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 Language Learning Strategies at The Eleventh Grade Students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture is written by Aji Wijaya, SIN. 11614102932. It has been accepted and approved to be examined in meeting of the final examination committee of Undergraduate Degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim of Riau.Pekanbaru, Sya'ban $28^{\text {th }} 1441$<br>April $24^{\text {th }}, 2020$


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ملخص

أجي ويجايا، (2020): علاقة بين الأكاء المركب واستراتيجية تـعلم اللغة لدّى تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر في المدرسة الثاتوية
المهنية الحكومية الزراعيةّ المتكاملة في محافظة ريّاو

يهدف هذا البحث إلى استكثاف الذكاء المركب المفضل واستر اتيجِية
التُعلم التي استخدمها تلامبذ الفصل الحادي عشر في المدرسة الثانوية المـنـية الحكو مية الزر اعبة المتكاملة في محافظة رياو و وبحث الباحث أيضًا عن العلاقأت من كل نوع من أنواع الذكاء المركب واستر اتيجية التعلم المختلفة. وتم استخدِام استبيان الذكاء المركب من ارمسترونج (1990) لتحديد الذكاء المركب المعظُم لاى التلاميذ. وفي الوقت نفسده، تهدف استر اتيجية تعلم تسجيل اللغة للى التلاميذ من أكسفورد (1990) إلى معرفة استتر اتيجية التعلم التي يستخدمها التلاميذ. تم اختيار 55 تلميذا في الفصل الحادي عشر بشكل عشو ائي للمشاركة في هذا البحث. تظهر نتائج التحليل باستخدام التحليل الوصفي والتحليل الاستدلالي أن جميع التلاميذ يتمكنون من الحصول على جميع أنواع الأكاء على مستوى عالٍ ومنوسط، وبستخدم معظمـهم اسنرانيجية التعلم على مسثوى عالل ومتوسط، و القلبل منهم الذين بستخدمونها على مستوى منخفض. وفي خلال ذلك، نثبث نتائج التحليل باستخدام ارنباط لحظّة دنتج لبيرسون أن كل نوع من أنو اع الذكاء المركب و اسنر اتيجية التعلم لـهـا علاقة كبيرة، كما هو الحال في الذكاء الللغوب و المنطت و الموسيقى التي لها علافة على مستو بات منوسطة و منخفضة على جيع اسثنر اتيجية النعلم بـاسنثناء اسنر اتيجية التعلم الاجتماعي. وكذلك في الذكاء البصر ي لديـه علاقة منوسطة و عالية على جميع أنواع اسنر اتيجية النعلم. لكن الذكاء الجسدي برتبط فقط بـاستر اتيجية التعلم من نو ع الحفظ و التعو يض.


Kata kunci: Kecerdasan Majemuk dan Strategi Belajar Bahasa

## ABSTRAK

\author{

| Aji Wijaya, (2020): | Hubungan antara Kecerdasan Majemuk dan Strategi |
| :--- | :--- |
| Belajar Bahasa pada Siswa Kelas Sebelas di Sekolah |  |
| Menengan Kejuruan Negeri Pertanian Terpadu |  |
| Provinsi Riau |  | <br> Aji Wijaya, (2020): Hubungan antara Kecerdasan Majemuk dan Strategi Belajar Bahasa pada Siswa Kelas Sebelas di Sekolah Menengan Kejuruan Negeri Pertanian Terpadu Provinsi Riau

}


#### Abstract

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi kecerdasan majemuk yang lebih disukai dan strategi belajar yang digunakan oleh siswa kelas sebelas di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri Pertanian Terpadu Prov. Riau, dan peneliti juga mencari hubungan-hubungan pada setiap jenis kecerdasan majemuk dan strategi belajar yang berbeda. Angket kecerdasan majemuk dari Armstrong (1990) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi kecerdasan majemuk yang dominan pada siswa. Sementara itu strategi pembelajaran inventarisasi bahasa siswa dari Oxford (1990) ditujukan untuk mengetahui strategi belajar yang digunakan siswa. 55 siswa kelas sebelas dipilih secara acak untuk berpartisipasi pada penelitian ini. Hasil analisa menggunakan analisis deskripsi dan inferensial menunjukan bahwa semua siswa dapat memiliki semua jenis kecerdasa pada level yang tinggi dan sedang kemudian kebanyakan siswa menggunakan strategi belajar pada level yang tinggi dan sedang dan sedikit siswa menggunakannya pada level yang rendah. Sementara itu hasil analsisa menggunakan pearson produk moment korelasi membuktikan bahwa setiap jenis kecerdasan majemuk dan strategi belajar memiliki hubungan yang signifikan, seperti pada kecerdasan linguisik, logika, dan musik yang memiliki hubungan pada level yang sedang dan rendah pada semua strategi belajar kecuali strategi belajar social. Demikian pula pada kecerdasan visual memiliki hubungan yang sedang dan tinggi pada semua jenis strategi belajar. Tetapi kecerdasan jasmani hanya berhubungan dengan strategi belajar tipe menghafal dan kompensasi.


$\qquad$

ABSTRACT<br>Aji Wijaya, (2020): The Correlation between Multiple Intelligences and Language Learning Strategies at The Eleventh Grade Students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture

This research aimed to investigate the preferred Multiple Intelligences and Language Learning Strategies used by the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture. And, the researcher also looked for any relationships of each Multiple Intelligence profile and different use of Language Learning Strategies. Multiple intelligences questionnaire by Armstrong (2009) was used to identify the dominant intelligences among the students. While Students Inventory Language Learning Strategies (SILL) by Oxford (1990) was administered to know students' used learning strategies. The 55 eleventh grade students were chosen randomly to participate in this study. The result of the descriptive and inferential analysis showed that all of the students could excel in all types of intelligence at high and medium level then language learning strategies were mostly used at high and medium level and rarely used at a low level. While Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis revealed that each type of multiple intelligence and language learning strategy was having a significant correlation, as well as Linguistic, Logical and Musical intelligence, which had medium and low correlations to all types of strategies except Social strategy. Similarly, Visual intelligence had a medium and low correlation to all different uses of strategy. Yet, Kinesthetic intelligence only correlated to Memory and Compensation strategy.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligences (MI) and Language Learning Strategies (LLS)
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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of The Study


#### Abstract

ㅈ In today's learning system, English learning activities are no longer referred to as teacher-centered learning. However, it focuses on individualized の education, which is student-centered. It is because students are supposed to be responsible for their learning and should be aware of their strengths and weaknesses. Nevertheless, the teacher acting as a facilitator and a mentor should focus on aspects that could encourage students' ability in learning English, such as recognizing their strengths and weaknesses.


The development of intelligence is no longer a question of how strong or how weak people are, but it is how their intelligence works. That is because the theory regarded as a pluralistic view of mind recognizes any different sides of cognition and cognitive style. Therefore, it is important to acknowledge that $\underset{\sim}{2}$ every student has different cognitive strengths. Gardner (2006, p. 5) cited in Solmundardottir (2008, p. 3). It reveals that their abilities, the strategies they used, and the problems and difficulties solved in learning a foreign language E. would be different. The statement has been supported by Ehrmman (2003) as cited in Shahrokhi, Ketabi \& Dehnoo (2003) which said that one of the issues that can make people different from each other is related to preferences of ๗ intelligence.

In line with the statement above, Gardner (1983) formed his thought in his theory of Multiple Intelligences, which stated that there exist eight basic intelligences in each student. Gardner provided a means of grouping abilities that students possess according to their capabilities, into eight comprehensive intelligences: linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalistic Armstrong (2009, p. 9). By implying these multiple intelligences, Gardner believes that teachers could อ teach students in eight ways and students learn in many ways. However, it is not always clear as to how this theory could be used in the classroom to improve the learning of English as a foreign language.

The students' multiple intelligences are important to be more strengthened when students were an early age because it will contribute to their own educational needs Acikgoz (2012, p. 287). As a result, it could change the teacher's and students' perspectives about learning if students' intelligences could be shown which is stronger and weaker. For instance, if a $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sigma}$ student learns that he is strong in Musical Intelligence but does not excel in $\stackrel{\pi}{2}$ Mathematical Intelligence, he can get a whole new perspective on his abilities and change his views about learning. He could practice his stronger E. intelligence and gain to develop his weaker intelligences in every English learning activity. So, it is necessary for a teacher to have a variety of $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ approaches and activities (Gardner, 1999).

Language learning strategies are important to make learning more effective and self-directed. Therefore, every student should have their

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Tstrategies in learning a foreign language that they could pass the standard
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competencies listed in the lesson plan. In line with the statement above,
Oxford (1990, p. 8) states "language learning strategies are specific actions
taken by learners to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-
directed, more effective, and ore transferrable to new situations".
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In this time, the theory of multiple intelligences has shown any reflection on the development of the 2013 curriculum. It can be seen at the four main competencies proposed by the government. For core competence 1, $\subsetneq_{\text {students }}$ are required to apply a spiritual attitude that reflects Existential Intelligence. It shows development on a vertical dimension of the relationship between students with the almighty God who has created them. For core competence 2 , students are required to apply social attitude which reflects on the dimension of Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Intelligence. In the competences, every student requires to have a good attitude on himself and other students. For core competence 3, students are required to comprehend the material as a reflection of Linguistic, Logical-Mathematical, and Musical $\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$ Intelligence. It requires students to comprehend and analyze the material in factual, conceptual and procedural. For core competence 4, students are required to master the skill that they have learned. It dimensionally relates to $\stackrel{\omega}{\circ}$ students' Visual-Spatial and Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence. In this $\circ$ competency, students should be able to express their ideas and thoughts by E reasoning, processing, presenting, and creating concretely and abstractedly (Machali, 2014, p. 36-40).

Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture is a national school-based on agriculture fields. However, as a formal education, it provides English subject with the passing score (KKM) 75 for students at the eleventh grade as in the 2013 curriculum requirement.
$\subset \quad$ To know whether any problem related to multiple intelligences in the practical field, the researcher did a preliminary study at Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture. The researcher interviewed one of the 0 English teachers there and found a phenomenon that some students ${ }^{\circ}$ experienced the low score in English subject. It could be seen on 20 students who did not reach the passing score of English subject, and there were only 15 students who were truly able to pass the passing grade.

Besides that, the researcher also did an observation on teaching and learning English process and interviewed some students. The data revealed that some students did not realize their strengths and weaknesses in themselves. As half of 35 students could not use their strengths in English learning activities while the other students could activate their intelligence $\frac{2}{2}$ preferences on some variety of English activities such as learning by listening to music or record, reading literature, and understanding the structure of the E. text. Meanwhile, teacher acting as a mentor frequently implemented a $\stackrel{\omega}{-}$ methodology, assessment tool and activities which were linguistic and logical based. As a result, it made some of the students who were not good at it, could 틀 not acquire English language knowledge properly.

Those phenomena commonly existed in teaching and learning activities in the EFL classroom. It was because the teacher still applied the same teaching methodology and activities when thought all students. Importantly, it needed for teacher to realize what type of students' intelligence and language learning strategy preferences in teaching English. So that teachers could decide appropriate and various methodologies that the students' strengths kept working while the weaknesses could be enhanced.

