

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Theoretical Framework

1. Learning Styles

Students have different brain characteristics in absorbing, processing, and receiving information. Learning is a mental activity that involves the brain from getting information to processing the information. In learning activities each student is able to receive lessons in different ways. This method is commonly referred to as a learning style. Learning style is a habit that is shown by individuals in processing information and knowledge and learning a skill.

An appropriate learning style is the key to student success in learning. The use of learning styles that are limited to only one style, especially verbal or auditory, can of course cause many differences in absorbing information. Therefore, in learning activities, students must be assisted and directed to recognize a learning style that suits themselves so that the results can be maximized. Learning style consists of the words style and learning. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, style is behavior, gestures and attitudes. Meanwhile, learning is trying to gain intelligence or seek knowledge. Learning is also a process of effort carried out by a person to obtain a new change in behavior as a whole as a result of his own experience in interaction with his environment.

According to Ahmed (2012) learning styles is the preferred ways to collect, understand, organize and process information by someone. According to Santrock (2010) learning style is a way by students to maximize their potential and their

ability to process and understand knowledge. The tendency of students' learning styles will differ between students, because each individual has their own uniqueness and preferences in the learning process. According to Chania, et al (2016) Learning style is an action that students find interesting when completing learning activities. Learning styles are the styles and methods of learning that students prefer. In general, it can also be said that learning style is a way that is more desirable and makes people comfortable in thinking, understanding, and processing information. Learning style can be defined as the process of factors, actions and behaviors that make learning possible for a person in a specific situation. Learning style is the learner's ability to understand and absorb information. When it comes to understanding, interacting with, and responding to the learning environment, students with different learning styles will behave in different ways. Therefore, teachers must be aware of students' differences in learning styles because students differ in their preferences for certain learning styles.

Based on the understanding described above, it can be concluded that learning style is a way or learning habit that is often applied by students in absorbing and processing information in learning activities. Each student has their own preferences and uniqueness in the learning process. So if the teacher already knows the learning style of each child then it is very helpful to improve student learning outcomes and if it is combined with learning models that are in accordance with the learning styles of students.

2. Types of Learning Styles

Everyone has a different learning style. There are people who easily absorb and process lessons through hearing information from the teacher. There are also people who learn more easily by reading from books or looking at charts. Moreover, there are people who absorb the lessons by trying and experiencing them for themselves. There are three types of learning styles, namely Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic learning styles. The type of visual learning style where in the learning process students are more dominant in capturing learning through their eyes, while the type of auditory learning style is quicker to capture the learning process by relying on their hearing and the last is the type of kinesthetic learning style where students capture learning more when accompanied by physical movements. Huda (2014), cited in Wulansari (2016), pointed out that the VAK learning styles is a different learning styles that incorporates three learning styles. Rambe (2019) claim that VAK is a quantum learning approach to development that combines students' engagement, motivation, and cognitive processing skills that are seen to affect the use of metacognitive skills like situational analysis, self-pacing, and self-assessment to produce learning outcomes based on the specifics of each student's learning styles.

Different from what De Potter stated. Based on learning style theory according to Anthony F. Gregock in Dunn (1981: 375) divides four types of student learning styles, namely Concrete Sequential learning style, students with this type of learning style usually experience difficulty when asked to grasp a lesson that is abstract and requires strong imagination. Then Abstract Sequential,

students with this type of style have high reasoning abilities. This child tends to be critical and analytical because he has a strong imagination. Next, Abstract Random, for students with this type, lessons presented sequentially or systematically are not interesting. This model of children's way of learning is irregular and scheduling really torments them. They are not used to being stuck by teaching in the classroom, for them all life experiences are valuable lessons. Finally, oncrete Random, children with this type are children who are full of energy and fresh ideas. They learn a lot through their experiences and are not too interested in things that require abstract reasoning. Their practical nature, strengthened by their ability to receive random lessons, makes them full of new ideas.

Apart from the learning style theory that has been explained, another learning style theory is that according to Canfield in Dunn (1981:372), individual learning styles are divided into several types, namely social, independent, applied and conceptual. Social type students are those who prefer to study in groups. Independent students are those who prefer to study independently. Student participants prefer to learn with direct practice. Conceptual learners are students who prefer to learn conceptually. Meanwhile, according to the Myers Briggs Type Indicators or MBTI model (Dunn, 1981:373), a person's learning style preferences are divided into four dimensions, namely: introvert learner, extrovert learner, sensing learner, thinking learner.

