

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **A. Findings**

This chapter explained the findings based on questionnaire, observation and interview. The questionnaire, observation and interview answer the statement of problems which consist of : The first what are the students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut, South Kalimantan and the second problem statement was about the students' strategies in relation with their learning style in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut, South Kalimantan.

#### **1. The students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut**

##### **a. Questionnaire**

The first research in this study the researcher was give students' learning style questionnaire. It was done on Monday 14 November 2016. In this section, the researcher gave learning style questionnaire to the 56 students from class VII/A, class VIII/B and class IX/C who become the research. The questionnaire consisted 21 questions about visual, auditory and kinesthetic (see appendix 4). Students choose an answer by a marking (✓) in the provided space. One question only has one answer. The format of answer as follow:

Never = 1

Rarely = 2

Often = 3

Always = 4

To know about the students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut. For more data detail information (see appendix 6).

The researcher categorized students learning style based on their score from each question. Visual learners got highest score in question visual, Auditory learners got highest score in question Auditory, and kinesthetic learners got highest score in question kinesthetic. In the table above the researcher categorize the type of learner and make the percentages.

Tables 4.5 Visual Learners

| No | Students |
|----|----------|
| 1  | X4       |
| 2  | X5       |
| 3  | X7       |
| 4  | X8       |
| 5  | X9       |
| 6  | X10      |
| 7  | X11      |
| 8  | X12      |
| 9  | X13      |
| 10 | X14      |
| 11 | X15      |
| 12 | X17      |
| 13 | X18      |
| 14 | X19      |
| 15 | X20      |
| 16 | X23      |
| 17 | X24      |

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| 18 | X28 |
| 19 | X29 |
| 20 | X30 |
| 21 | X33 |
| 22 | X35 |
| 23 | X36 |
| 24 | X37 |
| 25 | X38 |
| 26 | X39 |
| 27 | X40 |
| 28 | X41 |
| 29 | X42 |
| 30 | X43 |
| 31 | X45 |
| 32 | X49 |
| 33 | X53 |
| 34 | X54 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{34}{56} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,60 \times 100\% \\
 &= 60\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result of questionnaire, about 60% of the 34 students more easily understand English lessons using media such as images, diagrams, videos, etc. And the students easy to remember when they see the teacher is speaking English. The students also receives when a command or instruction from their English teacher, they are trouble remembering when administered in oral form, and they often ask their teacher to repeat the words. Therefore, the students more easily understand English lesson from teacher explanation rather than read the book with themselves.

Tables 4.6 Auditory Learners

| No | Students |
|----|----------|
| 1  | X1       |
| 2  | X2       |
| 3  | X3       |
| 4  | X16      |
| 5  | X21      |
| 6  | X27      |
| 7  | X31      |
| 8  | X34      |
| 9  | X44      |
| 10 | X46      |
| 11 | X47      |
| 12 | X48      |
| 13 | X51      |

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{13}{56} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,23 \times 100\% \\
 &= 23\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result of questionnaire auditory learners, about 23% of the 13 students remember what they hear than what they see in learning English. And the students easily distracted by the commotion when learning English in the classroom. When the students read their lips move . And also the students prefer to read English books themselves rather than read by someone else.

Tables 4.7 Kinesthetic Learners

| No | Students |
|----|----------|
| 1  | X6       |
| 2  | X22      |
| 3  | X25      |
| 4  | X26      |
| 5  | X32      |
| 6  | X50      |
| 7  | X52      |
| 8  | X55      |
| 9  | X56      |

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{9}{56} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,16 \times 100\% \\
 &= 16\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result of questionnaire kinesthetic learners, about 16 % of the 9 students in learning English would prefer activities that many motions. Therefore, the students more easily understand the English lessons with direct practice than listening explanation of the teacher and reading with themselves. The students not able to sit still for a long time while following the English lesson. And also the students when English teacher is talking or explaining, their hands twitching or can not keep quiet.

