

The Extrovert and Introvert Students' in Speaking Ability of English Department at IAIN Langsa

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Abstract

This research investigates about Extrovert and Introvert students in speaking ability of English Department at IAIN Langsa. Extrovert personality has characteristic interest in the external object and more friendly. Introvert are people that hold all of from external happenings, and dislike of large social. The aim of study investigated about whether significant difference between Extrovert and introvert students in speaking ability. The research method of study used qualitative method with descriptive research. The subject of research consisted 10 students who are 3 extrovert students and 7 introvert students. the instrument that used in this research was observation and interview. Based on the result of research students with extrovert type more active, friendly, and responsively in speaking class. Based on the observation and interview result students' extrovert they more enjoyed in speaking class and brave to give comments or speak in class meeting. They were type personality who are preferring to practice speaking and share their opinions more often. While, students of their introverted personality are more silent, they only speak as necessary. The introvert students do not more to express themselves and they were afraid to share their opinions. It can be concluded that students extrovert personality more active in speaking ability and their interest in speaking class.

Keywords: *Extrovert, introvert students, and speaking ability.*

1. INTRODUCTION

English as foreign language should be mastered by all the people especially for the students. Each student must be able to speak and communication using English fluently. In addition, speaking is the main skills that help them to build a conversation in communication process. Moreover, English is one of the important subjects proclaimed in the curriculum of junior high school, senior high school and also university. According to Ryckman, (2004: 9) "personality can be defined as a group of

dynamic and organized characteristics found by a person that uniquely affects cognition, motivation, and behavior in certain conditions and situations. Lestary, et al (2016:2). mentioned in their journals that "identifying students' personalities will provide teachers with a gateway through which to manipulate the success of their teaching process." This can be done to match their personalities and learning styles to improve speaking skills in English classes in particular. In addition, Hakim (2017: 48) in his journal stated that by understanding students' personalities, teachers would find it easier to choose learning strategies that were suitable for students' abilities and conditions. Therefore, the teacher must be able to understand the student's personality in order to make the learning process more successful and useful in a teaching environment that is in accordance with the students' abilities. Between teachers and students there is a close relationship between personality, learning styles, and student learning strategies to improve students' speaking skills.

Meanwhile, introvert is individual characterized by focus on his or herself, calm, and intimate times with a few close friends and he or she gets her/his energy from spending time alone. In IAIN Langsa especially in English Department there are still many students who have difficulties in speaking English. Most of them face those difficulties because of some factors. One of the factors is from their personalities, such as self-confidence, nervous, and has personality extrovert and introvert. Then, the students in English Department are expected more capable than junior and senior high school in applying speaking English. Because they will express more their ability to speak English. The researcher interests do the research in speaking class because, the students are doing more conversation with someone else or even talking to someone else. From speaking class, the extrovert and introvert students" will be showed than

other skill classes such as listening and reading. Based on the explanation above the researcher will conduct the research entitled *"The Extrovert and Introvert Students' in Speaking Ability of English Department at IAIN Langsa"*

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Speaking

Jack C. Richards & Richard Smith (2002 : 547) states that "Talking is the ability to talk to someone related to something you want to talk about using our voice aids to produce words in a particular language; to express ideas or opinions, feelings , our thoughts and beliefs about a person or group."

It means that speaking is a skill to reveal and convey ideas. Speaking includes descriptions of vocabulary use, and at the highest level, these often it means speaking is a skill to express and convey ideas. Speaking includes a description of vocabulary usage, and to the highest degree, it often speaks of the ability to say it correctly and provide evidence of the richness of a person's lexicon. A well-chosen phrase will make the description or story more interesting. A person who has a wealth of vocabulary and special skills in good speaking will be better able to explain ideas more clearly and convey information appropriately.

2.1.1 Aspect of Speaking

Jeremy harmer (2001: 35) stated there are some aspects that influence speaking:

1. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is a way of pronouncing a certain language or word or sound. different regions may have different ways of saying words in English. Pronunciation is the sound produced by sound.

2. Grammar

Grammar is a rule in a language to change the form of a word and connect it into a sentence. To be adjusted in English which regulates

how to produce a good word or sentence. Grammar is a description of the structure of a language and how linguistic units such as words and phrases are connected to get good sentence results in the language. Usually this estimates the meaning and function these sentences have in the entire language system.

3. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the whole word that is understood or used by each individual. Meanwhile, vocabulary is a general construction of a person's language talent in developing their language better. Good knowledge of language and the ability to use language to be used in context.

4. Fluency

Hornby revealed that the fluency of someone who often pauses and is also silent when speaking indicates that the person is not fluent. Someone including fluent in speaking is he who focuses on the frequency of pauses, the placement of pauses, and also the length of the pauses between one word and another

2.1.2 The Elements of Speaking

Harmer (2001: 269) explained that the ability to speak English is needed the elements needed for oral production, the following explanation:

1. Language features

- a. Connected speech: Connected speech is a more concrete English speaker who must be able to not only produce speech individually but also connect fluently. In the form of speech sounds that can be changed or removed, added or attenuated.
- b. Expressive device: native speaker of English changes 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).

- c. Lexis and grammar: teachers should therefore supply a variety of phrase for different function such as agreeing of disagreeing, expressing surprise, shock or approval.

2.2 Extrovert

According to Jung, quoted in Sharp (1987: 14) he mentions that extroverts are "characterized by attraction to an external object, responsiveness, and ready acceptance of external events..." The extrovert personality can be more characterized by a friendly, honest, and accommodating, easy-going nature. adapted in new situations and new environments. They like to travel, meet new people, see new things, are friendly, and like to travel in crowded places and others that are associated with crowds.

Moreover, Hogan (2013: 4) expresses "the dimension of extrovert as sociability, likability, adjustment, prudence, and intellect." Basically, an extrovert is a person who is energized by being around other people. This is the opposite of an introvert who is energized by being alone. Extroverts tend to "fade" when alone and can easily become bored without other people around.

It could be said that extrovert person tends to enjoy interaction with other, enthusiastic, talkative, assertive and gregarious. Extroverts are energized of being around other people. They also take pleasure in activities that involve large social interaction such a party, community activities, public demonstration, political group and business. Eysenck, and Barrett describe "the extroverted type as those having characteristics such as sociability, liveliness, and excitability".

2.3 Introvert

According to Jung Cited in Panth (2015: 8) et al. he describes introverts as "a category of attitudes characterized by orientation in life through subjective physical content." That is, introverts focus on one's inner activities. In addition, introverts are individuals who hold all events from the outside, and do not like too broad associations. Joining large gatherings, they feel lonely and not their own person. what they do, they will do everything to do with themselves and limit themselves to be out of effect. Jung believed that although introverts prefer to spend time alone, they do not mean social loss. He stated that an introvert retreat is not the final rejection of the world, but a search for serenity, where alone it is possible for him to make his contribution to community life."

Whenever an introvert is alone it is possible that he/she could make a contribution to the life of the community. In fact, where the extravert usually avoids introspection, it is a pleasure for the introvert and a process with which he/she is quite comfortable. The introvert's best work is done by his/her own resources and on his/her own initiative and it is usually. Rauch (2006: 24) cited in Hakim stated that "a quarter people in the world are introvert." He also explained that the introverts" people need to turn off and recharge themselves after doing social contact with other people.

Moreover, Richard and Schmidt (2002: 195) he described the characteristic of introverts are people who tend to avoid social contact with others and are often preoccupied with their feelings, thoughts, and experience. But, remember this is not mean anti-social, to be alone with their thoughts is a restorative as sleeping or as nourishing as eating. Based on the explanation above it can be seen that introvert" students are close learners. They usually do not like work with other or prefer to something by their own, difficult to express their idea, feeling lost if they stand in

around people and they do not like to show up themselves in public. They do not take an action unless they ready to think and prepare. But this entire characteristic of introvert is not meaning that they are social loss.

3. METHODS

Qualitative research is a procedure that obtains descriptive research that does not involve statistical analysis. This research is usually used by other researchers, especially beginners to qualitative research methods. This has led to many researchers' research being labelled as phenomenology, grounded theory, or ethnography, even though the research fulfils the requirements of the qualitative approach.

