

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU milik UIN Susk VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE





AJI WIJAYA

SIN. 11614102932

State Islamic University

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PEKANBARU** 1441H/2020 M

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE

A Thesis

Submitted to Fulfill One of Requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Education (S.Pd.)



By **AJI WIJAYA** SIN. 11614102932

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PEKANBARU** 1441H/2020

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This thesis entitled *The Correlation between Multiple Intelligences and 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, <u>Sya'ban 28th 1441</u> April 24th, 2020

Approved by:

The Head of English

Education Department

Drs. Samsi Hasan, M. H. Sc.

Supervisor

Roby Kurniawan, MA.

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> Pekanbaru, Dzul Qa'idah 23th 1441 July 16th, 2020

Examination committee:

Examiner II

Kurnia Budianti, M. Pd.

Examiner III

Dedy Wahyudi, M. Pd.

mic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Drs. Samsi Hasan, M. H. Sc.

Examiner I

Examiner IV

Dodi Setiawan, M. Pd

The Dean

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training

Dr. H. Muhammad Syaifuddin, S. Ag., M. Ag.

NIP. 19740704 199803 1 001

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Pekanbaru, July 16th 2020 The Researcher

> Aji Wijaya SIN.11614102932

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



ملخص

a K

أجي ويجايا، (2020): علاقة بين الذكاء المركب واستراتيجية تعلم اللغة لدى تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر في المدرسة الثانوية المهنية الحكومية الزراعية المتكاملة في محافظة رياو

يهدف هذا البحث إلى استكشاف الذكاء المركب المفضل واستر اتبحية التعلم التي استخدمها تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر في المدرسة الثانوية المهنية الحكومية الزر اعية المتكاملة في محافظة رياو وبحث الباحث أيضًا عن العلاقات من كل نوع من أنواع الذكاء المركب واستراتيجية التعلم المختلفة. وتم استخدام استبيان الذكاء المركب من ارمسترونج (1990) لتحديد الذكاء المركب المعظم لدى التلاميذ وفي الوقت نفسه، تهدف استر اتيجية تعلم تسجيل اللغة لدى التلاميذ من أكسفورد (1990) إلى معرفة استراتيجية التعلم التي يستخدمها التلاميذ. تم اختيار 55 تلميذا في الفصل الحادي عشر بشكل عشوائي للمشاركة في هذا البحث. تظهر نتائج التحليل باستخدام التحليل الوصفي والتحليل الاستدلالي أن جميع التلاميذ يتمكنون من الحصول على جميع أنواع الذكاء على مستوى عال ومتوسط، ويستخدم معظمهم استراتيجية التعلم على مستوى عال ومتوسط، والقليل منهم الذين يستخدمونها على مستوى منخفض. وفي خلال ذلك، تثبت نتائج التحليل باستخدام ارتباط لحظة منتج لبيرسون أن كل نوع من أنواع الذكاء المركب واستراتيجية التعلم لهما علاقة كبيرة، كما هو الحال في الذكاء اللغوي والمنطق والموسيقي التي لها علاقة على مستويات متوسطة ومنخفضة على جميع استراتيجية التعلم باستثناء استراتيجية التعلم الاجتماعي. وكذلك في الذكاء البصري لديه علاقة متوسطة وعالية على جميع أنواع استراتيجية التعلم لكن الذكاء الجسدي يرتبط فقط باستراتيجية التعلم من نوع الحفظ والتعويض.

الكلمات الأساسية: الذكاء المركب واستراتيجية تعلم اللغة

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ABSTRAK

Aji Wijaya, (2020):

Hubungan antara Kecerdasan Majemuk dan Strategi Belajar Bahasa pada Siswa Kelas Sebelas di Sekolah Menengan Kejuruan Negeri Pertanian Terpadu Provinsi Riau

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.

Kata kunci: Kecerdasan Majemuk dan Strategi Belajar Bahasa

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ABSTRACT

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

In today's learning system, English learning activities are no longer referred to as teacher-centered learning. However, it focuses on individualized 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 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 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 intelligence.

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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 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 student learns that he is strong in Musical Intelligence but does not excel in Mathematical Intelligence, he can get a whole new perspective on his abilities and change his views about learning. He could practice his stronger 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 approaches and activities (Gardner, 1999).



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strategies in learning a foreign language that they could pass the standard 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".

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, 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 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 students' Visual-Spatial and Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence. In this competency, students should be able to express their ideas and thoughts by reasoning, processing, presenting, and creating concretely and abstractedly (Machali, 2014, p. 36-40).



I Riau Vocational High School for Integrated Agriculture is a national oschool-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.

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 English teachers there and found a phenomenon that some students 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 preferences on some variety of English activities such as learning by listening to music or record, reading literature, and understanding the structure of the text. Meanwhile, teacher acting as a mentor frequently implemented a 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 not acquire English language knowledge properly.

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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 writing (Rostami & Soleimani, 2015; Sadeghi & Farzizadeh, 2012; and Esmaeili & Behnam, 2014) and reading (Zarei & Mohseni, 2012; Hajhashemi



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Tet. 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 aparticipant of the study.

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

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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?



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- 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?

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, Logical-Mathematical, 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.

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



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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

- 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.
- 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.

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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:

- 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.
- The location of this research facilitates the writer in conducting this research.

 The location of this research facilitates the writer in conducting this research.

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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

The definition of the terms is used to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation and to make this study easy to understand. The writer 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.



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CHAPTER II

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

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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

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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, Visual-Spatial 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



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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

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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.

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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.

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.



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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



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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).

