

**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' LEARNING STYLE ON ENGLISH
SPEAKING ABILITY**

(At Eight Grade Junior High School UNISMUH Makassar)



*Submitted to the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Makassar Muhammadiyah
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Education in English
Education Department*

ANDI NIRWANA BURHANUDDIN
105351110717

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Skripsi atas nama **Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin** NIM **105351110717**, diterima dan disahkan oleh panitia ujian skripsi berdasarkan surat Keputusan Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar Nomor, 403 Tahun 1443 H/ 2022 M, tanggal 21 Dzulhijjah 1443 H/ 21 Juni 2022 M, sebagai salah satu syarat guna memperoleh gelar **Sarjana Pendidikan** pada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar pada hari **Kamis 25 Agustus 2022**,

Makassar, 27 Muarram 1444 H
25 Agustus 2022 M

Panitia Ujian:

Pengawas Umum : Prof. Dr. H. Aulbo Asse, M.Ag
Ketua : Erwin Akib, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D.
Sekretaris : Dr. Baharullah, M.Pd.
Dosen Penguji :
1. Erwin Akib, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D.
2. Dr. Eka Prabawati Rum, S.Pd., M.Pd.
3. Junaid, S.Pd., M.Pd.
4. Muhammad Zia ul Haq, S.Pd., M.Ti

(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)

Disahkan Oleh:
Dekan FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar


Erwin Akib, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D.
NBM 860 934



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

APPROVAL SHEET

Title : An Analysis of Students Learning Style on English
Speaking Ability At SMP UNISMUH Makassar
Name : Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin
Reg. Number : 105351110717
Programmer : English Education Department Strata 1 (S1)
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Makassar, 25 Agustus 2022

Approved By:

Consultant I

Consultant II

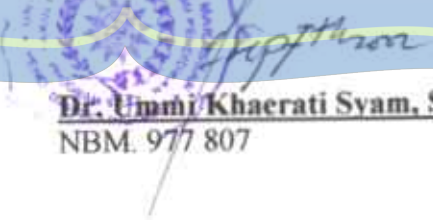

Maharida, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 0916048501


Hidayat S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 0916018404

Dean of FKIP
Makassar Muhammadiyah University

Head of
English Education Department


Erwin Ando, S.Pd., Ph.D.
NBM. 860 934


Dr. Umni Khaerati Syam, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NBM. 977 807





UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Alamat: Jl. Siliwangi No. 100
Telp. (0412) 511111
Fax. (0412) 511111
Email: info@unismuh-makassar.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

COUNSELLING SHEET

Name: 1. Andi Nirwana Barkanuddin
NIM: 1. 10021110101
Department: 1. English Education Department
Title: 1. An Analysis of Students' Learning Ability in English Speaking Ability at SMP 1 Unismuh Makassar
Chapter: 1. Introduction
Date: 1. 18 April 2022



Makassar, 18 April 2022

Signature: _____
Department: English Education Department

Dr. Untari Khairati Syam, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIM 977307



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Alamat: Jl. Sultan Hasanudin No. 104 Makassar
Telp: (0411) 510001 (Kantor)
Email: info@umh.ac.id
Web: www.umh.ac.id

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

COUNSELLING SHEET

Name: Andi Nurwana Nurhamid
NIM: 105351110717
Department: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Title: Analisis Perilaku Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal
Uji Sampel Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar
Consentment: Hajar, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Date: 11/1/2022

Chapter

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Dr. Ammi Khareati Syam, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIM: 8607034



UPT Perpustakaan dan Penerbitan



SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin

Nim : 105351110717

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Students' Learning Styles on English Speaking Ability at SMP UNISMUH Makassar

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Makassar, 25 Agustus 2022

Yang Membuat Pernyataan

Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin



SURAT PERJANJIAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : **Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin**

Nim : **105351110717**

Jurusan : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

Fakultas : **Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**

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Makassar, 25 Agustus 2022

Yang Membuat Perjanjian

Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin

MOTTO AND DEDICATE

“The best of people those who are most beneficial to others”

(HR, Ahmad, Thabarani, Daruqani)

“Do the best and pray, God will take care of the rest”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis for my lovely parents, my mom Nursyamsi and my dad Burhanuddin who give me true love, affection, motivation and everything for my life.



ABSTRACT

Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin.2022 *An Analysis of Students' Learning Styles on English Speaking Ability at SMP UNISMUH Makassar. research design of this research is descriptive qualitative research at VIII Grade of in academic year 2020/2021*. Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. Supervised by Maharida and Hijrah.

This thesis aims to find out Students' Learning Styles on English Speaking Ability of VIII B class at SMP UNISMUH Makassar.

This research was a qualitative research and the research instrument used interview. The population of this research is the VIII grade students of SMP UNISMUH Makassar in class B. The research sample was 20 students. The research instruments was consisting of 15 items questions of interview, and each of the 5 question to find out the students learning style, visual, auditory or kinesthetic.

The result of the data show that there was a difference students' learning style in speaking ability. Based on the result of interview in SMP UNISMUH Makassar class B, two students have visual learning style, ten students have auditory learning style, and eight students have kinesthetic learning style.

Keywords: *An Analysis, Students' Learning Style, Speaking Ability*

ABSTRAK

Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin, 2022. *Analisis Gaya Belajar Siswa pada Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris di SMP UNISMUH Makassar.* Desain penelitian penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif pada kelas VIII tahun ajaran 2020/2021). Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. Dibimbing oleh Maharida dan Hijrah.

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gaya Belajar Siswa pada Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris kelas VIII B di SMP UNISMUH Makassar.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dan instrumen penelitian menggunakan wawancara. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VIII SMP UNISMUH Makassar kelas B. Sampel penelitian adalah 20 siswa. Instrumen penelitian terdiri dari 15 item pertanyaan wawancara, dan masing-masing dari 5 pertanyaan tersebut untuk mengetahui gaya belajar siswa, visual, auditori atau kinestetik.

Hasil data menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan gaya belajar siswa dalam kemampuan berbicara. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara di SMP UNISMUH Makassar kelas B, dua siswa memiliki gaya belajar visual, sepuluh siswa memiliki gaya belajar auditori, dan delapan siswa memiliki gaya belajar kinestetik.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Gaya Belajar Siswa, Kemampuan Berbicara

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The preparation of the thesis is prepared as well, but still lacks because no body works perfect. Therefore, the researcher hope constructive criticism and suggestion from all parties. Hopefully this research can be useful for all readers and can increase the knowledge for the researcher.

Makassar, 22 April 2022

The researcher

Andi Nirwana Burhanuddin

105351110717

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Speaking is the most important aspect of language learning. Speaking is an activity that involves interacting with other people, and has a special meaning and repetition process supported by simple structural clarity and easier of understanding.

Definition of speaking based on Dunn (2018) that the essence of speaking is a moving process from one source to another. It means that speaking as result of getting information through people's mind then they will perceive in words and keep in their mind and at the end of the processing is produced the words in orally, called speaking.

Students must master four language skills when learning English. They are Listening, speaking, reading, and writing. But of the four skills, speaking is something more important than the others. Speaking in English is very important for students to be able to improve their knowledge and communicative skills. According to Chaney speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts. Willany (2018)

Speaking ability is important because students can improve their speaking ability, in conversations with others, sharing ideas, and sharing information. Students can improve their speaking ability by learning a variety of strategies, one of them is learning style. The learning style listed above can guide students in engaging in active learning in the classroom. That way students can find out the level of difficulty in their experience to understanding learning styles is the best way to understand and process information or subject matter that is given.

Learning style is the key to develop a performance at school. According Brown Douglas (2019), "learning styles as a major component of personality refer to the general approaches that students use in acquiring a new language or in learning any other subject. To reveal these natural tendencies and styles, it is important to use a model of learning style that identifies each individual's strengths and preferences across the full spectrum of physiological, sociological, and environmental elements.

Students' abilities in understanding and reserving materials they can be slow, factor standard. Sometimes students must learn new ways to understand information or the same material. Some students prefer the teacher who always writes all of the material on the white board because they can read and try to understand, while others prefer the teacher who teaches them orally, with the students just listening and trying to understand, and in other cases, some students prefer the teacher who always teaches them in small groups and moving then discussing.

Generally students learning style can be divided into 3 categories, they are visual, auditory and Kinesthetic.

Based on the research, the researcher found some problems faced by the students. Most students in the eight-grade in SMP UNISMUH Makassar are unconcerned about their learning styles. The students do not know about their learning styles and the benefits of understanding their learning styles in learning speaking. The teacher does not give interesting explanations, activities, or examples that make students active in practicing speaking. In fact, students find it difficult to grow and perform their speaking abilities well in the classroom because they don't know how to study so they can speak well and confidently.

From this explanation mentioned previously, learning style is the way students absorb and understand the information or ideas that they have got in the learning process, and the researcher used speaking as one of the skills in English. And the researcher is interested in researching students' learning styles on speaking ability in the eight grade at SMP UNISMUH Makassar under the title "An Analysis of Students' Learning Styles on English Speaking Ability at SMP UNISMUH Makassar".

B. Problem Statement

What the learning styles in speaking ability at the eight-grade students of SMP UNISMUH Makassar?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem above, the objective of the research is to find out what the learning styles are for speaking for the eight-grade students of SMP UNISMUH Makassar.

D. Significant of the Research

The findings of this study can be expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically

- a. The author hopes that this research can be a reference for further research and can be developed for other relevant research
- b. Find out the learning style of students in speaking ability to be a reference for teachers in order to develop more creative learning methods.
- c. In the language learning process, the findings could serve as a motivator to encourage the use of more innovative and engaging learning approaches in English language classrooms.

2. Practically

- a. benefits for students

Help students grow interest in learning so that they can follow lessons well and get maximum results.

b. benefits for teachers and schools

Input for teachers and schools to create more interactive learning style, especially in terms of increasing student motivation and achievement.

c. benefits for the next researcher

Reference material, comparison, or reference for researchers who conduct similar research.

E. Scope of the Research

This research about the analysis of students learning style (visual Students, auditory students, kinesthetic Students) on English speaking ability at SMP UNISMUH Makassar. This study focuses on analysing the learning style in English speaking ability at the SMP UNISMUH Makassar

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

This research, the researcher takes review of related literature from the other thesis: Ghofur (2017) in his thesis entitled "The Effect of Learning Style for English Speaking skill". This research was conducted in class X SMA N 1 Lamongan. The study design using population of 383 and the number of samples 70. The data collection technique using questionnaires and tests the ability to speak English. Analysis using descriptive analysis and ANOVA one lane using parametric statistical methods. This research showed that no significant difference in the English speaking skill among students who have learning styles of visual and kinesthetic.

Marwiyah (2018) in her thesis entitled "The Influence of Student's Learning Style on Speaking Ability at Class IX of MTS Muslimin Peusing Bandung Barat". The objectives of the research are to identify whether students' learning styles influence of speaking ability at class IX of MTs Muslimin Peusing Bandung Barat and to find out which learning style is the best in learning speaking skill. In the research design, the writer used quantitative research, or more specially the survey method which consist of two classes (40 students) as the sample. This research used Questionnaire and test were as the instruments. The conclusion is the best speaking score is individual learner from other learning styles, and there is no significant difference between learning style on their speaking ability.