From the explanation above, researchers found that the types of learning styles are very diverse. Of all the existing learning styles, there is no best learning

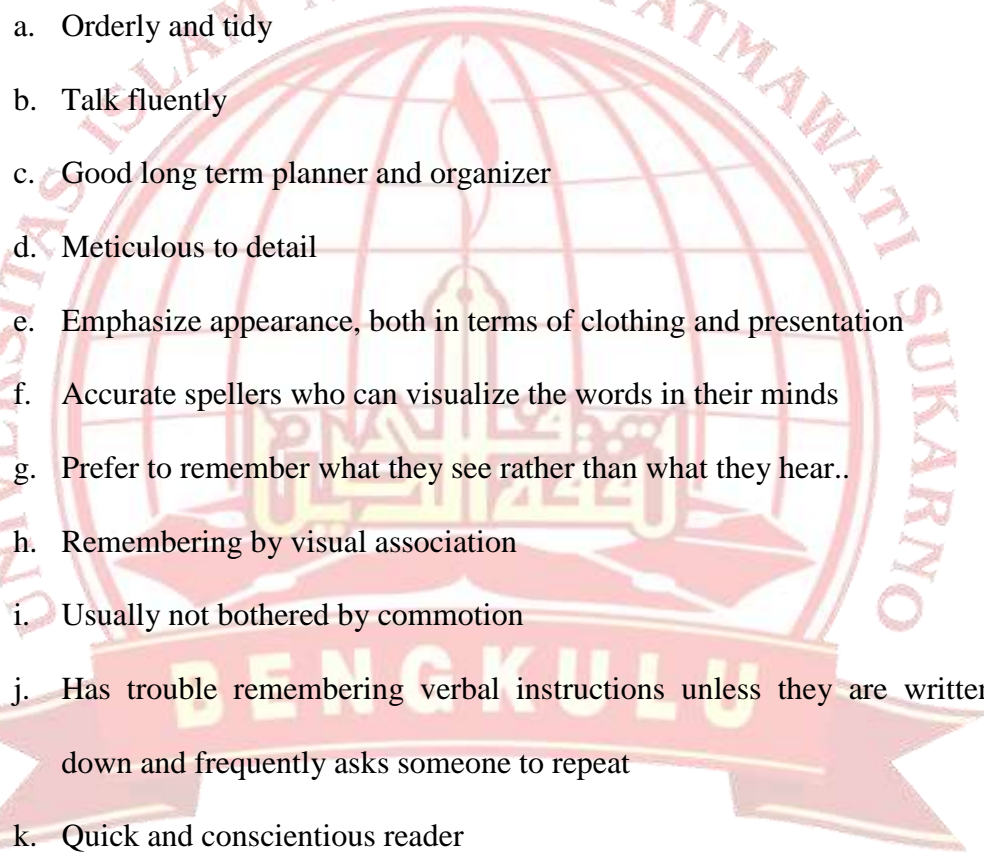
style, but it depends on the tendency to understand learning. However, it cannot be denied that the learning style that students most often encounter is the VAK (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic) learning style. The following is a detailed explanation of the VAK learning style.

a. Visual Learning Style

Visual learning style is the process of absorbing information related to the sense of sight (eyes). Someone who has a visual learning style, they will understand more when learning if they can see it directly, or will remember learning more if they see interesting pictures, or with striking colors. Those who learn best visually usually understand knowledge best when it is described in real-world scenarios. This means that in visual learning, one must see or experience the learning directly in order to understand it, such as demonstrating, using media and teaching aids. Students prefer to look at pictures or diagrams, like shows, demonstrations or watching videos. In this case the teaching model used by educators should be more focused on demonstrations or media, invite students to objects related to the lesson or by showing the props directly to students or describing them on the blackboard. So the visual learning style focuses on vision, the visual learning style type needs to see something visually to make it easier to understand.