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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

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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

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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



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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 Eseveral 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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students' multiple intelligences and their language learning strategy used in 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 was significantly correlated to the use of cognitive and metacognitive 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 flearning strategies with multiple intelligences types and explored the extent to see which multiple intelligences L2 proficiency and gender would predict their 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 proficiency and their language learning strategy used. The highest correlation become be seen on students with intrapersonal intelligence that tend to use with naturalistic intelligence and Affective strategy.



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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.

Khonbi and Mohamadi (2015) also did a study to examine the relationship between multiple intelligences and language learning strategies 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, bodily-kinesthetic 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 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 found a meaningful correlation between language learning strategies and multiple intelligences: the use of cognitive strategy, followed by metacognitive, social, and affective strategies were more correlated with



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multiple intelligence types than other strategies. Contrary, the statistical 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 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 strategies and insignificantly in affecting the use of memory, cognitive and affective strategies. Differently, musical intelligence was only significant with metacognitive strategies.



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I Secondly, in the southeast Asian context especially in Malaysia, Hajhashemi, et al (2013) had research to explore possibilities of the Frelationship 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 correlated with both variables: among types of intelligence, verbal-linguistic 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 used except metacognitive strategy.

Thirdly, in the East Asian context especially in Taiwan, Hou (2017) explored the role of multiple intelligences towards motivation, strategy, and anxiety of EFL students. He found a relationship among multiple intelligences, motivation, strategy, and anxiety and also it led to different 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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Plevel was only correlated with motivation. Additionally, all the nine types of 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.

Fourthly, the study is also conducted in the Southwest European context especially in Spain by Oteiza (2013). She investigated the existence of 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, mathematical, and kinesthetic intelligences statistically did not correlate with any type of strategy. Still, the instruction had a positive effect on students' memory strategy.

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 learning strategies, though the specific correlation shows the non-uniform influence.



C. 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:

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

Variable	Indicators					
	Linguistic Intelligence (language sensitivity,					
	whether spoken, written or symbolic (sign, body,					
	etc))					
Multiple	Logical Intelligence (recognition and exploration of					
Intelligences	patterns and relationship; utilizing, logical					
	procedure, and reasoning)					
	Musical Intelligence (musical capacity or					
	appreciation; discern sound patterns)					
	Visual Intelligence (three dimensional-visualization					
	of object or materials; orientation, of self, position)					
	Kinesthetic Intelligence (control of fine and/gross					
	motor skill)					

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

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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

Variable	Indicators					
	Memory Strategy (store new information and					
	retrieve it later)					
	Cognitive (manipulate the language material					
Language	indirect ways)					
Learning	Compensation Strategy (help the learner to					
Strategies	complete the issuing knowledge)					
	Metacognitive Strategy (manage the language					
	learning)					
	Affective Strategy (identify one's mood and anxiety					
	and control emotion)					
	Social Strategy (help students work with the target					
	culture as well as the language)					

D. The Hypotheses

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

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.

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.



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CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

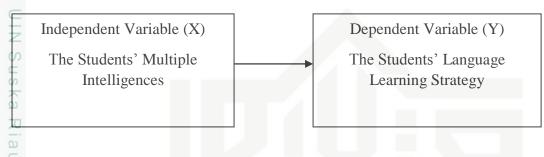
The design of this research is correlational research especially explanatory design. It is a correlational design in which the researcher is interested in the extent to which two variables (or more) co-vary, that is, where the changes in one variable are reflected in changes in another one. Creswell (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 called correlational research. While Ary (2006, p. 27) stated correlational Presearch 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.

From the description above, correlational research can be viewed as a type of non-experimental research method, in which a researcher measures two variables, understands and assess the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any extraneous variable. There are two variables in this

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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:



B. Location and Time of The Research

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

C. Subject and Object of the Research

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.

2. Object of The Research

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



D. Population and Sample of the Research

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

No	Major Class		Number of Students	
1		XI ATPH 1	31	
2	ATPH Class	XI ATPH 2	33	
3		XI ATPH 3	31	
4		XI ATP 1	35	
5	ATP Class	XI ATP 2	34	
6		XI ATP 3	38	
7	APAT Class	XI APAT 1	32	
8	AFAT Class	XI APAT 2	32	
9	APHP Class	XI APHP 1	31	
10	AFIIF Class	XI APHP 2	32	
11	AI Class	XI AI	29	
12	PPT Class	XI PPT	37	
13	AMP Class	XI AMP	34	
14	ATU Class	XI ATU	35	
	Tota	nl	464	

The Sample

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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-

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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**

No	Class Number of students in each class		Number of Sample in each class		
1	XI ATPH 1	31	4		
2	XI ATPH 2	33	4		
3	XI ATPH 3	31	4		
4	XI ATP 1	35	4		
5	XI ATP 2	34	4		
6	XI ATP 3	38	4		
7	XI APAT 1	32	4		
8	XI APAT 2	32	4		
9	XI APHP 1	31	4		
10	XI APHP 2	32	4		
11	XI AI	29	3		
12	XI PPT	37	4		
13	XI AMP	34	4		
14	XI ATU	35	4		
·	Total	464	55		

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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:

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Table III.3 **MI Questionnaire Items**

No	Types of Intelligences	Items
1	PART A: Linguistic Intelligence	1-10
2	PART B : Mathematical Intelligence	11-20
3	PART C : Musical Intelligence	21-30
4	PART D : Visual Intelligence	31-40
5	PART E : Kinesthetic Intelligence	41-50

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

Explanation	Score
Very often	5
Often	4
Sometimes	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

Likert (1932, p. 15)

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.