Sulastris (2019) in her thesis entitled "The correlation between learning style and students' speaking ability at grade VIII SMP Negeri 6 Panyabungan". This research discussed about the correlation between learning style and students' speaking ability at grade VIII SMP Negeri 6 Panyabungan. The problems of this research most of the students do not understand about learning style, in learning language many students are not understanding of their own way in learning when they study and also most of the students felt difficult in speaking English, they never speak English, they are lazy to practice English, lack of motivation, and lack of speaking practice. The aim of this research was to verify the correlation between learning style and students' speaking ability at grade VIII SMP Negeri 6 Panyabungan. This research employed quantitative research and the method was correlation method. Total of sample determine by Solving formula with error level take 10% so, total of sample is 55 person. To collect the data, researcher used questionnaire for learning style and test to know students' speaking ability and then researcher collected the test by record.

The correlation all of the previous of related study above are they want to know the influence learning style in speaking ability and they want to know learning style is the best in learning speaking ability.

The difference of all of the previous of related study are : The first researcher want to know who have auditory learning style, kinesthetic learning style, visual learning style in class X SMAN Lamongan and the

researcher using 70 students as a sample. In this research using descriptive analysis and ANOVA one lane using prametric statistical methods. And the technique using questionnaires and test ability.

The second researcher identify whether students' learning style influence of speaking ability at class XI of MTS Muslimin Pausing Bandung Barat. And the researcher to find out which learning style is the best learning speaking skill. The samples in this research are 40 students. And the researcher using qualitative research.

The third researcher discussed about the correlation between learning style and students' speaking ability in VIII SMP Negeri Panyambungan. The sample of the research are 55 students. And the researcher using qualitative method.

A. Overview of Theory and Learning Process

1. Concept of Learning Style

a. The definition learning style

Learning style is one of the educational instrument which determine learning process successfully and learning style is a student's consistent way of responding and using stimuli in the context of learning. Definition Richard (2019) states that "learning style is that particular way in that a learner to gain knowledge or skill." Everyone learn differently and everyone prefers information to be present to him/her in a particular way that made it easiest to be understood. However, over the years the different

styles of learning have physical or audible. More definition by Putri (2018) stated that learning style is the consistent pattern of behavior and performance by which an individual approaches educational experience.

Brown Douglas (2019) defines learning styles as the manner in which individuals perceive and process information in learning situations. He argues that learning style preference is one aspect of learning style, and refers to the choice of one learning situation or condition over another. Besides, Suci Kurnia P. (2020) states that learning style is the general approaches like visual or auditory that people use in learning a new language or any other subjects.

Learning style based on modalities according to Santoso (2021) can be classified into three kinds, namely visual learning style (more sensitive to the sense of sight), auditory learning style (more sensitive against the sense of hearing), and kinesthetic learning style (more sensitive with move, work, and touch). Every individual possesses all of the learning styles, but one was more dominant. Every person has a preferred learning style that makes it easier to absorb the lesson. Every individual who understands their learning tendencies and is capable of implementing a learning strategy will be successful in learning.

Oxford (2020) defines learning style as an individual's preferred or habitual ways of process in the knowledge and transforming the knowledge into personal knowledge. Based on the definition of learning style above the researcher concludes that learning style is the students

have a different ways to responding and receive the information in learning. and learning style is one of predominant factors which effect the student's success in the learning process.

b. Classification of Learning style

Sensory Learning style and Their Relation to Teaching models learning style are divided into three sub-types: visual, tactile/kinesthetic and auditory Alfina (2018). In the following section, only those learning styles are explained which will be covered in the research part.

1. Visual learners are more focused on their ability to look, which means that concrete things should be able to assist the learner in understanding the information process. Visual learners require a high level of motivation to see and obtain information visually before they can understand something. Because visual learners have a high sensitivity to memorizing, they will absorb the lesson through picture descriptions color and they have good understanding in art. Visual learners prefer to think in pictures and obtain information through visual means such as diagrams and videos. In contrast verbal learners gain more information through verbal explanations (either spoken or written)

Students with a visual learning style have a strong desire to see and capture information before understanding it. Students with a visual learning style learn through pictorial materials, have a strong sense of color, and have a good understanding of artistic problems. However, it

was limited to direct dialogue because it was too reactive to sound, making it difficult to follow oral advice and frequently misinterpret words or speech. Furthermore, people who prefer the visual learning style take excellent and neat notes.

According to Potert (2020), the characteristics of students with visual learning styles are:

- a) neat and orderly
- b) talking quickly
- c) Priority in dress and presentation
- d) Usually not disturbed by the commotion
- e) Prefer to read rather than read out
- f) Prefer a demonstration rather than a speech
- g) Frequently answer questions with short answers (yes or no)
- h) Having problems remembering verbal instructions unless written and often asking people for help to repeat it
- i) Remember what is seen rather than what is heard

2. Auditory learners learn through aural channels such as verbal dialogues and listening to others speak. These students comprehend meaning by concentrating on vocal pitch, tone, and speed. They may benefit from reading something aloud, and they may not create utilization of written material. Auditory learners are capable of reserving information through hearing; they require instruction to do something and can imagine something better after hearing the

information. According to Abdurrahman (2018) the characteristics of auditory learners are: uncomfortable with noisy situation, move the lips when read and spoke, pleasant to speak loudly and listen, able to repeat and imitate, prefer to the music than art, learn what they listened and discussed, feel hard to write and hardly to write and easily to tell story, and fluent speaker.

learns more effectively through the ear (hearing). Besides, auditory students are comfortable without visual input and thus enjoy and profit from unembellished lectures, conversations, and oral directions. They are excited by classroom interactions in role-plays and they hear and will prefer oral instructions. They can recreate what they hear by concentrating on previous lessons. These students should be introduced to new information by hearing it Sunti (2017). They learn by listening and speaking. These students enjoy talking and interviewing. They are phonetic readers who enjoy oral reading, choral reading and listening to recorded books. They learn best by interviewing, debating, giving oral reports, or participating in oral discussions of the written material. They occasionally, however, have difficulty with written work.

According to Potert (2020) the characteristics of students with auditory learning styles are as follows:

- a) Talk to yourself while working
- b) Easily disturbed by the commotion

- c) Move lips and say the words in the book while reading
 - d) Feeling difficult to write but clever in telling stories
 - e) Prefer to verbal jokes rather than comics
 - f) Speak in patterned rhythm
 - g) Learn by listening and remembering what is being discussed rather than being seen
 - h) Nice to talk, discuss and explain things at length
 - i) Can mimic color, rhythm, tone of voice, and others
3. A kinesthetic learner is someone who learns through movement, work, and touch. This type of learner learns in an unusual way because they are constantly moving, sensing activity, and touching. Kinesthetic or tactile learners: they like movement and work with touchable objects. They enjoy regular breaks and move around the room Syaom Bariana, (2019). This learning style necessitates that individuals touch something that contains specific information in order to remember it. This learning model has several characteristics that not everyone can do. In order to remember, character focuses on the hand as the primary receiving device. Someone with this learning style can absorb information simply by holding it without having to read the explanation.

learns more effectively through concrete complete body experience (whole-body movement). Kinesthetic and tactile students like lots of movement and enjoy working with tangible objects,

collages, and flashcards. Sitting at a desk for long is not for them; they prefer to have frequent breaks and move around the room. Kinesthetic learners also learn by manipulating objects. The characteristics of students with visual learning styles is remember what is seen rather than what is heard

According to Potert (2020), the characteristics of students with kinesthetic learning styles are as follows.

- a) Talk slowly
- b) Respond to physical attention
- c) Touch people to get their attention
- d) Stand close when talking to people
- e) Always physically oriented and moving a lot
- f) Memorize by walking and seeing
- g) Using finger as a instruction when reading
- h) Many use body language
- i) hard to remember a map unless he is ever been in that place
- j) Possibly bad writing
- k) Can not sit still for long

c. The Importance of Identifying and Understanding Learning Style

Learning style play an important part in the lives of students. Students will be able to integrate their individual learning models into their learning process once they recognize it. As a result, learning process will be easier, faster, and more successful. The importance of identifying

learners' is solving problems more effectively. The more successful learners at dealing with their problems, the better they will control their own lives Scarino (2020). Furthermore, identifying one's learning models aids in the process of learning how to learn.

Learners become more autonomous and accountable for their own learning as a result. learners' confidence will rise, while teachers' authority over them would diminish. At this point, learners become the center of the learning process and control their learning while teachers act as facilitators Andisuary Mustari & Ismail Zain (2017). understanding learning models is that it allows teachers to create lesson plans that are tailored to their students' preferences.

Matching is especially important when dealing with new or struggling learners, as they are easily frustrated at this stage of learning. In other cases, mismatching may be advantageous in that it allows learners to experiment with new techniques of learning, accommodate diverse ways of thinking, and reflect on their own patterns.

In addition, suggests three importance of identifying learning models: Academic, personal, and professional benefits are all available.

- a. Academic benefits include improving students' learning ability, overcoming all educational stages, learning how to study effectively and achieve high grades on tests and exams, controlling classroom limitations, alleviating frustration and stress, and broadening your existing repertoire of learning strategies.

b. Personal benefits include increasing students' self-esteem and self-confidence, learning how to best optimize learners' brains, knowing students' strengths and weaknesses, learning how to make learning more enjoyable, increasing motivation for learning, and learning how to strengthen students' innate abilities and skills.

c. Professional virtues encompass being informed of professional topics, gaining an advantage over competition, being effective in team management, developing students' sales skills, and surging power of earning.

d. The Advantages of Learning Styles

There are several ways a teacher can use to help students maximize their learning styles. First, explain to them (students) that people learn in different ways and all ways are just as good. Each way has its own power. Furthermore, it helps students to realize their own learning styles.

Once students know their learning styles then provide tips as according to Potert (2020) below:

a. Visual Learner

Encourage visual learners to create many symbols and images in their notes. In mathematics and natural science, tables and graphs will deepen their understanding. Mind maps can be a great tool for visual learners in any subject because visual learners learn best when they start with "the whole picture", do a general overview of the subject

matter. Reading material at a glance, for example gives a general idea about reading material before going into details.

b. Auditory Learner

Listening to lectures, examples, and stories and repeating information are the main ways of learning. If teachers see them difficulty in understanding a concept, then help them by inviting them to speak with themselves to understand it or turn the long fact into a song that is easy for students to remember.

c. Kinesthetic Learner

These students interest to applied projects. Short and funny plays proved to help them. Kinesthetic learners interest to learn through movement and best memorize information by associating movements with each fact.