Students with a predominantly visual learning style show characteristics such as glancing up when speaking and speaking quickly. Students think in terms of images in their brains to understand lessons and learn faster by using visual

displays such as diagrams, illustrated textbooks and videos. Students who learn best visually need to observe their teacher's body language and facial expressions in order to understand the material. Visual learners tend to take thorough notes in the classroom to acquire clear information about what they are learning (Mulabbiyah et al., 2018). According to (De Porter and Hernacki, 2015) students who prefer visual learning have the following characteristics:

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- a. Orderly and tidy
 - b. Talk fluently
 - c. Good long term planner and organizer
 - d. Meticulous to detail
 - e. Emphasize appearance, both in terms of clothing and presentation
 - f. Accurate spellers who can visualize the words in their minds
 - g. Prefer to remember what they see rather than what they hear..
 - h. Remembering by visual association
 - i. Usually not bothered by commotion
 - j. Has trouble remembering verbal instructions unless they are written down and frequently asks someone to repeat
 - k. Quick and conscientious reader
 - l. Prefers to read than to be read
 - m. Requires a holistic, purposeful and vigilant view and purpose before being mentally confident about a problem or project
 - n. Meaningless doodles during phone calls and in meetings
 - o. Forgetting to convey verbal messages to others

- p. Often gives short yes or no answers to questions
- q. Prefers to do demonstrations rather than give speeches
- r. Prefers art to music

Learning Strategies for Students with Visual Learning Styles, In order for the subject matter and information conveyed to be easily entered and remembered by students with visual learning styles, the learning strategies that must be applied must also be in accordance with the child's learning style. For students with visual learning styles, the following are suitable learning strategies:

1. To make the material easier to remember, the companion or teacher must make lots of symbols and pictures in notes, material summaries, presentations or when explaining in front of the class. Because it has a visual focus, use tables and graphs that can help children deepen their understanding of learning material, such as mathematics or natural sciences.
2. Making a mind map or mind map is a learning strategy and learning aid that is appropriate for children with a visual learning style. Do a general or brief review of the study material before the child dives into the material or a more detailed explanation.
3. Using picture books will be an effective strategy so that students can easily remember and understand the information or material being explained. In addition, adjust picture books according to the

child's age, so that the knowledge and material absorbed by the child remains balanced.

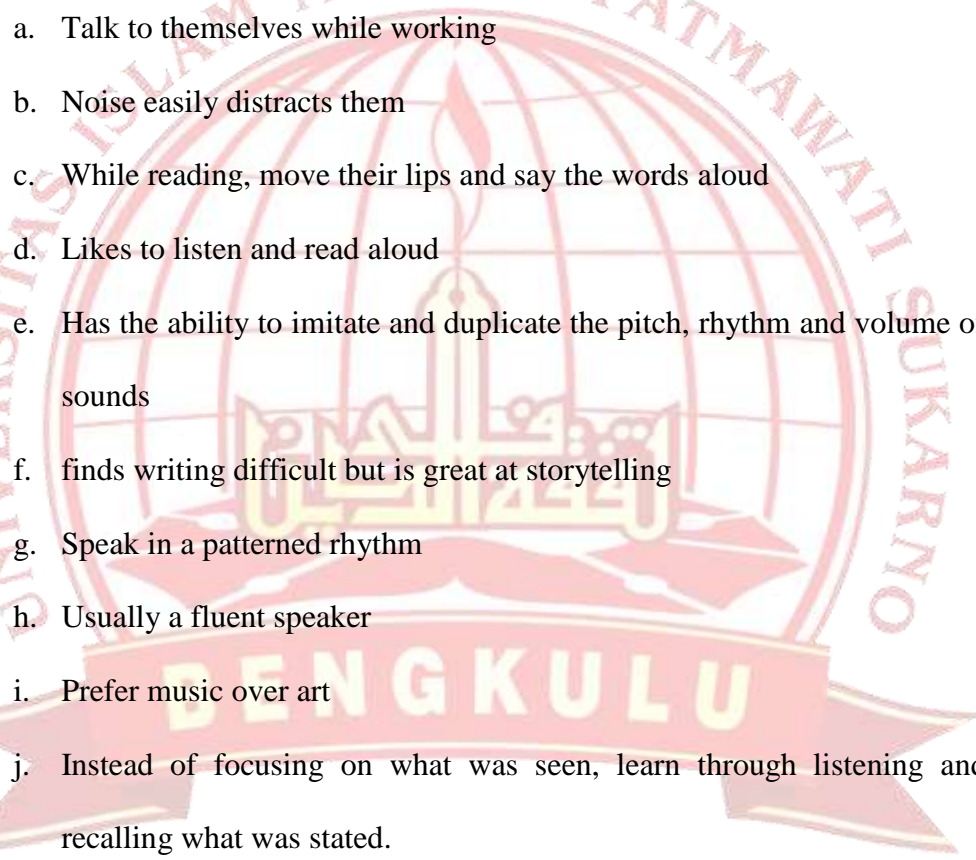
4. Asking students to draw or do other things that can express the child's creativity. Pouring out children's creativity can make the learning process more fun and not boring. In addition, because of practice, it will be easier for children with a visual learning style to understand.
5. Using video, as a learning medium. The easiest method for teaching children with a visual learning style is to use videos. This is because children with a visual learning style will focus more on the pictures, animations or illustrations in the video.

