

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the analysis and interpretation of the result of the study we can see that individual differences in the degree of loudness may reflect a person personality traits, in this case, extravertness-introvertness. Since the result of the study show that an increase in the degree of speakers' loudness is followed by an increase in the degree of the speakers' extravertness-introvertness quality. Hence, we may assume that a speaker who has a loud voice may has an extravert personality, and a speaker who has a soft voice may also has an introvert personality. While, a speaker who has a medial loudness of voice may has an average degree of extravertness-introvertness quality.

The fact of the relationship between loudness and extravertness-introvertness is supported by the result of the correlation test on speakers' loudness and extravertness-introvertness. The test shows that there is a positive and strong linear relationship between degree of loudness and degree of extravertness-introvertness quality. The correlation reflects the linear mutual association between loudness and extravertness-introvertness, regardless of which of the variables is the cause and effect. Thus, the relationship is a covariational one.

In addition to the correlational test which shows a positive and strong linear relationship between loudness and extravertness-introvertness, a further statistical analysis suggests that the relationship is also significant. It means that

the relationship rarely occurs by chance. There is no coincident when an increase in the degree of loudness is followed by an increase in the degree of extravertness-introvertness quality.

Although listeners' judgement on the speakers' extravertness-introvertness based on loudness present a relatively small accuracy when related to the speakers' own scores on EPQ test of extravertness-introvertness, since only 61 % of the variation in listeners' ratings on the speakers' extravertness-introvertness based on loudness is explained by the speakers' scores on the EPQ test, we still can count on the result of the study. It is because the coefficient of determination still provide an ample room for improvement of the procedure of the study. Additionally, from listeners' ratings on the semantic differential scales for loudness and extravertness-introvertness we see that most listeners show agreement in their judgement.

At last, we can conclude that individual differences in the degree of loudness indicate differences in the degree of extravertness-introvertness quality. It suggests that vocal behavior such as loudness which is one aspect of paralinguistic features of speech can be a marker of individual' traits, in this case extravertness-introvertness.

BIBLIOGRAPHY