2. Concept of Speaking ability

a. Definition of Speaking ability

Speaking ability are a type of communication ability that a person possesses in terms of expressing ideas and thoughts to an interlocutor. According to Angga (2014) defines communication happens when the listener can give the response to the speaker after the listener understands the message give.

The goal of the communication process is to convey an idea to the other person in order to receive a response to the information submitted. Speaking Learning is the process of teaching students to speak in good and

true language, which is a complex ability involving factors such as readiness to learn, readiness to think, motivation, and guidance. Speaking activity has its own set of benefits in the classroom. It communicates a message or meaning in the form of an idea to a transactional in oral. Furthermore, speaking a sentence that students must do in a conversation, particularly in pronunciation of vocabulary and grammar that it is owns by students as well should also be further improves.

Some of the factors that cause problems in speaking to students, first are poor reading habits, unequal participation and practice of English both inside and outside the classroom, and confusion in the application of grammar rules Jooh (2019). Student interaction plays an important role in the classroom because students are able to improve their speaking skills in a classroom setting. This analysis also confirms the important concern for the use of student interaction instruction in the development of speaking skills Goble (2021).

b. Types of Speaking

Brown, H. (2016) further states that there are some basic types of speaking in the following :

a) Imitative

one of a time of types of speaking performance is that the ability to simply parrot back (imitate) a word or phrase or doable a sentence. Whereas this purely phonetic level of oral production, variety of

prosodic, lexical, and grammatical properties of language could also be enclosed in the criterion performance.

b) Intensive

The production of short stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competency in a very slender band of grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or descriptive linguistics relationships.

c) Responsive

Responsive include interaction and take a look at comprehension however at the somewhat restricted level of very shorts conversation, normal greetings and little talk, simple request and comments. Will be a kind of short replies to teacher or students initiated questions or comments, giving instructions and directions. Those replies are sometimes sufficient and meaningful.

d) Interactive

The difference between responsive and interactive speaking is within the length and complexity of the interaction, that typically includes multiple participants, interaction can take the two varieties of transactional language, which has the aim of the exchanging specific information or social relationship.

e) Extensive (monologue)

Extensive oral production tasks include speeches, oral representations, and story telling, throughout which the chance for oral interaction from

listener is either extremely restricted (perhaps to nonverbal responses) or ruled out together.

Based on the explanation the writer conclude that, The speaking type in this research is intensive speaking because the coming up with assessment. At the intensive level, check takers are prompted to provide short stretches of discourse (no more than a sentence) through which they demonstrate linguistic ability at a specified level of language.

e. The Components of Speaking Ability

Since the idea that speaking could be a productive talent, there are necessary to understand what the part of of speaking. the component of speaking cannot be ignore if somebody wants to success within the producing process Brown Douglas (2019).

The components was be involved. Speaking has five component there are:

1. Grammar

According to Allua & Thompson (2019), grammar is a way to organize the sentence and create a good language. defined grammar as the theory of language which shows the process of language happened. Grammar is related to the form of words and sentences. It also shows the process and language can create the structural meaning.

2. Vocabulary

Thompson (2020) stated that vocabulary is the collection of words that an individual knows, other expert, Neuman abd Drawyer and cited in Bintz (2011:44) said that vocabulary can be defined as the

words someone must know to communicate effectively: word in speaking (expressive vocabulary) and words in listening (receptive vocabulary). The writer concludes that vocabulary is all the words in a particular language that an individual knows or uses to communicate effectively.

3. Comprehension

Joon (2019) states that comprehension is knowing an understanding. It indicates that in comprehension the speaker and listener ought to understand what the intended that means of the speaker once she/he says something.

4. Fluency

Vanlalhriati & Singh (2018) that is fluency might be rapid, smooth, accurate, lucid, and efficient translation of thought or communicative intention into language under the temporal constraints of on-line processing. This earlier concept of fluency was acceptable by most of the teachers and researchers since they have to realize that fluency is different in nature from other components of oral proficiency such as range of vocabulary and complexity of syntax are associated with linguistic knowledge of accuracy.

5. Pronunciation

Garcia et al. (2019) state that pronunciation refers to how we produce the sound that we use to make meaning when we speak. It includes the particular consonants and vowel of language (segments),

aspects of speech beyond the level of individual segments, such as stress, timing, rhythm, intonation, phrasing (suprasegmental aspects) and how the voice is projected (voice quality).

Based on the explanation the writer conclude that, there are several components of assessment that need to be considered in speaking skill, namely good pronunciation, grammar, accuracy, communication strategies. Some of these aspects need to be considered to produce a good speaking performance.

d. Speaking Problems

Speaking problems are some problems that make someone lacks of speaking ability. According to Lambert (2019) language problems actually function one of the important reasons behind poor academic performance. These problems may become the obstacles for the students to enhance and improve their speaking ability. the reasons why the students are having problems in their speaking are they're poor

in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Those problems are belong to linguistics problems. other problems that will become a barrier for the students to become a good English speakers is the psychological problems

psychological problems are those problems which often interfere your emotional and physical health, your relationships, work productivity, or life adjustment similar to nervous, lack of self assured and afraid to speak. These problems could have an effect on students performance in

their speaking claims in his analysis that a number of his participants have psychological problems in speaking. This emphasizes that psychological problems also affect students performance in speaking.

1. Linguistics problems

Linguistics is a scientific study of language such as the study of language structure (grammar), words, and phonology; in line with Hikmah (2020), generally linguistics comprises the detailed of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Linguistics problems are those problems that create students speaking ability become poor. There are some linguistics problems that have an effect on somebody in speaking, such as poor in grammar, lack of vocabulary and pronunciation.

2. Vocabulary

The problems of vocabularies occur once someone is lack of vocabulary needed to speak and does not skills combine the vocabularies into a good sentence. once again states that the numbers of students who learn English as a foreign language have difficulties to use word and expression to speak.

3. Grammar

Grammar is a study in which sentences are structured and formatted, so that it should be considered a bit boring to study correct grammar since it really is worth the time and effort. If learners do not

know the rules of grammar, they will never be able to communicate using English effectively.

4. Pronunciation

English has become a language that connects people all over the world. The second or foreign language learners also are demanded to talk English naturally like native-speaker. in line with Hill (2019) a second language learner must master the individual characteristic of the sound of a new language.

5. Lack of self-confidence

Over a quarter of a million people during this world have problems towards their confidence. confidence is knowing that we've got the capacity to one thing sensible and being positive thinking. in line with Yellapu, Vikas (2020), thought of confidence relates to self-assuredness in one's personal judgment, ability, power, etc, sometimes manifested excessively. Based on the explanation the writer conclude that speaking skill problems are problems that are generally faced by students in language.

3. Conceptual Framework

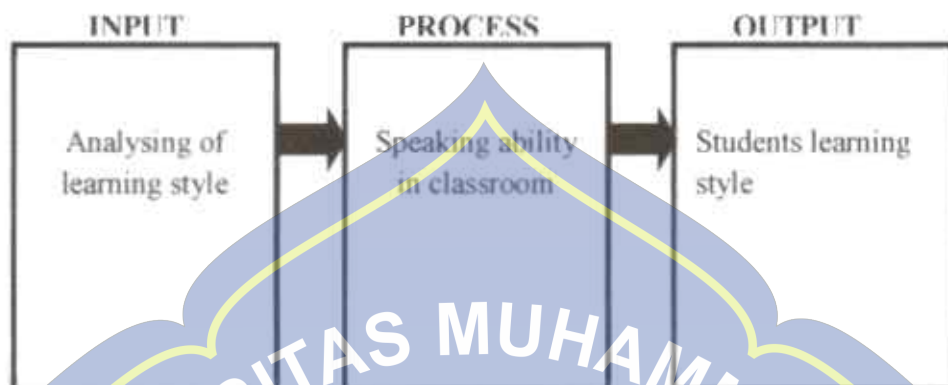


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

The focus of this research is the analysis of students' learning styles on English speaking ability. The theoretical framework underlies the following:

1. Input refers to the teaching-learning style.
2. The process of analyzing students' speaking using a learning style method is referred to as the process.
3. Output refers to a student's learning style in speaking ability.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used this method because in this research the researcher described the result of data analysis about students' learning styles on English speaking ability. Because descriptive research declares something naturally, it only measures what already exists.

Qualitative research is intended to generate research that contributes to theory. Qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study. This is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from social settings and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.

B. Subject of the Research

The subjects of this study were the eighth-grade students of SMP UNISMUH Makassar. This research was conducted in class B, and in this class there are 20 students.

C. Research Instrument

According to Fraenkel (2019), interview is useful to check accuracy and to verify or refute the data which is gained from observation.

Interview is a means of gathering information by asking orally to be answer orally as well. The researcher in this interview has used data collection technique and if researchers have found a problem that must be examined, they already know the depth of the respondents with the least number of respondents. The researcher conducted interviews with the students to learn more about their learning styles and English speaking abilities.

D. Technique of Data Collection

To analyze the data, the researcher used the techniques as follow interview:

1. Firstly, the researcher made an appointment with the head master.
2. The second, the researcher met with the English teacher to get permission to interview the students in the eighth grade in class B.
3. The third, the researcher interviewed the student.
4. The fourth item distributed by the researcher motivates students to improve their English speaking skills.

Finally, the researcher analyzes the data and writes a report.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative procedure to analyze the data.

According to Gay et al. (2020) defines that there are three steps in analyzing the data, namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. Steps in data collection are as follows :

1. Data Reduction

The process of data reduction is to combine the data that has been obtained, namely the results of interviews. The results obtained have been selected by the researchers and have determined the important items.

2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. The presentation of this data has been done in tabular form. The data that has been entered can be structured and easy to reach.

3. Data Verification

The data that has been obtained is the result of various previous processes. Data verification is re-checking the data that has been collected to find out the validity of the data. Results that were previously unclear are now clear.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research findings that have been collected through interviews with students in class. This study was conducted to classify the students' learning styles according to their English speaking ability in a class of eight junior high school students in UNISMUH Makassar.

To obtain the results of the analysis of the learning styles of class B students, the researcher conducted interviews with students during the learning process of speaking. The researcher used a classroom-based research design by selecting 20 students. Groupings Grade is based on the characteristics of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles on the eight grade B at SMP UNISMUH Makassar. The students who have a visual learning style have as many as two students, a tenth of the students have a learning style auditory, and eight students have a kinesthetic learning style.

1. Visual Learning Style

The characteristics of students who have a visual learning style are a high need to see and also capture information visually before they understand it. Students with visual learning styles find it easier to remember what they see, such as easier to understand when the teacher

teaches using videos, easier to understand when watching a lesson than listening, can memorize a lesson by just looking at pictures, always ask others to repeat what they say and know what to say but don't have the right words to speaking.

Analysing student learning styles by providing fifteen interview questions, the five interview questions were grouped into each learning style characteristic, namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles.

Based on the results of interviews in class VII-B UNISMUH Makassar, from questions taken from the characteristics of students' visual learning styles based on question are follow : 1) Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video? 2) Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons? 3) Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures? 4) Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons? 5) Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?.