Further, Genese, (1976); Harley, (1986) as cited in Spolsky, (1989); Skehan, (1980) as cited in Skehan, (1989) as cited in Filiz (2010), said that some studies of multiple intelligences were viewed as an old and very controversial issue, because many researchers on the previous studies investigated about multiple intelligences were mostly in East Asian Countries such as Turkey (Ikiz \& Cakar, 2010; and Filiz, 2010), Iran (Zarei \& Mohseni, 2012; Rostami \& Soleimani, 2015; Sadeghi \& Farzizadeh, 2012; Tajeddin \& Chiniforoushan, 2011; Gohar \& Sadehgi, 2018; and Ahmadian \& Ghasemi, 2017) and Azerbaijan (Esmaeili \& Behnam, 2014) and rarely in the South East Asian country especially in Indonesia (Lestari et. al, 2018).

Additionally, most of them had more attention for the college students as the participant in their studies (Gohar \& Sadeghi, 2018; Rostami \& Soleimani, 2015; Sadeghi \& Farzizadeh, 2012; Lestari et. al, 2018; and Ahmadian \& Ghasemi, 2017) and tended to take some language skills such as ㅌ writing (Rostami \& Soleimani, 2015; Sadeghi \& Farzizadeh, 2012; and Esmaeili \& Behnam, 2014) and reading (Zarei \& Mohseni, 2012; Hajhashemi

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et. al, 2012; Nasab & Ghafournia, 2016; Sabet, 2016; and Lestari et. all, 2018)
and also part of speech such grammar and vocabulary (Tajeddin &
Chiniforoushan, 2011; Zarei & Mohseni, 2012; Abbassi et. al, 2018; and
Javanmard, 2012) as the dependent variables. Thus, surely, there is a gap in testing the relationship between Multiple Intelligences and Language Learning Strategies in learning English. And, contextually, this research will be conducted in Indonesia and involves vocational high school students as the participant of the study.
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Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to know how is the correlation between students' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy used. Thus, the researcher is interested to investigate the problem above into a research project which is entitled: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE.

## B. The Problem

## 1. Identification of The Problem

Based on the result of the preliminary study on 35 students in the eleventh grade, some problems existed in the learning and teaching process. The students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture did not acquire the objectives of English teaching as stated in the 2013 Curriculum. It was caused by their intelligence problems both in
learning and teaching English. In teaching, the teacher did not take an interest at the students' strengths and weaknesses in the learning process that caused any difficulties for students to achieve the learning objectives. In another case, the teacher expected that all students could be thought by using the same teaching system. While each of the students basically had different intelligence preferences which were probably not effective if they were thought by the same teaching system.

While in learning, the students did not recognize their own multiple intelligence and language learning strategy preferences since they acquired incomplete English score. Therefore, The aim of this study is to see students' strengths and weaknesses in term of intelligence and to know the their profile on using learning strategies. Then, those results are discovered to determine the relationship between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies.

Dealing with the problems above, Gardner had suggested that almost everyone could develop all intelligences if they were given appropriate encouragement, enrichment, and instruction as well as in teaching and learning English (Armstrong, 2009, p. 9).

Based on the problem mentioned, it was necessary to address some questions.
a. Why some of the students did not pass the passing grade in English subject?
b. What factors that had made the students did not realize their strengths and weaknesses in themselves?
c. Why did the teacher frequently implement same teaching system?

## 2. Limitation of The Problem

Based on the identification of the problem stated above, the writer limits the problems of this research to the correlation between students' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy used in learning English. But, to make this study more directed and convenient, the researcher limits the number of multiple intelligence types which from the nine of the total number of multiple intelligences, the researcher only involves five types of intelligences. They are Linguistic, LogicalMathematical, Visual-Spatial, Bodily-Kinesthetic and Musical Intelligence in this research. It is because the five types of intelligence are considered as the abilities or talents that are more applicable for solving problems in language learning rather than other intelligences such as Naturalistic and Existential intelligence. Then it will be combined with all types of language learning strategies: Affective, Memory, Social, Compensation, Metacognitive, and Cognitive Strategies.

## 3. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the problem above, it was very clear that the previous researches had given a gap for the researcher to conduct a study of multiple intelligences in Indonesian context with the high school students
as the participants and language learning strategies as the variable of the study. Then, the writer could formulate the problem as follows:
a. How were Multiple Intelligences at the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture?
b. How were Language Learning Strategies at the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture?
c. Are there any significant correlation between Multiple Intelligence and Language Learning Strategy at the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture?

## C. Objective and Significant of The Problem

## 1. The Objectives of the Research

a. To know the students' Multiple Intelligences in learning English at the eleventh grade of Riau Vocational High School For Integrated Agriculture.
b. To know the students' Language Learning Strategy used in learning English at the eleventh grade of Riau Vocational High School For Integrated Agriculture.
c. To find out the correlation between students' Multiple intelligences and their Language learning Strategy used in learning English at the eleventh grade of Riau Vocational High School For Integrated Agriculture.

## 2. The Significance of the Research

a. Hopefully, these research findings can contribute the benefit to the writer as a novice researcher learning how to conduct research.
b. This research finding is also expected to be useful and value able especially for students and teachers at the Riau Vocational High School For Integrated Agriculture to be considerations in their teaching and learning English in the future.
c. Besides, this research finding is also expected to be positive information, especially for those who are in the field of teaching and learning English as a foreign or second language.
d. Finally, these research findings are also expected to be the practical and theoretical information to the development of the theories on language teaching.

## D. Reason for Choosing The Title

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in carrying out this research:

1. The title of this research is relevant to the writer's status as a student of the English education department.
2. The title of this research is infrequently investigated by other previous researchers in the Indonesian context.
3. The location of this research facilitates the writer in conducting this research.
4. The topic of this research is crucial to make all the people especially educators more aware and respectful of the students' strengths and weaknesses.

## E. Definition of Terms


#### Abstract

The definition of the terms is used to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation and to make this study easy to understand. The writer $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ defines the terms used in this study as follows: 1. Multiple Intelligence

Multiple intelligences are abilities or talents in which every student can possess different preferences among one another. The abilities can process information that can be activated in language learning and to solve the problems or create valuable products. In this research, the researcher looks at the students' multiple intelligences preferences in language learning 2. Language Learning Strategies

Language learning strategy is specific actions taken by learners to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective, and more transferrable to new situations.


## CHAPTER II <br> REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## A. The Theoretical Framework

## 1. Intelligence

## a. Multiple Intelligences

The terms of intelligence have shown many different perceptions among experts such as Bainbridge (2010) as cited in Yaumi and Ibrahim (2013, p. 9), he defines intelligence as the mental ability to learn and apply knowledge in manipulating the environment and ability to think abstractly. While, Binet in Indiana (2009) as cited in Yaumi and Ibrahim (2013, p. 10) given more definition of intelligence by dividing into three different main components. Firstly, intelligence is the ability to direct thought and action. Secondly, intelligence is the ability to change the direction of thoughts and action, and, thirdly, intelligence is the ability to criticize own thoughts and actions. Then, according to Chongde and Tsingan (2003), intelligence is an innate ability of human beings to think, identify, analyze, and solve problems for specific purposes under their management and direction in a particular social-historical and physical context.

The general intelligence means abilities in linguistic and mathematical fields that every student can possess with different levels. However, both abilities are so narrowed because the theory just
views that students can possess ability in linguistic and numbers which can be determined by having an IQ test to recognize which students possess higher or lower intelligence.

Because of that, Gardner (1999, p. 54) defines multiple intelligences as bio-psychological potentials or abilities that can process information and can be activated in a cultural setting to solve the problems or create products that are valued in a culture. In line with the statement above, Shearer (2004, p. 3) added that multiple intelligence is to provide valuable services or teaching. It expands the understanding of intelligence to include divergent thinking and interpersonal expertise. So that intelligence is not something that only happens in someone's head, but it also includes the materials and the values of the situation where and how the thinking occurs. Then, Armstrong (2009, p. 15) said that in English learning activities, every student can possess the nine types of intelligence: linguistic, logicalmathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, naturalistic, and existential intelligence with different level and preferences that can be valuable, activated, developed, or discouraged in the English learning as a foreign language.

In conclusion, multiple intelligences are viewed as a cognitive aspect to solve a problem that exists in English learning that is not only regarded as the linguistic and logical problems but also musical, spatial, etc problems. The nine abilities can be activated by students to
be successful in learning English as a foreign language and the abilities can not be tested but it can be observed by using a questionnaire, interviewing with parents and learners, observing behavior, using data, and using work data to recognize which students possess higher and lower intelligence.

Multiple intelligences have been developed and classified through some researches on biological evolution, neuroscience, anthropology, and psychometric test that aim to avoid the existence of public Judgments. Through scientific research, Gardner (1999, p. 34) has established nine types of intelligence then the theory has been developed by Armstrong (2009, p. 6) by considering English learning field on each type of intelligence: Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence, Musical Intelligence, Logical-Mathematical Intelligence, VisualSpatial Intelligence, Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence, Intrapersonal Intelligence, Interpersonal Intelligence, Naturalist Intelligence, and Existential Intelligence.

The first is Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence. According to Armstrong (2009, p. 6), linguistic intelligence refers to the capacity to use the word effectively, whether orally or in writing. So, it is the most commonly used as students use it in daily communication, whether formal or informal written or spoken. This intelligence includes the ability to manipulate the syntax or structure, phonology or sound, semantics or meaning and pragmatic dimensions or practical use of
language. It is involved in any use of metaphors, similes, and analogies, and of course in learning proper grammar and syntax in speaking and writing".

The second is Logical-Mathematical Intelligence. Armstrong (2009, p. 10) states that logical-mathematical intelligence is and ability to reason, the sequence in terms of cause and effect, create hypotheses statistically, look for conceptual regularities or numerical patterns, solve the problem and have a rational in life. Being able to solve a puzzle, exploring patterns, reasoning and logic are the characteristics of the learners who have this type of intelligence. The teacher can help students to develop this kind of intelligence through a logical presentation that involves using graphs, tables, and timelines and giving some questions such as fill in and fill gaps.

The third is Musical Intelligence. According to Armstrong's (2009, p. 7), the intelligence of music is almost parallel structurally to linguistic intelligence. Rather, it is possible for to learners in expressing the musical sense orally or singing and in writing or composing sound lyrics. As a whole, this intelligence refers to the capacity to perceive, discriminate, transform, and express musical forms. As a result, the learners who have this type of intelligence have a sensitivity to the rhythm, pitch or melody, and timbre or tone color of a musical piece Students can improve this intelligence through rewriting song lyrics to recognize the concept of syntax or vocabulary and sentence pattern.

The fourth one is Visual-Spatial Intelligence. It is "ability to perceive the visual-spatial representations accurately including the capacity to visualize, to represents visual or spatial ideas geographically, and to orient oneself appropriately in a spatial matrix". It means that learners who exhibit this intelligence tend to own sensitivity towards color, line, shape, form, space, and the relationship among those elements (Armstrong, 2009), and need a mental or physical picture to easily understand information. So that teachers can use mind mapping, visualization activities and provide chances for students to show understanding through drawing to improve students' visual-spatial intelligence as well as.