### b. Observation

In the first meeting, the researcher was done on Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> of November 2016 at 08.10 – 09.30. The researcher observed characteristic of learning style. To know about students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language. For more data detail information (see appendix 8).

The researcher found some students prefer to talk actively in the learning process. And when the teacher gave some questions always short answer for each questions. Then, the teacher asks students to read a sentence, many students good in spelling. Besides, the students learn vocabulary about ownership, with the theme of family. For example, my father, your mother, his sister, etc. In this learning process, the teacher tells the words of ownership, and asks the students to repeat it. After the teacher did it time after time, the students are asked to remember the words. And then the teacher ask the students to write the words that the teacher has told, such as; my father and his brother, your sister and my cousin, her mother and her aunt, etcetera. The students are asked to write the sentences and the translations.

In the second meeting , the researcher was done on Monday, 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2016 at 08.10 – 09.30. In this research, the researcher found that many students who often see media such as picture. And during the learning process of students easy to remember word when guessing the picture. Then, there are also students speak loudly which makes some students easily lose their concentration when it want to get focus in learning English. Besides, the English teacher teaches vocabulary. The teacher asks the students to guessing and describing what the

picture that the teacher displays in front of the class. And after that, the teacher asks the students to write vocabulary don't to know from displays the picture.

In the third meeting was done on Monday, 28<sup>th</sup> November 2016 at 11.45 – 13.05. The researcher found that some students often asked repeatedly to the teacher. And also there is an active student when the teacher explains the front of the class. However, it will affect the other students and easy to lost their concentration when they want to get focus. Besides, the teacher asks the students to read materials that have been described are contained in the book, there are some students use their fingers to the points when reading and also a student is ready for reading aloud and listening. Then the teacher asks the students to follow a few words is difficult, and there is a good in spelling.

#### c. Interview

To get the deeper data, the researcher conducted an interview. The researcher conducted an interview to some the teachers who teaches the English language in his lessons. According to some the teachers in MTsN 2 Gambut learning styles of all students are very diverse. There are students of visual learning styles, auditory learning styles, and kinesthetic learning styles. Such as, there are students who like many studies using picture in learning English as a Foreign Language. There are students can immediately understand explanations of the teacher and otherwise. There are students like practices in learning English as a Foreign Language. There are also students who are silent or less active. There are students who cannot study with a noise. Because intelligence is relative, but in this school, the students many like the learning English used picture or easy to

remember the word when guessing picture that related with vocabulary memorizing is more dominating or it is called Visual learning styles. Because the students want to know new vocabulary.

## **2. The students' learning style to strategies in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut**

### **a. Observation**

In the first meeting, the research was done on Wednesday, 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2016 at 12.40-14.00. The researcher observed strategies used by visual, auditory and kinesthetic learner.

The researcher found that visual learners need to make some notes what their friends said to them and try to look for the meaning in dictionary by themselves than ask their friend to give the meaning orally . Besides, other visual learners need to write and ask his friends again about the story and what his friends said to him. It seems interview, such as” is it right...you make a picture first, before going to rest area?..and after that you going to the restaurant with your family?,(asked his friend agreement to match his notes ). Visual learners need to prepare how they remember their friends' story. The researcher found that visual learners need to write in their book and read it, and then they close their book when they want to remember it. They also need some color pen to make easy and as a sign the important point in the story, such as the name of place and thing.

The next were auditory learner strategies. First, the researcher found that an auditory learner need to write new vocabularies in her book, besides she needs



to repeat the words what her friends said to her, such as her friends said to her” it was crowded there” and repeat it “crowded....hmm”. Then the researcher found that other an auditory learners interested what his friend said to him. He also ask some questions to his friends about their friends feeling and opinion about the place. The researcher found that how auditory learners remember their friends’ story. They rechecked by asking some questions and try to repeat the story by them selves.

