

Personality Factor in Cognitive Process: Does Extravert is Superior than Ambivert?

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Abstract: - **Background:** Differences in personality may indicate dissimilarity in the process of cognition. **Objectives:** To investigate the personality factor (extraverts versus ambiverts) in cognitive processing through the neuroscience approach (i.e. Event-Related Potential technique). **Method:** Forty undergraduate medical students from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) were recruited and screened for personality by using USM Personality Inventory (USMaP-i). In the Event-Related Potential (ERP) session, participants (N=19 ambiverts and 20 extraverts) completed a visual oddball paradigm in counterbalanced order. **Results:** As compared to ambiverts, the extroverts showed diminished P300 amplitude at the frontal region (Fz electrode), but not at other regions. **Conclusion:** Eysenck Theory on the superiority of extrovert (as compared to non-extrovert) to experience better psychological well-being is challenged, thus, signalling the important implication to the humanity and society.

Keywords: Personality, Cognitive processing.

I. INTRODUCTION

The cognitive profiles of different personality types have garnered much interest in the advent of machines such as electroencephalography (EEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Among them, the extraversion-introversion continuum of the Big Five model is the most stable personality trait across a person's lifespan. [1] More commonly understood as an indication of social adaptability, [2] high levels of extraversion is associated with a preference for interpersonal interaction, excitement, impulsiveness, outspokenness, and popularity. [3], [4] In his theory, Eysenck posited that one's level of cortical arousal explains their degree of extraversion. [5] Extraverts have chronically lower levels of cortical arousal than introverts, thus leading them to seek stimulation from the external environment to achieve and maintain optimal cortical arousal. [6] However, both extraverts and introverts are 'extreme scorers' on both ends of the extraversion scale and as such, most studies on these personality types are not reflective of the general population, whose personality fall between the two extremes. [7] Ambiverts are neither introverts nor extraverts, but possess the features of introversion and extraversion which manifest in different situation. [8] They are reasonably contented with social interaction, but can also appreciate time alone, away from crowds. In comparison, ambiverts have a different cognitive profile as evidenced by a lower cognitive impairment risk [9] and higher IQ scores [10] than both extraverts and introverts. Despite that fact that ambiverts represent the majority of the human population, only few researches compared the neurophysiological correlates of ambiverts to

that of highly introverted and extroverted individuals. [11], [12], [13] In personality research, the P300 ERP component is commonly investigated in relation to extraversion, and remains a popular non-invasive measure of attention, decision making, and memory or context updating. [14], [15], [16] It is a large, phase-locked positive deflection that commonly occurs around 250ms to 900ms after presentation of a stimulus. [17] In visual and auditory settings, extraverts produced smaller P300 amplitudes than introverts. [18], [19] Similar findings were obtained in studies of emotion processing, where extraverts with lower baseline arousal levels also produced smaller P300 amplitude. [15], [20] Other studies by Beauducel et al. [21], Gurrera et al. [22], Gurrera et al. [23] and Philipova [24] however reported P300 amplitude to be positively correlated with extraversion levels whereas Lindin et al. [25] and Ortiz et al. [26] found no difference in P300 amplitude.

Extraverts and introverts react differently. It is reported that extraverts have faster/shorter motor response [27] but slower thought processing speed [11] compared to introverts. In another study, warning stimulus (that provided future information) induced larger P300 amplitudes in introverts than in extraverts, when compared to critical stimulus (that provided closure). In addition, P300 latency was also influenced by task demands. [11], [28] The effort invested in tasks also differed by personality type based on the situational demands of the experiments [18] as introverts allocated more sustained attention in vigilant tasks than extraverts. [29] As demonstrated, most studies compared extreme scorers on the extraversion scale, but little light has been shed on how extreme scorers compare with the general intermediate subgroup that better characterise the general

population, i.e. ambiverts. In a proceeding originated from the current study, Yusoff et al. [30] proposed that both personality types share similar cognition processing as measured by an EEG auditory oddball task where participants counted only the low tones; there were non-significant differences in P300 amplitudes and latencies between extraverts and ambiverts. In a similar study, Georgiev et al. [7] found instead that ambiverts produced greater P300 amplitudes than introverts and extraverts. However, different task demands revealed different findings. Georgiev et al. [7] found that in comparison to introverts, extraverts and ambiverts produced larger P300 amplitudes in a passive auditory paradigm. In conditions requiring behavioural responses to the tones, Georgiev et al. [7] found that extraverts exhibited the largest P300 amplitude.

