

**THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TOWARD ENGLISH
PROFICIENCY OF FIB ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
STUDENTS YEAR 2013**

THESIS

**BY
MAHZUMI AHMAD HANIDA
105110100111082**



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MAHZUMI AHMAD HANIDA
105110100111082**

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ABSTRACT

Hanida, Mahzumi Ahmad. 2015. **The Influence of Personality toward English Proficiency of FIB English Study Program Students Year 2013**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah. Co-Supervisor: Eni Maharsi.

Key words: Foreign language learning, personality, extraversion/introversion, neuroticism, temperament

Personality potentially determines an individual language learning at advantages or the opposite. Personality in this particular study refers to four classifications by level of extraversion and neuroticism of Eysenck (1947) theory. Later the classification known as temperament. Thus this study is conducted in order to investigate the influence of personality toward English, as foreign language, proficiency. There are two issues which determine how the study is conducted; (1) What is the individual temperament of the FIB students 2013 (2) How is the correlation of each individual temperament toward basic four learning skills on the process of foreign language learning

Using quantitative approach, this study uses data in form of numbers. The instrument of the study is questionnaire of Eysenck Personality Inventory or EPI. The instrument is used regarded as the most appropriate to classifies personality into four types of temperament and the reliability of the instrument, using Cronbach's alpha, was estimated at an alpha level of 0.837 at Nodoushan (2011). This study involved 47 students as sample of population which all of them are students of English Study Program year 2013.

The study identifies FIB students 2013 temperaments. Choleric noted on 23 students, 15 found as Sanguine, 2 found as Phlegmatic, and 7 found as Melancholic. The correlations are found between temperaments and the courses. Moreover the researcher finds significant correlation value between courses Understanding Longer Talk toward Choleric, Sanguine, and Melancholic. Then another significant correlation value is Critical Reading toward Choleric and Sanguine. Based on the findings, the first and second hypotheses are accepted.

To extend the study, the researcher suggests next researcher to describe further the influence using different theory, method, inventory, or even data. Thus the similar studies will provide beneficial references related not only to future research but also developing suggestions of learning management.

ABSTRAK

Hanida, Mahzumi Ahmad . 2015. **Pengaruh Kepribadian terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris pada Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris FIB Angkatan 2013**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I: Fatimah. Pembimbing II: Eni Maharsi.

Kata Kunci: Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing, ekstraversi/introversi, *neuroticism*, temperamen

Kepribadian berpotensi menentukan proses seseorang dalam belajar bahasa secara mudah atau sebaliknya. Kepribadian dalam penelitian khusus ini mengacu pada empat klasifikasi berdasarkan tingkat *extraversion* dan *neuroticism* dari teori Eysenck (1947). Klasifikasi tersebut dikenal sebagai temperamen. Berlatar belakang alasan sebelumnya, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kepribadian terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah sebagaimana penelitian dilakukan; (1) Apakah temperamen individu siswa FIB 2013 (2) Bagaimana korelasi masing-masing temperamen individu terhadap empat dasar keterampilan bahasa pada proses pembelajaran bahasa asing.

Menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, penelitian ini menggunakan data berupa angka. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah kuesioner berdasarkan Eysenck Personality Inventory atau EPI. Instrumen yang digunakan dianggap paling sesuai untuk mengklasifikasikan kepribadian menjadi empat tipe temperamen. Terlebih lagi reliabilitas instrumen, menggunakan *alpha* Cronbach, diperkirakan mencapai *alpha* 0,837 di Nodoushan (2011). Penelitian ini melibatkan 47 mahasiswa sebagai sampel dari populasi yang semua dari mereka adalah mahasiswa FIB program studi Sastra Inggris tahun 2013.

Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi temperamen dari mahasiswa FIB 2013. Berdasarkan temuan yang didapat, tercatat 23 mahasiswa bertemperamen *Choleric*, 15 bertemperamen *Sanguine*, 2 bertemperamen *Phlegmatic*, dan 7 bertemperamen *Melancholic*. Hasil menyatakan terdapat korelasi antara temperamen terhadap empat mata kuliah yang menjadi representasi empat dasar keterampilan bahasa. Selain itu peneliti menemukan nilai korelasi yang signifikan antara mata kuliah *Understanding Longer Talk* terhadap temperamen *Choleric*, *Sanguine*, dan *Melancholic*. Kemudian nilai korelasi yang signifikan lainnya adalah mata kuliah *Critical Reading* terhadap *Choleric* dan *Sanguine*.

Untuk melengkapi penelitian ini, penulis menyarankan penelitian ke depan dapat memberi penjelasan yang lebih menggunakan teori, metode, atau data objek. Pada akhirnya penelitian yang serupa bukan hanya menjadi referensi untuk penelitian berkelanjutan ke depan tetapi juga menyediakan acuan untuk pengembangan metode belajar mengajar.

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