The last was kinesthetic learner strategies. The researcher found that students touched something around them as a sign that story was interested and they give excess response. Besides, they sometimes touch a book and play it while they listening their friends’ story. The researcher also found how kinesthetic learners prepare retelling story in front of class. Kinesthetic learners need to read their note and remember it by knocking her or his finger in desk.

In the second meeting was done on Friday, 2<sup>nd</sup> of December 2016 at 08.10-09.30. In this study the researcher found that a visual learner looks at the picture while they give opinion. Moreover, visual learner looks at the picture first and gives their opinion. In the other hand, visual learners need to illustrate something, so they can deliver their opinion.

The next were auditory learners. In this activity the researcher found that auditory learner needs to hear what their friend ask to them by looking at the picture for a moment. They are able to give opinion for a while by hearing their friend for asking opinion.

The last was kinesthetic learner. In this activity the researcher found that they are able to give their opinion while touching something. They also speak by moving their hand. Second, a kinesthetic learner also points the picture by his fingers to make a sign which picture that he gives opinion.

In the third meeting was done on Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016 at 11.45-13.05. The researcher found that visual learner looks at the picture while he gives opinion. Second, visual learner looks at the picture first and gives their opinion by looking at his friend non verbal response. It means how her or his friend gives response on their opinion. Third, visual learner need to illustrate something by moving his hand to show what their mind while giving opinion.

The next were auditory learner. In this activity the researcher found that auditory learners need to hear what their friend ask to them by looking at the picture for a moment. They are able to give opinion for a while after their friend asked them.

The last was kinesthetic learners. In this activity the researcher found that they can give their opinion while touching something. They also speak by moving their hand. Second, kinesthetic learners also point the picture by their finger to make a sign which picture that they give opinion.

#### b. Interview

The next step was interview. The interview was done on Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2016. The interviewer made an agreement with interviewee, so they can set a time to meet. The purpose of interview was crosschecking the data from

observation. The researcher takes 2 students as interview. The reseracher used interview guide to gather information (see appendix 3).

#### 1) Visual Learners

According to Arsyad, He talk ideas or information to someone. When he talk to someone he usually illustrate something with his finger, such as the name of place or things. And he remember most easily when he write the information in his book. Besides, he used code color to help him remember the important point of information. Therefore, if he forget it he can see it in book. And then situation that distracted him when he listen someone talking explanation too much and too long. It makes him bored. As a result, he difficult to understand and remember information. When he talk about recall memory. He will keep talking by looking the object, such as picture and notes. After that, He organize project to do next. He usually make a list and use code color in order to know what he will do next.

According to Aziz, He talk ideas or information to someone. He usually visuallize something first in mind then talk it to someone. He remember information or ideas most easily, when he pay attention to his friends nonverbal communication, such as their expression about something and eye movement. And when situation that distracted he listen someone talking spontaneously. He mean the situation like this will happen in debate activity. The remmeber of group must quick think, although in this activity he need to make a list first and talk ideas while see list in his note. Then When he talk about recall memory. He will keep talking and seeing surrounding by moving his eyes to recall memory. And he

organize project to do next. He usually write it and also make a list to help him what he will do next.

Based on the interview the researcher analyze that visual learners talk their ideas or information to someone that they need to illustrate something by moving their hand to illustrate something. They have easy way remembering information or ideas when they read it, write it, and make a point or list. Furthermore they use color code to help them learn something. They also pay close attention to her or his friends' nonverbal communication. They distracted something when they listen to someone who talks many words and explanations. They will keep talking by looking at surrounding or object when they talk. They usually make some lists in order to help them what they do next.

## 2) Auditory Learners

According to Ma'rifah, when she talk ideas or information to someone. She usually talk by intonating in order to know what will she talk to someone and understand. And she remember information or ideas most easily, she usually mimicking the word with his lips repeatedly. Then, when stuation that distracted. She see to many pictures or thing in certain learning. And to struggle and recall memory, she will stop seeing someone who listen to him and continue it by talking repeatedly. After that she usually make a list and try discuss with his partner, so she can decide what she will do next.