Based on above background, thus, the current study sought to further investigate the differences between extraverts and ambiverts in cognitive processing, indicated by the cognitive substrate of P300 component. It is hypothesised that there would be a significant difference in P300 amplitudes between ambiverts and extraverts in visual oddball paradigms.

II. METHOD

Sample

Participants were 40 undergraduate medical students from a public university in Malaysia (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Health Campus). Twenty ambiverts and 20 extroverts were recruited, as determined by their responses on the USM Personality Inventory (USMaP-i). This study obtained ethical clearance from the Human Ethical Committee of Universiti Sains Malaysia (Reference number: USMKK/PPP/JEPeM [267.2.(7)]). They reported normal or corrected-to-normal vision, had no lifetime history of a major medial disorder (neurological, hepatic, or cardiovascular), no history of affective disorder, and no history of using psychiatric medication.

Tools/Measure

The Universiti Sains Malaysia Personality Inventory (USMaP-i)

The Universiti Sains Malaysia Personality Inventory (USMaP-i) was used in personality screening to classify respondents into different trait of personality – extravert and ambivert. [31] The inventory was developed based on the Big-Five personality factors (i.e. Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness), aimed to cater to sensitivity of population culture and value among Malaysian. The full version of the USMaP-i consists of 66-items with rating scales from 0 (very inaccurate) to 4 (very accurate). We

only used the Extraversion properties (12 items from the 66 items) and using the following cut-off to determine the personality traits– extravert (scored of 33 to 48) and ambivert (scored of 17 to 32). In the current study, the internal consistency of the Extraversion sub-scale was excellent (Cronbach's alpha value of 0.82), indicated by 82 respondents.

Event Related Potential (ERP)

Event-related potential (ERP) is the electrical brain potential, indicated by the electroencephalogram motion in human brain, in relation to a definable sensory, cognitive, or motor event. It entails a series of peaks and troughs known as ERP components, measuring electrical potentials produced by the ion flow of extracellular fluid across cell membranes and the connection of neurons through neurotransmitter. [32] Event related potential (ERP) indicates the characteristic of high temporal resolution due to the monitoring of brain electrical activity with high precision. Accordingly, ERP is said as valuable technique for observing different electrophysiological components that represent the various cognitive stages in relation to theories of perception and attention, [32] as well as a potential tool in order to identify the electrophysiological components that represent the onset of cognitive dysfunction. [17] Please refer to the section of procedure for the ERP recording.

Procedure

After providing written informed consent, the participants provided demographic details, and undergoing Event Related Potential session that was held in The Magnetoencephalography and Clinical Event Related Potential Laboratory, Hospital of Universiti Sains Malaysia. Participants completed visual oddball paradigms in a counterbalanced order.

Visual oddball paradigm:

The visual oddball session consisted 240 trials. Prior to each trial, a fixation cross ('+') appeared for 300ms. Each trial presented a single stimulus at random for 1500ms; the stimulus could either be the standard stimulus, 'O', which was present in 180 trials (presenting about 75% of the trials), or the target stimulus, 'X', which was present in 60 trials (presenting about 25% of the trials). The diagram of the oddball paradigm is shown in Figure 1 below. Participants pressed '1' on the keypad when they saw 'O' and '2' when they saw 'X'. All stimuli were 100mm x 100mm in size and were white against a black background.

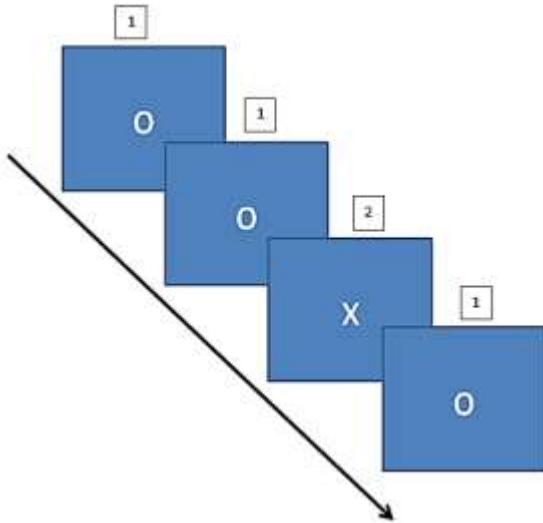


Figure 1: Schematic illustration of the oddball paradigm in Event Related Potential procedure

Event Related Potential (ERP) Recording

In the recording chamber, the participant was positioned 80cm in front of a 22" LCD screen monitor. A 128 HydroCel Geodesic Sensor Net (HCGSN) was applied symmetrically on the participant's head according to the standard 10-20 international electrode placement system. Net impedance was kept under 50kΩ and the data was digitised at 250 Hz. For the visual task, EEG data was recorded from electrodes Fz, Cz, Pz, C3, C4, T5, T6, O1, and O2. The recording was completed using the EGI Net Station 5.3 software.