b. Auditory Learning Style

Auditory learning style is the process of receiving information related to hearing, students who have this learning style will easily transmit information when listening to information. In addition, those with an auditory learning style are more likely to be engaged in speaking, which can take the shape of conversations with others. 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. Hearing is extensively emphasized as the primary method of information or knowledge acquisition in

this learning style. That is, we will hear and remember the information. The first characteristic of those with this learning style is that they often exclusively take in information through hearing. Second, find it challenging to directly absorbing printed knowledge. Third, they have trouble reading or writing. People with auditory learning style depend on their preference to learn through hearing.

Students who prefer auditory learning have the following characteristics:

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- a. Talk to themselves while working
 - b. Noise easily distracts them
 - c. While reading, move their lips and say the words aloud
 - d. Likes to listen and read aloud
 - e. Has the ability to imitate and duplicate the pitch, rhythm and volume of sounds
 - f. finds writing difficult but is great at storytelling
 - g. Speak in a patterned rhythm
 - h. Usually a fluent speaker
 - i. Prefer music over art
 - j. Instead of focusing on what was seen, learn through listening and recalling what was stated.
 - k. enjoys talking, debating, and going into great detail about things.
 - l. Find it difficult to perform tasks that need imagery, such as fitting components together.
 - m. Spells words more accurately when spoken aloud than when written down

n. Prefers hearing jokes than reading

Learning Strategies for Students with an Auditory Learning Style, so that the subject matter and information conveyed can be easily entered and remembered by students with an Auditory learning style, the learning strategies that must be applied must also be in accordance with the student's learning style. For students with a visual learning style, the following are suitable learning strategies:

1. Use music or songs, apart from listening to the teacher's explanation directly, students with an auditory learning style also find it easier to understand lessons while listening to music or songs. In this case, teachers can change lesson material in the form of plain text into song lyrics so that it will be easier for students who have an auditory learning style to understand.
2. Use the question and answer learning method, in addition to the lecture and discussion method, the teacher can also use the question and answer learning method to make it easier for students who have an auditory learning style to understand the lesson. When students can ask questions and hear the answers, they are more likely to remember information about a particular topic.
3. Encourage students to read the subject matter aloud. Another teaching strategy for students with an auditory learning style is

to encourage students to read the subject matter aloud. That way, they can hear sounds and understand the lesson material more easily. Apart from that, the teacher can also ask them to explain their answers or opinions during class discussions. You can also ask them to answer questions verbally instead of writing them on a piece of paper.

c. Kinesthetic Learning Style

Kinesthetic learning style is a way of receiving information related to the interaction of body organs. According to Suparman (2010: 68-69), this type of learning is often called the driving learning style. In fact, students that employ this learning method frequently move their limbs to study or to try to grasp something. Students in this category are satisfied with everything related to body movement such as crawling, walking and in general their ability to move quickly. According to Subini (2011: 21) Kinesthetic learning style is a way of learning that a person does to obtain information by experiencing, moving, and touching. In addition, kinesthetic learning is related to practice or direct learning experiences. People with kinesthetic learning styles have characteristics such as they think clearly when they move or walk, move their limbs more when speaking and find it difficult to sit still. Usually, people with kinesthetic learning style get information using physical characteristics and words that have physical characteristics.

