

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will discuss the review of related literature which is in line with this research which focuses on the effect of gender and types of personality on EFL students' speaking skills.

2.1 Gender

Gender refers to the concept of male and female based on the dimension of social culture and psychology. Gender is distinguished from sex, which involves the biological dimensions of women or men (Neculaesei, 2015). Gender role is social expectations that determine how men and women should think, act, and feel (Santrock, 2009: 217). Lippa (2005: 103) explains that one of the causes of differences between men male and female are located on their sex chromosomes. He added that men and women go through a stage of fetal development different, having different sex hormones at a critical stage in development. It causes a difference male and female brains in structure and in the background of its function.

The main review on gender similarities and differences held on 1970s concluded that women have verbal skills which is better than men (Maccoby and Jacklin in Santrock, 2009: 223). But Fennema et al., Friedman, Halpern, and LaMay (in Slavin, 2008: 159) says that there is no difference between men and women general verbal abilities, arithmetic abilities, abstract reasoning, visualization of space, or memory span. Whereas more women engage in academic material, be attentive in class, exert more effort in

academic, and more participation in class than men. In general, in terms of intelligence, a lot of research have not found consistent results about whether men and women have different intelligence (Zoghi, Kazemi, & Kalani, 2013).

2.2 Personality

Personality according to GW. Allport (in Nadzif, 2015) is a dynamic organization of the individual psychophysical system that determines the behavior and thoughts of individuals specifically. Personality is also the sum total of innate or hereditary tendencies with various influences from the environment and education, which shape a person's mental condition and affect his attitude towards life. In the field of psychology there are several types of personalities put forward by the figures of his day. One of them is the personality type expressed by Hippocrates and Galenus (as cited in Agustina, 2013), known as the Hippocrates-Galenus theory. They divided personality types into 4 large groups with a focus on body fluids that dominated and exerted influence on the individual. The following is a division of personality types based on Hippocrates-Galenus typology:

2.2.1 Sanguine (Blood)

The more dominant liquid in the body is the Sanguine fluid. Where people who are sanguine are people who have a distinctive personality type. They have a slight childlike nature. Sanguine usually does not find problems in his social life because it is easy to get along with and even close with new people. Sanguine is very talkative, easy to discuss a group. On the positive side, individual personality types

are indeed rather difficult to concentrate on one thing, he is also selfish, forgetful, likes to be late, and makes one small thing become big. Although sanguines do not become leaders in groups, they want to appear more attractive as members of other groups.

2.2.2 Choleric (Yellow Bile)

Humans with a choleric personality have good leadership skills because they can easily make a decision. Choleric people have good goals for the future and are always productive and dynamic. Choleric also is a person who likes freedom and throughout his life will always work hard. It's just that the choleric type likes to rule because of the nature of his leadership, it's hard to budge, likes opposition, is easily provoked by emotions, is not easy to be told to be patient, and belongs to the stubborn type because of his strong will.

2.2.3 Melancholic (Black Bile)

Individuals with melancholy are human types who have analytical properties, like to pay attention to others, are perfectionist, thrifty, do not like attention, are serious, artistic, sensitive and are always willing to sacrifice. It's just that the personal type of melancholy usually focuses on a way or process rather than a goal. Those who are melancholy are also unable to voice their opinions, often also view problems from the bad side, and are less able to socialize well. Many people who are talented melancholy become a great and successful businessman.

2.2.4 Phlegmatic (Mucus Fluid)

Phlegmatic is a type of individual personality who always loves peace by being neutral in all conflicting conditions without wanting to choose a stronghold. In their social life, phlegmatic individuals will be more happy to be good listeners than as story actors. People with a phlegmatic personality have a good sense of humor even though sarcastic (humorous or offensive humor nature), likes regularity, easy to get along, and likes to find shortcuts. This individual also does not like to be forced, likes to delay things and has less enthusiasm for new things.

