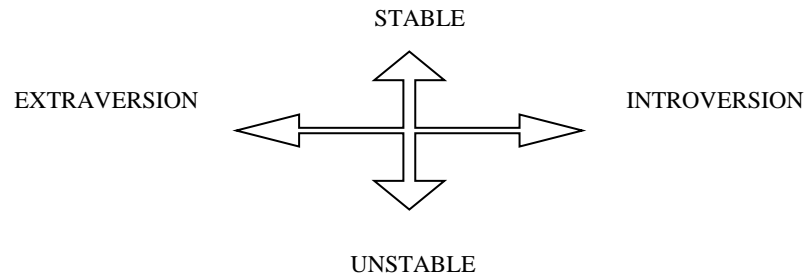
C. Characteristics of Extraversion and Introversion Personality

The word “extravert” commonly use in western. Jung’s (1921/ 1971) in his book “Psychological Types” stated that *extraversion* refers to an attitude of interest in the outer world of people and things. The *extravert* is like to be out going, talkative, friendly, and focus on the thing out side of the self. *Introversion*, in contrast, signifies a pre-occupation with the internal world of one’s own thought, feelings, and the experiences. The *introvert* is more likely to be contemplative, aloof, reserved and focuses on self.

In line with the statement above, in a qualitative study in 1990 and using the MBTI, Ehrman and Oxford worked with 20 Foreign Services Institute (FSI) students. Their study showed “some language learning advantage for introverts, intuitives, feelers, and perceivers” (p.323). In a follow-up study in 1994 on 831 FSI students, Ehrman found that “*introverts*, intuitives, and thinkers were better readers. Sensing types were disadvantaged for both reading and speaking.” A subsequent study by Ehrman and Oxford (1995) suggested that *extraverts* are good candidates for good language learners as they speak out and interact.

Moreover, H.J Eysenck divides individuals’ personality trough the classification or typology. Personality types according to him can be divided into two types, they are

extraversion and *introversion*. Each type has own indication, such as sociality, activity, expansiveness, and etc. personality according to Eysenck is as follow:



Then Eysenck expressed that the four personality types are separated based on the continuum scale. Thus, the division always plays every individual to extreme position. In his book “Psychology about people” (1972) Eysenck said that:

“... it is implied that everyone must either a raving extravert or withdrawn introvert, but nearly that away one can find on this particular continuum or dimension...”

Referring to the statement, Eysenck explained the degree of an individual in behaving according to his position in that scale. According to him, there is no pure extraversion or introversion of one's personality, anyway the personality can move from one pole into another one. In order to see one's personality, we can only see the type that is more dominant, whether the type is in extraversion or introversion, so that we can classify the individual to the type of extraversion or introversion. For the clearer, Eysenck point out the characteristics between extravert and introvert on the table as follow:

Table1. Characteristics of Extravert and Introvert Personality

Introvert	Extravert
Calm even tempered	Leadership
Reliable	Carefree
Controlled	Lively
Peaceful	Easy going
Thoughtful	Responsive
Careful	Talkative
Passive	Outgoing
	Sociable

Source: Adopted from the Inequality of Man by Eysenck 1975

From the table above, it can be implied that *extraversion* is the act, state, or habit of being predominantly concerned with and obtaining gratification from what is outside the self. *Extraverts* tend to enjoy human interactions and are generally enthusiastic, talkative, assertive, and gregarious in social situations. They take pleasure in activities that involve large social gatherings such as: parties, community activities, public demonstrations, business, and political groups. Politics, teaching, sales, managing and brokering are fields that favor extraversion.

Based on the table personality by Eysenck, an *extraverted* is outgoing. It means that this type of person enjoys and becomes energized by larger groups of people while time alone is less enjoyable and boring to them. Eysenck stated the character of someone who is extraversion is easy to socialize, very comfortable in groups, and may be even happier as the center of attention. Traditional extroverts' personality traits are self-confident, enthusiastic, gregarious, friendly, and outgoing. Extraverts love crowds: the more people around, the better life is. Extraverts like public demonstrations, community events, and other large social gatherings. Extraverts are

highly receptive and tuned-in with their environment, and are naturally responsive with people. Extraverts' personality traits steer them towards jobs that are people-oriented, such as sales or leadership positions. Extraverts can be easier to get to know than introverts because they're more open with their thoughts, feelings, and opinions.

