THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' PERSONALITIES (EXTROVERT AND INTROVERT) AND THEIR SPEAKING SKILLS AT ELEVENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 MAMUJU

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Abstract. The objective of the research was to find out the correlation between students' introvert personality and their speaking skills at MAN 1 Mamuju**.** In conducting this research, the researcher has collected the data using correlational research. The data was collected through questionnaire, interview and speaking test. The researcher used purposive sampling in determining the research sample. There were 40 students consisted of 10 extrovert and 10 introvert students that had been divided by using the MBTI Personality Questionnaire to acquire the data needed. The data were analyzed by using SPSS 22.0 that consist of Normality Test, Homogeneity Test, Pearson Product Moment. the result of this research showed that there was no correlation between students' personalities (extrovert and introvert) and their speaking skills. According to the result of statistical calculation, it could be seen that the correlation score was -0.082 smaller compared to r_{table} at the significant degree 5% (0.312). Thus, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was rejected and null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted. In conclusion there is no correlation between students' personalities (extrovert and introvert) and their speaking skills.

Keywords: Extrovert personality, Introvert personality, Speaking

I. INTRODUCTION

English language is one among the subjects learned at several levels of education from primary school to academy. English is very important in educational society at all levels. (Suciati Rahayu et al. 2020) stated that English is an important language that many people around the world use to communicate with each other. One of the most important language skills that anyone who wants to learn a foreign language needs to acquire is the ability to speak. Because speaking skills can build a good relationship with each other. (Paradilla and Hasanah 2020) found that talking is a part of everyday life that we take for granted. As a social being, communication plays an important role in getting answers from others. In authentic communication, speaking is effective and efficient. Therefore, speaking is one of the four skills that play an important role in our daily lives, and it is also the main skill of communication between people.

personality, which are personality traits are useful for predicting cognitions, emotions, and behaviors across many situations and characteristics of a specific situation are useful in making successful predictions of a given individual. Its mean means to gain scientific understanding of a person's personality concerned with or involving the theory of a personality or area of study rather than its practical application and that personality can be as an access to understand a person behaviour and attitude, then could change a person, the two reasons are relevant and can be applied in real life situation.

According to (Noya and Vernon 2019) The introvert's interest is focused inward; they think, feel, and act in ways that indicate the subject is the primary motivator. Extroverts, on the other hand,

focus their attention on their surroundings; they think, feel, and act in terms of objective circumstances rather than the subjective. Consider a busy social event; an extrovert will likely enjoy the social contacts and be energized by them, whereas an introvert will likely feel tired and require time alone to recover.

In a research related to analyzing the relationship between extrovert introvert personality and students speaking performance, it is found that a student who seemed to possess introvert personality, turned to have a better performance than the extrovert students (Wahyuni et al. 2022). However, another fact is also found in another research that extrovert students are superior to introvert students in speaking performance (Suciati Rahayu et al. 2020). This gap interests the researcher to learn more about the students' personality and their speaking skills especially at senior high school in Mamuju.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Speaking.

Speaking as transaction refers to instances in which the emphasis is on what is being communicate or finished. The emphasis of control is on knowledge and making oneself known precisely and clearly, not on participants and social relations.

According to (Keskin 2015) the definition of speaking is the capacity to communicate fluently, which needs not just a comprehension of linguistic features but also the ability to process information and language on the fly. Speaking, according to (Richards 2017) is the study of ideas, the acquisition of something done, the removing of many components of the world, or simply being together, whereas fluency, as defined by Nunan (2003), is the use of language with ease and confidence, with few needless pauses. As a consequence, the researcher concludes that speaking is the capacity to create words, articulate ideas, and express emotions orally so that we may understand the significance of what we say.

The purposes of speaking according to Richards, et al (2002) stated that speaking serves many different purposes, each requiring different skills. In casual conversation, the purpose of speaking can be to socialize, build a relationship, or to engage in harmless small talk that, in some cases, is spent mostly with friends. Orators use words to indicate and describe things and to entertain people.

B. Personality.

(Noviana and Oktaviani 2022) defines, personality is the origin cause of an individual's behavior and experiences. Personality is a set of psychology that a person possesses that differ from one another and are the origin cause of behavior.

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (Su et al. 2016) Personality is a person's general temperament or character. The manner in which a person behaves, feels, and thinks is primarily controlled by their mental state.