Thus, the researcher uses this design and method because descriptive qualitative allows her to investigate some participants with multiple sources of information (e.g. demographic profile questionnaire, interview, and document analysis), detailed understanding, and report in description. It may not be provided in quantitative research. In this research, the researcher describes the technique students' extrovert and introvert in speaking ability at IAIN Langsa in 2020 / 2021 Academic Year.

The technique of collecting data applies in the research are follows:

1. Observation, Sutrisno Hadi (1989: 136) said that what is meant by observations of observations that are recorded directly from a phenomenon systematically. This technique is a method used to measure what the observer hears, sees, and thinks when obtaining data during classroom observation.
2. Interview, The researcher makes an interview to students with extrovert and introvert categories in speaking class. The topic of

interview was about their ability in speaking. Then, the researcher conduct interview to get students answer face to face with clearly.

4. FINDING

To describe the research problem of study the researcher firstly divides the sample into extrovert and introvert students. in this study the researcher used observation and interview to measure students' personality he scores consist of: 1 = Very Poor, 2= Poor, 3= Fair, 4 = Good, 5 = Excellent. The result of observation can be seen in the following table:

1. Explanation about process of speaking observation class.

Table. 4.1

Observation List

No	Aspect	Score					Grade
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Lecturer explanation is easy to be understood, explicit, and logic.					✓	5
2.	students take online speaking classes seriously				✓		4
3.	Students actively ask for the lecturer in speaking class process			✓			3
4.	All of students active speak in virtual zoom			✓			3
5.	students are nervous to speak when the teacher asks them to respond to questions			✓			3
6.	students are very relaxed and excited in taking the speaking class			✓			3
7.	students respond to each other's conversation in the learning process				✓		4
8.	students are very confident in taking the speaking class and not good collaboration			✓			3

	with the lecturer.						
9.	students do not respond well and are less interested in speaking class			✓			3
10.	The lecturer closed the learning meeting and provides motivation for the next meeting.				✓		4

5. DISCUSSION

This finding was support by the theories in chapter II for example, Marashi and dibah described extensively the differences between extrovert and introvert students by stating that extroverts are people that enjoy, and need social gathering, engage in friendship with many people, quick responses, try to avoid solitude and do not like being alone. While, introvert is usually taciturn, do not interest in participating in social gathering, prepare do something in alone, more think and concentrated before doing something and talking.

Based on the statement that, the researcher found that students who had good participation, active, enjoy and social gathering in speaking class are extrovert students. they have main characteristic like social and impulsive nature, sense of humor, passionate, quick thinking, optimistic that indicated who people appreciated their relationship with other. The result of study was the extrovert students work best in speaking classroom that allow time for discussion, talking or working with clearly. Since they are action the Extrovert students do well with activities involving some type of physical activity. as they are pulled into social life, they may find it difficult to settle down, read or concentrate on homework. They sometimes find listening difficult and need talk to work out ideas. Besides, Extrovert may be a factor in the development of general oral communication competence which requires face to face

interaction, but not listening, reading and writing. While, there are also some students passively involved, they rarely asked a question and speak only when the lecturer demand them to answer the question and speak only when the lecture demand them to answer the question or participated in the class. These kinds of students were commonly known to possess introvert personality. A few the passive students turned out to have better pronunciation than the extrovert students and they were more fluent in speaking, so they could convey ideas accurately and naturally, also speaks without excessive pause.

The introvert students tended enjoy reading, lectures, and written oral work. They preferred to work independently and need time for internal processing. They enjoy listening to others talk about topic while privately information. Introverts may encounter difficulty with instructor who speak quickly without allowing time for mental processing. They are often uncomfortable in discussing, may find it difficult to remember, and hesitate to speak up in class.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of observation and interview, the researcher found that significance different extrovert and introvert students in speaking ability at IAIN Langsa. The extrovert students they were personality who had self-confidence and also extrovert personality have better was in speaking. Students with extrovert personality have better ways in speaking than introvert. Their characteristics as introvert a positive effect on their speaking ability in some ways, better than the introvert ones do. In short Extrovert students are favor in terms of speaking. Furthermore, the introvert students are characteristic more comfortable in activities are listening, writing or reading. But they were not enjoyed speaking up in class. So that, based on the result of interview

the researcher concluded that the reason of students' extrovert and introvert type in speaking more different also extrovert students are enjoyed in speaking activities.

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