

Students' Learning Style in Learning Vocabulary at the Eleventh Grade of Senior High School 3 Jambi City

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to find out what are the learning style used by the students at the Eleventh Grade of Senior High School 3 Jambi City. The research methodology of this study was quantitative descriptive research which involved population and sample. The total population of this research was the XI MIPA 1 students of Senior High School 3 Jambi City, which consisted of 28 students. In collecting the data, This research gave questionner as the instrument to collect the data at the class. The result of the research showed that the eleventh grade students of Senior High School 3 Jambi City learn English vocabulary in various ways. Moreover, the students with the highest percentage was found in auditory learning style (43%), then followed by visual learning style (21%), and the last kinesthetic learning style (21%). This research also found some students with multiple learning style which is visual/kinesthetic learning style (11%) and auditory/kinesthetic learning style (4%). This research concluded that students have different learning style in learning English, and they have a different way of developing their English skills in learning.

Keywords: *Learning Styles, Learning Vocabulary*

INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary is one of the basic and very essential parts to be mastered, especially English. According to Hornby (2006: 1645) Vocabulary is define as (1) the number of words in a language; (2) all words that a person knows or uses in a particular book; (3) a list of words and their meanings, especially those found in textbooks in foreign languages. Therefore, vocabulary is the first thing that must be learnt by a learner. It will help the learner in learning English language well.

According to David (in Darti, 2012), "Vocabulary is the Everest of language for this reason; a person who wants to be able to communicate in a certain language has to master the vocabulary of that language for the first time. Vocabulary as one of the language aspects have to be learned when people are learning language." vocabulary has a very important role and it will not be separated

from the process of learning English to determining how the fluency of the communication. If you do not have enough vocabulary, you will get trouble in your communication such as speaking, reading, writing, and listening. In other words, the primary issue of a learner is to master the vocabulary, especially for students. Without enough vocabulary mastery the students will not understand the other speak or cannot specific their personal idea. The more students know about vocabulary, the more they can communicate in English effectively.

Students has tendency to have one favor style, it calls learning style (DePorter & Henarcki, 1992). Fleming (2001) defines learning style as an individual's characteristics and preferred ways of gathering, organizing, and thinking about information. In organizing an effectively learning vocabulary there are many learning

style that can be used. One of them is VAK (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic) learning style.

Based on This research experienced when doing a practical teaching (PPL) at Senior High School 3 Jambi City, students still have many difficulties and problems in mastering vocabulary. First, the students still have a lack of motivation in learning vocabulary. Second, students are difficult to know the meaning of vocabulary in English language. Third, Student needs varieties of learning style in order to build the students enthusiasm in learning English vocabulary.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Learning Style

Learning styles is the concept that the students differ in regard to what mode of instruction or study is most effective for them. According to James and Gardner (1995:20), learning styles is “the complex manner in which, learners most effectively perceive, process, store, and recall what they are attempting to learn.” In addition, according to DePorter and Hernacki (2015:110), students learning style is combination from how they get, manage and processing the information.

Student learning styles are the key for developing performance in learning. Every student has a different learning style. Knowing the different learning styles of the students can help teachers deliver learning materials to all students so that learning outcomes will be more effective.

According to Fatt (in Benders & Ellington, 2012), “people use their senses to gather information and then channel it through three separate routes, called representational systems.” Fatt also adds that these representational systems include visual, auditory, and kinesthetic types of learners. There are some learning style that a student can used to study but in general, students have three learning style which is visual, auditory, and kinesthetic or in short VAK learning style.

Ldpride (in Gilakjani, 2012:105) stated that visual learners think in pictures and learn best in visual images, auditory learners discover information through listening, and kinesthetic learners learn best with and active “hands-on” approach. Each Student has their own unique learning style. Students can learn in a variety of methods. Visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles are among the learning styles that students can distinguish. Some students like to learn visually, while others prefer to learn through auditory or kinesthetic means.