The implications of recognizing kinesthetic characteristics and strategies for students in the classroom provide guidelines for teachers to choose a learning

approach that provides physical variations. Students who prefer kinesthetic learning have the following characteristics:

- a. Talk slowly
- b. react to physical attention
- c. Touch person to get their attention
- d. Stand close when talking to others
- e. always be physically active
- f. Have early development of large muscles
- g. Acquire knowledge through practicing and
- h. Memorizing by walking and looking
- i. Use finger as a pointer when reading
- j. Uses a lot of body cues
- k. Can't sit still for long
- l. Can't remember geography until they have actually visited the location
- m. Use words that use action
- n. Likes plot-oriented books, they reflect the action with body movements while reading
- o. Possibly bad writing
- p. Want to do everything
- q. Likes busy games

Learning Strategies for students with Kinesthetic Learning Styles. So, that the learning material and information conveyed can be easily entered and remembered by children with kinesthetic learning styles, the learning strategies

that must be applied must also be in accordance with the child's learning style. For children with a kinesthetic learning style, here are the right learning strategies:

1. Don't Force Devour Theory in Notebooks, If your little one's learning style is kinesthetic, don't let him devour all the theory in his notebook. This is because kinesthetic learners prefer practice over material.
2. Diligently Doing Paktik and Experiments, Learners with the kinesthetic type tend to be active and like to observe directly from what they see. If your little one accepts the material, make a simple simulation or practice the information that appears later can be easier to remember.
3. Take advantage of Body Movement in the Learning Process, In addition to simple practices or simulations, your little one can also use body movements to help the learning process. For example, by memorizing something that is linked to a part of the body, making abbreviations based on the objects around it
4. Visiting Educational Places as Learning Facilities, These tips are perfect for kinesthetic children to learn historical material that seems impossible to re-practice. The solution is to visit educational places related to the lesson. For example, museums.

3. Principles of Learning Styles

There are five principles that come from research on learning style. These five principles are as follows:

1. Both the teacher's preferred style for teaching and the other style the learner's preferred position for teaching can be identified. Identification of the various styles provides clues specific to a person's way of learning. By understanding a person's learning style, educators can understand why more easily helps any one style of learner to master information while working with other students with a completely different approach might be more difficult.
2. Teachers need to be careful not to go out of bounds teaching according to their chosen learning style. Educators need to realize that just because they prefer it learning in a certain way does not mean that others do can or want to learn that way. Much easier for educators to change their teaching approaches rather than divide students to adapt the teacher's style. Teachers will be very helpful if they help the participants students to identify and learn through preferred styles themselves. Make students aware of their style choices itself causes the emergence of an understanding of which teaching and learning approach is best for them. In addition, there is awareness of learning style choices itself will make students sensitive to that reality It's not necessarily whatever learning style they're most comfortable with is the best approach for others.

3. Students should have the opportunity to learn together their preferred style. Educators can provide the facilities can be used by every student to learn. Student visuals, for example films, computer simulations and videos to learn rather than forcing him to read. Thinking Concrete and abstract thinkers need to use their strengths, concrete thinkers need facts, and abstract thinkers need theory.

4. Learners should be encouraged to vary their learning style choices. Nowadays, students are constantly facing learning situations where one approach to learning will not be enough if they are to reach their full potential self. However, without encouragement, participants will automatically tend to use the learning style they prefer. The more often students are taught with different learning methods, the less stressful those methods will be in future learning situations.

5. Teachers can develop certain learning activities strengthening each modality or style. Educators must be responsive of the various methods and materials available to address and expand various learning styles. To be effective, educators' strategies must be adapted to a variety of learning styles because selective use of limited approaches will exclude many students.

4. Factors that Influence Learning Style

It is very important for students to know their learning styles educators because during learning, of course, educators provide knowledge transfer by choosing lesson methods and the media that will be used, according to students' learning styles to achieve previously targeted goals. The diverse learning styles of students cause creativity in educators to choose effective learning methods to accommodate students' different learning styles. Factors that influence students' learning styles are as follows:

a) Internal Factors

1. Physical Factors

Health factors influence learning activities. The learning process will be disrupted if a person's health is disturbed, apart from that they will also get tired quickly, lack enthusiasm, get dizzy easily, feel sleepy if the body is weak, lack blood and so on.

2. Psychological Factors

Students' psychological factors also influence learning styles such as intelligence, attention, interest, talent, motives, maturity and mental readiness in accepting learning.