In the other side, Jung (1921/1971) who states that *introversion* signifies a pre-occupation with the internal world of their own thought, feeling, and experiences. Introverts are people whose energy tends to expand through reflection and dwindle during interaction. The character of someone who is Introverts is tending to be more reserved and less outspoken in large groups (Eysenk, 1975). They are typically take pleasure in solitary activities such as reading, writing, music, drawing, tinkering, playing video games, watching movies and plays, and using computers; along with some more reserved outdoor activities such as fishing and hiking. In fact, social networking sites have been a thriving home for introverts in the 21st century, where introverts are free from the formalities of social conduct and may become more comfortable blogging about personal feelings they would not otherwise disclose.

An introvert is likely to enjoy time spent alone and find less reward in time spent with large groups of people, though he or she may better enjoy interactions with a small group of close friends. Trust is usually an issue of significance—a virtue of utmost importance—to an introvert choosing a worthy companion. They prefer to concentrate on a single activity at a time and like to observe situations before they participate, especially observed in developing children and adolescents. Introverts are easily overwhelmed by too much stimulation from social gatherings and engagement. They are more analytical before speaking.

The stable is normally comfortable with groups and enjoys social interaction, but also relishes time alone and away from the crowd.

By knowing the characters of personality of extraversion and introversion, then it can be predicted how the tendency of someone giving the response. The clear difference of the two types of personality is especially in their reaction toward social environment and in behaving among interpersonal interaction.

D. Theoretical Assumption

Speaking is a complex ability to produce sounds or words to express feelings, ideas, and opinion which occur between speaker and listener in order to get the need. While personality refers to an individual's characteristics, emotional responses, thought, and behaviors that are stable over time and across circumstances Gazzaniga and Heatherton (2002). Every individual is unique. They are different from one another depending on the way they perceive the world. In fact, our personality affects the way we learn. Researchers have proposed an understanding of personality type (how we interact with the world and where we direct our energy, the kind of information we naturally notice, how we make decisions) can help explain why we learn differently (Ehrman & Oxford, 1990).

On the basis of the previous paragraph, the writer assumes that analyzing students' personality in learning must given a great emphasized by the English teacher in teaching learning process. It is on the purposes of learning. By knowing the possible way experienced by students, the teacher is hoped to be able to make a possible effort

to reduce or to prevent the students' problems which is related to the personality traits especially in mastering the speaking subject.

Extraversion people tend to enjoy human interactions and are generally enthusiastic, talkative, assertive, and gregarious in social situations. They take pleasure in activities that involve large social gatherings Eysenck (1975). In the classroom extraverted students are tend able to produce utterances without any kinds of feeling worry. They speak to the learned with free from ashamed and awkward, and they have the ability to accept the concept of a second language more open-minded in their cognitive students introvert than the organization. Because of this affective, they can use the language equally to their basic ability and directly speak after getting the information about something which interests them.

Introversion, in contrast, signifies a pre-occupation with the internal world of one's own thought, feelings, and the experiences. The introvert is more likely to be contemplative, aloof, reserved and focuses on self Jung (1921/1971). Introverted students find difficulties to produce utterances; they have such subjective feeling and not open. Where in speaking subject this feeling has disadvantages, even discourage them. Sometimes in speaking they tend to be more close-minded though they have the ability to do so.

The writer draws the assumption based on the theories and definitions stated in the previous paragraph, that extravert students will be more fluency and comprehensible in oral language. It will influence better for their speaking achievement. On the other hand the introvert students tend to less of fluency but still comprehensible while the

process of learning, where this case will influence their ability in speaking and their achievement.

E. Hypothesis

Referring to related literature presented earlier, the writer stated the hypothesis as follows:

“There is significant different between students’ personality type (extravert and introvert) and English speaking ability of the second grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Kalirejo Lampung Tengah”.

“Extravert students’ personality is better in speaking ability than introvert students’ personality of the second grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Kalirejo Lampung Tengah”.