2.3 Gender and Speaking Skills

There are several researches that study the relation between gender and speaking skills. From those research various results are found that can enrich the literature of the research about gender. One of those researches is the research conducted by Elliot, et al. (2000) which confirmed that there are some gender differences that can be seen from some of the characteristics. In terms of verbal abilities, explained that women are better in a variety of verbal tasks as since the beginning of their development, and has become maintained superiority, while men have more language problems than women. However, men better in spatial tasks, Mathematics and Science ability. The latest research related to gender differences is done by Maccoby and Jacob (quoted by Elliott, 2000: 138) which concludes that more men

superior in Mathematics and visual-spatial skills, while girls ladies are better at verbal skills.

Furthermore, as quoted from Mahmud (2010) Eckert and McConnell-Ginet state that women are considered more able to reconcile and cooperative, while male considered more aggressive and competitive. Man interrupts more in conversation with interlocutors rather than women. This is because men have more power in society. With the nature that more cooperative, women have more verbal abilities better than men.

The findings of Teh, et al. (2009) also ensure that there is a relationship between gender factors with the use of learning strategies. This research also supports previous findings (like Ehrman & Oxford, 1989; Green & Oxford, 1995; Mohamed Amin, 2000; Mohd Nazali, 1999; Punithavalli, 2003, in Teh, et al. 2009) that more female learners often use all learning strategies, even on Green and Oxford (1995) research (in Teh, et al. 2009) further emphasized that the effects of using learning strategies linked with gender refers to causes from biology and socialization. Oxford research findings in 1989 (in Teh, 2009) stated that gender differences are associated with greater social orientation of women, stronger speaking skills or superior, and more compatibility in terms of both linguistic and academic norms. The evidence of the research from Teh (2009) also supports the previous research (Larsen-Freeman & Long 1991; Maccoby & Jacklin, 1974; Slavin, 1988 in Teh, et al. 2009), that women are better than men in gaining second language or first language.

2.4 Personality and Speaking Skills

Research which is related to personality in English Language Teaching (ELT) has been done by many researchers. Most of them applied the theory of personality belongs to Eysenck, but the research that applied the theory of Hippocrates and Galens is still rare. In the context of extroversion and introversion, Cloninger (1993) emphatically states that extroversion oriented to external reality, which has characteristics such as open, easy to socialize, and socially aggressive, while introversion oriented to the internal world that has characteristics such as quiet, aloof, timid, and focus on yourself. Based on the characteristics, sanguine and choleric have similarity that belongs to extroversion, while melancholic and phlegmatic have similarity with introversion (Thadea, et al, 2018).

Norman (in Lanyon and Goodstein, 1982) mentions four characteristics that is stated in 2 opposite poles, namely pole A and B. Pole A is an extroversion personality, this type of personality has the same characteristics with sanguine and choleric. The person belonging to this type of personality likes to talk, frankly and openly, love adventure or challenge, and easy to socialize, while pole B is introversion personality, in this term are melancholic and phlegmatic, that is more silent, closed, be careful, and stay away or keep your distance with other people. When compared, the characteristic of extroversion is more beneficial in relation to learning to speak (Speaking III).

By the nature that prefers to be talkative and be open, they are people who are not shy about expressing opinions or his feelings in front of the crowd. Supported by its sociable nature, then extroversion people feel that whatever is discussed will be easily accepted by opponents they spoke. Especially with that more aggressive characteristic, then more speaking competence quickly mastered. It is different from the characteristics those who are introverted, who are reserved and quiet shame, they will be more difficult to express their opinions or feelings, especially with their nature that prefer to away from others and happier to keep those feelings for themselves.

The previous study related to Hippocrates-Galen personality trait and speaking skills is conducted by Nadiyah (2010) which examined the comparison of speaking skill achievement between choleric students and melancholic students. This research found that the students' personality difference has no statistically significant difference to the students' English speaking competence. Both group of students may perform better English speaking skill through their own way of learning.

Another study is organized by Muntazah (2015) who compares the achievement of speaking skill between sanguine students and phlegmatic students. She found that there was no significant difference between the sanguine students and the phlegmatic students in speaking skill achievement.