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Table III.5 **SILL Questionnaire Items**

No	Types of Strategies	Items
1	PART A : Memory Strategies	1-9
2	PART B : Cognitive Strategies	10-23
3	PART C : Compensation Strategies	24-29
4	PART D : Metacognitive Strategies	30-38
5	PART E : Affective Strategies	39-44
6	PART F : Social Strategies	45-50

To score the students' answers, there are some steps. They are:

- Added up all score of each part of the questionnaire
- 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.
- 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

Explanation	Score
Always or almost always used	5
Usually used	4
Sometimes used	3
Generally act used	2
Never or rarely used	1

Likert (1932, p. 15)

F. Validity and Reliability

The quantitative research always depends on measurement. In this research, the Multiple Intelligences questionnaire modified from Armstrong (2009) was used to measure students' preferred intelligences after the

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

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 $r_{observed} > r_{tabel}$, but if $r_{observed} < r_{tabel}$ 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:



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Table III.7 The Result of Validity Testing Variable X (Multiple Intelligences)

	Variable X (Multiple Intelligences)						
No Item	Sub Variable	$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{observed}}$	$\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{tabel}}$	Explanation			
1		0.436	0.266	Valid			
2		0.395	0.266	Valid			
3		0.399	0.266	Valid			
4		0.423	0.266	Valid			
5	Linguistic	0.707	0.266	Valid			
6	Intelligence	0.327	0.266	Valid			
7		0.468	0.266	Valid			
8		0.636	0.266	Valid			
9		0.624	0.266	Valid			
10		0.531	0.266	Valid			
1		0.738	0.266	Valid			
2		0.812	0.266	Valid			
3		0.640	0.266	Valid			
4		0.435	0.266	Valid			
5	Logical-	0.739	0.266	Valid			
6	Mathematical	0.609	0.266	Valid			
7	Intelligence	0.494	0.266	Valid			
8		0.608	0.266	Valid			
9		0.630	0.266	Valid			
10		0.580	0.266	Valid			
1		0.379	0.266	Valid			
2		0.557	0.266	Valid			
3		0.514	0.266	Valid			
4		0.416	0.266	Valid			
5	Visual Intelligence	0.514	0.266	Valid			
6	v isuai interrigence	0.482	0.266	Valid			
7		0.702	0.266	Valid			
8		0.721	0.266	Valid			
9		0.666	0.266	Valid			
10		0.366	0.266	Valid			
1		0.578	0.266	Valid			
2	OII	0.524	0.266	Valid			
3	Kinesthetic Intelligence	0.613	0.266	Valid			
4		0.727	0.266	Valid			
5		0.618	0.266	Valid			
6		0.423	0.266	Valid			
7		0.652	0.266	Valid			
8		0.412	0.266	Valid			
9		0.627	0.266	Valid			

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No **Sub Variable Explanation** robserved $\mathbf{r}_{\text{tabel}}$ **Item** Valid 10 0.352 0.266 1 0.565 0.266 Valid 2 0.598 0.266Valid 3 0.474 0.266 Valid Valid 4 0.615 0.2665 0.496 0.266Valid Musical Intelligence 6 0.610 0.266 Valid 7 0.848 0.266 Valid 8 Valid 0.766 0.266 9 0.721 0.266 Valid 10 0.743 Valid 0.266

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

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} >

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 \mathbf{r}_{table} , and if $\mathbf{r}_{11} < \mathbf{r}_{table}$ 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)

N of Item	Sub Variable	r ₁₁	r _{tabel}	Explanation
10	Linguistic Intelligence	0.676	0.266	Reliable
10	Logical-Mathematical Intelligence	0.781	0.266	Reliable
10	Visual Intelligence	0.714	0.266	Reliable
10	Kinesthetic Intelligence	0.738	0.266	Reliable
10	Musical Intelligence	0.841	0.266	Reliable

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**

Criteria
Very Strong
Strong
Sufficient
Low
Very Low

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 ±0.40 - ±599. While the Musical Intelligence was considered as **Strong** because \mathbf{r}_{11} was at the coefficient interval ± 0.60 - ± 0.799 .



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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:

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

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			5	Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
MI	.088	55	.200*	.973	55	.255

^{*.} This is a lower bound of the true significance.

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

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a. Lilliefors Significance Correction



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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

Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a				Shapiro-Wilk			
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.	
LLS	.076	55	.200*	.966	55	.125	

- *. 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.

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

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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

Score	Classification
36-50	High
23-36	Medium
10-23	Low

Azwar (2012)

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

Classification	Explanation	Score
High	Always or almost always	4.5 – 5.0
	used	4.3 – 3.0
	Usually Used	3.5 – 4.4
Medium	Sometime Used	2.5 - 3.4
Low	Generally act used	1.5 - 2.4
	Never or rarely used	1.0 – 1.4
		(D 1 2

(Barruansyah, 2018)

Pearson Product Moment Correlation

The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (Pearson's correlation) is a measure of the strength and direction of association that

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exists between two variables measured on at least an interval scale. In this Pearson product-moment correlation measured research, this 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.



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CHAPTER V

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 eleventh-grade 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.

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 the low level for the minority students with the mean score 3.4.

Furthermore, there is a significant correlation between the components 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 Kinesthetic intelligence only shows correlations to Memory and Compensation strategy.



B. Recommendation

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 intelligences has not well established yet. It is more suggested to conduct a study at the underexposed and imperfect areas as in rural areas. Therefore, this is an important and potential area for future research in recognizing students' strengths and weaknesses in learning English, because there are many interesting issues related to aspects and factors that affect students' strengths and weaknesses.

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APPENDICES

NOTA PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

Hari/Tanggal : Jum'at /16 Juli 2020 Pukul: 08.00-12.00

Dewan Penguji:

: Samasi Hasan, M. H. Sc Penguji I : Kurnia Budianti, M.Pd Penguji II Penguji III : Dedi Wahyudi, M.Pd Penguji IV : Dodi Settiawan, M.Pd

Nama Kandidat : Aji Wijaya Nim 11614102932

Perbaikan

1. Revise your writing

Revise quotation

Give more explanation especially what kinds of validity and correlation type used

Samasi Hasan, M. H. Sc

Dedi Wahyudi, M.Pd

Revise grammatical mistakes

Misspelling,

Choice of words, etc

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

Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji

Tefah dipeiksa dan disetujui Penguji II

à

Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji II

Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji IV

of Sultan Syarif

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

Dodi Settiawan, M.P.

