A STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND SPEAKING PROFICIENCY OF THE FIRST SEMESTER ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDENTS OF FIB UB 2012

THESIS

BY
MUHAMAD ABDUL RAHMAN
NIM 0911113111

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

2013

ABSTRACT

Rahman, M. A. 2013., **A Study on The Correlation Between Personality and Speaking Proficiency of The First Semester English Literature Students of FIB UB 2012.** Study Program of English, UniversitasBrawijaya. Supervisor: SyarifulMuttaqin; Co-supervisor: Ida Puji Lestari.

Keywords: personality, speaking proficiency, the first semester English literature students of FIB UB 2012.

In speaking learning process, students will be asked to communicate individually or in a group to make the audiences can understand what speaker mean well. How to speak can show personality. There are expressive and critical aspects in speaking. In addition, there are also calm and clear speaking. There are strength and weakness in each speaking. Students sometimes speak critically tends to be thinker, introvert, and pessimistic. Meanwhile, students who speak slowly tend to be kind, balanced emotion, and easy to deal. From the explanation, researcher is interested in analyzing about personality profile and the correlation personality with speaking proficiency.

The first year of English Literature students are as data source, meanwhile, questionnaire result adapted from Personality Plus (1992) is as data research. This research uses correlational quantitative approach.

There are 63 students as samples which have speaking score. Speaking score is taken from Basic Oral and Auditory Skill lesson which trains students to speak English in the class. Here are the last scores, 34 students get A; 17 students get B+; 8 students get C+; and one student get C. There is no students who get D and E. At last, the result of the research is Melancholic and Sanguine personality are often used by the students, then, Phlegmatic and Choleric personality are in the medium range, sometimes. ($r_{melancholic} = 3,63$; $r_{sanguine} = 3,50$; $r_{phlegmatic}$ 3,43; $r_{choleric} = 3,33$) In the correlation test using SPSS 16, the result is not found significant correlation ($p>0,05$) between personality and speaking proficiency with scores in each personality $p_{sanguine}= 0,124$; $p_{choleric}= 0,321$; $p_{melancholic}= 0,081$ and $p_{phlegmatic}= 0,900$ so that H_0 is accepted or there is no any correlation between two variables because speaking scores can be taken from other factors such as, total attendance, students' behavior, and discipline in one semester.

Researcher concludes that Melancholic and Sanguine are more usually used by the students than Phlegmatic and Choleric, and there is no any relation between personality and English speaking proficiency. Researcher also advises the next researcher to use qualitative approach by using 4-8 samples, students having each dominant personality so that the effectiveness of each personality can be detected.

ABSTRAK

Rahman,M.A.2013.,**Studi Hubungan Kepribadian dan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Pada Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Semester Pertama FIB UB 2012.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Syariful Muttaqin; (II) Ida Puji Lestari.

Kata Kunci: kepribadian, kecakapan berbicara, mahasiswa Sastra Inggris semester pertama FIB UB.

Dalam pembelajaran *Speaking* seorang murid akan dituntut untuk berkomunikasi secara individual atau kelompok dan dapat memahami maksud pembicara dengan baik. Cara berbicara dapat menunjukkan kepribadian seseorang. Ada cara bicara yang ekspresif dan kritis. Ada juga cara bicara yang santai dan tegas. Dari setiap cara berbicara tersebut mempunyai masing-masing kekuatan dan kelemahan. Terkadang seseorang yang cara bicaranya kritis orang tersebut cenderung pemikir, tertutup dan pesimis. Sedangkan orang yang cara bicaranya santai, orang tersebut cenderung baik hati, emosinya seimbang dan mudah sepakat. Dari penjelasan diatas, peneliti menganalisa tentang profil kepribadian yang terdapat dalam diri seseorang dan hubungan antara kepribadian dengan kemampuan berbicara Bahasa Inggris mahasiswa Sastra Inggris tahun pertama, Universitas Brawijaya 2012.

Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris tahun pertama adalah sebagai sumber data sedangkan hasil kuesioner kepribadian yang mengadaptasi dari buku *Personality Plus* oleh Florence Littauer adalah sebagai data penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional.