3. Fatigue Factor

The fatigue factor in students is also a factor influences their learning styles which consist of 2 types Fatigue is physical exhaustion and spiritual exhaustion (psychic in nature). Physical fatigue is seen with decreased body endurance. Spiritual exhaustion can seen as a lack of interest in learning, lacking excited and bored to learn.

b) External Factors

1. Family Factors

Family factors greatly influence students' learning styles because they will receive influence from the family in the form of the way their parents educate them, good relationships between family members, the atmosphere at home and the family's economic situation.

2. School Factors

School factors also influence style student learning include learning methods, curriculum, relationship between teachers/lecturers/educators and students, relationships between students/other students, school/campus discipline or rules, learning atmosphere, lesson standards, building conditions, location of the school/campus, and so on.

3. Community Factors

Community factors also influence learning styles learners. Includes student activities in society, friends who hang out every day in the environment society and forms of social life.

5. Advantages and Disadvantages of VAK Learning Styles

a. Advantages

The advantages of the visual learning model, auditory, kinesthetic (VAK) learning model according to Shoimin (2014, pp.228) are as follows:

- 1) Learning will be more successful, because combines three learning styles.
- 2) Able to train and develop abilities that are already owned by each student.
each student.
- 3) Students are given direct experience.
- 4) Creating a better learning atmosphere, interesting and effective.
- 5) Can maximally involve students in discover and understand a concept through physical activities such as demonstrations, experiments, observations, and active discussions.
- 6) Every student's learning style can be reached.
- 7) Students who have good abilities will not be hampered by students who are weak in learning. learning, because this model can serve the needs of every student who has above average ability.

Learning styles are important to study because they can support students' success in learning. If students already know the appropriate learning style, it will

be easy for students to achieve good achievements because students will be comfortable with a particular learning style. Apart from that, knowing learning styles will help students become good problem solvers (Gilakjani 2012: 109)

Teachers need to know students' learning styles to consider appropriate teaching methods that can be easily accepted by students. Teachers who use learning styles that are limited to only one form, especially those that are verbal or auditory, can certainly cause disparities in absorbing information. This can happen because teachers do not know the characteristics of students with different learning patterns. Therefore, in learning activities, students need to be assisted and directed to recognize the learning style that suits them so that learning goals can be achieved effectively.

b. Disadvantages

Disadvantages of the VAK learning model according to Siswanto and Ariani (2016, p. 37), are as follows:

- a) Not many teachers are able to combine the three learning styles.
- b) People who are only able to use one learning style, will only be able to capture material when using a model that is more model that focuses on one of the dominant learning styles.
- c) It takes quite a long time to

6. VAK Learning Styles in the Context of EFL in Indonesia

Students have different ways of understanding and learning things themselves. In receiving information or knowledge, they have the right to get the best way that makes them comfortable to learn. Most students have a preferred learning style, depending on the situation and type of information the student faces. Some previous experiences and background knowledge can create differences in learning styles among students as EFL learners. Some students learn more easily if they see pictures (visual style). There are those who are comfortable in listening to information (audio style). There are also things that are easier to learn through body movements (kinesthetic style).

Learning EFL may be sufficient for those with prior experience and knowledge of the target language. On the other hand, those who lack prior experience and knowledge tend to face some difficulties. This can happen to students on non-English study programs who do not master English, this happens in several countries that use English as a foreign language or English as a second language. Therefore, an investigation of Non-English Program students can help them identify what style suits them. English instructors must also know the combination of students' learning styles as well as the natural learning needs of their problems.

Learning styles will contribute to the success of learning in the EFL class. Teachers should pay attention to students' needs in order to apply appropriate teaching methods that are beneficial for learning outcomes. To meet the needs of diverse learners with different backgrounds, preparing learning activities that truly support the process of learning a new language, both as a second language and a

foreign language, is very important. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze teaching methods that are suitable for successful delivery of the material. The next impact, teachers must also consider whether on certain occasions it is best to apply this teaching method, what learning styles students might use. Therefore, the right teacher's teaching style will stimulate students to use a learning style that suits the teacher's teaching method. Felder & Spurlin (2005) state that in conducting a needs analysis, teachers must analyze students' learning goals in learning English, the subjects and skills they like and their learning styles.