After conducting interviews about students' learning styles in speaking, the interviewer found that out of twenty students, there were two in the eight grade class-B who had visual learning styles because their answers had visual characteristics in learning English.

First, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial HAM who has the characteristics of a visual learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I can speak English better when the teacher teaches using video. I remember what I saw better, especially by using pictures. If the teacher is ordered to memorize I can memorize it just by looking at it a few times. I often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons. I can tell what the teacher is explaining but when I am asked to explain again I don't know what to say." (Interview results visual learning style, on January 19, 2022.)

Second, students who has the characteristic of a visual learning style Initial MFP which stated the answer that :

"I understand faster when the teacher explains with a video. I remember the considerations more when I saw the explanation firsthand. I can memorize by myself just by looking at the explanation in the picture. When I learn and don't understand my friend has to repeat what he was talking about several times before I understand. I often want to express my opinion but I find it difficult to pronounce it directly." (Interview results visual learning style, on January 19, 2022)

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that these students, in learning process more understand quickly when playing videos. According to De Porter & Hernacki in Nihayah (2011: 8) the characteristics of students with visual learning styles is remember what is seen rather than what is heard.

We can characterize the visual learning style by using learning modalities with the power of the eye senses. That is, concrete evidence must be considered and students understand.

2. Auditory Learning Style

The characteristics of people who have this learning style are that all information can only be absorbed through their ears, talk to yourself during speaking practice, feel that writing English is difficult but better at speaking, fluent as a speaker learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen, Are easily distracted by noise in lessons.

Analysing student learning styles by providing fifteen interview questions, the five interview questions were grouped into each learning style characteristic, namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles.

Based on the results of interviews in class VIII-B UNISMUH Makassar, from questions taken from the characteristics of students' auditory learning styles based on question are follow :

1) Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English? 2) : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English? 3) : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English? 4) Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was

discussed rather than what was seen? 5) Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?

After conducting interviews about students' learning styles in speaking, the interviewer found that out of twenty students, there were tenth in the eight grade class-B who had auditory learning styles because their answers had auditory characteristics in learning English.

First, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial AKA who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that:

"when practicing speaking English I often talk to myself because that way it is easier for me to understand, when the teacher gives speaking material, I can speak English more than writing, it is also easier for me to listen to the material without having to pay too much attention to the teacher speaking in front. If I study and my friends are too noisy, I'm easily distracted" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Second, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MPAA who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that:

" when the teacher explains I feel that writing English is difficult, it's easier when I speak English directly, I can remember more when listening to the lessons my friends discuss about speaking, when studying I am very easily disturbed by the noise around"(interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Third, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MRDA who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that:

" I find it easier to remember when I practice speaking English to myself, when I learn speaking I find it easier to speak than write, when the teacher explains I prefer to listen because it will be easier for me to remember, I don't like when there is a commotion in class when learning to speak "(interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Fourth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial RP who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that:

" I often talk to myself when learning to speak because I am shy when talking to other people, I feel that writing English is difficult, it's easier if I say it straight away, when I study I remember what the teacher has taught me faster, when I study I easily distracted by loud noises around me" "(interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Fifth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MNA who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I speak English practicing with myself usually in front of a mirror because I feel I have friends to practice, I choose to speak English instead of writing because when I write I find it difficult to understand because of different words, different

writings, when I study I am very easily disturbed by the noise of my friends" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Sixth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial FAF who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I practice speaking English, it's easier to talk to myself because when I practice speaking to other people I find it difficult to think of the right words, I find writing English difficult but when I speak I can express my opinion more, I concentrate more on studying when listening and I can also remember better when I listen to the teacher speak English in front of the class, when I study I have to find a quiet place and there is no noise" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Seventh, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial ARG who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that :

"practice speaking English I understand better when I talk to myself first because I can think of the right words, I understand better when I speak English directly instead of writing, I am easily distracted when there is a commotion around when the teacher explains in front" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Eighth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MAT who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that

"I understand better when I practice speaking English to myself, I prefer to speak English because writing in English is difficult, I remember the lessons I hear more than what I see when I study, when there is a commotion when I study easily distracted" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Ninth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial NRB who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that :

" I usually look for a quiet room to practice speaking English to myself because that way I understand quickly, if I write in English I find it difficult when I speak I can, in discussions I usually listen rather than talk a lot, I am very disturbed when the teacher teach English in front while my friends are noisy" (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

Tenth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MA who has the characteristics of a auditory learning style, which stated the answer that

"when I practice English I always speak to myself in my heart, I prefer to speak because speaking makes it easier to understand than just writing, when I study I understand better when I learn through listening than watching, when I study I

get easily distracted with noise all around” (interview result, auditory learning style on January 19, 2022)

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that these students have an auditory learning style because most of them learn to rely on hearing to be able to understand and remember it. According to Abdurrahman (2005) the characteristics of auditory learners are: uncomfortable with noisy situation, move the lips when read and spoke, pleasant to speak loudly and listen, able to repeat and imitate, prefer to the music than art, learn what they listened and discussed, feel hard to write and hardly to write and easily to tell story, and fluent speaker.

3. Kinesthetic Learning Style

The characteristics of students who have a visual learning style are more active in speaking when the teacher gives the game, more able to learn by practicing, use body a lot when speaking, Can't sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak, tap the pen, move finger or foot while listening.

Analyzing student learning styles by providing fifteen interview questions, the five interview questions were grouped into each learning style characteristic, namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles.

Based on the results of interviews in class VIII-B UNISMUH Makassar, from questions taken from the characteristics of students'

kinesthetic learning styles based on question are follow : 1) Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game? 2) Are you more able to learn by practicing English? 3) Do you use your body a lot when speaking English? 4) Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English? 5) Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?

After conducting interviews about students' learning styles in speaking, the interviewer found that out of twenty students, there were eight students in the eight grade class-B who had kinesthetic learning styles because their answers had kinesthetic characteristics in learning English.

First, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MARH who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that

"I prefer to learn speaking when the teacher teaches while giving games because it can make me excited to learn, I also prefer to practice speaking English directly because it makes it easy for me to understand, when I speak I often use body signs because it makes me think, when the teacher explains too long I often get nervous because I feel bored, when I pay attention to the teacher speaking in front of me I often move my finger or

pen so that because I can't understand when sitting still"
(Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Second, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial AMM who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that :

"if the teacher gives games in learning I am very active in speaking because it makes me more enthusiastic in learning, I prefer to learn directly by practicing English, when I hear an explanation from the teacher for too long I can't sit still because I feel bored, while studying I usually move my finger or pen" (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Third, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MIR who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I prefer when the teacher explains while playing the game because it makes me understand quickly because it is fun, I can learn more and understand quickly when I practice because it is easy to understand, I can't sit still when the teacher explains because I feel bored and tense, I often knock pen or move my finger while studying so I feel relaxed" (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Fourth , the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MFHM who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I am more enthusiastic about learning when the teacher gives games while learning, I can't sit still when the teacher explains

too long because I don't understand if I take too long to explain, I often move my hands when the teacher explains because it can make it easier for me to understand speaking" (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Fifth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MMN who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I am more active in speaking when the teacher teaches talking while playing games, when I immediately practice English I can remember vocabulary more easily, when I speak I usually move my hands because it makes me think, when I study for a long time I can't sit still, when the teacher explains in front of me I usually pay attention while moving my hands or feet so I don't get bored in paying attention to the teacher explaining" (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Sixth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MFS who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that :

"I prefer when the teacher teaches speaking while playing games because it is more interesting and fun it can make me understand quickly, I also understand speaking better if I practice directly, I use body cues when practicing speaking, giving speeches, and so on, I can't sit for long when the teacher explains because it's not focused enough, I often tap the pen

when I hear the teacher explain to be more focused” (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Seventh, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial FS who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that:

“I feel more enthusiastic about learning when the teacher gives natural learning games, I usually talk to myself when practicing speaking, I sometimes use body cues when speaking, when I study I also move my legs and arms often because it helps me think” (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

Eighth, the researcher conducted the interview with the eighth grade B student Initial MAAQ who has the characteristics of a kinesthetic learning style, which stated the answer that:

“the teacher who gives games when learning speaking makes me understand better because it can make us think faster, I usually use body sign language when speaking English, I am always bored and don't sit quietly when the teacher takes too long to explain, when the teacher takes too long to explain me used to tap the pen so I could understand” (Interview result, kinesthetic learning style on February 1, 2022)

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that these students have an auditory learning style because use more learning modalities with the power of listening and learn faster by listening to teacher explanations or using verbal discussions. According to De Porter

and Hernacki in Sumadi and Suryabrata (2018), "that people with a kinesthetic learning style are closer to traits such as thinking better when moving or walking, moving their limbs more when speaking and finding it difficult to sit still. In general, people with a kinesthetic learning style apply physical strategies and expressions with physical characteristics.

B. Discussion

Schools have an important role in efforts to educate student learning at school so that the learning objectives are in the process learning can be achieved. To find out the learning styles of students in class VIII UNISMUH Makassar, researchers have conducted interviews with 20 students in class B, as the subject of the research. Researchers conducted interviews with ten five questions for visual learning style, five questions for style auditory, and five questions for kinesthetic learning styles.

The results of interviews from the subjects of this study were from five visual learning style questions, two students with the initials, HAM and MFP students had most of the answers indicating visual learning style characteristics. five questions for auditory learning style show that, ten students with the initials, AKA, MRNL, MRDA, RP, MNA FAF, ARG, MAT, NRB, MA, had most of the answers indicating auditory learning style characteristics. five questions for kinesthetic learning style show that, eight students with the initial, MARH, AMM, MIR, MFHM, MMN, MFS, FS, MAAG. From the results of the analysis of the learning styles

of class VIII-B students, it can be seen that each individual has a tendency to style study.

These findings indicated that these possessed some learning style characteristics. As the visual learners, (a) follow written directions better than oral directions, (b) like to write things down or take notes for a visual review, (c) require explanations of diagrams, graphs or visual directions, (d) can understand and follow map direction, (e) prefer to read news thorough article in newspaper or magazine than listen news through radio, (f) the best way to remember is having picture or description in mind, (g) hold exact things during the lesson taking place, and (h) obtain information on an interesting subject by reading relevant materials.

The auditory learners are (a) can remember more about a subject through listening than reading, (b) need oral instruction to understand map direction, (c) can tell if sounds match when presented with pairs of sounds, (d) learn well by listening teacher explanation or tape, (e) learn to spell better by repeating the letters out loud than by writing the word on paper, (f) would rather listen to a good lecture or speech than read about the same material in a book, (g) prefer to listen news in radio than read about it in a newspaper, and (h) follow oral directions better than written.

kinesthetic learning style, learning by physical activity, physically oriented and mobile, sensitive to expression and language body, weak in verbal activity. a) Learning with physical activity Kinesthetic learning

style students, they learn by moving, touch, and do it. They can't sit much longer. In the classroom, they can learn well with physical activities. b) Physically oriented and moving Ordinary kinesthetic students have large muscle development, use the body a lot, use the fingers as a guide when reading, like to practice c) Sensitive to expressions and body language This kinesthetic learning style student is easy to memorize or learn by moving or walking.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section presents some conclusions based on the previous chapter's data analyses and findings. The second section makes some recommendations based on the research's findings and conclusions.

