LEARNING STYLES AND LEARNING STRATEGIES USED BY THE STUDENTS IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT MAN MALANG I

Oleh: NUR INAYAH (03360014)

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at studying the learning styles and learning strategies on the students in learning English at MAN Malang I. This study tried to find out the learning styles and learning strategies used by the students in learning English. Language learning styles and strategies appear to be among the most important variables influencing performance in a second language. Second language teachers could benefit by assessing the learning style and strategy used by their students, because such assessment leads to greater understanding to styles and strategies. Teachers also need to assess their styles and strategies, so that they will be aware of their preferences and of possible biases. Styles and strategies help determined a particular learner’s ability and willingness to work within the framework of various instructional methodologies.

This study used qualitative research. In this research the writer used population research because the respondents were less than 100. The population of this research was second year students of Science classes I and II at MAN Malang I. The instrument was applied using questionnaire. The questionnaire used in learning styles was Perceptual Learning-Style Preference designed by Reid (1987) and questionnaire used in learning strategies was Learning Strategy Inventory for Language Learners (SILL) by Oxford (1989).

The result of the data analysis showed that the students of Science classes I and II employed six types of learning styles in learning English, they were visual style (35.2), auditory style (37), kinesthetic style (39.2), tactile style (39), group style (38.4), and individual style (28.8). In addition, the students also employed six types of learning strategies, they were memory strategy (21.3), cognitive strategy (30.9), compensatory strategy (14.9), metacognitive strategy (25.5), affective strategy (15.4), and social strategy (14.4).