Kurria Budianti, M.Pd

Pekanbaru, Juli 2020 Penguji II/ Panitia

Kurnia Budianti, M.Pd



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

The Students' score of Multiple Intelligences (Variable X)

-			1				
a milox UIN	Name	Linguistic Intelligence	Logical Intelligence	Visual Intelligence	Kinesthetic Intelligence	Musical Intelligence	Total Score
100	Student 1	38	38	34	43	38	191
	Student 2	40	27	37	38	44	186
3	Student 3	35	34	31	38	27	165
42	Student 4	32	34	38	34	34	172
5	Student 5	38	31	35	36	29	169
6_	Student 6	33	45	50	50	32	210
7	Student 7	44	46	48	49	50	237
8	Student 8	33	36	34	37	25	165
9	Student 9	34	39	39	38	41	191
10	Student 10	36	37	35	47	44	199
11	Student 11	37	38	42	39	41	197
12	Student 12	39	34	34	35	43	185
13	Student 13	38	39	40	38	35	190
14	Student 14	36	29	37	34	32	168
15	Student 15	44	28	35	33	50	190
16	Student 16	34	40	39	39	31	183
170	Student 17	32	35	41	40	46	194
18	Student 18	45	38	44	33	39	199
19	Student 19	38	37	41	42	42	200
20	Student 20	35	41	40	41	43	200
21	Student 21	38	39	40	38	40	195
22	Student 22	42	42	38	39	28	189
23	Student 23	48	36	40	40	36	200
24	Student 24	39	37	40	40	40	196
25	Student 25	39	40	37	40	49	205
26	Student 26	33	34	29	33	44	173
27	Student 27	42	36	44	37	37	196
28	Student 28	40	39	44	47	41	211
29	Student 29	37	35	44	34	36	186
30	Student 30	42	41	38	46	46	213
Second .							

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31	Student 31	34	34	35	38	32	173
32	Student 32	44	41	42	42	35	204
33	Student 33	38	39	43	41	36	197
34	Student 34	39	36	36	37	39	187
35	Student 35	40	38	32	47	39	196
36	Student 36	45	50	50	50	50	245
37	Student 37	40	45	42	37	44	208
38	Student 38	43	36	37	47	31	194
39	Student 39	38	34	36	42	30	180
40_	Student 40	36	38	39	37	37	187
41	Student 41	36	33	32	38	35	174
42	Student 42	41	47	34	39	40	201
43	Student 43	37	39	43	43	42	204
440	Student 44	37	40	39	37	46	199
45	Student 45	27	29	28	35	34	153
46	Student 46	36	40	37	42	39	194
47	Student 47	31	29	36	45	44	185
48	Student 48	45	44	39	46	43	217
49	Student 49	41	40	38	38	45	202
50	Student 50	33	29	33	29	31	155
51	Student 51	39	38	34	38	32	181
52	Student 52	38	36	39	36	37	186
53	Student 53	45	42	44	40	45	216
54	Student 54	39	46	39	47	37	208
55	Student 55	43	38	45	44	44	214
St	Total	2106	2066	2120	2193	2130	10615

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

The Students' Score of Language Learning Strategies (Variable Y)

mili N OIN S	Name	Memory Strategy	Cognitive Strategy	Compensati on Strategy	Metacogniti ve Strategy	Affective Strategy	Social Strategy	Total Score
⊆ 1	Student 1	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	19.6
2	Student 2	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	19.1
<u>a</u> 3	Student 3	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.3	17.1
_4	Student 4	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	3.2	13.5
25	Student 5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.5	18.7
6	Student 6	4.9	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	21.2
7	Student 7	4.8	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.5	21.3
8	Student 8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.3	3.5	15.5
9	Student 9	2.9	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	17.2
10	Student 10	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	3.5	16.0
11	Student 11	2.6	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	20.7
12	Student 12	2.3	3.3	2.3	4.1	3.0	2.8	17.9
13	Student 13	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	29.6
14	Student 14	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.3	13.6
15	Student 15	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	3.8	28.1
16	Student 16	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	18.8
17	Student 17	2.8	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.5	4.7	22.2
18	Student 18	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.0	23.9
19	Student 19	3.8	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.7	22.8
20	Student 20	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	25.8
21	Student 21	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	18.4
22	Student 22	3.3	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	16.9
23	Student 23	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	26.0
24	Student 24	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.5	21.8
25	Student 25	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.7	19.3
26	Student 26	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.7	15.0
27	Student 27	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	17.9
28	Student 28	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	22.3
29	Student 29	2.0	4.5	1.8	4.0	2.3	2.8	17.5

