

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the research

Learning takes place in students' heads where it is invisible to others. It means that learning must be assessed through performance, what students can do in their learning. Learning performance is something which is related with the learning process of the students. The process can be seen by the score of the students. According to Hansen in Nazlia, 2015: 14, Students' performance may be assessed along a variety of dimensions including class participation, individual written work on papers and exams, and group activities such as projects and presentations. Through learning performance, students' learning is probably no longer invisible but visible to others.

Learning performance of each student is different. It may be a good performance or a poor performance. A good performance happens when the students manage to deliver the speech, where their ideas, feelings and thoughts are properly conveyed and accepted by the audience. While the poor performance happens when the students fail to deliver speech, the audience misinterprets their messages and ideas. It can be concluded that the students' performance, whether in good or poor performance, shows their mastery level of the English language (Schwartz, 2007 in Nazlia: 15). There are some factors that are related with learning performance, one of which is psychological. According to Hansen in Nazlia, 2015: 14, student

performance depends on different socioeconomic, psychological, environmental factors.

Personality is one of the psychological factors that can affect students' learning performance. Ryckman said in Lestari, Sada & Suhartono: 2, personality can be defined as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions, motivations, and behaviours in specific situation. Personality, like ability, is a key influence on how a person performs at work. It is particularly important in all those situations that involve interaction and co-operation with other people; namely all managerial, supervisory, customer oriented, team or group based activities (Parkinson, 2008: 154). Generally, the basis typical characteristic of human personality according to their attitude are extrovert and introvert.

Since the beginning of 1990s, there has been a growing interest on how personality correlates to the academic performance (Lestari, Sada & Suhartono: 2). In Lestari, Sada & Suhartono, Scholar like Rod Ellis in *The Handbook of Applied Linguistic* edited by Davies, (1999: 81) describes a finding that from 6 out to 8 studies that employ oral language test extrovert performed better than introverts”.

Some experts stated that learning performances of extrovert students is better rather than introvert student. However, in some articles, some researchers found the opposites, introvert students performed better than extrovert students. Therefore, regarding to the background mentioned

above, this thesis was about learning performance of extrovert and introvert students, which one having a better performance.

### **B. Reason for choosing the topic**

The reasons for choosing this topic are:

1. Performing is learning. In every school or educational field there must be a learning evaluation or learning scoring which is related with students' confidence, how confident students can share their idea in front of the class.
2. Personality might affect student's confidence. Some researchers stated that extrovert performed better than introvert, but some researchers said no. Therefore who is performed better in this case.

### **C. Problem of the research**

From the background of this study, there are two or more opinions about which have a good performance, extrovert student or introvert student. Out of that, this research have two problems relate to the title, they are:

1. What is the learning performance of extrovert and introvert students?
2. Which personality have a better learning performance?

### **D. Aim of the research**

The aims of this research are as follows:

1. To reveal the learning performance of extrovert and introvert students.

2. To discover which personality that have a good learning performance in University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, academic year 2015.

### **E. Significance of the research**

The significances of the research are as follows:

1. For the students, it is hoped to be useful for them to become aware of their personality and potential, to make them able to know their strengths and weaknesses.
2. For lecturers of English education study program, it is hoped to make more aware in students' learning performance by seeing their personality first.

### **F. Clarification of term**

The clarification of term are as follows:

#### **1. Learning Performance**

Learning is a change in every human or the capability of a change in our behaviour, it is a process of growth and the process of making meaningful association between existing knowledge experience, it is an effort done by someone in order to get knowledge or a subject or a skill by study, experience, or instruction (Brown, 2007 in Islamiah: 6). While Des Hewitt 2008 in Islamiah: 6, states that Learning is at the same time a social, emotional and cognitive process”.

According to Hanse in Nazlia: 14, student's performance depends on their socio-economic, psychological environmental factor. Student performance may be assessed along a variety of dimensions including class participation, individual written work on papers and exams, and group activities such as projects and presentations.

## **2. Extrovert and Introvert**

Eysenck, Eysenck, and Barrett (1985) cited in Marashi and Dibah describe the extroverted type as those having characteristics such as sociability, liveliness, and excitability while the introverted type as those with a tendency towards taciturnity and reclusiveness. Furthermore, Richards and Schmidt (2002, p. 195) cited in Marashi and Dibah define an extrovert as one whose "conscious interaction is more often directed towards other people and events than towards the person themselves" while an introvert as one "who tends to avoid social contact with others and is often preoccupied with his/her feelings, thoughts, and experience" (Sari: 2).