According to Mirza, when he talk to someone he usually talk by intonation too, sometimes repeat the word by his self to someone. Because he want to make it clear to someone who talk with him. Then when remember information or ideas

easily. He usually say words repeatedly and loud. And situation that distracted him when he see too many pictures too and activities that need physical movment. After that, to struggle and recall memory. He wiil move his lips repeatedly and try to remember how to say something. When he organize project to do next. He usually talk it with him partner and ask their opinion or advice what he will do next.

Auditory learners usually talk to someone by intonating without hesitation and sometime repeat the word by themselves. They do that because they think someone who talk to them will understand what they say. They are best at remember something when they mimicking word repeatedly and say in a loud voice. They distracted when they see too many pictures and activities that need physical movement. They will stop seeing on the surrounding, but continue it by talking and mimicking words repeatedly when they recall memory. They usually talk with someone and discuss it what they do next.

### 3) Kinesthetic Learners

According to Retha, when she talk ideas or information to someone, she usually move his hand as his style or hand motion and give excess movement to show that this is important imformation. And she usually remember information or ideas most esily. She do an activity repeatedly. Then the situation that distracted his when she see to many picture or thing in certain learning. When she way to struggle and recall memory, she will stop seeing someone who listen to her and continue it by moving his lips and body. Afer that, she usually the organize

project to do next. She discuss it and try to face anything although she don't know what happen next.

According to Jubaidah, when she talk ides or information to someone. She usually play thing that she touch, such as pen. Then when she remember information or ideas most easily, she involved in certain exprienced. And the situation that distracted when she see too many pictures too and listen too many explanations. When she way to struggle and recall memory, she will stop seeing someone who listen to her and continue it by moving his lips and body. Then the organize project to do next. She usually prepare it by make some notes and try to face it as possible she can.

Kinesthetic learners make hand motions while speaking. Besides, they usually play thing what they touch. They easy remember something when they do the activity repeatedly or they involved in certain experienced and they were there. They distracted when they listen someone talk too many words and explanations and see too many pictures. They usually stop seeing someone who listen to them and continue it by moving their lips and their body to recall memory. They usually discuss the project, make a list and face it although they do not know what happen next.

## **B. Discussions**

After the researcher finding the data, the researcher analyzes all the obtained data to give some considerations on the research. For further description, the description can be seen from analysis below:

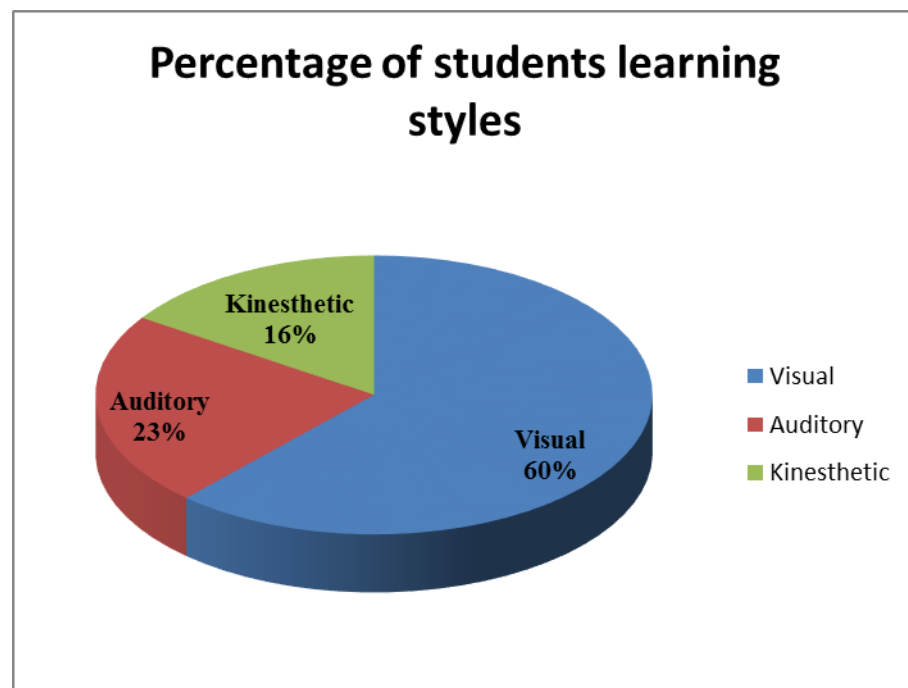
### **1. The students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut**