A. Conclusions

Based on the characteristics of the grouping of learning styles, the students of SMP UNISMUH Makassar in class B most have auditory learning style. Based on the result above (a) 2 students have visual learning style (b) 10 students have auditory learning style (c) 8 students have kinesthetic learning style.

B. Sugestion

Based on the study's findings and conclusions, the author makes the following recommendation:

1. Teachers must be aware of their students' preferred learning styles because they play an important role in the learning process. It can assist students in attaining higher levels of achievement.
2. It is not fair for teachers to treat all of their students the same way because each student has a preferred learning style. As a result, it is preferable if teachers are aware of it so that they do not force their students to follow their instructions.

3. The results of this study can be used as a reference for my teachers at SMP UNISMUH Makassar, particularly my English teacher, so that they will not only teach by asking students to answer exercises in a handbook, but will also teach by using a variety of methods that can accommodate their students' learning styles preferences. Then, students at SMP UNISMUH Makassar must identify their learning style early on so that when they conduct their independent learning, they can use a learning strategy based on their learning style. It can help them succeed in their studies, particularly in their speaking abilities.
4. The author is aware that this study is not yet perfect. As a result, the writer requires feedback from the reader.

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LEARNING STYLE

		English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	because i just want to hear the pronunciation.
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpikir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, karena sulit mencari kata yang sesuai dalam bahasa inggris English : Yes, because it is difficult to find the appropriate words in English
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Iya karena saya lebih mudah mengingatnya. English : Yes, because it's easier for me to remember.
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Iya, karena menulis terkadang ada kata yang hampir sama dan penulisannya hampir sama dan penulisannya agak sulit English : Yes, because writing sometimes there are words that are almost the same and the writing is almost the same and the writing is a bit difficult
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah	3. Tidak, karena masih belum tahu

		pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	vocabulary dan pengucapannya. English : No, because I still don't know the vocabulary and pronunciation
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, saya biasanya cepat lupa sesuatu yg hanya di dengar dalam diskusi. English : No, I'm usually quick to forget something I've only heard in discussions.
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Saya sangat mudah terganggu ketika ada keributan di dalam kelas ketika guru menjelaskan. English : I am very easily distracted when there is a commotion in the classroom when the teacher is explaining.
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Iya, karena lebih seru English : Yes, because it's more fun

	2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Iya, saya lebih bisa dan mengerti ketika langsung praktek bahasa inggris. English : Yes, I can and understand better when I practice English directly.
	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya biasanya tenang ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English: No, I'm usually calm when speaking English
	4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Biasanya saya selalu duduk di tempat saya ketika guru menjelaskan. English : Usually I always sit where I am when the teacher explains.
	5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Tidak, saya tetap tenang memperhatikan guru menjelaskan English: No, I stay calm watching the teacher explain

Name : Ascam Khairul Anam

Learning Style : Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	1. Tidak, karena bagi saya sulit untuk mengetahui English : No, because for me it's hard to know
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Tidak, karena saya mudah mengingat dari pada mendengar. English : No, because it's easier for me to remember than to hear
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, karena saya lebih suka mendengar penjelasan dari guru English : No, because I prefer to hear an explanation from the teacher
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking?	4. Tidak, saya hanya kadang-kadang meminta teman mengulangi ucapannya.

		English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	English: No, I just sometimes ask friends to repeat what they say
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, karena berbicara kadang membuat saya panik English: Yes, because talking sometimes makes me panic
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Saya sering berbicara sendiri ketika belajar berbicara karena saya malu ketika berbicara dengan orang lain English: I often talk to myself when learning to speak because I am shy when talking to other people.
2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya merasa bahwa menulis bahasa Inggris itu sulit, lebih mudah jika saya mengatakannya langsung. English: I feel that writing English is difficult, it's easier if I say it straight away
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih	3. Tidak, karena masih banyak kosa kata yang belum

		dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	saya ketahui English : No, because there are still many words I don't know
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. ketika saya belajar saya ingat apa yang diajarkan guru saya dengan cepat English : when I study I remember what my teacher taught me quickly
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. ketika saya belajar saya mudah terganggu oleh suara-suara keras di sekitar saya English : when I study I am easily distracted by loud noises around me
3	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Iya, karena bisa berbicara dengan teman English : Yes, because I can talk to friends.
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English : Are you more able to learn by	2. Tidak, saya lebih suka mendengarkan teman berbicara ketika di suruh praktek bahasa inggris

		practicing English?	English : No, I prefer to listen to my friends talk when asked to practice English
	3.	Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya merasa sulit berbicara ketika menggunakan isyarat tubuh English : No, I find it difficult to speak when using body language
	4.	Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Tidak, saya biasanya duduk tenang English : No, I usually sit quietly
	5.	Apakah anda mengetuk mengetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Iya, itu biasanya membuat saya lebih memperhatikan penjelasan guru English : Yeah, that usually makes me pay more attention to the teacher's explanation.

Name : Muhammad Raiyan Assyurah Lapatunru

Learning Style : Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan video? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video?	1.
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2.
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	Tidak, karena saya mudah mengingat dari pada mendengar. English : No, because it's easier for me to remember than to hear
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran	Tidak, karena saya lebih suka mendengar penjelasan dari guru

		speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	English: No, because I prefer to hear an explanation from the teacher
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	Tidak, saya hanya kadang-kadang meminta teman mengulangi ucapannya. English: No, I just sometimes ask friends to repeat what they say
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	Iya, karena berbicara kadang membuat saya panik English: Yes, because talking sometimes makes me panic
2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya sering berbicara sendiri ketika belajar berbicara karena saya malu ketika berbicara dengan orang lain English: I often talk to myself when learning to speak because I am shy when talking to other people.
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih	3. Saya merasa bahwa menulis bahasa Inggris itu sulit,

		dalam berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	lebih mudah jika saya mengatakannya langsung. English : I feel that writing English is difficult, it's easier if I say it straight away
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, karena masih banyak kosa kata yang belum saya ketahui English : No, because there are still many words I don't know
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa Inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. ketika saya belajar saya ingat apa yang diajarkan guru saya dengan cepat English : when I study I remember what my teacher taught me quickly
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa Inggris ketika guru memberikan game? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. ketika saya belajar saya mudah terganggu oleh suara-suara keras di sekitar saya English : when I study I am easily distracted by loud noises around me
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek	2. Iya, karena bisa berbicara dengan

		berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	teman English : Yes, because I can talk to friends.
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya lebih suka mendengarkan teman berbicara ketika di suruh praktek bahasa inggris English : No, I prefer to listen to my friends talk when asked to practice English
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Tidak, saya merasa sulit berbicara ketika menggunakan isyarat tubuh English : No, I find it difficult to speak when using body language
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggetakan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Tidak, saya biasanya duduk tenang English : No, I usually sit quietly

Name :Muhammad Raiyan Assyurah Lapatunru

Learning Style :Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
		1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	1. Tergantung dari vidionya menarik atau tidak English : Depends on whether the video is interesting or not
	Gaya Belajar Visual	2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Saya lebih mengingat apa yang di dengar dari pada apa yang di lihat, karena dalam pembelajaran bentuk video yang saya ingat hanya gambarnya English : I remember what I heard more than what I saw, because in learning the form of a video all I remember is the picture
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, karena menurut saya mendengar lebih mempermudah saya dari pada melihat gambar. English : No, because I think hearing is easier for me than seeing pictures.

2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Kadang-kadang, tergantung cara penyebutan-nya mudah atau susah English : Sometimes, depending on how you pronounce it easy or hard
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terfikir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Kadang-kadang, ketika ada kata baru yang belum saya ketahui English : Sometimes, when there's a new word I don't know yet
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Iya, saya selalu berbicara pada diri sendiri ketika latihan berbicara bahasa inggris English: Yes, I always talk to myself when I practice speaking English
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	3. ketika guru menjelaskan saya merasa menulis bahasa Inggris itu sulit, lebih mudah ketika saya berbicara bahasa Inggris secara langsung English : when the teacher explains I feel writing English

		yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	English : Yes, I find it difficult to express my opinion
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat latihan berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Saya berlatih berbicara bahasa Inggris, lebih mudah untuk berbicara dengan diri sendiri karena ketika saya berlatih berbicara dengan orang lain saya merasa sulit untuk memikirkan kata-kata yang tepat English : I practice speaking English, it's easier to talk to myself because when I practice speaking to other people I find it difficult to think of the right words
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa Inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya merasa menulis bahasa Inggris sulit tetapi ketika saya berbicara saya dapat mengungkapkan pendapat saya lebih banyak English : I find writing English difficult but when I speak I can express my opinion more
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa	3. Tidak, masih banyak yang saya belum ketahui dalam bahasa Inggris

		inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	English : No, there's still a lot I don't know in English
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Saya lebih berkonsentrasi belajar ketika mendengarkan dan saya juga dapat mengingat lebih baik ketika saya mendengarkan guru berbicara bahasa Inggris di depan kelas English : I concentrate more on studying when listening and I can also remember better when I listen to the teacher speak English in front of the class
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. ketika saya belajar saya harus mencari tempat yang tenang dan tidak ada suara English : when I study I have to find a quiet place and there is no noise
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Iya, saya merasa semangat belajar English : Yes, I feel excited to learn

		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Tidak, saya tidak suka praktek bahasa inggris karena menurut saya susah English : No, I don't like practicing English because I find it difficult
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Iya, kadang-kadang saya menggunakan bahasa inggris English : Yes, sometimes I use body language when speaking
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Tidak, saya bisa duduk tenang dalam waktu yang lama ketika guru berbicara bahasa inggris English : No, I can sit quietly for a long time when the teacher speaks English
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk-ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Tidak, saya tetap tenang English : No, I stay calm

Name :Fitrah Alif Firmansyah

Learning Style :Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Tidak, saya tidak terbiasa belajar menggunakan video English : No, I'm not used to learning to use videos
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Tidak, saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya dengar English : No, I better remember what I heard
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja	3. Tidak, saya kadang susah menghafal ketika hanya melihat gambar English : No, I sometimes have a hard time memorizing when I only see pictures
		English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	