Visual learners enjoy analyzing and observing things like pictures, diagrams, and charts that showcase clear information in order of importance. Auditory learners prefer learning subject matter that is presented through sound. Kinesthetic learners learn by doing.

Types of Learning Style

a. Visual learning style

According to DePorter and Hernacki (2015:116) mention each of the visual learning styles as follows:

1. Regularly, pay attention to everything, to keep up appearances;
2. In view of the image, rather read than read out;
3. Requires thorough overview and objectives, capturing detail and remember what they saw

b. Auditory learning style

According to Uno (2008:181) stated that there are some typical characteristics of auditory learners:

1. Auditory learners are all of information just can they get from listening;
2. They have difficulty to get information in directly writing;
3. Third, they have difficulty in writing or reading.

c. Kinesthetic learning style

According to Uno (2008:181) stated that there are some typical characteristics of tactual learners:

1. First, tactual learner use hand as a means of receiver primary information to can continue remember;
2. Second, just by touching they can receive information without read the instruction;
3. Third, cannot/hold up prolonging sit to hear the lesson;
4. Fourth, they have ability to co-ordinate a team and ability to control body motion (athletic ability).

Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the basic and the first thing that must be learnt by a learner. It will help the learner in learning English language well. Inter McCarthy (1990: viii) states that the biggest component of any language course is vocabulary. According to Harmand and Stork (in Samosir, Rahayu, & Donal: 2017: 3) states “Vocabulary is a stock of words which are at the disposal of speaker or writer.” Vocabulary is one of the central components in learning language and critical importance to typical language learner.

Harmer (1991: 59) also divides vocabulary into four types namely:

1. Oral Vocabulary
2. Writing Vocabulary
3. Listening Vocabulary
4. Reading Vocabulary

Based on the definition above, this research has opinion that vocabulary is one aspect of language which is important in learning language because vocabulary carries meaning which is use in communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research chose quantitative as a research design with descriptive approach. This research are involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions about the opinions of people about some topic or issue.

The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more

concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2007).

This research concluded that the descriptive quantitative research is the research design and methodology that apply the collection of data as accurately as possible numerically. In this research, this research used descriptive research because This research described the students learning style in learning vocabulary. Descriptive quantitative research helps This research in presenting the result of the research and displays it as numeric data in percentage’s table which can inform the conclusion of the research.

According to Creswell (2012: 143), sample is a researcher plans for studying for generalizing a sub-group of the target population. The method of sampling which chose by This research is Simple random sampling. Creswell (2012: 143) states that in simple random sampling, This research selects participants (or units, such as schools) for the sample so that any individual has an equal probability of being selected from the population. The intent of simple random sampling is to choose individuals to be sampled who will be representative of the population.

This research used questionnaire as the instrument to collect the data. Questionnaire is one of popular techniques to collect data since they “can be objectively scored and analysed” (Oxford, 1990: 199). Questionnaire is held by giving some written questions or statements to the object or respondent of research.

Further, this research adopted a questionnaire from VAK Learning Styles Self-Assessment Questionnaire version by Lynn O’Brien and had been translated into Bahasa Indonesia by This research.

This research used Likert scales to rank the numbers and describe the scale. In this study, the Likert scale used in the

questionnaire; never applies = 1, sometimes applies = 2, often applies = 3.

After collecting the data, this research did an analysis to determine the data based on student's questionnaire. The data were calculated with the formula below to find out the percentage of students' learning styles (Gay, 2012).

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

- P = Percentage
- f = Frequency
- n = Number of sample

After the V-A-K questionnaire are analyzed, it will find what the type of learning style at the eleventh grade students of Senior High School No.3 Jambi City. Then the results from students' questionnaire will be present in the worksheet.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Result of Students Questionnaire

No.	Students' Initial	Gender	LS		
			V	A	K
1	PJ	Female	22	22	24
2	RPM	Female	22	24	18
3	MRA	Female	19	21	17
4	CBB	Female	22	25	21
5	RIP	Male	22	23	20
6	SA	Female	19	22	20
7	ORM	Female	23	20	16
8	KLA	Female	16	26	18
9	RF	Male	20	24	23
10	KAR	Male	23	21	15
11	VR	Male	20	19	28
12	APW	Male	20	19	19
13	MA	Male	20	21	18
14	AM	Female	24	21	29
15	MKPP	Male	24	26	18
16	PH	Male	27	20	27