From the questionnaire, observation and interview, the researcher can conclude that the students' learning styles are various. There are three learning styles of students; they are visual leaning style, auditory learning style, and kinesthetic learning style.

According to Reid (1998, p.162) says that there are three learning styles. Students learn in many different ways, visual, auditory, kinesthetic learning style (VAK). Some students learn primarily with their eyes as visual learners or with their ears as auditory learners and some students prefer to learn by experience and practice as kinesthetic learners.

The researcher makes the percentage from 21 items that consist of 7 questions for visual learners categorize, 7 questions for auditory learners categorize, and 7 questions for kinesthetic learners categorize. Then, the researcher to collect the data from questionnaire. (see appendix 4). The result as below:

Figure 4.1 The graph of students' learning styles in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut



Based result research by Hajar Yuliani (2012) indicates that the visual learner more dominant than kinesthetic learner and auditory learner.

#### a. Visual Learning Styles

In visual learners, the students more easily understand English lessons using media such as images, diagrams, videos, word cards, poster, etc. The students are easy to remember when they see the teacher being speaking English. They get trouble remembering when administered in oral form, and they often ask their teacher to repeat teacher's words.

In observation, the researcher sees that visual learner when they learning English, especially vocabulary. There are students can guess the picture quickly. The students rather slow to answer the vocabulary, but actually, he or she



knows about the picture. There are students can answer the word loudly, but actually, the answer is wrong. There is a student who wants to answer the word, but he or she can not spell the word. And also the students know what they want to answer, but they sometimes feel afraid with their answer.

According to DePorter & Hernarcki (2015 p. 116) says that visual learners are tidy and order, talk active, good planner and manager, detail and attentive, good performing in appearance and presentation, good speller, good in remembering what they see, good in memorizing using visual association, not easy to be disturbed by noisy, bad in memorizing verbal instructions, good in reading speed and diligent, good in learning by reading than listening to someone, need whole vision and objective, good in taking notes during in phone call, easy to forget sending a verbal message to others, always give short answer for each question, prefer doing demonstration to speech, prefer art than music, good in knowing what need to be said but difficult to choose the diction, and easy to lost their concentration when they want to get focus.

#### b. Auditory Learning Styles

In auditory learners, the students remember what they hear than what they see in learning English. They easily distracted by the commotion when learning English. They like to read aloud. The students move their lips when reading.

In observation, the researcher can get some informations, such as; the auditory learners often ask repeatin from the teacher. They mention the vocabulary fluently and speak loudly. There are students who less of concentration in learning because of noisy of another class.

According to DePorter & Hernacki (2005, p.118) says that the auditory learners talking to own self when working, getting easy to be disturbed by noise, making lips move when they are reading a book, prefer reading loud and listen, feeling difficult to write, but great in telling story, speaking in the good rhythm, used to be a fluent speaker, listening by listening and remembering what they discussed rather than seeing, speaking, discuss and telling story completely, having a job problem which commit to visualization, spelling loudly rather than to write, making a joke than to read comic.

#### c. Kinesthetic Learning Styles

In kinesthetic learners, the students prefer activities that many motions in learning English. They more easily understand the English lessons with direct practice than listening explanation of the teacher and reading with themselves. The students are not able to sit still for a long time while following the English lesson. They join hands twitching or can not sit still when English teacher is talking or explaining. The students like tapping a pen, finger, or foot while listening to the teacher explains the English lesson.