2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Tidak, saya biasa hanya memperhatikan orang berbicara dan jarang bertanya English : No, I usually just pay attention to people talking and rarely ask questions
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Tidak, saya hanya malu untuk speaking English: No, I'm just shy to speak
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Saya berlatih berbicara bahasa Inggris, lebih mudah untuk berbicara dengan diri sendiri karena ketika saya berlatih berbicara dengan orang lain saya merasa sulit untuk memikirkan kata-kata yang tepat English : I practice speaking English, it's easier to talk to myself because when I practice speaking to other people I find it difficult to think of the right words
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa	2. Saya merasa menulis bahasa Inggris sulit tetapi ketika saya berbicara saya dapat mengungkapkan pendapat saya lebih

		inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	banyak English : , Saya merasa menulis bahasa Inggris sulit tetapi ketika saya berbicara saya dapat mengungkapkan pendapat saya lebih banyak
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, saya masih belajar koskata English : No, I'm still learning vocabulary
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Saya lebih berkonsentrasi belajar ketika mendengarkan dan saya juga dapat mengingat lebih baik ketika saya mendengarkan guru berbicara bahasa Inggris di depan kelas English : I concentrate more on studying when listening and I can also remember better when I listen to the teacher speak English in front of the class
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by	5. ketika saya belajar saya harus mencari tempat yang tenang dan tidak berisik English : when I study I have to find a quiet place and there is no noise

		noise in English lessons?	
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikan game?	1. Iya, saya merasa terhibur dan lebih menyenangkan ketika guru memberikan game English : Yes, I find it useful and more fun when the teacher gives games
		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris?	2. Tidak, saya lebih suka teori ketika belajar bahasa inggris dan lebih suka menulis English : No, I prefer theory when learning English and prefer writing
		English : Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	
3	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak, saya tidak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara English : No, I don't use gestures when speaking
		English : Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris?	4. Iya, saya biasanya gelisah ketika penjelasan terlalu banyak English : Yes, I usually get restless when there are too many explanations
		English: Can't you	

		sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	5. Tidak, saya bisanya hanya diam saja English : No, I usually just keep quiet
		English : Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	

Name : A . Raditya Ghifari

Learning Style : Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
		1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Tidak, saya tidak menyukai pelajaran video English : No, I don't like video lessons
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	
	Gaya Belajar Visual	2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Ya, saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya lihat English : Yes, I remember more what I saw
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	
		3. Apakah anda	3. Tidak, harus di sertai

			first because I can think of the right words
	2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	2. Saya mengerti lebih baik ketika saya berbicara bahasa Inggris secara langsung daripada menulis	English : I understand better when I speak English directly instead of writing
	3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak, masih banyak yang belum saya tahu dalam speaking	English : No, there's still a lot I don't know in speaking
	4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat?	4. Iya, saya lebih mudah mengingat pelajaran ketika mendengar	English : Yes, it's easier for me to remember lessons when I listen
	5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa	5. Saya mudah terganggu ketika ada keributan di sekitar ketika guru	

		dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	mengerti English : If it's just a picture, sometimes I understand sometimes I don't understand
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. tidak, karena jika saya bertanya pada teman teman saya, kadang saya merasa ragu English : English : no, because if I ask my friends, sometimes I feel doubts.
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Saya merasa ragu-ragu ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : I feel hesitant when speaking English
2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Saya biasanya mencari ruangan yang tenang untuk berlatih berbicara bahasa Inggris kepada diri saya sendiri karena dengan begitu saya cepat mengerti English : I usually look for a quiet room to practice speaking English to myself

			because that way I understand quickly
	2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	2. jika saya menulis dalam bahasa Inggris saya merasa sulit ketika saya berbicara saya bisa	English : if I write in English I find it difficult when I speak I can
	English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?		
	3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak, masih banyak kosakata yang saya tidak tahu	English : No, there's still a lot of vocabulary that I don't know
	English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?		
	4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat?	4. dalam diskusi saya biasanya mendengarkan daripada banyak bicara	English : in discussions I usually listen rather than talk a lot
	English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?		
	5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris?	5. Saya sangat terganggu ketika guru mengajar bahasa Inggris di depan sedangkan	

		English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	teman-teman saya berisik English : I am very disturbed when the teacher teach english in front while my friends are noisy
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikan game? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Saya kadang aktif dan kadang tidak, krtka guru memberikan game ketika belajar. English : I am sometimes active and sometimes not, because the teacher gives games when I study.
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Saya cukup bisa berbahasa inggris ketika praktek English : I can speak English quite well when I practice
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya biasa saja English : No, I'm normal
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit	4. Saya selalu tenang ketika memperhatikan guru menjelaskan English : I am always calm when I watch the teacher explain

		still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	5. Tidak, saya biasanya tenang English: No, I'm usually calm
		English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	

Nama : Muhammad Awwal

Learning Style : Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Saya tidak terlalu mengerti ketika guru menjelaskan menggunakan video English : I don't really understand when the teacher explains using video
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat dan apa yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Tidak, saya lebih ingat ketika mendengar ketika belajar speaking English : No, I remember listening better when learning speaking
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	
		3. Apakah anda	3. Tidak, saya harus

		menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	mendengar penjelasan langsung dari teman atau guru English : No, I have to hear a direct explanation from a friend or teacher
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Iya, ketika saya kurang mengerti pengucapan kosakata dalam bahasa inggris English : Yes, when I don't understand the pronunciation of vocabulary in English
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, karena biasanya saya tidak tahu kata yang tepat ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : Yes, because usually I don't know the right words when speaking English
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice	1. ketika saya berlatih bahasa inggris saya seiaiu berbicara sendiri dalam hati saya, saya lebih suka berbicara karena berbicara lebih mudah dipahami daripada hanya menulis

speaking English?

English : when I practice English I always speak to myself in my heart, I prefer to speak because speaking makes it easier to understand than just writing

2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?

2. Iya, karena saya merasa menulis lebih membutuhkan tenaga dari pada berbicara

English : Yes, because I feel that writing requires more energy than speaking

English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?

3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris?

3. Tidak

English : No

English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?

4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat?

4. ketika saya belajar saya lebih mengerti ketika saya belajar melalui mendengarkan daripada menonton

English : when I study I understand better when I learn through listening than watching

English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed

		rather than what was seen?	
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. ketika saya belajar saya mudah terganggu dengan kebisingan di sekitar English : when I study I get easily distracted with noise all around
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Iya, karena game membuat saya tertarik dan lebih memahami pelajaran speaking English : Yes, because games make me interested and understand more about speaking iessons
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Tidak, saya lebih suka belajar bahasa inggris dengan menulis English: No, I prefer to learn English by writing
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya tidak menggunakan bahasa isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara English : No, I don't use body sign language when speaking

		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Tidak, saya selalu duduk dengan tenang ketika guru menjelaskan di depan kelas English : No, I always sit quietly when the teacher explains in front of the class
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk mengetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening	5. Iya, terkadang saya menggerakkan kaki agar saya tidak merasa bosan saat mendengarkan English: Yes, sometimes I move my feet so I don't get bored while listening

Name : Muh. Alif Teguh

Learning Style : Auditory

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan video? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video?	1. Tidak, saya tidak terbiasa menonton video ketika belajar speaking karena saya tidak mengerti English : No, I'm not used to watching videos when learning speaking because I don't understand
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Tidak, saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya dengar

		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	English : No, I remember more what I heard
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan ya terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, saya sulit menghafal pelajaran hanya dengan melihat penjelasan pada gambar English: No, I have a hard time memorizing lessons just by looking at the explanations on the pictures
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Tidak, saya biasa meminta orang lain menyebutkan kosakata hanya satu kali English : No, I used to ask other people to mention the vocabulary only once
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, saya biasanya tidak tahu kata yang sesuai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : Yes, I usually don't know the right words when speaking English
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris?	1. Saya mengerti lebih baik ketika saya berlatih berbicara bahasa Inggris untuk diri saya sendiri

		English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	English : I understand better when I practice speaking English to myself
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya lebih suka berbicara bahasa Inggris karena menulis dalam bahasa Inggris itu sulit English : I prefer to speak English because writing in English is difficult
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Saya biasa praktek berbicara bahasa inggris tapi saya belum terlalu fasih English : I used to practice speaking English but I'm not very fluent yet
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Saya ingat pelajaran yang saya dengar lebih dari apa yang saya lihat ketika saya belajar English : I remember the lessons I hear more than what I see when I study
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by	5. ketika ada keributan saat belajar mudah teralihkan English : when there is a

		noise in English lessons?	commotion when I study easily distracted
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Iya, karena saya merasa lebih semangat English : Yes, because I feel more excited
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Tidak saya lebih suka menulis dari pada praktek English : No, I'd rather write than practice
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Tidak, saya bisanya tenang ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : No, I'm usually calm when speaking English
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Iya,kadang-kadang kalau saya merasa bosan English : Yes, sometimes I feel bored
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	5. Tidak,saya biasanya hanya diam saat mendengarkan guru menjelaskan

		English: Do you tap the pen move your finger or foot while listening?	English : No, I usually just keep quiet while listening to the teacher explain
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LEARNING STYLE

Name : Habib Ali Muslih

Learning Style : Visual

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan video?	1. Saya bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris lebih baik ketika guru mengajar menggunakan video, ketika guru menjelaskan saya lebih mengerti ketika langsung melihat guru menjelaskan
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video?	English : I can speak English better when the teacher teaches using video, when the teacher explains I understand better when I immediately see the teacher explaining
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Iya, saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya lihat, apalagi dengan menggunakan gambar
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	English : Yes, I remember what I saw better, especially by using pictures
		3. Apakah anda menghafal	3. jika guru disuruh menghafal saya bisa

		pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures? 4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons? 5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	menghafalnya hanya dengan melihatnya beberapa kali English : if the teacher is ordered to memorize I can memorize it just by looking at it a few times 4. Iya, sering English : Yes, often 5. Iya, saya bisa mengetahui apa yang guru jelaskan tapi ketika saya di suruh untuk menjelaskan ulang saya tidak tahu apa yang harus saya katakan English : Yes, I can tell what the teacher is explaining but when I am asked to explain again I don't know what to say
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	i. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you	i. Tidak, saya biasa hanya membacanya English : No, I used to just read it

		talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	
	2.	Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Iya, saya merasa menulis lebih sulit karena lain kata lain pengucapan dalam bahasa inggris English : Yes, I find writing more difficult because it's a different word in English
	3.	Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, saya belum menghafal banyak kosakata English : No, I haven't memorized a lot of vocabulary
	4.	Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, saya lebih mengerti ketika saya langsung melihat apa yang di diskusikan atau apa yang di jelaskan oleh guru English : No, I understand better when I directly see what is being discussed or what the teacher is explaining
	5.	Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by	5. Iya, saya sangat mudah terganggu English : Yes, I am very easily distracted

		noise in English lessons?	
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame?	1. Iya, karena saya suka ketika guru memberikan game ketika belajar
		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	English : Yes, because I like it when the teacher gives games while studying
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ?	2. Tidak, karena saya ragu-ragu ketika mengucapkan kata bahasa inggris
		English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	English : No, because I hesitate when I say English words
3.	Orava Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak, saya tidak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara
		English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	English : No, I don't use gestures when speaking
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris?	4. Iya, saya biasa duduk tenang ketika memperhatikan guru mengajar
		English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	English : Yes, I usually sit quietly while watching the teacher teach