17	IAP	Female	15	20	22
18	PNL	Female	20	22	22
19	MRA	Male	26	24	25
20	AR	Male	24	22	24
21	AUB	Male	22	16	19
22	FP	Male	23	26	21
23	JH	Male	29	24	16
24	AM	Female	23	29	17
25	MD	Male	15	17	27
26	ROS	Male	21	19	29
27	MFA	Male	25	15	25
28	AM	Male	23	24	19
Sub total			609	612	597
Total					1818

The result from the table above were taken from the questionnaire which given by me to the students, which is consist of 28 students in Class XI MIPA 1. The questionnaire consisted of 30 questions and divided in three sections. Each sections have different learning style such as; in the first section is for Visual learning style, the second section is for Auditory learning style, and the third section is for kinesthetic learning style. The maximum score in every section is thirty points and the minimum score is ten points. Based on the students answer from the questionnaire, this research able to conclude the learning style preferred by the students.

Based on the table there is different amount frequency between each learning style. Auditory learning style has the highest number among other learning style which is 5 students with the score of 24 and with the highest cumulative percent 82.1 percent. Then follow by Visual learning style with 5 students with the score of 23 and 75.0 cumulative percent. And kinesthetic learning style with 4 students with the score 18 and 32.1 cumulative percent.

Table 2. The Percentage of Students' Language Learning Style from All Students

Learning Style	Sample	Percentage
Visual	6	21%
Auditory	12	43%
Kinesthetic	6	21%
Visual/Kinesthetic	3	11%
Auditory/Kinesthetic	1	4%
Total	28	100%

The percentage score of each learning style, the highest percentage was found in auditory learning style with 43%. Then, followed by Visual and Kinesthetic learning style with 21% each. In the Table also provided students who have multiple learning styles, Visual/ kinesthetic was 11%, and auditory/kinesthetic was 4%.

To respond to the Research question, in Table 4.5 it was discovered that there were twenty-eight students with various preferred learning styles and approaches to learning English. According to the data, There were 12 students (43%) that had an auditory learning style, Following that, 6 students (21%) have a visual learning style. In contrast, 6 students (21%) have a kinesthetic learning approach. In addition, 3 students (11%) prefer visual/kinesthetic learning styles, while only 1 student (4%) prefers auditory/kinesthetic learning styles. This data was backed up by the findings of the questionnaire, which revealed that each student who favoured this learning style had used it in their studies.

It can be concluded that from 28 students of Senior High School 3 Jambi City, auditory learning style had the largest percentage of responses (43%). Next, Students with visual learning style (21%). Last, students with kinesthetic learning style

(21%). learning styles are important for students because they may improve their learning skills and make it easier for them to understand the teaching and learning process in the classroom if they are aware of their learning styles. Learning styles are also important to teachers because they enable them to prepare a variety of tactics or techniques for teaching or controlling the classroom by understanding the various learning styles of their students. As a result, the teacher will pique the student interest and achieve the instructional goal.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result of the research that has been described it can be concluded that The student of class XI MIPA 1 at Senior High School no 3 Jambi City learn English in various ways based on their preferences. The research was focused on what are the students learning style in learning English vocabulary. This research included three learning styles in the questionnaire: visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. The frequency with the most students were found in auditory learning style with 5 students with the score 24 (82.1%), then visual learning style with 5 students with the score 23 (75.0%), lastly kinesthetic learning style with the score 18 (32.1%).

There were 28 students of class XI MIPA 1 at Senior High Scholl 3 Jambi City had the highest percentage of learning style were found in auditory learning style with 12 student with the percentage of 43 %, than with visual learning style with 6 students with the percentage 21%, and also kinesthetic learning style with 6 students with 21%.

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