Several studies in this area have been carried out in Indonesia. Yana (2020) learning styles of first year students at the English Department, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia. His research revealed that more than 50% of students prefer visual mode, and the rest are auditory, kinesthetic, and learner learners. This may be influenced by the culture of Indonesian learners who are generally accustomed to listening and reading rather than providing space to practice knowledge. Those who prefer this learning style have the highest academic achievements in their field of education. In addition, teachers need to know students' learning styles, so that teachers can help students learn more effectively. Understanding learning styles can be very useful for students to learn the best way they learn through activities. This will make them more comfortable understanding the course content so that they can increase motivation and language skills, enjoy the learning process, reduce stress, and ultimately achieve better performance.

Then Norhasanah (2022) also revealed students' perspectives on Learning Styles which showed that students' learning styles varied, but the highest percentage, 39 percent of students preferred learning through visuals. Regarding the students' perspective, most of them are quite aware of their learning style, but unfortunately, 45.5% of them stated that learning English does not suit their learning style, this can be a reflection for all of us.

Furthermore, Nostalgianti (2018) shows that the majority of AAK PGRI Jember Accounting Program students prefer a visual learning style as a way of learning English. This means they understand better through visualization of the information they receive. Quantitative data is also supported by interviews with students. The figure 44% is a large percentage which shows more tendencies of students to be visual students. They are comfortable studying what they can see with their own eyes, such as by reading notes, reading the lecturer's explanation on the blackboard, and reading and viewing the lecturer's power point presentation which is accompanied by several visual graphs.

However, this is different from Peptia & Mega (2017). They state that the kinesthetic learning style is dominant because students learn better when they carry out experiments and are physically involved in the classroom experience. They remember information well when they actively participate in activities, field trips, and role plays. In addition, students prefer to work in groups.

Based on the findings above, the learning style of each EFL student in Indonesia is different, some have a dominant visual learning style, some have an auditory and kinesthetic learning style. The variety of learning styles shows that

each individual's learning preferences are determined by their customs and culture; This is biologically innate and related to personality so that each individual has a different learning style. There are certain things that cannot be changed in a person no matter how hard they force themselves to practice them, but there are also things that can be practiced and adapted to their environment, but cannot be changed. Thus, learning styles cannot be changed, but can be utilized as fully as possible to improve a person's abilities by carrying out activities related to his or her preferences. Different learning styles also cause differences in the needs of a learner. It was stated by DePorter & Hernacki (2019) that a person basically has three types of learning styles, but the most dominant is himself. In this mode, receiving information while studying can be easier. Students should prepare themselves to face any learning conditions. Students' habits may also have an influence, but students must be able to adapt to the environment, situation, and especially the techniques used by the teacher in class. Furthermore, the success of the learning process can be measured from evaluating students' understanding of a subject.

The learning process is said to be successful if the teacher provides the needs of the students. Ideally, the material is delivered according to students' preferences. Lecturers can guide their students to study in the best way to study. So everything can be done to support the learning process and go in the same direction, namely creating a condition where the learning process is mutually beneficial. Therefore, it is very important for students to be aware of their learning

styles because doing so can help them prepare several strategies to be successful in their studies.

B. Previous Study

The first is in a journal entitled Analysis of Learning Styles of Students in Class XI Science 1 and Science 2 at SMAN 3 North Luwu by Jesi Jecsen Pongkendek & Dewi Satria Ahmar (2020), it published in Journal of Applied Science, Engineering, Technology, and Education Vol. 2, No. 1, 28-31, (2020). The study was a descriptive study with the aim of knowing the description of the learning styles of students of Class XI Science 1 and Science 2 of SMAN 3 North Luwu. Description of learning styles that will be obtained in the form of visual style, auditory, and kinesthetic. The subjects of this study were students of class XI Science 1 totaling 29 people and XI Science 2 totaling 30 people. Retrieval of research data is done by using a student learning style questionnaire. Through descriptive data analysis process results obtained show that (a) the tendency of learning styles of class XI Science 1 students: visual amounted to 18 people (62.1%), auditory numbered (13.8%), and kinesthetic amounted to 7 people (24.1 %); (b) the tendency of students' learning styles in class XI Science 2: visuals are 15 people (50%), auditory is 9 people (30%), and kinesthetic is 6 people (20%). Through this research, it can be seen that the learning styles of students are different, some tend to be visual, auditory, or kinesthetic. Although it appears that the tendency of learning styles of students in Class XI Science 1 and Science 2 is

a visual style. Thus, the teacher can determine the right learning design to be implemented in the classroom.

