

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Education is an effort made to create superior and high quality human resources. In addition, education is a place to develop various potentials optimally, namely the potential that includes physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual aspects, in accordance with the stage of development. stage of development. In the Indonesian law No. 20 of 2003 article 1 paragraph 1 concerning the national education system, it is stated that national education system stated: "Education is a conscious and planned effort to realize a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. and the state.

Learning is a process of effort made by an individual to obtain a new change in behavior as a whole, as a result of the individual's own experience in interaction with the environment, while according to Sudjana (2010) learning is a process characterized by a change in a person. Changes as a result of the learning process can be shown in various forms such as additional knowledge, understanding, attitudes and behavior, skills, skills, habits and changes in other aspects of the learning student. Basically, each individual is a unit that is different from one another. This difference can be seen from two aspects, namely horizontal aspects

and vertical aspects. Horizontal differences are student differences in psychological aspects, such as intelligence level, talent, interest, memory, emotions, personality and so on. While vertical differences are student differences in physical aspects, such as the shape of the height and low body, body size, energy and so on. Each of these student aspects has a great influence on student learning activities and success.

Student variation in learning is the difference between individual students and other individual students in the learning process at school. In terms of understanding and absorbing learning, each student has a different level. Some are fast, moderate and some are very slow. Differences also occur in the learning styles that students have. Every student has a style or way of learning that is preferred by each. Learning styles are preferred ways of thinking, processing and understanding information. According to Rambe (2019), learning style is an easy way for students to receive information and then organize and manage the information received. Learning styles can be explained as the shaping factors, behaviors, and attitudes that enable an individual to learn in certain situations. In a learning environment, it is the learner's capacity to comprehend and absorb information. Students that favor distinct learning styles will act differently in how they view, engage with, and handle the classroom setting. Therefore, it is crucial for educators to understand the differences in the nature of students' learning styles.

There are three kinds of learning styles learning styles, namely visual, auditory and kinesthetic (VAK). This learning style incorporates three senses to

acquire information through seeing, hearing, and action. VAK learning style can help students to learn through more than one understanding. According to (Deporter & Hemacki, 2015), "in the VAK learning style, learning focuses on providing direct and fun experiences. Directs learning experiences through learning to see (visual), learning to hear (auditory), and learning through movement and feeling (kinesthetic). Basically every student have those learning styles but don't everything that develops balanced but there is one who dominates with his learning style. Matter it causes students to like a variety of learning that fits your learning style has.

Visual learning style is a learning style that makes more use of vision. According to Bobbi De Porter and Mike Hernacki & Deporter (2015) the characteristics of students with visual learning styles are neat and orderly, speaking quickly usually not disturbed by noise. Visual students are more likely to remember information by directly witnessing the source of the information. A person with an auditory learning style learns to rely on hearing in order to comprehend and retain information. This means that in order to understand a lesson, they must first listen to be able to absorb information as well as to remind them again. Students who tend to absorb information by listening have difficulty understanding written lessons. Kinesthetic learning style is learning by doing physical activity and direct involvement, which can be in the form of "handling", moving, touching, and feeling/experiencing it yourself. Students who have a kinesthetic learning style cannot stand sitting for too long while listening to lessons and feel they can learn better if the process is accompanied by physical

activity. The characteristics of the kinesthetic learning style are touching everything he encounters, including when studying, having difficulty staying still or sitting still, always wanting to move, doing everything that allows his hands to be active, likes using real objects as learning aids, having difficulty mastering things abstract such as maps, symbols, and symbols, likes practice/experiments, likes games and physical activity.

It is important for every student to know their own learning style to maximize their learning ability. According to (Ghufron, 2012), the benefits for students to know their learning style include: 1) being able to choose a learning style according to their respective learning interests; 2) being able to create the right activities in the learning process so that they will avoid activities that are not beneficial to their learning activities; 3) students who already know their learning style will be able to improvise themselves so that effective learning will be created; and create effective learning; and 4) planning learning objectives and being able to analyze the level of student success. So, by understanding the three types of learning, teaching and learning activities will become more effective and efficient.

The teaching and learning process will be better if a teacher is able to recognize differences in student learning preferences. To achieve their learning goals, students use various learning styles. Student progress in learning over time is reflected in learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are changes in abilities and qualities that students can see for themselves as a form of success in the learning process or model used by the teacher. In Indonesia, the average level of student

education is still low, therefore, to support academic achievement, teachers must be able to know the type of learning style each student has. So in this study the researcher wanted to know the dominant learning style of class X MIPA F students at SMAN 2 Bengkulu City.

B. Research Identification

From several things that have been behind the problem of determining this research, the author finds problem identification that students in the classroom have different learning styles and Many students still do not understand their preferred learning styles.

C. Limitation of the Research

Referring to the background of the problems described above, so that this research does not deviate from the main problem, the researcher takes the following problem boundaries as follows:

1. The students referred to in the study are students at X grade SMAN 2 Bengkulu City.
2. The learning styles discussed in this research are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles.

D. Research Question

The formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. Which is the dominant learning style in class X students of SMAN 2 Bengkulu City?

2. Why is this learning style more dominant among the students of class X of SMAN 2 Bengkulu City?

E. Research Objective

The objectives of this research is to describe:

1. To find out the dominant learning style in class X students of SMAN 2 Bengkulu City.
2. To describe the dominant learning style in class X students of SMAN 2 Bengkulu City.

F. Significance of the Research

All parties are expected to benefit from this research, both for teachers, students, schools, and researchers. The benefits that can be taken are as follows:

- a. For teachers, learning outcomes provide direct experience of the different learning styles of each student. So that teachers can handle these variances using appropriate, innovative, and creative approaches..
- b. For students, it can be used as a means/media in selecting and using appropriate learning styles. So it is hoped that their learning outcomes can increase by knowing their respective learning styles.
- c. For schools, the results of this research can be used as positive input in efforts to develop English subjects in particular and by providing tools and supporting facilities for learning English.
- d. For researcher, it can add to the experience and insight of researcher about Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic (VAK) learning styles.