EEG Pre-processing

The EEG data was subjected to 0.30-30.00 Hz bandpass filter and a 50 Hz Notch filter. EEG for correct responses during each session was averaged separately, and the ERP waveforms were phased locked to 100ms before and 1000ms after stimulus onset. For each EEG data file, ocular and movement artefacts were detected with sliding windows of 80ms and removed automatically, followed by bad channel replacement and averaging, after which the data was converted into the 10-20 montage and subjected to baseline correction. Subsequently, individual EEG data files were combined and averaged together. Statistical extraction was performed by the same software, and comprised of all amplitudes and latencies at the aforementioned electrode sites for target and standard tones.

Following the extraction of ERP component, data was further analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, Illinois). Non-parametric test (i.e. Mann Whitney Test) was undertaken to analysis the raw EEG data, which is to

determine the significant difference of P300 ERP component between ambivert and extravert

III. RESULTS

Sociodemographic Data

After excluding an excessively noisy dataset, the final sample size was 19 ambiverts (8 males) and 20 extraverts (12 males). The mean age (±standard deviation) for the ambiversion group was 22.1 (±1.15) years and the mean age for the extraversion group (±standard deviation) was 22.7 (±1.41) years. As the data showed non-normality, a Mann-Whitney U test was employed and revealed no significant age difference between the groups, $p > .05$. Mean personality scores on the USMaP-i (±standard deviation) for the ambiversion group and extraversion group were 28.95 (±2.97) and 38.45 (±3.87), respectively. A summary of the relevant sociodemographic data is shown in Table 1. The peak voltage between 300ms and 600ms after stimulus onset was regarded as the P300 component. Subsequent analyses employed non-parametric tests (Mann-Whitney U Tests) as the data was not distributed normally.

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile

Variables	Ambiverts	Extraverts
Gender (Male / Female)	8 / 11	12 / 8
Age (mean years ± SD)	22 ± 1.15	22.70 ± 1.41
USMaP-i score (mean ± SD)	28.95 ± 2.97	38.45 ± 3.87
Handedness (right / left)	18 / 1	16 / 4
Race (Malay / Chinese / Indian)	8 / 8 / 3	9 / 9 / 2

ERP Data for Visual Oddball Paradigm

At most brain region, there were no significant differences in P300 amplitudes between both extraverts and intraverts in the target tone condition and in the standard tone condition, most $ps > .05$. However, for target stimulus, P300 amplitude was significantly greater at the frontal site (Fz) for the ambiversion group (mean = 5.41, SD = 3.60) as compared to the extraversion group (mean = 2.49, SD = 1.46), $Z = -3.37$, $P = .001$ (Table 2). For the P300 latency, there were no significant differences between ambiverts and extraverts, at all regions.

Table 2: Brain region in relation to personality factor (extraverts versus ambiverts) in cognitive process

Brain Region	Ambiverts (Mean±SD)	Extraverts (Mean±SD)	p-value
	[P300 Amplitude/P300 Latency]	[P300 Amplitude/P300 Latency]	
Frontal	5.41±3.60/526.6±181.16	2.49±1.46/470.11±172.18	0.001*/0.473
Central	6.85±3.36/488.4±134.12	6.99±1.87/477.47±120.51	0.779/0.746
Parietal	6.85±3.36/477.2±115.00	5.58±2.06/472.42±101.65	0.261/0.910

SD=Standard Deviation

*Significant at $p < 0.01$

IV. DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the P300 component evoked in ambiverts and extraverts in response to visual stimuli in single-modality oddball tasks. The P300 amplitudes was found to be significantly higher at electrode Fz among ambiverts as compared to extraverts for both standard and target stimuli. Meanwhile, the latencies of P300 were similar across groups and conditions.

P300 in the Visual Oddball Paradigm

P300 amplitude has been shown to reflect allocation of attention, memory-updating and other cognitive processes whereas P300 latency reflects the time taken to evaluate or classify a stimulus before a behavioural response is generated. [33], [34] At large, the current study showed no significant difference in P300 latencies for both personality types in all conditions, showing that ambiverts and extraverts took as long to evaluate the stimuli.