The second is in a journal entitled Identification of Arabic Learning Styles for Students on Class XI Science at Al-Falah Senior High School Jambi by Annisa Padila et al (2020), it published in International Journal of Islamic Education, Research and Multiculturalism Vol. 2, No. 3, (2020). This study aims to determine the learning style tendencies of XI Science class students at Al-Falah Islamic High School Jambi City. This research method is a survey with a quantitative approach. The variables in this study are learning styles which include visual, auditory and kinesthetic. The population in this study were all students of class XI science in Islamic Senior High School Islam Al-Falah Jambi City. The data collection technique uses a closed questionnaire through the application Google Form. The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics. The results showed that every student of class XI IPA Islamic Senior High School Al-Falah Jambi City has a tendency to one of the visual, auditory or kinesthetic learning styles. The majority of students have a tendency to visual learning styles with details of 88 students, as many as 43 students or 48.9% have a tendency to a visual learning style characterized by reading, while 25 students or 28.4% have a tendency to an auditory learning style characterized by listening and learning. 20 students or 22.7% of students have a tendency to the kinesthetic learning style which is characterized by having creative creativity.

The Third is in a thesis entitled Students' Learning Styles in Reading Comprehension At Eleventh Grade SMA Negeri 1 Namorambe by Fika Azura

(2017). The purpose of this study is to find out the most dominant learning style of students in class XI in learning reading comprehension and to find out the fastest learning style in reading comprehension in class XI students of SMA Negeri 1 Namorambe. There are 29 students from class XI IPA-3 who are the subjects in this study. In this case, the researcher collected data by using learning style questionnaire and observation. The results showed that kinesthetic learning style was the most dominant in class XI IPA-3 SMA Negeri 1 Namorambe. The percentage obtained is 44.8%, which means 13 out of 29 students move. The second is the visual learning style, with a percentage of 37.9%, meaning that 11 out of 29 students prefer to read. Then, the auditory learning style, the percentage is 17.2%, which means 5 out of 29 students prefer to listen rather than move. For the fastest students in reading comprehension, students in class XI-IPA 3 are dominated by kinesthetic learning style students with 13 students, followed by visual learning style students with 11 students and auditory learning style students with 5 students.

Based on the previous research that has been submitted, the similarities and differences of the previous research will be explained with the research that will be conducted by the researcher.

Table 2.1

The Similarities and Differences of Previous Study

No	Title Research	Similarities	Differences
1	Analysis of Learning Styles of Students in	Using qualitative methods, data obtained	Previous researchers

	Class XI Science 1 and Science 2 at SMAN 3 North Luwu	from questionnaire and analyzing Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic (VAK) learning styles	examined in science class while the researcher was in English class.
2	Identification of Arabic Learning Styles for Students on Class XI Science at Al-Falah Senior High School Jambi	Data obtained from questionnaire and identification Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic (VAK) learning styles	Previous researchers used quantitative methods while researcher used qualitative methods
3	Students' Learning Styles in Reading Comprehension At Eleventh Grade SMA Negeri 1 Namorambe	Using qualitative methods data obtained from questionnaire and Observation, analyzing Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic (VAK) learning styles	The results of the previous researcher's dominant learning style were kinesthetic learning styles while the results of the researcher's dominant

			learning style were visual learning styles.
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C. Conceptual Framework

Students have different characteristics, so it is possible for one class to have a different learning style. Learning style is a combination of how a person receives information, organizes information so that the information becomes more meaningful. It is crucial to employ innovative learning strategies to give students the chance to actively participate in the learning process, make it easier for them to comprehend the subject matter, and motivation their to learn, all of which are believed to help students perform better. The purpose of the visual, auditory, kinesthetic (VAK) learning styles is to improve student activity in the learning process while also making it easier for students to understand the English lessons that are taught by the teacher. This learning style is expected to have a major influence on student learning activities in understanding English lessons. Through VAK learning styles, students can improve their learning outcomes. So in this study the researcher wanted to know the dominant learning style of students in class X MIPA F at SMAN 2 Bengkulu City.

Based on the description above to provide a clear picture of this research, the authors use the scheme described as follows:

Figure 2.1

Framework of thinking