The five one is Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence. It is the ability to solve problems by expressing ideas and feelings in using the whole body and to a facility in using one's hand to produce or transforming things (Armstrong, 2009). Students who are strong in this intelligence are good at physical activities, hand-eye coordination, and have a tendency to move around, touch things and gesture This intelligence can be enhanced through giving an oral presentation which should involve body movement, using role-play activity, and acting opportunities in drama.

Based on the five types of multiple intelligence above, Armstrong (2009, p. 6), the researcher wants to correlate the five theories with the six types of language learning strategies that were proposed by Oxford (1990, p. 37-135) to find out the significant correlation among the variables.

## 2. Language Learning Strategy

## a. The Nature of Language Learning Strategies

The definitions of language learning strategies have not shown any uniform definitions, it can be seen from some experts which defined language learning strategies from their different views. Wenden and Rubin (1987, p. 19) define language learning strategies as "any sets of operations, steps, plans, and routines used by learners to facilitate the obtaining storage, retrieval and use of information". While Richards and Platt (1992, p. 209) say that "learning strategies are intentional behavior and thoughts that learners make use of during learning to help them understand, learn, or remember new information".

Rigney's (1987, p. 165) statement of learning strategies is "operations used by the learner to facilitate the acquisition, retention, or retrieval of information". Then, O'Malley and Chamot (1990, p. 1) defined learning strategies as "the special thoughts or behaviors that individuals use to help them comprehend, learn, or retain new information". Still in the line of the statements above, Cohen (1991, p.
4) also states that "learning strategies are processed which are consciously selected by learners and which may result in actions taken to enhance the learning or use of a second or foreign language through the storage, retention, recall, and application of information about that language".

Moreover, learning strategies are defined by Oxford (1990, p. 8) as "specific actions taken by learners to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective, and more transferrable to a new situation". This definition shows that the foreign language teaching and learning is focused more on learner-centered rather than teacher-centered, and this situation has brought learning strategies to center attention by some teacher.

Based on some explanation by the experts above, it can be summarized that the definition of language learning strategies is all the actions involving behavior, steps, techniques and thoughts of the learners during the language learning to achieve better learning language.

Generally, the types of language learning strategies can be classified into direct and indirect strategies. Direct related to strategy is specific language learning strategies that directly involve the target language. The main feature of all direct strategies is that they require mental processing of the language while each of the three subgroups of direct strategies does this process in its different purposes. Direct
strategies are further classified into three groups: Memory Strategies, Cognitive Strategies, and Compensation Strategies (Oxford, 1990, p. 37). While indirect strategies can support and manage language learning without directly involving the target language. It is reflected in the features of three subgroups: metacognitive, social and affective strategies (Oxford, 1990, p. 135).

The first is Memory Strategies. It is used for entering information into memory and retrieving it. Memory-related strategies help learners to link one L2 item or concept with another but do not necessarily involve deep understanding. Many memory-related strategies help learners and retrieve information in an orderly string (e.g., acronyms), while other techniques create learning and retrieve via sounds (e.g., rhyming), images (e.g., a mental picture of the word itself or the meaning of the world), body movement (e.g., total physical response), mechanical means (e.g., the keyword method), or location (e.g., on a page or blackboard) (Oxford, 2003, p. 13).

She also underlines that memory strategies are often used for memorizing vocabulary and structures in initial stages of language learning, but that learners need such strategies much less when their lexicon and structures have become larger. Although memory strategies can powerfully contribute to language learning, various studies show that rarely language students report using this memory strategy (Oxford, 1990, p. 40).

The second is cognitive strategies. It is very essential in learning a new language and the most popular strategies found and frequently used by language learners. The common characteristics or features they all have is that they enable the learners to manipulate or transform the target language material indirect ways, e.g., through reasoning, analyzing, note-taking, summarizing, synthesizing, outlining, reorganizing information to develop stronger schemas (knowledge structures), practicing naturalistic settings, structures and sounds formal (Oxford, 2003, p. 12).

The third is the compensation strategies. It enables learners to use the new language for either comprehension or production despite possible limitations in the information. It helps learners to make up for missing knowledge of vocabulary and grammar, e.g., guessing from the context in listening and reading, using synonym and "talking around" the missing word to aid speaking and writing, and strictly for speaking by using gesture or pause words (Oxford, 2003).

As Oxford (1990) states that compensation is present both in understanding and in producing a new language. These strategies allow learners to produce spoken and written expression in the target language by compensating their lack of knowledge required such vocabulary and grammar. Compensation strategies for production serve as a helper to keep on using the language by obtaining more practice. Besides, some of these strategies help learners become more
fluent in their prior knowledge. Additionally, learners who reported using more compensation strategies sometimes communicated better than learners who are not.

The fourth is Metacognitive Strategies. Metacognitive is closely related to beyond, beside, or with the cognitive. It has been supported by Oxford (1990) which defines metacognitive strategies as actions taken by learners to go beyond purely cognitive devices and provide a way to coordinate their learning process including centering, arranging, and evaluating. She believes that these strategies are essential for successful language learning. Importantly, students who sometimes feel overwhelmed by the newness of the target language such as unfamiliar vocabulary, confusing and overlapping rules, different writing systems, etc. need these strategies. Consciously using metacognitive strategies, students can regain their focus by paying attention and linking with already familiar materials.

The fifth one is Affective Strategies. Affective means emotions, attitudes, motivations, and values. Those are important factors in language learning especially in influencing language learning. Success and failure can be seen through the students' feelings in terms of positive and negative. Students who are often to know how to control their emotions and attitudes positively can make learning more successful, effective and enjoyable. Negatively, students can make learning failed and stunted progress if they are not able to control their
emotions and attitudes. Nevertheless, few studies have examined the frequency of use of affective strategies revealed that these strategies are infrequently used.

The sixth is Social Strategies. It enables learners to work with others and understand the target culture of language learning. Additionally, Oxford (1990) has stated that "language learning is a form of social behavior". It shows any communication in terms of an interaction between and among people.
3. The Significant Correlation between Multiple Intelligences and Language Learning Strategies

Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences focuses on the learners' strengths and weaknesses in light of eight intelligences. So, the study of multiple intelligences and language learning strategies may have various relationships (Kristanoviae, 2003, p. 62).

As stated by Akbari and Hosseini (2008), students who have linguistic intelligence significantly correlate with all types of strategies used except the use of social strategies. At the same time, students who have preferences in intrapersonal intelligence highly use all types of strategy, yet lowly in social strategies, while students with high interpersonal intelligence refer to use all types of learning strategy except compensation strategies. Besides that, students who have naturalistic intelligence frequently use overall strategies in learning English. The more various relationships can be seen at students who particularly have
mathematical and spatial intelligence. Learners who have both intelligences often use cognitive, metacognitive, and memory strategies in learning activities, yet sometimes they use affective strategies and never use social and compensation strategies. Even though, there is no relationship between students who have musical and kinesthetic intelligence with all kinds of strategy used, some students who have kinesthetic intelligence preference still use memory strategies.

In the other side, Hajhashemi, et all. (2013) said that multiple intelligences and language learning strategies positively correlated with each other. Among the types of intelligence, verbal-linguistic, spatial, and logical-mathematical strongly showed significant correlation with all types of strategy, especially metacognitive, compensation and followed by cognitive strategy, but memory strategy did not show any correlation with different multiple intelligences. Additionally, intrapersonal intelligence did not affect any use of language learning strategy types.

## B. The Relevant Research

Relevant research is required to observe some previous researches conducted by other researchers in which the studies are relevant to the research you on conducting. There are some relevant researches on multiple intelligences and language learning strategies which have been conducted in $\Xi$ several contexts as in the following:

Firstly, in South East Asian contexts especially in Iran, Hashemian, and Adibpour (2012) examined the possible relationship between EFL

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Istudents' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy used in
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the classroom. The result showed there was a different and strong correlation
between participants' multiple intelligences and their language learning
-strategy choices: students with linguistic intelligence strongly affected to use
memory and cognitive strategies but lowly with affective strategy, intrapersonal intelligence with both memory and metacognitive strategies, but there is a low correlation with cognitive strategy, while spatial intelligence o Jwas significantly correlated to the use of cognitive and metacognitive a) \(\subsetneq_{\text {strategies but insignificantly in using memory strategies, yet kinesthetic, }}\) logical-mathematical and naturalistic intelligences still showed low correlation with cognitive and metacognitive strategies, and then interpersonal intelligence with social strategy. Nevertheless, musical intelligence did not show a relationship with any type of language learning strategies.
Roohani and Rabiei (2013) explored the relationship EFL' language learning strategies with multiple intelligences types and explored the extent to \(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sigma}\) see which multiple intelligences L2 proficiency and gender would predict their \(\stackrel{\pi}{2}\) language learning strategy use. Based on the research, they found that there a significant positive correlation between learners' language learning strategies and their multiple intelligences and a weak relationship between L2 \(\stackrel{\omega}{\omega}\). proficiency and their language learning strategy used. The highest correlation \(\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}\) can be seen on students with intrapersonal intelligence that tend to use ㅌ cognitive strategy in language learning and the lowest one is on the students
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In 2013, Bandarabbasi and Karbalaei researched to investigate the relationship between multiple intelligences and learning strategies. In the research, they found any moderate relationship between both variables: kinesthetic intelligence significantly correlates with the use of metacognitive -strategy, but musical intelligence showed a low correlation with metacognitive strategy and linguistic intelligence with social strategy.
\(\backsim \quad\) Khonbi and Mohamadi (2015) also did a study to examine the relationship between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies 0 used. The data analysis revealed a significant relationship between the participants' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy use: participants that were frequent in using memory strategy tend to have natural, existential, and bodily-kinesthetic intelligences. On the other hand, the frequency of use of compensation strategies was related to musical, bodilykinesthetic and intrapersonal intelligences. Finally, compensation strategy was found to be related to musical, logical, bodily-kinesthetic, visual-spatial intelligence. Yet, the social strategy is only found to correlate with musical \(\stackrel{\Omega}{2}\) intelligence.

Moreover, Ahmadian and Ghasemi (2017) researched to examine the interrelationship among EFL students' language learning strategies, their level of self-efficacy and the types of their multiple intelligences. As expected, they \(\circ\) found a meaningful correlation between language learning strategies and E multiple intelligences: the use of cognitive strategy, followed by metacognitive, social, and affective strategies were more correlated with

Imultiple intelligence types than other strategies. Contrary, the statistical \(\underset{\sim}{\infty}\) procedure showed that there was no correlation between students' level of self-efficacy and multiple intelligence types, on the one hand, and with language learning strategies used. However, the extent of multiple intelligences and levels of self-efficacy could predict the strategy used by language learners: verbal, interpersonal, and naturalistic intelligences significantly predicted learners use more apt to strategy at the appropriate time.