In observation, the researcher sees the kinesthetic learners very like activity that related to physic and action. And when the teacher wants to learn vocabulary with a game, the student very enthusiastic. When they are remembering the vocabulary, they walk and often touch object around them.

According to DePorter & Hernacki (2005, p.120) says that the kinesthetic learners are speaking slowly, responding to physical gesture, touching people for getting their attention, standing closer when talking with someone else. Orienting

to physics and much made moving, learning through manipulation and practice, memorizing by walking while seeing, using fingers to point when reading, using body language intensively. Never staying quietly for long time, bad to remember Geography, excluding if they have ever visited the place, using much action verbs, reading book which oriented to the plot, having untidy characteristic, tending to do everything, playing games much.

## **2. The students' learning styles to strategies in learning English as a Foreign Language at MTsN 2 Gambut**

### **a. Visual Learners**

Based on the observation, the researcher found strategies used by visual learners they need to illustrate thing, so they can understand what their friends mean. Besides, they need some visual clues and color code to make them easy to learn something. They need some lists or make some points, so to they can to remember and make them easy what they do next. The explanation above in a line with Patricia Vakos's statement in *Contrasting Style*, that visual learners often do not remember information given orally without being able to see it or make note. Next, they need to pay close attention on their friends' non verbal communication. It is in a line with Clinton Elizabeth in *Use Learning Styles to Enhance You're Teaching*, that visual learner often paid close attention to the body language others (facial expressions, eyes, stance, etc.).

Based on the interview the researcher analyze that visual learners talk their ideas or information to someone that they need to illustrate something by moving their hand to illustrate something. They have easy way remembering information

or ideas when they read it, write it, and make a point or list. Furthermore they use color code to help them learn something. They also pay close attention to her or his friends' non verbal communication. They distracted something when they listen to someone who talks many words and explanations. They will keep talking by looking at surrounding or object when they talk. They usually make some lists in order to help them what they do next.

#### b. Auditory Learners

Based on the observation, the researcher found strategies used by auditory learners are: First, the researcher found that they enjoyed listening her or his friends' explanation. Sometimes they smile and nod their head, as sign that they enjoy and understand the story. Second, they need to write new vocabularies and ask their friend about the meaning and repeats those words. Third, they need to repeat what their friend said in order to they easy remember words. In the other hand, they need to hear attentively, say something repeatedly and aloud, so they can remember and understand information easily. Based on explanation above in a line with Dawna.

Based on interview the researcher found that auditory learners usually talk to someone by intonating without hesitation and sometime repeat the word by them selves. They do that because they think someone who talk to them will understand what they say. They are best at remember something when they mimicking word repeatedly and say in a loud voice. They distracted when they see too many pictures and activities that need physical movement. They will stop seeing on the surrounding, but continue it by talking and mimicking words

repeatedly when they recall memory. They usually talk with someone and discuss it what they do next.

### c. Kinesthetic Learners

Based on the observation, the researcher found strategies used by kinesthetic learners are: First, the researcher found that they need body movement although they need to write something in his book. Second, kinesthetic learners need to touch, hold or play thing around them. They feel distracted if there are too many pictures and explanations, so usually they need space to do something. Based on the explanation above, it is in a line with Elizabeth Clintons' statement in *Use Learning Style to Enhance you're Teachings* that kinesthetic learners often wiggle, tap their feel or move their legs when they sit. They learn best by moving their bodies, activating their large or small muscles as they learn. They are "hands-on learners" or "doers" who actually concentrate better and learn more easily when movement is involved.

Based on interview researcher found that kinesthetic learners make hand motions while speaking. Besides, they usually play thing what they touch. They easy remember something when they do the activity repeatedly or they involved in certain experienced and they were there. They distracted when they listen some one talk too many words and explanations and see too many pictures. They usually stop seeing someone who listen to them and continue it by moving their lips and their body to recall memory. They usually discuss the project, make a list and face it although they do not know what happen next.