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30 Student 30 2.8 3.3 3.0 3.8 3.3 3.5 19.7 31 Student 31 3.3 3.1 2.8 3.6 2.7 2.7 18.2 32 Student 32 3.9 3.6 3.8 4.4 3.7 3.3 22.7 Student 33 33 2.3 2.6 2.0 3.3 2.7 2.8 15.7 34 Student 34 3.3 3.4 3.3 3.4 3.2 3.0 19.6 35 Student 35 4.0 3.5 3.5 3.8 3.0 2.8 20.6 Student 36 5.0 4.9 5.0 5.0 5.0 4.2 29.1 36 37 Student 37 3.7 4.6 3.7 4.3 4.3 4.2 24.7 2.9 3.0 38 Student 38 3.8 3.8 3.2 3.8 20.5 39 Student 39 2.2 3.7 2.8 1.9 2.3 3.3 16.3 40 Student 40 3.4 3.4 2.5 2.4 3.2 2.8 17.8 Student 41 3.8 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.8 41 18.6 3.7 42 Student 42 4.1 4.2 4.1 4.0 3.7 23.7 3.6 3.3 3.2 43 Student 43 3.4 3.8 3.5 20.8 44 Student 44 2.7 3.0 2.7 3.0 2.5 2.7 16.5 Student 45 45 1.7 1.9 2.3 2.0 3.2 3.0 14.1 Student 46 2.6 2.9 2.3 2.4 3.7 3.5 17.4 46 47 Student 47 2.9 2.3 2.7 2.3 2.5 2.7 15.3 Student 48 3.3 3.4 3.8 3.9 2.7 3.0 20.1 48 49 Student 49 3.8 4.3 4.2 3.9 3.8 3.7 23.6 2.2 2.4 2.1 2.5 3.2 50 Student 50 1.3 13.7 2.3 3.2 51 Student 51 2.4 3.0 3.3 2.5 16.8 52 Student 52 3.8 3.8 2.8 4.0 3.8 20.9 2.6 25.7 53 Student 53 3.8 4.4 4.8 4.7 4.2 3.8 Student 54 3.2 54 3.0 2.8 2.8 3.3 3.2 18.3 3.7 3.7 Student 55 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.7 21.8 55 187.1 190.7 188.0 Total 174.4 173.2 176.7 1090.1



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Appendix 04 Research Instrument

Multiple Intelligences Questionnaire (Variable X)

Part 1: MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES QUESTIONAIRES / Kuisioner Kecerdasan Majemuk

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.

B

- 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.

Part A: Linguistic Intelligence

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
				kadang	Sekali	Pernah
15	Anda merupakan orang yang suka membaca buku					
ate Islamic l	Anda adalah tipical orang yang menyusun kata-kata dalam pikiran terlebih dahulu sebelum anda menulis, membaca atau mengatakannya					
niversity	Anda adalah orang yang lebih mudah mengingat sesuatu dengan cara mendengarkan radio atau rekaman percakapan	SU	SK	AF	RIA	U
of Sult	Anda merupakan seseorang yang menikmati permainan kata-kata, seperti teka teki silang dan scrabble					

ilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu ma



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: . Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau . Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu ma

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5 🗆 Anda merupakan seseorang yang pelajaran menyukai bahasa × bahasa Indonesia, Inggris, ilmu sosial, dan sejarah Ketika anda dalam perjalanan, anda suka membaca billboard dan plang (nama toko, penunjuk arah, dll) 7. Anda merupakan seseorang yang selalu merujuk pada hal-hal yang sudah pernah anda baca atau dengar dalam percakapan Teman-teman anda selalu menanyakan pada anda mengenai arti pada kata-kata tertentu Anda merupakan seseorang yang suka menulis buku harian, jurnal, atau blog Anda merupakan orang yang suka 10 memainkan kata dan membuat singkatan

Part B: Logical-Mathematical Intelligence

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang	Jarang	Tidak
				-kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1	Anda merupakan orang yang bisa					
35	dengan cepat dan mudah menghitung					
ate	angka dalam pikiran					
2 =	Anda merupakan seseorang yang					
a	menyukai pelajaran matematika dan					
3	ilmu pengetahuan alam					
3 0	Anda menyukai permainan yang					
	menggunakan angka-angka, seperti					
IV	sudoku					
4 🖺	Anda merupakan orang yang	OTI	OTT	A 70	N TO A	TT
118	menyukai kegiatan eksperimen	811	$\times K$	Ak	KΙΑ	
5	Anda merupakan orang yang suka					
) Ì	mengamati struktur, pola, rangkaian,					
nS	atau urutan					
6	Anda adalah tipical orang yang selalu					
5						

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membayangkan bagaimana cara kerja suatu benda dan senang mengikuti berita terbaru dari dunia sains dan penemuan Anda merupakan orang yang lebih percaya pada penjelasan secara rasional dan ilmiah Anda merupakan seseorang dapat berpikir secara abstrak, jelas, dan berkonsep Anda merupakan seseorang yang dapat menemukan alur berpikir orang lain berdasarkan perkataan dan apa saja yang mereka lakukan Anda adalah orang yang 10 lebih nyaman ketika semua hal bisa dihitung, diukur, atau dikelompokkan

Part C: Visual Intelligence

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
		- ///		kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1	Ketika anda menutup mata, anda			-//))		1/1
	dapat membayangkan sesuatu hal					
	dengan jelas					
2	Anda adalah orang yang sangat	7 =				
\$	menyukai warna					
3	Anda merupakan seseorang yang					
-	sering menggunakan kamera atau					
a	video kamera untuk merekam dan					
B	mengabadikan moment di sekitar					
[6]	anda					
4 🚆	Anda merupakan seseorang yang					
IV	menyukai puzzle bergambar					
5 🖺	Anda merupakan seseorang yang	OT	OTZ	A W	T A	TT
1	bisa mengingat mimpi anda dengan	81	NK	Ak	ĽΙΑ	
у	jelas)				
6	Anda dapat menemukan jalan atau					
II S	arah yang benar di tempat yang					
Ita	belum familiar					



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7]

Anda merupakan seseorang yang suka menggambar atau sketsa

8 Menggambar bangun ruang atau grafik lebih menyenangkan bagi anda

9 Manda merupakan seseorang yang dapat membayangkan wujud suatu benda hanya berdasarkan deskripsi benda itu

10 1Anda merupakan seseorang yang senang membaca buku, surat kabar, majalah, dll yang banyak terdapat ilustrasi atau gambar-gambar