Still, in the East Asian context, Ansarin, and Khatibi (2018) arranged a study to find out the influence of Iranian students' multiple intelligences on their use of language learning strategy and explored the role of gender and different proficiency levels on EFL learners' multiple intelligences. In this research, they found that there was a significant particular relationship between the students' MI score and their language learning strategy used in the classroom: logical-mathematical, spatial, linguistic, interpersonal, intrapersonal intelligences significantly correlated with all types of language \(\stackrel{\square}{\sim}\) learning strategy. Beside it, the significant correlation was found on students with kinesthetic intelligence and the use of cognitive and metacognitive strategies but insignificantly was found at the memory and social strategies. While naturalistic intelligence significantly affected to use of metacognitive \(\circ\) strategies and insignificantly in affecting the use of memory, cognitive and E affective strategies. Differently, musical intelligence was only significant with metacognitive strategies.

Secondly, in the southeast Asian context especially in Malaysia, Hajhashemi, et al (2013) had research to explore possibilities of the relationship between ESL students' multiple intelligences profiles and their use of language learning strategy and to see whether both variables could influence their proficiency level. The finding revealed low and positive correlations between the multiple intelligences and language learning strategies differently, yet their English language proficiency level was not 0 correlated with both variables: among types of intelligence, verbal-linguistic 0 -intelligence significantly correlated with all categories except compensation strategy. At the same time, musical and visual-spatial intelligence significantly with compensation and metacognitive strategies but both showed low correlation with cognitive strategy. Moreover, interpersonal intelligence indicated a low relationship with memory, cognitive, and compensation strategies, bodily-kinesthetic with memory strategy, and intrapersonal intelligence with cognitive and compensation strategies. While naturalistic and logical-mathematical intelligences did not affect any type of learning strategy \(\stackrel{\pi}{2}\) used except metacognitive strategy.
\(G \quad\) Thirdly, in the East Asian context especially in Taiwan, Hou (2017) explored the role of multiple intelligences towards motivation, strategy, and \(\stackrel{\omega}{\omega}\) anxiety of EFL students. He found a relationship among multiple intelligences, motivation, strategy, and anxiety and also it led to different E
English levels: motivation and strategy were correlated with each other, but the anxiety was only correlated with multiple intelligences, while the English
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Tevel was only correlated with motivation. Additionally, all the nine types of
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multiple intelligence, four categories of motivation, the six kinds of strategy,
and the three types of anxiety were all correlated to one another respectively.
Furthermore, the English level was correlated with Instrumental Orientation
and motivational Intensity.

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Fourthly, the study is also conducted in the Southwest European context especially in Spain by Oteiza (2013). She investigated the existence of 0 a possible relationship between EFL students' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategies used and find out whether explicit instruction in language learning strategies was beneficial for students. The result showed a moderate correlation between both variables: intrapersonal and linguistic intelligences were correlated with all types of strategy except compensation strategy and musical intelligence with social strategy. Yet, naturalistic intelligence showed any low correlation with memory and affective strategies and interpersonal intelligence with metacognitive strategy, but visual, \(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sigma}\) mathematical, and kinesthetic intelligences statistically did not correlate with \(\stackrel{\pi}{2}\) any type of strategy. Still, the instruction had a positive effect on students' memory strategy.
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Based on the description above, the relationship between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies shows a significant correlation. It is because almost all types of intelligence influence some types of language E learning strategies, though the specific correlation shows the non-uniform influence.

\section*{C. \(工\) Operational Concept}

To give general information in terms of correlation among one theory and others that are involved in the theoretical framework of this study and to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting. It is necessary to clarify briefly the variables used through operational concept as in the following:
1. The Indicators of Multiple Intelligences ( x )

The students' multiple intelligences are measured based on perceptual multiple intelligences by Armstrong (2009) that consist of five types intelligences; linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, kinesthetic, and visual intelligences. The indicators of perceptual multiple intelligences are;

Table II. 1
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Variable & Indicators \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Multiple \\
Intelligences
\end{tabular}} & Linguistic Intelligence (language sensitivity, whether spoken, written or symbolic (sign, body, etc)) \\
\hline & Logical Intelligence (recognition and exploration of patterns and relationship; utilizing, logical procedure, and reasoning) \\
\hline & Musical Intelligence (musical capacity or appreciation; discern sound patterns) \\
\hline & Visual Intelligence (three dimensional-visualization of object or materials; orientation, of self, position) \\
\hline & Kinesthetic Intelligence (control of fine and/gross motor skill) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2. The Indicators of Language Learning Strategies (y)

Students' language learning strategies are measured based on Oxford's (1990) taxonomy. There are two constructs of LLS; direct and
indirect strategies. For each construct is divided into some sub-constructs. There are six types of language learning strategies; memory, cognitive, metacognitive, compensation, affective and social strategies. The indicators are presented below:

Table II. 2
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Variable } & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Indicators } \\
\hline \multirow{5}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
Language \\
Learning \\
Strategies
\end{tabular}} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Memory Strategy (store new information and \\
retrieve it later)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Cognitive (manipulate the language material \\
indirect ways)
\end{tabular} \\
\({\)\cline { 2 - 5 }\(} }\) \\
complete the issuing knowledge) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Metacognitive Strategy (manage the language \\
learning)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Affective Strategy (identify one's mood and anxiety \\
and control emotion)
\end{tabular} \\
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Social Strategy (help students work with the target \\
culture as well as the language)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{D. The Hypotheses}

In this study, the researcher took null hypotheses which can be forwarded as in the following:

Ha: There is a significant correlation between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies of the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture.

Ho: There is no significant correlation between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies of the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture.

\section*{CHAPTER III}

\section*{THE RESEARCH METHOD}

\section*{A. Research Design}

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\(\subset\)
The design of this research is correlational research especially Zexplanatory design. It is a correlational design in which the researcher is の interested in the extent to which two variables (or more) co-vary, that is, where the changes in one variable are reflected in changes in another one. D. Creswell (2012, p. 21) stated that correlational research design is a procedure of quantitative research in which investigators measure the degree of association (relationship) between two or more variables using statistical procedures of statistical analysis. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009, p. 11), another type of research is done to determine relationships among two or more variables and to explore their implications for cause and effect, this is scalled correlational research. While Ary (2006, p. 27) stated correlational \(\stackrel{\square}{2}\) research gathers data from individuals on two or more variables and then " seeks to determine if the variables are related (correlated). Correlation means the extent to which the two variables vary directly (positive correlation) or inversely (negative correlation). The degree of relationship is expressed as a numeric index called the coefficient of correlation.

Tresearch, independent and dependent variable. The students' multiple intelligences is the independent variable and the dependent variable is students' language learning strategy used. These variables can be seen as follows:
E \(\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Independent Variable (X) } \\
\text { The Students' Multiple } \\
\text { Intelligences }\end{array}\right) \longrightarrow\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
Dependent Variable (Y) \\
The Students' Language \\
Learning Strategy
\end{tabular}

\section*{B. Location and Time of The Research}

This research was conducted on January \(4^{\text {th }}\) up to \(6^{\text {th }}\), 2020 at Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture located at Kaharudin Nasution Street, KM 10, District of Marpoyan Damai, Pekanbaru City.

\section*{C. Subject and Object of the Research}

\section*{1. Subject of The Research}

The subject of this research was the eleventh-grade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture in the academic year 2019/2020.

\section*{2. Object of The Research}

The object of this research was the relationship between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies.

\section*{D. Population and Sample of the Research}

\section*{1. The Population}

A population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. The population of this research was all of the students at the eleventh grade of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture. It consisted of fourteen classes in eight majors. The specifications areas in the following table:

Table III. 1
The Population of the Eleventh Grade Students
of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Major & Class & Number of Students \\
\hline 1 & \multirow{3}{*}{ATPH Class} & XI ATPH 1 & 31 \\
\hline 2 & & XI ATPH 2 & 33 \\
\hline 3 & & XI ATPH 3 & 31 \\
\hline 4 & \multirow{3}{*}{ATP Class} & XI ATP 1 & 35 \\
\hline 5 & & XI ATP 2 & 34 \\
\hline 6 & & XI ATP 3 & 38 \\
\hline 7 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{APAT Class} & XI APAT 1 & 32 \\
\hline 8 & & XI APAT 2 & 32 \\
\hline 9 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{APHP Class} & XI APHP 1 & 31 \\
\hline 10 & & XI APHP 2 & 32 \\
\hline 11 & AI Class & XI AI & 29 \\
\hline 12 & PPT Class & XI PPT & 37 \\
\hline 13 & AMP Class & XI AMP & 34 \\
\hline 14 & ATU Class & XI ATU & 35 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total} & 464 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2. The Sample}

A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. In this research, the researcher took a proportional random sampling technique to select the participants of this study. According to Usman \& Setiady (2015, p. 183-
185), a proportional random sampling technique is a method of sampling in which the researcher takes a sample from the population that has a different number in subpopulation and then applies random sampling techniques to each subpopulation. He also says that the minimum percentages of choosing sample in simple random sampling is \(10 \%\) of the total population. In choosing the sample the writer took \(12 \%\) of the 464 students from the eleventh grade. Finally, the number of the sample for this research was 55 students.

Table III. 2
The Description of Participants of This Study Taken by Using Proportional Random Sampling
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Class & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number of students \\
in each class
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number of \\
Sample in each \\
class
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & XI ATPH 1 & 31 & 4 \\
\hline 2 & XI ATPH 2 & 33 & 4 \\
\hline 3 & XI ATPH 3 & 31 & 4 \\
\hline 4 & XI ATP 1 & 35 & 4 \\
\hline 5 & XI ATP 2 & 34 & 4 \\
\hline 6 & XI ATP 3 & 38 & 4 \\
\hline 7 & XI APAT 1 & 32 & 4 \\
\hline 8 & XI APAT 2 & 32 & 4 \\
\hline 9 & XI APHP 1 & 31 & 4 \\
\hline 10 & XI APHP 2 & 32 & 4 \\
\hline 11 & XI AI & 29 & 3 \\
\hline 12 & XI PPT & 37 & 4 \\
\hline 13 & XI AMP & 34 & 4 \\
\hline 14 & XI ATU & 35 & 4 \\
\hline & Total & \(\mathbf{4 6 4}\) & \(\mathbf{5 5}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{E. Techniques for Collecting the Data}

To collect the data from the participant, the writer took a questionnaire as the instrument of this study. The instruments were used to find out the -students' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy used. The descriptions of the instrument can be seen as in the following:

Armstrong Multiple Intelligences Questionnaire
Multiple intelligences questionnaire was taken from Armstrong (2009) to find out the students' multiple intelligences profile. However, it was still a closed questionnaire that had lack detail and there was less scope for respondents to supply answers which reflected their true feeling on each topic. Due to its lack, the researcher modified it into an open questionnaire as in Likert (1932) scale that consists of five-item choices: Very often, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, and Never. So it enabled for the respondents to answer in as much detail as they liked in their own words. The questionnaire consisted of 50 items that had covered five types of multiple intelligences and each type of intelligence consisted of 10 statements. In this questionnaire, students were asked to respond to every item of the questionnaire related to what they were feeling and related to their real lives.