Terdapat 63 mahasiswa sebagai sampel penelitian. Dalam nilai *speaking*, 34 mahasiswa mendapat nilai A, 17 mendapat B+, 8 mendapat B, 3 mendapat C+ dan 1 mendapat C. Tidak ada mahasiswa yang mendapat nilai D dan E. Hasil penelitian adalah kepribadian Melankolis dan Sanguinis merupakan kepribadian yang sering digunakan sedangkan kepribadian Plegmatis dan Koleris tergolong dalam kategori kadang-kadang. ($r_{melankolis}$ = 3,63; $r_{sanguinis}$ = 3,50; $r_{plegmatis}$ 3,43; $r_{koleris}$ = 3,33) Namun hasil uji korelasi yang menggunakan SPSS 16 tidak menemukan hubungan siknifikan ($p > 0,05$) antara dua variable dengan dibuktikannya setiap nilai, $p_{sanguinis}$ 0,124; $p_{koleris}$ 0,321; $p_{melankolis}$ 0,081 dan $p_{plegmatis}$ 0,900 sehingga H0 diterima atau tidak ada hubungan antara kepribadian dan kemampuan berbicara Bahasa Inggris karena nilai Speaking tidak hanya diambil dari kepribadian tetapi biasanya juga diambil dari total presensi, perilaku dan kedisiplinan setiap mahasiswa dalam satu semester.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kepribadian Melankolis dan Sanguinis lebih sering digunakan oleh mahasiswa Sastra Inggris dari pada kepribadian Plegmatis dan Koleris serta tidak ada hubungan yang siknifikan antara kepribadian dan kemampuan Bahasa Inggris. Peneliti menyarankan agar penelitian selanjutnya menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan menggunakan sampel 4 sampai 8 mahasiswa yang berkepribadian dominan berbeda sehingga keefektifan setiap kepribadian dapat diketahui.

REFERENCES

Alwisol, (2009).*Psikologi Kepribadian*. Malang:UMM Press

Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1997). *Menejemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Aziz, Abdul. (2008). *A Study on the Technique of Teaching English Speaking to the Second Semester Students of English Department of Islamic University of Malang*. Journal of English Department of Islamic University of Malang

Azwar, Saifuddin. (1997). *Metode Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

Dashiell, J. F., (1928). *Fundamentals of Objective Psychology*. Boston: Houghto Mifflin Co.

Derlega, V. S. (2005). *Personality Temporary Theory And Research*. Belmont, USA: Thomson Wadworth

Farida, Umi. (2007). *The correlation extrovert and introvert personality with juvenile's aggressiveness (Widya Dharma Senior High School Turen in 2006/2007 academic year).* Psychology Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim, State Islamic University of Malang

Gartside, L., (1981).*English For Business Studies*. London:Pitman Publishing

Littauer, Florence,1996.*Personality Plus*.Jakarta:Bina rupa Aksara

Murcia, Marianne Celce. (1995). *Issues in Applied Linguistics*. National Centre for English Language Teaching and Research (NCELTR), Macquarie University New South Wales

Nunan, David. (1999). *Second Language Teaching and Learning*. USA: Heinle and Heinle Publisher.

Nurihsan, and Yusuf. (2007). *Teori Kepribadian*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya

Nuril, F.A.Y. (2012).*The Application of Language Learning Strategies and The Relationship with English Proficiency: A Study at International Undergraduate Program of Faculty of Economics and Business University of Brawijaya,*Universitas Brawijaya, Malang

Philip, C. A, at all. (1995). *Classroom Connections Understanding and Using Cooperative Learning*. Harcout Barce and Company Canada

Revelle, William. (1995). *Personality Processes*. Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Illinois

Richards, Jack C. and Rogger, S. Teodore. (1991). *Approach and Method in Language Learning The Second Edition*. United Kingdom

Sobur, Alex. (2003). *PsikologiUmum*. Bandung: CV PustakaSetia

Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kuntitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta

Suryabrata, Sumadi. (1966). *Psikologi Kepribadian*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo

Syafiq, M. (2010). *The correlation personality type with students' adjustment (Khadijah Islamic Junior High School in Malang)*. Psychology Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim, State Islamic University of Malang

Widhiarso,Wahyu. (2005). *Pengaruh Bahasa Terhadap Pikiran*. Journal of Psychology, UGM

Winarsunu, Tulus. 2002. *Statistik dalam Penelitian Psikologi dan Pendidikan*. Malang: UMM Press

Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

-. (1992). *Longman Dictionary*.