Past studies found that P300 amplitude was more pronounced among introverts as compared to extroverts, due to different baseline cortical arousal. [18], [35] As ambiverts represent the intermediate between the two extremes, P300 amplitudes differences were expected. Brocke et al. [18] compared the P300 component elicited in extraverts and introverts, and found the greatest difference at the Fz electrode site where introverts showed a higher amplitude than extraverts. It appears that by virtue of being 'in the middle', the P300 component elicited by ambiverts in the current study resembled that of introverts and extroverts. It is worth noting that the P300 amplitude did not differ at other electrodes sites aside from electrode Fz, but not at the other midline electrodes (Cz and Pz) which typically recorded the greatest P300 amplitudes over the centro-parietal region. [15] While the P3a subcomponent cannot easily be delineated from P3b in a classical oddball paradigms, its frontal distribution suggest that the difference in Fz P300 amplitude in the current study might point toward different degrees of automatic attentional capture by stimuli, [36], [37] otherwise known as the orienting response. [15] This is different from the P300 evoked at the centro-parietal regions (P3b) which reflected voluntary, sustained attention toward a stimulus. [15] Thus the current findings revealed that ambiverts might have a stronger orienting response than extroverts, but both personality

groups were equally matched at voluntary attentional resource allocation. [15] This interpretation is also built on the spontaneous EEG data obtained by Brocke et al. [18] which recorded increasingly larger Alpha 1 power (7.5Hz - 10Hz) for extroverts throughout their study, whereas Alpha 1 power remained consistent for introverts. This meant that over time extraverts generally became less aroused, which modulated attention levels afforded to a task. [15], [38] This could have resulted in the extraverts' smaller P300 amplitudes in the frontal region in the current study. This is especially so when extraverts complete monotonous tasks associated with low arousal levels, [39], [40] such as the classical oddball paradigm employed in this study. Similarly, Von Gehlen et al. [41] showed that introverts were more able to focus in such monotonous tasks or in quiet conditions, whereas extraverts thrive in noisy environments or when completing complex tasks. Thus being 'part introvert and part extravert', the ambiverts in the current study could focus better than the extraverts at the oddball task. Reduced P300 amplitude at the Fz electrode site in extraverts could also suggest that mind-wandering or task-unrelated thoughts (TUTs) occurred more frequently among extraverts than ambiverts. Barron et al. [42] found that higher frequencies of TUT were related to diminished P3a and P3b amplitudes. [43] This showed that mind wandering decoupled the subject's attention from the external environment and redirected it to an internal train of thought, which dampens the brain's responsiveness to external stimuli. [42] While current findings only revealed differences at the Fz electrode, this could be because ambiverts shared enough similarities with extraverts for them to have comparable neurocognitive profiles even during TUTs.

In an fMRI study, Christoff et al. [44] also found that mind-wandering mostly activated the default network regions in the medial prefrontal regions, which might explain why the differences between extraverts and ambiverts in the current study was most significant at the frontal region. The relatively under-aroused extraverts were also more likely than ambiverts to recruit the default network which underlies mind-wandering and TUTs, [45] thus hampering P300 amplitude.

Limitations and Strengths

The current study is limited by the simplicity of the experimental paradigms involved, which could not substantiate the ideas explored in the discussion section well enough. Tentatively, the current study proposed that ambiverts and extraverts differed in their orienting response in response to visual stimulus. This suggestion should be investigated in future studies by employing three-stimulus oddball tasks which are capable of delineating frontal and parietal P300. Including tasks with increasing levels of complexity or difficulty could also shed more light on the

neurocognitive profiles of ambiverts and extraverts. Additionally, future studies should also take into account other psychological and biological variables that could potentially confound the P300 component. [46]

V. CONCLUSION

Few studies investigated the neurocognitive profile of ambiverts despite them representing the largest personality group. Using unimodal oddball tasks to investigate the P300 component, the current study revealed that both ambiverts and extraverts largely demonstrated similar attentional and memory-updating processes in response to visual stimuli. Importantly however was that ambiverts might have a stronger orienting response in comparison to extraverts in response to visual stimulus. This finding challenges the Eysenck Theory which suggests the superiority of extravert to experience better psychological well-being than non-extravert, [5] which, indeed signalling important implication to the society.

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