To make participants easily to respond to the questionnaire, it was translated into Bahasa as their national language. Below is the taxonomy of MI questionnaire:

Table III. 3
MI Questionnaire Items
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|c|}
\hline No & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Types of Intelligences } & Items \\
\hline 1 & PART A : Linguistic Intelligence & \(1-10\) \\
\hline 2 & PART B : Mathematical Intelligence & \(11-20\) \\
\hline 3 & PART C : Musical Intelligence & \(21-30\) \\
\hline 4 & PART D : Visual Intelligence & \(31-40\) \\
\hline 5 & PART E : Kinesthetic Intelligence & \(41-50\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

To score the students' answers, the score of all items in each part was added up to get the total score of each component or part of multiple intelligences. This questionnaire used was a five-point Likert scale as in the table below:

Table III. 4
The Classification of Students' MI Preferences
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Explanation & Score \\
\hline Very often & 5 \\
\hline Often & 4 \\
\hline Sometimes & 3 \\
\hline Rarely & 2 \\
\hline Never & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Likert (1932, p. 15)
2. Strategy Inventory for Language Learning

To determine students' language learning strategy used, the researcher took the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) version 7.0. It is proposed by Oxford (1990) that included 50 Likert- type items in six subscales of language learning strategy, i.e. memory, cognitive, compensation, metacognitive, affective, and social strategies.

To make the participants understood clearly and thoroughly, the questionnaire was also translated to Bahasa. Below is the taxonomy of the SILL questionnaire.

Table III. 5
SILL Questionnaire Items
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|c|}
\hline No & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Types of Strategies } & Items \\
\hline 1 & PART A : Memory Strategies & \(1-9\) \\
\hline 2 & PART B : Cognitive Strategies & \(10-23\) \\
\hline 3 & PART C : Compensation Strategies & \(24-29\) \\
\hline 4 & PART D : Metacognitive Strategies & \(30-38\) \\
\hline 5 & PART E : Affective Strategies & \(39-44\) \\
\hline 6 & PART F : Social Strategies & \(45-50\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

To score the students' answers, there are some steps. They are:
a. Added up all score of each part of the questionnaire
b. The sum of each part was divided by the number of items of each part to got an average score. For example, memory strategies had 9 items, then, the sum score of memory strategy was divided by 9 .
c. To get an average score of the overall questionnaire, the sum of six parts was added up then it was divided by 50 .
d. This questionnaire used a five-point Likert scale as in the table below:

Table III. 6
The Classification of Students' LLS Used
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Explanation & Score \\
\hline Always or almost always used & 5 \\
\hline Usually used & 4 \\
\hline Sometimes used & 3 \\
\hline Generally act used & 2 \\
\hline Never or rarely used & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Likert (1932, p. 15)