According to (Beebe 2012) the theory of psychological types, individuals are distinguish by their general attitude, either extrovert or introvert. These phrases are often used nowadays and are typically seen as polar opposites of the same dimension. Both extrovert and introvert have their own distinctive dynamics, and both have both progressive and regressive traits. Extrovert and introvert may have both beneficial and bad consequences on a person's growth. There are also individuals who have two of the above personalities (a combination of extrovert and introvert), it’s called ambivert.

III. METHODOLOGY

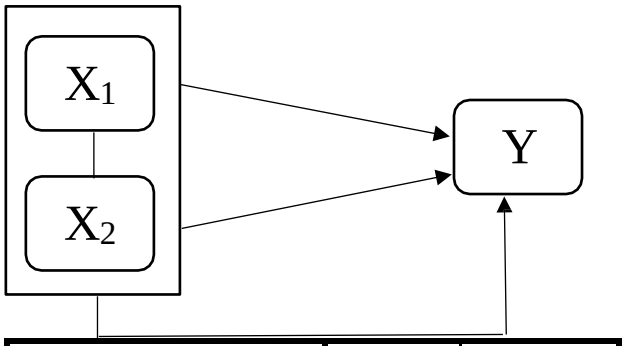
This research is categorized as correlational research. Referring to (Chu, PH. and Chang 2017) correlation research is defined as a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two even (or more) variables or two sets of data to vary consistently.

The design of this research is design using quantitative and qualitative research. According to (Cresswell 2014) Quantitative research is an inquiry into a social or human problem, based on testing a theory composed of variables, measured with numbers, analyzed with statistics procedures and describe the data or interpretation of the data and the appearance and results.

The correlation of three variables can be known from the correlation coefficient. This research using Pearson product moment correlation to find out the results. There are three results in correlation research; they are positive correlation,

The characteristic of this research, there are three variables {variables X(X1 , X2) and Y} which observed and then would be study to find out the indications of the relationship of two variables. The real design of the research is represented as follows:

Figure 3.1 Design of the research



X1: Personality (Extrovert) X2: Personality (Introvert) Y : Speaking skill.

This research aims to determine the students personality (extrovert and introvert) and speaking skills. The (X1) extrovert personality and (X2) introvert personality are independent variables, while (Y) speaking skills is the dependent variable.

IV. RESULT

The normality of tests were checked by using SPSS statistic program in order to see whether the data populations of extrovert personality and Speaking skills were normally distributed or not. The normality test used Shapiro-Wilk because the respondents were lower than 50 people. The result of the analysis was represented in the following table.

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Extrovert	,229	20	,007	,933	20	,177
Speaking	,163	20	,172	,911	20	,066

From the result above, both extrovert personality and speaking skills were normally distributed because the values of both score were higher than value of 5% or 0.05. The test result showed that the significant value of extrovert personality was 0.117, in which 0.117 > 0.05. Moreover, the significant value of speaking skills was 0.066, in which 0.066 > 0.05. Since the data distribution was normal and linear, the statistical analysis used parametric procedure, which was Product Moment Correlation.

Correlations

		Extrovert	Speaking Skills
Extrovert	Pearson Correlation	1	-,232
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,326
	N	20	20
Speaking Skills	Pearson Correlation	-,232	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,326	
	N	20	20

The result of Pearson correlation shown that there was no significant correlation between students' extrovert personality and their speaking skill as described the significant value 0.232 > 0.05. It was described, if the significant value < 0.05 it means there was a significant correlation, then if the significant value > 0.05 it means there was no significant correlation

Based on the table above, the researcher concluded that there was no significant correlation between students extrovert personality and their speaking skill as described 0.232 > 0.05.

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
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V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in the previous chapter, it could be concluded that there was no significant correlation between personality (neither extrovert nor introvert) and speaking skills of the eleventh grade of MAN 1 Mamuju in academic year 2024/2025. The correlation between the two variables was found at the 95% level of confidence ($p < 0.05$) with the value of $r = -0.082$. The finding revealed that the correlation between the variables was in the weak or low level. Similarly, the significance r contribution revealed that the result was not significance. The score of t_{count} was smaller than t_{table}. The score of significance t_{count} was -0.504. Meanwhile, the df = 38 indicated significant score of 5% was 1.68 . It meant H1 was rejected. Therefore, it could be summarized that personality had weak/no correlation to speaking skills and had a opposite relation between two variabel (negative correlation).

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

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