		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Iya, supaya tidak bosan English : Yes, so you don't get bored
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Name : Muh. Fahreza Pratama

Learning Style : Visual

No	Indicator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	1. Saya dapat berbicara bahasa Inggris dengan lebih baik ketika guru mengajar menggunakan video English : I can speak English better when the teacher teaches using video
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Iya, saya lebih mengingat pelajaran ketika melihat langsung penjelasan English : Yes, I remember the considerations more when I saw the explanation firsthand.
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg	3. Iya, saya bisa menghafal sendiri hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yang terdapat pada gambar saja

		terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	English : Yes, I can stop myself just by looking at the explanation in the picture
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. ketika saya belajar dan tidak mengerti teman saya harus mengulangi apa yang dia bicarakan beberapa kali sebelum saya mengerti English : when I learn and don't understand my friend has to repeat what he was talking about several times before I understand
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terfikir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Saya sering ingin mengungkapkan pendapat saya, tetapi saya merasa sulit untuk mengucapkannya secara langsung English : I often want to express my opinion me but I find it difficult to pronounce it directly
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you	1. Iya, saya kadang berbicara pada diri sendiri ketika latihan berbicara bahasa inggris English - Yes, I sometimes talk to

		practice speaking English?	myself when practicing speaking English
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Tidak, saya lebih mudah berbicara bahasa inggris dari pada menulis English : No, it's easier for me to speak English than to write
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, saya tidak terlalu bisa berbicara bahasa inggris karena kurang lancar English : No, I can't speak English very well because it's not fluent
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya lihat English : Tidak saya lebih mengingat apa yang saya lihat
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Saya merasa tidak terganggu ketika ada keributan dalam belajar pelajaran speaking English : I don't feel bothered when there is a commotion in learning speaking

			lessons
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame?	1. Iya saya lebih aktif karena saya mudah memahami ketika ada permainan game dalam belajar
		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	English : Yes, I am more active because it is easy for me to understand when there are games in learning
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris?	2. Tidak, saya tidak menyukai praktek dalam berbahasa inggris
		English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	English : No, I don't like practice in English
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak, saya susah berbicara ketika menggunakan isyarat tubuh
		English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	English : No, it's hard for me to speak when using gestures
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris?	4. Iya, ketika saya merasa bosan ketika belajar
		English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	English : Yes, when I feel bored while studying
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakan	5. Tidak,karena saya sulit berfikir ketika saya banyak gerak

		jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	English : No, because I have a hard time thinking when I move a lot
		English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	





C LEARNING STYLE

Name : Muh.Arsy Al Ghiari

Learning Style : Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	1. Iya, kalau video pembelajarannya menarik English : Yes, if the learning video is interesting
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Tidak, saya lebih memahami ketika mendengar sambil praktek English : No, I understand better when I listen while practicing
		3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja? English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, saya biasa memahami penjelasannya karena saya agak sulit menghafal sesuai dengan konteks English : No, I used to understand the explanation, because it was a bit difficult for me to memorize according to the context
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often	4. Iya, kalau saya merasa penjelasannya kurang jelas English : Yes, if I feel the explanation is

		ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	not clear
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, biasa yang saya ingin katakana beda dengan apa yang tersampaikan English : Yes, usually what I want to say is different from what is conveyed
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Iya, kadang saya berbicara sendiri, untuk melatih juga penyebutan kosakata saya English : Yes, sometimes I talk to myself, to practice my vocabulary as well
2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandar ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya lebih merasa mudah ketika langung praktek berbicara bahasa inggris English : I find it easier when I practice speaking English directlv
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, kadang-kadang saya berbicara bahasa inggris dengan terbata-bata English : No, sometimes I stammer English
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan	4. Iya, saya lebih bisa belajar sambil

		mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	mendengar dan berdiskusi English : Yes, I can learn more while listening and discussing
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Tidak, saya tidak mudah terganggu dengan keributan ketika belajar English : No, I'm not easily distracted by noise when studying
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. guru yang memberikan permainan saat belajar berbicara membuatku lebih paham karena bisa membuat kita berpikir lebih cepat English : the teacher who gives games when learning speaking makes me understand better because it can make us think faster
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Iya, karena saya lebih bisa dan lebih memahami kalau praktek English : Yes, because I can and understand better when I practice

		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Saya biasanya menggunakan bahasa isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa Inggris English : I usually use body sign language when speaking English
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Saya selalu bosan dan tidak duduk diam ketika guru terlalu lama menjelaskan English : I am always bored and don't sit quietly when the teacher takes too long to explain
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. ketika guru terlalu lama menjelaskan saya biasa mengetuk pena agar saya bisa mengerti English : when the teacher takes too long to explain me used to tap the pen so I could understand

Name :Muh. Fikra Shapiq

Learning Style :Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru	1. Iya, kalau vidionya menarik

		mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	English : Yes, if the video is interesting
	2.	Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Tidak, saya lebih ingat ketika belajar speaking mendengar sambil melihat English : No, I remember more when I learned to speak listening while watching
	3.	Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, saya sulit menghafal ketika hanya melihat penjelasan yang terdapat pada gambar English : No, I have a hard time memorizing when I only see the explanation in the picture
	4.	Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Iya, kadang-kadang ketika saya merasa ucapan atau penjelasannya masih kurang jelas English : Yes, sometimes when I feel the words or explanations are still unclear
	5.	Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata	5. Iya, biasa saya sulit ketika langsung berbicara bahasa

		yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	inggris, tetapi saya memahami apa yang harus di katakan English : Yes, usually I find it difficult to speak English directly, but I understand what to say
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Tidak, saya biasa latihan berbicara bahasa inggris bersama teman atau orang lain English : No I usually practice speaking English with friends or other people
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Saya, merasa sulit ketika menulis tapi lebih mudah ketika langsung praktek bahasa inggris English : I find it difficult when writing but easier when I practice English
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, saya masih terbata-bata ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : No, I still stutter when speaking English
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat?	4. Tidak, saya lebih mengingat apa yang di diskusikan bersama teman-teman daripada hanya mendengar

		English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	English : No, I remember what was discussed with friends more than just listening
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris?	5. Iya, kadang saya terganggu ketika terlalu ribut
		English: Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	English : Yes, sometimes I get annoyed when it's too noisy
		1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame?	1. Saya lebih suka ketika guru mengajar berbicara sambil bermain game karena lebih menarik dan menyenangkan bisa membuat saya cepat mengerti
		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	English : I prefer when the teacher teaches speaking while playing games because it is more interesting and fun it can make me understand quickly
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ?	2. Saya juga mengerti berbicara lebih baik jika saya berlatih secara langsung
		English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	English : i also understand speaking better if I practice directly
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika	3. Saya menggunakan isyarat tubuh saat berlatih berbicara

Gaya Belajar Kinestetik

		berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	English : , I use body cues when practicing speaking
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. Ketika guru memberikan materi saya tidak bisa duduk lama ketika guru menjelaskan karena tidak cukup fokus English : When the teacher gives the material I can't sit for long when the teacher explains because I'm not focused enough
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Saya sering mengetuk pena ketika mendengar guru menjelaskan agar lebih focus English : I often tap the pen when I hear the teacher explain to be more focused

Name :Farid Syawal

Learning Style :Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English	1. Tidak, saya lebih bisa mengerti jika gurunya menjelaskan secara langsung English : No, I can

		better if the teacher taught using video?	understand better if the teacher explains directly
	2	Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Tidak, saya lebih mudah mengingat dengan mendengarkan penjelasan yang diberikan English : No, it's easier for me to remember by listening to the explanation given
	3.	Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja? English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Iya, kadang-kadang saya memahami hanya dengan melihat gambar dan penjelasan ketika materinya mudah English : Yes, sometimes I understand just by looking at pictures and explanations when the material is
	4.	Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Tidak, saya hanya bertanya sekali English : No, I only asked once
	5.	Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't	5. Iya, karena saya biasa lupa apa yang ingin saya sampaikan English : Yes, because I usually forget what I want

		think of the right words to speak English?	to say
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris?	1. Tidak, saya butuh teman untuk berdialog agar mudah mengerti
		English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	English : No, I need a friend to have a dialogue with so it's easy to understand
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	2. Iya, saya lebih susah menulis bahasa inggris dari pada berbicara bahasa inggris
		English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	English : Yes, I find it more difficult to write in English than to speak English.
2.	Saya Belajar Auditory	3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris?	3. Tidak
		English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	English : No
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat?	4. Tidak, saya belajar dan lebih cepat mengerti ketika langsung berdiskusi dengan teman
		English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	English : No, I learn and understand faster when directly discussing with friends
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan	5. Tidak, saya tidak mudah terganggu

		dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	English : No I'm not easily distracted
3	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikan game? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	1. Saya merasa lebih semangat belajar ketika guru memberikan permainan belajar alami English : I feel more enthusiastic about learning when the teacher gives natural learning games
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Saya biasanya berbicara sendiri ketika berlatih berbicara English : I usually talk to myself when practicing speaking
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Iya, saya menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris English : Yes, I use my body when speaking English
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris?	4. Iya, saya tidak bisa duduk tenang dalam waktu yang lama ketika belajar English : Yes, I

		English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	can't sit still for long while studying
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	5. Iya, saya sering menggerakan jari atau kaki agar saya bisa lebih memperhatikan dengan saksama
		English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	English : Yes, I move my fingers or toes a lot so I can pay more attention with

Name :Muh. Muayyad Nuzul

Learning Style :Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Tergantung ketika gurunya menjelaskan dengan mudah di mengerti dan vidionya tidak membosankan
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video?	English : It depends on when the teacher explains it is easy to understand and the video is not boring
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Saya, lebih mengingatnya ketika melihat dan mendengarkan materi speaking
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	English : I remember it more when I see and listen to speaking material

2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja	3. saya menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris harus dengan melihat penjelasan dan mendengar penjelasan dari guru
		English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	English : I memorize English lessons by looking at the explanation and hearing the explanation from the teacher
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking?	4. Terkadang, ketika penjelasan sebelumnya kurang jelas
		English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	English : Sometimes, when the previous explanation wasn't clear
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris?	5. Tidak, saya biasanya mengatakan apa yang terpikirkan oleh saya
		English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	English : No, I usually say what's on my mind
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris?	1. Saya biasa berbicara dengan teman atau mencari arti dari lagu yang saya sukai dalam bahasa inggris
		English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	English : I usually talk to friends or find the meaning of the song I like in English
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris	2. Saya rasa, menulis lebih sulit dan saya

		itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English? 3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah berbicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English? 4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen? 5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	lebih bisa berbahasa inggris dari pada menulis English : I think, writing is more difficult and I can speak English better than writing 3. Tidak, karena biasanya salah dalam pengucapan kata English : No, because it's usually wrong in pronouncing words 4. Iya, saya lebih suk belajar ketika mendengar English : Yes, I prefer to learn when I hear 5. Iya, terkadang saya mudah terganggu jika terlalu ribut English : Yes, sometimes I get distracted easily if it's too noisy
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memerikangame?	1. Saya lebih aktif berbicara ketika guru mengajar berbicara sambil bermain game English : I am more