\section*{F. Validity and Reliability}

The quantitative research always depends on measurement. In this research, the Multiple Intelligences questionnaire modified from Armstrong
```

Tresearcher did any changes to the questionnaire especially at the closed
~
question to the open question.

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\section*{1. Validity}

The validity is often defined as the extent to which an instrument what it asserts to measure (Arikunto, 2006, p. 168). The validity of a research instrument assesses the extent to which the instrument measures what it is designed to measure. It is the degree to which the results truthful. So it requires research instruments to correctly measure the concepts under the study and establishes whether the result obtained meets all of the requirements of the scientific research method.

In this research, Construct validity has been the important roles in interpreting the modified multiple intelligences questionnaire by Armstrong (2009) as a tool of testing students' intelligences. Construct validity looks at whether the instrument can draw inferences test score related to the concept being studied (Heale \& Twycross, 2015).

To measure the validity of the Multiple Intelligences questionnaire, the researcher used the Pearson Product Moment Correlation' formula that is analyzed for the SPSS program. The instrument is considered as a valid instrument if \(\mathrm{r}_{\text {observed }}>\mathrm{r}_{\text {tabel }}\), but if \(\mathrm{r}_{\text {observed }}<\mathrm{r}_{\text {tabel }}\) the instruments are not considered as a valid instrument (Arikunto, 2006, p. 170). The result of validity testing can be seen at the table below:
\begin{tabular}{l}
\multicolumn{5}{c}{ Table III.7 } \\
The Result of Validity Testing \\
Variable X (Multiple Intelligences) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No Item & Sub Variable & \(\mathbf{r}_{\text {observed }}\) & \(\mathbf{r}_{\text {tabel }}\) & Explanation \\
\hline 10 & \multirow{11}{*}{Musical Intelligence} & 0.352 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 1 & & 0.565 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 2 & & 0.598 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 3 & & 0.474 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 4 & & 0.615 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 5 & & 0.496 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 6 & & 0.610 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 7 & & 0.848 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 8 & & 0.766 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 9 & & 0.721 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline 10 & & 0.743 & 0.266 & Valid \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Based on the table III.6, it could be concluded that all of \(\mathbf{r}_{\text {observed }}\) was greater than \(\mathbf{r}_{\text {tabel, }}\), So all items at the variable X were valid and had represented the measurement.

\section*{2. Reliability}

According to Azwar (2012), reliability refers to consistency measurement that contains the meaning of accurate measurement. Unreliable measurements will produce scores that do not can be trusted because of differences in scores produced by individuals influenced by an error factor rather than a difference factor indeed an instrument is said to be reliable if it can be trusted to collect research data. The instrument is reliable when it used several times to measure the same object will generate the same data. The measuring tool of rubber is an example of an instrument that is not reliable/consistent (Sugiyono, 2014, p. 348).

In this research, the reliability testing used Alpha Cornbach's formula and it would be calculated by using SPSS program. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 196), the criteria of a reliable instrument is if \(\mathbf{r}_{11}>\)
\(\mathbf{r}_{\text {table }}\), and if \(\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{1 1}}<\mathbf{r}_{\text {table }}\) the instrument is not considered as a reliable instrument. The Reliability testing result as follows:

Table III. 7
The Reliability Testing Result Variable X (Multiple Intelligences)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c}
\(\mathbf{N}\) of \\
Item
\end{tabular} & Sub Variable & \(\mathbf{r}_{11}\) & \(\mathbf{r}_{\text {tabel }}\) & Explanation \\
\hline 10 & Linguistic Intelligence & 0.676 & 0.266 & Reliable \\
\hline 10 & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Logical-Mathematical \\
Intelligence
\end{tabular} & 0.781 & 0.266 & Reliable \\
\hline 10 & Visual Intelligence & 0.714 & 0.266 & Reliable \\
\hline 10 & Kinesthetic Intelligence & 0.738 & 0.266 & Reliable \\
\hline 10 & Musical Intelligence & 0.841 & 0.266 & Reliable \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The result of reliability testing of variable X above could be interpreted based on the index of coefficient correlation criteria (Sugiyono, 2014: 257), as in the following table

Table III. 8
Index of koeficient Correlation
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Koeficient Interval & Criteria \\
\hline \(\pm 0.80- \pm 1.000\) & Very Strong \\
\hline \(\pm 0.60- \pm 0.799\) & Strong \\
\hline \(\pm 0.40- \pm 599\) & Sufficient \\
\hline \(\pm 0.20- \pm 0.399\) & Low \\
\hline \(\pm 0.00- \pm 0.199\) & Very Low \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Based on the result of reliability testing at the variable X (Multiple Intelligences), the criteria of index coefficient correlation were dominated with Sufficient criteria especially at the Linguistic, Logical-Mathematical, Visual, and Kinesthetic Intelligence test result, because \(\mathbf{r}_{11}\) was at the coefficient interval \(\pm 0.40- \pm 599\). While the Musical Intelligence was considered as Strong because \(\mathbf{r}_{11}\) was at the coefficient interval \(\pm 0.60\) \(\pm 0.799\).

\section*{G. Data Analyzing Technique}

The data were analyzed by using Pearson product-moment correlation analysis because it was used to investigate the possible relationship between different types of Multiple intelligence as the independent variable and different types of Language Learning Strategy as the dependent variable in this study. On the other hand, the data of this study was a normal distribution. The analysis could be seen at the following steps:

\section*{1. Normality Test}

The normality test aims to know if the data are normally distributed or not. This was analyzed by using SPSS 25.0 program. If the significance value \(>0.05\) the data are normal, if significance value \(<0.05\) the data not normally distributed. The analysis Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk can be seen in the following table:

Table III. 9
The Result of Normality Testing of Multiple Intelligences (Variable X) Tests of Normality
\begin{tabular}{cc|c|c|r|r|c} 
& \multicolumn{4}{c|}{ Kolmogorov-Smirnov \(^{\text {a }}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Shapiro-Wilk } \\
& Statistic & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ df } & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Sig. } & Statistic & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ df } & Sig. \\
\hline MI & .088 & 55 & \(.200^{*}\) & .973 & 55 & .255 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on Table III. 9 above, the result showed that the Kolomogrov-Smirnov significance value of positive intelligence was 0.200 and the Shapiro-Wilk significance value was 0.255 which was higher than 0.05 . it could be concluded that the data distribution was
normal. While the test of normality for Language Learning Strategies could be seen in the following table:

Table III. 10
The Result of Normality Testing of Language Learning Strategies (Variable Y)

Tests of Normality
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Kolmogorov-Smirnov \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Shapiro-Wilk} \\
\hline & Statistic & df & Sig. & Statistic & df & Sig. \\
\hline LLS & . 076 & 55 & . \(200{ }^{*}\) & . 966 & 55 & . 125 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on Table III. 10 above, the result showed that the Kolomogrov-Smirnov significance value of positive Learning Strategies was 0.200 and the Shapiro-Wilk significance value was 0.125 which was higher than 0.05 . it could be concluded that the data distribution was normal.

\section*{2. Descriptive Statistic}

The data analyzed was descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis, according to Creswell (2012), indicates the means, standard deviation and range score of sores for independent variables (multiple intelligences) and dependent variable (language learning strategies). This technique was used because the data contained an interval scale. Meanwhile, to get easy in analyzing the data, the researcher used SPSS 25.0 Version program windows.

To know the students' multiple intelligences preferred, the researcher summed up the students' responses of each component of
multiple intelligences, then the total score of each component was classified into three different levels. The description of the score category could be seen at the table below:

Table. III. 11
Category Score of Students' Preferred Multiple Intelligences
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Score & Classification \\
\hline \(36-50\) & High \\
\hline \(23-36\) & Medium \\
\hline \(10-23\) & Low \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

To determine the language learning strategies used by the students, the researcher summed up the students' responses of each component of language learning strategies then the score was divided by the number of items for each component. Then, the final score was referred to as the provided classification to determine whether the strategy was high, medium, or lowly used by the students. The classification score of students' language learning strategies was presented at the table below:

Table. III. 12
Classification Score of Students' Language Learning Strategies Used
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Classification & Explanation & Score \\
\hline High & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Always or almost always \\
used
\end{tabular} & \(4.5-5.0\) \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & Usually Used & \(3.5-4.4\) \\
\hline Medium & Sometime Used & \(2.5-3.4\) \\
\hline Low & Generally act used & \(1.5-2.4\) \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & Never or rarely used & \(1.0-1.4\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(Barruansyah, 2018)

\section*{3. Pearson Product Moment Correlation}

The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (Pearson's correlation) is a measure of the strength and direction of association that
exists between two variables measured on at least an interval scale. In this research, this Pearson product-moment correlation measured the association or relationship between the multiple intelligence (Variable X ) and the language learning strategies (Variable Y). Then, the researcher analyzed the possible relationships between different multiple intelligence types and language learning strategy types. In computing the data, the researcher was assisted by SPSS 25.0 windows program.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

\section*{CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS}

This chapter presents a conclusion generated based on the findings from the data analysis of questionnaires in explaining and examine the correlation between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies at the eleventhgrade students of Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture. This chapter also provides the limitation or weaknesses of this study. Finally, this chapter ends with several recommendations.

\section*{A. Conclusion}

Based on the research findings through a multiple intelligences questionnaire to determine students’ preferred multiple intelligences and Students Inventory Language Learning Strategies to determine strategies used by the eleventh-grade students prove that all types of intelligence preferred at the high and medium level with the mean score 38 and language learning strategies are used at the high and medium level for the majority students and \(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-}\) the low level for the minority students with the mean score 3.4. of multiple intelligence and language learning strategies that showed at the high, medium and low levels. It can be seen from the Linguistic, Logical, and Musical intelligence which correlate to all types of strategy except Social - strategy, while Visual intelligence correlates to all types of strategy and EKinesthetic intelligence only shows correlations to Memory and Compensation strategy.

\section*{B. Recommendation}
B. Based on the finding of this study, some recommendations are useful for teachers, students, and future researchers. For students, this would be an important point of recognizing the strong intelligence and strategies used
 while learning English. These strong intelligences could be activated in the classroom and create opportunities to have many passions in life. While these reveals of language learning strategy would be one of the ways to improve English learning in the classroom. The next for the teacher, the teacher are -advised to have a teaching process that considers students' strengths and weaknesses. It should be manifested at using different teaching materials, strategies and methodologies to meet students' needs.

Furthermore, research on students' multiple intelligences and language learning strategies is conducted by the researcher in the different contexts as well as elementary school students, Junior and senior high school students or -at the higher level as in university students, because the theory of multiple \(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}\). intelligences has not well established yet. It is more suggested to conduct a \(\stackrel{\pi}{\sim}\) study at the underexposed and imperfect areas as in rural areas. Therefore, this \(\checkmark\) is an important and potential area for future research in recognizing students' B. strengths and weaknesses in learning English, because there are many interesting issues related to aspects and factors that affect students' strengths \(\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}\) and weaknesses.

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\footnotetext{

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\section*{APPENDICES}

Appendix 01 Corrective Note

\section*{NOTA PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI}

Hậ/Tanggal
ĐewanPenguji :


Pukul : 08.00-12.00
: Jum'at / 16 Juli 2020