6

Part D: Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang- kadang	Jarang Sekali	Tidak Pernah
1	Anda merupakan seseorang yang					
	suka mengikuti minimal satu					
	kegiatan olah raga secara rutin					
2	Anda merupakan typical orang yang					
	sulit sekali duduk diam untuk waktu					
	yang lama					
3	Anda adalah orang yang senang					
	bekerja dengan menggunakan tangan					
200	(misalnya menjahit, mengukir,					
35	memotong, dan menyusun balok)					
4 6	Anda adalah orang yang sering					
S	mendapatkan ide-ide ketika anda					
	sedang melakukan aktivitas fisik,					
lami	seperti jalan-jalan, jogging dan					
0	berenang					
5 🚍	Anda adalah seseorang yang suka					
VII.	menghabiskan waktu luang di luar					
er	rumah.	OTI	0.77	- A T	- T	~ ~
6 ty	Anda adalah seseorang yang		NK	Ak		
	cenderung sering menggunakan		UL	-		
of	bahasa tubuh saat bercakap-cakap					
Su	dengan orang lain					
7 =	Anda adalah typical orang yang perlu					

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menyentuh atau memegang objek untuk mengenali lebih jauh sebuah benda. 80 Anda adalah seseorang yang menyukai kegiatan yang memicu adrenalin, seperti bungee jumping, terjun payung, dan mendaki gunung. Anda memiliki koordinasi gerak tubuh yang sangat baik mempelajari keterampilan 10 Untuk baru, anda adalah orang yang harus langsung mempraktekkannya, bukan hanya membaca atau melihat caranya.

Part E: Musical Intelligence

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
1	Anda adalah orang yang memiliki			kadang	Sekali	Pernah
2	suara bagus Anda adalah orang yang bisa menebak dan mengenal not lagu begitu mendengar nadanya					
3 St	Anda adalah orang yang senang mendengarkan musik lewat radio, CD, dll	A				
ate Is	Anda adalah seseorang yang bisa memainkan alat musik					
5 lam	Hidup anda akan membosankan jika tidak ada musik					
6 Univ	Anda adalah orang yang sering mendengarkan/menyanyikan lagu dalam pikiran anda.					
7	Anda adalah orang yang kenal dan hafal banyak lagu dan melodinya.	ST	SK	AR	RTA	TT
y of Sulta	Anda adalah tipical orang yang jika mendengarkan sekali atau dua kali sebuah karya musik, anda bisa dengan mudah mengulangnya.					

. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu ma





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Anda adalah tipical orang yang sering bergumam, bersiul, mengetukkan jari atau bernanyi saat mengerjakan sesuatu. 100 Anda adalah seseorang yang dapat menjaga tempo atau mengenal ketukan saat bermain musik.

Students Inventory for Language Learning Questionnaire (Variable y)

Part 2: **STRATEGY INVENTORY FOR** LANGUAGE **LEARNING** ska 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
- 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.
- Selalu atau hampir selalu berarti pernyataan tersebut sangat benar mengenai diri anda.

Part A: Memory Strategy

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
laı				kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1邑.	Saya berfikir tentang hubungan					
C	antara apa yang sudah saya ketahui					
n	dengan sesuatu yang baru saya					
IV€	pelajari dalam B. Inggris		P3			
25	saya menggunakan kata-kata baru	OTI	OTZ	- A T	N T A	TT
1	dalam kalimat untuk memudahkan	3 U	> K	Ak	K I A	
y o	saya mengingat kata-kata tersebut.					
3	Saya mengkelompokan bunyi kosa					
u	kata B. Inggris yang baru dengan					
Cult						<u>.</u>



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gambarnya. Saya mengingat kosakata baru dengan membuat kesan terhadap situasi atau konteks kata yang digunakan. Saya menggunakan sajak/puisi untuk mengingat kosakata Bahasa inggris Saya menggunakan permainan kartu untuk mengingat kosakata Bahasa inggris. Saya memerankan kosakata Inggris secara fisik. 80 Saya selalu meriview pelajaran Bahasa inggris. Saya mengingat kosakata/ungkapan 9_ dengan cara mengingat lokasinya (halaman buku, papan pengumuman, atau di penanda jalan)

Part B: Cognitive Strategies

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang -kadang	Jarang Sekali	Tidak Pernah
1	Saya menyebbutkan kosakata Bahasa inggris beberapa kali					
2 Sta	Saya berusaha untuk berbicara sepereti penutur aslinya.					
3 te Is	Saya mempraktekkan bunyi kosakata bahaa inggris.			N.		
lamic l	Saya menggunakan kosakata Bahasa inggris dengan menggunakan caracara yang berbeda.		V			
5 niv	Saya berinisiatif memulai pembicaraan dalam Bahasa inggris.					
6 rsit	Saya menonton siaran TV/Film berbahasa inggris.	ST	SK	AF	RTA	IJ
7 of S	Saya menulis catatan, pesan, surat dalam Bahasa inggris.					
8 ulta	Saya membaca bacaan bahas ainggris sepintas lalu, kemudian kembali					



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membacanya dengan hati-hati. Saya mencari kosa kata Bahasa inggris yang sama dengan Bahasa aslinya. Saya mencoba mencari metode untuk 1000 meningkatkan kemampuan Bahasa inggris saya. Saya mengetahui makna kosakata 11 Bahasa inggris dengan membaginya kedalam bagian-bagian yang saya fahami. Saya tidak mentraslate kata-perkata 120 dalam Bahasa inggris. Saya membuat kesimpulan dari apa 13 yang saya dengar/baca.