		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	active in speaking when the teacher teaches talking while playing games
	2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ?	English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. ketika saya langsung berlatih bahasa Inggris saya dapat mengingat kosakata dengan lebih mudah
	3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris?	English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. ketika saya berbicara saya biasanya menggerakkan tangan saya karena itu membuat saya berpikir
	4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris?	English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. ketika saya belajar untuk waktu yang lama saya tidak bisa duduk diam English : when I study for a long time I can't sit still
	5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?		5. ketika guru menjelaskan di depan saya biasanya saya memperhatikan sambil menggerakkan

		English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	tangan atau kaki saya agar tidak bosan dalam memperhatikan guru yang menjelaskan
			English : when the teacher explains in front of me I usually pay attention while moving my hands or feet so I don't get bored in paying attention to the teacher explaining

Name M. Fayzul Haq M

Learning Style : Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Tidak, saya lebih bisa jika guru mengajar dengan langsung mempraktekkan dan pada mengajar menggunakan video
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	English : No, I can do better if the teacher teaches directly by practicing rather than teaching using videos
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Iya, karena jika saya melihat apa yang di jelaskan oleh guru saya biasa mengerti
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	English : Yes, because if I see what the teacher is explaining, I usually understand
		3. Apakah anda	3. Tidak, saya biasanya

		menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	harus melihat dan mendengarkan penjelasan dari teman atau guru English : No, I usually have to see and listen to explanations from friends or teachers
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	Kadang kadang jika penjelasan pelajaran speaking tersebut susah saya mengerti English : Sometimes if the explanation of the speaking lesson is difficult for me to understand
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Tidak, saya biasanya langsung mengatakan apa yang saya ingin sampaikan ketika belajar speaking English : No, I usually just say what I want to say when learning speaking
		1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Tidak, saya biasa mencari teman untuk latihan berbicara bahasa inggris English : No, I usually find friends to practice speaking English
		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris	2. Tidak, saya merasa kalau menulis lebih

		itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	sulit dari pada berbicara bahasa Inggris English : No, I feel that writing is more difficult than speaking English
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa Inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, masih banyak yang saya tidak tahu dalam berbicara bahasa Inggris English : No, there's still a lot I don't know about speaking English
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, saya harus belajar dengan cara mendengar dan melihat dan untuk memudahkan saya memahami pelajaran saya harus terlibat dalam diskusi English : No, I have to learn by hearing and seeing and to make it easier for me to understand the lesson I have to engage in discussion
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa Inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Tidak, saya tidak mudah terganggu dengan keributan English : No, I'm not easily distracted by commotion
3	Gaya Belajar	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara	1. Saya lebih semangat belajar ketika guru

	Kinestetik	bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	memberikan permainan sambil belajar English : I am more enthusiastic about learning when the teacher gives games while learning
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Iya, saya lebih memahami ketika belajar bahasa inggris dengan praktek secara langsung English : Yes, I understand better when I learn English with hands-on practice
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Iya, karena dengan menggunakan bahasa isyarat saya mudah untuk menyampaikan apa yang saya ingin katakan English : Yes, because by using sign language it is easy for me to convey what I want to say
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time	4. Saya tidak bisa duduk diam ketika guru menjelaskan terialu lama karena saya tidak mengerti jika saya terlalu lama menjelaskan English : I can't sit still when the teacher

		while watching the teacher speak English?	explains too long because I don't understand if I take too long to explain
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	5. Saya sering menggerakkan tangan ketika guru menjelaskan karena dapat memudahkan saya dalam memahami penjelasan English : I often move my hands when the teacher explains because it can make it easier for me to understand the teacher

Name :Muhammad Ikram Ramadhan

Learning Style :Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	1. Tidak, saya lebih memahami ketika guru menjelaskan secara langsung English : No, I understand better when the teacher explains directly
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking	2. Tidak, saya harus melihat dan mendengar ketika belajar speaking English : No, I have to see and hear when learning speaking

		lessons? 3. Apakah anda menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	3. Tidak, karena jika melihat gambar itu kurang, jadi harus di jelaskan juga supaya saya cepat memahami English : No, because if you look at the picture it's lacking, so it must be explained too so that I can understand quickly
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	4. Iya, Kadang-kadang ketika ada kosakata yang sulit saya bertanya kepada teman saya English : Yes. Sometimes when there is a difficult vocabulary I ask my friends
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	5. Iya, karena kadang-kadang saya tidak tahu penyebutan katanya English : Yes, because sometimes I don't know what to say
2.	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat iatihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Tidak, saya biasa mencari teman untuk iatihan English : No, I used to find friends for practice

		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Iya, saya lebih suka praktik berbicara bahasa inggris English : Yes, I prefer to practice speaking English
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah pembicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, karena banyak yang belum saya tahu English : No because there's a lot I don't know
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Tidak, saya belajar melalui mendengar dan melihat atau langsung melakukan praktek English : No, I learn through hearing and seeing or directly practicing
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Iya, jika teman-teman saya terlalu ribut English : Yes, if my friends are too noisy
3	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru	1. Saya lebih suka ketika guru menjelaskan sambil

		memberikan game? English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	bermain game karena membuat saya cepat mengerti karena menyenangkan English : I prefer when the teacher explains while playing the game because it makes me understand quickly because it is fun
		2. Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Saya dapat belajar lebih banyak dan memahami lebih cepat ketika saya berlatih karena mudah dipahami English : I can learn more and understand quickly when I practice because it is easy to understand
		3. Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Iya, saya harus menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara English : Yes, I have to use my body when I speak
		4. Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit	4. Saya tidak bisa duduk diam ketika guru menjelaskan karena saya merasa bosan dan tegang English : I can't sit still when the teacher explains

		still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	because I feel bored and tense
		5. Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan?	5. Saya sering mengetuk pena atau menggerakkan jari saya saat belajar sehingga saya merasa santai
		English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	English : I often knock pen or move my finger while studying so I feel relaxed

Name : Andi Muh Muaddil

Learning Style : Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan vidio?	1. Tidak, guru juga harus menyertainya dengan penjelasan agar mudah di mengerti
		English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using vidio?	English : No the teacher must also accompany it with an explanation so that it is easy to understand
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking?	2. Saya lebih memahami apa yang di lihat
		English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	English : I better understand what I see
		3. Apakah anda	3. Tidak, saya harus

		menghafal pelajaran bahasa inggris hanya dengan melihat penjelasan yg terdapat pada gambar saja English : Do you memorize English lessons just by looking at the explanations in the pictures?	mendengar dan melihat penjelasannya English : No, I have to hear and see the explanation
		4. Apakah anda sering meminta orang lain mengulangi ucapannya dalam pelajaran speaking? English: Do you often ask other people to repeat their words in speaking lessons?	Ya, jika penjelasannya kurang saya dengar English : Yes, if I don't hear the explanation
		5. Apakah anda tahu apa yang harus dikatakan tetapi tidak terpkir kata yang tepat dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you know what to say but can't think of the right words to speak English?	Kadang-kadang English : Sometimes
2	Gaya Belajar Auditory	1. Apakah anda berbicara diri sendiri saat saat latihan berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you talk to yourself when you practice speaking English?	1. Saya tidak pernah berbicara pada diri sendiri ketika latihan berbahasa inggris, biasanya saya mencari teman saya untuk latihan bersama English : I never talk to myself when practicing English, usually I look for my friends to practice together

		2. Apakah anda merasa menulis bahasa inggris itu sulit, tetapi lebih pandai ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you feel that writing English is difficult, but you are better at speaking English?	2. Iya menulis lebih sulit karena beda tulisan beda bacaan English : Yes, writing is more difficult because different writing has different readings
		3. Apakah menurut anda, adalah berbicara yang fasih dalam berbicara bahasa inggris? English : Do you think you are a fluent speaker in English?	3. Tidak, saya masih harus belajar kosakata English : No, I still have to learn vocabulary
		4. Apakah anda belajar melalui mendengar dan mengingat apa yang didiskusikan daripada yang dilihat? English : Do you learn by hearing and remembering what was discussed rather than what was seen?	4. Saya lebih memahami ketika belajar mendengar sambil melihat apa yang didiskusikan English : I understand more when learning to listen while seeing what is being discussed
		5. Apakah anda mudah terganggu keributan dalam pelajaran bahasa inggris? English : Are you easily distracted by noise in English lessons?	5. Tidak terlalu terganggu English : Not too bothered
3.	Gaya Belajar Kinestetik	1. Apakah anda lebih aktif berbicara bahasa inggris ketika guru memberikangame?	1. jika guru memberikan permainan dalam pembelajaran saya aktif dalam

		English : Are you more active in speaking English when the teacher gives the game?	berbicara karena membuat saya lebih semangat dalam belajar English : if the teacher gives games in learning I am very active in speaking because it makes me more enthusiastic in learning
	2.	Apakah anda lebih bisa belajar dengan praktek berbahasa inggris ? English: Are you more able to learn by practicing English?	2. Saya lebih suka belajar langsung dengan berlatih bahasa Inggris English : I prefer to learn directly by practicing English
	3.	Apakah anda banyak menggunakan isyarat tubuh ketika berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Do you use your body a lot when speaking English?	3. Iya, saya menggunakan isyarat tubuh karena itu membantu saya berfikir English : Yes I use the body environment because it helps me think
	4.	Apakah anda tidak bisa duduk tenang untuk waktu yang lama ketika memperhatikan guru berbicara bahasa inggris? English: Can't you sit still for a long time while watching the teacher speak English?	4. ketika saya mendengar penjelasan dari guru terlalu lama saya tidak bisa duduk diam karena saya merasa bosan English : when I hear an explanation from the teacher for too long I can't sit still because I feel

		5 Apakah anda mengetuk ngetuk pena, menggerakkan jari atau kaki saat mendengarkan? English: Do you tap the pen, move your finger or foot while listening?	bored 5 saat belajar saya biasanya menggerakkan jari atau pena saya English : while studying I usually move my finger or pen
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Name : Muhammad Athar Rizqullah Harrys

Learning Style : Kinestetik

No	Indikator	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
1.	Gaya Belajar Visual	1. Apakah anda lebih bisa berbicara bahasa inggris jika guru mengajar menggunakan video? English : Would you be able to speak English better if the teacher taught using video?	1. Iya, kalau video pembelajarannya menarik tapi saya lebih memahami jika guru juga langsung menjelaskan materi dari video tersebut English : Yes, If the learning video is interesting, but I understand better if the teacher also directly explains the material from the video
		2. Apakah anda lebih ingat apa yang dilihat daripada yang didengar dalam pelajaran speaking? English : Do you remember what you saw better than what you heard in speaking lessons?	2. Tidak, saya mengingat jika mengingat dan mendengar dalam pelajaran speaking English : No, I remember if I remember and listen in speaking lessons