1. Revise your writing
2. Revise quotation
3. Give more explanation especially what kinds of validity and correlation type used
4. Revise grammatical mistakes
- Misspelling,
- Choice of words, etc

Lama perbaikan : 1 (satu) bulan sejak tanggal ujian Catatan untuk pemeriksaan setelah diperbaiki :
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N

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ues!!nue

Telah dipeiksa dan disetujui Penguji II

Ketika perbaikan skripsi yang dicoret-coret waktu ujian harus dibawa.

Appendix 02 The Result of collecting Multiple Intelligences data by using MI questionnaire

The Students' score of Multiple Intelligences (Variable \(\mathbf{X}\) )
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Name &  &  &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 으́ } \\
& \text { H } \\
& \text { H } \\
& \text { H }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1 & Student 1 & 38 & 38 & 34 & 43 & 38 & 191 \\
\hline 2 & Student 2 & 40 & 27 & 37 & 38 & 44 & 186 \\
\hline 3 . & Student 3 & 35 & 34 & 31 & 38 & 27 & 165 \\
\hline 4 & Student 4 & 32 & 34 & 38 & 34 & 34 & 172 \\
\hline 5. & Student 5 & 38 & 31 & 35 & 36 & 29 & 169 \\
\hline 6 & Student 6 & 33 & 45 & 50 & 50 & 32 & 210 \\
\hline 7 & Student 7 & 44 & 46 & 48 & 49 & 50 & 237 \\
\hline 8 & Student 8 & 33 & 36 & 34 & 37 & 25 & 165 \\
\hline 9 & Student 9 & 34 & 39 & 39 & 38 & 41 & 191 \\
\hline 10 & Student 10 & 36 & 37 & 35 & 47 & 44 & 199 \\
\hline 11 & Student 11 & 37 & 38 & 42 & 39 & 41 & 197 \\
\hline 12 & Student 12 & 39 & 34 & 34 & 35 & 43 & 185 \\
\hline 13 & Student 13 & 38 & 39 & 40 & 38 & 35 & 190 \\
\hline 14 & Student 14 & 36 & 29 & 37 & 34 & 32 & 168 \\
\hline 15 & Student 15 & 44 & 28 & 35 & 33 & 50 & 190 \\
\hline 16 & Student 16 & 34 & 40 & 39 & 39 & 31 & 183 \\
\hline 170 & Student 17 & 32 & 35 & 41 & 40 & 46 & 194 \\
\hline 18 & Student 18 & 45 & 38 & 44 & 33 & 39 & 199 \\
\hline 19 & Student 19 & 38 & 37 & 41 & 42 & 42 & 200 \\
\hline 20 & Student 20 & 35 & 41 & 40 & 41 & 43 & 200 \\
\hline 21 & Student 21 & 38 & 39 & 40 & 38 & 40 & 195 \\
\hline 22 & Student 22 & 42 & 42 & 38 & 39 & 28 & 189 \\
\hline 23 & Student 23 & 48 & 36 & 40 & 40 & 36 & 200 \\
\hline 24. & Student 24 & 39 & 37 & 40 & 40 & 40 & 196 \\
\hline 25 & Student 25 & 39 & 40 & 37 & 40 & 49 & 205 \\
\hline 26. & Student 26 & 33 & 34 & 29 & 33 & 44 & 173 \\
\hline 27 & Student 27 & 42 & 36 & 44 & 37 & 37 & 196 \\
\hline 28 & Student 28 & 40 & 39 & 44 & 47 & 41 & 211 \\
\hline 29 & Student 29 & 37 & 35 & 44 & 34 & 36 & 186 \\
\hline 30 & Student 30 & 42 & 41 & 38 & 46 & 46 & 213 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 31 & Student 31 & 34 & 34 & 35 & 38 & 32 & 173 \\
\hline 32 & Student 32 & 44 & 41 & 42 & 42 & 35 & 204 \\
\hline 33 & Student 33 & 38 & 39 & 43 & 41 & 36 & 197 \\
\hline 34 & Student 34 & 39 & 36 & 36 & 37 & 39 & 187 \\
\hline 35 & Student 35 & 40 & 38 & 32 & 47 & 39 & 196 \\
\hline 36 & Student 36 & 45 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 245 \\
\hline 37 & Student 37 & 40 & 45 & 42 & 37 & 44 & 208 \\
\hline 38 & Student 38 & 43 & 36 & 37 & 47 & 31 & 194 \\
\hline 39 & Student 39 & 38 & 34 & 36 & 42 & 30 & 180 \\
\hline 40 & Student 40 & 36 & 38 & 39 & 37 & 37 & 187 \\
\hline 41 & Student 41 & 36 & 33 & 32 & 38 & 35 & 174 \\
\hline 42 & Student 42 & 41 & 47 & 34 & 39 & 40 & 201 \\
\hline 43 & Student 43 & 37 & 39 & 43 & 43 & 42 & 204 \\
\hline 44 & Student 44 & 37 & 40 & 39 & 37 & 46 & 199 \\
\hline 45 & Student 45 & 27 & 29 & 28 & 35 & 34 & 153 \\
\hline 46 & Student 46 & 36 & 40 & 37 & 42 & 39 & 194 \\
\hline 47 & Student 47 & 31 & 29 & 36 & 45 & 44 & 185 \\
\hline 48 & Student 48 & 45 & 44 & 39 & 46 & 43 & 217 \\
\hline 49 & Student 49 & 41 & 40 & 38 & 38 & 45 & 202 \\
\hline 50 & Student 50 & 33 & 29 & 33 & 29 & 31 & 155 \\
\hline 51 & Student 51 & 39 & 38 & 34 & 38 & 32 & 181 \\
\hline 52 & Student 52 & 38 & 36 & 39 & 36 & 37 & 186 \\
\hline 53 & Student 53 & 45 & 42 & 44 & 40 & 45 & 216 \\
\hline 54 & Student 54 & 39 & 46 & 39 & 47 & 37 & 208 \\
\hline 55 & Student 55 & 43 & 38 & 45 & 44 & 44 & 214 \\
\hline 0 & Total & 2106 & 2066 & 2120 & 2193 & 2130 & 10615 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Appendix 03 The Result of collecting Language Learning Strategies data by using SILL

\section*{The Students' Score of Language Learning Strategies (Variable Y)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline N
\(¢_{\mathbf{0}}\)
\(\bar{Z}\) & Name &  &  &  &  &  &  & 0
0
0
0
0
0 \\
\hline - 1 & Student 1 & 2.9 & 3.1 & 3.7 & 3.6 & 3.3 & 3.0 & 19.6 \\
\hline - 2 & Student 2 & 2.8 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 3.4 & 3.0 & 3.3 & 19.1 \\
\hline -3 & Student 3 & 2.4 & 3.1 & 3.0 & 2.7 & 2.5 & 3.3 & 17.1 \\
\hline 4 & Student 4 & 2.1 & 2.1 & 1.7 & 2.1 & 2.3 & 3.2 & 13.5 \\
\hline 5 & Student 5 & 2.8 & 3.4 & 2.3 & 3.9 & 2.8 & 3.5 & 18.7 \\
\hline 6 & Student 6 & 4.9 & 3.8 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.5 & 21.2 \\
\hline 7 & Student 7 & 4.8 & 3.9 & 3.0 & 3.4 & 2.7 & 3.5 & 21.3 \\
\hline 8 & Student 8 & 2.3 & 2.5 & 2.2 & 2.7 & 2.3 & 3.5 & 15.5 \\
\hline 9 & Student 9 & 2.9 & 3.1 & 2.5 & 3.1 & 2.5 & 3.2 & 17.2 \\
\hline 10 & Student 10 & 2.7 & 2.8 & 2.2 & 3.0 & 1.8 & 3.5 & 16.0 \\
\hline 11 & Student 11 & 2.6 & 3.4 & 3.0 & 4.2 & 3.7 & 3.8 & 20.7 \\
\hline 12 & Student 12 & 2.3 & 3.3 & 2.3 & 4.1 & 3.0 & 2.8 & 17.9 \\
\hline 13 & Student 13 & 5.0 & 4.9 & 5.0 & 5.0 & 5.0 & 4.7 & 29.6 \\
\hline 14 & Student 14 & 1.9 & 2.3 & 1.5 & 2.1 & 2.5 & 3.3 & 13.6 \\
\hline 15 & Student 15 & 4.8 & 4.8 & 4.7 & 5.0 & 5.0 & 3.8 & 28.1 \\
\hline 46 & Student 16 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.8 & 18.8 \\
\hline 17 & Student 17 & 2.8 & 4.2 & 3.2 & 3.9 & 3.5 & 4.7 & 22.2 \\
\hline 18 & Student 18 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 3.2 & 4.6 & 4.2 & 4.0 & 23.9 \\
\hline 19 & Student 19 & 3.8 & 4.1 & 3.3 & 4.3 & 3.5 & 3.7 & 22.8 \\
\hline 20 & Student 20 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.7 & 4.3 & 4.3 & 4.5 & 25.8 \\
\hline 21 & Student 21 & 3.0 & 3.1 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.3 & 18.4 \\
\hline 22 & Student 22 & 3.3 & 3.5 & 2.2 & 3.1 & 2.3 & 2.5 & 16.9 \\
\hline 23 & Student 23 & 4.1 & 4.2 & 4.3 & 4.2 & 4.7 & 4.5 & 26.0 \\
\hline 24 & Student 24 & 3.6 & 3.9 & 3.3 & 4.1 & 3.3 & 3.5 & 21.8 \\
\hline 25 & Student 25 & 3.3 & 3.3 & 4.0 & 3.6 & 2.5 & 2.7 & 19.3 \\
\hline 26 & Student 26 & 1.9 & 2.3 & 1.7 & 2.1 & 3.3 & 3.7 & 15.0 \\
\hline 27 & Student 27 & 2.1 & 2.7 & 3.5 & 3.2 & 3.0 & 3.3 & 17.9 \\
\hline 28 & Student 28 & 3.7 & 3.9 & 4.2 & 3.8 & 3.7 & 3.2 & 22.3 \\
\hline 29 & Student 29 & 2.0 & 4.5 & 1.8 & 4.0 & 2.3 & 2.8 & 17.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 30 & Student 30 & 2.8 & 3.3 & 3.0 & 3.8 & 3.3 & 3.5 & \(\mathbf{1 9 . 7}\) \\
\hline 31 & Student 31 & 3.3 & 3.1 & 2.8 & 3.6 & 2.7 & 2.7 & \(\mathbf{1 8 . 2}\) \\
\hline 32 & Student 32 & 3.9 & 3.6 & 3.8 & 4.4 & 3.7 & 3.3 & \(\mathbf{2 2 . 7}\) \\
\hline 33 & Student 33 & 2.3 & 2.6 & 2.0 & 3.3 & 2.7 & 2.8 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 7}\) \\
\hline 34 & Student 34 & 3.3 & 3.4 & 3.3 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 3.0 & \(\mathbf{1 9 . 6}\) \\
\hline 35 & Student 35 & 4.0 & 3.5 & 3.5 & 3.8 & 3.0 & 2.8 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 6}\) \\
\hline 36 & Student 36 & 5.0 & 4.9 & 5.0 & 5.0 & 5.0 & 4.2 & \(\mathbf{2 9 . 1}\) \\
\hline 37 & Student 37 & 3.7 & 4.6 & 3.7 & 4.3 & 4.3 & 4.2 & \(\mathbf{2 4 . 7}\) \\
\hline 38 & Student 38 & 2.9 & 3.8 & 3.0 & 3.8 & 3.2 & 3.8 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 5}\) \\
\hline 39 & Student 39 & 2.2 & 3.7 & 2.8 & 1.9 & 2.3 & 3.3 & \(\mathbf{1 6 . 3}\) \\
\hline 40 & Student 40 & 2.4 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 3.4 & 2.5 & 2.8 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 8}\) \\
\hline 41 & Student 41 & 3.8 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 2.8 & \(\mathbf{1 8 . 6}\) \\
\hline 42 & Student 42 & 3.7 & 4.1 & 4.2 & 4.1 & 4.0 & 3.7 & \(\mathbf{2 3 . 7}\) \\
\hline 43 & Student 43 & 3.6 & 3.4 & 3.8 & 3.3 & 3.2 & 3.5 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 8}\) \\
\hline 44 & Student 44 & 2.7 & 3.0 & 2.7 & 3.0 & 2.5 & 2.7 & \(\mathbf{1 6 . 5}\) \\
\hline 45 & Student 45 & 1.7 & 1.9 & 2.3 & 2.0 & 3.2 & 3.0 & \(\mathbf{1 4 . 1}\) \\
\hline 46 & Student 46 & 2.6 & 2.9 & 2.3 & 2.4 & 3.7 & 3.5 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 4}\) \\
\hline 47 & Student 47 & 2.9 & 2.3 & 2.7 & 2.3 & 2.5 & 2.7 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 3}\) \\
\hline 48 & Student 48 & 3.3 & 3.4 & 3.8 & 3.9 & 2.7 & 3.0 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 1}\) \\
\hline 49 & Student 49 & 3.8 & 4.3 & 4.2 & 3.9 & 3.8 & 3.7 & \(\mathbf{2 3 . 6}\) \\
\hline 50 & Student 50 & 2.2 & 2.4 & 1.3 & 2.1 & 2.5 & 3.2 & \(\mathbf{1 3 . 7}\) \\
\hline 51 & Student 51 & 2.3 & 2.4 & 3.0 & 3.3 & 2.5 & 3.2 & \(\mathbf{1 6 . 8}\) \\
\hline 52 & Student 52 & 3.8 & 2.6 & 3.8 & 2.8 & 4.0 & 3.8 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 9}\) \\
\hline 53 & Student 53 & 3.8 & 4.4 & 4.8 & 4.7 & 4.2 & 3.8 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 7}\) \\
\hline 54 & Student 54 & 3.2 & 3.0 & 2.8 & 2.8 & 3.3 & 3.2 & \(\mathbf{1 8 . 3}\) \\
\hline 55 & Student 55 & 3.7 & 3.5 & 3.7 & 3.7 & 3.7 & 3.7 & \(\mathbf{2 1 . 8}\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{~ T o t a l ~}\) & \(\mathbf{1 7 4 . 4}\) & \(\mathbf{1 8 7 . 1}\) & \(\mathbf{1 7 3 . 2}\) & \(\mathbf{1 9 0 . 7}\) & \(\mathbf{1 7 6 . 7}\) & \(\mathbf{1 8 8 . 0}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 9 0 . 1}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Appendix 04 Research Instrument \\ Multiple Intelligences Questionnaire (Variable X) \\ Part 1: MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES QUESTIONAIRES / Kuisioner Kecerdasan Majemuk}

\section*{Perintah}

Mohon jawab kalimat dan tandai sebaik apa perynataan itu menggambarkan anda. Jangan jawab bagaimana yang sebaiknya menurut anda atau apa yang orang lain lakukan. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah. Tandai jawaban-jawaban anda pada kolom disamping pernyataan.

\footnotetext{
0
ס
}
1. Tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah berarti pernyataan itu sangat tidak sesuai dengan anda.
2. Jarang sekali berarti pernyataan tersebut tidak terlalu sesuai dengan anda.
3. Kadang kadang berarti pernyataan tersebut setengahnya benar mengenai anda.
4. Sering berarti pernyataan tersebut lebih dari setengah nya benar tentang anda.
5. Selalu atau hampir selalu berarti pernyataan tersebut sangat benar mengenai diri anda.

\section*{Part A: Linguistic Intelligence}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadangkadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \[
1
\] & Anda merupakan orang yang suka membaca buku & & & & & \\
\hline  & Anda adalah tipical orang yang menyusun kata-kata dalam pikiran terlebih dahulu sebelum anda menulis, membaca atau mengatakannya & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
3= \\
= \\
= \\
= \\
=
\end{gathered}
\] & Anda adalah orang yang lebih mudah mengingat sesuatu dengan cara mendengarkan radio atau rekaman percakapan & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \circ \\
& \underset{\sim}{4} \\
& \vdots
\end{aligned}
\] & Anda merupakan seseorang yang menikmati permainan kata-kata, seperti teka teki silang dan scrabble & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\left.\begin{array}{|c|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline 5 & \text { Anda merupakan seseorang yang } \\ \text { menyukai pelajaran bahasa } \\ \text { Indonesia, bahasa Inggris, ilmu }\end{array}\right)\)

\section*{Part B: Logical-Mathematical Intelligence}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadang -kadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & Anda merupakan orang yang bisa dengan cepat dan mudah menghitung angka dalam pikiran & & & & & \\
\hline 2 & Anda merupakan seseorang yang menyukai pelajaran matematika dan ilmu pengetahuan alam & & & & & \\
\hline \[
3
\] & Anda menyukai permainan yang menggunakan angka-angka, seperti sudoku & & & & & \\
\hline 4 & Anda merupakan orang yang menyukai kegiatan eksperimen & & & & & \\
\hline 5 & Anda merupakan orang yang suka mengamati struktur, pola, rangkaian, atau urutan & & & & & \\
\hline 6 & Anda adalah tipical orang yang selalu & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline membayangkan bagaimana cara kerja suatu benda dan senang mengikuti berita terbaru dari dunia sains dan penemuan & & & & & \\
\hline 7 Anda merupakan orang yang lebih percaya pada penjelasan secara rasional dan ilmiah & & & & & \\
\hline \(8^{\text {제 }}\) Anda merupakan seseorang yang dapat berpikir secara abstrak, jelas, dan berkonsep & & & & & \\
\hline 9 Anda merupakan seseorang yang dapat menemukan alur berpikir orang lain berdasarkan perkataan dan apa saja yang mereka lakukan & & & & & \\
\hline 10. Anda adalah orang yang lebih nyaman ketika semua hal bisa dihitung, diukur, atau dikelompokkan &  & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Part C: Visual Intelligence}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Kadang- \\
kadang
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Jarang \\
Sekali
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Ketika anda menutup mata, anda \\
dapat membayangkan sesuatu hal \\
dengan jelas
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda adalah orang yang sangat \\
menyukai warna
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 3 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda merupakan seseorang yang \\
sering menggunakan kamera atau \\
video kamera untuk merekam dan \\
mengabadikan moment di sekitar \\
anda
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 4 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda merupakan seseorang yang \\
menyukai puzzle bergambar
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 5 & & & & \\
\hline Anda merupakan seseorang yang \\
bisa mengingat mimpi anda dengan \\
jelas
\end{tabular}


\section*{Part D: Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline No & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Strategy } & Selalu & Sering & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Kadang- \\
kadang
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Jarang \\
Sekali
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda merupakan seseorang yang \\
suka mengikuti minimal satu \\
kegiatan olah raga secara rutin
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda merupakan typical orang yang \\
sulit sekali duduk diam untuk waktu \\
yang lama
\end{tabular} & & & \\
\hline 3 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda adalah orang yang senang \\
bekerja dengan menggunakan tangan \\
(misalnya menjahit, mengukir,
\end{tabular} & & & \\
memotong, dan menyusun balok)
\end{tabular}
(1)

\section*{Part E: Musical Intelligence}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadangkadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & Anda adalah orang yang memiliki suara bagus & & & & & \\
\hline 2 & Anda adalah orang yang bisa menebak dan mengenal not lagu begitu mendengar nadanya & & & & & \\
\hline 3 & Anda adalah orang yang senang mendengarkan musik lewat radio, CD, dll & & & & & \\
\hline 4 年 & Anda adalah seseorang yang bisa memainkan alat musik & & & & & \\
\hline \[
5
\] & Hidup anda akan membosankan jika tidak ada musik & & & & & \\
\hline \[
6
\] & Anda adalah orang yang sering mendengarkan/menyanyikan lagu dalam pikiran anda. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
7
\] & Anda adalah orang yang kenal dan hafal banyak lagu dan melodinya. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
8
\] & Anda adalah tipical orang yang jika mendengarkan sekali atau dua kali sebuah karya musik, anda bisa dengan mudah mengulangnya. & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{l}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda adalah tipical orang yang \\
sering bergumam, bersiul, \\
mengetukkan jari atau bernanyi saat \\
mengerjakan sesuatu.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Anda adalah seseorang yang dapat \\
menjaga tempo atau mengenal \\
ketukan saat bermain musik.
\end{tabular} \\
\end{tabular}

\section*{Students Inventory for Language Learning Questionnaire (Variable y)}

\section*{Part 2: STRATEGY INVENTORY FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING QUESTIONAIRES (SILL) / Kuesioner Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa \\ Perintah}

Mohon jawab kalimat dan tandai sebaik apa perynataan itu menggambarkan anda. Jangan jawab bagaimana yang sebaiknya menurut anda atau apa yang orang lain lakukan. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah. Tandai jawaban-jawaban anda pada kolom disamping pernyataan.
1. Tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah berarti pernyataan itu sangat tidak sesuai dengan anda.
2. Jarang sekali berarti pernyataan tersebut tidak terlalu sesuai dengan anda.
3. Kadang kadang berarti pernyataan tersebut setengahnya benar mengenai anda.
4. Sering berarti pernyataan tersebut lebih dari setengah nya benar tentang anda.
5. Selalu atau hampir selalu berarti pernyataan tersebut sangat benar mengenai diri anda.

\section*{Part A: Memory Strategy}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadangkadang & Jarang Sekali & Tidak Pernah \\
\hline , & Saya berfikir tentang hubungan antara apa yang sudah saya ketahui dengan sesuatu yang baru saya pelajari dalam \(B\). Inggris & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
2= \\
= \\
= \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & saya menggunakan kata-kata baru dalam kalimat untuk memudahkan saya mengingat kata-kata tersebut. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& \square
\end{aligned}
\] & Saya mengkelompokan bunyi kosa kata B. Inggris yang baru dengan & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline gambarnya. & & & & \\
\hline 4 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mengingat kosakata baru \\
dengan membuat kesan terhadap \\
situasi atau konteks kata yang \\
digunakan.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 5 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menggunakan sajak/puisi untuk \\
mengingat kosakata Bahasa inggris
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 6 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menggunakan permainan kartu \\
untuk mengingat kosakata Bahasa \\
inggris.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 7 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya memerankan kosakata B. \\
Inggris secara fisik.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 8 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya selalu meriview pelajaran \\
Bahasa inggris.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 9 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mengingat kosakata/ungkapan \\
dengan cara mengingat lokasinya \\
(halaman buku, papan pengumuman, \\
atau di penanda jalan)
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Part B: Cognitive Strategies}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadang -kadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & Saya menyebbutkan kosakata Bahasa inggris beberapa kali & & & & & \\
\hline \[
2
\] & Saya berusaha untuk berbicara sepereti penutur aslinya. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
3
\] & Saya mempraktekkan bunyi kosakata bahaa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
4
\]
\(\square\) & Saya menggunakan kosakata Bahasa inggris dengan menggunakan caracara yang berbeda. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
5
\] & Saya berinisiatif memulai
pembicaraan dalam Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
6
\] & Saya menonton siaran TV/Film berbahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
7
\] & Saya menulis catatan, pesan, surat dalam Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
8
\] & Saya membaca bacaan bahas ainggris sepintas lalu, kemudian kembali & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline I & membacanya dengan hati-hati. & & & & & \\
\hline 9 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mencari kosa kata Bahasa \\
inggris yang sama dengan Bahasa \\
aslinya.
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 10 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mencoba mencari metode untuk \\
meningkatkan kemampuan Bahasa \\
inggris saya.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 11 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mengetahui makna kosakata \\
Bahasa inggris dengan membaginya \\
kedalam bagian-bagian yang saya \\
fahami.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 12 & & & & \\
Saya tidak mentraslate kata-perkata \\
dalam Bahasa inggris.
\end{tabular}

\section*{Part C: Compensation Strategy}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline No & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Strategy } & Selalu & Sering & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Kadang- \\
kadang
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Jarang \\
Sekali
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menggunakan guessing \\
(mengira-ngira makna) untuk \\
memahami kosakata Bahasa inggris \\
yang tidak familiar.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menggunakan gesture (Gerakan \\
tubuh) dalam pembicaraan ketika \\
saya tidak tahu kosakata Bahasa \\
inggris yang sebenarnya.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 3 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya membuat kosakata baru, jika \\
tidak tahu kosakata yang sebenarnya.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 4 \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Saya membaca tanpa melihat setiap \\
kosakata.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 5 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mencoba menebak apa yang \\
orang lain akan ungkapkan.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline 6 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menggunakan kosakata lain/ \\
penjelasan untuk menjelaskan \\
kosakata yang sama.
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Part D: Metacognitive Strategy}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadangkadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \[
1
\]
\[
3
\] & Saya mencoba mencari cara sebanyak mungkin untuk menggunakkan Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
2 \overline{\text { त }} \\
\subset \\
\bar{Z} \\
\infty \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & Saya mencatat kesalahan Bahasa inggris saya dan menggunakan catatan tersebut untuk membantu saya menjadi lebih baik. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
3 \underset{\sim}{c}
\] & Saya memperhatikan orang yang sedang berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
(1) \\
ㄷ
\end{tabular} & Saya berusaha untuk menemukan cara untuk menjadi pelajar Bahasa inggris yang lebih baik. & & & & & \\
\hline 5 & Saya merencanakan jadwal uuntuk belajar Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline 6 & Saya mencari teman yang bias di ajak berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline 7 & Saya berusaha mencari kesempatan untuk membaca teks bahaa inggris sebanyak mungkin. & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
8 \\
\\
\hline 9
\end{tabular} & Saya memiliki tujuan yang jelas untuk meningkatkan kemampuan Bahasa inggris saya. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
9 \underset{\sim}{\square}
\] & Saya meningkatkan cara untuk peningkatan lebih lanjut dalam Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Part E: Affective Strategy}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No & Strategy & Selalu & Sering & Kadangkadang & Jarang Sekali & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tidak \\
Pernah
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 10 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Saya berusaha untuk sntai ketika menggunakan Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 2 \\
\hline \\
0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Saya mendorong diri untuk berbicara Bahasa inggris. & & & & & \\
\hline \(3=\) & Saya mengapresiasi diri sendiri & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau．

 6uepun－反uepun ！бunpu！！！a ełd！o צセH
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l} 
ketika melakukan hal yang baik \\
dalam Bahasa inggris．
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 4 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya mencatat jika saya merasa \\
tegang atau gugup ketika belajar \\
atau berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris．
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 5 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menulis perasaan saya dalam \\
buku diari dengan Bahasa inggris．
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline 6 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Saya menceritakan perasaan ketika \\
belajar Bahasa inggris kepada orang
\end{tabular} & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
lain．
\end{tabular}

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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} Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id
: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4654/2020 Biasa \(\Xi: ~ B i\)
\(Z:-\)
Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)
Kepada
Yth. Robi Kurniawan, MA
Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
Pekanbaru
Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :
Nama : Aji Wijaya
NIM : 11614102932
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul : THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE
Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

\section*{Tembusan :}
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.



Robi Kurniawan, MA. NIK. 130117006

Appendix 07 Recommendation Letter

\section*{KEMENTERIAN AGAMA \\ UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN \\ }

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
J. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km .18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647


\section*{DINAS PENDIDIKAN PROVINSI RIAU SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN (SMK) NEGERI PERTANIAN TERPADU PROVINSI RIAU}
H. Kaharuddin Nasution KM 10 Marpoyan Damai Pekanbaru 28284, Telp. 0761-674172, Fax. 0761-72947 E-mail : TU SMKNPT@yahoo.com Website : http/www.smkonpertanianterpaduriau.sch.id
F. 7. 2. 2. TU. 01
\(\subset\) Pos-Pen-Surat Keluar
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Nama & : AJI WIJAYA \\
NIM & \(: 11614102932\) \\
Semester/Tahun & \(:\) VII (Tujuh)/2019 \\
Program Studi & : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris \\
Fakultas & : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
\end{tabular}

Teđah kami setujui untuk melakukan PraRiset di SMK NEGERI PERTANIAN TERPADU PROVINSI RIAU.




\title{
DINAS PENDIDIKAN PROVINSI RIAU §EKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN (SMK) NEGERI PERTANIAN TERPADU PROVINSI RIAU
}
J. Kaharuddin Nasution KM 10 Marpoyan Damai Pekanbaru 28284, Telp.0761-674172, Fax 0761-72947

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元
F. 7. 2. 2. TU. 01

Pekanbaru, 05 Maret 2020

Kepada Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan
Keguruan
di-
Tempat

Sehułangan surat dengan nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/1181/2020 perihal permohonan Izin竝lakukan Riset/Penelitian, maka melalui surat ini disampaikan bahwa :

Nama : Aji Wijaya
NIM : 11614102932
Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/2020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Telah kami setujui untuk melakukan Riset/Penelitian di SMK Negeri Pertanian Terpadu Povinsi RTaus.

Femikianlăћ kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.




AJI WIJAYA was born 21 years ago in Bengkalis city on January, \(18^{\text {th }}\) 1999. A son of a married couple of Mr. H. Turiman and Mrs. Hj. Sumilah is the third of two brothers, one younger sister and, one younger brother. The writer was grown up and pursued education at Islamic Elementary School
1 Sukajadi and Junior High School 4 Pamarican in Ciamis City, West Java.Then, the writer moved to the birth place to continued higher education at Senior High School 1 Selarpanjang, Meranti Regency, Riau. In order to be a knowledgeable person, the writer entered college and accepted at State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in the years of 2016. In spare times, the writer liked doing exercises at gym and almost everyday to got the health and more shaped body. During the college, the writer was being active in teaching private English for students at elementary up to senior high school level, and also volunteering for ITC (Indonesia Teaching Community) that worked for giving free English online learning to elementary school students at the period of pandemic COVID-19 situation. After four years studied college, on \(16^{\text {th }}\) July 2020 had a Munaqasyah examination and got the title degree from English Education Department (S. Pd) with Cum Laude predicate.
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MOTTO
who you are"

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"Give your body and mind a rest if you are get tired, so you can wake up fresher"
nety ursey fire```


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