Part C: Compensation Strategy

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
				kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1	Saya menggunakan guessing					
	(mengira-ngira makna) untuk					
	memahami kosakata Bahasa inggris					
	yang tidak familiar.					
2	Saya menggunakan gesture (Gerakan					
	tubuh) dalam pembicaraan ketika					
15	saya tidak tahu kosakata Bahasa					
ate	inggris yang sebenarnya.					
3	Saya membuat kosakata baru, jika					
a	tidak tahu kosakata yang sebenarnya.					
4 🗏	Saya membaca tanpa melihat setiap					
[0]	kosakata.					
5	Saya mencoba menebak apa yang					
IV	orang lain akan ungkapkan.					
6 5	Saya menggunakan kosakata lain/	OT	OT	- A T	A TEL	TT
311	penjelasan untuk menjelaskan		NK	Ak	$\{ \Box A \}$	
у о	kosakata yang sama.			-4 4 4		

. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu ma



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Part D: Metacognitive Strategy

No	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
				kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1 🖶	Saya mencoba mencari cara					
3	sebanyak mungkin untuk					
=	menggunakkan Bahasa inggris.					
2 =	Saya mencatat kesalahan Bahasa					
	inggris saya dan menggunakan					
=	catatan tersebut untuk membantu					
S	saya menjadi lebih baik.					
3 =	Saya memperhatikan orang yang					
S	sedang berbicara dalam Bahasa					
0	inggris.					
4 2.	Saya berusaha untuk menemukan					
au	cara untuk menjadi pelajar Bahasa					
	inggris yang lebih baik.					
5	Saya merencanakan jadwal uuntuk					
	belajar Bahasa inggris.					
6	Saya mencari teman yang bias di					
	ajak berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris.					
7	Saya berusaha mencari kesempatan					
	untuk membaca teks bahaa inggris					
	sebanyak mungkin.					
8	Saya memiliki tujuan yang jelas					
	untuk meningkatkan kemampuan					
S	Bahasa inggris saya.					
9 👼	Saya meningkatkan cara untuk					
te	peningkatan lebih lanjut dalam					
S	Bahasa inggris.					
al						

Part E: Affective Strategy

No.	Strategy	Selalu	Sering	Kadang-	Jarang	Tidak
Ve				kadang	Sekali	Pernah
1 3.	Saya berusaha untuk sntai ketika	QT.	Q IZ	AT) T A	TT
ty	menggunakan Bahasa inggris.		OW		$\Pi \Pi$.U
2 9	Saya mendorong diri untuk					
S	berbicara Bahasa inggris.					
3 =	Saya mengapresiasi diri sendiri					
20						

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B

ketika melakukan hal yang

dalam Bahasa inggris.

Saya mencatat jika saya merasa

tegang atau gugup ketika belajar

atau berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris.

baik

Saya menulis perasaan saya dalam buku diari dengan Bahasa inggris.

Saya menceritakan perasaan ketika belajar Bahasa inggris kepada orang

lain.

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Pekanbaru, 02 Mei 2019

Biasa

Pembimbing Skripsi

□Kepada

Yth. Robi Kurniawan, MA

:Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/7441/2019

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UTN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama

: Aji Wijaya

NIM

: 11614102932

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul

: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' MULTIPLE

INTELLIGENCES AND THEIR LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY

USED AT SMA N 1 SELATPANJANG KEPULAUAN MERANTI

Waktu

: 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Redaksi dan teknik penulisan skripsi, sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Drs. Almuddin, M.Ag NIP. 19660924 199503 1 002

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4654/2020 Sifat

∃ : Biasa

Pekanbaru,25 April 2020

Lamp. Hal

gian atau

karya

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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:

: Aji Wijaya Nama NIM : 11614102932

Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND

LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE RIAU VOCATIONAL STUDENTS OF HIGH **SCHOOL**

INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE

Waktu: 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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.

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag. NIP. 19660924 199503 1 002

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

tate



Appendix 06 Thesis Supervisor Activity Report



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

dang. 1	tenis yang dibimbin Seminar usul Per Penulisan Lapor Nama Pembimbing Nomor Induk Pe Nama Mahasiswa Nomor Induk Mahas Kegiatan	nelitian an Penelitian egawai (NIP)	: Skripsi : : Robi Kurniawan, S.Pd., MA. : 130117006 : Aji Wijaya : 11614102932 : Bimbingan Skripsi		
No	Tanggal Konsultasi		Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangar
1	25 Maret 2020	Consultatio analysis	n and revision of the result of data	1	Revision
2	2 April 2020	Consultatio	n and revision of Chapter IV	4	Revision
3	8 April 2020	Consultatio and Abstrac	n and revision of Chapter III, IV,	A	Revision
4	15 April 2020	V and Abst		4	Revision
5	16 April 2020	Consultatio V and Abst	n and revision of Chapter III, IV, ract	1	Revision
6	17 April 2020	Final draft	revision	4	Revision
7	23 April 2020	Thesis is ap	proved	1	Accepted
	tate I				
	te			Pekanbaru, 23 A Pembimbing,	pril 202

Robi Kurniawan, MA. NIK. 130117006

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah Dilarang

umumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska

Pengutipa

Idak

merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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karya

Appendix 07 Recommendation Letter

DINSUSKA RIAL

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tam Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.

Pekanbaru, 25 November 2019

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/17318/2019

: Biasa

: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada

Yth. Kepala Sekolah

SMA NEGERI I SELATPANJANG

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama

: Aji Wijaya

NIM

: 11614102932 : VII (Tujuh)/ 2019

Semester/Tahun Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan III

Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd NIP. 19660410 199303 1 005

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau

tinjauan suatu masalah

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Dilarang



Keper

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.smknpertanianterpaduriau.sch.id

⊂ Pos-Pen-Surat Keluar

F. 7. 2. 2. TU. 01

Nomor _

: 420.TU.12.11/2019/1200

Lagnpiran Perihal Z

: Balasan Permohonan Pelaksanaan PraRiset

Kepada Yth,

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Tempat

Dengan Hormat,

Sehubungan dengan surat Bapak nomor Un.04/F.UI.4/pp.00.9/15532/2019 perihal

opermohonan melakukan PraRiset, maka melalui surat ini disampaikan bahwa ;

Nama

: AJI WIJAYA

NIM

: 11614102932

Semester/Tahun: VII (Tujuh)/2019 Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Telah kami se Telah kami setujui untuk melakukan PraRiset di SMK NEGERI PERTANIAN TERPADU

of Sultan Syarif

Kasim Riau

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

Pekanbaru, 28 November 2019 Kepaja Sekolah

DARTI, MM

NIP 19641216 199003 2 004

mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska idak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu

Riau

Dilarang Pengutip melligumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Nonior tıdak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau ⊐Biasa Strat Lamp. bagian atau s gian atau seluruh Kepada

mencantumkan

karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik

ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



DUn.04/F.II/PP.00.9/1181/2020

Pekanbaru, 29 Januari 2020 M

:1 (Satu) Proposal

Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

ZYth. Gubernur Riau

OCq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau

Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Riau dengan ini Kasim memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama : Aji Wijaya NIM : 11614102932

Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/ 2020 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Saska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE

Lokasi Penelitian : SMKN PERTANIAN TERPADU PROV RIAU Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (29 Januari 2020 s.d 29 April 2020)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

an Rektor Dekan

Tembusan :

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

Dr. H. Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag

NIP-19740704 199803 1 001

ndungi

Undang-Und

Dilarang Pengutipan tidak mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya merugikan kepentingan yang Karya SIIII wajar UIN Suska Riau mencar teimkan Silni ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,



DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/30779 TENTANG

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI

Bepala Tinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonam Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/1181/2020 Tanggal 29 Januari 2020, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1 Nama : AJI WIJAYA 2. NIM / KTP : 116141029320

3. Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4.Alenjang : S1

5. Alamat : PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian : THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE

LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE.

7. Lokasi Penelitian : SMK PERTANIAN TERPADU PROVINSI RIAU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di Pada Tang

Dibuat di : Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal : 11 Februari 2020



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Oleh: KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

EVAREFITA, SE, M.SI Pembina Utama Muda NIP. 19720628 199703 2 004

Tembusan

atau

Riau

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

tate

1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

2. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau

3. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

4. Yang Bersangkutan

iltan Syarif Kasim I

im Riau



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU **DINAS PENDIDIKAN**

JALAN CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 22552/21553 PEKANBARU

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ini tanpa

mencantumkan

071/Disdik/1.3/2020/2082 Biasa Izin Riset / Penelitian

Pekanbaru,

17 FEB 2020

Kepada

Kepala SMK Pertanian Terpadu Provinsi Riau

di-

Tempat

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/30779 Tanggal 11 Februari 2020 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:

Nama

itate

Islamic

University of Sultan

: AJI WIJAYA : 116141029320

MIND Program Studi

: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

: \$1 Alamat

Judul Penelitian

: PEKANBARU

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

FOR INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE.

Lokasi Penelitian

: SMK PERTANIAN TERPADU PROVINSI RIAU

Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

- 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang diperlukan untuk penelitian
- 2. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.
- 3. Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini dibuat.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

KEPALA DINAS PENDIDIKAN

PROVINSI RIAU KRETARIS

AHYU SUHENDRA, SE

Pembina

209 200012 1 006

Tembusan







Kaharuddin Nasution KM 10 Marpoyan Damai Pekanbaru 28284, Telp.0761-674172, Fax 0761-72947 E-mail: TU SMKNPT@yahoo.com Website: http://www.smknpertanianterpaduriau.sch.id

Pos Pen-Surat Keluar

F. 7. 2. 2. TU. 01

Pekanbaru, 05 Maret 2020

Kepada Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan

Keguruan

di-

Tempat

9

Dengan Hormat,

Sehubungan surat dengan nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/1181/2020 perihal permohonan Izin

melakukan Riset/Penelitian, maka melalui surat ini disampaikan bahwa:

: Aji Wijaya Nama

: 11614102932 NIM

Semester/Tahun: VIII (Delapan)/2020

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

: 420.TU.12.03/2020/136.1

: Balasan Izin Riset/Penelitian

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

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

Provinsi Riau.

niversity of Sultan Syarif

Kasim

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

Kepala Sekolah

Dra. SUDARTI, MM 19641216 199003 2 00

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau

gutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

ini tanpa

ngantumkan dan nenyebutkan sumber

Isi Proposal



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Ingi.	PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN
M i l i	UJIAN PROPOSAL
Mama Mahasiswa	- AJI WUAYA
Somor Induk Mahasiswa	11614102932
Hari/Tanggal Ujian	. Kamis / 14 November 2009
Judul Proposal Ujian	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE INTELLIBENCES
0	AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY AT THE
2 a	ELEVENTH TRADE STUDENTS OF RIAU
_	VOCATIONAL HIEH SCHOOL FOR INTEGRATED ACRICLE

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang Dalam Ujian proposal

)	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN	
			PENGUJI I	' PENGUJI II
	Drs. Samsi Hasan. M.H. Sc. State	PENGUJI I	Don't	
	Nettia Ibrahim, SPJ1. M.Pd	PENGUJI II		Heh

Mengetahui

Dekan

Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag. 196609241995031002 Pekanbaru, 10 Januari 2019 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Aji Wijaya NIM, 11614102932 ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber



⊚ На

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Curriculum Vitae

PERSONAL INFORMATION



AJI WIJAYA was born 21 years ago in Bengkalis city on January, 18th 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 16th July 2020 had a Munaqasyah examination and got the title degree from English Education Department (S. Pd) with Cum Laude predicate.

MOTTO

Do the best in everything that you are believe in because it is the reflection of who you are"

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

amic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau